

The *Camellia* Journal



'Susan Shackelford'

AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY
VOL. 22, NO. 5
NOVEMBER, 1967

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'King Solomon'
'Kristin Woodroof'
'Kubul Kain Supreme'
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'Leonard Willsey'
'Lila Naff'
'Magis City'

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'Mr. Sam'
'Mrs. McLaurin'
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'Pinnacle'
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'Rena Swick'

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'Isle of Capri'

'Jessie Burgess'
'Judy Mathews'
'Julia France'
'Julia Hamiter'
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'Nick Adams'
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'Nuccio Special'
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* Denotes Extra Fine.

Savannah Hosts 23rd Annual Meeting of ACS

February 1-3, 1968

For our forthcoming Annual Meeting—our twenty-third—we are returning to the site of our conception. It was in February 1945 that our founders met at what was then the Oglethorpe Hotel—now the beautiful Savannah Inn on Wilmington Island, and conceived the idea of a national camellia organization. The following February 1946 after the organizational meeting in Macon, the first Annual Meeting was held in the old DeSoto Hotel in Savannah. This hotel has now been torn down and the new DeSoto Hilton is rising on its site. Our last Annual Meeting in Savannah was February 9-11, 1951.

It is most appropriate that we are again meeting in Savannah and in the same hotel. Several million dollars have just been spent in a complete renovation and refurnishing of the magnificent Savannah Inn and Country Club. Most activities including the show and banquet will be held here. Ours will be one of the first organizations to hold a national meeting in the



One of the restored homes facing a square in Savannah. During recent years many of these historic old homes have been revitalized and sold or leased to appreciative families.

renovated hotel. The Inn has its own adjoining 18 hole championship golf course, its own dock on the Inland

Waterway and other unique recreational facilities. Many will want to come a day or so before the meetings begin on Thursday, February 1, 1968 or remain after the meeting closes Saturday evening.

Groups may wish to engage a cottage on the beautifully landscaped grounds of the Inn. There are many points of interest in or near Savannah. Fort Pulaski National Monument is only a few miles from our hotel. There are some famous seafood restaurants nearby.

The oldest section of Savannah settled in 1733 by General Oglethorpe's colonists from England is being restored. Savannah boasts of being the first "planned city" in America and one of the few in the entire world. Most just grew. Streets and squares were beautifully laid out. The squares were originally barricades against Indian raids and possible invasion by the Spaniards to the south. Later they were used as market places. They are now well tended parks. Bull Street is interrupted by a number of these little

(Please turn to page 36)



HEADQUARTERS FOR ANNUAL MEETING—the beautiful Savannah Inn and Country Club (formerly the Oglethorpe Hotel) showing the pier, pool, cottages and adjacent championship golf course.

President's Message



We can look back on 1967 with considerable pride. The ACS Endowment Fund has now grown to \$130,000 and our new headquarters building at Massee Lane is well along the way toward completion. It is hoped the building will be essentially completed by the time of our Annual Meeting in Savannah, February 2nd and 3rd, and that we may return by way of Massee Lane on Sunday following the meeting for its dedication. The building itself is costing \$62,800.00 which will cut well into our Fund, hence considerably more contributions are needed. A continuing fund drive will be conducted until our ultimate goal of \$500,000 is reached. Each member is urged to contribute—either on an annual basis or by a one time donation. Donations in memory of deceased camellia friends in amounts from \$5.00 to \$1,000.00 are being made.

We need to increase our membership from the present 7,000 to 8,000 or better 10,000 during the coming year. The help of every member is needed to accomplish this.

The forthcoming Annual Meeting in Savannah in February will be a sentimental journey for many of us. It was in Savannah—in the very same hotel, then known as the Oglethorpe Hotel now the Savannah Inn, on February 10, 1945 that the American Camellia

Society was conceived. The actual organizational meeting was held in Macon, September 29 of the same year, then the first annual meeting was held in Savannah, February 9, 1946. We last met in Savannah on February 9, 1951—17 years ago. This annual meeting promises to be one of our best. I hope we will have a large attendance. Savannah has much to offer.

Meanwhile, a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

ALISON J. PARSONS.

—ACS—

Our Cover Flower

'SUSAN SHACKELFORD'

The striking flower on our cover this issue is Hugh Shackelford's 'SUSAN SHACKELFORD', named for his granddaughter. The large formal deep pink flower is exceptionally thick. It gradually opens to show a few stamens. It lasts for days and does not shatter.

Hugh, over the last 30 years Hugh Shackelford has produced some outstanding seedlings including 'KING SIZE VARIEGATED' which is shown in color in the forthcoming 1968 ACS Yearbook. Some others are 'EASTER PARADE', 'KING COTTON', 'NICK ADAMS', 'FIVE STAR GENERAL', 'ANNE SHACKELFORD' and others.

—ACS—

1968 Nomenclature

Bill Woodroof's 1968 Edition of the Southern California Camellia Society Nomenclature should be off the press in December. All members of the Southern California Camellia Society automatically receive a copy of this valuable book upon payment of their 1968 dues of \$6.00. Membership also includes the six issues of their Camellia Review.

Memberships may be paid to:

Harold Dryden, Secretary-Treasurer
820 Winston Ave.
San Marino, California 91108.

The American Camellia Society will again have copies of the new 1968 Nomenclature at \$2.50 postpaid. We also have a few copies of the 1966 Nomenclature available at \$2.25 postpaid.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE

American Camellia Society

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Executive Secretary-Editor

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

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A membership in the American Camellia Society will bring you a bound Yearbook and five issues of *The Camellia Journal*.

Annual Members—\$6.00; Sustaining Members—\$12.00; Life Members—\$125.00; Patrons—\$100.00 gift to ACS in addition to Life Membership. Make payment to American Camellia Society, Box C, Tifton, Georgia.



Also affiliated with the American Horticultural Society and the National Council of State Garden Clubs.

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• *The Camellia Journal*

The Camellia Journal

AMERICA'S LARGEST PUBLICATION DEVOTED TO THE GENUS CAMELLIA

Volume 22

Number 5

November 1967

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To All Members—American Camellia Society

Please Read!

One full year has passed since we announced plans for "Massee Lane." The first year has been successful and has furnished lots of pleasure and some disappointments. The total funds raised for our ACS Endowment Fund has passed the one hundred thirty thousand (\$130,000) mark. The cost of raising this amount of money has been less than 1/2 of 1%. This has been accomplished with about 400 members paying in cash, stocks or pledges, which leaves about 6,700 members who have not participated in this project. PLEASE check and let us have your contribution NOW, either in cash, stocks or bonds or a pledge.



PAYNE H. MIDYETTE

Immediate Past Vice-President of ACS Gulf Coast Territory and Chairman ACS Endowment Fund

Your pledge can be payable as you may desire—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 years or longer and any contribution is tax deductible. Whether your pledge is \$1.00 or \$25,000, it is needed and we will be thankful.

Our goal is \$500,000. Our plans for you at Massee Lane have been placed in the following priorities:

- (1) \$100,000 — Capital Improvements, consisting of—
 - A. Headquarters Building under construction and Furnishings for headquarters
 - B. Dwelling for Horticulturist on premises
 - C. Employment of Horticulturist
 - D. Greenhouse Construction
 - E. Irrigation System
 - F. Garden Development
- (2) \$400,000—Permanent Endowment, the income to be used for expanded services—
 - A Horticulturist for Disease Control—Experimentation—Study of Diseases, Culture and Care of Plants—Education.

If all members will support this program, we will then be able to carry it out to a completion. WILL YOU PARTICIPATE?

Support those of us who are working for you and posterity and are paying their expenses without any cash remuneration.

YOU WILL BE GLAD YOU DID!
Thanks to each of you.

PAYNE H. MIDYETTE,
Chairman,
ACS Endowment
Fund.

—ACS—

Christmas Cards or Correspondence Cards?

The Harold Cawoods, among our most enthusiastic members, have suggested that we use some of our color plates to have Christmas or correspondence cards made. The Australian and New Zealand Camellia Societies have these available each season. To make this financially feasible we would have to have several thousand cards run off. Although too late for this Christmas, we will get an estimate of the cost of such cards if there is sufficient interest expressed.

Donors to ACS Endowment Fund

August 9, 1967 through October 19, 1967
(Other donors listed in January, March, July & September Journals)

PATRONS (Donors of \$1,000 and above)

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Alison J. Parsons

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Donations to Endowment Fund by States as of October 17, 1967, Including Cash, Stocks, Pledges

(Number of contributors: 440)

Alabama	\$ 5,200.50
Arkansas	115.00
California	14,584.00
District of Columbia	35.00
Florida	10,716.81
Georgia	21,673.00
Illinois	5.00
Kentucky	500.00
Louisiana	1,825.00
Maryland	455.63
Massachusetts	60.00
Mississippi	635.00
New Jersey	25.00
New York	500.00

North Carolina	18,045.50
Oklahoma	100.00
Oregon	125.00
Pennsylvania	40.00
South Carolina	5,368.00
Tennessee	1,385.00
Texas	5,423.61
Virginia	8,374.65
Washington	10.00
West Virginia	10.00
Australia	100.00
New Zealand	2.00
Mr. Strother	37,000.00
Total	\$130,313.70

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Special Gifts to ACS Endowment Fund

August 9, 1967 through October 17, 1967	
Central Arkansas Camellia Society, Little Rock, Ark.	\$ 35.00
Men's Camellia Club of Mobile, Alabama	1,000.00
Mountainbrook Morning Garden Club, Charlotte, N. C.	10.00
Newcomers Garden Club, Char- lotte, N. C.	10.00

-----ACS-----

Memorial Donations to ACS Endowment Fund

From September 6, 1967 through
October 17, 1967

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

Mrs. Brockman (Mother of George Brockman), Jackson Miss.	
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-----ACS-----

Special Gifts

Several of our members have made special gifts or cash contributions for specific purposes. The Wm. P. Kemps of Goldsboro are donating the Rubel collection of rare Camellia books to the ACS library. It is difficult to estimate the value of this library—probably \$50,000 or more.

Carl Good of Atlanta is contributing a fine set of electronic chimes in memory of the late Ina Good. These will be housed in the cupola of our headquarters building.

Katherine (Mrs. S. Leslie) Marbury of Wilmington, N. C., has had a fine oil portrait painted of our benefactor Mr. Dave Strother to hang over the mantel in the Reception room.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Burwell of Spartanburg, S. C., are donating ornamental iron gates for the garden.

President Alison J. Parsons has donated an additional sum of \$1,000 toward the entrance pillars to the property to be placed near the highway and railroad.

Others have indicated they wish to donate a piece of furniture in memory of a loved one, to honor a living member, or simply as a gift to the Society's headquarters. As soon as the decorators decide on the furnishings and the approximate cost we will make a list of individual pieces so that members may choose which they want to donate. A small bronze plaque may be attached to the particular piece. Sofas, chairs, tables, lamps, chandeliers, desks, cabinets, and draperies will be needed. A number of stacking chairs will be needed for special meetings. We estimate that 25 or 30 of these will be needed on occasions, then can be stacked and stored. These cost about \$15 each in metal frame and laminated plywood.

Endowment Contributions from Camellia Organizations

Some of the largest contributions made to the ACS Endowment Fund have been from our various affiliated Camellia Societies and Clubs.

The Tallahassee Men's Camellia and Garden Club which extended us an invitation to locate Headquarters at beautiful Maclay Gardens was the first and largest contributor with \$2,500.

Other organizations contributing are:

Fort Valley Study Club	\$ 25.00
South Carolina Camellia Society ..	1,020.00
South Georgia Camellia Society ..	1,000.00
Bessemer Men's Camellia Society ..	50.00
Coastal Carolina Camellia Society, Charleston	115.00
Virginia Camellia Society	1,000.00
El Dorado (Ark.) Camellia Society ..	25.00
Middle Tennessee Camellia So- ciety, Nashville	25.00
Men's Piedmont Camellia Club, Greensboro, N. C.	500.00
North Georgia Camellia Society ..	250.00
Texarkana Men's Camellia Club ..	25.00
Camellia Festival Association, Sacramento	100.00
Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley	615.00
Atlanta Camellia Society	150.00
Pacific Camellia Society, Glendale	200.00
Cassina Garden Club, St. Simons Island, Ga.	100.00
Camellia Society of Central Florida, Orlando	100.00
Central Texas Camellia Society, Waco	48.01
Valdosta (Ga.) Camellia Society ..	250.00
Georgia Association of Landscape Design Appraisers	100.00
Men's Garden Club of Port Arthur, Texas	75.00
Tidewater Camellia Club, Wil- mington, N. C.	35.00
Middle Georgia Camellia Society ..	500.00
West Carolina Camellia Society, Anderson	100.00
Camellia Society of Panama City, Fla.	50.00
Aiken (S. C.) Camellia Club	50.00
Ocala (Fla.) Camellia Society ..	50.00
Camellia Society of North Florida	100.00
Gulfport (Miss.) Men's Camellia Society	50.00
Men's Camellia Club of Pensacola	10.00
Dallas Camellia Society	50.00
Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte	1,510.00
Men's Camellia Club of Columbia, S. C.	10.00
Atascosito Camellia Club	75.00
Men's Garden Club of Jacksonville	100.00
Men's Camellia Club of Auburn, Ala.	83.00
Men's Camellia Club of Mobile (Pledge)	1,000.00
Central Arkansas Camellia Society	35.00

The Case History of a Camellia Snob

HARRIET HENTZ HOUSER, Perry, Georgia

In an amusing book published some time ago, Russell Lynes undertook to classify the various types of snobs, and he did a pretty thorough job of it; but he overlooked one flourishing variety—the camellia snob. At one time I was a camellia snob and I can speak with authority on the subject.

Due to climatic conditions the camellia snob flourishes in the Southeast, the Far West, and the Northwest. I haven't met many of the Western snobs, but I assume that they are much like the ones found in the Southeast. Each year the number of camellia snobs—I shall refer to them hereafter as C. S.—increases alarmingly. You can be a C. S. and not be any other kind of snob. All it takes is a few more plants than your neighbor, a charter membership in the American Camellia Society, or a ribbon from one of the important shows. Many a C. S. is an otherwise solid citizen.

As mentioned before, I was a C. S. I was the type that might be likened to the ancestral snob who reclines smugly in the shade of the family tree. You see, camellias weren't new to me—and that's equivalent to saying your forebears landed at Plymouth Rock. I can hear myself now: "Oh, we've *always* had camellias. My grandmother had them in her yard in North Florida." I never mentioned the fact that I didn't know the twenty-foot plants from a lemon tree. But camellias *were* in my background, and that permitted me to ask disdainfully, "Why all this sudden commotion about camellias?"

