The Camellia Journal

'Harriet Bisbee'

AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

VOL. 22, NO. 4 SEPTEMBER, 1967

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An enriched program in Ornamental Horticulture, which deals with the subject far above the level of rule-of-thumb gardening, is being inaugurated cooperatively by the University of Delaware and Longwood Gardens.

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Camellia Recipe Book?

Several members have suggested that ACS assemble and publish a book of *hors d'oeuvre* and other recipes since our members serve such wonderful things at shows, meetings or cocktail parties. Ernest and Irma Judice's parties at their LaCombe cottage are something to remember—every kind of delicacy imaginable, each more delicious than the last. Ferol Zerkowsky makes wonderful cakes, sandwiches and Louisiana coffee galore (strong but no chicory) and feeds multitudes at show time or on the spur of the moment. She also makes wonderful fig preserves, Mayhaw jelly, even Camellia petal jelly, and hot biscuits by the gross! Mrs. Canipelli's Rum Cake in Jacksonville is memorable.

When ACS met in Sacramento last year our hosts did the most hospitable thing imaginable . . . that of inviting small groups (though 15 isn't a small group to most hostesses) and each group upon returning to the motel argued that their "hostess had the mostest." There were appetizers galore! The San Francisco Bay area members gave us one of the most elaborate cocktail parties imaginable at the Sir Francis Drake.

The Elizabeth City members put on the most wonderful fish fry each spring for the out-of-town guests at their show. Their hush puppies are really something. Preacher and Ella Parsons and the Hofheimers are tops in entertaining. So are the Charlotte, Atlanta,, Macon, Savannah, Florida, California, Mobile, Columbia, Charleston, Houston and Jackson people. Here I've started naming names and places . . . there's no end to the fine people and their excellent *hors d'oeuvres* and other goodies anywhere in Camellia-land. No wonder we gain weight on the Camellia circuit!

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Welcome to the Old South

1967 ACS Fall Meeting in Natchez

While much of the picturesque "Old South" is *Gone With the Wind* the beautiful ante-bellum city of Natchez lives on. This was spared the torch and plundering of the vengeful Yankees who burned and looted Jackson, Atlanta and many other Southern cities as punishment of the Rebels. There are still some 60 old showplaces in the vicinity where 11 of the 17 millionaires in the United States as of 1850 had homes.

Most communities find themselves with a problem of clean up, fix up and modernizing. The little city of Natchez, Mississippi, has a different problem. Its valuable assets are its antebellum mansions which will not tolerate modernization; and, therefore, its community values can only grow in the courtesies, the friendliness and the hospitality of its people.

The program for the 1967 Fall Meeting of the Society calls for a tour of several of these old mansions. This program is flexible; and if any of our visitors have a particular interest in a particular location or situation, a visit can be arranged. The Natchez Men's Camellia Society is a very small and enthusiastic group, but this has been assured the cooperation of the two older garden clubs—the Natchez Garden Club and the Pilgrimage Garden Club—in making this Fall Meeting one to be remembered. The Camellia Show, in connection with the meeting, will be held at "Ellicott Hall" on the grounds of historic "Connelly's Tavern," all located on Ellicott Hill where Andrew Ellicott first raised the American flag in the Natchez Territory. The Tavern, Headquarters of the Natchez Garden Club, open to registered guests of the meeting, is a treasure house of historic emblems. To sit in the corner where Aaron Burr hid away to plot his dream of empire is a sobering experience to those who love history.

After luncheon at the Carriage House on the grounds of "Stanton Hall," Headquarters of the Pilgrimage Garden Club, our registered guests will tour this impressionable old mansion. Arrangements have been made for those who will ship or bring flowers for the Show to store them in the cooling room of the Adams County Cold Storage Plant located at the intersection of Liberty Road and Seargent S. Prentiss Drive. For those who may require special treatment or who may need assistance in this connection, all information can be secured from Mr. Arlie C. Warren, whose address is Linden Drive, Natchez, Mississippi 39120. For the answer to any other questions, regarding the Show, contact should be made with Mr. W. T. Mallory, Show Chairman, whose address is Highway 61 North, Natchez, Mississippi 39120.

Headquarters for the meeting will be the Eola Hotel, downtown within a block and a half of both "Connelly's Tavern" and "Stanton Hall." For attendance at the other functions to which we have been invited, transportation will be provided.

PALATIAL STANTON HALL where we will have lunch on Friday in the Carriage House Restaurant. This is Headquarters for the Pilgrimage Garden Club.

President's Message

I am happy to report that our Building Committee recently met with the architect and contractor and made an agreement on details and costs. By the time this appears, actual construction on our new Headquarters at Massee Lane will have started. The contractor, S. J. Curry Company of Albany, Georgia, estimates that the building will be completed within 4 or 5 months. We are greatly indebted to Chairman Spencer Walden, Payne Midyette, Terrell Weaver of the Building Committee and others who are working with them in accomplishing so much in so short a time. Much time and effort have gone into this work by those concerned and at their own expense.

We are further indebted to Dave Strother who has given us an additional $12,000 so that construction may be started immediately. This is in addition to the $25,000 previously given by him and also the very valuable real estate including the garden itself.

Additional funds are needed for the Endowment Fund to make other improvements and to invest in order to have a steady income for the increased maintenance costs of the garden. I hope that every member will make an annual contribution to the Fund, no matter how small or how large. We want everyone to have a part in this project.

I hope to see you at our Fall Meeting in Natchez in November and the Annual Meeting in Savannah next February.

—Alison J. Parsons.

—ACS—

Our Cover Flower

'Harriet Bisbee'

Frank D. Bisbee of Jacksonville has long been a Camellia enthusiast. His comellia collection soon outgrew his small garden in the city and he then started developing his place "on the river."

His friends tease him about the trailer he had made especially for transporting his Camellias to the various shows. The trailer is painted white to match his Cadillac.

Over the years he has planted seed and has produced several exceptional seedlings. His favorite is 'Harriet Bisbee', named for his mother.

This exquisite flower is shown about actual size on our cover this issue. It is a formal double, delicate blush pink, as in the coloring of certain sea shells. The petals are heavy textured, curve so as to resemble a water lily and the flower holds well. It is a wonderful corsage flower. 'Harriet Bisbee' has won several best seedling awards and a Provisional Highly Commended Seedling Certificate.

Josh and Nell Wilkes (Wilkes Nursery of Moultrie, Georgia, are propagating this variety and offering one-year grafts this season. 'Harriet Bisbee' is one of the best 1967-68 releases.

—ACS—

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Joseph H. Pyron,
Editor.

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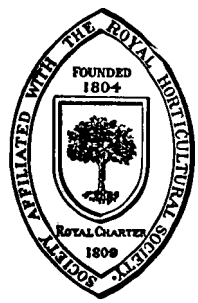

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The Camellia Journal

AMERICA'S LARGEST PUBLICATION DEVOTED TO THE GENUS CAMELLIA

Volume 22 | Number 4 | September 1967

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Construction of ACS Headquarters Under Way

Last month your Building Committee met with Chairman Spencer Walden, our Architect Richard V. Richard and our contractor, S. J. Curry of Albany. The Committee agreed on final details and awarded the contract. The contratcor estimates that it will require approximately five months to complete the building. The contract figure is $61,800. This does not include carpeting for the three front rooms nor furnishings.

Our benefactor, Mr. Dave Strother who has already given so generously financially in addition to the garden, grove and farmland, has contributed $12,000 more in order that we may proceed immediately with construction.

The Williamsburg exterior with its oversize brick and flamingo mortar, the cupola with its electronic chimes and other attractive details will be complimented by the beautiful interior details. The walnut panelled library will house the famous Rubel-Kemp collection and other books donated or purchased. The reception room will have plastered walls with wainscoting. The colors chosen and light fixtures will be in keeping with traditional Williamsburg. The carpeting and furniture will also be in keeping with that period. A decorating committee is being appointed to work with the architect and contractor on colors, draperies and furnishings. We plan to use period reproductions rather than attempt to purchase antiques. Sofas, chairs, tables and lamps are needed for the reception room.

HEADQUARTERS GROUND BREAKING. On September 5 actual construction on our new Headquarters building at Massee Lane was started. Mr. Dave Strother who donated his famous Camellia garden and $37,000 toward its endowment turns the first shovelful of earth at the site. On his right is ACS Vice-President Payne H. Midyette, Chairman of the Endowment Fund Raising Committee, and on his left is Vice-President Terrell Weaver of the Building Committee. The contract specifies that the building be completed in 180 calendar days.

Although we have sufficient funds to complete the building we need much more in order to accomplish other improvements. These are listed herewith in order of priority:

1. Construction of a moderate-priced dwelling suitable for a horticulturist to live at the garden.
2. Construction of adequate greenhouses.
3. Installation of an adequate irrigation system for the entire garden.
4. Landscaping of the new building and adjacent areas. Also long range planning for the beautification and maintenance of the garden.

These projects can only be accomplished as funds become available, not only for the capital outlay, but also for normal operating expenses of ACS and the garden.

An accelerated program of fund raising from members, Camellia organizations and foundations is planned for this Fall. We need to provide an annual income from investments in order to meet increased operating expenses. For the foreseeable future we hope to accomplish this without raising dues as so many organizations are finding to be necessary. Postal rates, printing costs, supplies, wages and other costs are increasing constantly.

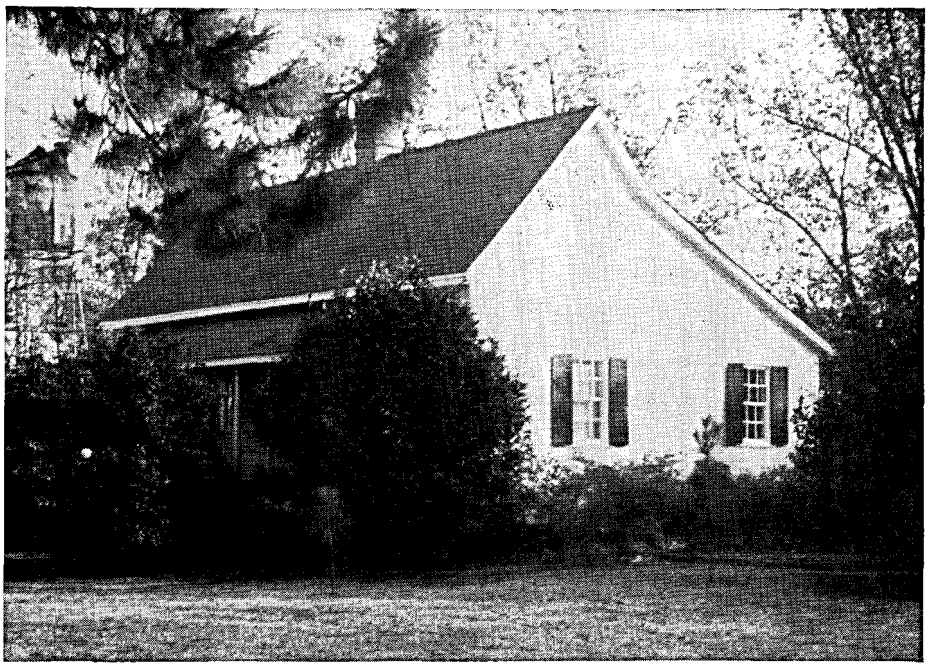
It is hoped that every member will make an annual contribution to the Endowment Fund, no matter how small (or large).

The American Camellia Society will be one of the very few plant specialty organizations having its own headquarters and garden. Except for the American Rose Society, it will be unique in this respect. All this is being accomplished without assistance from local, state or government agencies, yet our facilities will be available for the enjoyment of the public without charge. This headquarters and

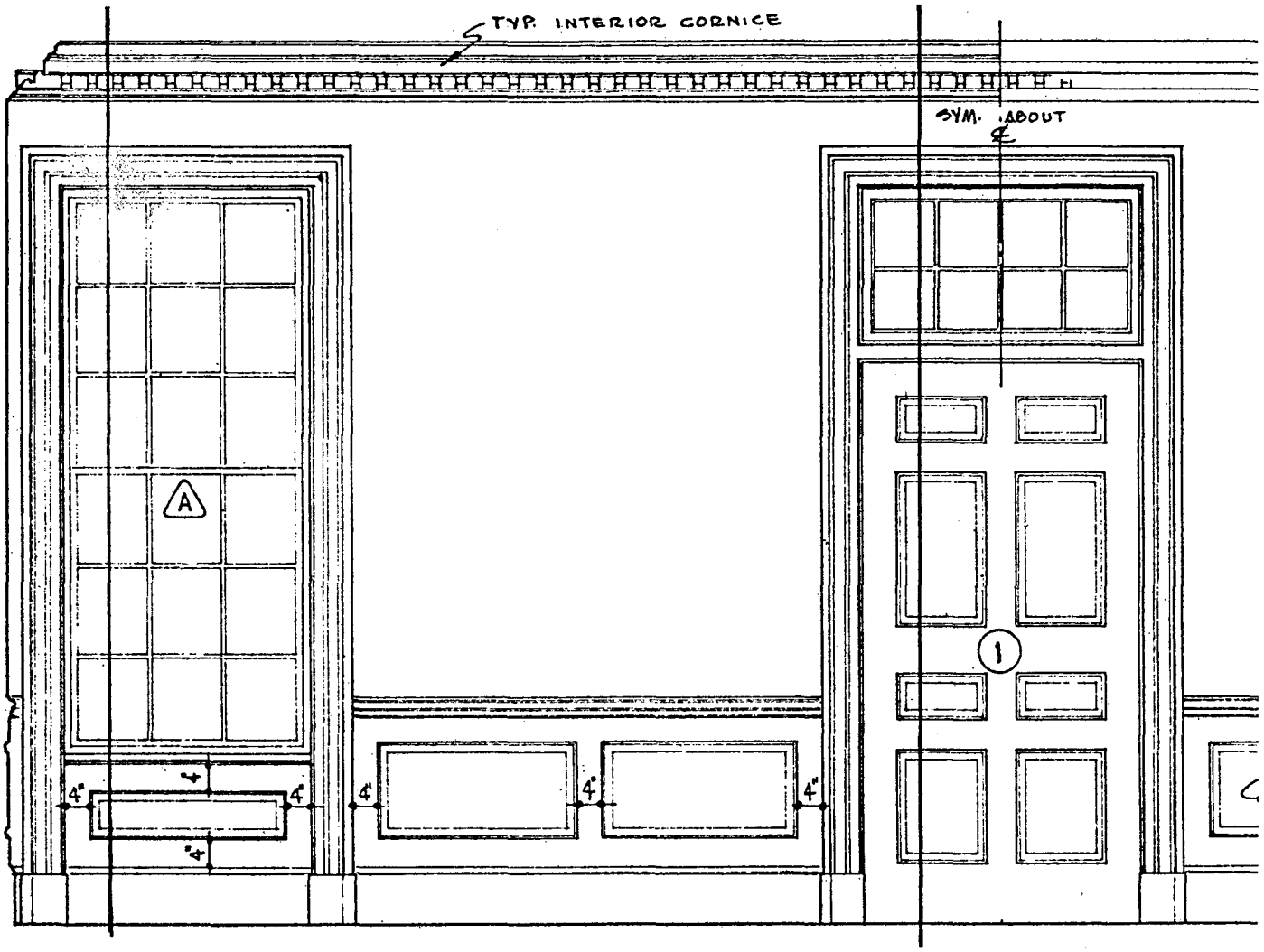
garden are already bringing us national recognition.

