

The *Camellia* Journal



'Anne Jackson'

AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY
VOL. 26, NO. 4

NOVEMBER, 1971

BEA AND NEAL ROGERS

Belle Fontaine Nursery

RT. 3, BOX 546, THEODORE, ALABAMA 36582

PHONE (205) 973-2420

Presents

the girls of

'VERNA HALBERT'—New for 1971. A beautiful large pink semi-double. Named for our lovely, FIRST LADY.

'BEA ROGERS'—An extra fine VL different white for 1972.

'DOROTHY COPELAND'—A fine white for a gracious lady.

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'LUCILLE J. HARRIS'—Large to VL semi-double to anemone form. White with blush pink on edge of petals.

'LURLENE WALLACE'—Large rose pink formal.

'MISS LU ANN'—A fine large var pink and white flower.

and the things from,

'AQUARIUS'—A medium late blooming pink formal, new for 1971.

'BLACK LACE'—Extra fine—black red medium formal double.

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Do not expect the Postal Service to accommodate you by delivering it. Rates have been increased enormously yet service is poorer than ever. They make mistakes galore.

Please, please let us know your complete or changed address promptly.

—ACS—

\$5,000 Bequest

The ACS Endowment Fund was recently notified of a \$5,000 bequest from the estate of the late Mrs. Pauline Barnes (Mrs. John J.) Doyle of Lake Charles, La.

She had a beautiful home on Lake Prien near Lake Charles where she had a nice collection of Camellias. Mrs. Doyle was an active member of ACS and of the Lake Charles Camellia Society for many years. She entered her flowers in many of the shows in Louisiana and Texas.

Mrs. Doyle was very thoughtful to remember ACS so generously in her will. It is deeply appreciated.

—ACS—

A highly confidential source reports that Dick Burnett of Jackson, Miss., lays his potted plants on their sides the better to rest after an exhausting blooming season. Don't laugh until you have tried it.

'Daisy Eagleson' ranked as only the third fully authenticated Graft-Chimera.

Abstract from the American Journal of Botany 57: 734. 1970

Stewart, R. N., and Haig Dermen. Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Beltsville, Maryland.—A *Graft-Chimera of Camellia Japonica and C. Sasanqua*—A distinct camellia cultivar 'DAISY EAGLESON' was found on a rootstock of the single-flowered, light pink *C. sasanqua* cv. 'MAIDEN'S BLUSH' which had been budded with a double-flowered, dark-pink *C. japonica* seedling and later pruned severely. Our examination showed that the new cultivar is a periclinal chimera with the epidermal tissue from the hexaploid *C. sasanqua* and the inner tissue from the diploid *C. japonica*. Stomatal size, flower color, and pubescence are the same as that of the *C. sasanqua* root stock. Leaf size, pollen size, doubleness of flower, and chromosome number in roots are the same as the *C. japonica* scion. On one plant of the graft-chimera established on its own roots, we have obtained two branches which are homogeneous *C. sasanqua*. These branches originated by the replacement of the *C. japonica* L-II and L-III by periclinal divisions of apical initial cells of the *C. sasanqua* L-I. We have also obtained two plants which are homogeneous *C. japonica* as adventitious shoots on the roots of our chimeral plant. The graft-chimeral plant must have arisen as an adventitious bud from two or more cells in the callus formed at the graft union. The chimera is interesting as a curiosity and is stable enough to be commercially useful. 'DAISY EAGLESON' should be ranked as the third fully authenticated, woody-plant graft-chimera after 'LABURNO-CYSTISUS' and 'CRATAEGO-MESIPILUS'.

—ACS—

OUR BACK COVER FLOWER

'VERNA HALBERT'

A flesh pink semidouble Japonica with 28 petals and 11 petaloids, 4¾ to 5½ inches in diameter.

Originated by J. M. Haynie, Woodland Acres Nursery, Theodore, Alabama. Propagated by Mr. Haynie and

Bea and Neal Rogers' Belle Fontaine Nursery.

Named in honor of the charming wife of our ACS president.

FRONT COVER

'ANNE JACKSON,' originated and propagated by Hugh Shackelford, Albany, Georgia.

Do your Christmas Shopping Early!

What more acceptable gift could you find for \$7.50 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 1972 Yearbook at \$5.00 will be available in early December.

Camellia Journal binders at \$2.50 make highly acceptable gifts.

We no longer stock the small red binder.

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

All Prepaid

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

BOX 212, FORT VALLEY, GEORGIA 31030

President's Message



President Sherrill Halbert

THE COMING of the camellia season is like a glorious dawn which precedes a magnificent day when everything is well on earth, and there is good will for all men. Already some of you have camellias in bloom as the result of the miracle of gibberellic acid. Others of us must wait for Dame Nature to perform her wonders, but how worthwhile is that wait!

Some may dispute me, but I think I can prove that there is no more beautiful flower than the camellia. In size and form, take your choice. In color, the blooms range from snow white to burgundy red with all combinations of variegations. The plants start blooming in early fall (spring for our friends down under) and con-

tinue on until the end of April or the middle of May. What other plant puts on its best dress when it is asleep? Not only are the flowers gems of beauty, but the bush (or tree) itself is a splendid addition to any landscape. Camellias are grateful for tender care, but will fend for themselves, if that is the way it has to be. Only a slight amount of care will make a verdant addition to any yard or estate.

You ask why I am extolling the virtues of that of which you are already fond. The answer is that there are too few people who know about camellias and we, as members of ACS, have an obligation, yes, a duty, to see that those unfamiliar with camellias do not miss the joy of growing them. This brings me back to the tune that you have heard before—we desperately need new members. Joe tells me that as of September 20th we were off 435 members from this time last year. I beg of you that you secure a new member for ACS, and thus let another person share the wonders and joys of the camellia world.

The Memphis meeting will probably be behind us by the time you read this. There is, however, the Birmingham meeting on February 10-12, 1972, to which we can look forward. Our friends in Birmingham promise the best meeting ever, and I am confident that we can depend on them. I hope to see you in Birmingham. In the meantime, have a Happy Holiday Season and may 1972 see the fulfillment of the fondest wish of each of you.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE

American Camellia Society

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Southern Living Magazine for Jan-
uary 1971 has a full page of Camellias
in color of such favorites as 'GUILIO
NUCCIO VAR.', 'JULIA FRANCE', 'C. M.
WILSON', 'BETTY SHEFFIELD SUPREME'
and 'TOMORROW'. There is no text with
the color plate.

The *Camellia* Journal

AMERICA'S LARGEST PUBLICATION DEVOTED TO THE GENUS CAMELLIA

Volume 26

Number 4

November 1971

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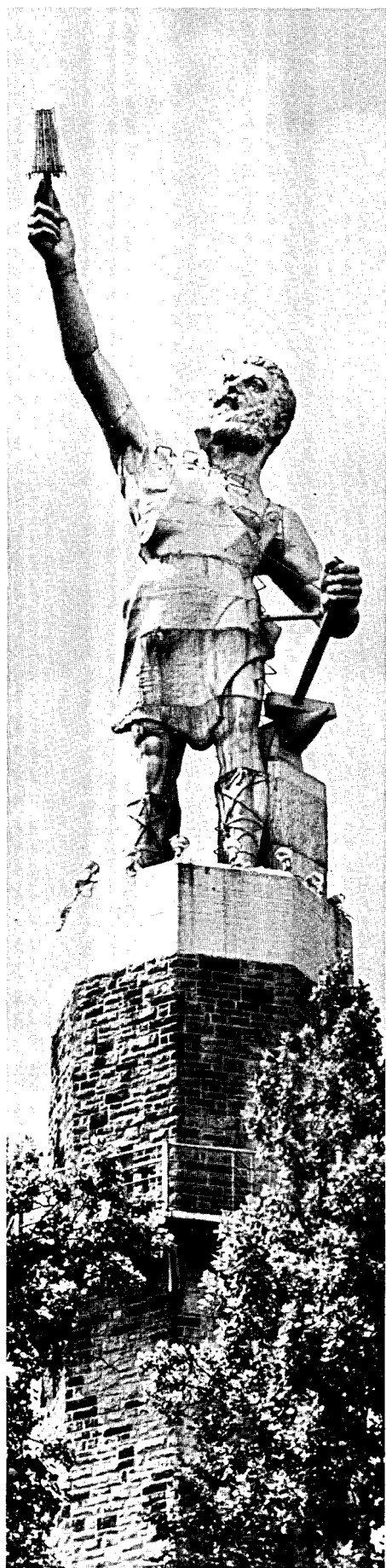
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Our Winter Show in Birmingham, Alabama

FEBRUARY 10-12, 1972

As Hosts of the Annual Meeting of ACS

GEORGE M. WHEELER

*President, Birmingham-Bessemer
Camellia Society*

BIRMINGHAM — the MAGIC CITY—awaits YOU, a camellia lover to attend the ACS meeting, an event we have looked forward to for several years. Headquarters will be the Parliament House, a convention and resort center, within walking distance of all downtown. Each room is tastefully decorated, spacious, quiet and designed for your comfort with deep pile carpets, rich, full colors, direct dial telephones, background music, soft drink machines and free ice close at hand. You may want to stop for a coiffure at the barber shop or beauty salon. You'll enjoy the casual atmosphere and convenience of the colorful Sidewalk Cafe, Sundry and Gift Shops . . . all under one roof. You'll appreciate the radiant decor of the BARON'S CORK ROOM, the unique statues in the ONCE A KNIGHT LOUNGE, and the BARON OF BEEF RESTAURANT . . . a restaurant of real distinction in Birmingham.

Please PRE-REGISTER well in advance. The Parliament House is the

most popular motel in Birmingham. They are reserving what we feel are enough rooms to accommodate our meeting but we cannot ask them to hold rooms not reserved later than ten days prior to our meeting. Too, pre-registration will assure you of having a room in close proximity to other members. The registration fee has been held down to \$25.00 and should be sent to William C. Redd, P. O. Box 10462, Birmingham, Ala. 35202. Motel reservations should be sent direct to the Parliament House, 420 So. 20 St., Birmingham, Ala. 35201. If not using the card insert in the Journal, be sure to specify for our meeting.

Birmingham, the Magic City, so known because it grew from nothing to its present population more rapidly than any other city in the country. It sprang from a flat zero in 1871 to a present metropolitan population of 750,000, is 99 . . . and counting. Three major causes contributed to Birmingham's growth—an abundant supply of the raw materials necessary for mak-

ing steel . . . coal, iron ore, and limestone—the only place in the country where all three can be obtained in the same locality. Today Birmingham is the 44th largest metropolitan area in the nation and the 4th largest metropolitan market in the Southeast. It is the county seat of Jefferson County and is surrounded by 35 incorporated communities.

On December 19, 1971 Birmingham will begin its year-long 100th Birthday Celebration. . . . There are numerous tourist attractions to be found in this Magic City, one of the most popular being VULCAN, mighty iron god standing atop Red Mountain on a 124 foot pedestal overlooking the entire city, and for miles beyond. There is nothing comparable to it in the entire world. A glassed-in elevator takes visitors to an observation platform for a truly breath-taking view. . . . The Botanical Gardens occupy 67 acres of landscaped and natural floral beauty. A central conservatory houses species of rare and delicate flora from across the globe. So that everyone could enjoy the beauty of camellias in bloom our club conceived the idea of raising money for a camellia house as part of the gardens. Largely through the efforts of Judge Whit Windham \$14,000.00 was raised, a greenhouse purchased, and given to the city. Adjacent to these Gardens one finds the JAPANESE GARDENS which were designed especially for Birmingham by the noted Japanese landscape architect Buffy Murai. Through the Torii Gate, the majesty of Old World Japan is recreated in flowers, shrubs, and stone statuary. Symbolic oriental bridges, linked by pebble pathways, cross the gardens' lakes and brooks. (Ladies, please wear comfortable walking shoes for this.) And everyone bring cameras. The Japanese Teahouse was a gift to Birmingham from the Japanese Exhibit at the New York World's Fair.

ARLINGTON . . . CHARMING ANTE-BELLUM HOME and gardens, dating back to the 1820s and furnished with ante-bellum antiques.

We will have lunch there on the Friday tour. . . .

BIRMINGHAM'S RED MOUNTAIN CUT . . . revealed geological formations 400 million years old, attracting worldwide scientific attention. The cut was a highway engineer's dream and a contractor's nightmare, as it took seven years to complete at a cost of about 19 million dollars. The excavation is the deepest highway cut in the southeastern United States.

This is the CAST IRON CENTER OF THE WORLD and is the home of the American Cast Iron Pipe Company, largest cast iron pipe company in the world, under one roof. . . .

BIRMINGHAM'S MUSEUM OF ART (which is across the street from the Municipal Auditorium, where the Camellia Show is being staged) features outstanding art works and a variety of exhibits. European and American paintings, a portion of the fabulous Kress Collection, Classical, near Eastern and Oriental antiquities, American Indian and pre-Columbian artifacts, European silver, porcelains and glass are housed in the Museum of Art. Open to everyone, free of charge. . . .

THE JIMMY MORGAN ZOO (across the road from the Botanical Gardens) is the largest zoo in a nine state area of the Southeast and is particularly noted for international trading of zoo animals. Visitors can ride a mini-train around the grounds to view the rare and exotic animals from every continent in natural environmental settings. . . .

THE MEDICAL CENTER . . . its research, training and treatment facilities, an integral part of the University of Alabama in Birmingham, is internationally recognized as one of the world's leading medical complexes. It occupies sixteen city blocks.

SOUTHERN RESEARCH INSTITUTE . . . LARGEST independent research organization in the United States, dealing primarily in cancer research. . . .

THE CIVIC CENTER . . . a magnificent \$40 million dollar complex, offering the finest facilities for conventions, trade shows, circuses, ice shows and other mass spectacles . . . for full range of performing arts. Covering a four square block area, the center is scheduled for completion in 1973. . . .

BIRMINGHAM'S FESTIVAL OF ARTS . . . An annual event since 1950, opens after the Camellia Show, with a gala program of musical, dance and dramatic presentations, art exhibits, and other cultural programs, headlined by top entertainment and noted celebrities with an emphasis on various foreign countries each year. Our Festival of Arts is the oldest continuous cultural event of its kind in the nation.

BIRMINGHAM — THE FOOTBALL CAPITOL OF THE SOUTH is the home of LEGION FIELD, accommodating a capacity crowd of more than 70,000 and is the scene of the state's major collegiate and professional exhibition football games, plus other outdoor events throughout the year. . . .

DOWNTOWN BIRMINGHAM . . . is currently undergoing the greatest building boom in the city's history, present construction projects totaling more than one half billion dollars . . . and is only a ten minute drive from the airport where a 40 million dollar program is taking place.

Year after year the BIRMINGHAM CAMELLIA SHOW has the largest attendance of any event with the single exception of a sold-out football game. We have had attendances if slightly over 50,000 several years. This being Birmingham's 100th birthday, with the resulting publicity, we may very well exceed 60,000. You may have to see it to believe it! We sincerely want YOU to be a part of it. . . .

HELPING CAMELLIA CLUBS . . . All of you who have participated in staging a show know how badly experienced and willing help is needed, manning the tables, carrying trays of

blooms, etc. The AUBURN, ALA., PENSACOLA, FLA., and TUSCALOOSA, ALA. members will arrive early enough on Saturday to enter their blooms and then pitch in with the rest of us to have everything ready for the 2:30 opening. We sincerely appreciate their help. . . .

This weekend thousands of CAMELLIAS as well as stars will fall on Alabama, and we are looking for-

ward, with much eager anticipation to seeing YOU among them.

Birmingham was recently honored by being voted one of only 40 cities in the country to be designated an ALL AMERICAN CITY. I'm sure we can speak for our entire city as well as your host club in saying:

"IT WILL BE SO NICE TO HAVE YOU IN BIRMINGHAM!!!"

Schedule of Events—Winter Meeting, Birmingham

February 10, 11, 12, 1972

Headquarters: Parliament House Motor Hotel
420 South 20 Street, Birmingham, Alabama 35201

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10

Registration all day, lobby of the Parliament House.

2 P. M. Meeting of the GOVERNING BOARD.

6 P. M. Dinner with host members for those who have registered by 3 P. M.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11

Registration all day, lobby of the Parliament House.

8:30 A. M. Tour of sites of interest.

Buses will pick you up at Motel entrance. We will visit Arlington, a beautiful mansion, built in 1822. A light luncheon will be served there, leaving room for a unique feast and social hour at 6 P. M. Also visiting Vulcan, Botanical and Japanese Gardens, scenic Shades Crest Road overlooking Birmingham, Samford University campus, and passing through the Red Mountain cut, 200 feet wide and 600 feet deep.

6 P. M. Buses will pick you up at the Motel entrance.

For this evening we have planned something out of the ordinary. We feel it will be an ACS informal get together you will long remember. A short thirty minute drive will bring you to the country home of one of our members, Frank M. Lynch. His home is one of several situated on a large tract of land and faces on a beautiful private lake. Here we will have our Social Hour and a feast of smoked turkey, Virginia ham, etc. in a relaxed atmosphere of open fires, rustic charm, and fellowship. Our sincere thanks to Frank for making his home available. BUT—one rule—dress comfortably and informally.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12

Registration desk open from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M., lobby of the Parliament House.

Free time to shop, rest, enter your blooms in the show, until the buses pick you up to visit the show.

1:30 P. M. Shuttle buses will begin picking you up to attend the Camellia Show. The auditorium is so arranged that you may sit comfortably in the dress circle and observe the judging of the show. The last bus back to the Parliament House will leave the auditorium returning to the motel at 4:30 P. M.