It was a friend of mine who really opened my eyes to my condition. After years of apartment life he and his wife built a house in a near-by town. It was just six years ago that I first stopped by to see their new home. The yard had just been landscaped and it took optimistic vision to foresee anything of beauty in its future. I shuddered over the profusion of ligustrums on the front lawn, thinking of

the havoc they'd play with the azaleas and camellias—if they had any.

Around the corner of the house we came to the camellias—two little switches, hothouse-grown plants. The nurseryman had mulched them so beautifully with pine straw that they looked like pale green feathers on top of a huge-brimmed straw hat.

"Nice," I lied.

"Well, we think that two camellias are enough," my friend explained. "We've decided not to fill the yard up with the same things everybody else has."

"Funny," I thought. "How could I have failed to notice that boorish streak in him before?"

"What varieties did you buy?" I inquired.

"A white one and a red one," was his unbelievable answer! Heavens, how could he be so ignorant! Why, even the youngsters of my acquaintance know the plants by name! "I don't know their names," he continued. "What difference does it make? One's white and one's red, and

that's good enough for me." He looked quite satisfied with himself.

I left my friends with a strange, sad feeling. I take disillusionment hard.

The next year they added two more plants to their collection—a pink one and a variegated one. Meanwhile, the ligustrums had grown outlandishly.

Later that winter while wandering idly through the aisles at the Middle Georgia Camellia Show my eye fell on a blue ribbon attached to a fine Herme specimen. There must be some mistake. I read and re-read the card! Well, this was rich. Bless his soul—he had driven fifty miles to enter his little Herme and had won a blue ribbon! I wished I could see him.

I did see him. He spent a full hour telling me how he started not to bring his entry; how he was afraid the cold would get it; how he was afraid the head would fall off on the long ride; how he had fertilized and cared for it. Nature had been wise keeping this man childless—suppose a child of his had ever won a spelling bee!



Progress on Headquarters Building—Window level on Nov. 3rd. It is hoped the brickwork will be completed by Thanksgiving.

¹ Reprinted from *Holland's* magazine.

I hardly recognized his place on my next visit. The house looked lonely and naked. When I stopped the car I saw what was wrong—the ligustrums were gone. Everything in the way of plant life was gone except the camellias. A tour of the yard revealed unfamiliar names on the aluminum plates—but I would have died before admitting to him that I didn't know them. He spoke glibly of scions, mutations and assorted viruses.

The following year I was in the midst of the excitement of entering my own choice blossoms in the Middle Georgia Camellia Show when I saw him coming. As he mounted the long steps he was followed by a retinue such as might attend the Shah of Persia! In each hand he gingerly bore an enormous aluminum carrying case with little partitions for the prim bottles that held the blossoms. Each dark-skinned attendant was carrying similar aluminum cases. On his face was a look that I always imagined Alexander wore when the fever of aggression had hold of him. I quickly gathered up my kitchen trays loaded with damp moss and absorbent cotton. And I'd thought they were such fitting travel cases for my flowers! He won the sweepstakes that year; and deep down inside I was glad, because

he deserved to win. But I didn't want to see him.

He began writing articles for small magazines about his imported seed from Japan. He intimated that he had much to offer the camellia world at some future date.

It was my last visit to his house that convinced me I should take up making hairpin trimming. If camellias could do this to a man in six years, they were indeed insidious.

When I knocked on the door his wife asked me if I'd seen John as I came in.

"He's outside some place," she said. "We'll find him—I know he's dying to see you."

I don't know how she arrived at that conclusion, because he didn't so much as look up or reply when I spoke to him. He was squatting beside an Imura camellia. On his face was the intensity that I associate with a brain surgeon in mid-operation. He was holding a magnifying glass and examining the stamens of an open flower. Beside him on one of his wife's Tole trays was a small roll of cotton, several camel's hair brushes, tweezers, cuticle scissors and empty capsules.

"I believe I'll try storing some of this pollen and cross it with one of the later flowers," he mumbled.

"What in the name of gracious are you doing, Sherlock?" I demanded shrilly. Maybe I should have tried another tone, but the man looked as though he needed jerking back to sanity.

Slowly, very slowly, he turned. He lowered the hand that held the magnifying glass. He didn't rise—but you've never seen such dignity on the face of a squatting man. The look he gave me bore no trace of the pleasant association that had been ours through many years. He was a demented stranger. I wondered wildly if he planned to attack me with the cuticle scissors. Then he relaxed; he became a patient man confronted with overwhelming ignorance.

He raised the magnifying glass again and turned back to the Imura.

"I'm cross-pollinating," he informed me, his tone heavy with condescension.

I murmured something about having guests for dinner and hurried away. As I dashed toward my car I looked back once to make sure this was the same man who little more than five years ago had said, "I've bought a red one and a white one."

I scrambled in my purse and took out my memorandum book and made a notation to stop by the store and buy some thread and hairpins.

—ACS—

Gulf Coast Voting

As this goes to press prior to the October 28th closing date for receipt of ballots, we will be unable to publish the results until the January *Camellia Journal*. The nominating ballots received by closing date of September 20th were very disappointing, although ACS pays the return postage.

States voting this Fall are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Texas. The states of Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi and Tennessee will elect new state directors since the incumbents have already served two or more 3 year terms. Those elected will take office at the time of the Annual meeting in Savannah, February 1-3, 1968.

Next Fall the Pacific Coast states will nominate and elect directors.



The four wooden greenhouses at ACS Headquarters where the Walden Camellia collection is housed temporarily until a modern greenhouse can be constructed.

IMPORTANT SAVING—

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 on 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—

Anyone who goes to a psychiatrist ought to have his head examined.

In Memoriam

DR. O. R. THOMPSON

A charter Life member of ACS, Dr. O. R. Thompson of Macon died October 15, 1967. He was a great lover of Camellias and a founder of the Middle Georgia Camellia Society. His many Camellia friends contributed 100 magnificent camellias for a blanket for the casket. This would have been impossible without gifting.

WILBUR D. DOAK

Mr. Doak of Atlanta, a member of ACS since 1949, passed away last month. He was a camellia pioneer. His wife, also an ACS member, survives.

JOSEPH W. SLEDGE

Mr. Joe Sledge, formerly of Birmingham, died in Greensboro, Alabama, in September. Joe had been an ACS member since 1948.

ROBERT P. HATCHER

Mr. Hatcher of Fort Valley, Georgia, passed away in September. It is noted that he made the first memorial donation to the ACS Endowment Fund. This was in memory of the late Henry Summer of Auburn, Alabama.

—ACS—

Nothing is impossible to the man who doesn't have to do it himself.

Roster Zipped!

NOTE: In the forthcoming ACS Yearbook it will be noted that the membership roster is no longer arranged alphabetically by cities and individuals. On January 1, 1967, the U. S. Post Office Department required us to address and package our Camellia Journals and other large mailings by Zip Codes rather than alphabetically. Our entire roster is thus arranged by Zip Code. It will not be as convenient for readers to locate a particular individual as heretofore. States are arranged alphabetically, but cities are arranged by Zip Code, thus in Alabama, Cullman, Montevallo, Sylacauga and Talladega are listed before Birmingham. Then under this city the roster is broken down into Zips 35202 to 35243.

This system is supposed to speed up mail handling by requiring our office to perform much of the work of the Post Office; however, so far service appears to be slower and less efficient than ever. We have had more complaints over non receipt of Camellia Journals and other mail than ever before.

It is impossible to rearrange the address plates alphabetically each time we run off the membership roster. Complaints concerning the Zip Code system should be directed to the Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

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'BETTY SHEFFIELD SUPREME'
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'CARTER'S SUNBURST PINK'
'CHATHAM'
'CHARLEAN'
'CHARLEAN VAR.'
'CLARK HUBBS'

'CLARK HUBBS VAR.'
'C. M. WILSON'
'DAZZLE'
'DIXIE KNIGHT SUPREME'
'DIDDY MEALING PINK'
'DIDDY'S PINK ORGANDIE'
'ELEGANS SUPREME'
'ELSIE JURY'
'ERIN FARMER'
'ETHEL DAVIS VAR.'
'FASHIONATA'
'FRANCIE L'

'GRAND SLAM'
'GRAND SLAM VAR.'
'GAY CUEFTAN'
'GLENWOOD'
'GIULIO NUCCIO FINE VAR.'
'GIULIO NUCCIO VAR.'
'GIULIO NUCCIO McVEY'
'LILA NAFF'
'MARK ALAN SUPREME'
'MERCURY VAR.'
'MARY AGNES PATIN'

'MOUCHANG'
'OWEN HENRY'
'PAT LAMOTTE JONES'
'RENA SWICK VAR.'
'RED ROGUE VAR.'
'SNOWMAN'
'TOMORROW PARK HILL'
'TOMORROW VAR.'
'TOMORROW'S DAWN'
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We ship to all States in containers, under sanitary nursery conditions, in light weight corrugated cartons. We have fine two- and three-year budded plants of many varieties, and may have just what you want; so why not drop us a line for complete prices and list.

Camellia Research for the Amateur

ROBERT K. CUTTER, M.D., Berkeley, California

When one uses the word research it usually causes the reader to visualize a scientist in a long white coat gazing intently at laboratory apparatus. However, any endeavor which advances knowledge is research and the Camellia amateur can do many worthwhile things to advance our knowledge in this field.

Perhaps the easiest way would be to start a collection of species. Too many, when they think of the Camellia think only of *Camellia japonica*, even though they may have in their own gardens species such as *C. sasanqua* and *C. reticulata*.

Now, how in the world could simply making a collection of many species be remotely called research?

First of all, if one does nothing else with it he will at least find how these various species do in his locality. This would be particularly valuable in marginal and sub-marginal Camellia areas. The species collector could record the first date of bloom and the last date of bloom. Information on the time of bloom and cold hardiness in various localities can be of great help to the serious hybridizer who rarely can himself accumulate this information. If the hybridizer tried to do so by establishing collections in various geographic areas it would become a monumental, and probably impractical, research project.

If the amateur mixed his species collection among good Japonica seed plants it is probable that the bees alone would do some interesting pollen cross fertilizations yielding some interesting hybrids.

And the amateur may choose his good Japonica seed plants—some from those known to be hardy and some from those known to be less hardy. Having these plants in his garden (regardless of whether they did or did not bear seed) would provide a reference point for judging the cold hardiness of the species. Fortunately, another amateur, Wendell M. Levi of Sumter, South Carolina, has been proving that amateurs can contribute much in the advancement of

Camellia knowledge. He has reported in alternate issues of the American Camellia yearbook over a number of years the relative cold hardiness of the plants he has in his collection.

In Class I, the most cold hardy, he lists 'BERENICE BODDY', 'LADY VANSITTART' and 'DONCKELARI'. From my own plants I know 'BERENICE BODDY' and 'DONCKELARI' to be good seed setters. Dave Feathers has used 'LADY VANSITTART' extensively.

In Class II, Mr. Levi lists 'MRS. BERTHA HARMS' and 'PINK STAR'. Harold Paige has found that Harms yields a surprising number of seedlings with good semi-double flowers. 'PINK STAR' I have used. It sets seed readily with *C. japonica* pollen but I have found it difficult as a seed setter when the pollen used was *C. japonica* X *C. lutchuensis*.

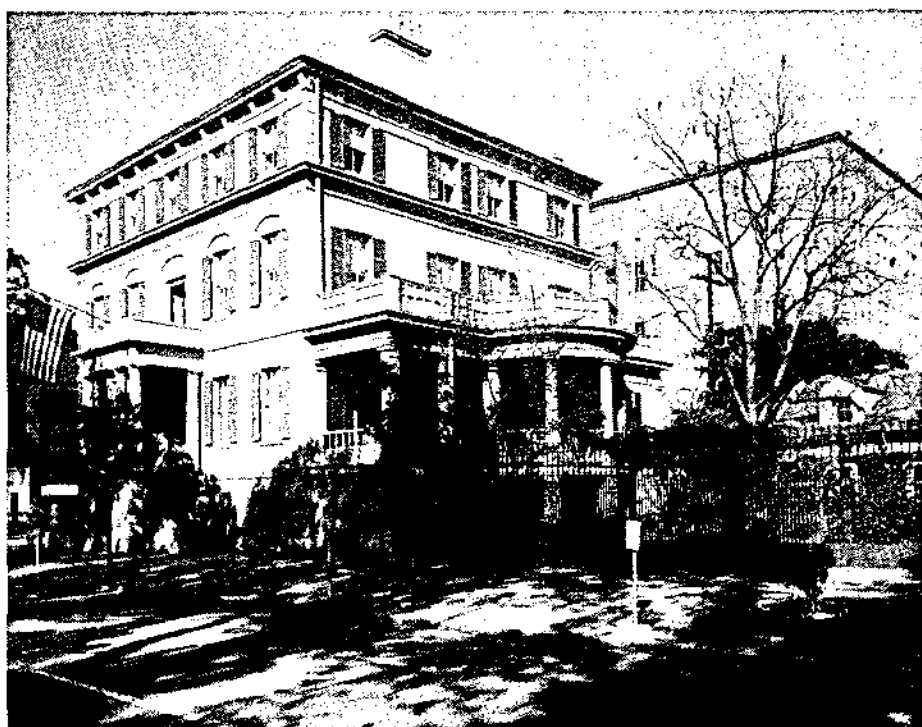
In Class III, he lists 'FRAGRANT JONQUIL' which I have not used but

I know that Dr. Clifford Parks has used it extensively.

Among the Class IV tender *C. japonicas* listed by Mr. Levi, I have no personal knowledge of good seed setters.

Another thing which would be helpful would be to find which of the species themselves would make valuable additions to the horticulture of a particular region. For instance, *C. granthamiana* makes an interesting plant because of its glossy, green, "alligator hide" leaves, its "dead looking" buds, the size and form of its flower with its particularly beautiful anthers. It is interesting not only as a landscape plant but as a flower *per se*, and interior decorators and flower arrangers ask hybridizers "Why try to 'improve' this plant?"

C. lutchuensis, because of its multiplicity of small white flowers, its small reddish leaves and drooping



THE JULIETTE GORDON LOW BIRTHPLACE AND GIRL SCOUT SHRINE. This fine Regency Period (1810-1830) house and garden have been faithfully restored through the efforts of 2,500,000 Girl Scouts of America as a memorial to their founder, Juliette Gordon Low. It is also used as a center of activities for all Girl Scouts. All rooms are handsomely furnished with furnishings of the period, many associated with Mrs. Low. The adjoining garden has been restored to its original appearance. Here are camellias which were donated by the late Judge Arthur Solomon, one of ACS's founding fathers. In this issue a beautiful seedling Camellia originated by W. H. Fleetwood of Savannah is registered, named 'JULIETTE GORDON LOW'. This is a pale blush pink flower 5 3/4 inches in diameter. This interesting old house and others are open to ACS members attending the Annual meeting in Savannah.