Our original goal for the Endowment Fund was $500,000.00. Of this amount we plan to use $100,000 in capital improvements consisting of our fireproof headquarters building now becoming a reality, adequate greenhouses and irrigation system. The other $400,000 is to be used for operating expenses, including the employment of a horticulturist.

Of the $500,000, contributions and pledges amounting to $113,000 have already been received. Several sizeable bequests have been incorporated in wills. The drive for funds will be continued indefinitely. To have collected this amount the first year of the endowment fund's existence is very encouraging. Everyone's assistance and contributions is needed to assure its ultimate succcess.



The caretaker's house at Massee Lane which has been vacant for several years, is being removed and this will become the site of our new headquarters building.



Interior of our new headquarters showing the beautiful details of the Williamsburg reception room.

Planting Camellia Seed

Camellia seed are now mature and the pods (capsules technically) have or are popped open. The seed should be collected before they are lost on the ground or in the mulch. Seed mature about August 15 so the fruit may be pulled and dried until they crack open after that date.

Squirrels and mice often eat the seed so planting them in the ground is risky, although in planting large quantities this may be more practical.

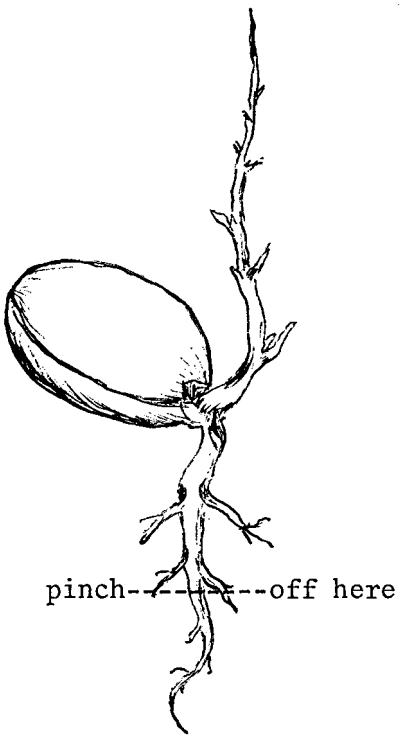
With rare seed or if only a few are to be planted it is advisable and more time is gained by placing the seed whose seed-coats may or may not be peeled off or cracked, in sphagnum moss which has been soaked in water then squeezed to remove excess water. The sphagnum and seed should be placed in a wide mouth glass jar or polyethelyne bag.

If the container is placed in a warm place the seed will soon germinate, first forming a long tap root. As the seedlings develop each should be removed from the sphagnum and the tap root tip cut or pinched off. The seedling is then planted in a soil mixture, sharp sand, peat and/or vermiculite or rich soil. A seed flat is a convenient container. If placed in the greenhouse, the seedling will have developed into a 6- to 8-inch plant by Spring and can then be planted in individual pots or in the ground.

If the seed are planted in the ground many things may prevent and delay its development. They rarely sprout before Spring, thus with the above special care the seedlings gain a year's growth.

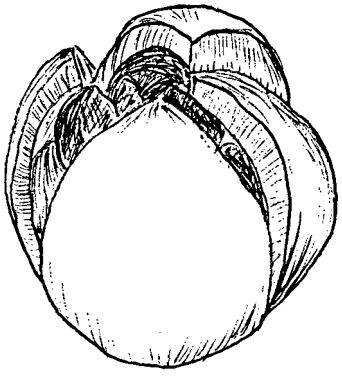
Removing the end of the taproot is important as the seedling then develops a mass of fibrous feeder roots near the surface and the plants are easily transplanted as required. Some growers insist on leaving the tap root intact so that the root pushes deep into the soil—several feet usually. They claim this benefits the plant in time of drought when there is little surface moisture. This may be all right if the plant is not to be moved later to a permanent location.

It is important to plant the seed as soon after maturity as possible for they lose viability rapidly. If seed cannot be planted immediately they may be stored in a cool, slightly moist medium such as sand or almost dry sphagnum.



Sprouting seed

Seed



Mature capsule popped open, showing seed.

Planting seed is a fascinating facet of camellia culture. Do not expect to get fine seedling flowers from mediocre varieties. "Mediiocrity begets mediocrity" is a general rule which holds true. Hybridizing and controlled crosses within the species are interesting and are more likely to produce worthwhile offspring. Even when planting seed from selected parents the likelihood of coming up with a worthwhile seedling is very remote. Most will throw back to the small single wild type, others will be too similar to named varieties or of poor substance, color or formation.

Strangely, the magnificent 'TIFFANY' comes from planting of one seed and 'FAITH' from one of three seed planted. Some of us have planted thousands of seed without producing even one worthwhile variety.

All is not lost even if the flowers are not worthwhile. Seedlings make excellent understock. Many growers never wait the long years usually required for a seedling to flower but grow them only for use as understock on which to graft known fine varieties.

Most growers in warmer sections of the camellia belt plant hundreds or thousands of seed each year. Who knows, you may come up with something most unusual and beautiful. Sometimes the first season's flowers are deceptive—observe for more than one year. They may be much better or much poorer the next year!

Should you have surplus seed give some to others. Children can often be interested in growing plants. Distribute camellia seed at Camellia or general shows or meetings. You will find many who will prize them. Each year the Southern California Camellia Society collects and sells seed from the famous Huntington Gardens and uses the proceeds for furthering the extensive plantings of camellias there.

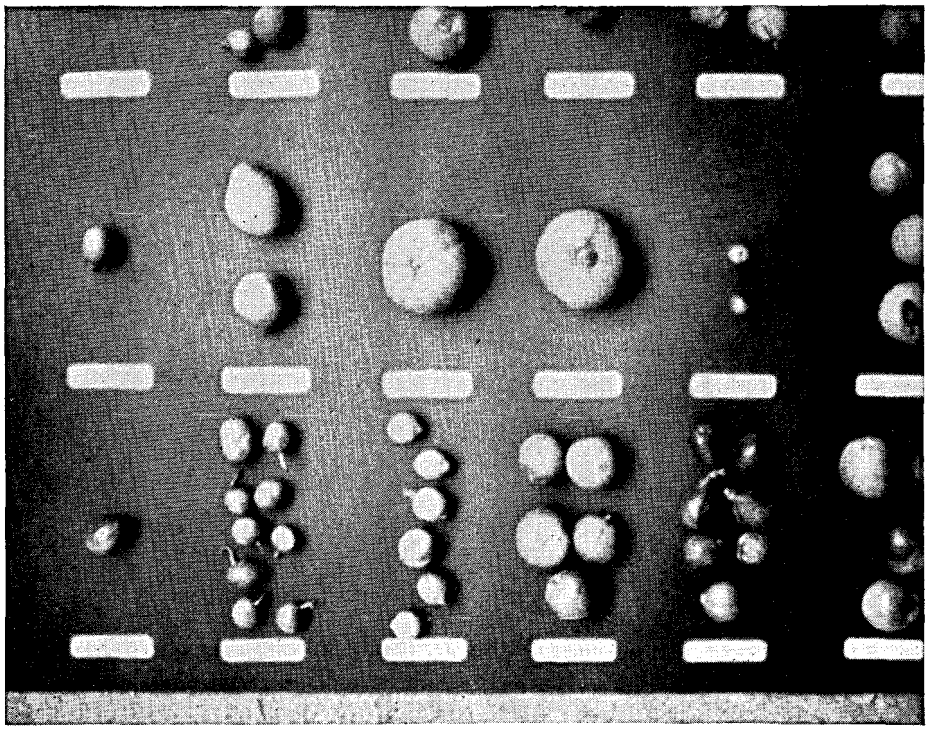
Imported seed have given poor results in some cases but excellent results in others.

Most new varieties come from seedlings, so the future progress of Camellias is largely dependent upon those who plant seed each year. You may hit the jackpot with your first planting. Try planting at least a few from exceptional parents this Fall.

Don't Move That Seedling Graft—Until!

FRANK GRIFFIN, Columbia, S. C.

We have read many articles both pro and con as to whether the tap roots of seedling camellias should be cut or not. It is not necessary to read some theoretical essay on the subject to apply common sense. We, who grow camellias, have seen chance seedlings growing beneath some of our larger plants and especially under large sasanquas. If these chance plants are permitted to remain where they are growing without any special attention, without being transplanted, and without the tap root being severed they will grow only a few inches over a period of several years. I have several stray such seedlings growing beneath or near some larger plants that are four or five years old and they are only from 5 to 8 inches in height. The tap roots on these stray seedlings have gone into the earth much deeper than the top growth. The tap root is seeking moisture at a depth where little or no nutrients are available. In this process no surface feeder roots develop and these feeder roots are essential to the growth of any camellia plant. Without them the plant will not grow and develop. There is a sharp contrast between the short fibrous surface feeder roots and the deep reaching wiry and tough tap root. In some instances where such seedlings are near enough to get some benefit of fertilizing and watering they will develop a few feeder roots some distance below the surface but the plant does get a small amount of nourishment from these sparse feeder roots and it will grow slowly to a height of two or three feet. We are all tempted to use these seedling plants as understock to graft some new and special variety on. If the seedlings are not dug, the tap roots cut, and if they are not allowed to develop surface feeder roots your scion may take off slowly and grow a foot or two and then, without the necessary nutrients, it will cease to grow and will remain an unsatisfactory plant and it may take several years for it to produce a bloom. Now just try to dig this plant and move it to a "better location" and you will find it necessary to dig deeply to cut the tap root which, in some cases, is 3 times the diameter of the plant stock above the ground. If the plant has not developed any feeder roots above where you have severed the tap root you will have about 1 chance out of 10 to keep the plant alive. If you have any seedlings that were not transplanted and the tap roots cut just after they began to grow you are wasting time, effort and good scions if you graft on such plants. These seedlings that have been permitted to grow and develop the long and deep tap roots should receive the full treatment of root pruning a full season ahead of any attempt to graft on them as understock. A sharp, slightly rounded, spade should be used to cut straight down around such a plant and then enough earth should be removed to expose the tap root about one foot beneath the surface. This should be done in the late fall or winter. No attempt should be made to dislodge or to transplant the seedling but all earth should be packed tightly about it as it was before you dug into the roots. If it is kept watered and a reasonable amount of fertilizer applied the plant will develop surface feeder roots and you may graft on the understock the following January or February and transplant it safely and with ease the following fall after your graft has taken and grown off.



Camellia seed pods (fruits) from different varieties and species, showing wide range of variation in size, shape and color.

Root pruning is also very necessary in moving any very large camellia whether it be a seedling or not; in this case the operation consists of digging a trench a foot wide and twice as deep around the tree as far from the plant as the radius of the desired ball. This is done a full season ahead of the actual transplanting, by which time the severed roots will have developed a sufficient amount of young surface feeder roots to make the moving or transplanting operation less of a shock to the camellia.

We must understand that the tap root is the descending axis of a camellia or any plant. It grows downward into the soil, absorbs moisture and

any raw materials or nutrients later to be converted into plant food by the foliage; and the tap root also serves as an anchor for the plant itself. The tap root stores up very little food as it grows deeper into the earth and if it is not severed and the long thread like surface root hairs will not branch out into the soil to increase the absorptive surface of the root. The tip of each root is a delicate and a surprisingly strong growing point.

