

The *Camellia* Journal



'Tammia'

AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY
VOL. 28, NO. 4
NOVEMBER, 1973

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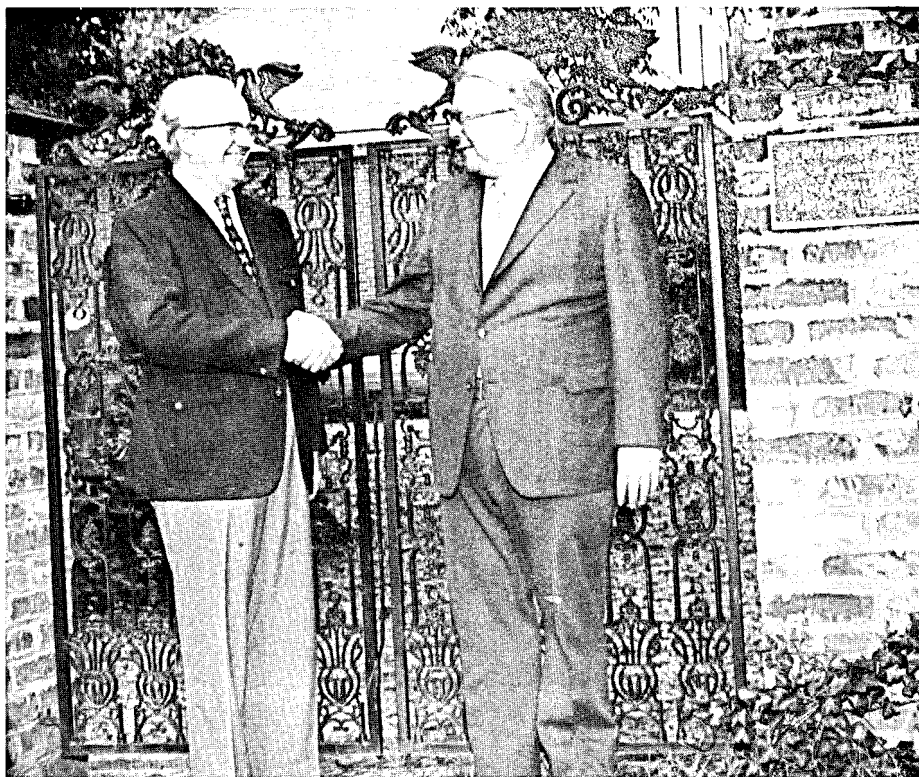
The New Executive Secretary/ Editor



Milton H. Brown

The Board of Directors has appointed Milton H. Brown to succeed Joseph Pyron as Executive Secretary/ Editor. The Browns arrived at Masseur Lane in mid-September. Brownie and Ann, as they are known by, look forward to being among camellia people on a full-time basis.

Brownie was first introduced to CAMELLIAS and Southern Belles—or was it SOUTHERN BELLES and camellias—when he arrived as a brand new Second Lieutenant in the U. S. Army at Camp (dubbed Swamp) Davis near Wilmington, North Carolina. His interest in both are known to have increased during his forty months in the Southwest Pacific Area of World War II; soon after his return to the States he married Ann Blair of Portsmouth, Virginia. Their first camellias—‘ELEANOR HAGOOD’, ‘LADY CLARE’ and ‘ELEGANS’—were suggested by the late John Coleman of Coleman’s Gardentown Nursery of Portsmouth and were planted at their new home in Arlington, Virginia. This was considered to be north of the so-called northern fringe of camellia growing.



Joe Pyron welcomes Milton H. Brown as the new Executive Secretary-Editor. Brownie and Ann are getting established in their residence at Masseur Lane.

The Browns were soon to learn that camellias had been grown in and around our Nation’s capital for many years. Many camellia trees twenty and more years old were located. They and other camellia enthusiasts in the area entered camellia blooms in a camellia section of The Takoma Horticultural Society’s annual daffodil show. An ‘ELEANOR HAGOOD’ bloom of the Browns found itself at the head table. That was *It*. These camellia friends in 1956 founded the very active Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley and Brownie served as the first President. He later was a Show Chairman and then Editor of *The Newsletter* of that Society. His interest involved growing camellias out-of-doors and in a greenhouse. He became a Director for two terms of the American Camellia Society beginning in 1958. Camellias were a family hobby for Ann, Brownie and their daughter Bonnie. They attended shows along the east coast and in Los Angeles, California. Interest in camellias has never waned for Ann and Brownie.

On 1 July of this year Brownie retired from the United States Government which he had served for thirty-three years. Over seven years he was an officer in the U. S. Army, having retired as a Colonel in the United States Army Reserve. He also served as a diplomat in the American Embassy in London. While serving there he and Ann attended three meetings of The International Camellia Society in Stresa, Italy; Brighton, England and in the Channel Islands. For almost a quarter of a century Brownie was with the Central Intelligence Agency, serving as a senior officer for a number of years. Recently at a ceremony in Washington he was awarded the Medal of Merit for outstanding service to the Agency and the Government.

The Browns hope soon to have the lovely new house at Masseur Lane a lovely home. Brownie said that he knew he could match Joe Pyron at the hors d’oeuvre trays and the buffet tables but hopes that someday he can come near to filling Joe’s shoes as Executive Secretary/Editor of The American Camellia Society.

President's Message



It gives me great pleasure to welcome Milton and Ann Brown into the official family of the American Camellia Society. I have not had the pleasure of meeting this outstanding couple, but from the glowing reports I have received it is felt that we are most fortunate to have Milton on our staff as Executive Secretary.

It certainly behooves all of us to render Milton every assistance possible in carrying out the duties of his

office, and if the American Camellia Society is to attain its rightful place in the horticultural world the staff at Massee Lane must have the cooperation of all ACS members.

I beseech you not to let your welcome to Milton and Ann be a welcome in name only, but let it be a dedication and a promise to supply whatever effort is needed to accomplish the purposes for which the American Camellia Society was founded.

Milton joins us at the beginning of a new camellia season, a season that has great opportunities that cannot be neglected if we are to achieve any of our goals. Let us consider for a moment our local camellia clubs and remember that ACS is only the reflection of these groups.

Did last year's operations result in increased membership in our home society, and was there a larger attendance at the general meetings? Was there greater participation in our local show, and more public awareness of our society's activities? Did our activities create a better understanding and knowledge of camellias and their culture by the membership and the general public? These questions can be answered in the affirmative in a few localities, and with your sincere cooperation and help it is possible that by next year they will be answered in the affirmative in many localities.

Camellias are grown and loved by countless thousands of people who do not belong to any type of camellia organization. With just a little encouragement and thoughtful consideration many of these growers could become dedicated members of not only the local clubs but also ACS.

If through our efforts and determination the year 1974 becomes known as the year in which the decline in ACS membership was reversed and local societies were organized rather than disbanded, this would be the greatest welcome that could possibly be extended to Milton Brown as our new Executive Secretary.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE

American Camellia Society

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Executive Secretary—Editor

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ACS offices are located at Massee Lane 5 miles south of Fort Valley, Georgia, on State Hwy. 49 or 12 miles west of Interstate 75 from Perry, Georgia, then North on State 49 at Marshallville.

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A membership in the American Camellia Society will bring you a bound Yearbook and four issues of THE CAMELLIA JOURNAL.

Annual Members—\$7.50; Joint Husband-Wife Membership — \$12.00; Life Membership — \$150.00. Make payment to American Camellia Society, Box 212, Fort Valley, Georgia 31030.



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Our Cover Flower

'TAMMIA'

A formal double miniature, white with pink border and center. 90 to 100 petals, excellent texture, long lasting, incurved petals. Won best seedling award in Birmingham show over all sizes not gibbed. 2 to 2½ inches in diameter.

Chance japonica seedling originated by Ferol Zerkowsky, Tammia Nursery, Slidell, La.

The *Camellia* Journal

AMERICA'S LARGEST PUBLICATION DEVOTED TO THE GENUS CAMELLIA

Volume 28

Number 4

November, 1973

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AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY
29th ANNUAL MEETING
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

February 28—March 2, 1974

In Conjunction with the
Sacramento Camellia Society's Golden Jubilee Show

Convention Headquarters—Mansion Inn

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28

- 8:30 A. M. Registration, Mansion Inn
10:00–12 Noon Visit the Governor's Mansion
12:30 P. M. Lunch (No Host)
2:00 P. M. Tour of Historic Sacramento—Sutter's Fort; E. B. Crocker Art Gallery; Old Sacramento
2:00 P. M. ACS Board of Directors Meeting followed by Endowment Trustees
6:00 P. M. Dinner at Homes of Sacramento Camellia Society members

FRIDAY, MARCH 1

- 9:00 A. M. Tour to Napa Valley Wine Country
12:00 Noon Lunch and Wine Tasting at a Winery
2:00 P. M. Visit Gardens of Members of Northern California Camellia Society (Dave Feathers, et al.) and University of California (time permitting)
5:30 P. M. Reception—Claremont Hotel, Berkeley, hosted by Northern California Camellia Society
6:30 P. M. Dinner, Claremont Hotel
8:30 P. M. Return to Sacramento

SATURDAY, MARCH 2

- 9:00 A. M. General Membership Meeting and President's Report
Educational Forum on Culture, Hybridizing and Related Subjects of Interest—Mansion Inn
11:00 A. M. Tour of State Capitol Grounds and Camellia Groves
12:30 Noon Lunch at Hotel Senator—Program
2:15 P. M. Preview of Golden Jubilee Camellia Show for ACS Members and Guests
7:00 P. M. Reception hosted by Sacramento Camellia Society and Camellia Festival Association—Sutter Club
8:00 P. M. Annual ACS Banquet—Sutter Club
President's Report—Entertainment
Introduction of Camellia Queen and Princess

SUNDAY, MARCH 3

Departures for Home

Japan Tour Group to San Francisco, with Reception and Overnight on San Francisco Peninsula

MONDAY, MARCH 4

Japan Tour departs for Tokyo at noon via J.A.L., S.F. International Airport

Camellia Insect and Other Pest Control

There are several insect, mite aphid and spider pests which do considerable damage to camellias. No one insecticide can control all such pests. It is important to identify the pests in order to use the right insecticide and the timing of application.

The commonest pests are several kinds of scales. These are Tea Scale, Camellia Scale, Peony Scale and Florida Wax Scale. These insects usually have a covering or scale impervious to water so something of the life history of the scales must be known if they are to be destroyed.

TEA SCALE is the commonest and most destructive pest. Infestations usually occur on the underside of the leaves, but occasionally on the upper side on badly infested leaves. Conspicuous yellow areas on the upper surface are caused by the brownish oval shaped scales which are about 1/20 of an inch long. The scale winters over as adult and egg stages. In early spring young nymphs or crawlers come out from the cottony mass. This stage is the best time to spray.

CAMELLIA SCALE is very similar to Tea scale in appearance and life history. The upper leaf surface is often attacked by this scale.

PEONY SCALE is about 1/10 inch long. It burrows beneath the bark of twigs and stems as it feeds on sap. Infested areas first swell, later sink. Small stems soon die.

FLORIDA WAX SCALE has a reddish body with a thick, white, waxy coating. This occurs on small twigs and causes stunting or dying of plants. Hollies and other onamentals are often infested more so than camellias.

APHIDS, THRIPS AND SPIDER MITES (Red Spider) are injurious pests. Aphids attack new growth causing death of the tips or curling of the leaves. All damage plants by feeding on sap. Thrips lay their eggs in developing flower and vegetative buds before they open. They disfigure the

flowers and leaves. Mites or Red Spiders are so small as not to be seen by the naked eyes. The leaves turn a greyish color and when fingers are rubbed over the leaf surface a reddish stain appears. Often the damage has been done before the pest is discovered.

CHEWING INSECTS such as small beetles, grasshoppers and caterpillars eat both leaves and flower buds. They not only disfigure but often cause leaf and bud drop.

Pruning is an aid in controlling scales. Lower branches which touch the ground or mulch are especially susceptible to various scales. Plants should be thinned out to allow free flow of air and for the sun to strike all leaves. A well pruned plant can be sprayed much more effectively. A strong stream of water from a hose is helpful in ridding plants of various infestations.

Do not spray plants in need of water nor when the temperature is above 85° or near freezing. Cygon, however, can be used at any temperature. D.D.T. is not recommended at any time—it burns the leaves of most varieties.

The following table is taken from Circular P-54, Camellia Insect Control, Auburn University Extension Service. Caution should be taken in using and storing insecticides. Use of rubber gloves, protective clothing and a respirator are recommended.

Spreader-stickers are recommended to use with insecticides and fungicides. Detergents or commercial preparations some time damage leaves. Soap flakes or skimmed milk are much safer.

Camellia Insect Control Schedule

When To Apply

1. Late fall
&
2. Early spring
Systemics
3. Just prior to
or during
spring flush
of growth
Non-Systemics

4. Four weeks
after No. 3
treatment
5. Middle of July
6. When damage
occurs

Materials

White-oil emulsion (such as Florida Volek)
Dimethoate (Cygon) as Foliar Spray
or
Dimethoate (Cygon) as Soil Drench
or
Demeton (Systox)
or
Di-Syston or Phorate (Thimet) as Soil Treatment
or
Malathion
or
Parathion
Either of the above materials, except oils.
Same as above
Dieldrin or Heptachlor

Rates and Methods

3 tablespoonsful per gal. of water. Plants should not be sprayed when temperature is likely to go above 85 degrees F. or below 32 degrees F.
1 tablespoonful of 2E per gal. of water and wet plants thoroughly.*
2 tablespoonsful of 2E per gal. of water per plant up to 6 ft. tall. Increase proportionally for larger plants.*
1 teaspoonful of 26% EC per gal. of water.*
4 oz. of 10% granules per inch of trunk diameter; remove mulch, spread granules uniformly to dripline, work into soil, water

* Follow Directions Carefully And Check Precautions For Each Material



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thoroughly, and replace mulch.*

2 tablespoonsful of 57% EC per gal. of water or 5% dust.*

1 teaspoonful of 25% EC per gal. of water or 1% dust.*

If insects are under control this application may not be necessary for five to six weeks.

Same as above

1 oz. of 10% granules spread over a 6-foot area

Pests

Aphids

Scales

Spider mites

Whiteflies

Mealybugs

Tea scale

Camellia scale

Spider mites

Aphids

Mealybugs

Whiteflies

Control only crawler stages of scales; suppress light mite infestations; effectively controls aphids. Several applications may be necessary.
Same as above
Same as above
Crickets

Post-Convention Orient Tour

It will be recalled that following the 1966 Convention in Sacramento, there was a wonderful trip to Hawaii. Carrying on this tradition, the Sacramento 1974 committee has completed tentative arrangements for an even more fabulous trip beyond Hawaii to the Orient. On the Monday following the Convention close, the tour will leave San Francisco for 23 days via Japan Air Lines for Tokyo, Osaka, Beppu, Kyoto, Nara, Tapei, Hong Kong, Singapore, Bangkok, Penang, and Honolulu.