2:30 P. M. Camellia Show, Birmingham Municipal Auditorium. Please be there for the opening ceremonies.

Show hours: Saturday, 2:30 P. M. until 9 P. M. Sunday, 1:00 P. M. until 6 P. M.

7 P. M. to 8 P. M. Social Hour.

8:00 P. M. Annual banquet featuring a minimum of speeches and some very novel and enjoyable entertainment.

Additional Show Judges Appointed

CALIFORNIA

Lafayette:

Mrs. Fred E. Heitman

Redwood City:

Mrs. R. E. Bernhardt

DELAWARE

Seaford:

Mr. Louis R. Daudt (Nov.)

Mrs. Louis R. Daudt (Nov.)

FLORIDA

Maitland:

Major Stanford C. Long (Nov.)

Orlando:

Mrs. D. Earl Albertson (Nov.)

Mrs. J. M. Collins (Nov.)

Mrs. John Crystle (Nov.)

Mrs. John R. Keene (Nov.)

Dr. John R. Keene (Nov.)

Mrs. Carroll B. Terry (Nov.)

Mrs. R. S. Younkin (Nov.)

Winter Park:

Mrs. Robert B. Kolodney (Nov.)

Mrs. Ray Trovillian (Nov.)

GEORGIA

Vidalia:

Mrs. W. R. Morris

LOUISIANA

Bogalusa:

Mr. R. S. McNeese

MISSISSIPPI

Gulfport:

Mr. Sam K. Williams

Jackson:

Mr. W. B. Patterson (Nov.)

Mrs. W. B. Patterson (Nov.)

Mrs. Barney G. Weems

NORTH CAROLINA

Charlotte:

Mr. Osborne C. Oakley, Jr. (Nov.)

—ACS—

"Miss Kitty's" Husband A Camellia Addict

TV actress Amanda Blake who is in her 16th year as Kitty Russell, the saloon keeper of "Gunsmoke" lives with her husband in Phoenix, Arizona. She commutes to Hollywood two or three days a week to film another sequence for the popular TV series.

Their house is built in a citrus grove, there are spacious lawns and Camellias. The Camellias are a special hobby of husband Frank Gilbert, a Phoenix businessman. He has good taste in selecting an attractive wife and beautiful Camellias.

Camellia Care Not Generally Practiced

(or How to Scare Your Neighbors Out of Your Garden)

JAMES H. McCOY

Fayetteville, North Carolina

A neighbor, mildly interested in camellias, walked with me down the hill to where my camellias were summering in the cool of the tall oaks. He took one look at an apparition over to one side and exclaimed irreverently, "My God, What's that, a mummy?" He looked at another one and said, "That one looks like a helicopter that overshot the runway." He made several other equally wounding remarks before I finally got him back up the hill.

From this account one might think that I have a collection of sorry looking camellias. Such is not the case at all. The reason such remarks are possible is that I fight to the last bell to save any plant that does get into trouble. Sometimes this produced some traffic-stopping specimens.

The "mummy" was a once beautiful plant of 'BLACK LACE' which for some camellia reason just decided to die. It began dropping leaves from branch terminals. Believing that it had root trouble, I applied my old bare root and sawdust remedy. It didn't stop the leaf fall or help in any way. It got worse and worse. I gave it a shot of vitamin B-1 transplant solution; this didn't help. I started it on a program of griseofulvin which is supposed to arrest die-back; no help. Finally, in desperation, I decided to try a remedy I had read about in an old camellia publication. I placed it beside a 40-inch high wall, wrapped the trunk and every branch with strips of absorbent cloth. I placed the ends

of the cloth strips in a gallon jar of water which I had placed on the wall beside the plant. The theory was that the cloth would act as a wick, draw moisture from the jar and apply it to the trunk and branches of the plant. It was at this point that my neighbor saw it and called it a mummy. I wish that I could report that it recovered but I can't. It completed the process of dying.

The helicopter was my treasured 'MILO ROWELL'. The previous summer it had thrown a main runner up about 24 inches above the nearest lateral branch. When I took it out of the greenhouse I knew that it would soon start vertical growth again and that I would not be able to get it back in the greenhouse. So I air-layered the top. It was so limber till I had to stake it with a fishing pole tied at several places to the trunk. This was bad looking enough, but when I fed it shortly thereafter with high nitrogen, slow acting fertilizer, it almost exploded, throwing out wild new growth on all sides. The branches grew so quickly and so long till they hung down like the branches of a weeping willow. Not wanting them to harden in this apologetic position, I pulled the branches up and tied them to the trunk with strips from an old pillow-case.

My attempts to protect seed pods from the squirrels produced another unusual looking plant. Toward the end of the blooming season last year I had six blooms on 'FRANCIE L' which

were not of show quality for one reason or another. Besides, there was no show to take them to. So I decided to try my hand at cross-pollination. Since I had only one camel's hair brush, I used pollen from 'TIFFANY' on all six blooms. To my delight, all six were "takes," or seemed to be. Little seed pods developed and grew in size normally. I thought to myself, "Why do people make such a big deal over cross-pollination. It's easy." I had visions of producing another hybrid better than any hybrid to date. I even started casting about for a name worthy of it. Then came time to take the plants out of the greenhouse. I was worried about the squirrels getting my precious 'FRANCIE L' seed pods like they did my "impossible" 'LADY CLARE' seed pod. I was afraid to take it outside and felt that I couldn't leave it inside. A dilemma if I ever saw one. Then the "clever" idea hit me to fabricate and install protective enclosures for each seed pod out of insect screening. It wasn't easy but I cut screen wire into the right shape and sewed the edges with wire to build little wire cubes about the size of children's building blocks. After some initial difficulty, I finally got them in place protecting the seeds from squirrels, birds, bees and even mosquitos. Of course, they dropped off after a couple of months. I guess that they couldn't stand the indignity.

I suppose all of us have attacked our plants with exacto knives, razor blades or something like that from time to time in our constant fight against die-back. Depend on me to overdo it and wind up with a weird looking garden decoration. I had a large 'C. M. WILSON' which had an entire large limb to wilt. Of course I got out my knife and started cutting out the die-back at the main trunk. I continued on and on and on, trying to get it all. I finally had to stake it to keep it from falling of its own weight. A close inspection revealed several other branches with cankers. I cut them out. On two of them I almost had to cut all the way through. Not being able to stake each limb, I applied splints like on a broken

arm. I was just unlucky that the two lateral splints were on opposite sides of the plant and at the approximate same height. The result resembled a scare-crow more than a camellia plant.

Probably the most unusual sight in my camellia collection, or in anybody else's collection for that matter, is my horizontal 'TOMORROW'S DAWN'. Before I turned it into a conversation piece, it was a nice large plant which got die-back and had to be cut back severely. It wound up a solitary, strong, healthy, bushy branch growing almost perfectly horizontal about four inches from the soil. It stuck out about three to 3½ feet from the trunk with nothing above it. I didn't want to throw it away as it was so healthy looking and so nicely budded, yet I didn't feel that I could accommodate it in my greenhouse: another dilemma! I solved it by slitting the side of an egg can, cutting out a more-or-less round hole at the bottom of the slit and planting my odd-ball on it's side in the egg can. Of course the horizontal branch is now vertical, but it startles people when they first see this beautiful plant growing out of the side of the can.

I could tell about the dead camellia that came back to life, or about the plant which produces three blooms, distinct in form, size and color and not a grafted plant. But I'd better stop and go down the hill to where my camellias are summering in the shade of the tall oaks and see if any plant might need any special care—not generally practiced.



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In the September *Camellia Journal* we reproduced the plans for the proposed Superintendent's Residence, a much needed improvement at Massee Lane. We can do little about getting a suitable person to fill this important job until we build a residence. It is mandatory that some one live at the garden for protection of our valuable property and care for the garden and greenhouse.

We anticipate the cooperation of all members. We cannot wait to solicit funds in "more prosperous times." Anyone can afford to "buy" five or more bricks for the building at a dollar a brick. This kind of contribution is eagerly sought from every one of our members, but the goal will be hard to reach without numerous sizeable gifts which the tax-deductible feature should stimulate.

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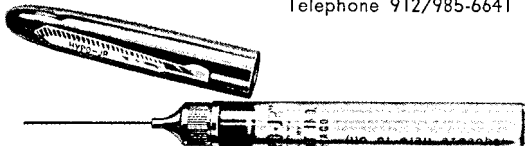
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Camellia Culture*

GLEN R. JOHNSON, M.D.
Carthage, Texas

One of the first things that I would like to recommend to each new member of local or state Camellia societies is that you consider joining the American Camellia Society. This is an organization of approximately 7,000 members with a permanent headquarters located at Massee Lane, Camellia Gardens, Box 212, Fort Valley, Georgia 31030. This organization publishes a Camellia Yearbook that usually is distributed in December of each year and contains approximately 300 pages of news as far as the growing and culture of camellias is concerned, and four issues of *The Camellia Journal* which is published in January, April, September and November of each year. The dues for annual membership is \$7.50 per year. This gives more up to date news on what is new in the camellia world than any other source that I can give. The Texas Camellia Society publishes three bulletins each year with excellent information about the cultural practices in our particular area. Other states publish camellia magazines with many excellent articles dealing with camellia culture. Also there are many current books written about camellias that will give much more information to those that are interested.

CAMELLIAS—GENERAL CULTURE

Plant selection: Each individual will have to make the decision as to what particular variety he wants before beginning a plant selection. Each must decide what he wants to do. If one is planning to use camellias only for a landscape or for use in the garden, as a general rule they will want different camellias than an individual who plans to grow camellias in a greenhouse and go in for show quality blooms altogether. One can go to camellia shows and see grouped to-

gether most of the camellias that are grown in a given area and get a fairly well rounded idea about the plants in their particular area that can be grown outside, as well as the plants that are grown in the greenhouse. Often a person gets the wrong impression about a particular camellia by going to a show to obtain this information as many varieties of camellias have a tendency to remain a beautiful flower for only a short period of time, whereas others will remain a beautiful flower for many, many days. 'RUTLEDGE MINNIX' is a good example of a variety that will open in any type of weather including extremely cold weather. After the bloom opens and reaches its peak, it is shattered and scattered all over the ground in twenty-four to forty-eight hours, and rarely ever lasts for more than seventy-two hours. This can be an extremely beautiful bloom in its peak, and some of the prettiest outside grown blooms that I have seen have been 'RUTLEDGE MINNIX'. 'VULCAN' is another camellia that is a very cold hardy one and is a real good outside variety. This variety grows with most of the blooms facing downward. This is a desirable characteristic if one is growing blooms for a show as most of the blooms will open undamaged, however, this would be a drawback if one is growing camellias strictly from a landscape gardener's point of view. Thus, many of the pretty flowers that one sees have good points and bad points, and talking with someone who is experienced in growing them is about the only way that the beginner or novice can learn about these plants without trial and error. Many camellias grow in tall cylindrical forms, others are stocky and low growing, thus it is advantageous to know ahead of time what to expect as to the shape of any particular camellia bush. It is also valuable to know how slow or how fast a camellia plant will grow. All these factors should be considered before purchasing camellias as it is much better to know what you want and what you hope to accomplish so that you will know what plant to get to fill

a particular need. Any good nurseryman that grows camellias as a major part of his nursery trade can give excellent advice in this regard. By all means it is recommended that the beginner purchase his camellias from a nurseryman who concentrates on growing camellias. That type individual is interested in growing camellias properly and advising you on how to grow them properly, and he is further interested that your purchases do well as the odds are the purchaser will be back for more and more if the first ones they buy do well, grow well and thrive. As a general rule the nurseryman who is active in camellia societies, the nurseryman who advertises in camellia journals are the ones that will sell you the best plants and in the long run will make your camellia venture a pleasure rather than an unhappy episode. One can only expect poor results when buying from "fly by night" peddlers of camellias and nurserymen that have only a few camellias as a side line to their nursery business.

The size camellia to buy is something that each individual will have to decide, and in particular as to how much they want to invest in a particular camellia. Small camellias properly cared for become large ones fast. Usually small plants will have a better root system in proportion to the plant than larger plants. Be sure to beware any camellia container that is rusted out. This automatically means that the plant has been in the container too long, and is probably root bound and not a good buy at any price. As a general rule, if the plant has a lot of good, pretty green leaves it also has a good root system. Remember that regardless of the size plant, your plant is no better than the root system that is purchased with the plant. Another thing to remember when purchasing a plant is the trunk of the plant to be sure that it has none of the bark knocked off and that it has no cankers or dieback on the trunk of the plant. If a graft be sure the graft union is well healed. My final advice is, do not purchase any type of plant that is diseased.

* From Bulletin of the Texas Camellia Society, August 1971.

Planting: Camellias that are grown in containers can be planted any time of the year. Those that are field grown and balled in burlap should be planted during the dormant season from about October until the buds begin to swell in the spring. However, the undersigned had an experience of moving approximately 100 camellias growing in the ground in the month of August with excellent results. Thus I feel that camellias can be moved at most any time of the year. One thing to remember when moving a camellia plant or replanting is that usually some of the root system is sacrificed. This plant is much more likely to become dehydrated due to the loss of water through the leaves and inability of the plant to take the water from the soil due to the loss of roots. When planting at any time, it is a good procedure to water heavily or in some cases to place the plants under a "mister" or "fogger" until they become established. If this is not done and any signs of wilting occur, this can be combated by placing the "mister" or "fogger" over the plant or by pruning the plant heavily so that as much as two-thirds to three-fourths of the leaf surface is removed. Don't hesitate to cut out all the inside small limbs on the plant leaving only the larger limbs with a smaller number of leaves.

It is probably that more camellias are lost due to planting too deeply than for any other reasons except over fertilization. Remember that the camellia is a shallow rooted shrub or tree. It cannot stand wet feet and it can be easily smothered by packing a lot of soil over the root system and planting too deeply. One of the best ways that I have found to plant is to dig a hole where you wish the camellia to be planted leaving the center part of the soil intact. Dig a ring completely around the center core so that it will have a doughnut effect. If the soil is sandy in nature some of the center core can be removed before the plant is placed in the ground, however, if it is clay leave the entire center core and place the plant on top of this clay center core. In the

area where the soil was removed, replace with a good soil mixture. One of the best mixtures that I have found for this is approximately 1/3 sandy loam, 1/3 coarse builder's sand, 1/3 pine bark. To this mixture add one gallon of cotton seed meal and a handful of bone meal for each large wheelbarrow of mixture. If the soil has a clay base where the plant is to be planted, and it is placed on top of the center core, then a metal ring 4" to 6" wide is placed around the plant and the above soil mixture is then filled in the space so that mixture will come to the top of root ball but not over the top of the root system of the plant. As time goes by this will settle down and after approximately a year's time the metal tin surrounding the plant can be removed.

Pruning: Pruning is a must for all camellias. Whether you go in for show blooms or not, pruning is an absolute necessity if for no other reason than to keep down disease. Pruning your plants until you can throw a cat through them is a fairly accurate description if your interest is mainly show blooms. However, for the individual who is not interested in show blooms and is interested in growing camellias for landscape purposes, then all of the inner small limbs should be pruned anyway. These small limbs never give a bloom of any note. They interfere with spraying, they evaporate moisture, thus requiring more watering and they do the plant absolutely no good. The first place that disease is found is on the limbs that are down near the ground and on these inside limbs. When pruning if the limbs are small it is not necessary to treat the small cuts as they will heal over readily. If the limb that is removed is fairly large, it is a good idea to paint the cut surface with *Tree Kote* or any other similar type of asphalt paint. Many of these asphalt paints have fungicides that help in the prevention of dieback at the site of these cuts. Burn or otherwise dispose of all this wood that is pruned from the plant. Do not leave the limbs and

leaves lying around on the ground near the plant.

Disease control: Not every garden has disease on plants, however, most gardens will from time to time crop up with an infestation of scale, if nothing else. Aphids is another common garden infestation and a full blown infestation can appear almost overnight on seemingly healthy plants that had no disease previously. One of the best ways to control camellia disease is to paint a circle around the trunk as has been described elsewhere with Cygon 2E with a small paint brush. Paint approximately a two-inch circle around the base of the plant. This should be repeated at approximately six week intervals until two to three paintings have been completed. This will eradicate most insect borne diseases. Prior to using Cygon almost exclusively, the undersigned tried to control infestations with Volck's Oil Emulsion and Oilicide, spraying in the spring and in the fall. This must be sprayed in a period of time when the temperature is not anticipated to be above 90 degrees or below freezing. Recent information has appeared in the camellia literature to the effect that freezing weather will not affect camellia plants that have been sprayed with oil sprays. This is a completely erroneous statement and nothing but a sad experience will result if the plants are sprayed during a period when the weather is freezing. Do not try it unless you have some plants to sacrifice as many will be lost. A word of caution, not only for the novice, but for all growers of camellias, when using any of these insecticides be certain to be extremely cautious. Always spray so that the spray is going down wind away from you. Disposable rubber gloves are available and should be worn. Wear a long sleeved shirt and preferably use a *mask* when spraying. These can be obtained from most drug stores at a very reasonable price, and are excellent protection. The filters can be replaced as may be needed. A little extra caution is worthwhile in this regard. It is my personal feeling that many of these insecticides

are accounting for unnecessary deaths each year.