We are not taking issue with anyone in writing the foregoing because it or the facts cannot possibly have any valid rebuttal. This is especially true of anything that may be written on purely a scientific or theoretical basis. Those who have grafted on seedlings that have not been root pruned and who have tried to transplant them know exactly the message I am trying to convey to those who lose so many plants in transplanting. More and more seedlings are grown by novices and even the experienced each year and more and more fine camellias are delegated to the trash heap by those who refuse to sever the tap roots on seedlings. In addition to the hazards of grafting on seedling understocks that have not been transplanted or root pruned many fine seedlings with beautiful blossoms have been lost. If a seedling has been permitted to grow without transplanting or having the tap root cut and after six or seven years of waiting, it produces a very fine new camellia variety, do not try to dig and move the seedling plant without cutting the tap root a season ahead of the time when you attempt to move the plant. As extra insurance, in being able to propagate a fine seedling, scions should be cut from it and grafted on movable understock before the tap root is cut or any attempt is made to move the seedling plant. If you do move or transplant such a fine seedling without the advance root pruning process from December through March keep a daily watch over the plant. If it begins to wilt after transplanting and if it shows signs of the foliage drying out be sure to cut several scions immediately from the top most branches, even if the leaves have begun to wilt. Immerse these scions in a large container of cool water and keep them overnight in a dark place. They will be fresh and unwilted the next day and may be successfully grafted. This is true of any camellia plant that shows signs of dying from any cause!

——ACS——

Rich food and late hours make a lot of people thick and tired.

——ACS——

Influence is a thing you think you have until you try to use it.

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Will have ad in July and September issues only but prompt delivery Aug. 1 to Feb. 1

Frankly Speaking

The ages of two camellia plants I have—a 'SARGENT' and a 'DEBUTANTE'—when added together total 44 years. Now the 'SARGENT' is twice as old as the 'DEBUTANTE' was when the 'SARGENT' was half as old as the 'DEBUTATE' will be when the 'DEBUTANTE' is three times as old as the 'SARGENT' was when 'SARGENT' was three times as old as the 'DEBUTANTE'. How old is my plant of 'SARGENT'? . . . One has to be a wee bit nuts to figure that out but the 'SARGENT' is 27½ years old and the 'DEBUTANTE" is 16½. When the 'DEBUTANTE' was 5½ the 'SARGENT' was 16½. When the 'DEBUTANTE' is three times that age it will be 49½. Half of this is 24¾ and when the 'SARGENT' was that age the 'DEBUTANTE' was 13¾ years old! This is as clear as mud but both plants are entirely too old and too big to remain where they are and I am going to eliminate any further complicated math—dig them up—and plant some smaller camellias in their places!

———

There are thousands of tremendous camellia "trees" in old gardens, nurseries, and in some rural communities. Many camellia gardens are overburdened with plants much too large for their environment and for good landscaping. In the beautification of our highways the State Highway Departments in each state should solicit the gifts of such overgrown camellias. They have the equipment and the manpower to dig them, load them and to replant them along our highways. The larger camellia plants do not require the care that smaller plants require. They would thrive and bloom if they are planted far enough away from the heat of the roadway and the "back-lash" of the air from the passing cars.

——ACS——

Let's all pray for the time when it will be considered "smart" to be sensible.

——ACS——

It's all right to have a tiger in the tank if there isn't a monkey at the wheel.

More or Less About Dieback

R. D. HICKS, Troutville, Virginia

In thumbing through back issues of the *Camellia Journal* I was rather surprised to learn that dieback is still a problem in at least some areas of the country. From personal experience I had assumed that dieback had come and gone like Asian flu or the good nickel cigar.

Eleven years ago, before moving to Virginia, we had what seemed to be more than our share of dieback on both greenhouse and outside grown plants. In March, 1957, we carted about 800 or our greenhouse plants from South Carolina to Virginia. *Glomerella cingulata,* or whatever the cause, must have been brought along as we had the usual amount of dieback during the 1957 growing season. Since that time, over a ten-year period, we have not had a single case of dieback in our plus or minus one thousand greenhouse grown plants. I might add that we have most of the "old offender" japonica varieties and some of the saluenensis hybrids reported to be particularly susceptible to dieback.

Our feeding program has been essentially the same as followed in South Carolina and a few of the plants are still in South Carolina soil. Other factors being more or less equal, it appears logical to assume that the chemical quality of water used is directly related to our absence of dieback. We use raw water from a deepwell having a pH of 7.4 with calcium and magnesium at 80 ppm. An analysis of local soil used for potting showed: "pH 6.5; Calcium: high; Magnesium: high; Phosphate: medium; and Potash: high." Our soil mixture has a pH of 6.5 or a little higher for both container and bed grown plants. I doubt if the Columbia, S. C. water has a pH as high as 7.4 or as much calcium and magnesium as the water we now use.

Based on my accidental experience it appears there is a marked correlation between the absence of dieback and a high pH with excess calcium and/or magnesium. Whether or not the absence of dieback is a direct result due to these heretofore considered excesses or is brought about by resultant chemical changes is a matter of conjecture. My belief that dieback prevention is related to pH, calcium, and possibly magnesium is borne out in part by Charles L. Keeton's article: "Does Dieback Have Us Licked?" (Camellia Journal, Vol. 17, No. 51, November, 1962) which includes: "That's why Sigmund Katz at Covington, La., some years back added basic slag to his soil and felt the increased pH did away with a lot of dieback. Others in Australia and in this country have felt that lime and wood ashes have, by raising the pH, helped eliminate or prevent dieback." And from "Camellia Clinic" in the same issue of the Journal: "Walter G. Hazelwood... thinks the trouble (dieback) is overacidity and that *C. saluenensis,* a parent of most hybrids, needs a more alkaline soil than *C. japonica.* . . . We now know that a more nearly neutral pH is desirable."

The cause of dieback is certainly of academic interest to many but prevention is of paramount importance to all growers. Perhaps some of our researchers will see fit to test saluenensis hybrids and notorious japonica offenders with variables in high pH, calcium, and perhaps magnesium. I would like to do this myself, however, I have no dieback to work with!

Since writing this article I have gone back again and done a good bit of reading on the subject. It seems to me that there should be no hassle between the Australians and U. S. plant experts since, in essence, they are wrangling over two different things—cause and cure. I can buy both arguments: the cause as defined by U. S. experts and the Australian rationale presented as the "cure" (or suppression) rather than the cause. Some years ago a Mr. Pearson, California Water Specialist, wrote an article for the Yearbook on water quality. I corresponded with him about my water problem and he compared my water favorably with water found in the California area. California water is high in pH and high in calcium. California has little dieback—my water is similar to California water and I have NO dieback. Furthermore, those who have reported some success in minimizing dieback used calcium to raise the pH. With the movement of plants across the nation, it just does not follow that California has never acquired *Glomerella cingulata* or whatever the cause. Hence, the growing conditions must be the answer.

A popular misconception, in my opinion, is that a plant will eventually die if canker is not cut out. By canker I mean an oval or otherwise odd-shaped area on a plant branch or trunk where dieback entered. Uninhibited dieback will very rapidly move down the stock until the whole plant is dead. A canker develops *only* when the plant is able to overcome the onset of dieback. The canker is a walled off area that was able to contain the infection. Hence, the presence of a canker presents no future threat but merely commemorates a battle won by the plant in earlier growing years. A good parallel can be found in human beings. The average adult is apt to have several small calcified nodules show up on a chest X-ray. These nodules represent an invasion of tuberculosis germs that were overcome by a healthy body. Coincidentally, a healthy body and a good supply of calcium is good insurance against tuberculosis.

All of this is based on personal opinion and circumstantial evidence. The accepted answer must come from scientific experimentation and observation. A short-cut answer might be secured from a chemical analysis of the walled-off portion of a canker in comparison with normal plant wood. The long way around would be the use of variables in pH, calcium, and possibly magnesium — using plants which are reportedly susceptible to dieback. If a canker analysis showed significant deviations in mineral make-up, this would serve as the basis for setting up trial plots.

Gibbing Camellia Seed

An interesting experiment in gibbing Camellia seed is to be found in the American Camellia Yearbook for 1967. According to C. W. Schroeder of Orinda, California, he found that gibberellic acid significantly increased the germination rate. Concentration has a pronounced effect; seeds soaked in 100 ppm of gib germinated much more rapidly than those soaked in a 10 ppm solution. 1,000 ppm was even more effective. This was applied to a filed notch in the seed coat. Nothing was gained by applying 10,000 ppm. Normally quite a few seeds are lost because of mildew, fungus and rot before they have a chance to germinate. Rapid germination should therefore be an advantage. Another advantage is the opportunity of achieving an additional growth cycle. With early germination it might be easily possible to achieve two growth cycles beyond the original. The third advantage is that the original seedling could be grafted before it is too late in the season saving an entire year. This becomes important when dealing with special seeds obtained from hybridizing or rare seeds.

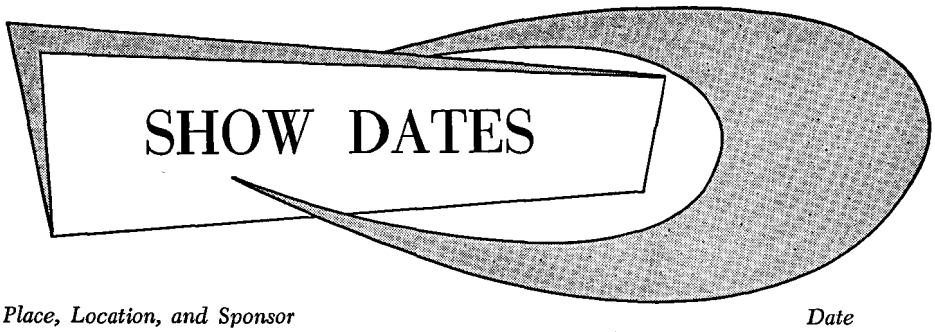
The gib can be applied in various ways but simply soaking the seeds 24 hours in a solution containing 100 ppm is quite satisfactory. The seedlings appear to be normal and healthy. No disadvantages have been noted.

In quantitative terms soaking seeds in the 100 ppm solution gave 67% germination in 32 days compared with 8% germination of untreated seeds in the same time period. Additionally, it produced almost complete germination (80%) in 48 days whereas 88 days were required for untreated seeds to reach this level of germination.

——ACS——

Show Report Correction

The winners of the ACS Outstanding Arrangement Certificate in the Tidewater Camellia Show in Wilmington, N. C., were incorrectly reported to this office. The winners should have been listed as Mrs. Millard Fountain and Mrs. Wilbur B. Brown. Also the Provisional Hybrid seedling certificate was won by Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur B. Brown for their 'PALM SUNDAY'.



Place, Location, and Sponsor	*Date*
Charleston, S. C., Coastal Carolina Camellia Society	November 4-5, 1967
Macon, Ga., Middle Georgia Camellia Society	November 4-5, 1967
Shreveport, La., Men's Camellia Club of Shreveport	November 5, 1967
Natchez, Mississippi, Natchez Men's Camellia Club in cooperation with ACS Fall Meeting November 9-11	**November 11-12, 1967**
Savannah, Ga., Men's Garden Club of Savannah	November 11-12, 1967
Valdosta, Ga., Valdosta Camellia Society	November 11-12, 1967
Port Neches, Texas, Fellowship Hall, First Methodist Church, Neches Camellia Society	November 18, 1967
Bainbridge, Ga., The Federated Garden Clubs and Charlie King Garden Club	November 18-19, 1967
Columbia, S. C., S. C. National Bank, Men's Camellia Club	November 18-19, 1967
West Monroe, La., La. Power & Light Co. Auditorium, Ouachita Valley Camellia Society	November 18-19, 1967
Bogalusa, La., Bogalusa Jr. High School Cafeteria, Bogalusa Men's Camellia Association	November 25-26, 1967
Gulfport, Miss., Gulfport Men's Camellia Society, Inc.	December 2-3, 1967
Jacksonville, Fla., Lobby of the Barnett First National Bank, Camellia Society of North Florida	December 3, 1967
Gainesville, Fla., Florida National Bank, Gainesville Camellia Society	December 9-10, 1967
Port, Arthur, Texas, Men's Garden Club of Port Arthur	December 9-10, 1967
Quitman, Ga., Quitman Garden Club	December 30-31, 1967
Moss Point, Miss., Moss Point Men's Camellia Club	January 6-7, 1968
New Orleans, La., International Room, Roosevelt Hotel, Gulf Coast Camellia Society	January 6-7, 1968
Panama City, Fla., Municipal Auditorium, The Camellia Society of Panama City	January 6-7, 1968
Thomasville, Ga., Thomasville Garden Club, Inc.	January 6-7, 1968
Cairo, Ga., Cairo Garden Clubs Council	January 13-14, 1968
Meridian, Miss., Meridian Camellia Society	January 13-14, 1968
Ocala, Fla., Agriculture Building, The Pioneer Garden Club of Ocala	January 13-14, 1968
Orlando, Fla., Citizens National Bank, The Camellia Society of Central Florida	January 13-14, 1968
Pensacola, Fla., Men's Camellia Club	January 13-14, 1968
Charleston, S. C., Coastal Carolina Camellia Society	January 20-21, 1968
Fort Walton Beach, Fla., Frances Pryor Camellia Society	January 20-21, 1968
Jackson, Miss., Main Lobby of the First National Bank, Jackson Camellia Society	January 20-21, 1968
Jacksonville, Fla., The Garden Club of Jacksonville and Men's Garden Club of Jacksonville	January 20-21, 1968
Lafayette, La.; South Louisiana Camellia Society	January 20-21, 1968
Mobile, Ala., Men's Camellia Club of Mobile	January 20-21, 1968
New Orleans, La., The Men's Camellia Club of New Orleans, Inc.	January 20-21, 1968
Tallahassee, Fla., Tallahassee Garden Clubs and Men's Camellia and Garden Club	January 20-21, 1968
Waycross, Ga., First National Bank, Federated Garden Clubs of Waycross	January 25-26, 1968
Aiken, S. C., Aiken Camellia Club	January 27-28, 1968
Beaumont, Texas, The Southeast Texas Camellia Society	January 27-28, 1968
Gulfport, Miss., Gulfport Men's Camellia Society, Inc.	January 27-28, 1968
Lake Charles, La., Southwest Louisiana Camellia Society	January 27-28, 1968
Macon, Ga., Middle Georgia Camellia Society	January 27-28, 1968
Moultrie, Ga., Woman's Club House, Cherokee Garden Club	January 27-28, 1968
Ruston, La., Men's Camellia Society of Ruston	January 27-28, 1968
Tuscaloosa, Ala., Tuscaloosa Men's Camellia Club	January 27-28, 1968