The tour has deluxe accommodations throughout and includes all breakfasts and dinners. The flights are economy class on regularly scheduled jets. A remarkably low price has been tentatively established—approximately \$1350 (based upon two persons per hotel room and subject, of course, to change because of the currently unsettled worldwide monetary exchange fluctuations).

Coordination will be established with the Japan Camellia Society and elsewhere.

A brochure giving complete details is now at the printers and will be sent upon request. This is a tour especially planned for American Camellia Society members and friends. Space is limited and the committee would appreciate hearing from interested members as soon as possible. Drop a card or note to Mrs. D. Jackson Faustman, Chairman, 1974 Post-Convention Tour, 1243 Marian Way, Sacramento, California 95818.

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 1974 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

CAMELLIA SHOW INFORMATION

City and State _____

Building _____

Date(s) of Show _____

Sponsor(s) _____

Show Chairman _____

Information submitted by _____

(Name and address)

A Friend of Mine

JAY BIRD

We noted with admiration, and respect, that a California grower captured top honors for "Best Very Large Reticulata", "Best 3 Reticulatas" and "Best 5 Reticulatas" in a major camellia show last March; and that the single variety 'MOUTANCH' was the winner in all 3 classes. This was a singular accomplishment!

The above also brings to mind that the rules, or schedule of a number of camellia shows in the south do not provide for the entry of reticulatas and hybrids in the classes for plates of 3 and 5. Show officials should heed the increasing interest in and quality of blooms grown under these categories, and revise their schedules where appropriate. We can think of nothing that would beef up a show more than having 15 or 20 such entries on display.

A friend of mine has been quite successful in using own root plants of the "golf ball", or peony form 'HOWARD ASPER' as understock for the grafting of reticulatas and hybrids. The cuttings root easily and well, grow rapidly and form a wide cambium layer. If anyone still has plants, this would be well worth trying.

When the scion leaf buds or dormant eyes of a "hot number" do not take off by June or July, and the stump is large enough to accommodate a second split, an acquaintance of ours adds a healthy scion of any vigorous variety. In the majority of instances the initial scion has then pushed off strongly soon after the second scion callused. It may be that addition of the second mouth to feed spurred the root system to greater efforts.

The variety 'CHERRY BLOSSOM', at least as grown in the lower south, could well be reviewed for proper classification as to species or hybrid. The blooms are semi-double, light to blush pink, with a few darker pink stripes. When treated they range from

3½" to 4½" in diameter and 2" to 2½" in height. The distinctive, serrated foliage makes a very attractive plant and evokes considerable comment. It certainly cannot be the single sasanqua listed in the Camellia Nomenclature under the same name. We understand it originated in Japan. It has been available in the south for about 15 years, and has been voted best hybrid or japonica in several shows.

The past spring seemed to provide an unusual number of thick, fish-tailed, variegated japonica leaves with irregular, indented edges. Varieties observed included 'NANCY MANDARICH', 'LAURA WALKER VARIEGATED', 'MRS. R. L. WHEELER' and 'ALLIE HABEL'. We also noted abnormally large and thick leaves on other established plants. Included was an 'ONJI' with unusually dark leaves of 3½" diameter and 5¾" length, twice the size of the average foliage on the plant. What has man done to Mother Nature, or is it vice versa?

Snow Camellias, Southern Style! It snowed in the deep south on a Saturday last February, with the blooms that were pointed upward having their faces filled with snow. This fellow we heard about cut 9 or 10, took them indoors so the snow would melt, treated and refrigerated them, hoping they were not badly damaged. The following Saturday one of the blooms won a best in show, still fresh and ready for its big moment in life. Some people are just plain lucky!

A friend of mine has excess copies of the ACS Yearbooks for 1957 thru 1961, in very good condition, that he will be glad to forward at a nominal cost. If anyone needs these issues, I will relay the word to him.

A California friend of mine, who has been hybridizing for the past 10 years, has developed 5 crosses of 'CORNELIAN' x 'MRS. D. W. DAVIS' that are quite cold hardy. They withstood low temperatures of 14 and 19 degrees respectively, in 2 different locations over a period of several days during December 1972, with no ill effects. This is quite a breakthrough,

as Reticulatas, at least in the south, have always been reported to be susceptible to freezing temperatures. The blooms are very attractive, as well they should be with such eminent parents. The foliage is large and of heavy texture, and the plant is a strong grower. A west coast nurseryman is testing 3 of the varieties under differing climatic conditions, and I am sure outdoor growers will look forward eagerly to their release.

Do you find it difficult to persuade your spouse to weed the camellia patch? If so, try using PARAQUAT CL; on the weeds, that is. This herbicide is excellent for the kill or control of emerged annual broadleaf weeds and grasses, and for top kill and suppression of perennials. It will not affect the trunks and branches of camellias and similar shrubs or trees if inadvertently applied, or drifted by the wind. A sprinkler can is the easiest and safest way to apply it to areas of a thousand square feet or less, and insures less chance of drift if a sudden breeze springs up. We apply it to grasses and weeds at the rate of one tablespoon per gallon of water, slightly more for briars, etc. A "spreader-sticker" or other surfactant may be added to the solution, but is not essential. While the product is expensive, a little bit will go a long way, and it will keep in storage for several years. I believe one gallon would treat about an acre if applied with a sprinkler can, 3 to 4 acres if sprayed on.

A friend of ours has about 60 large camellia plants, ranging from 20 to 25 years in age. Although they are planted 12 to 15 feet apart and have received very good care, they became increasingly infested with tea scale in recent years. Neither oil emulsion nor Cygon would eliminate the expanding population, and it appeared the pests had become immune to both products. Last year he sprayed the plants with DIAZINON insecticide, utilizing the mixture prescribed on the label, and reports a near total kill on the first application. The aerosol spray can should also be

excellent for spot spraying of small infestations as they are noted, as well as for elimination of aphids.

Another enterprising character immersed a few small, scale ridden sasanquas in a 74% liquid chlordane solution for 2 or 3 minutes. He advises the results were less than spectacular, suspects he may have drowned a few of the culprits.

A nurseryman we know stopped smoking last July, after indulging for about 52 years. When we saw him 6 weeks later he was eating candy like mad, had gained 20 pounds, and was ready for a new wardrobe. We wonder whether his wife will do the grafting for him this winter.

A good friend advises that the hand bulb planting tool with the 30 inch handle is also a versatile tool in the camellia patch. It may be used in "plugging" around large plants to lift out soil cores for replacement with mixtures of peat, castor pumace, mil-organite or similar products; and for taking up small seedlings intact. It also provides a convenient means for gathering soil samples to a depth of 7 or 8 inches for chemical analysis.

We believe 'DREAM CASTLE', the new Reticulata hybrid, is the most rapid growing camellia variety we have observed in several years. It certainly would not fit in a lean-to style greenhouse. Hope the blooming habits will also be good.

'DR. CLIFFORD PARKS' and 'LASCA BEAUTY' plants apparently will not be generally available for another year or two. We checked 6 camellia nurseries during August 1973; found two that had a very small number of minimum sized plants of 'DR. PARKS', while one nursery had only three plants of 'LASCA BEAUTY'. Plants of 'PATRICIA COULL' also seem to be unavailable this year.

We need more contributions! New and interesting short topics, as well as comments on published topics or items, will be appreciated. Forward to Jay W. Ellis, P. O. Box 888, Keystone Heights, Florida 32656.

An Interview with Mr. Luther Brent

M. F. KIRBY AND CHARLES C. BUSH
Jackson, Mississippi

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is an excellent idea—interviewing those who are very successful. It's very difficult to get nurserymen and many other growers to write of their experiences, successes and failures. Mr. Strother wrote very little, yet he was one of the most knowledgeable Camellia enthusiasts ever.

Following Mr. Strother's death it made one realize that when one of the giants in the American Camellia Society passes away, the information that person has gathered during his or her lifetime often is forever lost. Charles C. Bush and I then made a list of questions, had it edited by several members of the local society, then approached one of the pioneer growers of this area, Mr. Luther Brent. The following is the result of that interrogation.

Q. When did you first become interested in Camellias?

A. About 1940, we had several large plants on their own roots growing in the rear of the nursery that year. We had an extremely large snow which killed each of the plants back even with the snow line, the following spring I cut them off at that point, fertilized them real good, and in 2 or 3 years I had larger plants than ever before.

Q. When did you first start growing them?

A. Well, I guess about that same time. I just started growing them.

Q. What were your first varieties?

A. I had some 'DONCKELARIIS', 'ELEGANS', 'PINK PERFECTION', 'PROF. SARGENT' and some of the older ones.

Q. When did you make your first graft?

A. I guess that must have been about two years later. I guess about 1942 or something like that.

Q. Who taught you?

A. There were no teachers around at that time. I just tried out my luck. I got three out of five to take, which was better than I expected, and I just kept at it after that.

Q. What variety was your first graft, and where is the plant now?

A. It was 'DONCKELARIIS'. It is gone now, I sold it to Mrs. Ike Larue about five years ago.

Q. Would you explain to me your step by step grafting procedure?

A. Well, I guess the first thing you might say is to get some good live understock, not too old and get a good sharp knife and go at it. Of course, a lot of people are different, but I use a cleft graft, have a good sharp knife, split your stock straight, and tilt my scion inward just a little bit and use a grafting compound on it (Tree Kote), cover them up and let them go.

Q. In the scion-rootstock relationship of the cambium layer, do you prefer to try to align the two layers or to cross them?

A. Cross them, slightly.

Q. If you cross them do you prefer to have the bottom of the scion pointing toward the center of the rootstock or away from the center, or does it make any difference as long as they contact or cross?

A. Point the base outward with the top toward the center, toward me. It really does not make that much difference, as long as the cambium layers

contact. It just makes a prettier plant, I think, placing the scion in this fashion.

Q. How important do you think sanitation is during the grafting procedure?

A. Well, I think that it pretty important. As in everything else that you plan to operate on, you had better have your tools clean.

Q. How do you maintain sanitary conditions while you are grafting?

A. I always use Captan. I wash everything with it generously, knife, rootstock, scion, sand . . . everything. I have a container of Captan with about a couple of tablespoons to a gallon of water, I dip my knife and screwdriver in there, and then when I get the scion properly placed, I always have a syringe bulb, squirt bulb I call it, and squirt the solution around the stock and on top of the can before I put the cover on. This is to keep down any kind of fungus.

Q. Do you do anything to the scions from the time they are cut until they are grafted? Do you treat them in any way, with a special solution or additive?

A. I never have done that. I always try to get them on as soon as I can after they are cut, unless of course, a lot of times I refrigerate them, but I never treat them with anything.

Q. Do you prefer a scion from any special portion of the bush?

A. I do not think that makes a great deal of difference, but I have noticed that you seem to get a bushier plant if you use a scion from the tip than if you use a scion with just one eye, and that is because you usually

get about two eyes developing at that point.

Q. Do you prefer more than one eye per scion?

A. It's not necessary. I have about as good luck with one as I do the other. They will branch later.

Q. Do you, or have you ever, tried any special hormone on your scions, either prior to, during, or following grafting?

A. I never have. No, Sir, I never have.

Q. How do you treat your scions after the actual grafting procedure has been completed? What procedure do you follow?

A. Well, you might say that has already been answered. I use that Captan around the top, I put sand around the stock all of the time, enough to almost cover the union, not quite.

Q. Do you apply heat? How much?

A. I don't keep it any special temperature, I just keep it about average temperature, as near as I can. I find about 60 or 70 in the winter time is best. I usually graft when it is cool, mostly.

Q. Do you subject them to additional light? For how long and how strong?

A. No, I never . . . unless now, depends on where you have them. If you have them in the greenhouse where its shady, where I nearly always do, I never have to put any additional shading in there, because the container that I put over them usually furnishes enough shading. I never have used additional lighting. (The container he uses for covers are regular malted milk drink cups).

Q. Do you apply fertilizer to the grafts? How much, how often, and when?

A. You mean on a young graft? Yes, Sir. Well, it's alright to apply some liquid fertilizer if you do it when you take the covers off, just a small amount, then cut down your solution about half the supply you are supposed to put on a mature plant.

Q. Do you remove the covering from over the graft for any reason? How often and for what purpose?

A. The only thing . . . Look out . . . Lots of time when you have a cloudy day, you get a whole lot of moisture under there and that will cause you to get them too wet. I have taken them off over night and put them back on the next morning.

Q. Do you remove the cover to spray?

A. It's good to check, but if you leave the covers off long enough to dry out, that pretty well takes care of the fungus.

Q. After the scion growth commences, what procedure do you follow? How do you manage to get your one year plants three feet tall while mine are still straining to peep over the side of the can?

A. My idea is to approach the removal of the covers with caution. You watch them and if they are calloused, that is, both scion and stock are calloused, you can remove the covers as soon as they are calloused good, and if your bud has started to swell. I think they grow quicker and faster.

Q. Do you try to bloom your grafts the first year? Would you prefer they bloom or not the first year? Why?

A. No, Sir, I prefer they make a lot of growth and bloom next time.

Q. How often do you spray your plants? What do you use?

A. It depends upon what you are spraying for. I usually spray them 2 or 3 times a year. The biggest thing is for scale, Tea scale, and of course I use a solution other than that for prevention of die back, and we try to mix in the solution that we spray for scale something for the spider mites. We have had good luck with an oil emulsion, and usually add something to that like Malathon will be alright . . . that will take care of both scale and mites. I use Zineb for the control of die back. Zineb and Malathon will take care of the spider mites, they are compatible. They work well together.

Q. Have you been able to control die back? How?

A. Since we have been using Zineb we have not been bothered with die back very much, except possibly on two or three varieties. Some are going to be bothered with it regardless what you do, like the 'VILLES', 'LADY KAY' Family, and 'ELEGANS'. They are pretty bad about it, those three.

Q. Are aphids a problem for you? How do you control them?

A. Pretty much, Yes, Sir. Isotox or Malathon either one will take care of them. You can fumigate them also, that is the easiest way out.

Q. OK, lets get to the big question, "How do you get them to grow so big?"

A. I don't know. I STAY WITH THEM. They have to have constant care. Camellias have to have it, if you want to have them grow.

Q. What soil mixture do you grow them in?

A. I try to get some good top soil that is rich loamy earth. I use one part of that, one of sand and an equal amount of peat. Use very little fertilizer to start with. You can use some root stimulator if you want to, but I would suggest that you wait until the plant is established before applying any fertilizer.