Fertilizing: Fertilizing is a program on which I am hesitant to advise. I feel that I have killed more camellias by over fertilization than I have at the present time. If you are going to err in the fertilization program always make an error on the under side, never on the over side. There are just as many fertilizing programs as there are camellia growers in America. Each have our own pet program as well as trying to duplicate what others do who seemingly grow prettier camellias than we grow. The combined effect is that it is a haphazard program that is doomed to failure before it is started. If one wishes to experiment, it is much better to set aside a few plants to fertilize with this program, another few plants to fertilize with someone else's program and on down the line keeping records so that each of these plants are fertilized month in and month out with the same system of fertilization, thus plants will not be killed by mixing up fertilization programs. Each year I decide that the fertilizing program of someone new is the idea one to follow. As a general rule the fertilizing program of Bob Waters and David Rubin seems to be

giving better results than any other that I know of. However, in the last year or two, it is my opinion that fertilizing according to the system of Clyde Copeland is by far the best procedure to use. From what I have heard about camellia blooms that were carried to California this year, it will probably be Son Hackney's fertilization program in the years ahead. At any rate, do not use the old adage that if a little bit will do good, a lot will do better. If time is possible, one should decide on a given amount of fertilizer that is to be used in a year for each plant. Then break this down as frequent intervals as it is convenient for you to fertilize. I know of one camellia grower who fertilizes a small amount every week of the year. If time is available, I think this is an excellent suggestion, however, for many of us this would be an impossibility. The one thing that I notice each year that I grow camellias is that my intentions are much better than my accomplishments. It is trusted that your results may be different and that your intentions and your accomplishments will be one and the same.

Yours for better Camellia Growing and Camellia Showing. My personal best wishes to you for both.

'Ville De Nantes'

by

Paul Jones



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Secrets of the Sea

T. L. SENN

Head, Department of
Horticulture

Clemson University

Nature — History — camellias — Seaweeds all full of fascination for anyone who is willing to take time to understand them. It is often said that, "He who does not read of the advancements taking place in his own area of interest has no advantage over those who cannot read."

Nature reveals her secrets reluctantly, and as man tries to unravel these secrets history is written. Since the beginning of time man has asked the question, "How do plants grow?" A popular nursery rhyme of years ago ends with the question—"But do you or I or anyone know how oats, peas, beans, and barley grow?"

One author of history states that the pronouncing of the second syllable of camellia to rhyme with "feel" instead of "fell" is illogical and incorrect. Unfortunately, there are many individuals who have not or will not ask why. Nature and history provide the answer as all good camellia growers are aware.

George Kamel, whose name was given to the genus, was a Moravian Jesuit missionary to the Phillipines. There he encountered many plants unknown in the Western World. He probably never saw a Camellia since it is not native to the Phillipines and he never visited China or Japan. Through correspondence, copious notes, seed and dried specimens he

Show Dates

Place, Location and Sponsor

Date

Columbia, S. C., S. C. National Bank, Mid-Carolina Camellia Society	November 6-7, 1971
Savannah, Ga., Savannah Bank & Trust Co., Men's Garden Club	November 6-7, 1971
Wallace, N. C., Annual Fall Meeting of N. C. C. S.	November 6-7, 1971
Wilson, N. C., Annual Fall Meeting of N. C. C. S.	November 6-7, 1971
Shreveport, La., Men's Camellia Club of Shreveport	November 7, 1971
Alexandria, La., Convention Hall, Central Louisiana Camellia Society	November 13-14, 1971
Memphis, Tenn., In connection with the Fall Meeting, Memphis Camellia Society	November 13-14, 1971
Valdosta, Ga., The First State Bank, 527 N. Patterson St., The Valdosta Camellia Society	November 13-14, 1971
Charleston, S. C., Main office of First Federal Savings & Loan Assn., 34 Broad St., Coastal Carolina Camellia Society & First Federal Savings & Loan	November 20-21, 1971
Waycross, Ga., Council of Federated Garden Clubs and First National Bank of Waycross	November 18-19, 1971
Port Neches, Texas, Fellowship Hall, First United Methodist Church, 1826 Nall St., Neches Camellia Society, Inc.	November 20, 1971
Bogalusa, La., Bogalusa High School Gym, Bogalusa Men's Camellia Club	December 4-5, 1971
La Canada, Ca., Descanso Gardens, Los Angeles Camellia Council, Ltd.	December 4-5, 1971
Port Arthur, Texas, The Mingle Chrysler-Plymouth Bldg., Greater Port Arthur Camellia Society	December 4-5, 1971
Franklinton, La., Washington Bank & Trust Co., Franklinton Men's Camellia Club	December 4-5, 1971
Gulfport, Miss., Gulfport Men's Camellia Society	December 4-5, 1971
Jacksonville, Fla., National Bank Bldg., Camellia Society of North Florida	December 5, 1971
La Canada, Ca., Descanso Gardens, Los Angeles Camellia Council, Ltd.	December 5-6, 1971
Houston, Texas, Houston Lighting & Power Co. Bldg., 615 Walker St., Houston Camellia Society	December 11-12, 1971
Conroe, Texas, Conroe Bank, Coughatta Camellia Society	January 8-9, 1972
New Orleans, La., Gulf Coast Camellia Society	January 8-9, 1972
Orlando, Fla., The Camellia Society of Central Florida	January 8-9, 1972
Pensacola, Fla., Men's Camellia Club	January 8-9, 1972
Brookhaven, Miss., Brookhaven Camellia Society	January 15, 1972
Mobile, Ala., Municipal Auditorium, Camellia Club of Mobile	January 15-16, 1972
Ruston, La., Ruston Men's Camellia Society	January 15-16, 1972
Tallahassee, Fla., Tallahassee Federal Savings & Loan Assoc., 440 North Monroe St., Tallahassee Men's Camellia and Garden Club	January 15-16, 1972
Saint Simons Island, Ga., Cassina Garden Club	January 19, 1972
Beaumont, Texas, Southeast Texas Camellia Society	January 22-23, 1972
Lafayette, La., Student Union Bldg., Ball Room, USL Campus, South Louisiana Camellia Society	January 22-23, 1972
Lake Charles, La., Gayle Hall, McNeese University, Southwest Louisiana Camellia Society	January 22-23, 1972
Ocala, Fla., Marion County Agriculture Bldg., The Pioneer Garden Club of Ocala	January 22-23, 1972
Thomasville, Ga., South Georgia Camellia Society and Men's Garden Club	January 22-23, 1972
Baton Rouge, La., Baton Rouge Recreation Center, Baton Rouge Camellia Society	January 29-30, 1972
Columbia, S. C., Mid-Carolina Camellia Society	January 29-30, 1972
Gulfport, Miss., Gulfport Men's Camellia Society	January 29-30, 1972
Shreveport, La., Men's Camellia Club of Shreveport	January 29-30, 1972
Tuscaloosa, Ala., The Tuscaloosa Men's Camellia Club	January 29-30, 1972
Aiken, S. C., The Aiken Camellia Club	February 5-6, 1972
El Dorado, Ark., The Exchange Bank & Trust Co., The El Dorado Camellia Society	February 5-6, 1972
Jackson, Miss., First National Bank, Jackson Camellia Society	February 5-6, 1972
Liberty, Texas, City Hall, The Atascosita Camellia Club	February 5-6, 1972

<i>Place, Location and Sponsor</i>	<i>Date</i>
Montgomery, Ala., Bellingrath Community Center, Montgomery Camellia Society	February 5-6, 1972
Savannah, Ga., Citizens & Southern Bank in the DeSoto-Hilton Complex, Liberty St., The Men's Garden Club of Savannah	February 5-6, 1972
Slidell, La., Slidell Municipal Auditorium, 2nd St., Ozone Camellia Club	February 5-6, 1972
Beaufort, S. C.	February 12-13, 1972
Birmingham, Ala., Municipal Auditorium in connection with the ACS Annual Meeting, The Birmingham-Bessemer Men's Camellia Society	February 12-13, 1972
Redwood City, Ca., Veterans' Memorial Building, Peninsula Camellia Society	February 12-13, 1972
San Diego, Ca., new Floral Bldg., Balboa Park, Los Angeles Camellia Council, Ltd.	February 12-13, 1972
Tyler, Texas, Tyler Garden Center Bldg., Tyler Camellia Club	February 13, 1972
Arcadia, Ca., Lecture Room of the Arboretum, Temple City Camellia Society	February 19-20, 1972
Augusta, Ga., Georgia Railroad Bank & Trust Co., Broad and Seventh streets, The Augusta Council of Garden Clubs and The Georgia Railroad Bank & Trust Co.	February 19-20, 1972
Georgetown, S. C., The Council of Garden Clubs in Georgetown ..	February 19-20, 1972
Monroe, La., Northeast La. Camellia Club	February 19-20, 1972
San Jose, Calif., San Jose City College Student Union Bldg., Camellia Society of Santa Clara County, Inc.	February 19-20, 1972
Whiteville, N. C., Southeastern Community College, Whiteville Camellia Society	February 19-20, 1971
Fort Worth, Texas, Lobby of the First National Bank, The Fort Worth Camellia Society, Inc.	February 20, 1972
Charlotte, N. C., Southpark Shopping Center, The Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte	February 26-27, 1972
Chattanooga, Tenn., American National Bank & Trust Co., Market and 8th sts., Chattanooga Camellia Club and American National Bank & Trust Co.	February 26-27, 1972
Pittsburg, Ca., Delta Camellia Society	February 26-27, 1972
Pomona Ca., Pomona First Federal Savings & Loan Assn., Pomona Valley Camellia Society	February 26-27, 1972
Texarkana, Ark., College Hill Junior High School, Texarkana Men's Camellia Club	February 26-27, 1972
Wilmington, N. C., Men's Tidewater Camellia Society	February 26-27, 1972
Dallas, Texas, North Park Center, Dallas Camellia Society	February 27, 1972
Memphis, Tenn., Goldsmith Civic Garden Center, Memphis Camellia Society	February 27, 1972
La Canada, Ca., Descanso Gardens, Los Angeles Camellia Council, Ltd. .	March 4-5, 1972
Sacramento, Ca., Municipal Auditorium, Camellia Society of Sacramento	March 4-5, 1972
Washington, D. C., The Camellia Society of Potomac Valley	March 4-5, 1972
Fresno, Ca., Fresno City College Cafeteria, 1100 E. Weldon Avenue, Central California Camellia Society	March 5, 1972
Concord, Ca., Northern California Camellia Society	March 11-12, 1972
Wallace, N. C., Wallace Council of Garden Clubs	March 11-12, 1972
Greensboro, N. C., Walter Page High School, The Men's Piedmont Camellia Club of Greensboro	March 18-19, 1972
Modesto, Ca., Camellia Society of Modesto	March 18-19, 1972
Norfolk, Virginia	March 25-26, 1972
Santa Rosa, Ca., Sonoma County Camellia Society	March 25-26, 1972
Baltimore, Md., The Pioneer Camellia Society of Maryland	April 14-15, 1972
Washington, D. C., The Camellia Society of Potomac Valley	April 15-16, 1972

made many of these plants known to Western botanists. Linnaeus, the great Swedish botanist, honored Kamel by naming the genus *Camellia* for him. "K" became "C" when his name was

Latinized since there is no "K" in the Latin alphabet.

So far as science has been able to discover, all life originated in the sea, and we carry evidence of our sea

origins within us. The percentages of minerals in our blood are the same as those in sea water at the time life moved from the oceans to land. At one stage of development, a human embryo has vestigial gills. So it's logical that we're at last turning back to the sea to try to unravel the Secrets of Nature.

Seventy percent of the earth consists of the global sea in which land dwellers live on a few relatively small land masses called continents. The ocean contains a greater variety of life than the land, and a far greater quantity. Four-fifths of all life on earth lives in the sea.

The variety of plants in the sea covers a great spectrum from microscopic species to the giants that grow off the California coast.

Most of us use sea products daily. They are used in practically every major brand of toothpaste. Sea products are used in baby foods, ice cream, ink, hair lotions, soaps, skin creams, candies, and a small amount of seaweed keeps a head of foam on a glass of beer.

The potential uses of seaweed are unlimited. Why haven't we discovered their uses before? We might answer by asking, "Why haven't we put a man on the moon before?" One reason is that our land has been made productive through agricultural research at land grant institutions such as Clemson University.

In the last few years our nation and other nations of the world saw that development of ocean resources needed the same kind of approach as land grant colleges and created sea grant colleges. Through the National Sea Grant Program, Clemson University is privileged to participate in this area of research. Seaweed research at Clemson embraces the following areas: (1) complete analysis of various groups of seaweed, (2) determination of biological activity exhibited by seaweed extracts as compared to auxins and gibberellins, and (3) investigation of the chelating properties of seaweed extracts.

Preliminary tests by both amateur and professional growers have shown

remarkable response to varying concentrations of seaweed meal and liquid extracts.

Our research has established the unique and valuable nutritive properties of marine vegetation. Good results were found by spraying lawns, peach trees, geraniums, hibiscus, camellias, and other test plants with seaweed extracts. As seaweed, both dried and liquid, contains many trace elements they are excellent sources of nutrients for these plants. Not only do they provide these elements in minute quantities, they can in no way poison the plant, but due to the natural sugars and acids present in the seaweed, they act as natural chelating agents by releasing the locked up nutrients in the soil and making them available to the plant.

Using both dried and liquid forms of seaweed has resulted in speedup of seed germination and growth of camellia and other seedlings, sturdier plants, resistance to cold, more lustrous foliage, heightened bloom color, and duration of bloom. Heavy soils become better aerated and evidence of fungicidal effects has been observed.

All camellia growers are well acquainted with gibberellins. Research has shown that gibberellin-like substances do occur in several types of seaweed. Auxins were one of the first group of plant hormones isolated and studied by scientists. The chief characteristic of auxins is that they are responsible for cell enlargement in plants. This may in part be the answer to one of nature's secrets.

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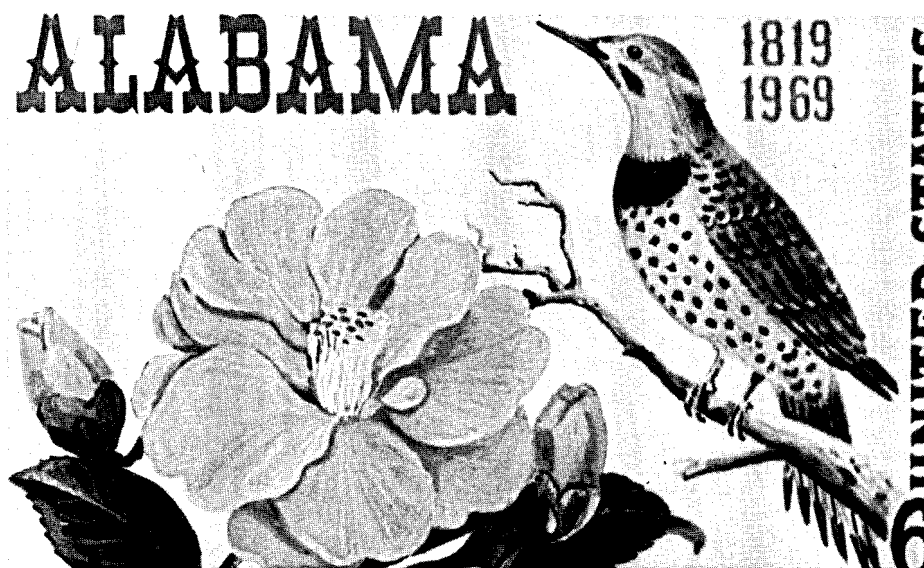
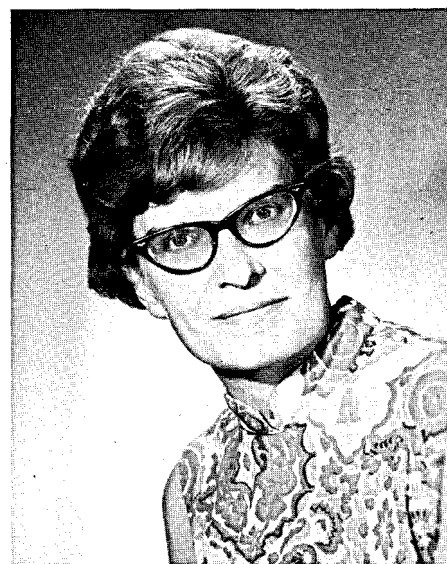
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Miss Bernice Kochan

A Milestone In Camellia History

GEORGE E. NEWTON

Fayetteville, North Carolina

Daniel Webster defines "milestone" as a significant event in history! 1969 certainly brought about a very significant event in the history of camellias—the issuance of a camellia postage stamp—the first to be issued in the United States. It is conceivable that this might not have happened so the story behind it is of interest.

Hoyt W. Lee of Mobile, a past president of the American Camellia Society, worked diligently to get the official Alabama State Flower changed from sneezy goldenrod to the camellia. This was accomplished in 1959.

The Postmaster General's Stamp Advisory Committee generally uses two different approaches in seeking stamp designs. One is to authorize an art member of the committee to commission an artist known to be competent in the type of design desired, and to work with him in developing the best possible design. Another is to throw the project open to competition and to select the best of many entries.

With the approval of the Alabama Statehood stamp in August of 1968, the Alabama Sesquicentennial Commission, working through a group known as Operation New Birmingham, set up a national competition for a stamp design. A large number of artists, both amateur and professional, submitted an even larger number of entries. Of this number, 20 were selected as promising enough to submit to the Post Office Department. Fortunately, the winning design was submitted by Miss Bernice Kochan of Cleveland, Ohio, and beautifully portrays a camellia japonica and the state bird. It is interesting to note that of the top 20 designs submitted (six were Miss Kochan's) only three portray camellias!