Place, Location and Sponsor	*Date*
Brookhaven, Miss., Brookhaven Camellia Club	February 3-4, 1968
Hattiesburg, Miss., Hattiesburg Camellia Society	February 3-4, 1968
Liberty, Texas, Atascosito Camellia Club	February 3-4, 1968
Montgomery, Ala., Montgomery Camellia Society	February 3-4, 1968
Savannah, Georgia, Men's Garden Club of Savannah in cooperation with ACS Annual Meeting	**February 3-4, 1968**
Slidell, La., Ozone Camellia Society	February 3-4, 1968
Kilgore, Texas: Kilgore Camellia Society	February 4, 1968
Alexandria, La., Convention Hall, The Central La. Camellia Society	February 10-11, 1968
Beaufort, S. C., Beaufort High School, Men's Horticulture Club of Beaufort	February 10-11, 1968
Birmingham, Ala., Municipal Auditorium, Birmingham-Bessemer Men's Camellia Society	February 10-11, 1968
Charlotte, N. C., Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte, Inc.	February 10-11, 1968
Columbia, S. C., A. C. Flora High School, Men's Camellia Club of Columbia	February 10-11, 1968
Georgetown, S. C., Youth Association Center, Georgetown Council of Garden Clubs	February 10-11, 1968
Norfolk, Va., Virginia Camellia Society	February 10-11, 1968
San Diego, Calif., San Diego Camellia Society	February 10-11, 1968
Statesboro, Ga., Ogeechee Camellia Society	February 10-11, 1968
† Texarkana, Texas, Texarkana Men's Camellia Club	February 10-11, 1968
Tyler, Texas, Tyler Camellia Club	February 11, 1968
Atlanta, Ga., Lenox Square Auditorium, North Georgia Camellia Society, Buckhead Lions Club and Atlanta Camellia Society	February 17-18, 1968
Augusta, Ga., Georgia Railroad Bank & Trust Co., Augusta Council of Garden Clubs and Georgia Railroad Bank & Trust Co.	February 17-18, 1968
Redwood City, Calif., Veterans Memorial Bldg., Peninsula Camellia Society	February 17-18, 1968
Shreveport, La., Men's Camellia Club of Shreveport	February 17-18, 1968
Summerville, S. C., Summerville Camellia Society	February 17-18, 1968
Texarkana, Texas, Texarkana Men's Camellia Club	February 17-18, 1968
Whiteville, N. C., Whiteville Camellia Society	February 17-18, 1968
Fort Worth, Texas, Fort Worth Camellia Society	February 18, 1968
Memphis, Tenn., Goldsmith Civic Garden Center, Memphis Camellia Society	February 23-24, 1968
Charlotte, N. C., Cotswold Shopping Center, Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte, Inc.	February 24-25, 1968
Cloverdale, Calif., Cloverdale Citrus Fair	February 24-25, 1968
El Dorado, Arkansas, Arkansas Power & Light Bldg., The El Dorado Camellia Society	February 24-25, 1968
Houston, Texas, Houston Camellia Society	February 24-25, 1968
Monroe, La., Central Savings Bank & Trust Co., Northeast Louisiana Camellia Club	February 24-25, 1968
Pittsburg, Calif., Pittsburg High School, Delta Camellia Society	February 24-25, 1968
Wilmington, N. C., Tidewater Camellia Club	February 24-25, 1968
Dallas, Texas, Northpark Mall, Dallas Camellia Society	February 25, 1968
San Jose, Calif., Student Union Building, San Jose City College, Camellia Society of Santa Clara County, Inc.	February 25, 1968
Fayetteville, N. C., Fayetteville Camellia Club	March 2-3, 1968
Sacramento, Calif., Camellia Society of Sacramento	March 2-3, 1968
Greensboro, N. C., Men's Piedmont Camellia Club	March 9-10, 1968
Wallace, N. C., Wallace Garden Clubs Council	March 9-10, 1968
Washington, D. C., The Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley (Under Glass Show)	March 9-10, 1968
Fresno, Calif., McLane School Cafeteria, Central California Camellia Society	March 10, 1968
Pleasant Hill, California, Diablo Valley College, Northern California Camellia Society	March 10-11, 1968
Norfolk, Va., Virginia Camellia Society	March 30-31, 1968
Baltimore, Md., The Pioneer Camellia Society of Maryland	April 19-20, 1968
Washington, D. C., Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley, (Outdoor Show)	April 20-21, 1968
Cloverdale, Calif., Cloverdale Citrus Fair	February 22-23, 1969

† Correction (Was Previously Reported as February 17 and 18).

Additional Show Judges

ARKANSAS

Little Rock:
Dr. Charles R. Henry

Texarkana:
Mrs. Joe W. Miot, Sr.

CALIFORNIA

Bakersfield:
Mr. Ted Alfter

Pomona:
Mr. I. John Movich

FLORIDA

Tallahassee:
Mr. John E. Turner

LOUISIANA

Lafayette:
Mrs. Mary S. Dennis

New Orleans:
Charles M. Nugent (Nov.)
Mrs. Charles M. Nugent (Nov.)

MARYLAND

Bethesda:
Mrs. Arthur A. Maryott

NORTH CAROLINA

Charlotte:
Mr. Roy L. Smart

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston:
Mrs. H. D. Pregnall

TENNESSEE

Memphis:
Mr. J. P. McGillis (Nov.)

Nashville:
Mr. W. B. Connell
Mr. Henry F. Lochte

TEXAS

Beaumont:
Mr. Albert F. Briggs

Teague:
Mrs. J. L. Gordon

Tyler:
Mr. R. D. McFarland

VIRGINIA

McLean:
Mrs. Milton H. Brown

———ACS———

Ammonia vs. Soda

Hody Wilson who is something of an authority on the subject recommends that non-sudsy household ammonia be used rather than baking soda (sodium bicarbonate) to cause the gibberellic acid to go into solution. He gets much better results using ammonia. Barely enough should be used, a few drops at the time, until the crystals or powder go into solution. Agitate the container vigorously between drops and let stand between additions if time permits. Happy gibbing!

In Memoriam

DR. JOHN LAWRENCE CLARE

One of ACS's most loyal members, Dr. John Clare, died of a heart attack while on the golf course August 11th. His home was in Pelham, N. C. and his office in Danville, Virginia. Jack and his wife were familiar figures at the various Camellia Shows. He usually attended the Fall and Annual meetings. Since he was deeply interested in the ACS Endowment Fund, his family requested that in lieu of flowers any memorial be sent to the ACS Endowment Fund. The many contributions received attest to the high esteem in which he was held, not only by Camellia people but by others as well.

LESLIE MARSHALL

Leslie Marshall of San Gabriel, California, died in June 1967. Les developed several outstanding seedlings, including 'ARLENE MARSHALL' and 'ELSIE RUTH MARSHALL'. He was a charter member of ACS and prominent in Camellia circles on the West Coast. He operated Marshall's Camellia Nursery for many years. His wife survives.

——ACS——

Memorial Donations to ACS Endowment Fund

From May 18, 1967 through Sept. 5, 1967

(The name in bold face type indicates the person in whose memory donation has been made.)

Robert A. Black, Beaumont, Texas
Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Adkisson

J. D. Carroll, Lexington, S. C.
H. L. and Ruth Benson
Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Brownlee
John F. Marscher
T. H. Maxwell, Jr.
Men's Camellia Club of Columbia
Mr. and Mrs. J. U. Smith
South Carolina Camellia Society

Dr. John Lawrence Clare
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Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Baroody
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Mr. and Mrs. James A. Robertson
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Mrs. S. Harold Fisher (Elizabeth D.), New Orleans, La.
Dr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Ciolino

Mrs. W. M. (Ida Gordy) Goodson, Lake, Mississippi
Mr. and Mrs. T. George Brockman
J. Harvey Johnston

has made a Memorial Contribution to the Endowment Fund of the American Camellia Society in Memory of

whose name has been inscribed in our permanent Memorial Book. This seems most appropriate to honor one who loved Camellias so well.

Executive Secretary

MEMORIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

American Camellia Society
Endowment Fund
Box C, Tifton, Georgia 31794

Enlosed find $_____ as a Memorial Gift in memory of

_____
(Name of Deseased)

Address _____ who died _____
(Give date when possible)

The member of the family to whom you can write acknowledging this is:

Name _____

Address _____

Relationship to Deceased _____

Donor (Name) _____

Address _____

Judge Henry C. Hammond
J. R. Cantelou
Mr. Joseph C. Holland
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Dr. C. E. Kitchens, Texarkana, Texas
Mrs. T. J. Smith
Les Marshall
Mr. and Mrs. Pat Novak
Caryll W. Pitkin
Russell R. Mellette, Aiken, S. C.
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Mrs. George (Hilda) Wheeler, Birmingham, Ala.
Mr. and Mrs. Pat Novak
Caryll W. Pitkin
Mrs. T. J. Smith

—ACS—

Donors to ACS Endowment Fund

From May 17, 1967 through August 8, 1967

(Other Donors Listed in January, March and July Journals)

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Donations to Endowment Fund By States as of August 8, 1967, Including Cash, Stocks, Pledges

Alabama	$ 4,140.50
Arkansas	35.00
California	14,529.00
District of Columbia	35.00
Florida	10,461.81
Georgia	21,128.00
Illinois	5.00
Kentucky	500.00
Louisiana	1,700.00
Maryland	455.63
Massachusetts	60.00
Mississippi	610.00
New Jersey	25.00
New York	500.00
North Carolina	15,875.50
Oregon	100.00
Pennsylvania	40.00
South Carolina	5,318.00
Tennessee	1,385.00
Texas	5,423.61
Virginia	7,518.00
West Virginia	10.00
Australia	100.00
New Zealand	2.00
Mr. Dave Strother	25,000.00
TOTAL	$114,957.05

(Number of contributors: 372)

Special Gifts to ACS Endowment Fund

May 17, 1967 through August 8, 1967

Atascosito Camellia Club, Liberty, Texas	$ 25.00
Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte	1,500.00

Restricted Donations

Several of our members have specified that their donations to our new headquarters be used for specific purposes. Carl Good in addition to donating a number of shares of blue chip stock has given us a set of electronic chimes. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Burwell of Spartanburg are donating $1,000 to be used to erect ornamental gates at the garden. Others have indicated they want to give lesser amounts to be used for specific purposes. Possibly when we decide upon furnishings such as sofas, chairs, tables, lamps and chandeliers and desks that members will want to donate an amount to cover the cost of one or more such objects. A bronze name plate could be attached to the particular piece either in memory of someone or as a gift. We recently had a set of ACS Yearbooks donated in memory of a deceased member. These may be sold and the proceeds used for other purposes.

It can easily be realized that where actual pieces of furniture, paintings, etc. are offered as donations that such gifts will have to be passed upon by our Accessions Committee in order that the furnishings will be harmonious with the Williamsburg period building. Such gifts are tax deductible!

—ACS—

A politician: One who stands for what he thinks people will fall for.

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

BOX C, TIFTON, GEORGIA 31794

$_____ Amount _____ Date

Without any legal obligation on my part, it is my intention to give to the American Camellia Society Endowment Fund the sum of $_____ to be paid as follows:

Cash .....$_____
Monthly .....$_____
Quarterly .....$_____
Semi-Ann. ....$_____
Annually .....$_____

It is understood and agreed that this obligation in event of death or other unforeseen contingency (shall) (shall not) be binding on my estate and may be changed by the undersigned at any time.

(Suggested billing date: _____)

Signed:_____

Address_____

_____ ZIP_____

CONTRIBUTIONS ARE APPROVED AS A TAX DEDUCTION BY U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Everyone Who Loves Flowers Are Cousins

EDITOR'S NOTE:

The late Dr. John Clare of Danville, Virginia sent us this interesting old clipping found in an old trunk. The date isn't given but since it refers to the Truman Administration it would have to be about 20 years old. Such interesting items, old or recent, of general interest are welcome by the *Camellia journal.*

Bay Minette, Ala. There is one sure fire way for a visiting Damyankee to make friends in this section of the South.

All he has to do is open his mouth and say two words clearly:

Camellia Japonica.

Somebody is sure to hear him and say, "You like camellias, stranger?

From then on all the Damyankees has to do is admit he even saw a camellia. That is introduction enough. The natives no longer blame him for being born on the wrong side of the Mason and Dixon Line. The Dixiecrats don't even hold him entirely personally responsible for what they say Harry Truman is doing to them.

No, sir, stranger, if you like camellias why you're a cousin right away. You're kin folk to these gulf coast flower fans.