Q. When do you start your fertilizer program?

A. Which program do you have reference to, the young grafts or the regular plants?

Q. I was referring to the regular plants.

A. About the time all the blooms are gone. About the time the season is over.

Q. What do you fertilize with? How often?

A. I have been using equal parts of Dixie-Pixie and cottonseed meal . . . but I use some liquid (Gro-green) some times, especially where they are not doing just like I want them to do. The liquid acts much faster. I can't get Dixie-Pixie now, I don't know what the trouble is. As to "How often", well, I usually fertilize about 2 or 3 times a year. As long as they look good, though, I do not mess with them.

Q. How do you apply the fertilizer?

A. Well, now it depends on whether or not you have them in cans. In cans, of course, we usually just apply it in the can. Usually just before a good watering. Do not apply it in the can if your plants are too dry. Do not ever fertilize any kind of plant much when the ground is extra dry. If you put that raw fertilizer down there and your plant is dry, roots are not in the best of condition, usually, and lots of time it will cripple the plant permanently.

Q. How do you keep from over fertilizing?

A. First read the instructions on the label, then use just half as much as it calls for.

Q. What symptoms indicate a plant is in trouble from fertilizer?

A. Usually a browning of the margin of the leaves, that's about the surest sign. If you have some damage, that's about the first thing that will show up. You also will have leaf drop, of course.

Q. How often do you water?

A. Well, it depends entirely on your atmospheric conditions or the humidity that you have. The higher the temperature, the less the humidity, means that you have to water more often. When you have good drainage you can and should water more often. If your drainage is poor and you get your plants water logged, then you are in for some real trouble.

Q. When do you and how often do you prune your plants?

A. Once or twice a year is often enough. You just prune to keep them thinned and in shape. By doing that, you will have bigger and better blooms, while you have fewer branches on the plant. I usually prune about 25% of the branches on a plant where they are thick, more if the plant is especially thick.

Q. When do you start disbudding?

A. As soon as I can find them. The sooner the better because when you pull off a great big bud you are liable to cripple your other buds. Take them off as soon as they appear, that way it can heal over and you won't know that there was ever a bud there, hardly.

Q. How much do you disbud? How many buds can a healthy 2 year old plant bloom well?

A. On a good healthy 2 year old plant 4 or 6 buds would be plenty. Of course it's hard to do that, though.

Q. How much do you disbud a large plant?

A. You have to use your judgment in disbudding, related in proportion to the size of your plant. The larger your plant, the more buds it can take care of, but if you want extra big blooms you have to disbud very heavily. People have a tendency not to prune the large plants adequately, and for that reason they are going to have a whole lot of branches, and you can disbud them and still have a whole lot too many buds on there.

Q. What do you say to your plants? (Everyone that has ever visited your nursery knows that you talk to your plants.)

A. I tell them, "When I have done all of this for you, you had better get going."

Q. Of all the varieties of camellias, what is your favorite?

A. You know that is a big mouthful there. I would like to be like the fellow who said, "The last one that I saw is the one that I like the best," but that is not true. I don't know, that is a hard decision, but it is just different ones of different families. They would be in a class I like the best. Of course, I like the family of 'VILLE,' 'LADY KAY,' they are old varieties, 'TOMORROW' variety, the 'NUCCIOS,' and I like the 'BETTY SHEFFIELD' family . . . some people don't, but I always have good luck with those.

Q. Can you think of anything else in the way of advice that you would like to pass on to a person, like myself, that is just getting started in the camellia hobby?

A. I don't know . . . One thing is you ought to pick good plants to start with. You can't pick runty, stunted plants and ever make much out of it. Can't expect to. Get them while they are fairly young and bring them up in the way you would have them grow, and then when they are old they will not depart from you.

Q. How do you explain bullnosing? What can be done to rectify the situation?

A. I am afraid you are going to have to ask someone else about that, but I think, of course I don't know how to correct it, but I kind of believe I know what causes it. Well, some plants are worse than others, you know that . . . but I think sometimes it may be lack of water or too much water or a kind of a shock condition. Because when that plant gets up to a certain stage, instead of it going ahead and opening, something appears to happen to the roots, they either become too wet or too dry. I was just trying to think of the name of that old big white one that Harvey Short introduced, I can't think of it right now. I had one once in a huge tub, I reckon the biggest tub I ever had, had it in the glass greenhouse up there, and I got mad at it one year and said every time that I passed it I was going to water it, and I did. I had about 50 blooms on it that year, but I do not know, after that it never would behave. I just finally gave it away. There are some varieties that just naturally do that and I do not know if they are going to find out what causes it. The experts never have told me yet what they do to them. I know one thing, if we could ever stop that bullnosing, we could have some varieties that we could be proud of.

Q. What are your feelings toward Gibberellic Acid? When do you start using it? What strength do you use? Do you add anything to it to further increase the size of the blossom?

A. I think it is alright where you want to bloom them big and early, but I wish people would stop trying to get them big with that stuff and use more scientific knowledge and figure out how to increase the size that way. You can use it on a lot of varieties that it does not affect, they are just naturally supposed to be small. If you will disbud properly, prune properly, fertilize and water properly, . . . you can grow some big ones without ever using any Gibberellic acid . . . it would really show you what the man

can do with them. I started using Gib about 4 or 5 years ago, I have a fellow over yonder in Texas that makes mine. I have never asked him what he puts in it. All I know is that it does the work.

The questions in this article were typed out before hand. Mr. Bush and I then approached Mr. Brent with them and the answers were then recorded on a tape recorder. The results of the interview were then transcribed by my neighbor and friend Mrs. John O. (Pat Williams. Pat is not at all familiar with "Camellia Talk", and by her own admission 'VILLES' . . . 'DONCKS' . . . 'NUCCIOS' etc., "Gave me hell". Anyway, Pat, I am most grateful and a million thanks.

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The Higos Are Coming

One of the newest camellia hobbies is that of collecting those known as the Higos. Their culture began in Japan about 450 years ago but few were known in the United States until recently. These are classed as a special group of Japonicas taxonomically. Higos are found mainly in Kumamoto, Higo Province on Kyushu Island.

They have become so popular in Japan that in 1956 the Higo Camellia Society in Kumamoto was formed.

Surprisingly some forms are quite large, 6 or more inches in diameter. Most are single, 5-9 petals, with a prominent cluster of from 100 to 250 stamens. The Japanese see these neat clusters as similar to those of plum or apricot. There is a prominent upright pistil. The open face formation was prized by the ancient samauri (warrior class). The open face single flowers denoted open heartedness.

Following World War II, in which many varieties were destroyed by bombing, burning and neglect in favor of food crops, interest was revived. Prefectural governments and individuals sought all varieties once cultivated and undertook breeding programs and improved methods of cultivation and propagation. Higos are used extensively as bonsai. Higos constitute a major tourist attraction.

Within the past few years Higo Camellias have been imported to the States and are just now becoming known.

The group of American Camellia Society members who visited Japan under the leadership of Jack Craig in the early spring of 1970 returned with exciting accounts of Higos and other unusual camellias. They arranged to import scions and plants of some of the best Higos and some with unusual leaves.

Thomas Perkins of Brookhaven, Mississippi, last winter sent scions of the following to Massee Lane for grafting:

'ZULKO-NISHIKI', 'SHIN-TSUKASA', 'YOSHINO', 'KUMAGAI', 'HAGORO-MO', 'MIKUNI-NO-HOMARE', 'CHOJU-RAKU', 'TAMA IKARI', 'FUJI', 'SHOWA-NISHIKI',

'MAI-ZURU', 'IMA-KUMAGAI', 'MANZAI-RAKU', 'ASAGAO', 'HAKU-TAKA', 'SAKURA-GARI', 'MANA-ZURU', 'TANCHU', 'JITSU-SEI', 'NANA-KOMACHI', 'KYO-KANAKO', 'HI-NO-MARU', 'KUNI-NO-HIKARI'.

Japan's Higo Camellias by Jack Craig, pages 59-63 in the ACS Yearbook, 1971, is an interesting account of these camellias.

The Japanese are publishing more camellia books than the rest of the world. Among these books which are about Higos are:

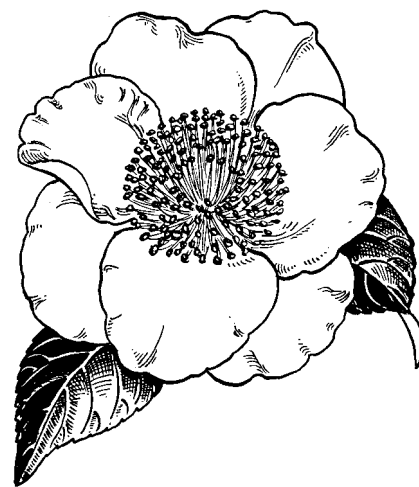
Higo Camellia by Taizo Hiratsuka, President, The Higo Camellia Society, Kumamoto City, Japan. 138 pp. plus 14 pages in English. Well illustrated in color.

Camellias: An Introduction to Celebrated Flowers and Culture, by Y. Andoh. 232 pp. Illustrated in color. Hoi-kusha Publishing Co., Osaka.

Camellia: Its Appreciation and Artistic Arrangement, by Choka Adachi. 278 pp. 1960. In color. Koyo Shoin Co., Tokyo.

Encyclopedia of Camellias in Color. Edited by Japan Camellia Society, 1972. 488 pp. Kodansha, Tokyo. \$40.00. Lavishly illustrated in color.

Tsubaki by Nippon Camellia Society. 180 pp. 1971. \$17.50. Mainichi Pub.



Higo camellia showing stamen cluster formation.

Are We Propagating Our Heritage?

R. A. SANSING
Pensacola, Fla.

Many of our better camellia growers and exhibitors are senior citizens with valuable knowledge gained through the years of cultivation.

Growers, such as the T. S. Clowers of Gulfport, Mississippi, who planted their first camellia in 1908, attain excellence through disseminated information added to first hand, day-to-day experience.

But when these growers are no longer with us, their practical skills go with them. And, unfortunately, their techniques are often lost to the camellia world.

For example, here are three tips by two of our former and beloved expert camellia growers who have passed on.

First was Gordon M. Moughon, who was a resident of Birmingham, Alabama, one of the best growers, groomers and exhibitors who ever cut a camellia bloom. He was a big grower, in fact, when 'TOMORROW PARK HILL' was at its peak some three years ago, it was reported he had 116 of them in his greenhouses. He exhibited his blooms regularly throughout the area and was regularly a big winner.

I want to relate an incident that happened to me a couple of years ago in Montgomery. Red Wood and I had gone out to Charmwood Nursery to pick a few plants, and as we were loading up, Gordon Moughon and Holden Naff drove up. After passing hello's, Gordon wanted to know if I would like for him to disbud my plant like he would if it were his. Knowing full well he was one of the best camellia plant groomers in the business, I readily agreed. But when he went to work I thought he was wrecking my plant. He snipped off all terminal buds but one, all buds that would produce cross limbs, plus most all on limbs except terminal buds. When he finished, my plant was a plucked chicken. If it hadn't been for

remembering W. F. Bray ('MR. ELEGANS SUPREME') suggesting several times in the past that I do growth bud pruning, I probably wouldn't have thanked him. Then when I got to Birmingham some two weeks later and told Majors Nordan what had happened, he hastened to tell me that was the best way to groom plants and that he had been doing it for 25 years.

The plant Gordon worked on is now some four years old and has required very little pruning other than some growth bud removal since I put it in my yard. I have been grooming several of my plants this way for the past couple of years and from my limited experience I am sold on it for the following reasons:

The growth bud is tender and when removed, the wound heals rapidly. Why leave a growth bud to grow into a limb that you feel will have to be pruned a year or two later? In the meantime, it will be taking strength away from the rest of the plant and blooms.

Majors Nordan, who grew his camellias in Hueytown, Alabama, was another of our great growers. Similar to Gordon in his devotion to and joy in his hobby, but with one exception,—he wasn't a big grower in the true sense of the word, for normally he only had about 70 plants in his greenhouse. Of these, only about 50 were bloomers, the balance were grafts, plants he was experimenting with, etc. Nevertheless, he was one of the best growers, groomers, exhibitors and consistent silver winners ever.

I had the privilege of visiting with Majors in his greenhouse on Wednesday prior to the last show he exhibited his blooms in. It was a joy to see a true expert point out the blooms he intended to enter. He particularly pointed out three 'CRIMSON ROBE' Reticulata blooms, one each 'TOMOR-

ROW PARK HILL' and 'CARTER'S SUNBURST' that he thought would be winners. And the judges agreed, for each of these entries was a silver winner.

In the tour through Majors' greenhouse, I made two observations that particularly intrigued me. First, I noted quite a few plants with large trunks that had apparently been cut back some twelve inches or more above the ground (Majors' plants were planted in the ground) with a new plant having developed from a limb below where the original plant had been cut. In reply to my question on this, he stated when he had a plant that had been producing show winners, he didn't destroy it because it developed die back, etc. Instead, he cut it back above a limb below the infection if possible. By doing this, he would have a strong established root system with a mature new plant much quicker than grafting a new plant and establishing it in his greenhouse. I have tried this and it works, as I have four strong blooming plants in my greenhouse and two in the yard that I would have previously dug up and thrown away.

Second, I noted a plant in a five-gallon can nestled up close to one of his established plants. It developed it was a 'KING SIZE' variegated that he had scraped the bark of a limb as well as as limb of the established plant,—tied the limbs together with cambium layers overlapping to induce virus into the established plant for the increased variegation he desired. He stated this worked successfully for him, and he moved the 'KING SIZE' variegated when the desired results were accomplished.

To propagate our fine heritage, wouldn't it be a good idea if one of our members assimilate and publish a collection of tips from our experts? This booklet would make their knowledge available for present growers and preserve for future growers.

ACS Charter Member Owens Achieves Emeritus Status

Hubert B. Owens, a Charter Member of the American Camellia Society and one of its first Accredited Judges, retired as Dean of the School of Environmental Design, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, July 1, 1973. He was brought to the University in 1928 to establish and develop a program in professional landscape architecture. His dedicated efforts and leadership have resulted in national and international recognition of the University of Georgia's undergraduate training in this field. Originally administered as a Division of the College of Agriculture, it was promoted into a School of its own four years ago, entitled the School of Environmental Design. The approximately 500 graduates in landscape architecture during his four and one-half decades of dedicated service as a teacher/administrator are now widely dispersed throughout the U. S. A. and other parts of the world and are making good accounting of themselves as designers of outdoor space for man's use, protection and enjoyment. They are also serving as professional advisors in efforts to correct visual ugliness and pollution of land, water and the air.