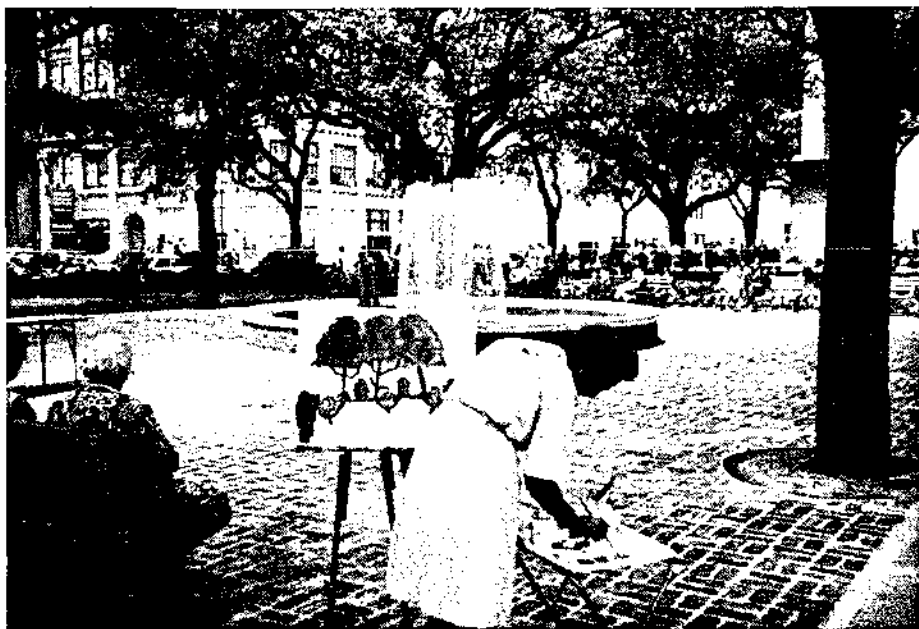
habitat, would make a conversation piece as a hanging basket even if it lacked its exquisite fragrance. *C. rosaflorea* and *C. fraterna* are themselves interesting garden specimens. *Rosaefflorea* is pink and *Fraterna* is white with fragrant blossoms. Perhaps I should add after each of these descriptions "in Berkeley, California" because it is in my own garden that I am judging these plants. Perhaps in other localities they would behave differently.

Another advantage of having a collection of species would be that if you should get bitten and succumb to the disease, *hybriditis*, you would have exceptional tools to work with. As soon as Camellia fanciers get over trying to develop colored cabbages such as 'DRAMMA GIRL' and naming and registering every seedling that drops from their bushes it will be realized that the true future of Camellia improvement lies with crosses between the species. Many of those owning species collections would soon learn how easy and how fascinating it is to develop hand pollinated interspecific hybrids.

Let's suppose you have decided that you would find it most interesting to start a collection of species. How do you go about it? Most nurseries don't carry them. Nuccio's Nurseries, 3555 Chaney Trail, Altadena, California 91001, carries the following: *C. fraterna*, *C. granthaminana* (Sobeck), *C. irrawadiensis*, *C. lutchuensis*, *C. rosaefflorea*, *C. salicifolia* and *C. saluenensis*. McCaskill Gardens, 25 South Michillinda, Pasadena, California 91107, carries some but what he has on hand varies from time to time.

Or perhaps you would rather go it the hard way. Visits or inquiries to those doing interspecific hybridizing may be fruitful and would spread the demand around so that the demands on any one would not exfoliate his plants. Inquiries of State Botanic Gardens in the Camellia belt may pay off. If the demand doesn't overwhelm me I will be glad to furnish scions of the species I have.

Now going on to further possibilities of following this line of work, just suppose you are so fortunate as to have in your garden all of the species available in this country. One line of work would be to make a project



Restoration was recently completed on Savannah's Johnson Square. The woman in the picture was participating in "Paint-In" which was part of the opening ceremonies. Artists painted their impressions of the newly refurbished square, and spectators awarded a prize to the best painter.

of trying to get scions of species not available in this country and hotanic information leads us to believe there are species which we don't have which would be of major importance in developing features which our present species will not yield. To be sure, we of the U. S. A. are not on speaking terms with the countries of origin of most of these "pearls" but perhaps we have contacts with persons of other nationalities who might have direct or indirect access to our unfriendly friends. Perhaps through them we could get the treasured scions. Would not this be intriguing?

So now we have our collection of species and perhaps we would like an even greater challenge and what could be a greater challenge than starting a collection of interspecific hybrids. But—before you start this make sure you have plenty of time and plenty of space.

There is considerable information suggesting that many *C. japonicas* and other species are self-sterile, that is, that the pollen from the same plant or same variety rarely, if ever, would fertilize a flower on the same plant. Knowing which plants were self-fertile and which are self-sterile would be of great help to the hybridizer.

GRAFTING

Sooner or later almost every Camellia fancier finds his garden becom-

ing filled to the point of saturation. He then looks over those plants he bought with such high hopes from such lurid descriptions and found to be so dismally disappointing. Then he will start to graft. And then if he works carefully and in a *controlled* way he will be able to determine whether a fungicidal powder such as Captan helps or hurts, whether water soluble pruning compounds help or hurt.

Or perhaps the embryo researcher is just getting started and needs many plants to fill a large space but doesn't have the pocketbook to go out and buy established plants of the better varieties. He will find that his neighboring Camellia fancier will be generous with scions of proven plants, either to raise as cuttings or for grafts.

CUTTINGS

Let's assume he is going to raise them from cuttings, he will find if he will look back in Camellia literature that there are reams written on the best medium for striking cuttings but little or nothing on *controlled* work. So he will have to make the best guess that he can. Later on if he wishes to be really helpful to those who come after him he could do some *controlled* work, finding out whether fine sand, medium sand or very coarse sand is best, or is a mixture of sand and peat moss, or sand and sphagnum moss or

some other substance better. When he gets ready to transplant these plants from the cutting bed again he will be in a quandary because so much has been written with so little truly controlled work. Should the medium be sterilized or not sterilized? Or perhaps it should be heated at a low degree or "pasteurized" (heated at a low degree several times).

Should bottom heat be used for cuttings or seedlings and if so what is the optimum temperature? If one really wanted to do a bit of research here he could arrange his heating cables with varying spaces between them so that they yielded temperatures which were much too hot for optimum growth and temperatures which were much too low.

And, again, the relation between bottom heat and air temperature could be important. Mr. Charles Puddle, in Bodnant Gardens in Wales, who is so successful with difficult cuttings such as Rhododendrons and *Camellia reticulata*, tries to keep his bottom heat 10 degrees higher than the air temperature, but I believe this is from experience and not from experiment (but don't get the idea that I am belittling experience!) And in an entirely different line I asked Mr. Puddle why he used so many ordinary red clay pots for his small plants and so few plastic pots. His answer was that it was his impression that small plants started out well in plastic pots but when they reached a certain stage they ceased to develop as well as those plants in clay pots. Here indeed, if his experience holds, someone using cuttings from the same plant could investigate this with clay pots, various types of plastic pots and tin cans. Since clay pots have largely been supplanted in this country by the other types of pot a true answer to this problem would be of great economic importance to the nursery trade and it would, as well, win undying gratitude from just plain *Camellia* fanciers.

SEEDS

Whether or not the *Camellia* fan gets interested in hybridization he is very likely at least to want to grow seeds. What is the best medium for germinating seeds? Is it peat moss? Is it milled sphagnum? And if so how

fine should it be milled? Again, what is the best temperature?

Is it best to leave the seed as it comes from the pod or is it best to crack the hard outer covering? If the outer covering is cracked does it make any difference whether the crack is on the top or on the bottom? Or perhaps it is best if the entire hard outer covering is carefully removed from the seed? In evaluating the results one would not only be interested in the survival rate of each group but also the rapidity of germination, comparing the total growth let's say at one month, three months and six months.

When the seeds are germinated should the tap root be left intact or should it be cut? And into what size pot should the seedling go? And in that pot what should be the medium? Should it be sphagnum moss passed through a $\frac{1}{8}$ " screen such as they use at the U. S. Plant Introduction Station at Glen Dale, Maryland, or should it be the so called University of California mix, or should it be loam plus sand plus what you have?

Remember, those who are hybridizing can't get these answers because their plants vary so greatly. Particularly if they are interspecific crosses the chromosomes of their plants will be all wopsed up and they will be poor little mixed up kids, some strong and some weak. Open pollinated seeds from the same plant would be much more uniform but even more uniform than this, of course, would be the seeds from the same plant each hand pollinated with identical pollen (not the pollen from the proposed seed parent unless it was well known that this plant was self-fertile).

In keeping the small seedlings should they go into a bed and have mist spray? If so, how long should the mist be on and at what intervals?—during the day? during the night?

And how does one bring these seedlings to flower in the least possible time? Should light be used? If so, incandescent, fluorescent, gro-lux or what combination? Should the plants have light 15 hours or 24 hours per day? Does pinching back some of the terminals hasten flowering? What is the optimum fertilizing interval? High nitrogen or low nitrogen ferti-

lizer? There is some reason to believe that we can fertilize more heavily than any of us have been doing but we all know that anything can be overdone.

Whatever you go into you should get the advice of someone knowledgeable in statistics *before* you embark on a procedure which may take several months or several years. Probably your best bet for finding a statistician to help you would be in a University, perhaps in the Biochemistry Department. Or perhaps it would be in the Agriculture or Horticulture Department of the University or of the State. Perhaps a mathematics teacher at your High School would be able to tell you where you would be most likely to find someone able and willing to help you. It is a great pity to complete a work only to find that all you have done is not statistically significant.

In general, it can be said that it is more likely to be significant if your experiment is broken into several batches and all of the batches, or most of them, show the same results. In other words, using fifty plants, two lots of twenty-five would be better than one lot of fifty, and five lots of ten would usually be better than either.

But don't take my word for it—plan your experiment and submit the plan to a statistician so that you get his criticism ahead of time and can alter your plan to make your work significant.

So the question should not be for the amateur, "Can I help in the development of better *Camellias* or better *Camellia* practices?" It should be, "Which of the many avenues open would most interest me and at the same time be best suited to my facilities?"

—ACS—

"Experience should teach us to be more on our guard to protect our liberties when the government's purposes are beneficent. . . . The greatest dangers to liberty lurk in insidious encroachment by men of zeal, well-meaning but without understanding."

FORMER JUSTICE LOUIS D.
BRANDEIS,
U. S. Supreme Court.

Additional Show Judges

ARKANSAS

Texarkana

Mrs. Nancy (Karlton H.) Kemp (Nov.)

GEORGIA

Columbus

Mrs. Charles B. Butler

MISSISSIPPI

Laurel

Dees W. Easterling

NORTH CAROLINA

Carner

Raymond P. Umstead

TEXAS

Groves

C. J. Shaughnessy (Nov.)

Port Neches

Ronald White (Nov.)

—ACS—

New Varieties Registered

'PEARL BURSON' (Reg. No. 1015). A 12 year old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1963, originated by Mrs. M. J. Burson, Long Beach, Mississippi.

Plant growth is upright and dense, rapid in rate, with dark green leaves averaging 4 inches in length and 1½ inches in width.

The formal double flower, similar to 'ELIZABETH ARDEN', is 3 inches in diameter and 1½ inches in depth and has 45 petals. Red and white. Long lasting. Very long flowering season.

'ELIZABETH WEEMS' (Reg. No. 1016). A 20 year old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1952, originated and propagated by Clarence A. Owens, Aiken, S. C.

Plant growth is average, medium in rate, with light green leaves averaging 3½ inches in length and 1½ inches in width.

The semidouble flower, similar to 'DONCKELARIJ', is 4½ to 5 inches in diameter and 2½ inches in depth and has 15 petals. Rose pink with yellow anthers and clear filaments. Soft texture, long lasting on bush and as cut flowers. Occasionally one or two blooms will show up with a slight streak of white on two of the inner petals. Blooms late November until middle of March.

Named for originator's daughter.

SHOW DATES

Place, Location and Sponsor

Date

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
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

Place, Location, and Sponsor	Date
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
Laurel, Mississippi; Laurel Men's Camellia Society	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; Humble Building; Houston Camellia Society	February 24-25, 1968
Monroe, La., Central Savings Bank & Trust Co., Northeast Louisiana Camellia Club.....	February 24-25, 1968
Mt. Pleasant, S. C.; East Cooper Camellia Show Committee	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
Chattanooga, Tenn.; Lobby Provident Life & Accident Ins. Co.; The Chattanooga Camellia Club	March 2-3, 1968
Fayetteville, N. C., Fayetteville Camellia Club.....	March 2-3, 1968
Greenville, S. C.; Men's Garden Club of Greenville	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
Spartanburg, S. C.; Spartanburg High School Gymnasium; Spartanburg Men's Camellia Society	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
Richmond, Va.; At the Carillon; The Richmond Camellia Society	April 6-7, 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).

'JUDY NORDAN', (Reg. No. 1017). A 7 year old chance *Reticulata* seedling of 'SHOT SILK' that first bloomed in 1963, originated by Majors Nordan, Hueytown, Ala., and propagated by Eagleson Nursery, Port Arthur Texas.

Plant growth is upright and dense, medium in rate, with dark green leaves averaging 5 inches in length and 2½ inches in width.

The semidouble flower is 5½ inches in diameter and 4 inches in depth greenhouse protected. Medium pink with yellow anthers and white filaments. Petals are large with 4 or more large rabbit ears. Flowers last well and drop whole. Blooms February, earlier than most *Reticulatas*.

'EL DORADO' (Reg. No. 1018). A hybrid seedling of female parent species *Pitardii* and male parent 'TIFFANY' that first bloomed in 1961, originated and propagated by Howard Asper, Escondido, California, and will be distributed by Alton Parker (Redwood Empire Nursery), Sebastopol, Calif., in the Fall of 1967.

Plant growth is spreading and dense, medium in rate, with light green leaves averaging 3 inches in length and ¾ inches in width.

The peony form flower is 5 inches in diameter and 3 inches in depth. Light pink. Blooms in midseason.

'NICK'S THIRTEEN' (Reg. No. 1019). A 12 year old chance seedling that first bloomed in January 1958, originated by Nick J. Adams, Albany, Ga., and propagated by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Ga.

Plant growth is upright and open, rapid in rate, with dark green leaves averaging 3¾ inches in length and 2¼ inches in width.

The semidouble flower is 4 to 4½ inches in diameter (up to 6 inches when gibbed) and has 19 to 24 petals and several petaloids. Blush pink—lighter pink at tip and deeper pink across underside—with rich yellow anthers and white filaments. Heavy texture, some petals crimped, others fluted and folded, several flags among stamens. Holds on plant well and drops whole. Blooms midseason.