Any they mean it from the bottom of the stamen to the peak of the pistil. They'll wine you and dine you, and maybe even the hotel clerk will knock ten percent off your bill. He raises camellias, too.

Everybody down this way raises camellias (the aristocrats of southern garden), if there's space by the house to stick a bush.

Raising the beautiful white and red heart-size flowers is a hobby for tens of thousands, a multi-million dollar industry for a few. The annual camellia shows are almost as impressive as religious festivals.

And during blooming season—right now—this whole corner of the Southland erupts in lush color.

Bingo and golf don't hold a candle to camellia growing in the small towns. They had a flower show here this week, one of dozens being held in the communities that belt Mobile port. But people from twelve states came to see it.

Raising camellias is as popular with the men folks as with women. And the men have their own camellia clubs. Wealthy amateur growers spend thousands of dollars on the hobby.

And it can run into money. A small first-year graft from a desirable variety may cost from $10 to $35. A 12- to 14-foot bush has sold for more than $1,000.

"The trouble is that once a man gets one variety he starts wanting another," said Cly T. Smith, postmaster here. "And that can lead quite a way. Some folks say there are 3,000 varieties, some say 800.

"Nobody really knows for sure, because the same variety has at least twelve names."

Smith, who has grown camellias for fun for 25 years, has 200 varieties himself. One Mobile man who started it as a hobby built his camellias into a million-dollar business. They grow by the million on the bushes here. But in the big cities they fetch up to $3.50 in florist shops.

"But most folks just grow them for pleasure," said Smith. "More men here grow them than play golf. If softens them up, it makes men human who were cold.

"There's something about these flowers that gets you. It seems like once you get started talking camellias you never get through."

And if the visiting Damyankee isn't lazy he'll probably end up in the front yard with a spray gun in his hand, firing side by side at a camellia bush with the grandson of a man whose grandpappy chased the Damyankee's grandpappy at Bull Run.

Of course, a man could say, "I hate camellias." But who wants to get rushed out of town on a rail?

First Release

'ELENA LORENZO'

4" - 5" Rosy Red Semidouble with Ruby-Like Sheen
Originated by Dr. M. B. Wine, Thomasville, Ga.

'JONATHAN'

Deep clear pink semidouble and incomplete double, with petaloids and rabbit ears. Won best seedling, with certificate, Atlanta Show, February 1967. Originated by Dr. John Cone, Thomasville, Ga.

Scions available on each of the above varieties airmail postpaid at $5.00 each—at least two active eyes. Limited supply 1st year grafts available at the Nursery only.

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Camellia Books

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY COLOR CHART. Price to Fellows (members) $12.75, Non-Fellows $15.75, including postage. London 1967.

This new color chart is not to be confused with the 1961 RHS two volume Horticultural Color Chart of 200 sheets of colors, each of which had three lighter tints.

The present chart consists of a set of four fans in a cardboard box. Each leaf of one color has four tints. A different system of classification is used. Color names have been abandoned and instead the basic colors have been numbered from 1 to 202 and the tints lettered A, B, C, D in descending order of saturation.

Terms used in color technology: hue, brightness or lightness (tone, luminosity or value) and saturation (brilliance, intensity, purity or chrome) are defined. The colors are arranged in spectral order of the saturated hues, interspersing the less saturated and less bright colors in their appropriate places according to the basic hue. The new chart is printed in solid color rather than by a screen process.

There is the same criticism of this color chart as with the old RHS 2 volume chart, the Munsell Color Fan, and other color charts—the colors somehow do not match camellia colors very accurately, especially the rich red color of such varieties as 'MATHOTIANA' and 'BLOOD OF CHINA'; the intense, almost glowing colors of the *Reticulatas* and the unique orchid and pinks of hybrids. Maybe these are impossible to reproduce in a color chart.

THERAPY THROUGH HORTICULTURE. By Donald P. Watson and Alice W. Burlingame. Macmillan, N. Y. 1960. $1.50 through American Horticultural Society, Washington, D. C. Originally published at $4.95.

Although not a new book and not dealing specifically with Camellias, this very worthwhile little book was called to our attention through the American Horticultural Society's *Gardeners' Forum*. Much of the book deals with horticulturist therapy for the sick, mentally disturbed or retarded and those who have lost interest in life.

We are much more interested in horticulture as a relief from the great pressures of modern living. ACS numbers many M.D.'s among its members. These have said that the Camellia hobby is a great release for them after hours in the operating room and/or other medical practice.

"Practicing horticulture should also be thought of as a preventive medicine, when it is engaged in by nervous and overworked people, long before any symptoms of physical or mental disability appear."

This book points out that one of the logical places to begin a program of gardening is with children of all ages for gardening has always been stimulating. In Europe, children seem to be much more aware of plants and gardens. This interest may subside somewhat during the very busy period of college, getting established and earning a living in maturity due to lack of time.

Older people find gardening in general or some horticultural specialty such as Camellias can become an absorbing activity that benefits them both physically and psychologically. I know of one couple who regained an interest in living after losing a daughter, by becoming interested in Camellias. Another, crippled by arthritis and having to give up office work, developed a Camellia nursery and regained his ability to walk and other normal physical activities. If he had stayed in bed or limited his activities he would have become permanently crippled.

Liberty Hyde Bailey, the famous horticulturist, wrote: "Every man in his heart knows there is goodness and wholeness in the rain, in the wind, in the soil, the sea, the glory of a sunrise, and in the trees."

Veterans Hospitals, the famous Menninger Clinic and many general hospitals have found that tensions are relieved and anxieties are quieted through horticultural therapy. Those of us who are still well and active need to cultivate such hobbies to prolong our active life and its full enjoyment. The retired person with no hobbies is miserable.

BOOKS FOR SALE

Sealy's REVISION OF THE GENUS CAMELLIA 10.00
Indispensible to hybridizers and those interested in the 82 species. With 239 pages, color frontispiece and 95 line drawings and maps.

Sharp's CAMELLIAS ILLUSTRATED, Revised
Cloth Bound Edition 6.50
Spiral Bound Edition 5.00

THE CAMELLIA TREASURY
by Mrs. Paul Kincaid 9.95
218 pages. Well illustrated. Reviewed in July 1964 Camellia Journal.

From time to time we acquire a few out of print Yearbooks at $5.00 each. Yearbooks of 1949, 1952, 1958 to 1966 may be purchased at $4.00 each.

Woodroof's SCCS Nomenclature, 1966 Edition $2.25 each.

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY
BOX C TIFTON, GEORGIA

NEW TRENDS IN FLOWER ARRANGEMENT. By Rae L. Goldson, 107 pp. illus. 99 photographs. Hearthside Press, Inc. 381 Park Ave. S., New York, N. Y. 10016. $4.95.

For those who have not already been indoctrinated, but are still seeking to digest the "whys and wherefores" of the modern flower arrangement, this book has been written. The purpose of this book is to help one understand the principles of modern art (Futurism, Abstract, Pop, etc.) as they are related to New Trends In Flower Arrangement. The purpose of the modern flower arrangement is to "enhance, to amuse, to please by the way" it "occupies space in which it is placed, and even to communicate some deeper meaning through symbolism, line and color".

Mrs. Rae Goldson has written a delightfully witty capsuled dissertation hitting the high spots of the trend of modern art. Perhaps the most enlightening explanation is that modern art, though based on the eternal verities of art is simply exploring the use of unrelated, though familiar objects in a new light thereby jolting the viewer into a new awareness of his environment, always maintaining humor and wit. One does become more aware of an air filter in his car discovering that when it has done its duty under the hood, it might then become a part of a flower arrangement! It's not what you use necessarily, but how you put it together and get by with it—as long as it "suggests something about our world" and above all "maintains our sense of gaiety and humor."

Simple new rules are given to encourage the reader to try his hand in the new trend. So where's your sense of humor? Why not "get with it?"

—PATTI HUTAFF.
———ACS———

Ad to sell mower: "Push-type lawnmower. Used seldom, and when used, pushed real slow."

———ACS———

Vision is greatly affected by glasses, especially if they have been emptied about four times.

NEW VARIETIES REGISTERED

'Louise Dovell' (Reg. No. 1006). An 8-year-old chance seedling of 'Lady Mary Cromartie Variegated' that first bloomed in 1963, originated by John and Stella Sewell, Jacksonville, Fla., and propagated by Thomas D. Dovell, Jacksonville, Fla.

Plant growth is upright and average, medium in rate, with dark green leaves averaging 3 to 3½ inches in length and 1½ inches in width.

The semidouble flower is 5 inches in diameter and 3 to 3½ inches in depth not gibbed and has 6 to 8 rows of petals. Neyron rose 623 shading lighter to center petals with yellow anthers and nearly white filaments. Excellent lasting qualities, stamens interspersed. Blooms midseason.

'Edgewood' (Reg. No. 1007). An 8-year-old chance seedling of 'Lady Mary Cromartie Variegated' that first bloomed in 1963, originated by John and Stella Sewell, Jacksonville, Fla., and propagated by Thomas D. Dovell, Jacksonville, Fla.

Plant growth is upright and average, medium in rate, with dark green leaves averaging 3½ to 4 inches in length and 2 inches in width.

The semidouble flower is 5 inches in diameter not gibbed and 2½ inches in depth with numerous petals. Soft rose pink (near Neyron Rose 623/1) with yellow anthers and nearly white filaments. Good texture, petals often notched, bright color. Blooms midseason.

'Estella D'Ancona' (Reg. No. 1008). A sport of 'Drama Girl' that was first observed in 1963 by Wendell M. Levi, Sumter, S. C. Propagated in 1963 and has flowered 90-95% true for two years. Is being propagated by Roberson's Garden and Nursery, Florence, S. C., but has not been released yet.

Plant growth is upright and average, rapid in rate, with dark green leaves averaging 5 to 5½ inches in length and 3 to 3½ inches in width.

The peony form flower is 5+ inches in diameter and 2 inches in depth not gibbed and has 52 or more petals and petaloids. Rose red with yellow anthers and filaments. Fairly cold resistant, Levi rating 2 plus, temporary. Named for Wendell Levi's mother. Blooms midseason to late.

'Lilla Fletcher Inman' (Reg. No. 1009. A 15-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1957, originated by Mrs. Clara Inman, Quincy, Fla., and propagated for commercial introduction in 1967 by Fowler's Camellias, Lakeland, Fla.

Plant growth is average, rapid in rate, with dark green leaves averaging 3¼ inches in length and 1¾ inches in width.

The rose form double flower which opens to anemone form after 3 to 5 days is 4+ inches in diameter and 1¾ inches in depth and has 40 to 50 petals and 30 to 40 petaloids. White to blush with pink stripes and white anthers and yellow filaments. Blooms and opens well consistently. Long lasting and falls without shattering. Blooms December to February.

'Tomorrow's Tropic Dawn' (Reg. No. 1010). A sport of 'Tomorrow's Dawn' which was first observed in 1965. Was propagated in 1965 and has flowered on propagaton 100% true for 2 years. Rey M. Merino, Fresno, California.

Plant growth habits and rate same as parent.

Flower formation same as parent. White with an occasional 'Tomorrow' red line or small wedge or with 'Tomorrow's Dawn' pink line or small dash or both. Three or four days after full bloom the flower blushes and holds until removed from plant. After

SCIONS

A card will get you our Brochure of complete list. **Greenhouse Protected.**

ONLY A FEW OF WHAT WE WILL HAVE

'Alice Maree'	'High Hills'	'Island of Fire'	'Velvet Glow'
'Allie Habel'	'June Stewart Supreme'	'Li Chee'	'White Tomorrow'
'Alta Gavin'	'Mary Alice Cox'	'Red Moon'	'Betty Lavender Blush'
'Annie Tee'	'Rose 'N Bloom'	'Star Ruby'	'Elsie Jury'
'Betty Chiffon'	'Stormy Weather'	'Guilio Nuccio Supreme'	'Fire Chief Var.'
'Bill Arant'	'Tiffany Var.'	'Harret Bisbee'	'High Noon Var.'
'Bill Blount'	'Boomerang'	'Lila Naff Var.'	'Ivory Tower'
'Chatham'	'Corroboree'	'Ma-Dot-Cha'	'Marlibsu'
'Bill Blount Pink'	'Debbie'	'Omega'	'Pat LaMotte Jones'
'Blaze of Glory'	'Hemelata'	'Tomorrow's Dawn Peony'	'Patsy Rish'

Lots nice budded grafts this year *WE SEND only wood that we would graft* *The originator of the Scion Business*

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cutting, the blush tones slightly deeper. Long lasting and excellent texture. Blooming season same as parent.

Shortly after receiving the application for registration of this mutation, Mr. Broughton Powell of Thomasville, Ga., applied for registration of what is evidently an identical sport under the name of 'TOMORROW'S CROWN JEWEL'. Since the application for 'TOMORROW'S TROPIC DAWN' was received first the sport is being registered under this name. There have been a number of cases of identical sports occurring in widely separated locations. Mr. Powell was unaware of the California sport.

'BARBARA BEDAYN' (Reg. No. 1011). A 7-year-old chance seedling of 'JOHN ILLGES' that first bloomed in 1964, originated by Mrs. Barbara Bedayn, Orinda, Calif.

Plant growth is dense and bushy, slow in rate, with dark green leaves averaging 4 inches in length and 2½ inches in width.

The semidouble to anemone form flower is 4½ inches in diameter and 2 inches in depth and has 10 petals and 30 to 40 petaloids. Salmon pink with white stamens. Keeps well.

'PERLA' (Reg. No. 1012). An 8-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1961, originated and propagated by C. E. Blanchard, III, Carthage, Texas.