While the camellia stamp was a first, camelliawise, it was not a first for Miss Kochan. She had previously in 1969 won a competition for the 1969 Christmas seal, and the W. C. Handy stamp issued to help Memphis celebrate its Sesquicentennial. Coin-

identally, 1969 is also Miss Kochan's street address, so she undoubtedly feels that 1969 was a great year for her!

During the height of my joy of putting these camellia stamps on all of my correspondence, one of the most respected taxonomists in the U. S. asked if I could identify the cultivar. I truthfully admitted that while the flower looked very familiar, that I could not. Miss Kochan soon put me straight on that, "the flower portrayed is a composite of several camellia japonicas . . . the Alabama state flower is simply camellia japonica, and not a named cultivar."

When we stop to consider the large number of postage stamps that are issued for each design, and the number of people that handle each piece of mail from the time it is written to the time it is delivered, we can be sure that a lot of people have now been exposed to camellias thanks to Miss Kochan.

Camellia Members Tour Holland, England, Wales and Scotland Spring, 1971



Queen Elizabeth II at Chelsea show.

Camellia people like the company of other camellia people. In the past few years several very successful groups of camellia people have travelled together. Back in the days of trains, groups from the Southeast went to California for camellia meetings. Now we fly with little time for conversation. In 1966 when the ACS annual meeting was held in Sacramento, several suggested that we organize a trip to Hawaii. Fifty-six members and friends made the flight. This was very enjoyable and successful. In the Spring of 1970 a small group went to Japan on a tour planned and conducted by ACS member Jack Craig, an American now living in Japan. This too was very successful and a second Japanese trip is planned for April 1972.

This past Spring ACS Director, Henry Rehder of Wilmington, North Carolina, organized a tour of twenty-nine members and friends to visit Holland in tulip time, attend the world famous Chelsea Flower Show in London and visit gardens, castles, and stately houses in Britain.

Leaving New York on May 20, we flew directly to Amsterdam by a monstrous Pan Am 747, arriving six hours later. Alabama ACS Director Pen Marice and Margie and Janie Richard of Mobile made very close connections at Kennedy. For once Joe and Mabel Austin flew on the same plane.

The unique cut flower auction at Aalsmeer was most interesting. Within a few hours these flowers would be thousands of miles away by air express. We recalled the beautiful white lilacs from Holland at the Pasadena meeting banquet last winter.

The fabulous Kukenhof Tulip gardens lived up to expectations. Flowers, bulbs and plants are big business in Holland. We even saw floating greenhouses on the Amsterdam canals. There were other sights on the canals which can't be described here. Some of the wives were very insistent that their husbands not explore these! Joe Pyron had no one to restrain him, so explore, he did.

It always rains in England but the all night rain didn't dampen our spirits for the huge Chelsea Flower Show the opening morning. As members of the Royal Horticultural Society, we had a preview of the seven acres of amazing exhibits mostly under tents. Here I was fortunate enough to run into Mrs. Jim Fisher of Australia and her two daughters. Jim and his wife are well known in America. They were at the Pasadena annual meeting in February and attended the meeting in Mobile four years ago at which time they visited Massee Lane and the Birmingham show.

I had arranged to meet Gerald Pickney at the Waterer exhibit. He served as ACS representative in England for some years. He and Mrs. Pickney have visited the States several times. Our members, Haskins Nurseries of Fern-down, Dorset, has a creditable camellia display even though it was very late in the season. The Chelsea show is a must for every lover of the beautiful. It is one of London's major horticultural and social events.

London is one of the world's most interesting cities, historically, culturally, and theatrically. Kathryn (Betty) Allen, Barbara Rehder, Lucy Winkle, Sophia and her

daughter Kimberly West all of Wilmington, North Carolina, shopped incessantly. They know how and London is the place for antiques, silver, books, clothes and what have you.

While the others were sightseeing and shopping one day, Marvel Thornhill, whom many of us recall so pleasantly from our Fall meeting in Houston, and your Secretary joined a group organized by the English Speaking Union visiting the Savill Gardens, the Queen's own garden in Windsor Great Forest. We invited Reginald and Gemma Try, who live on St. Leonard's Hill overlooking Windsor Castle, to join us for lunch and tea at the gardens. Reg is presently our ACS representative in England. The Trys have visited the States several times and went on the Hawaiian trip with us five years ago. They have a fine outside and greenhouse camellia collection. We were honored by having Sir Eric Savill and Sir Henry Abel-Smith personally escort us through the famous garden. There is a greenhouse filled with camellias including many reticulatas. Aphids were being wiped from the leaves by two gardeners on tall ladders. Why not use Black Leaf 40 or Cygon? We were told they never prune these plants although they were 20 feet high and still fairly young.

We had our own bus with huge windows the better to see out with a fine driver Tommy Greatarex, really an expert and Freddy (Mrs. Winifred) Davidson, our very fine guide for the entire stay in Britain.

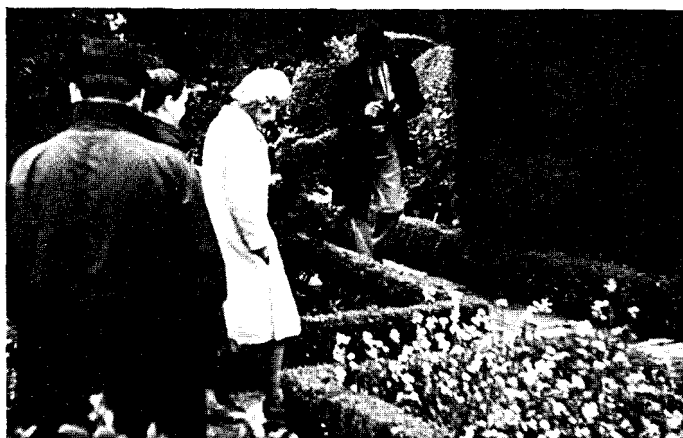
The visit to Leonardslee was doubly enjoyable for the owner Sir Giles and Lady Loder met our bus at the

entrance of the estate and personally escorted us through the acres of naturalistic plantings of huge Rhododendron and Azaleas. The vistas from their terrace are superb. The Loders have visited the states several times. Sir Giles has been chairman of the R. H. S. Rhododendron and Camellia Yearbook for some years. He has a large Camellia house and extensive plantings outside including a 'CAPTAIN RAWES' Reticulata on a wall which usually flowers every season.

The more formal gardens of the Countess of Rosse at Nymans was our next stop. The fine old manor house was burned some years ago but the ruins make a picturesque back drop for the gardens. Here were many Camellias, a few still in flower. Our next stop was Wakehurst Place whose gardens are now under the direction of Kew. Here are fine Rhododendrons, Camellias, and other shrubs, trees and herbaceous plants.

We visited historic Hampton Court Palace, Windsor Castle, Luton Hoo, Bath, Hatfield House and home of the Duke of Salisbury, Churchill's Chartwell, Penshurst Place, then headed north stopping at impressive Chirk Castle on the Welsh border, forbidding outside but very beautiful inside.

Bodnant is the home and garden of Lord Aberconway president of the Royal Horticultural Society. Our friend of many years, Charles Puddle is in charge of the extensive gardens, considered to be among the finest in the world. We not only had the pleasure of Mr. Puddle's company but of his son and of Jim Fisher whom we missed seeing



Henry Rehder's back, Kathryn Allen and Lucy Winkle at Hidcote.



The garden at Leonardslee from the terrace.

Blenheim Palace and garden.





Dovecote at Nymans with Camellias in foreground.



Nursery display at Chelsea.

at Chelsea. One could spend days at Bodnant. The climate is mild due to the proximity of the Gulf Stream in the Irish Sea visible in the distance.

We were in the old walled city of Chester overnight then a stop at Arley Hall Gardens in Cheshire, very old and lovely. Next a stop at Levens Hall, an interesting old Tudor manor with magnificent furniture and paneling set in a fantastic topiary garden. We enjoyed the beautiful English Lake District, reminiscent of our own southern highlands with an overnight stop in the Keswick, a museum-like hotel.

The next day on our way to Edinburgh we stopped at a woolen mill where the shoppers really went berserk. They had been deprived of a fling in the China shops of Worcester several days before because of early departure.

By this time Stewart (Scotty) Forbes of Savannah, was beside himself with joy getting back to his native Scotland. His wife couldn't control him yet he doesn't even drink the excellent Scotch available here.

The Royal Botanic Garden of Edinburgh is one of the world's finest with its rock gardens, Rhododendrons and Azaleas, herbaceous plants, even a few Camellias and its wonderful range of new greenhouses and exhibition buildings. Here our only Scottish member, Bruce A. Robertson met our bus and we had an all too brief visit with him. He presented an especially inscribed history of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh, to us for our library. Edinburgh is a fascinating old city. The castle is impressive so is Holyrood Palace with their connections with Mary, Queen of Scots. The Prince's Street Gardens are magnificent.

On the way south we visited Sir Walter Scott's Abbotsford, also Haddon Hall, the Derbyshire seat of the Duke of Rutland, a fine old manor house with a beautiful terraced garden. York with its huge minster, old streets and Roman and medieval ruins is a fascinating city. We

stopped at historic Warwick Castle and Stratford-on-Avon overnight. Hidcote Manor in the picturesque Cotswolds has a famous garden developed by an American, Lawrence Johnston. This was one of our favorites with its wealth of herbaceous and other plant material. Blenheim Palace, the home of the Duke of Marlborough and the birthplace of Sir Winston Churchill was our next stop. This is one of the most magnificent palaces in Europe. Its water garden is unique. We spent our last night in Oxford. Leaving Heath Row (London airport), mid-morning, we were back in New York by early afternoon.

Our itinerary was well planned, but never enough time to see and do all we would like. Each day's lunch stop was at an interesting country Inn or Hotel with interesting food; each was different and delightful. One of the most interesting was the Peacock Hotel in Rawsley, near Haddon Hall. The lobby was decorated with brass peacocks and a needlework peacock but the most amazing was a life size peacock of porcelain made over 100 years ago by the Royal Minton Pottery with the assistance of an artisan from the Limoges Pottery in France. This was made to send to an exhibition in Australia but the ship was wrecked enroute. The peacock was salvaged and was found to be so well packed that it was still intact! It is a remarkable work of art and reminded me of our priceless collection of Boehm porcelain birds at Masee Lane.

This was a never to be forgotten trip. I hope we can make a similar trip every year or so. The Harry Hendons of Birmingham financed the purchase of slides and duplicates of many we took of the gardens, the Chelsea Show and other places so as to share this wonderful experience with others. Several sets of these slides are available at ACS Headquarters to lend to Camellia and other groups without charge.

The Blantons of Summerville, S. C., long time Camellia people, were ardent photographers with numerous cam-

eras. The James Monroes of Clemson, S. C. had news of Camellia experimentation at Clemson University and of our many Camellia friends in that area.

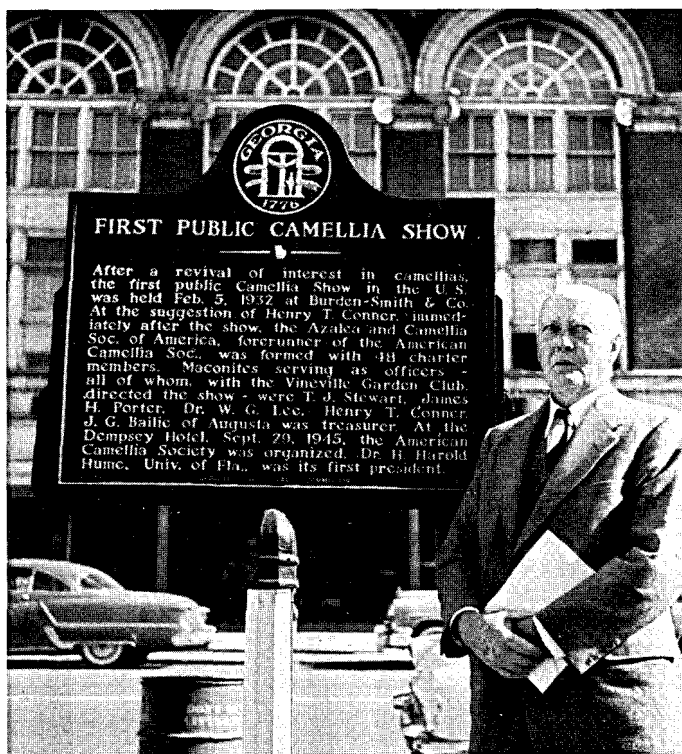
We didn't find a generation gap between twelve year old Kim West and those of us much older. We seemed to enjoy the same things, at least she wasn't bored with the things we saw as many young people pretend to be. She was reading "Mary, Queen of Scots," certainly an excellent biography.

The Clyde Farris of Knoxville were great favorites, they didn't miss a thing in spite of Clyde's eye trouble. Although not Camellia addicts like most of us, the Esley Andersons and the Marshall Pickens of Charlotte fitted in with our group perfectly.

In spite of Mrs. Saville's difficulty in walking, She and Dr. Saville didn't miss much in visiting the gardens. They are very active in the Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley and recently gave a program on our trip.

Henry Rehder is the most patient of men. Although no baggage was lost—an amazing feat considering the number of transfers—he had a number of headaches, twenty eight in fact. He did a magnificent job. The Brownell Tour people of Birmingham and their English representatives arranged for us to stay at nice hotels and have good meals throughout the trip. This is not an easy job.

Again we found Camellia people, whether American, English, Welsh, Scottish or Australian, to be "something special".



Historic Marker and Dr. Harold H. Hume, first president of ACS. (See page 40 for story.)

MARK S. CANNON

The Scion Man

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'Carolina Sunrise'	'Four Winds'	'In The Pink', Var.	'Descanso'	'Ray Lange'	'Val Parker'
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'Cornelia Walden'	'Festival'	'Mandelay Queen', R & V		'Sarah Bettes'	'William Hertrich'
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'Alexis Smith'	'Commander Mulroy'	'Francie L', R & V	'Kramer's Supreme', Var.	'Mr. Sam'	'Silver Etching'
'Alice Maree'	'Coral Mist'	'Full House'	'Kristin Woodroof', R & V	'Mrs. Freeman Weiss'	'Silver Ruffles'
'Allie Blue'	'Coral Reefs', R & V	'Funny Face Betty'	'Kubal Kain', Var.	'Mrs. G. C. McLaurin'	'Silver Waves'
'Allie Habel'	'Coral Sunset'	'Galaxie'	'Kyo-Kanoko Suprise'	'Mrs. J. Davis Pink'	'Snooty Beauty'
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'Annie M. True'	'Dawson Curly Leaf'	'George Counts'	'Laura Walker Moried'	'Oh Boy'	'Star Ruby'
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'Barbara Colbert', R & V	'Dixie Knight Sup.'	'Grandeur'	'Lillie S. Adams'	'Owen Henry'	'Susan Stone'
'Barnsley Perfection'	'Doctor Fay Shaw'	'Grand Prix', R & V	'Little Slam'	'Palmyra'	'Susan Terzian', R & V
'Berenice Beauty'	'Dr. Bob'	'Grand Slam', R & V	'Louise Dovell'	'Pat LaMotte Jones'	'Sweet Fern'
'Berenice Perfection'	'Dr. Burnside'	'Gunsmoke', R & V	'Louise Hairston', Var.	'Pat Summer'	'Sylvia May Wells'
'Bertha Levi', Var.	'Dr. Huffman'	'Gus Menard'	'Lucille Davis'	'Patsy Rish'	'Tam O'Shanter'
'Betty Burgess'	'Donation'	'Gweneth Morey'	'Mabel Bryan'	'Pattie Ann Vorce'	'Ted Kohl', Var.
'Betty Chiffon'	'Doris Ellis'	'Harriet Bisbee'	'Magic City'	'Party Dress'	'Temple Mist'
'Betty Jo'	'Doris Freeman'	'Harriet Knapp'	'Man Size'	'Pearle Cooper'	'Terry C. Newell'
'Betty Sheffield Coral'	'Dorothy James'	'Harvest Moon'	'Mandarin'	'Pearl's Pet'	'Thelma Dale Blush'
'Betty Sheffield Dawn'	'Double Ville'	'Harvest Time'	'Marc Eleven', R & V	'Pikes Peak'	'Theola Clark'
'Betty Sheffield Dream'	'Dove of Peace'	'Head Table'	'Margaret Adams'	'Pink Davis'	'Thomasville Beauty'
'Betty Sheffield Supreme'	'Dovie Field'	'Heavenly Daze'	'Margaret Davis'	'Pink Dove'	'Tick Tock Speckled' & Blush
'Betty Sheffield White'	'Dryade'	'Helen Bower'	'Margaret Price'	'Pink Elephant'	'Tiffany', Var.
'Betty Sue'	'E. G. Waterhouse', Var.	'Helen Christian'	'Margaret Wells'	'Pink Extravaganza' & Var.	'Tinsie' (Pink)
'Bill Arant', R & V	'Easter Morn'	'High Command'	'Margaret Wells'	'Pink Magic'	'Tiptoe'
'Bill Blount Pink'	'Easter Parade'	'High Noon', R & V	'Margaret Wells'	'Pink Masterpiece'	'Tip Tipton'
'Bill Quattlebaum'	'El Dorado'	'Howard Asper', R & V	'Margaret Wells'	'Pink Radiance'	'Toby Ellen'
'Black Domino'	'Eleana Lorenzo'	'Hyacinth Thurman'	'Margaret Wells'	'Pink Ruffles'	'Tom Cat', R & V
'Black Knight'	'Eleanor K'	'Innovation'	'Margaret Wells'	'Pink Smoke' (Min)	'Tom Knudsen', R & V
'Black Lace'	'Eleanor Martin'	'Island of Fire'	'Margaret Wells'	'Pink Velvet', R & V	'Tomorrow Crown Jewel'
'Black Tie', Var.	'Elegans Supreme', R & V	'Ivory Tower'	'Margaret Wells'	'Pinnacle', R & V	'Tomorrow Park Hill'
'Blaze of Glory'	'Elizabeth Dowd'	'James Lockington'	'Margaret Wells'	'Polaris'	'Tomorrow Peony', Var.
'Blond Betty'	'Elizabeth Haynie'	'Jan Robin'	'Margaret Wells'	'Pope John XXIII'	'Tomorrow's Dawn'
'Blush Supreme'	'Elizabeth Hicklin', R & V	'Jeneli'	'Margaret Wells'	'Premier'	'Tomorrow's Tropic Dawn'
'Bob White'	'Elizabeth LeBey Blush'	'Jerry Wilson'	'Margaret Wells'	'Punkin' (Min)	'Tootsie' (Min)
'Brigadoon'	'Ella Ward Parsons'	'Jessie Burgess', R & V	'Margaret Wells'	'Ragland Supreme'	'Touchdown', R & V
'Brooksie's Rosea Superba'	'Elsie Jury', R & V	'Jessie Burgess', Var.	'Margaret Wells'	'Red Moon', Var.	'Trojan Horse', R & V
'Buddha'	'Elsie Ruth Marshall'	'Jil Freeman'	'Margaret Wells'	'Red Wine'	'Vagabond'
'Buddy Billups'	'Erin Farmer'	'Jo Lynn Rester'	'Margaret Wells'	'Reg Ragland', R & V	'Valentine Day'
'Butterfly Wings'	'Essie M. Rollinson'	'Joe Pyron', R & V	'Margaret Wells'	'Reg Ragland Supreme'	'Vallee Knudsen'
'Calder's Treasure'	'Evelyn Poe'	'John Culverhouse'	'Margaret Wells'	'Rena Swick', R & V	'Veiled Beauty'
'Can Can'	'Faint Whisper'	'John Taylor'	'Margaret Wells'	'Richard Nixon' & Pink	'Velvet Glow'
'Candy Cane'	'Fandango'	'Johnny Sweeney'	'Margaret Wells'	'Rose Parade'	'Vernon Mayo', R & V
'Capt. Rawes'	'Fashionata'	'Jonathon', R & V	'Margaret Wells'	'Ruffles'	'Virginia Parrish'
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Mrs. Adams' garden is beautiful the year round with lush green shrubs and plants, but is at its peak when multi-colored azaleas bloom along red brick walk ways and two patios. While the breath taking panorama of azaleas draws crowds of people to the Adams' garden and home in the spring, Mrs. Adams' specialty is the camellia.