'PALM SUNDAY' (Reg. No. 1020). A five year old hybrid chance seedling of 'DONATION' that first bloomed on Palm Sunday in 1965, originated and

propagated by Wilbur B. Brown, Wilmington, N. C.

Plant growth is upright and average, medium in rate, with dark green leaves 3 inches long and 1½ inches wide.

The peony form flower is 5 inches in diameter (6 inches when chemically treated) and 3 to 4 inches in depth with 18 to 20 petals and 8 to 10 petaloids. Orchid pink with yellow stamens and orchid filaments. Hold well on plant. Takes gib well but is a lovely flower without. Flowers are deep, more like a *Reticulata*. They are fluted and much fuller than 'BRIGADOON'. Beautiful texture. Blooms midseason.

'HYACINTH THURMAN' (Reg. No. 1021). A 7 year old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1965, originated by John E. Thurman, Covington, La., and propagated by Guillot Camellia Gardens, New Orleans, La.

Plant growth is vigorous and open, medium in rate, with dark green leaves 4½ inches long and 2¾ inches wide and usually with a ½ inch point at tip.

The semidouble flower, similar to 'TOMORROW' but not as heavy, is 5 to 5½ inches in diameter and 3¾ inches in depth (not gibbed) and has 37 large wavy petals, 12 fluted standing petals and numerous petaloids—occasionally fimbriated. Vibrant pink with yellow anthers and white filaments. Does not shatter. Performs well in cold weather. Blooms midseason.

Named for originator's wife.

'JULIETTE GORDON LOW' (Reg. No. 1022). A 15 year old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1960, originated by W. H. Fleetwood, Savannah, Ga., and propagated by Robert Burgess Nursery, Savannah.

Plant growth is upright, of medium denseness, and medium in rate, with dark green leaves averaging 5½ inches in length and 3¾ inches in width.

The semidouble flower, similar in color to 'JULIA FRANCE' is 5¾ inches in diameter and has 23 petals. Pale blush pink with bright yellow anthers and filaments. The 23 petals troughed with few rabbit ears interspersed with stamens. Blooms midseason.

Named in honor of the founder of the Girl Scouts of America whose home was in Savannah.

American Camellia Society

1967-68 Popularity Poll

The Camellia Forum of Sacramento, California, will conduct a survey each year to determine the 100 Camellias most liked by the membership of the Society. Select your favorites without regard to newness but give special consideration to distinctiveness of bloom, reliability and performance. Don't forget to consider all species, early and late cultivars and hybrids. Only carefully observed, well established and introduced varieties should be evaluated in making your selections—preferably by close observation in your own garden or in gardens in your immediate geographical area.

Please list (print) up to but not more than 25 varieties in spaces below:

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| 2. | 15. |
| 3. | 16. |
| 4. | 17. |
| 5. | 18. |
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Preparing and Preserving Show Flowers

MRS. W. M. (POLLY) BILLS, Beaumont, Texas

(From Texas Camellia Society Digest)

When viewing a Camellia show, it is disturbing to the general public, and the show officials, to see blue ribbon flowers wilted midst a table of fresher flowers. I believe this is not the fault of judges who judged the flowers earlier, but due to the care the flower received before it reached the entry table. Admitted, some varieties do not hold up well under any condition, but using the following procedure will certainly help.

This practice was brought into being by necessity in our Gulf Coast Area. In Beaumont, Texas, we have as many as ten "short winters" in one calendar year. One of seven shows in a ninety mile radius will be set for almost every week-end in the peak blooming season. Perfect weather will cause our hopes to rise—when WHAM!—a Blue Norther comes screaming in on a Thursday night—19 degrees—no flowers for Saturday's show!!! Such fickle weather has prompted most of the Camellia growers here to preserve their BEST flowers for as long as a week in advance to assure our societies they will be able to hold a show. Postponing a show is certainly better than canceling, but when an exhibitor has promised to enter a show, plans to judge in the next, and they double up, it becomes difficult to fulfill both obligations.

Much experimentation has been done by individuals—with help from our florists—and gladly passed on to others at our monthly meetings. I remember when a "TOMORROW" brought to our Monday night meeting won Best in the Show the following Saturday—and held up thru the show. I remember when an unusual 'VULCAN VAR.' was worn as a corsage for three successive week-ends so that people in different areas might see it! It was still in fair shape; however, I do not recommend a three weeks old flower for show. By trial and error, this is the method we use to hold

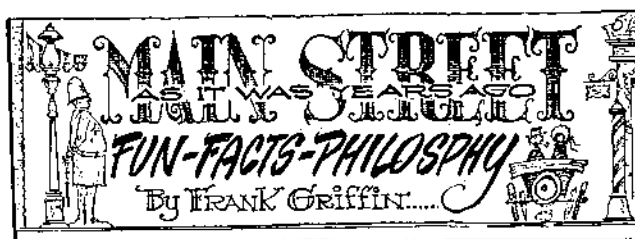
blossoms, whether for show or just an unusual flower we wish to show friends. It will work as well for you who fight heat, wind and the second worst offender to freeze—the bee.

The three important rules to follow are:

1. Cut the blossom at its prime.
2. Place permanently in its carrying container, handling as little as possible.
3. Seal, and place in a cool—not cold—dark place, and never open again until show time.

Early Monday morning, before the bees are out, I prepare several containers to receive the blossoms. I use a tomato carton, which is of a size to hold nine five inch flowers, and deep enough to close with about three inches of dampened Spanish moss laid over a foil lined bottom. This lining enables us to use the box many times. Seal the air vents with tape to exclude as much air as possible. Spanish moss is a fine vegetative matter we are fortunate to have in abundance. It serves as a perfect cushion for

transporting, and holds just the right amount of humidity. Shredded newspaper, florist paper, or damp sphagnum are other good materials. I would not use peat, as it soils the blossoms. I cut only prime blooms, and one box at a time. I try to judge the primeness by the pollen sac—just before it bursts. Take the containers immediately to a sink, clean the leaves, and VERY gently run water over the flower to remove any dust or foreign matter—making SURE not to wet the pollen! Hold the flower upside down to drain, leaving only a slight moisture, then place on the damp moss. When the box is filled, seal a layer of polyethylene over the top (we use wrappers from the cleaners), then place the lid of the box over that. We have tried foil, Saran, and wax paper, but find this material the best vacuum of all. Set the box in a cool place—we keep an extra refrigerator for hot days—but generally our temperature is in the 40's so an unheated room or garage is sufficient.



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When the flowers of the day are cut, cleaned, and sealed, make out the entry cards. This can be done without opening a box, for you can still see thru the poly. Tape the cards to the proper box, and store. This procedure is followed every day of the week, and if the weather turns warm, we are fortunate to have a florist friend whose first love is Camellias, so we store them in his cool storage room.

There are some bad features as well as benefits in this procedure. No one will agree quicker than I that a perfect specimen, cut at its prime the morning of the show, is in better condition than the ones just described—but we cannot depend on weather here. The most helpful thing is that only two people handle the blossoms from the plant to the show table. My husband and I always work our show. Upon our early arrival we hand our boxes directly to the Placement Committee, who places them from the original box, thus by-passing classification and carrying trays. This frees us to go directly to our job of the show, helping whatever committee to which we are assigned. It speeds up the show, and gives more time to help the smaller growers with their entry cards, some of whom do not know their varieties but who must be encouraged to show their blossoms.

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That is what a Camellia show is for—to enlarge the field of Camellia lovers—and after all, it takes only one bloom to win “BEST IN SHOW!” The second good feature is the fact that the last Saturday morning’s cutting can be done quickly, and knowing your own blooms are being placed without haste, makes you enjoy the

actual work that can be quite harrowing.

The drawback to this procedure as I see it is that you may have cut too many flowers of the same variety; i.e., “Ethel Davis”—three of a kind, a tray of three, a tray of fifteen, etc. . . . You have to decide before the show which to show and which to discard. Perhaps if the weather has smiled on you, you won’t have to use any of them, but we still condition every flower we cut, whether for friends, our home, or show. We have won “BEST IN SHOW” twice with blossoms cut early in the week that competed with blossoms cut from the same plant on Saturday morning, and both blooms held up thru Sunday night’s closing.

Before you try this method of keeping flowers for shows, experiment at home as we did. Try preserving some for as long as possible. Single flowers can be tested in plastic vegetable containers. One caution—don’t get the moss or flower too wet. In the beginning, some of us were afraid to run water over white or delicately colored flowers such as ‘Mrs. D. W. Davis’. Water is not the villain, but hot sun upon water.

In closing, I wish to add that we try in our society to see that the show room is never over 60 to 65 degrees the night before the show. In the early hours, we sometimes work in sweaters and wool slacks, but when the show is opened to the public, we generally have a sight for them to see!

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Fertilization of Greenhouse Camellias

FRANK S. WATTERS, Aiken, S. C.

(From *Carolina Camellias*, Spring, 1967)

Readers of the *Camellia* journals have probably noticed there are fewer articles on *Camellia* feeding than any other phase of *Camellia* culture. Few writers wish to be specific for fear of contradiction and probably more important because they do not choose to divulge secret techniques to competitors who are trying to outdo them.

Anyone who has developed a successful fertilization program which gives satisfactory results should stick with their success. For those who want to experiment or change their fertilization program, I would like to review several principles of *Camellia* feeding based on information already published in various pamphlets, and journals, and my personal experience over a period of years.

The basic principle in the fertilization of *Camellias* should be to maintain the supply of nutrients in the soil when the plants need it. *Camellias* are woody, evergreen plants, which are relatively slow growers and their root systems are not as vigorous when compared to most of the plants. A *camellia* plant does not require a large quantity of nutrients in a short time as do, for example, farm crops, but a *camellia* needs a steady year around supply of nutrients.

Soil acidity and pH level for *camellias* has been the subject of much discussion and investigation. Most efforts have been directed toward determining a specific pH value which would be satisfactory for growing *camellias* under any condition and in all locations.

In a book published in 1958 entitled "*Camellia Culture*," Dr. Milton Freeman, Extension Soil Specialist of the University of California, reviewed the subject of soil pH (pages 321-322), and I quote in part: "The degree of acidity or alkalinity of a soil or water is expressed in terms of pH values. The pH scale is divided into 14 divisions numbered 1 to 14. Soils of pH value of 7 are neutral. Soils with pH values above 7 are alkaline

while those below 7 are acid or sour. Soil pH is one of the factors affecting the growth of plants. It is generally assumed that the *camellia* is an acid-loving plant and grows best in moderately acid soil. Research by Bonner and Honda at the California Institute of Technology led them to conclude that the *camellia* is relatively insensitive to soil or nutrient acidity over a wide range. It was further concluded that the growth of *camellias* is not greatly affected over the pH range of 5 to 7. Most *camellia* soils are usually kept acid by the use of acid peat moss, acid leaf mold, acid-type fertilizers, ferric sulfate, alum or other acidifiers. Too acid a soil can be buffered (neutralized) by use of basic slag or lime."

Soil or water pH can be checked using pH paper. The *Camellia Journals* carry ads for pH kits which can be purchased and have complete equipment and instruction for use.

A balanced plant food should consist of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potassium and essential minerals. The phosphoric acid and potassium are

essential to the development of a healthy root system as well as the setting of flower buds. The development or growth of the buds, size of flowers, and growth of the plant depend more on the nitrogen than other elements in fertilizers. There are many brands of commercially available fertilizers with nitrogen, phosphoric acid (as superphosphate), potassium (as potash or sulfate), in the desired ratio of 6-8-8. We have found that supplemental nitrogen feeding is desired to maintain the plants at their peak. Nitrogen supplied by organic fertilizers such as manure, dried blood, and cottonseed meal depends on decomposition by soil organisms. Therefore, the nitrogen released is extended over a long period of time. Inorganic high nitrogen fertilizers, as for example, Nitrogen, Uramite, and Urea, are completely water soluble and supply readily available nitrogen at any time. We have found that Uramite is a completely satisfactory source of nitrogen and use it in preference to manure (or barnyard tea) or dried blood both of which are messy to

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handle, unsanitary, and take too much work to prepare. Uranite needs to be applied to the plants, according to the directions on the package, once in March and once in October. We have yet to have any evidence of burning on our plants from this slow-acting form of nitrogen. Once our container plants are returned to the greenhouse for the fall and winter period, we begin using liquid plant food such as Ortho Liquid Azalea-Camellia Food. This is a 10-8-7 formula fertilizer containing a Chelating agent and such minor essential elements as zinc, iron, manganese, boron and molybdenum.

The amount of fertilizer and the schedule of application which we use is as follows:

First Application

Apply $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of granular AC fertilizer to each plant in a 3-gallon or larger container in March—also apply 2 tablespoons of Uranite to each container.

Second Application

Repeat first application of AC fertilizer only in June. Do not apply Uranite.

Third Application

Repeat application of AC fertilizer in September and also foliage feed each plant with Ortho Liquid Azalea-Camellia food according to formula for foliage feeding on the bottle.

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Fall and Winter Application on Greenhouse Plants

Dilute Ortho Liquid Azalea-Camellia food (10-8-7) according to formula on the bottle and water each plant with the diluted solution once a month in October, November, December, January, and February. Thoroughly soak the plant with water first and then with the fertilizer solution.

There are a few words of caution which all growers must bear in mind.

First, the container grown plants have a confined root system and limited soil. The above described fertilization program will work well if the plants have a healthy, normal root system which can tolerate the above quantities of fertilizer. For plants in small containers use proportionately less quantities of plant food. Secondly, plants should be watched for signs of fertilizer burning (the tips of the leaves turn brown). Watering the plants before and after the application of the dry, granular fertilizer should prevent burning. Should evidence of burning be noticed, thorough watering to wash out the excess fertilizer should be done immediately.

Anyone interested in a technical discussion on the chemistry of plant nutrients should read the articles in the *Camellia Review*, Vol. 26, No. 4, February 1965 and Vol. 26, No. 5, March 1965, published by the Southern California Camellia Society.

—ACS—

Summer is the time of year when you turn up the air conditioner to keep the house as cold as it was last winter when you turned on the furnace.

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'HARUET BISBEE'
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'HIGH NOON VAR.'
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'ISLAND OF FIRE'

'JULIA HAMITER'
'LI CHEE'
'LILA NAFF VAR.'
'MA-DOT-CHA'
'MARLISU'
'MARY ALICE COX'
'MATADOR'
'NANCY MANDARICH'
'OMEGA'
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Painting Camellia Trunks With Cygon

OSCAR TINKLE, Portland, Oregon

(From Oregon Camellia Society Bulletin)

After years of fighting camellia scale, I have come across the answer to the small creature's demise. In past years I have used the recommended and variable solutions of Volck, Isotox and Malathion vigorously spraying some 80 plants of ages five to twenty-five years that surround our home. About twenty of these plants, which include 'PINK BALL',

'FRED SANDER', 'APPLE BLOSSOM', 'VICTOR EMANUEL', 'DAIKAGURA', 'DAIKAGURA VAR.', 'QUEEN BESSIE', 'AKEBONO', 'JULIA DRAYTON', 'BLACK PRINCE', are large plants five to ten feet in width with several 10 feet in height. The task of spraying these large plants has been tremendous and I have spent many hours with pressure sprayer trying to place the insecticide on the underside of plant leaves. Each fall I have observed the tell-tale white cottony masses containing scale eggs. After these egg masses have hatched, I again have sprayed only to have a fresh hatch appear the following spring.