Plant growth is upright and spreading, medium in rate, with dark green leaves averaging 4 inches in length and 2 inches in width.

The semidouble flower, similar to 'DONCKELARII', is 4½ inches in diameter and 3 inches in depth and has 10-14 petals and 1-2 petaloids. Light pink with yellow anthers and yellow filaments. Very thick petal. Long lasting. Keeps well when cut. Blooms December through March.

'HARRIET KNAPP' (Reg. No. 1013). A 10-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1962, originated by A. D. Albritton, Tallahassee, Fla.

Plant growth is upright and average, slow in rate, with dark green leaves averaging 3 inches in length and 2 inches in width.

The peony form flower is 5 inches in diameter, 3 inches in depth and has 30 petals and 8 plus petaloids. Rose var. with yellow anthers and white filaments. Blooms early to midseason. Long lasting.

'FLORENCE WOOD' (Reg. No. 1014). A chance seedling that first bloomed in 1960, originated by C. Dewey Norwood, Thomasville, Ga., and propagated by Thomasville Nurseries, Inc., Thomasville, Ga.

Plant growth is average, medium in rate, with dark green leaves averaging 2½ inches in length and 1½ inches in width.

The peony form flower, similar to 'DEBUTANTE', is 3½ to 4½ inches in diameter and 2 inches in depth and has 10 to 12 petals. Deep pink with golden anthers. Long lasting. Blooms November-February.

———ACS———

Camellia Seed Pods as Large as Grapefruit!

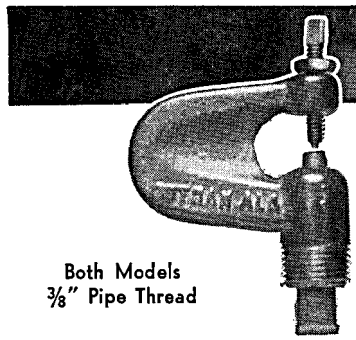
Dr. Hu Hsen-Hsu of the Institute of Botany, Peking, China describes two oil producing species of Camellias with red or purple fruits (seed pods) up to 4¾ inches in diameter weighing a pound each. One of these species, *Camellia gigantocarpa,* produces a high quality of edible oil and bears 4½ inch white flowers tinged with pale green. The 20- to 30-foot trees are thus highly ornamental as well as of great commercial importance.

Another species, *Camellia chekiangoleosa,* closely related to *C. reticulata,* attains tree size with 4½ inch red flowers and large seed which produce edible oil. Dr. Hu describes the species *C. albogigas* as a 25-foot tree bearing 4 inch white flowers.

Camellia (Theopsis) chrysantha is described as having "rather large, fragrant golden yellow flowers . . . Its long, narrow-oblong to lanceolate leaves are also distinctive." The plant grows up to 9 feet high with 3½ inch flowers of 8 to 10 petals. "This species has a very high horticultural value as it may be used to produce yellow, fragrant flowered varieties of Camellias."

Dr. Hu's original article in Chinese has been translated by the Royal Horticultural Society and is published in their *Rhododendron and Camellia Year Book* for 1967. Their Editor has given us permission to reprint this extremely interesting and important paper and its beautiful illustrations in the forthcoming AMERICAN CAMELLIA YEARBOOK which will be off the press in December.

So far as is known, none of the 12 species and several varieties described are available in the Free Woorld. If and when the tense world situation eases possibly these desirable species can be imported.



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MODEL 36
Uses 6 gal. water per hour on 20 lbs. pressure. 200-mesh Monel screen.
Prices: $1.95 ea.; 6, $1.75 ea.; 12, $1.65 ea.; 24, $1.55 ea.; 36, $1.45 ea.; 96, $1.25 ea.; 144, $1.00 ea.

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More Medals and Ribbons for Camellias—Photography

J. CARROLL REINERS, Sacramento, California

Camellia photographers, take notice. We are soliciting your participation in the 1968 Camellia Capital International Art and Photographic Exhibition sponsored by the Sierra Camera Club, Inc. and the Sacramento Camellia Festival Association. Everyone is invited to compete for the 33 medals and many awards including plaques and ribbons. Approximately 10% of the photographic entries will receive ribbons and about 50% will be accepted by the judges for public showing during the 14th Sacramento Camellia Festival Association's extravanganza which includes the 44th annual show of 9,000 blooms by the Camellia Society of Sacramento.

You are invited to enter up to four entries for the photography exhibits which follow:

Black and White Prints (maximum size 16″ to 20″), 4 prints, entry fee of $2.00.

Color Prints, 4 prints, entry fee of $2.00.

Color Transparencies, 2″ x 2″ only, 4 slides, entry fee of $1.25.

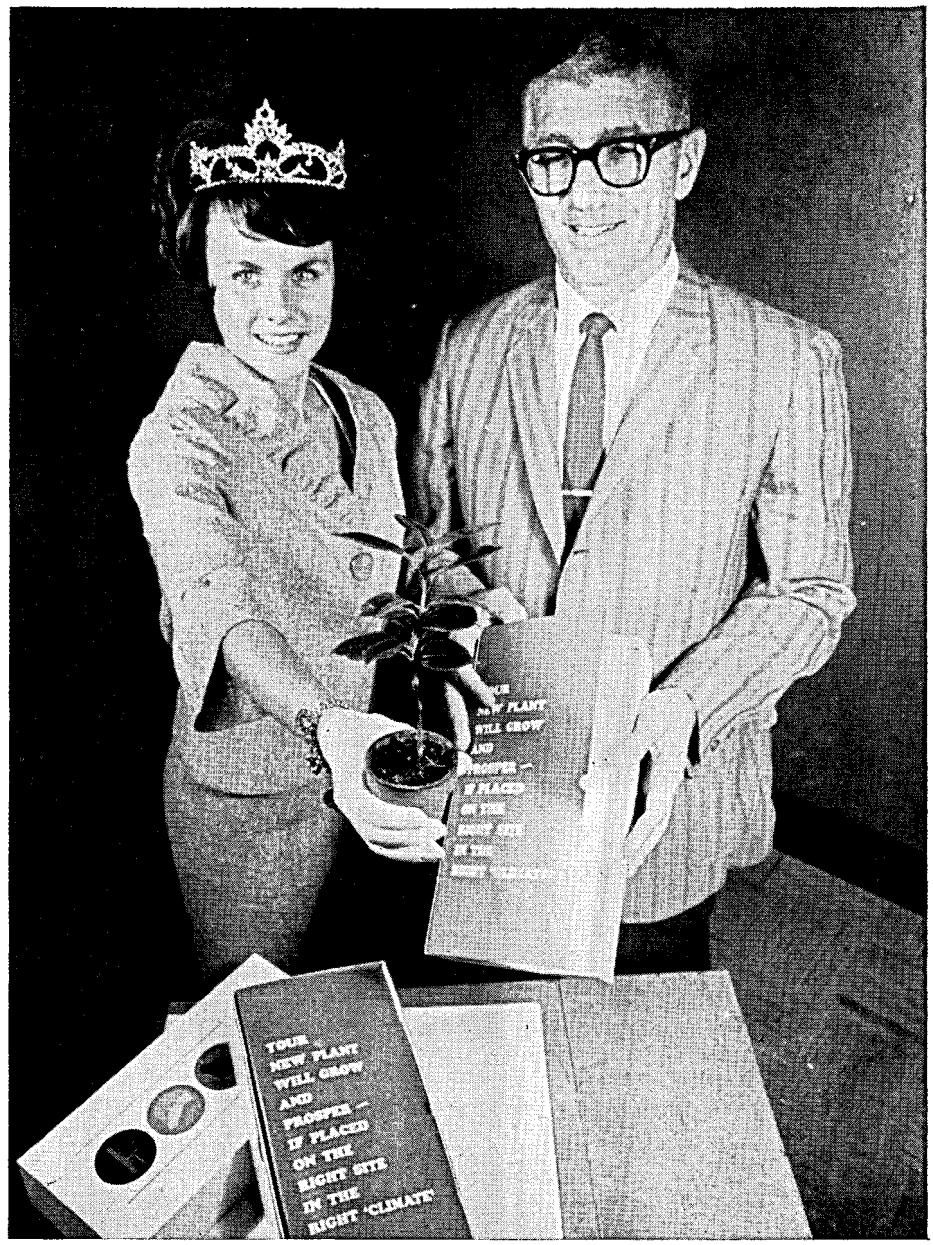
The deadline for receiving entries is February 12, 1968. Report cards of results of the judging will be mailed by February 28. All entries will be returned on March 17, 1968. Accepted Prints will be exhibited at the Crocker-Citizens National Bank Building located on the State Capitol Mall, from March 3rd through March 10th; slides will be shown on March 5th and 7th at the Auditorium of the Sacramento Municipal Utility District. Because this exhibition is part of the Annual Camellia Festival, special emphasis is placed upon pictures with the Camellia motif and special awards are given in each of the above three categories.

Send for Your Entry Forms to Mrs. Alice Kessler, General Chairman, 2819 Huntington Road, Sacramento, California 95825.

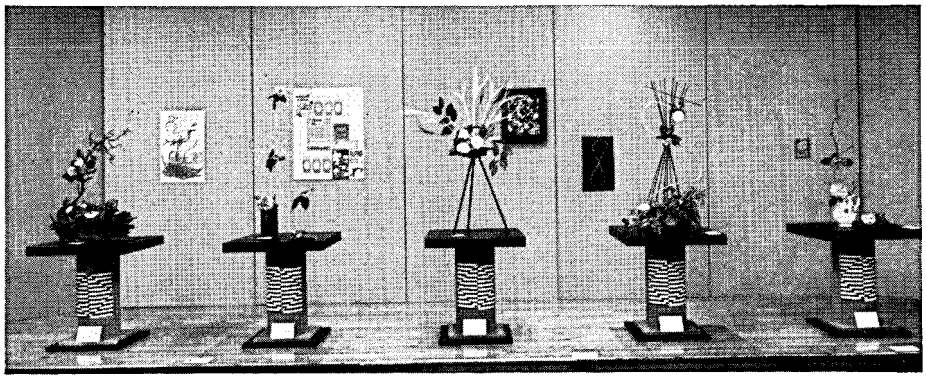
It is suggested that you invite a photographer from your local Camera Club to put on a program at one of your Camellia Society meetings. Request one who specializes in flower photography.

Photography judges rate pictures for artistic presentation, composition (line, form, movement and color balance), impact, color saturation, technique, new ideas, etc. Color should be true unless abstracted in an obviously imaginative manner. The subject matter is *most important* but an unharmonious background will detract, rather than work with the subject, and will lower your point score during the judging.

Should you plan to enter, you may add to your horticultural trophies and ribbons with additional awards.



Prize Winner—Sacramento promotional material, including a live camellia plant, has won a national award for the best industrial development promotion piece. The material is displayed by Camellia Queen Judy Olive and Gene Geremia, promotion committee chairman of the Sacramento City-County Chamber of Commerce. It was developed to send to industrial executives throughout the country. The prize was awarded during the national convention of the American Industrial Improvement Council meeting in Seattle. (The Sacramento Bee Photo.)



Artistic Arrangement in the Pioneer Camellia Society Show, Baltimore.

Winners in 1966-67 Arrangement Contest

This season's winners in the nationwide Artistic Arrangement contest were selected from 130 entries from 23 shows in 12 states, hence competition was keen. The two top winners were unanimous choices of the judges.

Mrs. Robert A. Kaye of Annandale, Virginia won overall Grand Award in Contest with her very original interpretation of *"Cocktails for Two."*

Mrs. Muriel Martin of Los Gatos, California, was the overall runner-up with *"Family Fun and Frolic."* In addition, Mrs. Martin won first place in another class and a second place in still another.

Mrs. Russell Price of Summerville, S. C., top winner of last year and also several years ago, won two First Place awards this year.

Two men won awards this year. Yukio Nakatani of Concord, California, won first for his interpretation of *"Top of the Morning."* Stanley W. Miller of El Cajon, California, won two third place awards. Both Mr. Miller and his wife are ACS members.

Other competitors winning more than one award are Mrs. T. S. Ridge of Aiken, S. C., with a first and third; Mrs. Janet Hill Morris of Elizabeth City, N. C., a first and an honorable mention; and Mrs. L. L. Carringer of San Diego, California, won a second and a third place.

Mrs. Richard N. Brock of Tallahassee was Chairman of the Arrangement Contest Committee. She was assisted by Mrs. Millard Davidson and Mrs. W. B. McGee, both of Tallahassee.

Judges were Mrs. Charles H. Blanchard of Pensacola, Mrs. Harry A. Gwinner of Atlanta and Mrs. Francis M. Hart, Anderson, S. C. All are Master Judges accredited by the National Council of Garden Clubs.

The American Camellia Society furnishes the following Awards to winners in the National Contest:

A Silver Trophy to be retained by the winner of *Most Outstanding Arrangement in Contest.*

Second Best in the Contest—A Silver Trophy to be retained by winner.

First in Each Class—American Camellia Society Membership for one year.

Second in Each Class—Current American Yearbook.

Third in Each Class—Current American Yearbook.