Two greenhouses (a National greenhouse and one made of red-wood) worked gracefully into their garden setting produce delicate camellia blooms of red, white, pink and variegated that catch the eye and admiration of customers when displayed in the lobby of the Bank of York. Several times a week Mr. Adams takes trays of camellias to the bank. Mrs. Adams had these trays made according to her specifications to make car transportation easier. The trays are made of wood. They have holes bored in them in which baby food bottles fit to keep blooms secure and will not turn over. These trays are made in two sizes, one carries ten large blooms and a smaller one holds five blooms.

It was in the spring of 1928 that they bought their cottage type home with a little over an acre of land. Mrs. Adams immediately started making plans for a garden. There was much basic work to be done.

Mrs. Adams inherited her love of flowers and people from her parents. As a person, she is gracious, warm, versatile and a dynamo of energy. She has contributed a great deal to the civic and cultural life of York. She likes to fish. She is a Red Cross Volunteer at the Sumter Nursing Home and active in the Baptist Church. She prunes, fertilizes, repots, and cares for all her plants. She can do anything from brick laying to terracing land. She and George, her old Negro helper, made most of the stepping stones, steps and laid a native rock wall.

Sometime during the camellia season, Mrs. Adams sets up a camellia show in the lobby of the bank. Two to four hundred blooms from her greenhouse are arranged as in regular camellia shows. The best bloom is prominently displayed and the show draws many people from the county and Meridan, Miss. area.

She does most of her grafting and has grown several hundred seedlings but has never had a bloom which she considers good enough to register.

She built a platform four feet above ground to hold earth and sand (see picture) and covered it with lathe shadding and burlap. It took her two

days to graft it with 30 'VILLE DE NANTES' scions. It caused a sensation, people passing wondered, "what is Mrs. Adams doing now? Tree Sitting?" After the tedious job was done, the Adamases went on vacation; some curious neighborhood boys removed some of the jars and it had to be re-grafted. Nearly every scion took. In 1962 the temperature went down to 3° below zero. The base and lush growth were killed — another Ville took its place.

From 1940 to the time of the late K. Sawada's retirement, Mrs. Adams was a frequent visitor to his Nursery. He was always gracious and helpful, personally taking her through his greenhouses and explaining in detail the growing of camellias. She saw the cross pollination which resulted in his beautiful 'SAWADA'S DREAM'. Through him she gained much of her camellia knowledge and bought many specimen plants from him. Most of them were killed, except a 100 foot 'DAWN' hedge in the freeze of November, 1950. She bought her first seedlings from him. Her first greenhouse plants came from Ferol and Sam Zerkowsky's Tammia Nursery and Dr. Gilbert Fisher.

Mrs. Adams thinks garden work (spading earth, real physical activity) is the best therapy for the stress and strain of every day living.

She is most generous with her camellias. She takes and gives them gladly to anyone that wants them and



Platform house used in top grafting a 'JEAN-ERETTE PINK' to a 'VILLE DE NANTES'.



Camellias in Venetian glass epergne.

keeps the hospital, nursing home, church supplied and gives them to all sorts of entertainments, showers, anniversaries, for corsages and many other events. She is embarrassed when people offer to buy them. She always says, "It's a pleasure to see people enjoy them. I never sold a flower in my life."

Mrs. Adams is an accredited American Camellia Society Judge and has judged shows in many states of the Southeast. She enters blooms for competition and has won her share of trophies.

She has eight to ten thousand azaleas, 500 or more camellias, dogwoods, many varieties of crab apple,

flowering cherries, virburnum, hollies, kerria, many native plants and some of the old fashioned flowers from her Mother's garden.

Recently they built an attractive garden room where her notes and records are kept at a small desk area in a white, cheerful workroom that opens into her upper level greenhouse. The walls are decorated with floor to ceiling design of real life camellia blossoms cut out and glued to the wall. A sink, formica topped cabinets, two refrigerators built into the wall and a hot plate for coffee are essential parts of the room.

One day after transplanting camellias, Mrs. Adams hurried in the house,

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wet and dirty. She made a quick change into party clothes and told her faithful Negro housekeeper (of 30 years) that she was leaving. She looked her over and exclaimed, "I declare, Mrs. Adams, you can look the worstest to look the bestest of anybody I have ever seen."

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A Freak Of Nature Or How The 17-Year Locusts Wreaked Havoc On Camellias

DOUGLAS DEANE HALL

Chevy Chase, Maryland

The funny thing about the heavy rains of May, 1970, was the mud cakes which appeared in the garden. By the hundreds, they stood about two inches high. When the sun shone, they hardened and we kicked over a few. Lo and behold, beneath each crust was a hole in the ground about half an inch in diameter.

Little did we then realize that what had emerged from those holes, after pushing upward through eighteen or more inches of rain-softened earth, was the advance corps of an insect army which would painfully afflict our camellias.

Not until we linked together this phenomenon with the increasing din from a nearby golf course—a whirr like the roar of a crowded expressway—did we suburban dwellers become aware that our world had been invaded by the other-worldly 17-year locusts. Later, surveying the garden toll, we felt Martians from outer space might be preferable to the buzzing,

winged horde from subterranean space. This was the end of May in Chevy Chase, Maryland, just across the line from Washington, D. C. By the thousands, locusts in the pupa stage were climbing tree trunks, shedding their shells and unfolding pairs of wings an inch and a half long, almost instantaneously taking first flight with no instruction save instinct. The same was happening in the Baltimore suburbs and, in fact, in many areas of the Eastern United States.

Suddenly, doors must be closed, window screens tightened, chimney flues checked. From sunup to sundown the air is filled with a monotonous, eerie racket created by tiny sound-producing organs in the abdomen of the male, vibrating to attract the female. To step into the noisy outdoors is to invite a spot on the shirt or a strike in the face by the giant insects.

Now they are lighting on tree and shrub limbs, mating, spreading out to



Sasanqua 'Setsugekka', 54" high, a fatality of the 1970 "17-year locust" invasion. Practically every bit of wood from 1/4" to 1/2" in diameter was slit by cicadas. An effort was made to save the plant by applying tree wound dressing to the main stem and important branches. This shows up on the photo as a black covering.

the tips of the branches and slitting the wood on the underside to deposit their eggs so that the forthcoming larvae will drop to earth, burrow and live by sucking juices from roots for the next 16 years, 10 months. This is the process nature prescribes for perpetuating the 17-year life cycle.

The branch selected to harbor the eggs is from one-quarter to one-half inch in diameter. With a tiny saw-like appendage, the female slashes a quarter-inch cut under the branch, proceeds another quarter-inch and makes a similar cut, then repeats the action again and again. Into each cut the eggs are inserted.

The American Camellia Society has long felt a need for a concise, down to earth inexpensive booklet on basic Camellia culture for beginners. We now offer such a booklet compiled by ACS past Vice President, George B. Morgan of Beaumont, Texas. The 35 page booklet is now available at the very low price of \$1.00 plus 15¢ postage where mailing is necessary.

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June was hell—spraying with Sevin, swatting bugs on the wing, stomping on those knocked down, yet failing to dent the intruding swarm. One man alone claimed to have crushed 5,000 under foot, but what was this among millions?

At last, July came. The racket ceased, calm descended upon the battlefield, leaving the locusts dead or dying from the exhaustion of their sex orgy and hunger strike, in accordance with nature's plan, rather than because of our efforts at extermination.



A large, bushy 'Lady Van Sittart Pink'. Close-up view of and upright branch which has been killed because of the cicadas slitting the prior season's wood. Notice that the damage was so complete that tree wound dressing did not save it. The new season's growth has been almost totally defoliated.

Hardly a tree or shrub had escaped unscathed. Branches and twigs began to turn brown and break off. Others kept alive until cracked by winter winds. Fortunately, the majority succeeded in making repairs by building new tissue alongside the grievous cuts, and these put out new foliage in 1971, but many remained weak, tending to snap in high winds and when brushed against by people or animals. "Nature's way of pruning," the farmer is apt to term this. But people who raise camellias — and azaleas, and roses, and hollies, and fruit trees, and maples, and oaks, to name just a few — would prefer to do the pruning themselves. Man cuts and immediately removes the unwanted wood; locusts just leave the branches to struggle for survival against heavy odds. Many and hideous are the casualties that year and the next.

"Locusts" is what we called these devastators, when actually they are cicadas, a different stock. Everyone knows of the locusts which plagued Egypt in the time of Pharaoh; they devoured everything green in sight. The opposite is true of cicadas; they do not eat during the six weeks they are out of the ground; they are too busy perpetuating their breed. So, damage inflicted by "17-year locusts" comes not from chewing but from slashing of wood to make shelters for incubation.

Camellias took a large share of the beating. While our japonicas suffered much, our sasanquas fared even worse. In fact, one was killed outright, almost every inch of main stem and branches having been attacked. This bush was 54 inches high. It had been planted just a year. Other sasanquas lost branches as long as three feet.

The new growth of 1970, being too pliant and soft to harbor the eggs, escaped slitting, but the channeling of prior growth stopped the flow of sap to the new growth, so that it withered and died.

What can we anticipate for 1987, when 1970's crop of nymphs emerge? Certainly our plants with seventeen years more growth will be hardier and more resistant to a similar cicada visitation. But will the next invasion be similar, or will it be aggravated?

Scientists say that each female cicada laid about 500 eggs. Surely some females were killed before reproducing, and some eggs were destroyed by spray; nevertheless the multiplication must have been intense. Hence, there is a possibility that the areas of America which were infested in 1970 may be attacked in 1987 by numbers so augmented as to resemble the plague which struck Pharaoh's land of Egypt. With this unhappy thought in mind, perhaps we should start searching for a Moses.

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Why Are Early Freezes So Destructive?

JOSEPH H. PYRON
ACS Headquarters

A year ago this month—November 23 and 24th—we experienced one of the most destructive freezes ever at Massee Lane. On Monday, Nov. 23, the temperature dropped to 17 degrees and on Nov. 24th it dropped to 19 degrees. Often we experience drops this low or lower in January and February without disastrous results. Others in the Southeast experienced similar early freezes with wholesale bud drop and/or injury. As a result, there were few outside camellias all winter. Yet the growers in the Washington-Baltimore area reported the best outside flowers ever last spring.

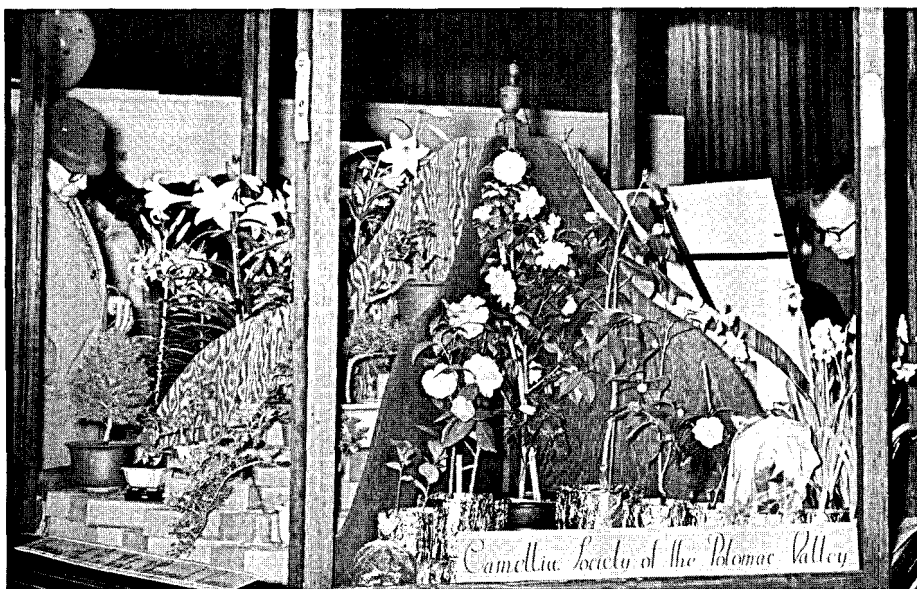
I sought an explanation from several growers which I quote herewith:

Wendell Levi of Sumter, South Carolina, has studied cold hardy varieties for years and has reported on these in various Yearbooks. He says, "Actually it wasn't as cold as the prior year, but the difference was the quick changes in temperature from hot to cold, back again to hot, and then to cold.

"We had hundreds of blooms, but only from the ones in Class 1, which came through at all times. There are quite a number of pleasant surprises in certain varieties. For example, our 'PAULETTE GODDARD' and 'CHRISTINE LEE' came through in great shape, with no buds killed, and 'PAULETTE' with the finest blooms it has ever had."

Dr. Denzell Gill of the USDA in Tifton says:

"I have no good answer for your question concerning cold damage of Camellia flower buds. In the deep South, buds develop



A POINTED EXHIBIT OF CAMELLIAS. This sector of a kiosk was an exhibit of how to propagate camellias—from seeds, cuttings and grafting—complete with the first act until the flowering plant. Mr. J. Philip Schaefer of Rockville, Md. and Colonel William Bonnell of Silver Spring, Md. set up the exhibit for the Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley for the National Capital Garden and Flower Show. Some 200,000 people attended the ten-day national show.

rapidly because of the weather and are frequently more subject to a small amount of cold. This may be even more true of some gib treated flowers. There were some flowers very late last year which, though small, did not appear damaged. These were apparently late forming and slow in developing so that they missed some of the cold effects.

"Buds in the Potomac Valley area were probably slower in development and thus not in a physiological stage to be damaged when the cold came. They were fortunate to hit the cold at the proper time.

"This doesn't add anything to anyone's knowledge since it isn't new and isn't much of an explanation, but I know nothing else to suggest. Perhaps, we in the deep South should aim at holding the flowers back for late bloom rather than the early bloom we have been seeking. We haven't been able to do this with azaleas down here though."

Dr. Herbert Racoff of Columbia, South Carolina says:

"This past Camellia season was rather disastrous for unprotected blooms in the Southeast. We started off last fall with one of

the best blooming seasons in years, thanks to a mild season and gibberellic acid. I even placed two, outdoor, unprotected blooms on the Court of Honor at the Columbia shows in competition with protected blooms. Then came the low temperature in late November and the remainder of the buds were damaged so even though we had a rather mild winter there was heavy bud drop and poor blooms the rest of the season.

"The cold in November was the first cold snap of the season. The plants were not acclimated to the cold, the sap had not gone completely down and the plants were not fully dormant. This same temperature in January or February would have caused little or no bud damage. I also had some foliage damage from the November cold on plants that had been severely cut back in February and March, 1970. Because of the mild season some new growth had not hardened off in November.

"As I recall, the temperatures in late November were lower in the South than they were in the Potomac Valley and Maryland areas. Also, they had experienced

cooler temperatures than we in Oct. and Nov., and their plants were more dormant. Even during mild seasons, we in the South are more subject to greater fluctuations in temperature than plants in Virginia and Maryland. The alternate rapid freezing and thawing is more harmful to tissue than is a more constant cold provided the temperatures don't fall too low."