In the spring of 1967, I heard of the systemic insecticide Cygon 2D and decided to try it. The warning to protect myself from fumes or contact was given specific attention by wearing gloves to protect hands and a handkerchief tied to protect fumes from entering my nostrils. The full strength solution was then painted in a 4 inch band around the trunk of each plant at a point below its branches. The first painting took place on a clear day during the last of

March. I repeated an application during the first week in May and was amused while painting one of the plants to see an ant start up its trunk and on reaching the solution turn and rush back down.

To help verify my trials, I had purposely left unpainted 10 plants in a group at the rear of my lot. These plants were found to have considerable evidence of scale but none on the painted plants. Again in July I painted all plants but the ten, and at this writing have observed no scale on any of the treated plants. This has given me great pleasure. I intend to continue the treatment next season and observe results again.

If anyone else tries this method please be very careful as Cygon is extremely toxic to the human body. It is not recommended to use concentrated solutions within a confined area. During July a few plants in my greenhouse had scale infestations, so I spent about one-half hour painting these plants. At the end of this time I became dizzy and felt weakened and feverish, so use this product with extreme care.

WILKES NURSERY

Proudly Presents for This Season 3 Great New Award-Winning Camellias

'ALLIE HABEL'

Seedling of Dr. J. M. Habel of Suffolk, Va. Entirely different from 'ALLIE BLUE'. Sweet Pea blush, varying in form Aucunone to Peony. Size 4½" to 5". A very beautiful flower and winner of several awards.

2-Year Grafts \$20.00 and \$25.00

'HARRIET BISBEE'

Seedling of Frank Bisbee of Jacksonville, Fla. and named in honor of his Mother. An exquisite blush pink formal double 4" flower with 75 to 85 petals. See color cover on Sept. 1967 *Camellia Journal*.

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

1-Year Grafts \$15.00

'PATSY RISH'

Seedling of W. H. Rish of Winnsboro, S. C. This is a large to very large flower, pink with deeper pink overtone. Loose peony. Winner of several awards.

1-Year Grafts \$15.00

We also have most of the new ones and the best of the old and always enjoy a visit from you

Nelle & Josh Wilkes

RT. 6, MOULTRIE, GA. 31768

TELEPHONE 985-1142

Selecting and Planting Camellias

Selecting Camellia Plants

Having decided upon the varieties you plan to buy after considering which perform well in your area, next select a reliable nursery. Be careful to avoid bringing in plants from an area infested with Camellia Flower Blight.

Most nurserymen specializing in camellias can advise you about the most satisfactory varieties for your location. For example, 'ALBA PLENA', one of the most beautiful formal whites, is too tender for colder climates. On the other hand 'VILLE DE NANTES', requires a certain amount of cold and does not perform as well in warmer areas.

Beware of plant peddlers from temporary roadside stands or trucks. Plants which have been grown in containers for several years as indicated by the metal being partially rusted away and with roots potbound are poor buys. Note color of foliage. If partially defoliated or leaves yellowish rather than a deep rich green, beware.

Nurseries grade their plants according to size, age, vigor and shape. Often a vigorous one year graft, well healed over at point of graft juncture, is a better buy than a large older overbudded plant. A plant with little or no new growth shoots should be avoided.

Standard varieties are often propagated as own root plants rather than grafts. These are possibly more satisfactory than grafts since there is sometimes an incompatibility between the understock and the graft. Rare varieties are usually grafted, hence are more expensive.

Since the flowering season is the dormant season for the remainder of the plant, camellias are usually purchased during October to April. However, with containerized plants they may be safely purchased any month of the year.

Most plants are field grown on a large commercial scale, then dug and either balled or burlapped or placed in containers. Either is satisfactory

but avoid balled and burlapped plants which have been carried over in sawdust or peat moss for a second season.

Moving very large plants is risky unless done by a professional who has root pruned and top pruned the plants and has the equipment and know how to dig and transport without breaking the soil ball. In clearing the building site for our new headquarters at Massee Lane several of the largest and oldest camellias were cut down rather than attempt to move them.

Where to Plant Camellias

In their native habitat camellias are understory shrubs or small trees with an overstory of taller trees providing filtered sunlight. The terrain is hilly or rolling, with good drainage. Low spots where water stands for any length of time must be avoided.

Camellias are adaptable to a wide range of soil types. If very sandy, humus and frequent addition of fertilizers and water must be provided. Clay soil may be improved by adding humus, decayed sawdust or other organic matter. A rich loamy soil is ideal. Camellias withstand a considerable pH (soil acidity—alkalinity) range, however a near neutral or slightly acid soil is preferred.

Avoid building or wall foundations which may have considerable lime. If desired to plant in such locations for foundation effect as espaliering the soil should be tested for alkalinity and amended if necessary, or replaced.

Probably more plants have been lost through planting too deep or not making allowance for sinking or settling of the plant than any other cause.

Avoid morning sun—or planting on an unprotected east front. The north side of walls, windbreaks or providing artificial shelter so that buds and other plant parts do not thaw rapidly after freezes are good locations. Few varieties do well in full sun or where exposed to reflected heat from a wall or pavement.

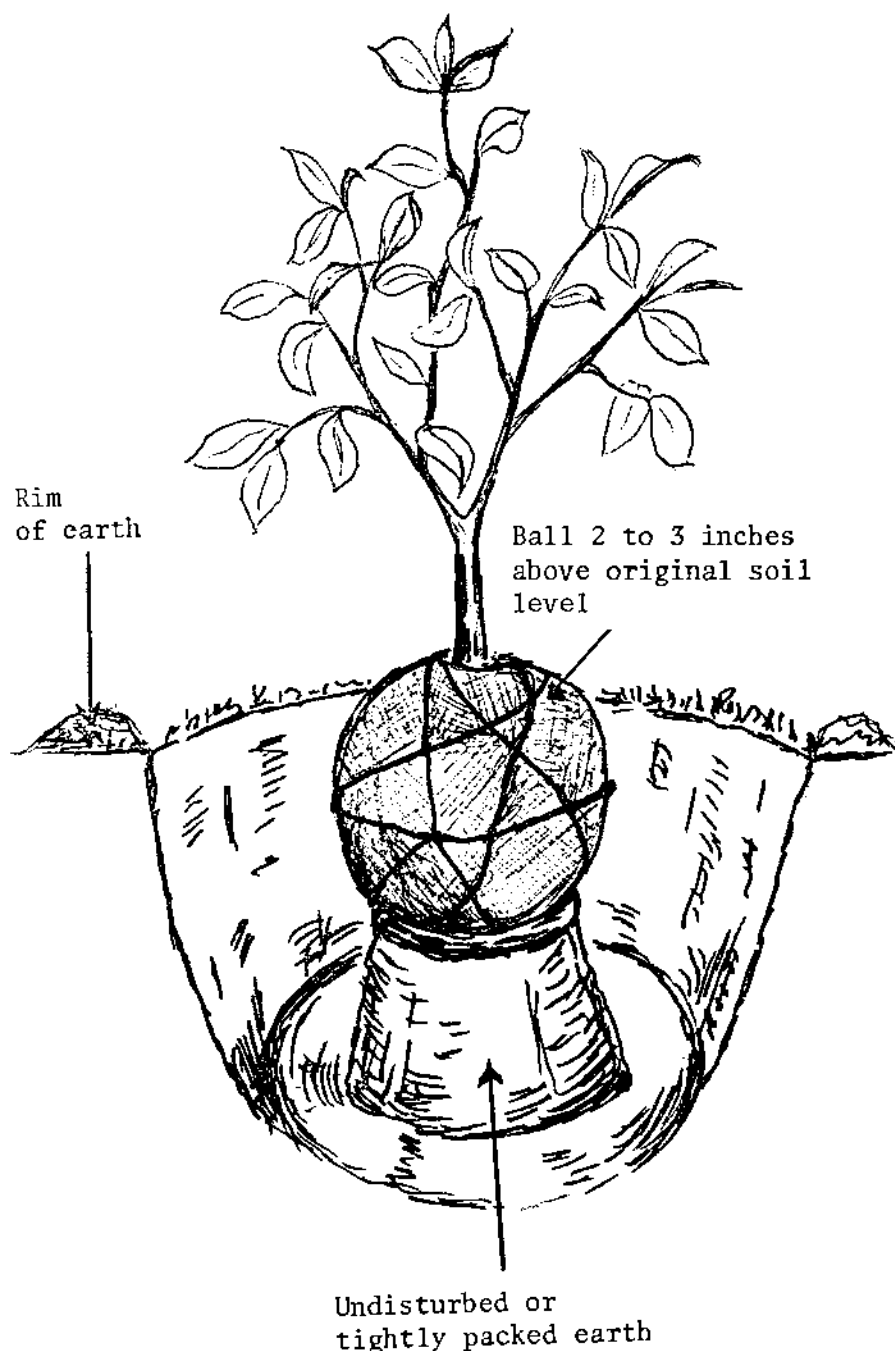
How to Plant Camellias

There are only a few simple rules to follow in successful planting of camellias. Having selected a proper site with good drainage, filtered sunlight or partial, but not total, shade or make provision for artificial shade—one is ready to prepare a hole for the plant. There is some merit in the old warning—"do not put a \$5 plant in a 50¢ hole," but too often too deep a hole is dug, filled in with rotted leaves, manure and loose soil. The soil removed from the hole should be examined to determine whether it should be discarded or whether it can be improved by the addition of humus (peat, leaf compost, old manure, rotted sawdust or ground bark). Soil compatibility must be considered. If the soil on the root ball is hard clay this should be removed entirely. Many careful growers regularly remove the original soil as a precautionary measure against Camellia Flower Blight. If the root ball soil is sandy it will be incompatible with a clayey soil.

It is important that the root ball rests on undisturbed soil or else that the soil is firmly tamped down in the bottom of the hole. The balled and burlapped plant or the one removed from a container should be placed on solid earth so that the crown projects about 3 inches above the original soil level surrounding the hole. This will allow for settling and provide good drainage.

It is not necessary to remove the burlap from the ball of earth. This soon disintegrates and the new roots readily penetrate the burlap anyway.

Many successful growers do not add commercial fertilizer to the soil mix. Others add cotton seed meal which provides nitrogen slowly over a long period. Some use a small amount of azalea-camellia fertilizer at planting time then fertilize later on the surface. If commercial fertilizers come in direct contact with the young feeder roots this can be disastrous. Add sufficient Dolomitic (agricultural) limestone to bring the soil pH to slightly acid—about 6.2 or near 7 (neutral).



It is well to leave a circular depression and a rim of soil around the plant for several months so as to hold water until the plant becomes established. Mulch heavily to conserve moisture and protect from freezing.

—ACS—

Bud Drop

A common complaint of camellia growers is that of bud drop. Many things may cause this sometime troublesome condition.

Camellias planted too deep, poor drainage, either water logged or too dry soil can cause bud drop. Unbalanced fertilizers, especially those lacking in potash have been found to contribute to bud drop. Over fertilizing can be as disastrous as under fertilizing.

An even and constant supply of water is important. Even lack of sufficient moisture for a short time may cause bud drop, particularly during August and September.

Sudden cold spells and equally sudden thaws cause this trouble.

Recently moved plants on which the roots have been severely pruned or broken, particularly when this loss is not compensated by top pruning or removal of some of the leaves, are likely to shed buds.

Certain varieties tend to consistently produce more buds than the plant can develop to maturity. Unfavorable growing conditions may cause excess bud set. Disbudding or rather debudding—thinning of the number of buds on a plant—is important.

Too much shade or too much direct full sunlight are also contributing causes.

There are indeed many causes of bud drop. Good cultural practices are important in its control or prevention.

—ACS—

When you took your horse to be shod, the blacksmith didn't think of fourteen other things that had to be done to it.

The man who did the most to arouse the working classes was the man who invented the alarm clock.

WOODLAND ACRES NURSERY

NEW INTRODUCTIONS

ELIZABETH HYATT HAYNIE

Large to very large, semi-double, clear bright rose with blue undertones, very hardy. M-L.

PINK ELEPHANT

Very large, loose semi-double, clear pink with orchid undertones. M-L.

TAM O'SHANTER

Medium to large, rose form double, deep rose outer to dainty pink center. M-L.

See July 1967 Journal for full descriptions.

1, 2, 3, 4 Yr. Grafts—\$10.00 to \$25.00.

Originated and Propagated by J. M. Haynie

WOODLAND ACRES NURSERY

Rt. No. 1, Box 296, Theodore, Alabama 36582

Fragrance in the Camellia Garden

With a flower so perfect as the Camellia, why must some never to be satisfied people try to find fault with them by berating them for lack of fragrance?

Many flowers either lack fragrance or have a sometime unpleasant or nauseating oversweetness. This lack of odor in camellias is considered by many as an attribute rather than a fault. They are very welcome in hospitals where a cloying odor may annoy the patients. Notice that nurses or attendants remove flowers to the halls overnight.

Until hybridists succeed in breeding the fragrance of such species as *C. kissii*, *C. lutchuensis*, *C. tsaii* into the more spectacular species such as *C. japonica*, fragrance enthusiasts will

have to be content with some fragrant winter flowering companion plants. Some of which flower during the camellia season are listed below:

Osmanthus fragrans, (sweet olive or tea olive) is one of the most desirable of all fragrant companions. This favorite shrub flowers throughout the entire camellia season. The fragrance is delightful. There are several other species, including the early *O. aurea*.

Daphne odora, is another desirable fragrant shrub, extensively used in greenhouses, although it withstands considerable cold.

Eleagnus pungens flowers in the fall and has spicy flowers and evergreen leaves which are brownish or silver on underside. The spring flowering *Eleagnus argentea*—(silverberry) has silvery, grey-green foliage. Both produce small acid fruits suitable for jelly and attract birds as they mature over a long period.

Michelia fuscata has yellow flowers, with petals bordered in red with a hana-like odor. This is a handsome evergreen shrub which flowers in early spring.

Several *Viburnums* are highly ornamental and have a nice aroma. Some of the desirable species are *V. carlesii*, *V. burkwoodii*, *V. tinus*. There are others which flower later in the spring.



Trachelospermum jasminoides, known as Confederate jessamine is an early spring blooming vine with fragrant white flowers.