Mrs. Francis L. Edmondson of Atlanta is the Chairman of the 1967-68 contest. Details were carried in the March 1967 *Camellia Journal.*

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The Peerless Peers and Sealy's Camellia Revision

A Revision of the Genus Camellia is an important book by J. R. Sealy of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. This scholarly work covering 65 species and with 80 black and white figures was completed in 1951 but difficulties, mainly financial, prevented publication at that time. Dr. Hume discussed the possibility of the American Camellia Society or a group of interested members financially underwriting its publication. Miss Stella Ross-Craig, the author's wife, considered England's foremost plant artist, had prepared 16 magnificent paintings for the book. The cost of the color plates alone was estimated at $6,400.00 and 1,000 copies of the book at $8,250.00. The ACS was not in a financial position to undertake its publication. Had an Endowment Fund been established at that time, ACS would have been in a position to assist in the publication of this important book.

It was not until 1958 that the Royal Horticultural Society undertook publication of *A Revision of the Genus Camellia.* However, to cut expenses, only one of the beautiful paintings was reproduced. The late Ralph S. Peer, then president of the American Camellia Society contributed financially toward its publication, hence it is very appropriate that Mrs. Peer has donated a copy to our lending library. The Peers purchased a number of copies and made these available to our members through the American Camellia Society at $10. They are still available.

The late Mr. Peer also underwrote part of the publication costs of the beautiful Japanese book: *Camellia: Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement* by Adachi in 1960.

Ralph Peer financed the publication of *Old Camellia Varieties* by A. I. Ellis published under the auspices of the Royal Horticultural Society in 1953.

Mrs. Peer, earlier this year, made a substantial donation to the ACS Endowment Fund in memory of the late Ralph S. Peer who contributed so much in many ways to camellias during his lifetime.

Joint Husband - Wife Memberships

At the Annual Meeting in Mobile last January Vice-President Payne Midyette proposed a plan for Joint Husband - Wife memberships at $10 per year effective with the 1968 dues. Many couples like to judge at the various shows. A requirement for being appointed as a judge is that each be a member of ACS. *With the joint membership only one set of publications—Journals and Yearbooks—will be sent,* thus saving $2.00. Under the individual membership plan many had requested that only one set of publications be mailed. This is a considerable saving in these times of rising prices, labor costs, and increased taxes.

This plan was approved overwhelmingly. When payment of 1968 dues is made this Fall or next year most will take advantage of this saving. Some may wish to continue separate memberships so as to receive two sets of publications, one of which may be sent to a library or individual. It is believed that this plan will attract more joint memberships, where both would like to be listed as members whether they care to judge or not. Such joint memberships carry all other benefits other than 2 sets of publications.

———ACS———

Adolescence is when children stop asking questions because they know all the answers.

Gulf Coast Voting

On September 1 every ACS member in the Gulf Coast Territory was mailed a nominating ballot for nominating directors for the next three years. Several incumbent directors are not eligible for re-election since they have served 6 years or longer.

The Gulf Coast States — Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas will nominate and next month elect state directors.

In addition they will nominate two Directors-at-Large from the Territory. These need not be from your own state. Those states without state directors, which are grouped with the Gulf Coast States will vote only for Directors-at-Large.

It is important that these POST-PAID ballot cards be returned not later than September 20th. To mail them later imposes an unnecessary expense on the Society and they *cannot* be counted.

Early in October the names of the two candidates receiving the most nominating ballots will be sent to each member. These election ballots must be returned within the specified time.

Again, *please do not mail after the closing date.* The names of the successful candidates will be published in the *Journal.* Those elected will take office at the time of the Annual Meeting in Savannah, February 2, 1967.

———ACS———

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World Travelers

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Squyres of Tyler, Texas, attended the first Australian Rose Convention and Autumn Rose Show, April 5-9, 1967 in Melbourne. That's right, April is in Autumn "Down Under". Since both are ardent Camelliaphiles they attended the monthly meeting of the New South Wales Branch of the Australian Camellia Research Society in Sydney. They also visited Jim Fisher's Camellia Grove and "Eryldene", the garden of Professor and Mrs. Waterhouse. Under the expert guidance of Kay Fairley and Olive Savige they toured Dandenongs, Camellia Lodge and Fred Tuckfield's garden at Berwick.

Louis gave the ACS Endowment Fund some shares of Tyler Pipe & Foundry stock recently. Louis is a director in this company.

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Soil Mix Used by Nuccio's

JULIUS NUCCIO

(From *The Camellia* Review, Vol. 27, No. 4, Feb. 1966.)

Editor's Note: The following are edited extracts from talk by Julius Nuccio to members of Los Angeles Camellia Society. The talk was tape recorded.

I would like to tell you briefly how camellia culture changes a bit as the years go on and how culture can become complicated when it shouldn't be. We had a man come out to the nursery who had convinced his neighbor to plant camellias and thought it would be a good idea if he talked him into subscribing to the various camellia bulletins, especially the one that has all the new varieties listed. The one that the neighbor caught on to was the one that covered the subject of "gib". He gave this bulletin to his brand new gardener and it practically frightened the gardener out of camellias. Even though gib is here to stay, I want to say that culturewise, camellias are still very easy to grow. You don't have to have an eye dropper to get a lot of pleasure out of blossoms in your garden.

Culturewise, in the nurseries we have changed a little in the last four or five years. I'd like to tell you about it and why we have changed. We used to use a typical camellia soil mixture of 50% peat moss and 50% silt,* and with the silt we have always had 10% coarse sand. We always had excellent results, until we started to get into overwatering, which you can do with peat moss in containers. There are a few areas left that are blessed with good water but most of us are going to get involved with sodium salts in our water.

We went to fir bark and we've had wonderful results again, fine root systems. The basic difference is that fir bark doesn't hold the water, doesn't hold salts in the container like peat moss does. It drains faster. When you water the plant, the water goes right through it so you have better aeration for the root system. Now we are using 50% fir bark and the same amount of soil and sand. We've noticed that where we were having trouble getting white roots, with the roots burning with salts and getting injured, they are now alive and thrifty. It is very easy to overwater, and with an unhealthy root system you don't have the roots of the happy plant to take up the water.

Then we get into what we call sediment rot, a root disease on camellias. It is a regular fungus. Maybe some of you have noticed it when you've had a stunted plant in your garden and you transplanted it. You found brown roots basically, with an occasional white tip trying to come out in spots. This is a rot, a regular fungus that gets started and is attacking camellias more and more in Southern California. This is the stunted look that you get on your plants. They are not dead, you don't have fertilizer burn on them, they are green, but their branches are dying back. You just aren't getting that "push" on them that you're used to seeing every Spring. And this is something for you to remember: if you're not pushing out in the Spring with good growth, your problem basically is down in the root system. This is where the wood has not cured because of this root disease and it makes it more difficult for it to be happy. In other words, the fungus is not as happy in a soil mixture that dries out. You will find that where you use wood (fir bark) you can dry it out much faster than where you use peat.

When you raise 25,000 egg-can camellias and 75,000 gallon-can camellias and liners, you hire people to water. There is a job with them. Their interest isn't in camellias and of course the wet one is going to get watered again when they walk by it. I know most of you know your collection so well that when you water your plants you can tell which plants will be dry without actually walking through them. This is a problem with every grower who grows any quantity of camellias. Here the fir bark has helped us immensely. The reason we know this is that we are fortunate that we ship a lot of camellias to the Southern states and most of our large commercial wholesale growers don't do this. We have to bare-root them and therefore have a good look at what we own at the bottom as well as at the top when we sell a camellia. All the plants we have bare-rooted in wood have had that same old-fashioned lush white root system that you want to see in the bottom.

* The silt that accumulates back of Devil's Gate Dam in the Arroyo Seco between Pasadena and Flintridge.

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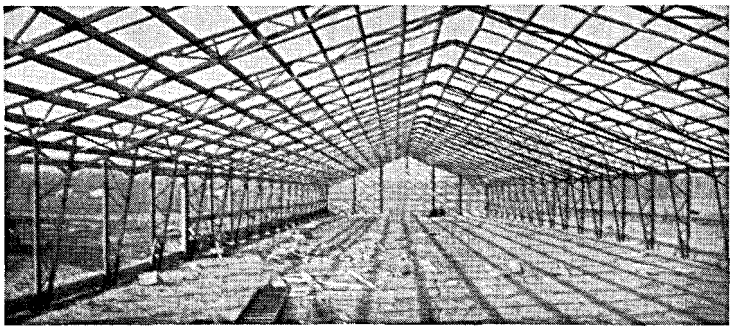

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I'm not trying to sell fir bark to camellia people. I think that you get good results with peat moss. We think it is still a great medium if you can control your watering.

Q. What about fir bark and reticulatas? I understand that there is a throwing of a little more shoots with fir bark.

A. They are much happier. Here again we go to the old watering problem. It is twice as bad for a reticulata as for a japonica to be overwatered. A good-looking retic at its very best has half as much foliage as a fair japonica so it doesn't need as much moisture. It wants to dry out a little better.

Q. Tell me why, when you use fir bark (I've been using it a few years too) you add 10% coarse sand. I find when using just silt or soil with fir bark I get such wonderful drainage I don't need any sand.

A. Sand isn't necessary with fir bark. We had difficulty back in the days when we used peat moss and silt alone when we transplanted our rooted cuttings into liners. We lost too many of the little plants. We corrected the condition by using sand in the mix. We found when we started to use fir bark that it didn't work with these rooted cuttings. They dried out a little too fast, we couldn't firm the soil nicely around the plant by pushing down without breaking off the roots, and we couldn't make the little plants stand up. So we went back to the peat moss mix for the rooted cuttings, which, you will remember, called for the sand in the mix. Since the sand works well with the fir bark, we see no need to carry two types of soil, one with sand and the other without sand. We wouldn't use the sand, however, if we did not have the cuttings.

Q. Is your 50% by volume?

A. Yes, by volume. We find, too, that when you use peat moss, you can see the peat moss in the pile of mix. When you mix the fir bark, though, it seems that you have left out some of the fir bark, you seem to lose it. There is a lot of fine material in the bark that works in nicely with the soil. Have you noticed that?

Response: Yes, I've noticed that after you mix the mixture and it has been wet for say two, three or four weeks, that it all turns black and you can't tell that you put fir bark in it.

Nuccio: One of the things that worried us, I might mention that now so that you won't have to give it any thought, is that years ago we tried using wood for camellias, shavings and things like that, and most of us got into trouble. It was fresh wood, and in breaking down it would take all of the nitrogen out of the soil and you would always have a yellow-looking plant. We would try feeding it to bring it up. We chickened out, we quit. With fir bark we have not had that problem. We are still on uor basic fertilizing for the year—May, July and September with cottonseed meal and camellia food—and we haven't seen a drop in our foliage at all with fir bark. We thought we would have to feed more but I don't believe you have to step up your fertilizer program at all.

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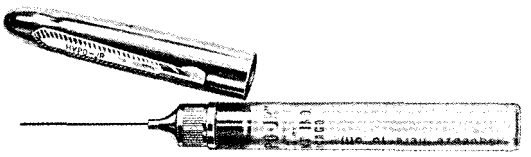

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Things Camelliawise

Several years ago, Umberto Innocenti, the great Florentine landscape architect now practicing in this country, redesigned the gardens at Greenwood Plantation, the John Hay Whitney estate near Thomasville. One of the important changes he recommended was the removal of the magnificent Italian Renaissance marble fountain and statuary. These were given to the Elizabethan Garden at Manteo, North Carolina, where they are surrounded by equally magnificent Camellias.

The Greenwood Gardens have been planted with many more Camellias, more in keeping with the antebellum house, considered one of the most perfect Greek Revival examples in America. Innocenti instructed the manager and gardeners in pruning the Camellias by saying: "Camellias are like a beautiful woman — the limbs should be seen." This not only gives a more graceful Oriental effect to the plants, but also provides better ventilation, light and allows more thorough spraying for insect and disease control.

Gus Menard of Slidell, Louisiana, is a consistent show winner or at least always manages to place several entries on the Table of Honor. When asked about the secret of his success with his very large greenhouse filled with plants, he replied: "It takes a little bloomin' luck."

It always amazes me that the summer meeting of the Gulf Coast Camellia Society manages to attract so many people from considerable distances in spite of the humid, very hot August weather. This year Son Hackney came all the way from Charlotte, the Coopers from Nashville, Terrell Weaver from Macon, the usual covey from Birmingham and Texas. Many were tagging for later pick up or shipping or taking plants home with them. Those Jackson members are always right there.

Harold and Elsie Dryden of San Marino, California, visited Australia and New Zealand during July and August, the height of their Camellia season. Harold is Editor of the Southern California Camellia Society's Camellia Review. He will have some interesting experiences to report.

Charlie Keeton and his wife of Long Beach, Mississippi, are making an extended visit to Japan during August and September, a bit early for Camellias; however, they plan to meet Mr. Kiyono who operated a famous camellia nursery near Mobile prior to WW II but who now lives in Japan, Mr. Ishikawa, president of the Japanese Camellia Society and other Camellia notables.

Bill and Betty Kemp of Goldsboro, N. C., and Dot (Mrs. James M.) Tyler, of Kinston, N. C. and President Emeritus Charles Butler of Mobile visited famous camellia gardens and the Chelsea Show in England in May.

——ACS——

Where Can I Find It?

FOUND—Plastic tags. In response to J. G. Cuninghame's request for a source of tags in the July Journal we received these three addresses: Horta-Craft Corp., 311 West Cass St., Albion, Michigan 49224; also National Band and Tag Co., Newport, Ky. 41072; and Lifetime Markers, Box 216, Clyde, Michigan 48018. Thank you Mr. Marbury, Mr. Hess and Mr. Short.

——ACS——

In America, the young are always ready to give those who are older than themselves the full benefit of their inexperience.—Oscar Wilde.