Dean Owens was a pioneer enthusiast for Camellias in Northeast Georgia. He has done much to educate the public and students in professional landscape architecture, to the value and appreciation of *Camellia japonica*s and *Camellia sasanquas* as choice winter flowering shrubs for landscape use. In the early days of his teaching career, he designed layouts for a number of Camellia shows. The 1949 Camellia Show held in the Macon City Auditorium was a sparkling success. It was attended by crowds of people; it represented the best organized plan of a Camellia show which had ever been staged in the Southeast. It set a pattern for shows which followed and contributed toward raising the standard of flower

show layout in the arrangement of display space for horticultural specimens, artistic arrangements, table settings, etc. as well as the handling of pedestrian traffic. According to the 1949 ACS Yearbook, this Show was "the largest and most spectacular Camellia Show ever held in the United States".

As Director of the Founders Memorial Garden, a beautiful series of

formal and informal units of landscape design located on the University of Georgia campus adjacent to the Landscape Architecture Building, he officially accepted a collection of *Camellia japonica* plants which were presented to the garden by the late Jeff and Lucille K. Smith, McRae, Georgia, in 1953. He has served as Curator for the collection and the various units of this unique garden



Dean Owens in Boxwood Garden Unit, Founders Memorial Garden, University of Georgia campus. The century-old *Camellia japonica*, a single red, was removed to this site from the Tinsley Rucker garden, Dearing Street, Athens, Georgia, in 1945.



Antebellum Residence, c., Kitchen, I, and Smokehouse complex which serves as Headquarters for the Garden Club of Georgia, Inc. Situated adjacent to the Landscape Architecture Building, University of Georgia campus, Athens, Georgia. Note two Camellias of the Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Smith collection on upper level with double flowering Dogwoods.

memorial project which was established in 1939. It is a living memorial garden which honors the twelve founders of America's first garden club, The Ladies Garden Club of Athens, organized in 1891. The Smith collection of 24 mature *Camellia japonicas*, combined with an old single red unnamed variety, which was 90 years old when transplanted from an Athens garden in 1945, and memorial gifts from various individuals of 18 choice *Camellia sasanqua* plants has afforded a splendid core reference arboretum for students of landscape architecture, botany, horticulture and plant sciences and the general public to become acquainted firsthand with this "queen of winter flowering shrubs". Dr. Owens' enthusiasm for Camellias and the incorporation of the Smith Collection in this Founders Memorial Garden has contributed much to the increase in popularity of Camellia growing throughout the State of Georgia.

Dean Emeritus Owens has served as a faithful member of the ACS since its founding in 1945. He has performed as a Camellia Show judge in Georgia, Florida and South Carolina; he has been a contributor of articles to the ACS YEARBOOK (1949, 1961, and 1962/63 editions), and co-authored a chapter of the comprehensive treatise *CAMELLIA CULTURE*, edited by E. C. Tourje in 1958.

The Regents of the University System of Georgia recently conferred on Owens the titles; Dean Emeritus, School of Environmental Design; Alumni Distinguished Professor Emeritus of Environmental Design; Constance Knowles Draper Professor Emeritus of Landscape Architecture; and Director Emeritus Founders Memorial Garden. Owens will continue to live in Athens where he will be occupied with writing, research and a limited amount of consultation. He has declared that his interest in Camellias has by no means diminished and that he will continue to grow them in his own garden and judge Camellia Shows.

Your Hobby and Your Health

EDWIN W. VAUGHAN, M.D.

Greensboro, North Carolina

(Address delivered at the Spring Meeting of the North Carolina Camellia Society in Wilmington, N. C., February 29th, 1964)

Three days before Christmas, at one o'clock on Sunday morning, my phone rang and the voice on the other end gave me the sad news that one of my good camellia friends had just died suddenly and unexpectedly from a heart attack. He was less than sixty years of age. When I went to Charlotte to deliver this talk to their Men's Camellia Club, I was told that one of their members was in the hospital with a heart attack. Two weeks ago, in Columbia, S. C., one of the judges told me that was his first trip after having a heart attack in December and just a few days ago I received a letter telling me that one of the judges for the Greensboro Show was in the hospital with a heart attack and would be unable to come to Greensboro. In recent talks in Greensboro, two famous cardiologists. Dr. Paul Dudley White and Irvine Paige said that heart attacks were now in an epidemic stage, and it is the first real epidemic this country has experienced since the flu epidemic of 1918. I am not telling you these things in order to frighten you, my only hope is that some one of you may heed what I have to say and thus either prevent having a heart attack or else delay it by a number of years.

It can be said, in a general way, that life is what we make of it. If we live in confusion, discontent, and turmoil, then about all we can expect in life is unhappiness, but, if we live sensibly, try to achieve spiritual and emotional maturity, then we can expect to find enjoyment and satisfaction in life. The choice is ours. It can also

be said, in a general way, that health is what we make of it. If we live prudently, are temperate in our many habits and obey the various rules of health, most of which we learn in the grammar grades, then we can expect to enjoy good health, but if we live recklessly, are intemperate in our habits and ignore the rules, then the chances are we will suffer the discomforts of poor health. Here again, the choice is ours.

Let's look back to the turn of the century and see what our health was like at that time. In 1900 life expectancy was less than 49 years; infectious diseases were on a rampage; tuberculosis was our number one killer and it was closely followed by pneumonia and typhoid fever. Other dreaded infections were diphtheria, scarlet fever, peritonitis, lung abscess, mastoiditis, rheumatic fever and bacterial endocarditis. The death rate from infectious diseases was around 700 per 100,000 population and it was not until the combined efforts of the public health service and medical research began to function that the death rate started to drop. By 1918 the death rate had dropped to around 500/100,000 population and then the flu epidemic carried it over the 1,000 mark, but this was short lived. In 1921 pasteurization of milk became universal, in 1936 sulfanilamide came into use, in 1942 penicillin and a few years later the mycin drugs; so that today the death rate from infectious diseases has dropped below 100/100,000 population and life expectancy, as a result, has increased to over 70. That this is a real medical progress no one can deny but let's turn our attention away from infectious diseases and look at

the chronic diseases. This category includes cardio-vascular diseases, cancer, leukemia, diabetes, kidney disease, emphysema, asthma, ulcer, thyroid disease, etc. The death rate from these diseases in 1900 was less than 400/100,000 population while today it is around 700/100,000, in spite of much progress that has been made in this area in the last 20 to 30 years. What then is the cause for the increased deaths in this type of illness? Is it because we have better methods of diagnosis, or because we are living longer? These may play a small part in this increase but the real reason can be blamed on our modern living habits.

Let's take a look at our way of life since the turn of the century. Our population was largely rural. Four-fifths of the people were self employed, the average American had strong religious principles, and also strong family ties. Today the situation is just the reverse—our population is largely urban, our crowded cities are faced with serious socio-economic problems, four-fifths of the people are salaried (only one-fifth self employed) and these salaried people are dependent on the labor market for their livelihood. Our country has become highly industrialized and unionized and automation has put many people out of work. The average working hour now is only 40 a week and unions threaten to reduce this to 32. This will be disastrous for most Americans because we do not have the wisdom to know how to utilize so much leisure time. A new industry, the gasoline motor, has played a large part in our ill health. People ride everywhere they go today, and we have motors, both gasoline and electric, to do most of our work for us. We are in a pushbutton age. Supermarkets have sprung up everywhere and have so glamorized the marketing of food that the tendency is to buy more than we need, and eat more than we should. Easy credit has become universal and a person can now buy a home, his furniture, a TV set and a car for very little down, and the rest of his life to worry how he is going to pay for it. Three wars have had

their effect also on our way of life—they have drawn women into industry and out of the home; have upset our national economy, and have lowered our moral standards. However, as a result of this newer way of life our country has enjoyed unprecedented prosperity while our American people with their increased tensions, anxieties, fears, worries, frustrations, boredom, lack of job security, lack of physical exercise, and over-indulgence in food, alcohol, tobacco, nerve pills, sleeping pills and tranquilizers, have become the sickest people on this earth.

Let's take a look at some of the statistics and see how sick we really are: over 50% of the people who visit a doctor's office today have nervous and emotional disorders; one-half of all the hospital beds in this country are occupied by mental patients and if the present trend continues, one out of every ten children born today will spend some part of his life in a mental institution; during World War Two over a million men, who were apparently in good health, were discharged with neuro-psychiatric diagnosis and another five million were turned down at induction stations all over the country for mental and physical defects; one-sixth of our population—over 30,000,000—people suffer from some form of chronic illness. As I have mentioned previously, the death rate from all chronic illness has risen from less than 400 to nearly 700/100,000 and one of the chief reasons for this is the great increase in the death rate from just one of the chronic illnesses, cardio-vascular disease. The death rate from this condition has risen from around 200 to over 500/100,000 population or to put it another way, nearly 1 million people died last year from heart attacks and since less than $\frac{1}{3}$ who have heart attacks die, this means that over 3,000,000 people suffered heart attacks last year, so it is easy to understand why some physicians refer to this as an epidemic.

There are many factors that influence coronary disease and some of them are Heredity, Race, Age, and

Sex. Women have a much lower incidence of coronary disease than men and this is because of a protective hormonal mechanism which gives women a relative immunity to age 50 or 55, but after this age the rate in women increases. This protective mechanism also accounts for the fact that women live six years longer than men. When I mentioned that life expectancy was 70 years, I did not break it down into male and female; life expectancy for men is only 67 whereas it is over 73 for women. We have no control over these four factors but the next six, and these are the most important, can be controlled to a large extent: namely, overeating, and overweight, high blood cholesterol, high blood pressure, heavy smoking, abnormal emotions, and physical inactivity. Many studies have been carried out to determine what effect the various factors have on the incidence of coronary disease and one of the most revealing of these studies was done at Framingham, Massachusetts. Here it was learned that a person who had high blood pressure had a six times greater chance of having a heart attack in mid life than a person who had normal blood pressure; those with high cholesterol were 6 times more prone than those who were normal; overweight, twice as high and heavy smokers 6 times as high. If a man had normal blood pressure, cholesterol, and weight he had only 1 chance in 20 of having a heart attack in mid life and in addition if he did not have diabetes or kidney disease he had only one chance in 40 of having a heart attack but if a man has high blood pressure and high cholesterol or high blood pressure and overweight then he has a 50-50 chance of having a heart attack in mid life. Thus high blood pressure, high cholesterol, and overweight are referred to as high risk factors. Our great hope and challenge today lies in the fact that we can control virtually all of these risks by controlling or changing our living habits, thus if we reduce our intake of salt and fats, our weight (if overweight), our blood pressure and cholesterol (with the help of our physicians, if

they are high), smoking and physical inactivity, we can come near preventing a heart attack, or at least delay it for a number of years.

During World War II in Germany, four diseases practically disappeared: obesity, coronary heart disease, diabetes, and dental caries, but soon after U. S. economic aid came into Germany and the people returned to their former habits, these diseases reappeared in their former proportion. The German government, realizing that physical inactivity, dietary indiscretion, and socio-economic pressures play a large role in degenerative changes of the cardiovascular system, has established, in cooperation with industry, approximately 20 health centers where workers and executives may go or can be sent if their work falls below normal or if they begin to lose time from work because of illness. During the first few days at these health centers an individual undergoes a thorough physical examination to determine if he has any organic disease; if he hasn't, then he is put through 4-6 weeks of strenuous physical exercises, which consists of calisthenics, hiking, mountain climbing, swimming, outdoor games, etc. The diet is heavy in vegetables and fruit, smoking is prohibited, alcohol is discouraged, evenings are spent in group health discussions, radios are prohibited, TV programs are allowed only occasionally and 86.3% of the people who undergo this training report that they are in much better health than they formerly were. These health centers are springing up all over Europe. East Germany has 400 and Russia has 2,500. Russia reports a death rate from cardio-vascular disease 2½ times less than ours. In Russian industry exercise breaks take the place of coffee breaks.

A practical application of all I have been talking about can be found in our hobby, if we avail ourselves of its many benefits. You and I are extremely fortunate in the type of hobby we have because it not only affords us the opportunity of getting plenty of physical exercise but it also affords us the means for physical and mental re-

laxation. There may be other hobbies that provide more exercise than gardening but there is none that will provide the same measure of relaxation as working with our hands, in the soil, with living, growing and flowering plants, because in this capacity we are truly working with our God.

Finally I would like to leave these thoughts with you:

If you walk more and ride less,
work more and eat less,
think more and smoke less,
play more and drink less and
relax more—you will be sick less.

—ACS—

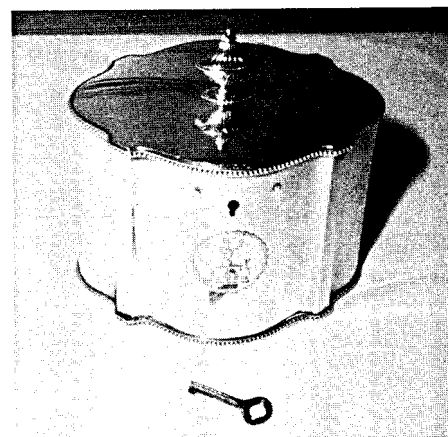
Pound of Tea Once Worth A Pound of Gold

Our knowledgeable camellia friend, Robert O. Rubel, Jr., of Mobile writes of the *Camellia japonica's* less spectacular but very valuable relative, *C. sinensis*, the tea plant.

"Read Robert Fortune's visit to the Orient to get seed of the tea plant to plant in India. A pound of tea once cost a pound of gold. It was considered as a cure for many ailments. The real reason it was esteemed, it required boiling water to brew, thus

purifying the germ laden drinking water. Drinking water in England, especially London, was highly polluted, due to lack of sanitary sewers. Incidentally camellias were not native of Japan."

It has been a privilege for the Editor to have known Mr. Rubel for a number of years. ACS is indeed fortunate in having the famous Rubel library. In addition to the many rare volumes there are numerous photographs, slides, notes, prints and other items. He prides himself on being eccentric and has made both friends and a few enemies as a result, but then who hasn't?



Silver tea caddy by Augustus Le Sage, London 1780, with a key to lock in its valuable contents.

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The Lack of Postal Service

Folio, The Magazine for Magazine Management says:

"Among the most aggrieved of all postal users have been the nation's magazine publishers, who still cannot predict with any degree of certainty when their products will reach their customers. In fact, many would be willing to live with slow service if only the service were consistent or predictable.

"Much of the time the post office people don't know what kind of service they are giving you until you tell them."