Gelsemium sempervirens—Carolina yellow jessamine is another favorite vine with early spring yellow trumpet flowers with a delightful aroma.

Calycanthus, a shrub with reddish brown flowers produced in early spring, is known as sweet shrub or Carolina allspice.

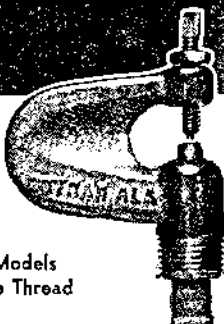
Lonicera fragrantissima—winter honeysuckle—is an unattractive shrub in winter but produces quantities of fragrant flowers whenever the weather moderates a bit.

Hamamelis—witch hazel—is a more attractive arching shrub with unspectacular but fragrant flowers produced during the fall and winter.

The *Ericas* (heathers) in many species, are fragrant, early bloomers.

These and other shrubs, trees and vines add much to the camellia garden by providing fragrance during the camellia flowering season from fall to early spring.

Growers who have experience with other fragrant winter vines and shrubs are asked to share their experience with our readers through the *Camellia Journal*.



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For Propagation, Cooling, Humidifying. Sold the World Over to Nurserymen, Greenhouse Owners, Gardeners, Hobbyists.

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Built to Last a Lifetime

MODEL 31

Uses 1 gal. water per hour on 30 lbs. pressure. 200-mesh Monel screen.

Prices: \$2.25 ea.; 6, \$2.05 ea.; 12, \$1.95 ea.; 24, \$1.85 ea.; 36, \$1.75 ea.; 96, \$1.55 ea.; 144, \$1.25 ea.

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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Telephone 205/792-2362

Pesticide Storage

(From Texas Camellia Society Digest)

Growers should treat pesticides as the valuable tools for weed and insect control that they are. Yet these materials often are relegated to a damp storage shed under a pile of junk kept in torn containers or transferred to an unmarked jar or sack. Sometimes they are allowed to sit around for years after the last propagation of the pesticide until labels become illegible and the powder so badly caked that it cannot be made into a usable spray suspension. H. Thurston Handley, Jr., regional extension specialist for the Massachusetts cooperative extension service, urges better treatment of pesticides. Although his valuable suggestions have appeared heretofore in several different publications, they bear repeating:

- (1) Store pesticides in a cool, dry place.
- (2) Keep the materials in their original container, with the label intact. Labels supply im-

portant information for the correct and safe use of the pesticide.

- (3) Keep the pesticides tightly closed in their original containers so they will retain their effective concentration longer. The original container was especially designed for the storage of the material; so, use it.
- (4) Keep the packages arranged in an orderly manner where they can be found readily when needed.
- (5) Do not store pesticides in the same room as 2, 4-d-type weed killers. Insecticides may absorb the weed killer fumes and cause injury when sprayed on plants.
- (6) As soon as new pesticides are purchased, mark the month and year of purchase on each individual package. When correctly stored, many fungicides and insecticides will last several years. Insecticide emulsions should generally be replaced yearly because of the problem of possible emulsified breakdown. Some indications of pesticide storage breakdown are: Lumping and balling of dusts and wettable powders and settling out or salting out of emulsions.

PESTICIDE STORAGE CHART

A. FUNGICIDES:

1. Stable for one year or more:
 - a. zineb
2. Stable for two years or more:
 - a. maneb
3. Stable for three years or more:
 - a. Terraclor
 - b. Omazine
4. Extremely stable compounds:
 - a. captan
 - b. ferbam
 - c. Karatbane
 - d. liquid mercury formulations
 - e. Semesan
 - f. Vapam

B. INSECTICIDES: Approximate storage life of dusts and/or wettable powders. Extremes of temperature and humidity would shorten shelf life. Normally, diluted dusts are

GIBBERELIC ACID POWDER 97% ACTIVITY

1 Gram—\$3.00 Post Paid

One gram of this powder is sufficient to make 100.0 cc. (3 1/3 ounces) of solution of the proper strength for the treatment of camellia buds.

Gerald L. Henderson

2329 Woodhaven Drive

Tyler, Texas 75701

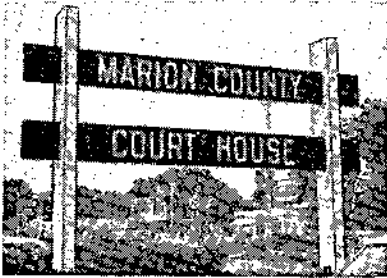
less stable than concentrated wettable powders because of influence of added diluent. Most producers do not cite a definite storage life because of many uncontrollable factors involved.

1. Stable for less than one year:
 - a. Dibrom (30 days)
 - b. malathion (six months to one year)
2. Stable for one year or more:
 - a. Aramite
 - b. DDVP (stablized)
 - c. lindane (stable, but volatized over period of one year)
 - d. parathion
 - e. Thiodan
 - f. TEPP (one to five years)
3. Stable for two years:
 - a. dieldrin
 - b. endrin
 - c. Tedion
 - d. Sevin
 - e. DDT (possibly longer)

—ACS—

By the time the average family can afford a luxury today it has become a necessity.

Patience is the ability to idle your motor when you feel like stripping your gears.



YOUR GARDEN OR NURSERY DESERVES THE BEST

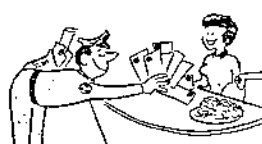
HERE IS THE PERFECT IDENTIFICATION

Clear all heart, kiln dried California Redwood is used in our deep routed signs. Lettering may be from 1 1/2 to 30 inches high. Wood may be natural or stained, and any colors of lacquer are used in wording and designs. Our signs are used by colleges, cities, industry, ranches, parks and state and federal agencies. Send us a sketch and we will rush a quote without obligation. May we send you prices and full details?

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



814 2-chome Suido-cho
Niigata, Japan
October 12, 1967

Mr. Alison J. Parsons
President, American Camellia Society
P. O. Box 12328
Norfolk, Va. U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Parsons:

Let me introduce myself and a project that you will be interested in as the President of the American Camellia Society. My name is John Moss. I am a missionary serving in Japan under the United Church of Christ in Japan. This is a large united Protestant Church which has a long historical working relationship with eight major Protestant churches in the United States and Canada. My assignment is that of Christian education and evangelism in the Niigata District.

We are undertaking a new pioneer project in education in the Japan Sea area with the establishment of a new co-educational high school in the city of Niigata. It will be a regular private

high school—not a parochial school—but based on a Christian foundation in the tradition of the many fine Christian mission schools established in other parts of Japan. But in the Japan Sea area there is only one other such Protestant school. The plan to establish this school is the result of a long-felt need, and the city and pre-

fectural leaders are welcoming the school and are providing the land for the school free. The name of the school is KEIWA GAKUEN. KEI means reverence for God. WA means reconciliation between man and man. GAKUEN means school. We are now busy raising funds and working on the building plans.

It happens that one of the earnest members of the Niigata School Establishment Committee is Prof. Hagiya, a teacher in the Agricultural Department of Niigata University. Prof. Hagiya is one of Japan's foremost authorities on the Snow Camellias. He and his associates have found about 1500 varieties of the Snow Camellia in this Niigata district. There is great variety in shape and color and most of them are so new that they don't even have names yet. However, a number of these have recently been named and introduced slightly to other parts of Japan. But they have not yet been introduced in the United States. In 1965, Prof. Hagiya wrote an article in the British Amateur Gardening magazine telling of his discoveries. The enclosed pamphlet in Japanese shows pictures of some of them. The other day he showed me beautiful slides of some of these new varieties.

When the Emperor of Japan visited



*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

Enclosed find \$_____ as a Memorial Gift in memory of

(Name of Deceased)

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 _____

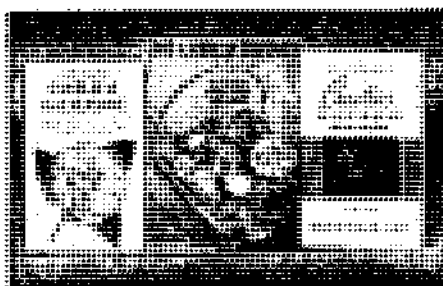
Donor (Name) _____

Address _____

Niigata at the time of the National Amateur Sports Festival a couple of years ago, Prof. Hagiya was chosen to give a special lecture for him on the Snow Camellia. It has since been chosen as the state flower of Niigata Prefecture. In the American Camellia Society Yearbook 1962-63 pp. 59-83, Prof. Hagiya and Prof. Ishizawa have written an article entitled, "Studies on Snow-Camellia."

Prof. Hagiya has suggested that as a way of introducing these new varieties to the United States and raising money for the new Christian high school that we could have an unlimited number of scions of various varieties, and that these can be shipped in light boxes by airmail (which takes about one week). They are inspected when they leave Japan and again in the United States, but this does not seem to pose much of a problem. Payment can be made by regular dollar checks made out to me and sent in regular airmail letters to my address.

Our big problem is how to interest a wide number of people in this project, and how much to charge for these scions. All of the funds received will be in the form of a contribution to KEIWA GAKUEN High School Building Fund—except for the airmail postage. We would need to re-



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Revised
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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 1952,
1958, 1959, 1960, 1964, 1966, 1967 and 1968
may be purchased at \$4.00 each.

Woodroof's SCCS Nomenclature, 1968 Edition
\$2.50 each.

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Box C TIFTON, GEORGIA

ceive orders in quantities of 50 or
more, I should think.

I wonder if you would have some
way to help us publicize this project,

and if you might have some valuable
suggestions for us.

One possible procedure that has
occurred to us would be that of pre-
paring a brochure with pictures of
the school plans and colored pictures
of some of the new varieties that are
available from our source—with a
suggested price. These could then be
sent out to all Camellia Clubs in the
United States requesting that orders
be sent to me in Japan. Perhaps you
would have ways of helping us pub-
licize this project also.

Would you be so kind as to let us
know your reaction to this proposal?
Does it seem to you to be feasible?
What would be your suggestions?

I have an idea that flower lovers
will also be interested in international
friendship and in high quality, highly
motivated education for Japan's young
people. That is why I have not hesi-
tated to write to you in this hopeful
mood. Whatever help you can give
us will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely,

JOHN A. MOSS.

—ACS—

Open Letter to Membership

I hope this article is taken in the
manner in which I intend it to be, as
constructive criticism.

I would like to see a standard set
by the A.C.S. for all advertisers in
their magazine.

As a camellia enthusiast I have
ordered many plants from advertisers
in the A.C.S. magazine, and I am very
disappointed in almost every plant I
have received. An example of this is,
I'll order a so called 2 year budded
plant for \$35.00 plus \$5.00 to \$10.00
freight. When the plant is received
it is about 18 inches tall (from the
soil to top of plant) with one dried
up terminal bud and maybe one
lateral bud, or it has been cut back
so badly for scions that all I get is
a stick with a few leaves. I think this
has happened to many of you.

I would like to see A.C.S. set re-
quired minimum standards for all
their advertisers, such as:

1 year plants must be 18 to 24
inches and have 2 side branches.

FIRST RELEASE

Scions from the most talked about Reticulata Hybrids
in the country—Price \$5.00 each

TWO TON TONY (light pink) DKR (dark red)
SILVER MIST (silver pink) TEMPLE MIST (rose pink)
PINK SPARKLE

Developed by Frank W. Maitland, San Fernando, California and distri-
buted exclusively by De France's Nursery. No plants are available and only
a limited number of scions, so place your order early. We will ship at the
date of your request.

Also scions available from Reticulata hybrid 'El Dorado', japonicas 'Pope
John XXIII' and 'Tom Knudsen'.—Price \$5.00 each.

De France's Nursery

1425 RUBENSTEIN AVE., ENCINITAS, CALIF. 92024

Phone (714) 753-5200

2 year plants must be 24 to 36 inches and have at least 3 side branches.

These measurements should be made from graft to top—not soil to top.

Budded plants should have at least 2 terminal buds on different branches and lateral buds do not count.

No scions should be cut from these plants. Let them use their own stock plants.

These are some of the things I would like to see, then a person ordering from A.C.S. advertisers would know what they are getting when they place an order.

After some of the plants I have received this year and in the past few years, I for one will never order another plant from A.C.S. advertisers until A.C.S. sets some type of minimum standard for its advertisers.

Yours very truly,

—A Texan.

—ACS—

Some years ago, some members of the Camellia fraternity in Shreveport bragged that they were beating the Louisiana Quarantine against Camellia Flower Blight by having their orders from California nurseries ship-

ped to Marshall, Texas. From that point they took their plants over to Shreveport in their own cars. In short order, the Louisiana Department of Agriculture had to declare Shreveport and Caddo Parish, an infected area. It still is.

It took a good deal of work, and the time and effort of a good many of our Camellia people to help get a Quarantine against the importation of Camellia plants in soil from states and

areas known to be infected. The Texas Legislature did pass such an Act a little over four years ago and as you will note in the attached letter from Mr. Charlie Chapman, assistant Commissioner of the Texas Department of Agriculture, this Quarantine is still very much in effect and that "it would take an act of the Legislature to change it."

You will also note from the attached description of infected areas that the entire state of California is infected. Inasmuch as the infection is in the soil around the plant, importation of Camellia plants in soil is prohibited into Texas from these infected areas and the Quarantine reads that all such plants brought into the state in violation of the Quarantine must either be destroyed or shipped back to point of origin. On top of this there is a fine for each violation.

This is fine—if our Department of Agriculture would enforce it. This they have NOT done, and are not doing.

Some months ago, I informed Mr. John White, Commissioner of Agriculture in Austin that Camellia plants in soil, from California and so identified by tags of Monrovia Nurseries and Kramer Brothers, both large California Nurseries, were being sold by three well known Dallas Nurseries. I also told him that the Representative

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.

All Prepaid

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Box C, TIFTON, GEORGIA

"Camellia Gibber"

\$1.05 Postpaid



"THE IDEAL GIBBERELIC DISPENSER"

Carry it in your pocket like a fountain pen. Holds 5cc. No waste, dispenses very small drop exactly where you want it.

SOUTH GEORGIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

P. O. Box 429

MOULTRIE, GEORGIA 31768

Please send the following:

() "Gibbers" empty	@ \$1.05
() "Gibbers" filled 5cc Gib	@ \$2.00
() Extra "Gibber" Chambers (empty)	@ .30
() 5cc Regular Squeeze Bottle	@ \$1.00
() 8cc Regular Squeeze Bottle	@ \$1.50
() 30cc Regular Squeeze Bottle	@ \$4.50
() 60cc Regular Squeeze Bottle	@ \$8.00

Air Mail 8¢ per item extra

Amount enclosed \$

NAME

ADDRESS

of Monrovia, a Mr. Jones, had told me that he had sold "many" such plants in soil in North Texas. In spite of several letters on this subject, neither Mr. White or Mr. Chapman have moved to take these plants out of these nurseries. They have permitted these plants to be sold and other than a note to the Secretary of the Nurseryman's Association asking that a reminder of the Quarantine he printed in the next issue of the Nurseryman's Newsletter--no action has been taken in spite of the explicit wording of the quarantine that such plants MUST either be destroyed or shipped back to point of origin.