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'ALICE MAREE'

This is a very large deep red. Opens showing broad wavy guard petals with rose-bud center which gradually opens out to a loose peony or rose-form double with few golden stamens. 1- and 3-year grafts only, $12.00-$25.00.

'HEAD TABLE'

Large to very large anemone form flower about the same color as 'Tomorrow', with several rows of broad guard petals. The center is high and full with petaloids and little rabbit ears. Very few stamens. 1- and 3-year grafts only, $12.00-$25.00.

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4- to 5-inch formal double white, delicately blushed pink outer petals with rose-bud center. A good grower and a good keeper in garden or greenhouse. Stands more cold than most doubles. 1- 2- 3- and 4-year grafts, $10.00-$25.00.

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President of New Zealand Camellia Society to Attend ACS Annual Meeting

Mr. and Mrs. Darcy O'Toole, Ohope, Bay of Plenty, New Zealand, plan to attend the ACS Annual meeting in Savannah, February 3 and 4. They will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Cope while in Savannah.

They will sail on the "Australis" through the Suez (if open by then) and land at Port Everglades. Jack and Kitty will drive them to the Birmingham show the next week. Then they will visit friends in Thomasville, Alabama, visit Mobile and the Gulf Coast, later visiting California. They will remain in the States until they fly back in early May.

It is always a great pleasure and privilege to have our members from "Down Under" and elsewhere visit us. This past season the Jim Fishers of Australia on their visit along the Camellia trail proved to be such delightful people.

———ACS———

Cowards Donate Camellia Prints

Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Coward of Baltimore have presented a portfolio of Camellia prints to our Library. These twelve prints were issued by Camilla Lucas in 1950, based on the Verschaffelt color plates. These are accompanied by a French text by Auguste Van Geert.

An older print of unknown date and source, but evidently an illustration from an old book, illustrates the varieties 'AUGUSTINA SUPERBA' and 'CARYOPHYLLOIDES'. The printers were Blackie & Son, Glasgow, Edinburgh & London. The number of this plate is VI.

Such gifts are enabling us to assemble a fine collection of prints.

———ACS———

The Italian Camellia Society

It is encouraging to learn of a revival of Camellia interest in Italy. Doctor Antonio Sevesi of Milan is president of this very active Society, now in its third year. A mimeographed bulletin is issued. In their third show both Italian and Swiss newspapers and radio gave excellent publicity.

The Society won a gold medal for "the splendid collection of Camellias" exhibited in the 12th International Flower and Horticultural show in Trieste.

The photographic competition at the show was the first of its kind and gave excellent results.

Subjects covered in the June issue include Camellia Fertilizing, Camellia japonica as a Single Flower. (Like us they prefer double flowers); The Camellia as an Ornamental Plant is Becoming Again Fashionable; Notes for a "History of Camellia in Italy"; Description of Some Varieties.

During the 19th Century Italy was an important center of camellia culture and the source of many varieties, some of which are still popular. Formal doubles were most preferred. The Abbe Berlèse was an Italian, although his work on camellias was accomplished in Paris. Luigi Colla published an important work on Camellias in Torino, Italy in 1843.

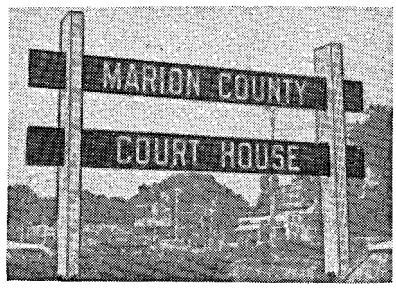
More recent Italian publications include Tirocco's "La Camellia, Catonia, 1928, and Del Lungo and Ginardii" Le Camelie, Milan, 1928.

———ACS———

Alcohol Rub

A judge in a court was hearing a case which involved a collision between two inebriated drivers. After pondering the evidence, the judge called both men up in front of the bench.

"I want to commend you two drunk drivers for running into each other instead of some innocent person," said the judge. "If this sort of thing can be encouraged, I think we may have hit upon the solution of a serious problem."



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Questions and Answers

Q. Are non-members allowed to attend Fall and Annual meetings?

A. Yes, visitors are always welcome. We encourage members to invite non-members to attend, whether or not they are prospective members. Last year we had several non-members on the Hawaiian trip following the Sacramento meeting.

Q. What is the cost of publishing the Camellia Journal?

A. Approximately $2,500 per issue. Several members have suggested we discontinue one of the 5 issues, either the March or July issue, and apply this toward increased maintenance costs. We would welcome your suggestions on this. Few advertisers are interested in these issues, preferring the September, November and January Journals.

Q. What part of the expense of the Camellia Journal is borne by advertising revenues?

A. During 1966 only $3,800 was realized from advertising. This source of revenue has dwindled considerably in the last few years as a number of camellia nurseries have closed down or have reduced their advertising expenditures. Members can be of great assistance in soliciting ads for us. There are fertilizers, sprays, gadgets, whether directly related to Camellias or not.

Q. Does ACS pay professional writers for articles used in the Journal and Yearbook?

A. No. We once tried this with poor results. Unless a person actually grows camellias we find they are usually unable to write about them intelligently. Several of our members are professional writers and contribute some outstanding articles without compensation. We are all amateurs.

Q. Will ACS sell scions and plants when you move to Massee Lane and have a garden of your own?

A. We do not plan to sell scions or plants at our new Headquarters. Most of the new varieties have been given to Mr. Strother so to sell scions in competition with our advertisers would not be appropriate. Also to go into camellias commercially probably would affect our non-profit, tax exempt status.

Q. Will admission be charged to visit Headquarters and the garden and greenhouses at Massee Lane?

A. We do not plan to charge admission either to members or the general public. This fine garden has always been open to all without charge. The State Board of Trade and Industry and the Perry Chamber of Commerce plan to advertise the gardens as a tourist attraction.

Q. Why doesn't ACS seek state and Federal aid for maintenance of the garden?

A. We pride ourselves on not seeking state and/or Federal aid. At the time Massee Lane Camellia Garden was given by Mr. Strother to ACS the Georgia Department of State Parks expressed interest in acquiring the property as a park and recreational area. ACS is developing the garden but not as a playground nor will picnic areas be provided. The garden as heretofore will be open every day of the year from sunup to sundown.

———ACS———

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Gerald L. Henderson

2329 Woodhaven Drive

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Where Can I Find It?

Between 1952 and 1956 the South Carolina Camellia Society issued a mimeographed publication. Before that its official publication had been *The Camellian.* I would like to purchase copies of the mimeographed Bulletin prior to 1956. Also Rubel: *Camellia Culture Under Glass for Florists.* Mobile, 1936.

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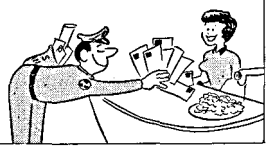
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



Enclosed is my check for $6 to cover a birthday gift membership for my son-in-law, Dr. L. W. Caplitz of Muskegon, Michigan.

My wife and I have just returned from a three weeks vacation in Muskegon and my daughter and son-in-law there put me to work replanting some of their camellias and checking all of them. They have 25 beautiful plants that they grow in containers in their greenhouse and take just as good care of as any responsible individual here in Bessemer or in the Southland. They fertilize and spray properly and have even gone into "gibbing" some of their plants. Of course, they do have a good local horticulturist who helps look after their spacious grounds and their well lighted, well heated greenhouse. He knows his business too. All of their camellia plants came from my own greenhouse here in Bessemer and have been transported to Muskegon by them on their return home from the past three Christmas holiday periods spent with us. The plants seem to have adjusted to the cold climate up there with ease and at this time are indeed better looking than most of my own plants. They are outdoors now under trees with partial shade and the foliage is beautiful.

Dr. Caplitz told me that on one cold winter morning last February he cut eight beautiful blooms to take to his office and to the hospital. Was he proud! My daughter was proud too. She really does more caring for the plants than her husband does since she has more time to do so. After all, she was raised here in Bessemer (born in Wilmington, N. C.) and has taught her Yankee husband from Boston all he knows about Camellias. They keep records as to blooming date and number of blooms on each plant which is interesting to me.

—JOHN D. HARRIS.

Currently the American Camellia Society recommends that an exhibitor own a camellia plant at least 90 days before he is eligible to exhibit blooms from said plant—for competition.

Be it resolved that the rules be changed to read: "No amateur can exhibit a bloom for competition from a plant that is in his possession less than 30 days."

It appears that different localities and shows abide by different rules and time limitation of ownership of plants. We think, if the length of time of ownership were reduced to 30 days, every show could and should be governed by the same regulation. We also believe by shortening the limit of ownership the Nurserymen would benefit from many angles. Collectors who purchase plants in the early fall could display blooms from these plants if they purchased them at least 30 days before any show in which they wanted to enter specimen blooms. As it is, many collectors delay purchases until the blooming season and then cannot enter blooms until the following year.

ALDA K. BOLL,
Secretary.
WILLIAM O. SMITH,
President,
Camellia Society of N. Fla.

"My whole adventure with camellias began after reading an article in *Reader's Digest* which I believe was in the March, 1966 issue. I thought perhaps the Society would be interested in learning of my success in getting one of the five plants I purchased last May, to bloom this spring, in April in fact. I live in Southampton, Pa., which is about twenty miles from Philadelphia, and I believe in temperature zone 4.

"I am enclosing photograph of the plant which bloomed 'FINLANDIA' and was supposed to be all white, however, when it bloomed as you can see, it was flecked with red and was very beautiful. The other photograph will show how I kept the plants protected for the winter which was rather severe in that area. We drove three stakes in the ground and put plastic material around them, then covered the top with a burlap material, securely fastened to the stakes."

—BARBARA CLIPPINGER,
720 Willow Street,
Southampton, Pa. 18966

——ACS——

Anyone for Precious Camellia Buttons?

Recently Milton and Ann Brown sent me an ad for jewelled Camellia Clips and matching earclips at a mere $2,300 each, "with gleaming round sapphires, centers and rippling petals of round diamonds." By Van Cleef & Arpels of Fifth Avenue, London, Paris, Monte-Carlo. Anyone interested? For the cost of a set, one could build a fine camellia greenhouse. I'll take the greenhouse.

Do your Christmas Shopping Early!

What more acceptable gift could you find for $6 than a year's membership in the American Camellia Society? We will send a special card announcing your gift. New members will receive the November Journal.

The 1968 Yearbook at $4.00 will be available December 1.

Camellia Journal binders at $2.50 or the smaller red 6½" x 10" binders at $1.75 each are available and make highly acceptable gifts.

The special Greenhouse Culture edition of the Camellia Journal is 50¢ per copy.

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Should ACS Publish A Camellia Book?

Now that most camellia books of recent years are out of print, should ACS publish a medium-priced book? We have frequent requests for such a book. Printing costs are increasing all the time but it would be desirable if possible to issue a book primarily for the beginner but also as a non-technical reference book for the more experienced grower, maybe at $5 or $6.

What should be included? Greenhouse culture and recommended varieties? Rooting, grafting, hybridizing? Diseases and their control? Fertilizing? Growing for exhibition and grooming of show entries?

Which varieties are recommended for outdoor culture in various areas? . . . Florida (heat tolerant varieties). The Coastal Carolinas, Georgia and the Gulf States would need a different list. California can grow most varieties, also the Reticulatas which are difficult subjects in most areas. Colder climates need a special list of hardy varieties. Shade considerations? Pruning and disbudding? Moving large plants? Transplanting—when, where and how? Preparation of soil, drainage, watering? What other subjects should be included?

———ACS———

Books Given to ACS Library

George Newton of Fayetteville, N. C., is working diligently to assemble everything printed or mimeographed for his Camellia Library. He recently gave us a photostat copy of a rare Italian book: *Loro Moltiplicazione e Coltivazione con una Nota Descrittina delle piu Meritevoli Varietà* by Fratelli Roda published in Torino in 1885.

Mrs. J. R. Dunn of Atlanta has given us a copy of Hume's *Camellias in America* now out of print, and a set of Hertrich's Camellias in the Huntington Gardens.

Mrs. P. W. Crawford of Atlanta generously donated two copies of Tourje: *Camellia Culture,* now out of print, Hume's *Azaleas and Camellias* and his *Camellias: Kinds and Culture,* also a number of old ACS Yearbooks.

Mrs. Fred (Norma) Borland of Gainesville, Florida, recently gave ACS a complete set of ACS Yearbooks.

In perusing a package of old camellia prints and other material which Mr. Strother gave our library some months ago, is a rare copy of Loddiges' Botanical Cabinet published in London in 1830 with 10 colorplates. The Rubel Collection contains 7 volumes of this publication dated 1818 to 1821 valued at $1,500.00. Another item of interest in the Strother bundle is a little booklet of Camellia poems assembled by Professor Frank C. Flowers of Southwestern Louisiana Institute, Lafayette, Louisiana. The booklet titled: *Le Camelia* was published in 1949.

———ACS———

ACS Headquarters Building

Every member is delighted that our long needed headquarters building has been started at Massee Lane. An interesting comment by South Carolina State Director Herbert L. Benson who has contributed generously to the Endowment Fund and has been instrumental in soliciting funds:

"I have yours of the 14th instant concerning the action of the Building Committee. The unanimous decision of the Building Committee is good enough for me and I hope that you can proceed immediately with the building.

"The only feature about this excessive cost is the fact that we are going to need so many more things that I do not like to see so much of the funds taken up in construction of the building and I also feel that Mr. Strother is carrying more than his share of the load. Maybe this will arouse some additional interest and aid us in getting additional donations."

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This flower is something different as to formation. Also a best seedling winner.

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