Ed Tolson of Bethesda, Maryland replied:

"Since my acknowledgment of your request for some thought on why the Potomac Valley area was more fortunate in having good blooms this past Spring, I have talked at some length with Arthur and Jean Maryott, Doug Hall and others in our Society.

"I have also gotten the maximum and minimum temperatures for the month of November, 1970, as recorded by the local nature center here. As you can see from the enclosed graph of the temperature data we also had

a sudden drop. Ours received on the night of November 24 (18 degrees), but this must have been occasioned by the same weather system as yours of the 23rd. We probably lost some buds at this time but certainly not at a disaster level.

"The daily temperatures for the month of October, 1970, were normal with the usual gradual cooling of both day and night. Early November was also normal and you will note that the highest day temperature was 66° registered on November 7.

"The above data leads us here to believe that our plants were in good condition and had an opportunity to properly mature buds to a sufficient hardness to withstand the cold shock.

"While I do not have the moisture data recorded, the consensus here is that late last Summer was dry but that subsequent rains late in the Fall did provide an excellent moisture content going into the Winter season.

"There is some belief here that the later blooming varieties (i.e., 'BLOOD OF CHINA') were the most hurt by weather conditions. This would appear logical as buds on such plants would obviously not have reached a maturity comparable to earlier blooming varieties.

"We also believe that our Winter over all was colder than normal with quite a lot of wind but adequate moisture—mostly rainfall. If it is possible, we would appreciate some temperature and moisture comparisons from there so that we can speculate further on this problem."

From these letters and personal conversations with Hody Wilson and others in the Gulf Coast and Florida areas, it appears that hardening-off by gradual decreases in temperature prior to the first freeze is an important consideration. The date of the first freeze is also important.

Comments from others would be of interest, particularly if we should have a recurrence of this early freeze damage.

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Progress Report On Northern California Camellia Council



Jack L. Mandarich, Menlo Park, California, President, Northern California Camellia Council.



Dr. J. Holtzman, Crow's Landing, California. One of the organizers of the Northern California Camellia Council.

One good term deserves another. Since last year's officers did such an outstanding job, the Council at the meeting held on March 20th in Modesto, re-elected the following officers: Jack L. Mandarich of Menlo Park, President; John M. Augis of San Jose, Vice President; and Barbara O. Butler of Modesto, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Council is made up of the local Societies in Antioch, Fresno, Modesto, Lodi, Sacramento, San Jose, and Santa Rosa, as well as the Northern California Society and the Peninsula Society, each of which covers a number of cities. It is designed to give all of the Northern California Societies a clearing house where their common camellia problems can be discussed. During the past two years the Council has adopted By-Laws and fixed dues at \$10 for each member Society. The Council is governed by an Executive Council consisting of the incumbent officers, the President and a representative of each of the nine member Societies, along with the immediate Past President of the Council. The Executive Council meets regularly and takes up such problems as are brought to its attention. The Council meetings are not confined to dull business; there is almost always social activities and, of course, much camellia visiting. One of the principal activities of the Council is to maintain a Speakers' Bureau. Speakers on special topics, and on camellias generally,

are made available through the Council. The idea is to disseminate the glory of camellias in every way possible.

One of the aims and objects of the Council is to bring about uniformity in the Shows held in the area. To this end, problems relating to judging, show schedules and criterion of classification have been considered and received attention. President Mandarich suggested a Judges' Symposium and such a symposium was hosted by Robert Ehrhart and held in Concord. Harold Dryden graciously consented to act as moderator and did an able job. Much which was general in character, but very informative, was discussed, and David L. Feathers of Lafayette presented an excellent paper entitled, "Classification of Seedlings."¹

The Executive Council met in Modesto on March 20, 1971. It was there decided to embark on a novice judges training program. The nine Camellia Societies on the Council were placed in five groups and were authorized to schedule classes at their discretion. It was, however, stressed that ten points must be covered in these classes. They are:

1. That all novice judges recognize 75 blooms as required by ACS judges rules;
2. That proper judges etiquette be stressed and explained;

¹ For details of the meeting and Mr. Feathers' paper, see Vol. 32, No. 4 (February 1971) of the *Camellia Review* at Page 11, *et seq.*

3. Rules covering Honor Table flowers and the procedure for their selection;

4. Final voting for the Best-of-Show Flower for the Honor Table blooms;

5. Reticulata camellias;

6. New introductions;

7. Variegated forms;

8. 0 to 2½ inch miniature and small camellias;

9. The judging of seedlings; and

10. Novice judges to judge at five camellia shows to complete training.

At the Modesto Show, Dr. Jake Holtzman used novice judges. One novice judge was placed with each three accredited judges, thus enabling the novice judges to learn by doing. This brought them first-hand the actual problems that arise from judging Show conditions.

In conjunction with the novice judges program, the Modesto Camellia Society has completed three training classes with great success. Dr. Holtzman, Everett Tenney, Dwight Wait and Tony Pinheiro served as the instructors. Fresh camellias and color slides were used in connection with the lectures given so as to fully cover the ten points previously suggested by the Council. Another symposium of three classes will be scheduled by the Modesto Society this fall and more are planned for next spring so that the latest introductions can be

seen in bloom. Twelve people attended the first three classes, and it is hoped that the number will increase in the future so that there will be many skilled judges in the area served by the Council.

The Council began as a mere suggestion but has developed into a lively and dedicated group representing the nine organized Camellia Societies in Northern California. As a result of the Council's activities our Shows have been improved, judges are better informed and more skilled, and there has been a great increase in camellia interest in this area. We are proud of our organization and its success and feel that other areas might profit from our experiences. If we can help anyone in any way, please feel free to call on us.

Contributed by,
BARBARA BUTLER,
Secretary-Treasurer,
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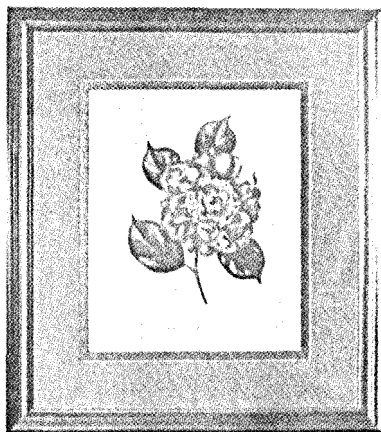
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VERMIN ERADICATOR

JACK B. GREENBERG

I must point out that this is not my idea. Garvin Tate of Rockwall told me how he used this and after trying it myself, I completely agree that it works. We do this once or possibly twice a year and we do no other spraying for insects throughout the year.

First I obtain five or six 14 oz. cans of pipe tobacco. Prince Albert tobacco would do, but I prefer Crosby Square or Kentucky Club, because the colors of their cans go so well with the decor of our greenhouse. It takes me about one year to smoke the tobacco from these cans, i.e., smoking at the rate of 20 pipefuls a day, or five puffs per minute, depending on how nervous I am. I could cut the time in half, but my wife refuses to smoke more than seven pipefuls a day. Actually I hate pipe smoking, I much prefer cigars, but unfortunately cigar boxes simply do not do the job as well as pipe tobacco cans.

I next place the empty cans on the ground throughout our greenhouse. Inside of each can I place an unlit candle, secured to the bottom of the can by candle drippings. The candle is an eight or 12 hour candle which may be procured from your local candle dealer, or witch, whichever is handier. The color of the candle makes no difference, though I personally prefer orchid or yellow, especially around Easter time. Some of you might take delight in making your own candles, especially if you read Latin. In this case I refer you to the candlemakers bible called "The Candlemakers Bible" by De Lange. Fortunately, this moving treatise is

written in Latin so all of you who read Latin can well understand it. For those of you who do not understand Latin, but who do understand German I might site a book called "Der Little Candle Macher" by I. Koch. Well, enough about the science of candle making—back to the greenhouse.

We next obtain some poison called Pyrethum. Caution—this stuff is lethal. It may however, be obtained from your local drug store or by writing to Alfred Hitchcock. I don't know the exact chemical name, but the bottle has the Latin inscription XXX.

CAUTION, again—before using Pyrethum make sure that there are no dogs (other than poor blooming Camellias) or pussycats, or children in your greenhouse. We place about a tablespoon of the powder onto the lid of each tobacco can. We begin at the farthest corner of the greenhouse and light the candle in that can. We then place the lid partially on the can. (Not all the way, or the candle will be snuffed out.) We run from can to can doing the same thing, and working our way out of the greenhouse. At the rate of 15 seconds per can and 10 seconds per can running time, we are out of the greenhouse in 125 seconds. (My late first wife didn't move quite quickly enough—but then she wasn't too crazy about Camellias, anyway.) We close the door to the greenhouse tight and lock it so stray children do not wander in. Next morning, we aerate the greenhouse making sure that we do not inhale any of the odor, still left in the air.

Pollen Dabbing How To Hybridize

Now that hybrids involving the various varieties of *Camellia reticulata* with *C. japonicas*, and other species are so successful, amateurs are becoming interested in hybridizing. After all, Howard Asper is not a scientist, yet he has produced the most spectacular of all *Camellia* hybrids.

Our California members have produced many more hybrids and controlled crosses than from any other area. I suppose the milder climate which allows them to grow *Reticulatas* outside also the fact that the tender seed pods are not frozen as in the East makes for more hybridizing. A few of our Southeastern members have produced some excellent ones.

Through the generosity of Dr. Robert Cutter of Berkeley, Mrs. M. J. Witman of Macon, other members and the U. S. Plant Introduction Station, Glenn Dale, Maryland, ACS is assembling an extensive collection of *Camellia* species. Many of the species are not spectacular but it is important that such a collection be maintained in one place for breeding purposes. Scions and pollen will be made available to hybridizers. Many of these must be greenhouse protected while others are cold hardy and are growing in the garden.

After a number of unsuccessful tries we now have a vigorous plant of *Franklinia alatamaha* growing in the garden. This is a deciduous close relative of the genus *Camellia*. Two species of another *Camellia* relative belong to the genus *Tutcheria*. These are also thriving.

Several years ago Mary (Mrs. Al) Johnson of Oregon gave us her method of hybridizing which we published in the Journal. Here it is:

Scarcely a person who grows camellias has not planted at least a few camellia seed, if for no other reason than they provide excellent understock. The same holds true of grafting. Most of us have learned that to have made even a small number of successful grafts, the pleasure derived from this endeavor has been extended immeasurably.

It is for this reason, to further extend your camellia growing pleasure, that we should like to tell you of some of our personal experiences in the hybridization of these lovely plants.

Hybridizing need not be difficult, in fact, quite the opposite. Nor is it necessary to be a botanist or geneticist. A general knowledge of camellia propagation and culture will serve you well in promoting the chances of greater success.

In the strict botanical sense, the crossing of two different species results in the production of a "hybrid," while the combination of two varieties within a single species (such as *C. japonica*) results in a "cross." As with fruit, corn and even cattle and many other forms of life, it has been desirable to attain certain qualities that are impossible within a given species or breed. This is also true of the camellia. If we are to improve, for instance, their color, their cold resistance, or the possibility of introducing strong fragrance, it will be necessary to go beyond the *C. japon-*

ica species, because of the very definite limitations found here.

Possibilities in the hybridizing of camellias are most exciting. So little had been done previously that everything now being accomplished is new and really quite limitless.

This is a field in which the amateur and professional alike may work. One as easily as the other may bring about offspring of universally desirable new camellias. The objective is to transfer pollen from one flower to the pistil of another. The exacting method by which this has previously been accomplished has been quite a tedious task, leaving unsightly coverings over the pollinated flowers. The following very simple technique to accomplish the same purpose, we hope, will encourage amateur experimentation and is barely noticeable.

First, one must have a few simple supplies on hand which may be purchased from the grocery or variety store. You will need a quantity of ordinary cellophane drinking straws, several very fine camel's hair brushes, and a roll of narrow scotch tape. The straws should be of two sizes, both the small standard size and the larger thick milk-shake type, the larger being used on flowers having multiple pistil formation. Now, cut the straws (both sizes) into short lengths ranging from slightly over 1 inch to nearly 2 inches. These supplies are all taken to the greenhouse where all openings have been tightly screened to prevent the entry of bees. The hybridizing is then begun.

The flower that has been chosen as the seed-bearer is not yet quite open, so it is necessary to use extreme care in unfolding the petals. We do not emasculate or remove any portion of the petals or otherwise damage the flower, feeling that this could abort our tiny seed pod. With the aid of a tweezer (or the fingers will do nicely, providing you have a steady hand), the cellophane straw section is most carefully slipped down over the pistil of the flower. The top opening of the straw must be covered immediately to avoid all chance of contamination, either from foreign pollen or from the

self-pollen of the particular flower that we have been making ready to pollinate. In two or three days when the stigma has become sticky and is most receptive, the desired pollen is applied by using one of the camel's hair brushes. The length of the pistil of the flower (prepared for hybridizing) determines the length of cellophane tube to be used. Ample room should be allowed beyond the pistil (1/3 to 1/2 inch) to avoid damage when covering the opening with scotch tape. A friend has used half of a gelatin capsule to close the straw, before and after pollination, instead of the tape. This would seem to be a definite improvement and much more easily handled, but I have not had an opportunity to try it yet. As many unopened blossoms as you wish may be prepared in this manner at one time. This will give several to pollinate later when the stigma has become sticky.

When one is actually applying the pollen, great care should be taken in handling the pollen so as not to introduce any self-pollen, or other pollen or mixture thereof. Use only one particular type on the brush, then carefully wash the brush out in warm water, using mild soap. Let the brush dry thoroughly. In the meantime, use one of the other brushes as you transfer still a different pollen to the next flower you intend to pollinate. It is possible to store pollen of earlier flowering species by refrigerating it (see footnote) so it may be used throughout the entire blooming season. This in itself may offer most interesting possibilities toward extending the present blooming season of camellias.

When the flower sheds its petals, the straw will usually drop with them. We found one mature capsule this Fall full of ripe seed that still had the straw clinging to the dry pistil. This, of course, did no harm, and is only mentioned as a matter of interest.

Last, but far from least in importance, is the tagging of the flowers on which hybridizing has been attempted. Tiny plastic tags are suggested, and information regarding

both parents should appear on the tag. These labels should be fastened on the stem of the plant just below the pollinated flower with fine wire or string. One may feel sure that he can remember all these things, but it is quite possible to have completely forgotten a week later, particularly if several such crosses have been made. The keeping of accurate records is absolutely necessary if you would learn from your experiences.

Some species previously considered incompatible due to differences in chromosome counts have been successfully crossed. So it is with camellias much as it is with the atom . . . anything can happen. Who may say with positive authority that each of us may not, through our efforts in hybridizing camellias, some day make a valuable contribution toward the hybrids of the future. Even though we may not, it has been such wonderful fun trying.

It would be well to have definite objectives in mind and to select only superior parents since outstanding percentage tends to increase consid-

erably the possibilities for superior seedlings.

There is no reason why this same procedure may not be followed on outside grown flowers, but presume that breezes causing whipping of the plant might remove the straws and thus cause a small problem.

It would be well, also, to keep in mind the fact that all of your attempts may not be successful, particularly when the cross is extremely remote. It should be rewarding to have even a few of the resulting hybrids.

Footnote: From the local pharmacist you may purchase gelatin capsules, large sized, in which to store pollen. I have found that tiny manicure scissors are fine for snipping just the pollen sacs (anthers) from the filaments. Hold the opened capsule directly under the anthers. When cut they will fall directly into the capsule. Replace cover section and, with a tiny strip of thin white paper, label the type of pollen in the capsule. Secure this to one end of the capsule, using narrow strip of Scotch tape. Shake well to loosen pollen grains from anthers in covered capsule. Have on hand a small glass bottle with tight cover. Into the bottom of this bottle place a small amount of Silica-gel, a drying agent which may be purchased from the druggist. Drop these small capsules of pollen into the glass bottle, cover tightly, and place in the refrigerator (NOT FREEZING SECTION). Pollen may then be used for many weeks.



Dr. Garth Fort, president of the Middle Tennessee Camellia Society; Mrs. Frances Floore, P. J. Marice of Mobile, Ala., director for Alabama of the American Camellia Society, Mrs. Marice; Joe Brinkerhoff, Jr. of Memphis, director for Tennessee of the American Camellia Society; and Mrs. Herbert T. Brown of Chattanooga, president of the Chattanooga Camellia Club, compose a group who attended the annual picnic given recently by the Middle Tennessee Camellia Society at the home of Dr. Fort on Old Hickory Boulevard. The state group will be co-hosts at the meeting of the American Camellia Society to be held in Memphis in November.

On Getting And Holding New Members

HAROLD E. DRYDEN

Editor, Southern California Camellia Review

All camellia societies need new members, both for financial reasons and to maintain the viability of camellia societies. Expenses are going up, income from dues is doing little more than holding its own. While I have no statistics, I would guess that the average age of camellia society members is increasing. We need new younger members who are interested or just becoming interested in growing camellias as a hobby.

First, of course, is to create an understanding among all present members that the need for new members is urgent in order to maintain a healthy society. Create a "we", not a "they" point of view.

Second, societies should have programs that are geared to new members and to present members who are seeking knowledge and building up their hobby, not to the older members whose main reason for attending meetings is fellowship with other camellia people. It is better that older members stay away from meetings because of repetition of information they already know than that visitors and new members stay away because they get nothing which they seek.