Conversations with this Department's field men in Dallas and the Tyler area show that they have no instructions to enforce this Quarantine.

Part of your tax money, and mine, and that of every reader of this Bulletin goes to support the Texas Department of Agriculture. Camellia plants are not cheap and all of us should have the full support of this Department in protecting the investment that we all have in our plants. This protection we are not getting.

It is idle to just sit and write a letter of protest to our Editor--if nothing further is done. However, each reader can do several things that will be quite helpful. Each can write

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a letter of protest to his State Legislator, to his State Senator, and to Senator William Patman, Chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, and to the Garden Editor of his or her favorite newspaper. Garden Club members can help by writing to their District Governors, and to Mrs. A. M. Aiken, Jr., President of the Texas Garden Clubs (there are over 1,100 of these Clubs in Texas) at Box 385, Paris, Texas. Now is the time in which to get these letters off--while the legislature is in session.

The enclosed photograph, in color, shows what this Blight can do to a fine bloom in just a matter of hours. This blight is a pest and once it gets into the soil of our state, it will be here to stay. We do not want to be another Shreveport.

I might add that I have seen fine blooms, blue ribbon winners in California Shows, so disfigured by this blight that by late afternoon of the first day of a show, they had to be replaced.

We do not want this situation to come to pass in Texas. Let everybody get busy, as outlined, to make Austin aware that we want our Camellia Quarantine to be a working quarantine, and not just a piece of paper. Enforcement will make it a working Quarantine. Let Mr. White and Mr.

Chapman know that you want enforcement.

Kind regards,

GEORGE DU BRUL.

—ACS—

Red Spider Damage and Control

Red mites or spider mites (*Paratetranychus ilicis* McG.) is an important pest of camellias. Often the damage has been done by the time the Red Spider is discovered. Infested leaves turn grey or yellow in a mottled pattern. They feed by sucking the cell sap. If the leaf is suspected of harboring the mite strip it between the thumb and forefinger and if present, a reddish stain will be seen on the fingers. The individual mites are quite small but can be seen with the naked eye.

They seem to be most active in dry cool weather. A strong spraying of water from a hose is partially effective. Oil spray (Oil-I-Cide or Volek) are effective. Cygon (Dime-thoate) a systemic, is effective as a spray or soil drench. Parathion is very dangerous for amateurs to use but is very effective. Malathion is less effective. Other sprays such as Chloro-benzilate, Diazinon, Kelthane, Tedion and Ethion are recommended.

Since all eggs may not be killed by these sprays, a second application may be necessary about a week later.

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Seaweed and Camellias

GEORGE E. NEWTON, Fayetteville, North Carolina

The use of seaweed in horticulture is not new; the use of it dates back to ancient times. The Japanese actually cultivate seaweed and process it as a mulch and fertilizer. The Chinese who live along the coast have long used it as a fertilizer and as a fodder for pigs. Portuguese fishermen cover their entire catch with seaweed and then put it on their crops. All of this was done on a rather un-scientific basis, but somewhere along the way, scientists noticed that seaweed possessed some magical qualities. They observed that not only did it do something for the growth of plants, but the fruits were larger, tastier and had more color. Plants fertilized with seaweed develop a degree of cold resistance, have fungal combating properties, and many insects (especially aphids and mites) seem to find a distaste for the plant's juices.

These statements will sound foreign and strange to most readers, for few people know about the role of seaweed in horticulture, and even fewer have tried it. As bold as the statements sound . . . they are true! The use of seaweed was personally called to our attention three years ago when we were having a problem with our azalea seedlings dying from damp-off. We wrote to an acquaintance who is a plant pathologist, and he made a simple recommendation: spray the young seedlings with liquid seaweed. At our request, a friend in England sent us a small quantity and some literature. Much to our surprise, most of the literature was on the results of research conducted at Clemson University. Two things in the test results attracted our attention; cold hardiness had been induced in tomatoes, and it was a good organic source of trace elements.

To those of us who live on the northern fringe area of the camellia growing states, cold hardiness has always been something of a problem, and most of us have somewhat poor sandy soil. We were so attracted by the results of seaweed in agronomy

that we decided to give it a try with camellias. Through Clemson University, we were able to contact Mr. Per Bye Ohrstrom of Sea-Born Inc., Chicago, Ill., commercial processors of

seaweed. We wrote to Mr. Ohrstrom and outlined the problems of camellia growers. Mr. Ohrstrom advised us that seaweed had never been tested on camellias *per se*, but that if we were seriously interested, his firm would gladly supply us gratis with any amount of seaweed needed to conduct the tests.

The seaweed used in the tests was both liquid and granular. There is no



Shown above is one of 40 camellia plants donated to Baltimore's Druid Hill Park Conservatory by Mr. and Mrs. William J. Wiesband, Sr. With them are Jerry Blazek, head gardener, and their 9 year old granddaughter, Stephanie Wiesband. Mr. Wiesband, a retired building contractor, has become an avid Camellia collector in only five years. During this time he has accumulated 130 camellias on his one and a half acre home place. Many of their plants were purchased from ACS Director Lewis Knock of Frederick, Maryland, who is disbanding his collection. The Wiesbands make as many as six trips each season to admire the magnificent camellia greenhouse collection at Longwood Gardens, Kennett Square, Pennsylvania. They have built a special greenhouse for their remaining plants, but some of the cold hardy varieties are planted outside. "We have admired the plant so much we wanted other people to share them with us. That's why we are donating 40 of the plants to the city." This fine collection is expected to interest a wide public in Camellias and their culture. Many are unaware of the wide range of form, size and color of these magnificent flowers. Mr. Jerry J. Mandry the horticulturist, Mr. Blazek, head gardener and member of the Pioneer Camellia Society of Maryland, one of our most active and enthusiastic organizations are anxious to interest the public in growing and enjoying Camellias.

doubt that the granular seaweed could have been best utilized by adding it to a soil mix, but since the tests were made with an established planting, we simply raked off all old mulch and broadcasted it under the plants and used new mulch. This was done in October, and the winter rains dissolved the seaweed for us. In early spring, just before new growth began, we gave the plants a thorough spraying with liquid seaweed mixed with the usual insecticides. Throughout the summer, liquid seaweed was sprayed at monthly intervals. Other than having a spraying reminder on our garden calendar, we forgot about the seaweed.

Our first realization of the seaweed properties came in late autumn when we noticed that the grass was greener in our yard than it was in our neighbors. The leaves were still on our dogwoods long after the others had fallen. When we examined our camellias, I don't believe I have ever seen plants with a darker, prettier green color than ours had. We decided that indeed the seaweed was an excellent source of trace elements

if plants could be that healthy in our poor soil.

A few weeks later, when the camellia blooming season began, for the second time, we realized the possibilities of seaweed. Never had our blooms had color as good as these had. The blooms were 10-15% larger and obviously had more substance. The life of the blooms also was lengthened by 2-3 days. We decided then and there that we would always be addicted to the use of seaweed and did not think that the seaweed would yet hold other surprises.

After winter had gone and spring returned, the new growth appeared. We prepared for the arduous task of spraying, but as we walked through our garden we were shocked to find there were no aphids! We decided to shelve the spraying program for the summer to see what would happen. After a full cycle of seasons, we still are not bothered with any pests other than scale, and this does not seem to be as prevalent.

We have further tested seaweed and found that we get better seed germination and healthier rooted cut-

tings. There is no doubt that seaweed contains growth regulators and has fungicidal properties.

CONCLUSION

The foregoing tests have been made on an amateur or hobbyist's level and not under controlled conditions. The curiosity was borne of one man's love for camellias and a never ending search for better ways to grow them. Conclusions can not be reached as the results outlined are merely observations. The results are favorable enough that further research under controlled conditions should be made. Seaweed is non-toxic and is safe for home gardeners to use. It is an organic material and is completely safe for all plants. It is the author's belief that if seaweed were used as a soil amendment, as well as a foliage spray, that even better results could be realized.

—ACS—

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Things Camelliawise

Fred Galle, New President American Horticultural Society

ACS member Dr. Fred Galle, Director of Callaway Gardens, Pine Mountain, Georgia, was recently elected President of the American Horticultural Society at its annual meeting in Cleveland on September 21.

ACS is an affiliate member of the American Horticultural Society whose headquarters are in Washington. Annual membership in this outstanding organization is only \$8 which includes four issues of their Magazine and eight issues of the Gardener's Forum. The address is 1600 Bladensburg Road, N. E., Washington, D. C. 20002

ACS member Dr. F. E. Johnstone, Jr., for many years head of the Department of Horticulture at the University of Georgia, was recently elected President of the Georgia Horticultural Society at its annual meeting at Jekyll Island. The ACS Yearbook of 1953 carried a research report by Dr. Johnstone on *Experiments in Minor Element Fertilization of the Camellia*.

Several years ago Dr. Johnstone spent a year in Cambodia as a Foreign

Aid representative of our Government. Since Cambodia is adjacent to North Viet Nam your Secretary-Editor wrote him requesting him to try to get plants, scions or seed of some of the unusual Camellia species in that area. Upon returning he told me this was a trouble spot in which it was very dangerous to travel. This was prior to the present "cold" war.

At the Summer meeting in Mobile of the Gulf Coast Camellia Society and again in their Newsletter, President Ferol Zerkowsky urged members to join forces to make a gift as a Society to the American Camellia Society Endowment Fund. Many would like their individual contributions to be made through the Gulf Coast Camellia Society, always a loyal supporter of ACS. Individual donors through the Gulf Coast Camellia Society will be listed.

We had a notice from the Men's Camellia Club of Shreveport that Mark Cannon and Hody Wilson were to speak to their October meeting at the same time. Wonder who talked the most? It isn't often that two such

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evenly matched talkers have the opportunity to appear on the same program.

How does ACS Compare in Size with Other Plant Specialty Groups?

As might be expected the membership of the American Rose Society is considerably larger than that of the ACS. They claim 16,500 members with annual dues of \$7.50. So far as we know it is the only other plant specialty group with its own headquarters and garden.

It may come as a surprise but in second place comes the African Violet Society with 15,000 with dues of \$4.00.

In third place is the American Orchid Society with 11,000 members and annual dues of \$10.00.

The American Camellia Society ranks number four in membership with 7,200.

The American Iris Society with 7,000 is a close fifth with dues of \$5.

Others are American Hemerocallis Society with 3600 members (\$5.00); American Rhododendron Society with 3000 members (\$7.50); Cactus and Succulent Society 2500 members (\$5.00); National Chrysanthemum Society 2500 members (\$4.00); American Dahlia Society 2500 (\$5.00); American Begonia Society 2500

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Of these only The American Rose Society and the American Camellia Society have Yearbooks in addition to other publications. The Orchid Society has a triennial Yearbook, the American Hemerocallis Society designates one of its Quarterlies as a Yearbook and the Herb Society has only a yearly publication.

When *HOME GARDENING*, published in New Orleans, folded up several years ago many Camellia people were grieved. This excellent monthly publication always carried interesting camellia information and was edited by two long time ACS members, Camilla Bradley, now Mrs. Truax of St. Francisville, La., and Mary Noble of Jacksonville.

It is now good to have another fine periodical published in the South oriented toward Southern gardening. Such a publication is *Southern Living* published in Birmingham. This monthly magazine often has articles on and photographs of Camellias. The November cover has a beautiful color plate of 'TOMORROW'S DAWN' and on inside page pictures of nine of Spencer Walden's outstanding greenhouse Camellias in full color. A forthcoming

issue will list various Camellia gardens open to the public in the South. Later, Charlie Bruce who is Horticultural Editor promises a story on our new headquarters at Massee Lane.

—ACS—

BITS & BRIEFS

GEORGE E. NEWTON, Fayetteville, N. C.

If you find that you have an excess of camellia seeds this year, why not mail them to one of the Northern societies. Many members of the Pioneer Camellia Society of Maryland and the Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley are interested in seed culture but unfortunately, camellias do not seed well in the cold climates. You could make someone happy!

And speaking of happiness, if you really want to make someone happy, send some of the overseas members some scions. Many of our so called standard varieties are unknown or very scarce overseas. Any of them will gladly send you scions or seeds in return.

For those interested in camellia prints . . . Ellinor Hillyer, 246 East

46th Street, N. Y., N. Y. offers a portfolio of four beautiful 9 color prints on heavy rag paper. The prints are reproduced from paintings by Claud Herndon. The size of each is 14 x 18 and are very suitable for framing. Price, \$25.00 for the set, less 20% discount to ACS members.

We are interested in doing a series of historical biographies. We will welcome correspondence from anyone who knew both the late J. J. Whitfield and Major Newell F. Vanderbilt.

We know that the good people of Sacramento had long been interested in camellias, but were we ever surprised when E. L. Stevens of Sacramento recently sent us a color post card of a camellia . . . published by A. E. Coddard in 1910! It is one of our most prized possessions. And speaking of Sacramento, Mr. Stevens told us that for several years the Sacramento group struggled for enough money to put on a show. When businessman Ed Combatalade was elected president of their group, he took the matter in hand and changed the show to a festival! Raising funds is not a problem for this group. Ed is a very amiable and gregarious person . . . we hope that he will write an article for the ACS and tell us how they do it.

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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	\$ _____
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Quarterly	\$ _____
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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.

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In 1939, the Parkway and Parks Commission of New Orleans published a little pamphlet entitled, *The Culture of Azaleas and Camellias in New Orleans Soil*. We have a copy of the 1943 revision, but would like very much to have the 1939 edition if anyone has a copy that they would part with.

If people could be added up like a column of figures, Dave Strother would represent a great fortune. He is, in our opinion, the most unselfish camelliaophile who has ever lived.

We are often asked for sources of camellia pamphlets. L.S.U., Univ. of Ga., Ala. and Fla. have good camellia publications that are available. Most of the recent camellia books are out of print and these little pamphlets contain a wealth of information for the beginner.

Gibberellie acid is now readily available. Be sure to gib several outdoor buds to get some early blooms. Much has been written about the subject and there is nothing complicated about the process. The acid can be ordered mixed and ready to apply. Just break out the growth bud next to the flower

bud and put in a small drop. Don't worry about rain or the sprinkler . . . in 30 minutes the plant has taken up the gib. Gib at several intervals so as to have continuous blooms.

"There are no diseases peculiar to these ornamental plants (camellias); all have their origin in lack of or too much moisture." From a German publication . . . 131 years ago.