Florida Senator Edward Gurney recently stated: "Americans cannot afford a further deterioration of postal services and they have every right to expect an improvement." Yet postal rates will take a sharp rise January first, thus poor service seems to be rewarded. We get complaints of damaged Yearbooks and Journals as well as non receipt and undue delays. Texas and California members register the most complaints, all of which are justified.

You can help by promptly notifying ACS of change of address. Books and magazines are not forwardable. Cite examples of poor service to your Congressman or Senator.

—ACS—

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—ACS—

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July 25, 1973 through September 25, 1973

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

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BIRMINGHAM CAMELLIA SHOW

*YOU ARE INVITED to exhibit in and attend
THE WORLD SERIES OF ALL CAMELLIA SHOWS*

Twenty-Second Annual Camellia Show

MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM — BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

FEBRUARY 9th and 10th, 1974—Admission Free

SATURDAY SHOW: 2:30 P. M. to 9:00 P. M.

SUNDAY SHOW: 1:00 P. M. to 6:00 P. M.

This Spectacle Of Beauty

sponsored by

**THE BIRMINGHAM AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
AND THE BIRMINGHAM DOWNTOWN ACTION COMMITTEE**

is staged and presented by

"Camellias Magnificent: The Big Show"

an unincorporated association of the members of

MEN'S CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF BIRMINGHAM

assisted by

THE MEN'S CAMELLIA CLUBS OF AUBURN AND TUSCALOOSA

in cooperation with

THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Show Schedule

SILVER TROPHIES

1. Best Japonica Bloom in Show.—GREEN CARD.
2. Runner-up to Best Japonica Bloom in Show.—GREEN CARD.
3. Best large to medium large Japonica Bloom.—GREEN CARD.
4. Best medium or under Japonica Bloom, except Miniature according to Nomenclature book.—PINK CARD.
5. Best Miniature Japonica Bloom.—GRAY CARD.
6. Best White Japonica Bloom.—GREEN CARD.
7. Best Louise Hairston Bloom, Solid or Variagated, Trophy Donated by Mr. and Mrs. William Hairston.—GREEN CARD.
8. Best Reticulata Bloom.—GOLD CARD.
9. Best Hybrid Bloom
 9. With Reticulata Parentage.—WHITE CARD (mark card with Retic).
 10. With Other than Reticulata Parentage.—WHITE CARD.
11. Best 3 Japonica Blooms, same variety.—GREEN CARD.
12. Best 5 Japonica Blooms, 2 or more varieties.—GREEN CARD.
13. Best 3 Reticulata Blooms, same variety.—GOLD CARD.
14. Best 3 Hybrid Blooms, same variety.—WHITE CARD.
15. Best Japonica Seedling.—BLUE CARD.
16. Best Reticulata Seedling.—BLUE CARD.
17. Best Hybrid Seedling.—BLUE CARD.
18. Sweepstakes
19. Sweepstakes Runner-up
20. Best Nursery or Commercial Display
21. Silver Trophies or Tupperware to the 20 Japonica Blooms comprising the Court of Honor. 5 Blooms medium or under and 15 Blooms over medium.
22. Best Arrangement in Show will receive the same Trophy as Best Japonica in Show. Best in other Arrangement Classes will receive the same Silver Trophies as Honor Blooms. Cash Awards for Best Garden Club Table Arrangements.
23. American Camellia Society Certificates will be awarded where applicable.

SPECIAL NOTE: Due to the large amount of Silver Trophies and other awards, we ask each exhibitor to use correct color entry cards to assure proper placement and judging of your blooms.

BIRMINGHAM CAMELLIA SHOW

THIS IS AN OFFICIAL SCHEDULE FOR YOUR USE

Please direct requests for Bloom Entry Cards, specifying number of cards desired to:

GEORGE E. GARRISON
1032 S. 50th Street
Birmingham, Ala. 35222

+ + +

RULES FOR HORTICULTURAL SECTION TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL CAMELLIA SHOW BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

1. No more than one Blue, one Red and one White ribbon shall be awarded to each variety.
2. Best Bloom in Show and Runner-up to Best Bloom in Show will be selected from single Japonica entries only.
3. Chemically treated blooms will be judged with untreated blooms.
4. Plants from which flowers are exhibited must have been owned by and in possession of entrant not later than January 1, 1974.
5. Wiring blooms to wood from parent plant is not only permissible but desirable.
6. More than one bloom to a single stem will disqualify the entry.
7. If only one bloom of a variety is entered, it shall constitute a class, and it will be judged against the standard of perfection for the variety, and awarded a Blue, Red or White ribbon, or no ribbon at all, at the discretion of the judges.
8. Judges may refuse to award a prize in a given variety and class if they deem the entries to be below show quality.
9. There will be no limit of blooms of any variety, and the exhibitor may win Blue, Red or White on the same variety if so chosen by the judges.
10. Blooms in competition for awards or prizes may be exhibited by amateurs only. The word "amateurs" is not to be rigidly construed, but sensibly and reasonably, to the end that those who, as of the date of the Show, earn their livelihood in whole or in part, from the business of dealing in Camellias commercially, shall be prohibited from exhibiting blooms for awards and prizes.
11. Classification and Entry Committee is authorized to reject entries of poor quality.
12. Flowers shall be placed alphabetically so that both the exhibitors and the public may find any flower with ease.
13. Flowers will be received from 7:00 A.M. until 11:00 A.M., Saturday, February 9, 1974.
14. Judging will begin promptly at 11:15 A.M.
15. Exhibitors are not limited to members of any Society.
16. All persons except specified Show Committees must be off the floor by 11:00 A.M.
17. The Show Chairman shall have the authority to destroy all or any of the entries at the conclusion of the show, this by reason of the danger of flower petal blight.
18. The decisions of the Judges on Bloom Awards are final and are not subject to revision by the Show Committee or any other person or committee.
19. The Show Committee reserves the right to interpret the Rules and make further rules for the proper conduct of the Show.
20. First, second and third place ribbons will be awarded in all classes if warranted. Awards or ribbons will be given to those blooms selected by the Judges for the Table of Honor.

+ + +

NOTE: Show Headquarters: Rodeway Inn-Oxmoor 275 Oxmoor Road, Birmingham

+ + +

IT WILL BE "NICE TO HAVE YOU IN BIRMINGHAM"

How I Grow Camellias Under Glass

RICHARD E. WARD
Birmingham, Alabama

(An address delivered to Men's Camellia Club of Shreveport)

I had the good fortune to attend six shows this year. One of the shows must have been tremendous in its proportions, according to published reports we have received, although we did not realize the immensity of it at the time. The attendance at this particular show was greater than the population of a city the size of Lake Charles, 10% greater than either Monroe or Alexandria, and 5% greater than the population of Texarkana. If all the attendance had been placed in one line single file, the line would have stretched 31 miles, and if the line had extended from where I now stand to the West, it would have reached 15 miles into Texas. If the line had started to move in an easterly direction at sunup, the last man would have passed this point some time about sundown. If three people at one time had been allowed to study the winning blooms for two minutes, it would have taken 25 days for the line to have passed the Table of Honor.

We thought we had a great show in Birmingham, but this particular show dwarfed us in size and presents a great challenge for us to equal. We, in Birmingham, are convinced that those who put on this great show, to which I have reference, could suck as well as they can blow, they would soon have the Port of New Orleans situated somewhere in the northern suburbs of Shreveport.

Now that I have bitten the hands which have fed me, I shall go along to the business for which I was invited to attend this meeting. I suggest you interrupt anytime you wish.

I am prepared to tell you all I can think of about how we grow camellias

in Birmingham, and I assure you we have no secrets. What I have to tell you will be short, because we do very little. We welcome an opportunity to help others grow better flowers and always learn something from growers in any area.

Experience has taught us that a greenhouse is a necessity if one expects to have good flowers year in and year out. We have not called off a show in Birmingham for twelve consecutive years, and we usually have about four thousand greenhouse blooms. For the last two years, due to unusual cold weather, we have not had an outdoor section and, needless to say, there would have been no shows the past two years had it not been for greenhouse growers. Outdoor growing and under glass are two separate fields and my remarks to you will be confined to greenhouse management.

In any undertaking, there must be a beginning. There are only two important factors to remember and these two embrace all the necessities for growing show flowers or flowers which you may be proud to give to your friends.

Point number 1 is to acquire or keep plants of the highest quality. Point number 2 is then to give them the love and attention they deserve. Get plants having a good name for performance and keep them labeled. You would not raise a child without a name, nor a pet, nor anything else with life; so consider your camellias as living things which deserve a proper designation, and love, and attention.

In the acquisition of plants, very few nurseries grow plants which fulfill

our requirements. There is too much commercialism in camellias today. An increased interest in camellias over the last few years has been capitalized upon to the detriment of those who collect them. Many nurserymen graft on old and worn-out understocks of plants which they cannot sell. Some of the roots from these, which have been in the ground for many years, extend for several feet in all directions, and usually there is one large root about as big as the stock which carries most of the plant's nutritive requirements. In digging, therefore, such a plant has no chance since it has gone through a deprivation of its vitals, its roots. Furthermore, many nurserymen graft on pencil size stocks and after the first year you have the equivalent of a rooted cutting. Nevertheless, this graft has shown vigor in its first year and brings a good price as a one-year graft, which is all it will be for several years. We do buy some of this junk but only for scions. As an example, some of you have bought such grafts from California, so you know what I mean.

Another great wrong which has been done and is being done right now to camellia collectors is selling inferior seedlings. The ACS should make it more difficult for a Seedling Certificate to be issued. I hope I have the will power to never buy another new release until I have seen the bloom. If I had the money I have spent for sorry seedlings and cut down, I could build another greenhouse.

When I acquire any worthwhile variety (or think it is), whether it be new or old, I graft a scion from it on a good Daydream Sasanqua stock with a diameter, preferably of about

one inch and up, or saw down an inferior, but healthy, bloomer. This gives me a good health graft which usually grows to about five or six feet in two years and usually produces excellent blooms until the plant grows too large for my greenhouse, or becomes too root bound for the largest container I use. This plant has been moved up according to growth from perhaps an egg can to a ten-sided redwood tub or a 55 gallon drum cut in half. The only thing to do then is give it away, sell it to an outside grower, plant outside, throw the plant away, or make another graft on the stock, which I usually do. The big trouble, however, in grafting on a large container grown plant, is that the shock often kills it.

If a plant does not produce quality blooms, I have no sympathy for it. This happens often on first releases, and I do not hesitate to cut down a plant which might have cost \$50 and graft something I know to be good on the stock. It is better in the long run to have a house full of 'VILLES', 'NUCCIOS', 'TOMORROWS', 'SHEFFIELDS', 'DAVISES', etc. than to have any cats and dogs. I have no place for a sickly plant—it goes to the trash pile. There is no room for a hospital section in a greenhouse, and actually I have never seen a sick plant recover anyway. You will be better off, if it is a good variety, to make a graft on a healthy stock and throw away the unhealthy plant.

I always try to have good grafts coming along on the better varieties for the reason that the best chances of having show winners are on plants from two to five years old. I disregard that new grafts should not be fertilized, and feed them liquid fertilizer (Ortho-Grow or Rapid-Gro) both as a spray and drench from the time they first start growing. Then, after they have been barerooted and planted into a permanent container, they are fertilized according to a program for all other plants in my greenhouse.

Just a word here about bare-rooting. This is something that is done to every plant I grow. If it is balled and

burlapped, I find out if it has any roots. If it does not, I take some scions and throw it away or tolerate its short life just for scions. I know that every plant is in the same soil, that there are no roots which cannot grow because of packing, and each plant should show the same reaction to my watering and fertilizing program. Perhaps the greatest value from bare-rooting is its precautionary importance in preventing petal blight. All soil washed away from roots is buried or hauled away. Bare-root in a wash tub and you can save the soil for disposal. I dump mine in a creek about half a mile from my house.

As a soil mix, I use one part peat moss (imported German), one part good top soil, and 1½ parts sand (sharp builders). If the top soil is sandy, reduce sand to one part. I do not use domestic peat as it has very little fibre and packs. The best root system I have ever had was from equal parts of sand and peat moss. This has the unfortunate quality, however, of depreciating too much in volume as the peat disintegrates. I add a two-pound coffee can of cottonseed meal to three wheelbarrow loads of soil mix. You should avoid overpotting. I believe slightly root bound plants produce better blooms, and without question, they set blooms easier. As a plant becomes root bound it realizes suicidal symptoms. Buds are then produced as a natural tendency of procreation. Too much unused soil in a container will sour and root rot is the result. Barely cover your roots and it will not hurt to leave some of the larger ones slightly exposed. If, after potting and watering thoroughly to top of container, there is any surface water visible after five minutes, the mixture is too compact for best results, and sand may be added to correct. To insure proper drainage, I use about one to two inches of pea gravel lightly covered with sand. This can never have a toxic effect of any description. To keep gravel from going through or stopping up drainage holes use broken pieces of crockery or clay pots.

The late Gordon Moughon, one of our most successful growers, used the same soil mixture and planted his camellias in the ground. He filled in his greenhouses to a depth of about two feet with the mixture and used cottonseed meal and water generously and frequently. If you have plenty of greenhouse, his method could hardly be improved. He had about six thousand feet under glass and produced some of the finest blooms to be found anywhere.

So much for the acquisition of plants and placing them in containers or in the ground. The next requirement is to protect your plants. It is not expensive to have a greenhouse or some kind of protection. Even one plant can be protected on the coldest nights by setting a draped card table over it and using a light bulb. A framework of treated lumber may be built for less than \$500 with dimensions of 20' by 50'. This is covered each year with disposable plastic which replacement cost is about \$25. This gives you 1,000 square feet of floor space which will accommodate about 500 plants. I know this to be true as to the number of plants you could care for from my experience with a National Greenhouse 28' by 34' which gives me a floor area of about 950 square feet. I grow about 500 plants but they have to be arranged compactly and with a plan. After you have left aisles and covered as much floor space as permissible, there is still a lot of room for stacking a second level of containers on the first level, and using the ledges for gallon cans.

I prune my plants rather severely and tie all wide growing branches close to the main trunk. In most instances, I do not allow multiple trunks, pruning them to one main trunk per plant. If a graft comes out with multiple trunks, I cut off all except the main one. Treat all cuts with Tree Coat. This results in having tall and slim plants which are desirable for greenhouse culture. I disbud ruthlessly, still not enough, and try to leave no bud which will have an obstruction in opening. Even then, I have had

as many as 1,000 clothes pins in use tying back leaves and otherwise rearranging buds so they could open properly.