There should be an active Hospitality Committee at every meeting that seeks to court visitors and the newer members. Greetings at the door are not enough. While, as I said above,

the older members want fellowship with other members, they have a responsibility under present conditions to help the visitors and new members obtain what they are seeking at the meetings—knowledge and acquaintance with camellia people who have this knowledge.

Garden tours should be made an important part of the camellia season.

They should be programmed well in advance of their dates and broad publicity should be given. They should not all be crammed into one day so that the visitors are forced to hurry from one garden to another to get them all in. Time for fellowship is an important part of garden tours. This could be a cooperative project among the societies in the Los Angeles area. After all, the objective should be to build up interest in camellias for all camellia societies. In order that people who want to talk and listen will be given full attention, the garden host might invite one or two other couples to assist in the hosting. And finally, a Garden Tours Committee might personally invite the newer people, those who feel some reticence about barging in among those "who know it all" to attend the tours rather than to rely on the general publicity to cause their attendance.

Most people who are prospects for membership in camellia societies must be courted, first to obtain their attention and second, to retain their interest.



The ACS table at Fayetteville, North Carolina. It was unusually eye-catching and beautiful. The blooms are real and affixed to the board by inserting the stems thru small holes drilled, and fastening with a pin thru the stem. This is show chairman, James McCoy and Mrs. C. W. Harris, hospitality chairman, in a brief moment of relaxation.

—Staff Photo by Don Foster.

Retics . . . The Show Stoppers

An interesting and beautifully illustrated article on Reticulatas is to be found in *Sunset Magazine* for March 1971. Now that so many fine hybrids of Reticulata parentage are being introduced there is renewed interest in this spectacular species. The first retic was introduced in the Western World in 1820 by Captain Richard Rawes. This was long thought to be sterile, however a recent cross has been reported. The British plant explorer George Forrest collected seeds of wild Camellias in Yunnan Province in Southwest China. Dr. Hu Hsen Hu in 1938 reported 70 varieties of retics. In 1948 Dr. Walter Lammerts imported 20 plants of Reticulatas and a subsequent shipment in 1950. The late Ralph Peer made an independent importation in 1949. After some losses and duplications there are 18 varieties of the so called Yunnan or Kunming varieties. Kunming is the capital of Yunnan Province.

There is now strong evidence that all of these are hybrids with the exception of the wild form collected by Forrest. Most hybridize readily with other species.

Now that a certain amount of trade is being resumed with Red China possibly additional varieties will be imported.

—ACS—

In Memoriam

MONTE O. RENTZ

Monte Rentz of Dunwoody, Georgia, died August 20, 1971. He was very active in ACS, the North Georgia Camellia Society and in the Atlanta Camellia show. His wife, Betty survives.

ALMA HALE WESTON

Alma Weston, widow of Carl A. Weston, passed away September 2, 1971 in a Charlotte, N. C. hospital. The Westons were widely known in Camellia circles throughout the Southeast. She had lived in Charlotte since 1934.

Survivors are a daughter, Mrs. Robert L. Green of Winston-Salem, a son, Carl A. Weston, Jr., Clarendon Hill, Illinois, and three sisters.

BERNARD H. WOLTER

Bernard Wolter of Norfolk, Virginia, ACS member since 1950, died August 19, 1971. Mrs. Wolter survives.

New Varieties Registered

'SANDY SUE' (Reg. No. 1214).

An 8 year-old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed in 1967; originated by Caryll W. Pitkin, San Marino, Calif., and propagated by Redwood Empire Camellias, Sebastopol, Calif., and Wilkes Nursery, Moultrie, Ga. It will be commercially introduced 1972. Plant growth is upright, dense, and medium in rate with light green leaves.

The peony form, 'DAIKAGURA' type bloom is white and has very heavy texture, wavy petals and falls in one piece. It measures 5 inches in diameter and 3 inches in depth. Blooms midseason.

'JUNIOR MISS' (Reg. No. 1215).

A 12 year-old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed in 1964; originated by C. C. Crutcher, Jr., Mobile, Ala. Plant growth is upright, dense, and rapid in rate with dark green leaves measuring 4½ inches in length and 2½ inches in width.

The semidouble bloom is blush color to pink on edges with yellow anthers and gold filaments. It measures 3 to 4 inches when greenhouse grown. It is fragrant, holds well and blooms midseason.

'LURLEEN WALLACE' (Reg. No. 1216).

A 12 year-old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed in 1965; originated by C. C. Crutcher, Jr., Mobile, Ala. Plant growth is upright, average and medium in rate with dark green leaves measuring 4 inches in length and 2 inches in width.

The rose form double, rose pink bloom measures 4½ inches when greenhouse grown. It has 50 petals, gibs well, good texture, and has lasting qualities. Blooms mid to late season.

'DR. JAMES BROWN' (Reg. No. 1217).

A 10 year-old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed in 1966; originated by Mrs. Ferol Zerkowsky, Slidell, La., and propagated by Tammia Nursery, Slidell, La. Plant growth is upright, dense, and rapid in rate with dark green leaves measuring 4 inches in length and 2 inches in width.

The peony form, rose red bloom has yellow anthers and filaments. Blooms loose in solid to heavily variegated. Good texture and long lasting. Measures 4½ to 5 inches in diameter and 3 to 4 inches in depth with 100 petals and 20 to 30 petaloids. Blooms midseason.

'ELLEN DANIEL' (Reg. No. 1218).

An 8 year-old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed in 1969; originated by Mrs. Ferol Zerkowsky, Slidell, La. and propagated by Tammia Nursery, Slidell, La. It will be commercially introduced in 1972. Plant growth is upright, average and medium in rate with dark green leaves measuring 3½ inches in length and 1½ inches in width.

The formal double bloom is blush pink with red stripes and measures 1¼ to 2½ inches in diameter and 1 to 1½ inches in depth with 65 petals. It is formal double to peony form, good texture, lasts well and abundant bloomer. It has won 3 best seedling awards in ACS shows.

'FRANCES COUNCILL' (Reg. No. 1219).

A 7 year-old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed in 1968; originated by Mrs. Ferol Zerkowsky, Slidell, La., and propagated by Tammia Nursery, Slidell, La. Plant growth is upright, average, and medium in rate with dark green leaves measuring 3½ inches in length and 1½ inches in width.

The formal double, white bloom has 65 to 70 petals and measures under 2½ inches in diameter and 1½ inches in depth. It has good texture, long lasting flowers; very symmetrical and an abundant bloomer. It has won 3 best seedling awards at ACS shows. Blooms midseason.

'FEROL ILENE' (Reg. No. 1220).

An 8 year-old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed in 1968; originated by Mrs. Ferol Zerkowsky, Slidell, La., and propagated by Tammia Nursery, Slidell, La. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves measuring 5 inches in length and 2 inches in width.

The formal double, white bloom has 75-80 petals and no petaloids. It measures 3½ to 4 inches in diameter and 2 to 2½ inches in depth when greenhouse grown. It is of medium texture, long lasting, and an abundant bloomer. It has won 4 best seedling awards in ACS shows and blooms midseason.

'TAMMIA' (Reg. No. 1221).

A 10 year-old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed in 1969; originated by Mrs. Ferol Zerkowsky, Slidell, La., propagated by Tammia Nursery, Slidell, La. It will be commercially introduced in 1972. Plant growth is upright, dense and medium in rate with dark green leaves measuring 3 inches in length and 1½ inches in width.

The formal double, miniature bloom is white with pink border and pink center. It has 90 to 100 petals, excellent texture, long lasting, incurved geometric petals so pretty that it won best seedling award in Birmingham over all sizes in 1971 not gibbed. It measures 2 to 2½ inches in diameter and 1½ to 2 inches in depth when greenhouse grown.

'NEIL ARMSTRONG' (Reg. No. 1222).

A 9 year-old chance hybrid seedling that first bloomed in 1965; originated by Dr. R. K. Womack, Shreveport, La., propagated by Ray Gentry, Jackson, Mississippi. Plant growth is spreading and slow in rate with light green leaves measuring 3 inches in length and 1½ inches in width.

The semidouble, 'DONCKELARI' type bloom is a dull pink with yellow anthers.

It has 12 petals and 80 to 90 petaloids. It measures 4 inches in diameter and 1 inch in depth and blooms mid to late season. The flower has distinct bluish cast.

'BUZZ ALDRIN' (Reg. No. 1223).

A 10 year-old hybrid seedling ('REG RAGLAND' × *C. granthamiana*) that first bloomed in 1964; originated by Dr. R. K. Womack, Shreveport, La., propagated by Ray Gentry, Jackson, Miss. Plant growth is average and medium in rate with dark green leaves measuring 3½ inches in length and 1½ inches in width.

The anemone form light pink bloom has 12 petals and 125-150 petaloids and measures 5 inches in diameter and 1 inch in depth. Blooms early.

'LISA MAIBACH' (Reg. No. 1224).

A 4 year-old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed in 1965; originated by Ed Wile, Shreveport, La. Plant growth is upright, average and medium in rate with dark green leaves measuring 3 to 3½ inches in length and 1½ to 2 inches in width.

The formal double, 'ALBA PLENA' type bloom is white to pink in color with 79 petals. It measures 3½ inches in diameter and 1 inch in depth. Blooms November to March. The texture is fine and bloom is long lasting. Flower is white to last two outer rows of petals which are pink.



JUDGING. Peggy Arieux, Slidell, La., Charles M. Nugent, New Orleans, La., E. J. Laurent, Mataire, La., J. Lyle Bayless, Rip Van Winkle Gardens, Jefferson Island, La.

Memorial Donations To ACS Endowment Fund

July 12 through September 22, 1971

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

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Donors to Endowment Fund

July 12 through September 22, 1971

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF CENTURY CLUB (Contributions of \$100.00 or more for maintenance of gardens and greenhouse at Massee Lane)

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SPECIAL GIFTS

Tuscaloosa Men's Camellia Club—Gib sales

Mid-Carolina Camellia Society of Columbia—In honor of S. H. Hackney

FERTILIZERS

R. W. BAILEY

Greenville, South Carolina

Conditions will occur in most camellias and other plantings when the systematic use of sod, green manure, and winter cover crops will not be sufficient to maintain proper fertility of the soil. Under such conditions the use of commercial fertilizers or farm manures will be necessary.

Fertilization is more than simply putting fertilizer over or in the soil. With the exception of nitrate, most of the other essential nutrient elements such as phosphorous, potassium, calcium and magnesium are not really mobile within the soil. They are absorbed in the surface of the soil particles. The plant roots must come in contact with these particles in order for the nutrients to become available to the plant. This means that the plant must have a well developed root system for maximum utilization of plant nutrients and subsequent maximum growth. Thus, a plant grows only as it develops a good root system. Adequate soil aeration, moisture, temperature and nutrients assure this development.

ESSENTIAL NUTRIENT ELEMENTS

The essential elements for rapid plant growth are taken up by root hairs from the reservoir of available nutrients held on the surface of the finer soil particles or in the soil solution film about these particles. The actual mechanism of transfer of the essential elements from the soil particles to the plant root is by base exchange. This base exchange can be explained by the fact that certain bases such as calcium, magnesium and potassium are carrying positive charges and are attracted to the negatively charged soil particles. Some of the elements are held much more tightly by the soil particles than the other; and consequently, one element may be capable of replacing another.

NITROGEN

The four most common forms of nitrogen are (1) nitrates, (2) ammoniacal compounds, (3) water insoluble organic carriers such as the seed meals, and (4) the soluble organic non-proteid forms such as cyanamid, urea and the formaldehyde-urea compounds. The nitrate forms are held loosely by the soil particles and are consequently readily available and are subject to leaching from the soil. They tend to reduce soil acidity. The ammoniacal forms such as ammonium sulphate are held by the soil particles more tightly and are not easily leached from the soil. They are readily available to plants and increase soil acidity. The potential organic nitrogen fertilizers are slow in becoming available and expensive on the basis of the cost of the amount of available nitrogen contained. They have little influence on soil acidity. The non-proteid organic nitrogen compounds are for the most part readily available—resistant to leaching, have little effect in acidity, and show only a slight tendency to increase it.

The choice of these nitrogen fertilizers will depend upon the plant, the soil condition and the time of the year the fertilizer is applied. For camellias the ammoniacal compounds may be considered to be the most efficient in view of the usual application methods, but the combination of the various forms in complete fertilizers is suggested.

Phosphorous is largely non-mobile in the soil, being tightly held by the soil particles. High acidity or alkalinity retards its availability. It is highly resistant to leaching and exerts little change on soil reaction. High organic matter content is an aid to its availability and it is best applied by localized applications.

Potash is available in acid soils, but less so in those of a neutral or alkaline reaction. The mobility of potassium in the soil is intermediate between phosphorous and nitrogen. Potash fertilizers cause little change in soil reaction. Applications below the surface layers is recommended since alternate wetting and drying of the surface soil inches tends to bring about fixation of the potash.

CALCIUM AND TRACE ELEMENTS

Calcium is essential to plant growth and should be added as tests show it is needed. Additions of magnesium, iron, and manganese, boron and other trace elements may be and is usually required in most areas for the production of quality plants. Where sod and plant tests show their needs, they should be added.

SOIL TESTS

It is always wise to base fertilizer applications on soil, and in many cases foliar tests. Frequent testing of the soil is necessary and records must be kept if these tests are interpreted correctly.

In taking soil samples be sure to obtain a uniform sample since only a small quantity is used to make the test.

Take the sample where the soil is of such moisture content that it is workable or let it dry to this stage before mixing thoroughly. A uniform half-pound sample is a sufficient amount for analysis. The information such as (a) previous fertilizer and lime applications, (b) other information as to soil treatment or pertinent information as to the condition of plants growing in soil.

SOIL REACTION

The soil reaction influences plant growth by its influence on the availability of the essential nutrients. Camellias do well in ranges of phosphorous from 6.0-7.0.

LIMING PRACTICES

In our section, periodic attention must be given to the correction of soil acidity since camellias do best on slightly acid and neutral soils. It can be corrected only when liming materials come in close contact with soil

particles. The finer the liming material is the more contacts it will make with the soil particles and the more rapidly will the soil acidity be corrected. Heavier applications of coarser materials is, therefore, required as compared with finer materials.

Now let us consider the functions of plant nutrients and how plants tell us of its needs.

As I have already pointed out, nitrogen, phosphorous and potash are the essential nutrient elements.

Nitrogen encourages the production of vegetative parts of your plant rather than the reproductive portion. Although it is necessary for the development of all parts of the plant, it functions especially to produce foliage rather than the flower. Nitrogen is recognized as being the first limiting element in our soils.

Our soils are also deficient in phosphorous. This element is essential for the full development of all parts of the plant, but its special function is to develop the flower, tending to hasten maturity and produce good quality. The presence in the soil of an ample supply of phosphorous in forms available to plants also favors the development of a good root system.

Potassium is important in the normal development of all parts of the plant, but has a decided influence on the production of quality flowers and in the formation and transfer of starches and sugars in plants. If your plant does not find sufficient available potassium in the soil, its growth will be retarded because the leaves will not be able to produce starch in the chlorophyll grains of green parts of the leaves. A deficiency of potash decreases yield and lowers the resistance of plants to disease attack.

HUNGER SIGNS

Many elements are essential for optimum plant growth, but only nitrogen, phosphorous, and potash are applied to the soil in any quantity because these three are most deficient. We now recognize characteristic plant symptoms resulting from deficiencies of nitrogen, phosphorous, and potash.

We realize more and more that

other essential elements and rare of "minor" elements play a vital and important part in plant growth. When a plant is suffering from lack of a certain nutrient element, the resulting deficiency symptoms can be interpreted readily by one who has learned to read the signs. I shall list some of the hunger signs. When a plant is hungry for nitrogen, the leaves are light green and the lower leaves show a sign of firing.

Symptoms of phosphorous deficiency have abnormally dark green color leaves that stand most erect. Some purpling.

The leaves of a plant in need of potash lose their color at the tips and margin of the leaf. The leaf, too, shows spots of dead tissue associated with cupping under the leaves.

A plant deficient in magnesium has leaves losing their color—veining is green other portion yellow.

Calcium shortage plants show young leaves distorted while the older, lower leaves look normal.

If a plant needs Boron, the terminal bud usually dies and upper leaves are distorted.

Dwarfing leaves with light green color and dead tissue is a sure sign of manganese deficiency.

If the plants lack sulfur, there is a reduced growth and there is a crumpling down of leaves at the tip.

If a plant shows upper leaves with a loss of color the soil is deficient in iron.

There will be a loss of color and spotting of leaf tissue if zinc is needed.

Around The Camellia Bush

POWELL A. LAYTON

*Shreveport Men's Camellia Club
Shreveport, Louisiana*

"Camellias remind me so much of women, I suppose Beautiful and not too easy to get along with."

—Anonymous Member Camellia Club.

In a recent survey among members of the Shreveport Men's Camellia Club, valuable information was gathered concerning the technique of growing Camellias in our area.

CULTURAL REQUIREMENTS

There are six basic cultural requirements of Camellias. These six were rated by the club membership in the following order:

1. *Perfect Drainage*

We do not have the sandy soil of South Louisiana. To compensate, Shreveport growers must plan soil mixtures that will avoid excessive use of our heavy soil. Sand must be added.

2. *Soil that is loose and slightly acid*

This is a close definition of our local soil; however, soil testing for acidity is recommended. Generally acid soil is found in woodsy areas and "sweet" soil is found in river-bottom areas.

3. *Constant supply of moisture*

In Louisiana we have an annual average rainfall of 54" which gives our area a moisture advantage; however, the occasional long dry spells are dangerous to Camellias since they are primarily surface feeding plants. Watering during these dry spells is a must.