China seems to be the cradle of the japonica. It is interesting to note that the Chinese have the same tastes in camellias as we have since they too like formals and doubles. China has been shrouded in a veil of mystery for many years, and it is difficult to even get news out, much less plant material. After years of trying, we have been able to get mail in and out of China by way of an intermediary in Hong Kong. And better news yet . . . we have succeeded in contacting a Chinese horticulturist in Taiwan who has several varieties of Chinese camellias. Color slides of these have reached us, and many are worthy of importation. By the time this is in print, we will have furnished the ACS with a duplicate set.

Favorite Recipes from Camellialand

RUM CAKE

MRS. EDWARD (DORRIS) CANIPELLI
Jacksonville, Florida

1½ cups sifted sugar
1¼ c. egg whites (10 large or extra large eggs if not measured)
Place 5 yolks in bowl to be beaten and used in cake. Set 5 yolks aside for filling.
1¼ teaspoons Cream of Tartar
¼ teaspoon salt
1 cup cake flour—sift then measure.
Take ½ cup of the sugar and add to the 1 cup of flour—sift 4 times.
Beat egg whites till foamy. Add salt and Cream of Tartar and beat until very stiff. Add remaining 1 cup of sugar, 2 tablespoons at a time. When thoroughly beaten fold in 1/3 of flour and sugar mixture at a time until all has been added.

Add 5 egg yolks well beaten by folding in carefully.

Pour into ungreased angel cake pan and bake for 45 minutes at 325°. Invert and let stand till cold.

Filling:

1¼ c. milk
¾ c. sugar
5 slightly beaten egg yolks and a pinch of salt

1 envelope gelatin

¼ c. water

Add scalded milk and sugar to beaten yolks and cook in double boiler as for boiled custard (Till it coats spoon). Add 1 envelope gelatin to ¼ cup cold water. Let stand 5 min., add to cooked custard and stir till thoroughly dissolved. Strain cooked custard and put in refrigerator till congealed, not set. Stir in 1 pt. stiffly beaten whipped cream and ½ cup of either light Rum or Bourbon, or Lemon Juice. Split cake—ice bottom half filling hole and place back in refrigerator at least 15 min. Put top half on and ice all over—place back in refrig. Let stand 24 hours.

I find that if I place filling in refrigerator after adding whipped cream, etc. and letting congeal, it stays on cake better. Each time you make it, it is easier!

BACON CRISPS

MRS. TERRELL WEAVER, Macon, Georgia

1 box square saltine crackers

Cut in two with silver knife (somehow a silver knife causes less crumbling than a steel knife) or use long Saratoga Flake crackers broken along perforation.

1 lb. very thin sliced bacon (Oscar Meyer) cut in half

Wrap half bacon slide around each cracker on cookie sheet. Bake in slow 200°

oven until bacon is cooked which takes about 45 minutes. Let cool a bit before serving so that bacon becomes crisp, but serve warm.

CHICKEN LIVER CANAPES

Atlanta

½ pound chicken livers halved
½ bacon slice for each liver half

Marinate for several hours in ½ cup Soy Sauce seasoned with ½ teaspoon curry powder and ½ teaspoon powdered ginger. Drain, wrap bacon around liver and hold with a pick. Broil on foil lined shallow pan, turning once until bacon is crisp. Makes about 20 canapes.

FAUCON DRESSING FOR GREEN SALADS

Nashville, Tennessee

4 hard boiled eggs
Juice of 1 lemon
1 cup salad oil
¼ cup mayonnaise
¼ cup Durkee's Sauce
½ tsp. salt
1 tbsp. sugar
1 tsp. Tabasco
¼ lb. Roquefort or blue cheese
Several chopped pickled onions or fresh onions grated
1 small bell pepper chopped
Small slice of garlic if preferred
Mash egg yolks with fork while adding other ingredients. Add pepper, onions and finely cubed egg whites. This is a thick rich dressing which must be spooned on the salad greens, with tomato wedges, cucumber slices and onions. Do not toss.

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BAKED GRITS

South Georgia

2 cups grits
8 cups water
1 tbsp. salt
1 cup grated cheese
2 whole eggs slightly beaten
1 cup milk
¼ stick butter or margarine
Cayenne to taste

Cook grits in salted water. Stir in cheese, eggs, milk and butter. Put into a buttered casserole and sprinkle a little more cheese on top to form a crust. Bake in 350° oven until cheese crust brown, about 45 minutes.

It is said one has to be born in the South to like grits, but Yankees even like this, especially when served with quail or doves.

—ACS—

The quickest way to get your wife's attention is to look comfortable.

Hickses Donate Books To Library

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Hicks of Troutville, Virginia, recently donated the three volume: *Camellias in the Huntington Gardens* by the late Dr. Hert-rich to the ACS Library. Although the library already has a set of this important work, this will be used along with other duplicate volumes to form a lending library for organizations and individual members.

We have frequent requests for articles from old Yearbooks, rare and out of print books. We are able to meet these needs by photocopying the article at cost. We recently had such a request from a scientific organization in East Berlin for an article on gibberellic acid.

Another request came from two English writers who are compiling a book on Camellias. The request was for information from Verschaffelt: *Nouvelle Iconographie des Camellias* (1848-1860). This rare 12 volume, beautifully illustrated work was given to ACS by the late Sigmund and Mrs. Katz some years ago.

The book is to be coauthored by Edward Hyams, garden editor of the *London Times*, and Neil Treseder, a nurseryman in Truro, Cornwall. Mr. Hyams is the author of *The English Garden*, published several years ago, which is a very beautiful book, lavishly illustrated.

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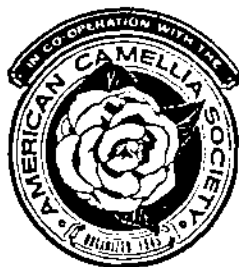
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and/or printed to your special
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In response to numerous requests for ACS to standardize Camellia Show entry cards and make them available at a reasonable price the card illustrated here is suggested. This has been designed incorporating suggestions and requirements submitted by a number of show committees. Some will not care to use the size classification or the 4th or Special Award, but all cards will be printed with these items.

ACS does not require this card to be used in cooperative shows. Some may wish to have theirs printed locally to their own specifications. However, we believe this card will be acceptable to most shows.

ACS has arranged for these cards to be printed in quantity at the very reasonable price of \$6 per thousand, postpaid. Minimum order is one thousand in lots of 500 of any color listed below. This low price can be offered only when cash accompanies the order. Orders mailed same day received, postpaid. These should be ordered directly from the printer and not through ACS. This saves time and cost of additional handling.

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Total:		

Check, Money Order or Cash Enclosed. Postpaid.

23rd Annual Meeting

(Continued from page 1)

squares, and the very large Forsyth Park. Camellias, azaleas, magnolias and other shrubs have been used in planting the parks.

The Trustee's Garden, laid out along the lines of the Chelsea Botanic Gardens in London, on the bluffs above the Savannah River was developed to experiment with various crops to be grown by the colony. These were mulberry trees for a silk-worm industry, indigo for dye, grapes for wine, also for collecting plants to be sent to the homeland. Irish pota-

toes, sweet potatoes, corn, tobacco, were a few of the important crops originating in America. The site has been restored and is adjacent to the interesting Pirate's House mentioned in Stevenson's *Treasure Island*. Old Captain Flint is said to have died here. This is now a famous restaurant.

The old historic section fell into decay—becoming an unsightly slum. A small group of far sighted citizens including Mrs. Hansell Hillyer and her husband's Savannah Gas Company, Banker Mills B. Lane and others established the Historic Savannah Foundation. Through this organiza-

tion several of the crumbling old houses were carefully restored and sold to individuals. The money was reinvested in other old houses.

Instead of slum clearance, they persuaded the F.H.A. to provide funds to expand the restoration. The area can now take its place with Charleston and Williamsburg as a major restoration project. Some of the old houses are open to the public—the Davenport House, the Owens-Thomas House, the Juliette Gordon Low birthplace, the Telfair House, now a museum, are furnished with antiques of the period.

Old Bonaventure Cemetery is one of the most picturesque spots to be found anywhere with huge live oaks draped in Spanish moss, also old camellias and azaleas in abundance. We will visit several of the beautiful private gardens. Interesting antique shops will be a drawing card for many of our members.

Factor's Row overlooking the busy port on the river was once the offices and warehouses of cotton buyers, now used as business offices.

Savannah is one of the most interesting old cities in America.

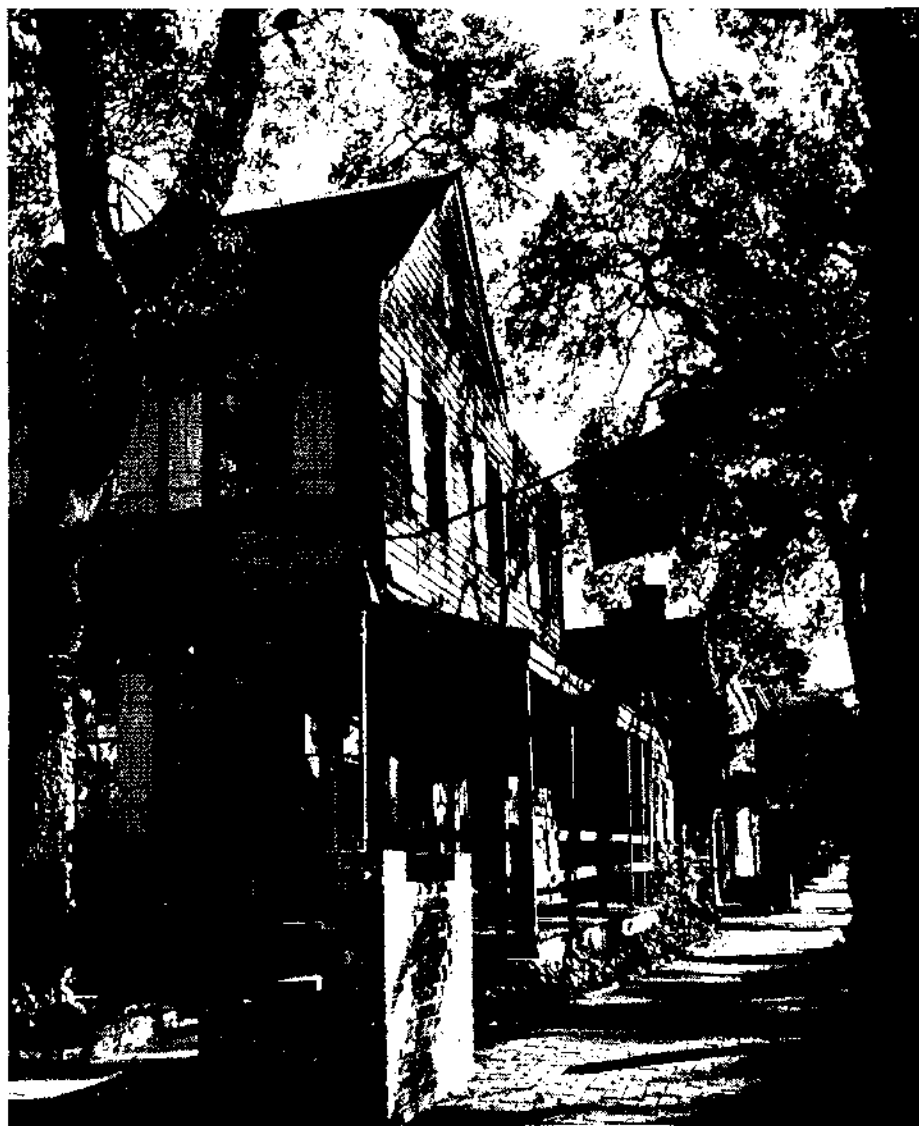
After the Annual Meeting closes we plan to adjourn to Masee Lane to dedicate our fine new headquarters on Sunday afternoon, February 4th. The contractors expect the building to be essentially completed by then. Weather permitting, the garden should be a mass of hlooms at that time.

This should be one of the most interesting meetings ever held.

—AC—

Something for Which to Look Forward

Howard Burnette of Castro Valley, California is by his own admission, a "non-conformist." He is working on an article on *Reticulatas* and *Retic* hybrids for us. This article is to include gib effects on *Reties* (and this from a section unsympathetic in general with gibbing!); crosses both ways between *C. japonica* 'Mrs. D. W. Davis' and *C. reticulata* 'LION HEAD'. Also reaction to Gro-Lux lamps and feeding of new grafts for bud set the same year as the grafting and the results of an adequate root system to properly bloom seedlings. Sounds very interesting.



PIRATES' HOUSE. In Trustees' Garden, Savannah, Georgia. The Pirates' House was constructed in 1754 as an inn for visiting seamen. Located a scant block from the Savannah River, the Inn soon became a rendezvous for bloodthirsty pirates and sailors from the Seven Seas. Many captains filled out their shorthanded crews by having seamen drugged and carried through an ancient tunnel which leads from the Pirates' House to the river. Many a sailor, drinking here in carefree abandon, awoke to find himself on a ship bound for a port half a world away. Savannah is mentioned many times in Robert Louis Stevenson's classic story, "*Treasure Island*," and some of the action is supposed to have taken place in the Pirates' House. In fact, 'tis said that old Cap'n Flint died here in an upstairs bedroom. In the story, his faithful first mate, Billy Bones, was at his side when he breathed his last, muttering, "Darby bring aft the rum!" Today, the Pirates' House is an excellent restaurant which has retained all of the original historic atmosphere.

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'Bienville'
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'Carolina Beauty'
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'Carter's Sunburst Pink'
'Carter's Sunburst Pink Var.'
'Colonial Dame'
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'Commander Mulroy'
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'Dixie Knight Supreme'
'Dixierama'
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'Edelweiss'
'Edwin Folk'
'Elegans (Ch.) Var.'
'Elegans Supreme'
'Ethel Davis Var.'
'Extravaganza'
'Extravaganza Pink Var.'
'Florence Stratton'
'Fircone Var.'
'Francis Garoni'
'Fran Mathis'
'French Imperator'
'Gardenia (min.)'
'Grand Slam'

'Gus Menard'
'Guilio Nuccio S & V'
'Guilio Nuccio Fim.'
'High Noon'
'Hishi Karaito'
'Irene Coker and Pink'
'Juanita Smith'
'Katherine Maryott'
'King Size and Var.'
'Kitty'
'Lady Kay'
'Lawrence Walker Var.'
'Marie Bracey and Var.'
'Mary Agnes Patin and Var.'
'Mary Jo Gheems'
'Mercury Var.'
'Mildred Elliman'
'Mr. John'
'Mrs. D. W. Davis'

'Nellie McGrath'
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'Pink Diddy'
'Pink Pagoda'
'Rebel Yell'
'Rebel Yell Pink Var.'
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'Sawada's Dream'
'Simeon Var.'
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