I have two suspended 100,000 BTU gas heaters, one in each end of my greenhouse. Both are controlled by thermostats and a temperature of about 38-40 degrees is maintained. One heater is set to come on at 40 degrees and usually takes care of my house. The other is precautionary and is set for 32 degrees to take care of unusual cold (—3 degrees as we had last year. These heaters are on separate circuits and there is very little likelihood that both would fail due to mechanical trouble or a blown fuse. I strongly suggest that you include in your plans on overhead blower heater. This does not take any of your valuable floor space as plants may be set under the heater. Natural gas is about the cheapest and most desirable form of heating and its fumes, if any, are not harmful to camellias.

This National greenhouse has cost about \$4.00 per square foot. The plastic house would cost about 50 to 75 cents per foot, and, obviously, there is a wide range between the cheapest and the most expensive. It is easy to own a greenhouse, however, with no strain, since one may be financed through your bank on a Home Improvement Loan for from three to five years. A greenhouse assures you of good blooms and a great place to relax in all kinds of weather, day and night.

Now we have our plants and they are in a greenhouse. This is the beginning of several months of pleasure. I move my plants inside about October 15 and there they will stay until the following May first. Of course, they don't have to be moved in or out if you use the disposable plastic cover. When you take it off in the spring, the plants are automatically outdoors where they get more than man can give them; namely, rainwater, sunshine and air.

HUMIDITY is important in a greenhouse and is no problem if planned. I use three inches of pea gravel

for my greenhouse floor. Eight yards will do 1,000 square feet of floor space. This is wet down well at least each weekend and more often if time permits. The only objection I know of to gravel is that it can play Hell with women's high heel shoes. Some of my friends lay out flag stones on concrete stepping stones to take care of this situation. A dirt or sand floor may be improved by working in peat moss or sawdust which will hold water. I do not approve of a fog or mist system because it cannot be used during blooming season. Fog or mist will cause stamens of flowers to mildew, and discolor all 'BETTY SHEFFIELDS' as well as whites of light colored flowers. I recommend spraying plants freely with a garden hose until blooms appear, however.

FERTILIZING is practiced in no doubt more forms than any phase of growing camellias. I will tell you what I do but I do not recommend that you do the same. In this case, there are many ways to skin a cat. After moving my plants into the greenhouse (October 15, I give them a mixture of one part Esminel (all trace elements-, one part Copperas (Iron Sulphate), three parts Nitrate of Soda, and five parts Cottonseed Meal (as a filler), I apply this about one tablespoonful to an egg can and so on according to size of container, and water in at one individually. If this mixture is not watered in promptly, it will cake. I spray plants with Ortho-Gro (15-5-5) every two weeks after they are in the greenhouse until many blooms appear, which abundant blooming period begins about December 1st. Then monthly, from December 1st through April 1st, I give each plant a small amount of Cottonseed Meal each month. The first feeding on December 1st contains an equal amount of 0-14-14 mixed with the Cottonseed Meal. Cottonseed Meal is most desirable for camellias as it breaks down slowly, releasing nitrogen and providing humus, and will not burn. I think the addition of nitrogen is important as nitrogen is always being lost due to decomposition of mulch and peat moss. Much nitrogen is lost if any sawdust is used

in a soil mixture. It is not likely that you will get any toxic effect from these small quantities of fertilization because salts are rapidly washed through the light soil used in containers. When the plants are taken out of greenhouse about May 1st, I give them a liberal quantity of 6-8-8 fertilizer (Reliance Azalea and Camellia). Then the same again about July 1st. That is the complete fertilizing program I use.

My plants are WATERED when they need it. Outside, during the summer, rain takes care of quite a lot of this chore. In the greenhouse, I use a revolving butterfly sprinkler set on an 8' pipe until there are blooms. Then I water each plant individually. This gives you something to do many nights during the blooming season and in so doing you take advantage of an opportunity to examine the performance of each plant. I do not think I can overwater any plant with the soil mixture and drainage provisions I use.

INSECT AND PEST CONTROL is not a great problem. Once your plants are cleaned up from scale, you will have only individual cases to remedy. If I find it on a plant, I just lay the plant down and use an ordinary fly sprayer with Volck to remedy the situation. All insects, in particular aphids, may be controlled easily with Nicotine Bombs in the greenhouse and with Isotox or Blackleaf 40 on the outside. I have used Cygon for the control of scale but do not recommend it until further study has been made. George Wheeler has had extensive damage, presumably, from using this systemic insecticide for drenching for Peony Scale. It seems to be effective as a spray and not harmful if used according to manufacturer's directions. While my plants are out of the greenhouse, I spray the floor with Dow Pon to kill all weeds and weed seeds, and use Dieldren granules (10%) to control ants, which no doubt cause much of our aphid trouble. I use Buggeta pellets for slugs.

It is generally accepted that camellias must be grown under ACID SOIL CONDITIONS. This probably has gotten out of hand for the most of us,

however, and I am attempting to correct it. The ideal condition is soil which tests a pH of 5 to 6.5. As peat breaks down it releases acid and it is not uncommon for soil to reach a pH of 4. If you find your pH down to 4.5, which is permissible, use an application of Dolomitic Limestone (85% calcium carbonate and 15% magnesium carbonate) at the rate of one heaping tablespoonful per egg can of soil. Over a period of 60 to 90 days, maybe longer, this should raise the pH from .05 to 1. point, or, at any rate, the trend should begin pointing towards a lesser acid condition. Soil testers are inexpensive or you may have your soil tested free by sending a sample to your state agricultural college.

IRON DEFICIENCY in camellias and azaleas is quite common. This is detectable by yellow leaves, particularly in new growth. It can be corrected by the use of Iron Sulphate or Chelates of Iron used according to manufacturer's directions. (Note that I use Copperas (Iron Sulphate) in my fertilizer mix, and I do not ever recall a case of Chlorosis). Do not mistake plant virus discoloration for iron deficiency. This is common for a variegated variety.

I attempt to give my plants about 60% **SUNLIGHT** during the blooming season. Blooms are more apt to show sunburn in a greenhouse than outside, and I know not why. If plastic is used, saran cloth may be used to get the desired results. Shading compound is used on glass, in my case by spraying the East, South and West sides, and Southern half of the roof, with a Hudson sprayer and two or three weak solutions of National white shading compound. My greenhouse runs East and West. Too heavy a solution clogs up the sprayer. If your greenhouse is under pines, your shading problem might be fully or partly solved naturally.

VENTILATION must be important since so many writers say it is. I see no harm in it and believe it would be appropriate during the growing

season. I do know, however, that the best flowers I ever get come during the worst weather and during a period of least ventilation. I open my house through a roof ventilator and side vents on days when the outside temperature stays above freezing, but not strictly for the purpose of ventilation. I do this for cooling and keep my temperature as low as possible above freezing. Some grower has recently come up with the theory that greenhouse plants need carbon dioxide, and has recommended the use of dry ice evaporating in a greenhouse to provide it. Mine get enough carbon dioxide. I say, during the blooming season just let out all the hot air you can—that is, from the greenhouse—and maybe that is ventilation. I would not let the ventilation problem worry me too much.

LIGHTING a greenhouse properly enables one to get the maximum pleasure from it. Those of us who are not Camellia Judges, and still have to work for a living, find that at night is about the only time we can be with our flowers. I have six two-tube fluorescents four feet long in my greenhouse and use Sylvania Daylight tubes. This gives the nearest light comparable to natural sunlight, and shows up the true colors of your flowers. If you buy the same type flush fixtures seen in super markets and other retail stores, you will find they are inexpensively priced at about \$6.00 each wholesale (mfg. by Lithonia Lighting) and I do not know a camellia grower yet who does not

buy everything wholesale. According to my wife everything connected with the growing of camellias is inexpensive. There's no cost to it after your friends give you plants, some you graft, and the greater number you smuggle in after dark and set in the middle of your collection.

In closing, I think I can anticipate and answer all questions you might have in mind with this little story. Several years ago I lived in Greenville, S. C., and one year I acquired a fine plant of 'INDIAN SUMMER VARIEGATED' from Robert Eiland, Montgomery, Alabama. It set the largest buds I ever saw and they all bulled. I was not familiar with this angle so I sent a bud to a nearby college with the request that they advise me what was my trouble. They replied promptly, in substance, that there was no evidence of disease, that the buds were bulging or appeared to be, I had watered too much or too little at some time, that maybe I had fertilized too much or too little either during the growing season or dormant period, or a combination of all these possibilities, and that if I kept the plant and it did not die, I might or might not have some good blooms in some subsequent year.

So, if you have any problems, they are probably caused by too much or too little of something, or a combination of the two, and I wish for all of you this year and many subsequent years no troubles, much luck and happiness.



Dr. Tubby Habel grafting.

Travel Insurance for Show Blooms

GEORGE M. WHEELER
Birmingham, Alabama

*By Permission of Texas Camellia Society
Bulletin*

It is obvious that the first and most important requirement in getting to a show with top quality blooms is that we grow that kind of bloom. This cannot be covered here so we must take that for granted. Besides, who admits to growing poor quality blooms?

A great deal of our success is due to the type container in which the blooms are carried, especially if they are cut one afternoon or evening, held overnight, then transported any distance. For the sake of economy, one can use the boxes in which florists ship flowers. Your florist usually has a surplus and can supply them at a minimum cost, free, or in exchange for a few blooms. These boxes usually measure about 48 x 18 x 10 inches. To conserve space as well as humidity, we cut them down with a razor blade to a depth of about 6 inches. The big disadvantage with these cardboard boxes is that they will not hold moisture. I have sprayed them lightly inside, placed blooms in them Friday night and tied the top down tightly. However, when removing the blooms the next morning at the show, not a trace of moisture remained although I have found the blooms still in very good condition. Then I found that by spraying the box thoroughly, inside and out, top included, with an aerosol spray plastic, considerably more moisture was retained. Very probably painting it on would do as well and be cheaper. Then you can place a cloth, paper toweling or a light bath towel in the bottom, after wetting and squeezing

out the surplus water. The plastic paint will protect the cardboard.

The ultimate in containers is, of course, those made of aluminum. They are not too expensive when you can find a local tin shop that will make them. Ours have a flanged top or lip with removable lids. You can stack them and easily carry two stacks of four containers approximately the same size as the florist boxes in a station wagon and eight boxes will hold a lot of blooms. Ours cost thirteen to fourteen dollars each, will last a lifetime with care, and we feel this is one of the best camellia investments you can make.

Before show time, buy from your florist enough orchid tubes (if I may use a dirty word in a camellia article). We prefer the short glass ones, about an inch long, or the light plastic. The usual six-inch tubes are quite heavy and sometimes will pull the stem from the bloom. Depending on the type containers used at a show, it is sometimes best to wire the blooms to the stem. Properly done, this does not show nor does it in any way damage the bloom. On the contrary, it cannot come off the stem, resulting in almost certain damage and loss of a show flower (probably the very one for which you had high hopes). Even when containers of the sherbet type are used, I will wire them if the show is over a hundred miles away. By doing this you should never lose a bloom and you can cut the stem shorter to accommodate the container if necessary. If you have never wired blooms you might feel that you could never do it successfully but I can assure you that it is

quite simple. It takes less than a minute extra per bloom. It would be difficult to describe how to do it here but it is quite simple when you watch someone wire one or two. Just ask a friend to show you.

When you are buying the orchid tubes, also purchase a five-pound box of white waxed paper, orchid hay, or grass as it is variously called. It also comes in green but tends to run a little and could ruin a bloom. Before show time, carefully shred the paper, fluffing it up, and fill the bloom box about half full. It will settle when you place the blooms on it. This material is far superior to anything we have tried and we have tried everything including Spanish moss. Any damage done, we do, not the hay. For the next show, I find that the hay is a little packed and stiff from the humidity. It would get nice and fluffy again, so leave it in the container and put a thin skim of fresh over it. You will have plenty of paper for five pounds is a lot fluffed up and will last for at least six shows. For the next show, if you still haven't given up trying to beat the Gentry Kidds for sweepstakes, simply lift out the previous skim of hay and replace it with another. The original stays for all shows. We do not spray the hay before placing the bloom in the box for some varieties spot easily, the 'BETTY SHEFFIELDS' for instance. The damp towel under the hay will give you plenty of humidity.

In cutting blooms, I always use orchid tubes of water so the blooms can take up all they can use, even when cutting for our local show. If you have many blooms or are helping

with a show, you will probably have to start cutting Friday afternoon or evening. Even those I don't cut until Saturday morning go into tubes. In selecting blooms to cut, keep in mind that the best bloom by far on Friday may not be the best you could have exhibited by show time Saturday. It takes a day or two, to four or five, after a bloom has opened to reach its peak, depending on the variety. If it has reached or just passed this stage, by the following day the stamens may have wilted, or even the bloom, so cut as many as you can of each variety that are of exhibition quality, especially if you are traveling some distance to a show. Not only can you be assured of a good bloom to exhibit but also for the sake of the show. Very few if any shows receive more blooms than they can handle, but all those putting on a show have a horror of having too few blooms. Who hasn't had that feeling as his show time approaches? So be generous, even though you can win but one blue ribbon in each variety. Your extra efforts will be appreciated.

As you place the bloom in the box, make a little hole with your finger at an angle for the tube to slip into. This helps hold the flower in place and nestling just right on the paper. And right here is one of the best places to ruin a year's work. DON'T crowd the blooms! If a leaf from another touches a petal it will leave

a scratch and there goes the ribbon. Even if they don't quite touch, remember those rough streets as you drive a few miles or a hundred or so. The blooms will jostle around some and perhaps touch but I am amazed each year at how much those delicate petals can take and still look as perfect at show time as when you cut them. Maybe they deserve the bulk of the credit for getting safely to the show, not us, but we should give them every assistance. So don't crowd them, just pack more boxes. After cutting and packing, the boxes can be left overnight in the aisle of the greenhouse until morning. They won't freeze, but will keep cool and the humid house will be good for them. We feel that placing the stem in an orchid tube of water and then in an airtight box with high humidity is the best way to condition a bloom. It can't lose moisture in a saturated atmosphere but be sure your containers stay as cool overnight as you keep your greenhouse, about forty degrees. Of course you can put them in a closed car for an early start, depending on the temperature.

The greatest damage done in driving to a show is the dip or sudden bump, sometimes flipping the blooms against the top of the box or even turning them over. However, this need not be a problem either. If you use a station wagon, get two ¾-inch bolts about ¾-inch long with an eye.

Bolt one on each side at the rear, and after placing your boxes in the car, run a light rope from the let-down rear seat, crisscrossing them to the eye bolts and pull it tightly over the boxes. They now become part of the car rather than passengers and will ride with the springs rather than giving a flip. If you have a sedan, using a method we have devised, you can carry about as many boxes. Take out the back seat and using 2 x 4s and 1 x 6 boards, make a level platform from the back cushion to the back of the front seat. Then in each of the four corners, place an eye bolt or eye screw. After the boxes are placed in the car, crisscross the ropes and tie the boxes down securely. The platform is easy to make and can be used year after year. Use the trunk of your car to transport blooms only as an absolute must. Even if the weather is ideal, just above freezing, it can get too hot in there if the sun is shining. Below freezing weather is still a greater danger. Tightly enclosed, it would seem that using the car trunk would be perfectly safe . . . but I have seen some mighty sick expressions when the boxes were opened and every bloom frozen.