4. *Shallow planting*

Camellias are plants which cannot be buried in the earth, but rather must be placed in the ground two-thirds and one-third above the surface. It is better to plant it too high rather than too deep.

5. *Some protection from sun and wind*

Healthy Camellias are hearty plants, but all are subject to damage from excessive sun and wind.

6. *Adequate mulch*

As mentioned above shallow planting is important, but cannot be successful unless that portion of the plant ball above the surface is adequately mulched with a four to six inch covering of pine straw or similiar ma-

terial. Thus the surface roots are kept cool and moist and available for your favorite feeding or fertilizer programs.

MOST POPULAR VARIETIES

The survey indicates the following Camellias to be the most popular in our area:

1. Mathotiana Family ('MATHOTIANA', 'MATHOTIANA SUPREME', 'ROSEA SUPERBA')
2. 'VILLE DE NANTES'
3. 'DRAMA GIRL'
4. 'BETTY SHEFFIELD' Family
5. 'DR. TINSLEY'
6. 'TIFFANY'
7. 'MRS. D. W. DAVIS'
8. 'TOMORROW'
9. 'CARTER'S SUNBURST'
10. 'JULIA FRANCE'
11. 'CULIO NUCCIO'
12. 'DON MAC'
13. 'BERENICE BODDY'

Those considered most cold hearty and dependable during our severest winters are 'VILLE DE NANTES', 'DON MAC', 'DR. TINSLEY', 'BERENICE BODDY', 'FLAME', 'CHRISTMAS BEAUTY', and 'BESSIE BOWMAN'. The all white Camellia considered most cold hearty is 'LEUCANTHA'.

Of the most popular varieties 'Mrs. D. W. DAVIS', 'TOMORROW', and 'JULIA FRANCE' would need more protection than others.

WHY GROW CAMELLIAS?

Most growers when asked this question simply reply that Camellias are beautiful flowers and people are made happy and receive enjoyment from them. They bloom at a time (which has been extended through the use of gibberellic acid) when the yard is bare of color. Some have said it is cheaper than going to a psychiatrist and much more rewarding. Everyone needs a diversion and hobbies often afford this. There is some personal creativity involved in that man through grafting reproduces Camellia species. Relaxation and personal enjoyment are also by-products of growing these beautiful flowers. It is also a home activity which can be shared by the entire family. Let's face it, most people need the exercise, sunshine, and outdoor activity. Finally, a familiar quotation rephrased by a

member of the Shreveport Men's Camellia Club "I am at peace with the world when I am in my Camellia garden."

MOST COMMON MISTAKES

It is obvious that one must first be careful in selecting strong, healthy plants rather than cheap, unsightly, and diseased plants. Young plants often grow faster and have choice blooms.

A common error is improper spraying or no spray program at all. Tea scale is the number one Camellia enemy.

Many make the mistake of planting too deep which drowns, smothers, and eventually kills the plant.

Poor results are quickly seen from lack of care during non-blooming season. Over fertilizing has always been a killer to Camellias and other plants as well. A little bit several times is the only solution. A whole lot at one time is asking for disaster.

A common mistake made by many is collecting more plants than can be cared for. It is best to do a good job with a few than a poor job resulting in having too many.

Many people neglect watering, as mentioned above, but once again it

must be emphasized that Camellias have surface roots which if ever allowed to become powder dry results in immediate death.

Another error is made when planting Camellias with hard balls of clay or gumbo around roots. Some bare-rooting is necessary; however, this depends upon the plant and soil compatibility.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CITY'S CULTURAL GROWTH

Shreveport, a City on the Grow—growing beautiful, through landscaping with the use of random Camellia planting in yards, roadways, and parks.

Great interest is developing in the plans for the Riverfront Arboretum, and Botanical Gardens. The Men's Camellia Club is fortunate in having been afforded an opportunity to participate in this community project by our city and its mayor, the Honorable Clyde Fant.

The membership stands ready to assist community groups and individuals in the growing of Camellias. The two annual Camellia shows, fall and spring, provide much pleasure and stimulate interest among our citizenry.

Selecting and Planting Greenhouse Camellias

Bob Waters, our new Texas Director from Kilgore, gives these tips for selecting plants:

1. Never buy grafts more than two years old.
2. It should have a single trunk.
3. Foliage should have a dark green color with no brown on edge of leaves.
4. Should have a good new growth with red wood.
5. Preferably on field grown sasanquas about 1 inch diameter.
6. Good union at point of graft.
7. Plant must be free from canker, dieback and bad scars.
8. No bargains, please—Dogs grow culls; however occasionally one will sport a good bloom.

Bob's soil mix consists of 2 parts pine bark (with 10% sand), 1 part

oak leaf mold, 1 part builders sand. For ten gallons of mix he adds ½ cup super phosphate, ¼ cup potash, ¼ cup trace elements, 1 cup of dolomitic lime (agriculture lime is second choice).

Potting: He bare roots all bought plants and repots in the above medium. This enable him to have a more uniform watering and fertilizing program. Bob uses clay pots. Some avoid clay pots in favor of plastic, metal or wood to cut down on moisture loss thru clay. He puts in one inch of bark for drainage, one inch of medium then places the plant in pot and fills in with medium, water well, shake it down and tamp mix around the sides of the pots. Place in shade and spray foliage several times a day for about a week. If placed in greenhouse with high humidity, there will be no need for spraying. Keep reasonably moist but not wet.

Second Camellia Tour Of Japan, April, 1972

Repeat Performance

Next April a rare opportunity of seeing Japan's finest camellias will again be afforded A. C. S. members. On April 1st a group will leave San Francisco for a three week, adventure packed camellia tour of Japan. After a night in Tokyo, the group will leave immediately for Kumamoto on Japan's southern island of Kyushu where Higo camellias reign supreme. A demonstration of the technique of training Higo camellia bonsais will be given and the leading private and commercial camellia gardens of the area will be visited. A special camellia show is to be staged by the Higo Camellia Society in honor of our visit.

Next stop will be Takamatsu on the Island of Shikoku for more gardens containing rare camellia cultivars peculiar to the Takamatsu area. The Kagawa Camellia Society will again stage a special camellia show in honor of our visit to their area. Their show of beautiful cut branches tastefully displayed in cut bamboo sections will long be remembered by all of our members who visited the area in 1970.

The next stop will be Kyoto where many old temple gardens containing ancient camellia specimens will be visited. Hot off the press is a spectacular new camellia book called "Tsubaki" published by Mainichi Shimbunsha.* The best of the ancient Kyoto gardens pictured in this

book plus others will be features of our Kyoto visit. Other high points will be a visit to the famed Takeda Garden camellia collection and to the Shisendo where an ancient white flowered sasanqua spreads like a giant oak over a bed of white raked sand.

In Nagoya, as guests of the Nagoya Camellia Society led by Mr. Eimei Nagata, nurseries and private gardens of Society members will be visited as well as the beautiful camellia planting at Higashiyama Botanical Garden; that collection being one of the largest and best kept in Japan. Among other Nagoya area highlights will be a visit to Dr. Ueda's beautiful garden in Gamagori and to tiny Benten Island where massive *C. japonica* specimens rise like mighty oaks around an ancient shrine dedicated to Benten, the Goddess of music, art, love and beauty.

The group will then visit the famed camellia volcanic Island of Oshima, where features to be seen will include the famous camellia tunnel, wild forests of *C. japonica* on Cape Ryuo and the large collection of camellia cultivars in the Island's botanical garden. Ample opportunity will be afforded to inspect camellia charcoal kilns and to see and to purchase jewelry and other beautiful objects fashioned from seeds and from wood of the camellia tree. Featured at the Island's Japanese inn

will be a feast of tempura, fried in pots of boiling camellia oil.

In the nursery village of Angyo, the group will then inspect Japan's oldest and most famous camellia nurseries. Then, in the quaint country village of Mashiko, center of Japanese folk craft pottery, the 600 year old camellia specimen of Saimyoji Temple and equally ancient specimens growing in ancient country graveyards will be special treats for the shutter bug.

On to fabulous Nikko in the Japan Alps where Nikko's beautiful botanical garden and other features of the area will be visited before proceeding over the beautiful Alps and into snow camellia country. In the country village of Kawasaki, Mr. Kaomura, the renowned "Father of Snow Camellias" and president of the Snow Camellia Society, will welcome the group and show them ancient camellia specimens before continuing on to Niigata, the center of snow camellia culture. Niigata is a treat for the camellia enthusiast. As guests of the Snow Camellia Society, many private gardens and nurseries will be visited. Also featured will be a visit to Kamo City which boasts the snow camellia as its city flower. In the City's park will be seen a collection of 400 named snow camellia cultivars as well as the famed snow camellia canyon where they will be seen in their native habitat growing wild under ancient cryptomeria trees. At Niigata University, Dr. Hagiya, leading snow camellia authority, will personally escort the group through the University's extensive snow camellia collection.

The tour promises a camellia adventure supreme to all who join the group. Virtually every major camellia society in Japan extends a wholehearted welcome. Please contact Europac Travel, 316 Miller Ave., Mill Valley, Calif. 94941 for full particulars.

—JACK CRAIG.

* The bulk of this 180 page volume consists of large, full color plates of Japanese camellias in ancient and beautiful Japanese garden settings. The short text is in Japanese but all photos have English subtitles. Price: about \$15. The reader may write: Inoue Book Company, Hongo, Tokyo, Japan for further details.

Southeastern Camellia Gardens Open to Public

Members as well as non members frequently write to ACS Headquarters for an itinerary for visiting Camellia Gardens. Many private gardens are open upon request. The following may be of assistance.

Practically every garden in the South has at least a few Camellias, particularly those along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. Many private gardens in the lower South where they flower well every season have representative collections of Camellias. To those unfamiliar with outdoor Camellias it is difficult for them to realize that these exquisite flowers normally bloom in Winter, December through March and into April in the Upper South.

Camellia sasanquas are Fall flowering shrubs extensively used since the flowers appear before the late Fall and Winter freezes, usually from September to December. The flowers are small but abundant. Individual flowers of *Camellia japonica* are much larger and more spectacular.

Here are listed some of the public and private gardens more or less specializing in Camellias which are well worth a visit.

Norfolk, Virginia, Municipal and Botanical Gardens adjacent to the Airport have a fabulous planting of 15,000 Camellias, huge Azaleas and many other flowering plants.

North Carolina's Elizabethan Gardens at Manteo, Roanoke Island, has a fine collection of Camellias. Airlie Gardens and Orton Plantation near Wilmington have spectacular Camellias. A bit away from the Coast are Laurel Lake Gardens near Salemburg, Mr. & Mrs. Robert P. Holmes' huge collection near Mount Olive and the William Kemps' garden, specializing in *Sasanquas* along with *Japonicas* at Goldsboro are open to the public upon request.

South Carolina has many fine gar-

dens specializing in Camellias. Magnolia and Middleton Gardens near Charleston are the oldest and most famous. Summerville, near these gardens has extensive street plantings of Camellias and Azaleas. Cypress Garden north of Charleston is unique and the plantings in Hampton Park in Charleston are magnificent.

Other South Carolina gardens further from the Coast are Edisto Gardens in Orangeburg (Municipal), Swan Lake Iris Gardens in Sumter and the Camellia Test Garden at Clemson College.

Georgia has several famous Camellia gardens. Probably the finest camellia garden anywhere is Massee Lane, the American Camellia Society's new Headquarters near Fort Valley, Perry and Marshallville. This was developed by Mr. Dave C. Strother over the past 35 years and was recently donated to the Society for its headquarters. The campus of Valdosta State College at Valdosta has fine Camellia bordered walks. The Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station at Tifton has a large Camellia garden. Savannah has a magnificent planting of Camellias in the City parks. Bonaventure Cemetery has many old Camellias and Azaleas. The Barney Diamond Garden at White

Bluff and Jack Jones' Camellias at Turner's Rock are famous private collections open to the public in Savannah.

A Camellia Garden is being developed at Okefenokee Swamp Park on U. S. No. 1 near Waycross.

Florida's Camellias must compete with many other flowering plants for which the state is famous.

The Wilmont Memorial Camellia Garden on the University of Florida (Gainesville) campus (near Medical School Hospital) serves as a living memorial to a former Secretary of the American Camellia Society. Sanlando Springs Gardens on Highway 17 between Sanford and Orlando claims 1500 varieties of Camellias.

Maclay Gardens (formerly Killearn) near Tallahassee is now a State park and has a fine collection of Camellias, Azaleas and many other interesting plants.

Alabama: Bellingrath Gardens below Mobile (Near Theodore) has a huge Camellia Arboretum in addition to other plantings. The University of South Alabama has extensive Camellia plantings on its new campus west of Mobile. Mobile and Semmes are the center of a number of huge nurseries which propagate millions of Camellias annually.

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Some Greenhouse Considerations

Twenty-five years or so ago only the affluent could afford a greenhouse. With less expensive construction materials now available, such as treated wood, polyethelene (flexible plastic), fiberglass, corrugated plastic, old windows or other, many do-it-yourself houses are being built.

The heating of a "cool house" such as camellias require, is no great problem. Do not overheat—40° is a good low temperature to maintain although some allow their houses to get down just above freezing.

A gas burner under a big wash tub of water is an inexpensive method of heating which has the advantage of providing humidity. Automatic controls are more expensive but not out of reach. Cooling is equally important.

LOCATION OF GREENHOUSE

Select a site so that maximum light is available during winter months. If shade is needed, cover the plastic with 50% shade Saran; do not depend on trees. If built under trees, there is a good possibility that ice or windstorms will cause limbs to fall on the house. Even a small hole in the covering can cause plants or buds to freeze.

A southern exposure is desirable when the greenhouse is built against an existing wall or house.

If possible, locate the greenhouse close to your residence so that you can check on it during the night if needed. The greenhouse should be lighted and electrical connections may be needed for fans, extra heat and controls. Easy access to water is important.

The greenhouse should be tightly constructed so as to save on heat and to help maintain high humidity. This brings up another problem, decay of the wooden frame. Well treated lumber, redwood or cypress are well worth the extra cost.

The floor may be covered with pea gravel, wood shavings, peanut hulls, sawdust or other material which can be wet down to increase humidity.

The pitch and height of the roof are important. A near flat roof allows the condensation water to drip on the flowers, whereas a roof of the proper pitch allows the water to run down the sides.

The plants need "head room" which allows for better ventilation. Low roofs are not satisfactory.

The July 1962, *Camellia Journal* was devoted to Greenhouse Culture of Camellias, written by several very successful growers. This information is still timely and copies are still available at 50¢ each postpaid.

Things Camelliawise

BRAIN DRAIN

Dr. James Bonner of Cal Tech, Pasadena, is a Fellow of the American Camellia Society. He is the subject of an interesting article by Associated Press Science Editor, Alton Blakeslee.

Dr. Bonner is a cheerful scientist who is no longer dismayed over a rather dreadful fact—every day after age 35, the average adult loses 100,000 brain cells, known as neurons, which are involved in his thinking. At birth one starts out with 10 billion neurons, but we never make any more—they don't divide and reproduce like some other cells. Dr. Bonner hasn't found a way to prevent loss of neurons but he thinks there is a good possibility of another solution—of making other brain cells take over the work of the missing neurons.

Hurry, Doctor before we all become senile!

Historic Marker and Dr. Harold H. Hume, first president of ACS.

(See page 20)

The State of Georgia commemorated the founding of the American Camellia Society at the Dempsey Hotel in Macon September 29, 1945 and the first public Camellia show held in the Burden-Smith store in the background on February 5, 1932. After this historic show the Azalea and Camellia Society of America was formed by Mr. T. J. Stewart, Henry T. Conner, James H. Porter, Dr. W. G. Lee and J. G. Bailie. The building in the background has been replaced by the new Citizens and Southern National Bank.

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'Dr. Robert E. Schwartz'
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'El Dorado'
'Eleanor Greenway'
'Eleanor Martin
Supreme'
'Elegans Supreme'
'Elizabeth Carroll'
'Elizabeth Hicklin'
'Ellen Goff'
'Elsie Jury'
'Elsie Ruth Marshall'
'Erin Farmer'
'Ethel Davis' (heavy)
'Ethel Davis Blush'
'Faint Whisper'
'Fannie Loughridge Var.'
'Fashionata'
'Felice Harris' (hyb.)
'Fifth Avenue'
'5 Star General'
'Fran Mathis'
'Frances Garoni
Supreme'
'Francie L'
'Gay Chieftain'
'Gladys Pinkerton'
'Glenwood'

'Grand Slam'
'Grandeur'
'Guilio Nuccio' (heavy)
'Gus Menard'
'Hagler'
'Harriet Bisbee'
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'Pink Radiance'
'Pinnacle'
'Pope John XXIII'
'Rebel Yell Pink'
'Red Rogue'
'Reg Ragland'
'Remember'
'Rena Swick'
'Renee Claire'
'Roman Soldier' (V & S)
'Rosea Superba'
'Sandusky' (very light)
'Saudade De Martins
Branco'

'Sawada 12'
'Scentation'
'Silver Chalice'
'Silver Lining'
'Silver Mist'
'Silver Plume'
'Silver Ruffles'
'Singing Waters'
'Sir Gallahad'
'Snooty Beauty'
'Spellbound'
'Spring Fever'
'Star Fire'
'Sunset Oaks'
'Thanksgiving'
'The Bride'
'Tickled Pink'
'Tinsie'
'Tiffany Var.'
'Tip Tipton'
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