All that is needed to get blooms safely to a show is to grow good ones first, then use a little common sense and give them the care they deserve. GOOD LUCK!

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. History, how to select plants, recommended varieties for beginners, planting, propagation, control of insect pests and diseases, gibbing, hybridizing, pruning, a bit about the purpose of ACS and its Headquarters and the Endowment Fund.

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Show Dates

Place, Location and Sponsor

Date

Houston, Texas, Shamrock Hilton Hotel	November 15-18, 1973
Charleston, S. C., Main Office of First Federal Savings & Loan Association, 34 Broad Street	November 17-18, 1973
Gulfport, Miss., Gulfport Men's Camellia Society	November 17-18, 1973
Valdosta, Ga., City Auditorium, 2310 N. Williams Street	November 17-18, 1973
Natchez, Mississippi	November 24-25, 1973
Alexandria, La., Convention Hall	December 1-2, 1973
Port Arthur, Texas, Mingle Chrysler-Plymouth Bldg., 4200 Gulfway Drive	December 1-2, 1973
Jacksonville, Florida, First National Bank Building	December 2, 1973
Brookhaven, Mississippi, Lipsey Jr. High School, Hwy. 51, Brookhaven Camellia Club	December 8, 1973
Arcadia, Ca., Lecture Room of the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, Southern Ca. Camellia Council, Ltd.	December 8-9, 1973
Lafayette, Louisiana, South Louisiana Camellia Society	December 8-9, 1973
Moss Point, Mississippi, Merchants & Marine Bank, Moss Point Men's Camellia Club	December 8-9, 1973
Slidell, Louisiana	December 15-16, 1973
Conroe, Texas, San Jacinto Motors, S. Frazier	January 5-6, 1974
New Orleans, La., Whitney National Bank, Downtown, New Orleans, La., Southern Camellia Society	January 5-6, 1974
Panama City, Florida, Municipal Auditorium, Camellia Society of Panama City	January 5-6, 1974
Beaumont, Texas, Beaumont State Bank Building	January 12-13, 1974
Orlando, Florida, Citizens National Bank of Orlando	January 12-13, 1974
Pensacola, Florida, Municipal Auditorium, Pensacola Men's Camellia Club	January 12-13, 1974
San Marino, Ca., Loggia of the Huntington Gardens Art Library, Southern Ca. Camellia Society & Huntington Botanical Gardens	January 12-13, 1974
Beaufort, S. C.	January 19-20, 1974
Mobile, Ala., Civic Center Auditorium	January 19-20, 1974
New Orleans, Louisiana, Camellia Club of New Orleans	January 19-20, 1974
Ruston, La.	January 19-20, 1974
Tallahassee, Florida, Tallahassee Federal Savings & Loan Association Bldg., 440 N. Monroe St.	January 19-20, 1974
Aiken, S. C., Minnie B. Kennedy Junior High School Auditorium	January 26-27, 1974
Baton Rouge, La.	January 26-27, 1974
Hattiesburg, Ms., 1st Mississippi National Bank, Corner W. Pine and Hardy Streets, Hattiesburg Camellia Society	January 26-27, 1974
Shreveport, La., State Exhibit Museum	January 26-27, 1974
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	January 26-27, 1974
Georgetown, S. C., Georgetown Council of Garden Clubs	February 2-3, 1974
Jackson, Mississippi, Lobby, First National Bank	February 2-3, 1974
Lake Charles, La., Gayle Hall, McNeese State Univ.	February 2-3, 1974
Liberty, Texas, Liberty City Hall	February 2-3, 1974
Montgomery, Ala.	February 2-3, 1974
Nashville, Tennessee, Tennessee Botanical Gardens at Cheekwood	February 2-3, 1974
San Diego, Ca., Floral Bldg. in Balboa Park, San Diego Camellia Society	February 2-3, 1974
Savannah, Georgia, Citizens & Southern Bank in the DeSoto Hilton Complex, Bull and Liberty Street	February 2-3, 1974
Arcadia, Ca., Lecture Room of the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, Temple City Camella Society	February 9-10, 1974
Birmingham, Ala., Municipal Auditorium, Men's Camellia Society of Birmingham	February 9-10, 1974
Columbia, S. C., Bankers Trust, corner Gervais and Sumter Streets	February 9-10, 1974
Redwood City, Ca., Veterans Memorial Bldg., 1455 Madison Av., Peninsula Camellia Society	February 9-10, 1974
Tyler, Texas, Garden Center Bldg.	February 10, 1974

Place, Location and Sponsor

Date

Atlanta, Ga., Phipps Plaza, 3500 Peachtree Rd., N. E.	February 16-17, 1974
Augusta, Georgia, Georgia Railroad Bank, 7th and Broad, Augusta Council of Garden Clubs, Inc., Augusta Camellia Society and Georgia Railroad Bank	February 16-17, 1974
Memphis, Tennessee, Memphis Camellia Society	February 16-17, 1974
Monroe, La.,	February 16-17, 1974
Pomona, Ca., Pomona Valley 1st Federal Savings & Loan Bldg., Pomona Valley Camellia Society	February 16-17, 1974
Santa Clara, Ca., Camellia Society of Santa Clara County, Inc.	February 16-17, 1974
Wilmington, N. C., Tidewater Camellia Club	February 16-17, 1974
Fort Worth, Texas, Lobby of The First National Bank	February 17, 1974
Charlotte, N. C.	February 23-24, 1974
Chattanooga, Tn., Eastgate Shopping Center Mall	February 23-24, 1974
ELDorado, Arkansas, Arkansas Power & Light Bldg., ELDorado Camellia Society	February 23-24, 1974
La Canada, Ca., Outdoors on the grounds of the Descanso Gardens, Southern Ca. Camellia Council, Ltd.	February 23-24, 1974
Statesboro, Ga.	February 23-24, 1974
Whiteville, N. C., Waccamaw Academy	February 23-24, 1974
Dallas, Texas, North Park Mall	February 24, 1974
Sacramento, Ca. in connection with ACS Annual Meeting	March 2-3, 1974
Texarkana, Ark.-Texas, Texarkana Men's Camellia Club	March 9-10, 1974
Fresno, Cal., Fresno City College Cafeteria	March 10, 1974
Modesto, Cal., E. & J. Gallo Administration Bldg.	March 16-17, 1974
Washington, D. C., U. S. National Arboretum	April 20-21, 1974
Baltimore, Md., Clyburn Mansion, Greenspring Avenue	April 21, 1974

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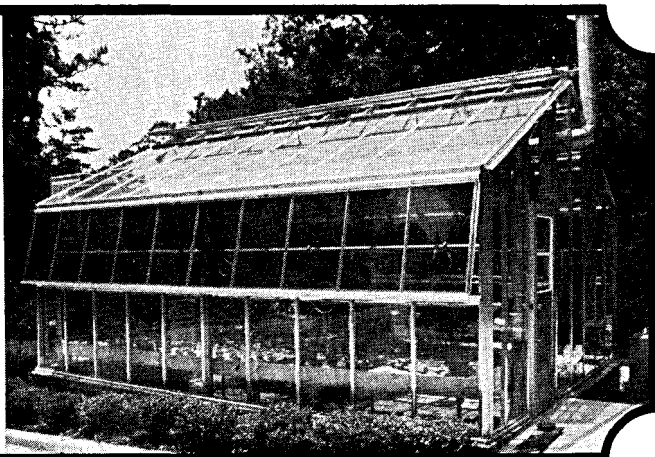
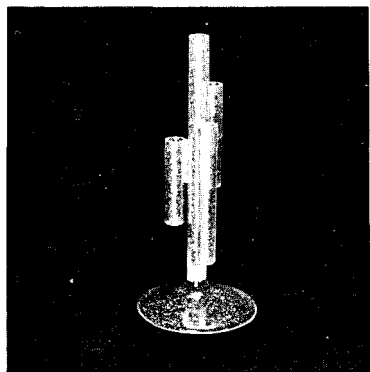
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'Alberta Marie'	'Carnival Princess'	'Gertrude Cirlot', R & V	'Mary Love'	'Pink Pagoda'	'Star Above Star'
'Angel Wings'	'Confetti'	'Henry J. Henty'	'Mary P. Taylor'	'Pink Sparkle'	'Sunninghill'
'Anne Jackson'	'Confetti Blush'	'Highlight'	'Mary Taylor'	'Pirates Gold', R & V	'Sunset'
'Apollo 14'	'Cornelia Walden', S & V	'Hishi-Karaito'	'Massee Lane'	'Prof. Tsai'	'Suzy Wong', R & V
'April Lynn Poe'	'Demi-Tasse'	'Jean Clere'	'Midnight Serenade'	'Purple Gown'	'Swar Lake'
'Aquarius'	'Descanso Mist'	'Jeffrey Hood'	'Moutancha'	'Queen of Tomorrow'	'Tali Queen'
'Arbutus Gum'	'Dr. Geechee', Var.	'Johnny Reb'	'Mrs. D. W. Davis'	'Queens Court'	'Tallors Perfection'
'Arch of Triumph'	'Dream Castle'	'Juanita Hutcheson'	'Descanso'	'Ray Lange'	'Three Dreams'
'Arnold Griffin'	'Early Peony'	'Kathy Pratt'	'Mrs. R. L. Wheeler Pink'	'Red Emperor'	'Tiny Bell'
'Baker'	'Edgewood'	'Kay Acker'	'Neal Armstrong'	'Rob Roy'	'Tiny Princess'
'Bart Colbert', Var.	'Elegans Splendor'	'Kerryland'	'Noble Pearl'	'Royalty'	'Val Parker', R & V
'Beau Geste'	'El Rojo'	'Kohino'	'Nuccio's Gem'	'Rubaiyat'	'Valentine Day', Var.
'Bon Bon Blush'	'Elsie Dryden'	'Lela Laurents', Var.	'Nuccio's Red Velvet'	'Ruth Brooks'	'Vallee Knudsen', Var.
'Broadwater'	'Evelyn Poe Blush'	'Lisa Gael'	'Olé'	'Sandy Clark'	'Verna Halbert'
'Butterfly Wings'	'Evelyn Poe Pink', & Var.	'Little Lavender'	'Otto Hopfer'	'Sarah Bettes'	'W. H. Rish', R & V
'Buzz Aldrin'	'Four Winds'	'Lori Burton'	'Pantomine', R & V	'Scotty Forbes'	'Wilber Foss'
'C. M. Wilson Splendor'	'Gay Feathers'	'Lucille J. Harris'	'Pat Nixon'	'Silver Mist'	'William Hertrich'
'Cap'n Brooks'	'Gay Time'	'Mandaley Queen', R & V	'Parkhill Pink'	'Sir Winston Churchill'	'William Jackson', R & V
'Carl Tourje'					'Wynne Rayner'

GROUP NO. 3—\$1.00

'Ada Belle'	'China Lady'	'Francie L', R & V	'Julie'	'Mississippi Beauty', Red & Var.	'Ruth Vaughn'
'Adele Sally'	'Christian McSwain'	'Full House'	'June Stewart Supreme'	'Mississippi Beauty White'	'Sadie Mancil Dawn'
'Alexis Smith'	'Clarise Carlton', Var.	'Funny Face Betty'	'Junior Miss'	'Miss Charleston', R & V	'Sarah Abigail'
'Alice Maree'	'Clark Hubbs', R & V	'Galaxie'	'Kate Smith', Var.	'Mis Lu Ann', Var.	'Satan's Robe'
'Allie Blue'	'Coed'	'Gay Chieftain', Red	'Kick Off'	'Moonlight Sonata'	'Scentimental'
'Allie Habel'	'Colonel Reb'	'Gallant Array'	'Kitty'	'Mouchang'	'Sea Foam'
'Alta Gavin'	'Commander Mulroy'	'George Counts'	'Kona'	'Mr. Sam'	'Shannon Nelson'
'Alyne Brothers Blush'	'Coral Reefs', R & V	'George Shepherd'	'Kramer's Supreme', Var.	'Mrs. Freeman Weiss'	'Shining Hour'
'Amabel Lansdell'	'Coral Sunset'	'Georgia Rouse'	'Kristin Woodroof'	'Mrs. J. Davis Pink'	'Silver Chalice'
'Annette Gehry'	'Cover Girl'	'Georgia Sunset', R & V	'Kubal Kain', Var.	'Mrs. R. L. Wheeler'	'Silver Etching'
'Annie M. True'	'Crimson Robe'	'Gladys Pinkerton'	'Lady Fair'	'Nancy Mandarin'	'Silver Ruffles'
'Annie Tee', Var.	'Dazzle'	'Glen 40 Special'	'Lady In Red', R & V	'Maroon & Gold'	'Silver Waves'
'Anticipation'	'Debbie', Var.	'Glenn's Orbit'	'Lady Velma'	'Nell Prevatt', Var.	'Snooty Beauty'
'Baby Sargent'	'Del Rio'	'Grace Anglin'	'Laura Walker', Var.	'Nuccio Fimbriated', Var.	'Snowman'
'Barbara Colbert', R & V	'Diamond Head', R & V	'Granada', R & V	'Leanne's Tomorrow'	'Oh Boy'	'Special Delivery'
'Barnsley Perfection'	'Diddy's Pink Organdie'	'Grandeur'	'Leanora P. Marscher'	'October Delight', Var.	'Spring Deb'
'Bea Rogers'	'Dixie Darling'	'Grand Prix', R & V	'Leonard Messel'	'Ole Miss'	'Spring Fever'
'Berenice Beauty'	'Dr. Bob'	'Grand Slam', R & V	'Lila Naff', R & V	'Omega'	'Strawberry Betty'
'Berenice Perfection'	'Dr. John Bell'	'Grover Meaders'	'Little Bit'	'One Alone'	'Sugar Babe'
'Bessie Shearouse', R & V	'Dr. Burnside'	'Gunsmoke', R & V	'Little Slam', R & V	'Onetia Holland'	'Sugar Daddy', Var.
'Betty Chiffon'	'Dr. Geechee'	'Gus Menard'	'Louise Dovell', R & V	'Opal Hearn'	'Sunset Oaks'
'Betty Cuthbert'	'Dr. Huffman'	'Gwenneth Morey'	'Louise Hairston', Var.	'Palmyra'	'Susan Shackelford'
'Betty Jo'	'Donation'	'Harriet Bisbee'	'Lucille Davis'	'Pat LaMotte Jones'	'Susan Stone'
'Betty Sheffield Coral'	'Doris Ellis'	'Harriet Knapp'	'Lulu Belle'	'Patsy Rish'	'Susan Terzian', R & V
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'Betty Sheffield Dream'	'Dryade'	'Head Table', R & V	'Magic City'	'Party Dress'	'Tam O'Shanter'
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'Black Tie', Var.	'Elizabeth Hicklin', R & V	'Island of Fire'	'Marian D. Marscher'	'Pink Radiance'	'Tip Tipton'
'Blaze of Glory'	'Elizabeth LeBay Blush'	'Ivory Tower'	'Mark Alan', R & V	'Pink Smoke' (Min.)	'Tom Cat', R & V
'Blond Betty'	'Ella Ward Parsons'	'James Lockington'	'Maroon & Gold'	'Pink Velvet', R & V	'Tom Knudsen'
'Blush Supreme'	'Elsie Jury', R & V	'Jeneli'	'Martha Norwood', R & V	'Pinnacle', R & V	'Tomorrow Crown Jewel'
'Bon Bon Red'	'Erin Farmer'	'Jerry Wilson'	'Mary Agnes Patin', R & V	'Polaris'	'Tomorrow Park Hill'
'Brooksie's Rosea Superba'	'Essie M. Rollinson'	'Jerry Wilson Pink'	'Mary Alice Cox'	'Pope John XXIII'	'Tomorrow's Tropic Dawn'
'Buddha'	'Evelyn Poe'	'Jessie Burgess', R & V	'Mary Knock'	'Premier', R & V	'Tootsie' (Min.)
'Buddy Billups'	'Fairly Fountain'	'Jim Thorpe'	'Mary Paige'	'Punkin' (Min.)	'Touchdown', R & V
'Buddy Benz'	'Fandango'	'Jo Lynn Rester'	'Maryland', Var.	'Red Rogue', R & V	'Valentine Day'
'Can Can'	'Fashionata'	'Joe Pyron', R & V	'Matador'	'Red Wine'	'Veiled Beauty', R & V
'Candy Cane'	'Fifth Avenue'	'John Culverhouse'	'McVeys Nuccio'	'Reg Ragland', R & V	'Vernon Mayo', R & V
'Capt. Rawes'	'Fire Chief', R & V	'John Taylor', R & V	'Melinda Hackett', R & V	'Reg Ragland Supreme'	'War Cry'
'Carnival Queen'	'First Lady'	'Johnny Swenney'	'Memento'	'Rena Swick', R & V	'Waterlily'
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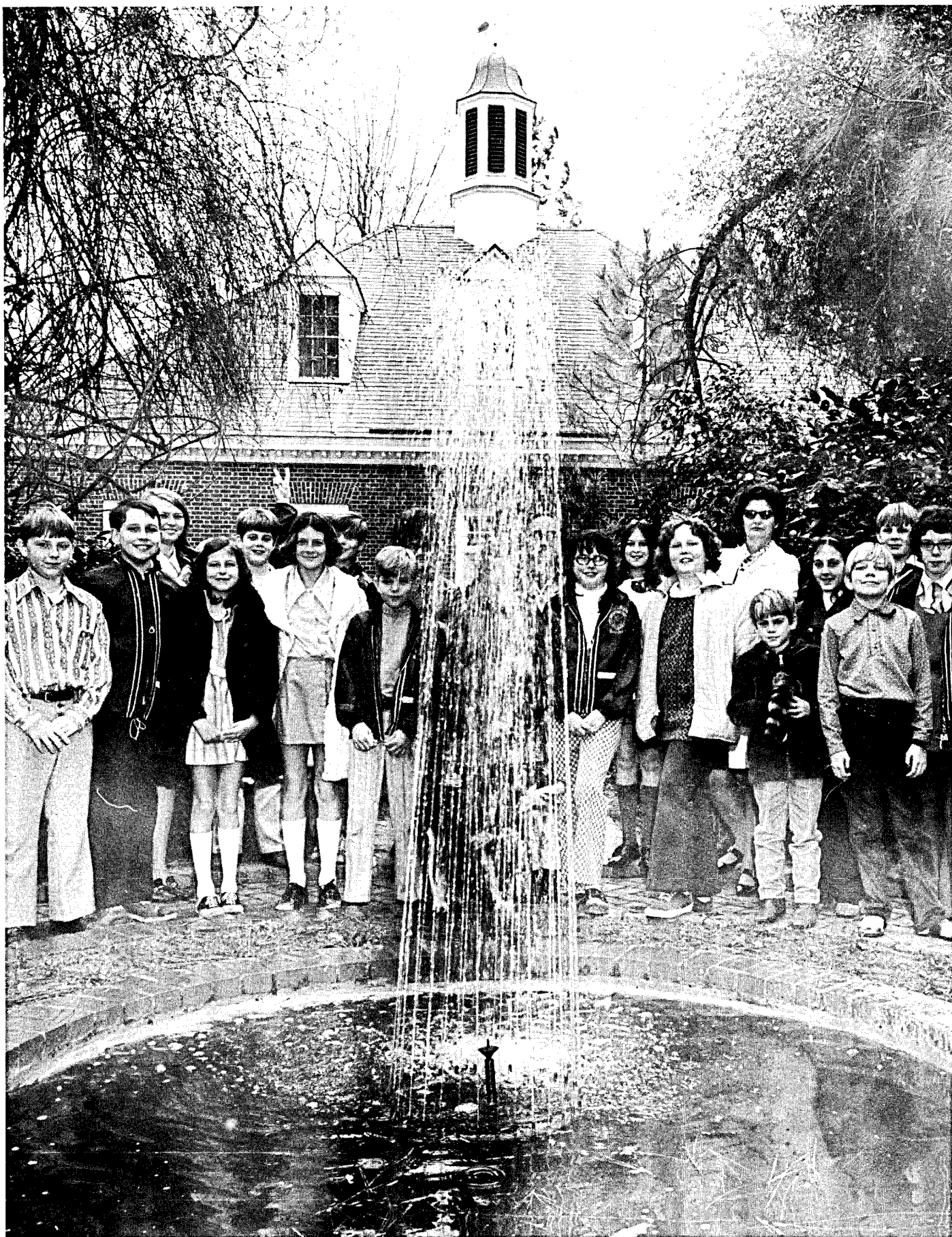
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Students from Westfield School, Perry, Georgia, visit Massee Lane Garden.

Graft-Cutting Method of Propagating Camellias

SHOGO YAMAGUCHI

Westminster, California

(Reprinted from The ACS Yearbook 1950)

The graft-cutting method is a combination of grafting and rooting. The scion is the favored variety and the stock, treated as a cutting, is one that roots readily. The material used is of a quality and age usually employed for grafting and cutting purposes. Grafting is done in a cool room, and the grafted cuttings are then placed in a chamber for rooting. This method has proved useful for very poor rooters, such as Alba Plena.

To avoid a heavy infection of the callus and the roots by injurious fungi without the employment of sterile culture, the following method is satisfactory. The grafted cuttings are placed individually in new or sterilized 3-inch pots filled with very moist peat moss. The peat moss keeps the infection to a minimum and also comes out of the pot easily without falling apart. Repotting is done when the roots are well developed in the peat moss. Without disturbing the roots the plants are transferred to 4-inch pots, using a 1:1 mixture of peat moss and leaf mold and a sprinkling of bonemeal.

The rooting chamber is constructed to take advantage of the intense illumination of summer days to maintain temperatures near 35°C (95°F) in the rooting medium. It permits propagating grafted camellia cuttings without the provision of a greenhouse with bottom-heat benches. The grafted cuttings are started as early as possible (about June 15) and continued until the middle of July. The rooting process takes five to eight weeks; therefore, the rooting chamber has to be kept running till the middle or the end of September, after which time rooting is too slow to warrant maintenance of this type of rooting chamber.

For those who are not particularly interested in camellias, the use of this type of rooting chamber is suggested for cuttings that are very tender and have a tendency to dry out.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES NECESSARY IN GRAFTING

1. A cool room with table space.
2. A hot plate or a heater of low capacity.
3. Buckets for the scion, the stock and the grafted material.
4. A small sharp knife for collecting scion and stock material.
5. A pan of melted paraffin between 90° and 100° C. (194-212°F.).
6. A camel's-hair brush of suitable size for applying the melted paraffin.
7. A grafting knife. The narrower blade of a pocket knife is most suitable. Wider blades are too difficult to use.
8. Separated strands of grocer's string, or the like, cut 5 or 6 inches long, for tying the graft. Very thin and narrow rubber bands can be used, but tucking in the ends takes extra time.
9. Absorbent paper for drying the stems at the time of grafting.
10. A deep pan of cold water.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE ROOTING CHAMBER

The object of this chamber is to maintain a high turgidity in the grafted cuttings and also warm temperatures. A fine "rain" during the sunny hours accomplishes this.

SITE: Full sun; preferably a porous ground.

SIZE: 4 x 20 feet, 18 inches high. Capacity is about 900 3-inch pots.

FLOOR: Level the ground. Spread about an inch of sawdust over it to keep the pots off the bare ground.

WATERING SYSTEM: 5 nozzles set 4 feet apart on ¾-inch pipe to make a 16-foot section with a hose coupling at one end and closed at the other. The bore of the nozzle is adequate at 0.035 inch for a water pressure of 40 pounds. Any irregularity in the bore will cause an unevenness in the stream. The water should come out from the nozzles in a solid, unbroken stream and be dispersed radially and of an ⅛-inch copper wire set against evenly by the carefully ground end the stream ⅛ to ¼ inch from the nozzle. The other end of this wire is tightly secured to the neck of the nozzle so that the wire stays in position. The 16-foot section is so set in the rooting chamber that the nozzles are 8 to 10 inches above the edge of the pots. Some adjustments will probably be necessary to maintain a volume of spray adequate to keep the foliage wet during the sunny hours. After a few weeks algal scum will form, but it is not harmful.

SIDES: Plastic sunray material has been found quite satisfactory. Some allowance must be made for shrinkage.

TOP: Single-weight window glass 24 x 30 inches rested flat upon a wooden framework will suffice. It is an advantage that any pane can be lifted up or removed conveniently at any time. The simplest framework of temporary construction will do, and no attempt is made to make the chamber airtight, since this may possibly cause the temperature to reach injurious levels.

STOCK MATERIAL

Any variety readily rooted and of suitable stem length and diameter

may be used. Eureka (good rooting in eight weeks) and Covina (good rooting in seven weeks) are satisfactory, but the stem diameter of the latter is often too small for many varieties. Pink Perfection and Purity do not root so quickly or so uniformly. There are probably other suitable varieties. The best results are obtained only when the material is collected from healthy and vigorous trees. Spindly or thinner stems in the inner shady parts of the tree are very poor takers of a graft. The hardness of the stock wood seems best when the bark of the new growth has just turned brown—about June 15 for Eureka in this area, Orange County California. Two- or three-leaved stock material is used.

SCION MATERIAL

Vigorous and healthy scion material that forms a callus readily should be chosen. If these precautions are taken, scion losses will be low. Two- or three-leaved scions are used and can be taken just above the third or fourth leaf from the tip.

PROCEDURE

1. Collect scion and stock material in separate buckets. Wash with forced water. Leave the material in the buckets and permit the excess water to drain to the bottom. Do not allow them to dry.
2. Set the paraffin on the hot plate and heat to proper temperature.
3. Pick out a stock and a scion. Wipe the stems dry. Use either a cleft or a whip graft.
4. Tie the graft by twinning the string from the scion end toward stock. Hold on to the end of the string.
5. Rapidly brush melted paraffin over the graft and the string.
6. Immediately immerse in the cold water for a few seconds.
7. Cut off the dangling end of the string.
8. Place the grafted cuttings in the bucket. They are now ready for rooting chamber.



Trunk of one of the most famous and beautiful camellia trees in Japan. Its branches spread far in all directions and are supported by many props. Paul Kincaid estimates the diameter to be about 40 feet. This tree stands near the Priest's house at Camellia Temple (Tsubaki-dera), Kyoto, Japan. This is a small, little known by tourists, gem of a temple. It took considerable effort for us to locate it.

9. Prepare some wet peat moss. A bucket is convenient.
10. Fill 3-inch pots with the wet peat moss and pack a little.
11. Recut the end of the grafted cuttings in any preferred way and place the grafted cuttings singly in the pots by forcing them down. Pack around them when necessary.
12. Set the pots on the prepared bed of sawdust.
13. Water should be turned on in the morning and turned off in the evening. The nozzles may require cleaning and adjustment occasionally.
14. In eight to ten weeks the rooted cuttings can be transferred from the chamber to a lath-house or other suitable place, and the string around the graft can be removed at the same time.
15. The chamber may be dismantled and put away till the next season.

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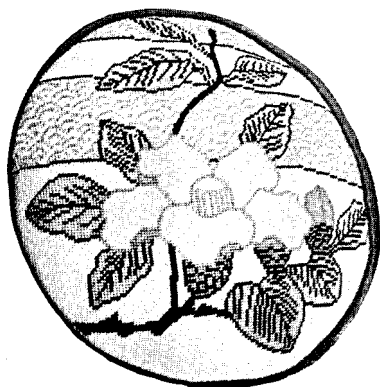
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Two of the rare books and a print from the Rubel-Kemp collection of the ACS Library. Shown are three illustrations of 'Mrs. Abby Wilder' and an actual flower of the variety.



Mrs. W. P. Stevens shows Mrs. Boehm the outstanding collection of Boehm porcelains she presented to ACS last year. Joe Pyron looks on. Mrs. Boehm was very pleased with the building and the manner in which the birds are displayed.



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From its extensive collection of porcelains, the Freer Gallery of Art has selected an outstanding example of Nabeshima ware, Edo period (late 17th century) for this needlepoint adaptation of *C. japonica*. Herbert Peress Needlepoint—a quality oriented company specializing in museum and historic designs—manufactures this needlepoint for the Freer. Authentic colorings reproduced from the delicate overglaze and underglaze enamels (turquoise, nasturtium orange, mustard, straw yellow, larkspur and indigo blue) and the finest materials will make this a joy to stitch: 13" dia., No. 12 mono, Persian yarn.

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In Memoriam

Mrs. E. L. (Catherine) Trice of Waco, Texas died at her home August 22. She was the inspiration for growing camellias in Central Texas. She was a Charter Life Member of the Texas Camellia Society and a long time member of ACS. For more than 20 years she maintained a large greenhouse of very fine varieties. Mrs. Trice was a well known accredited judge in Texas and Louisiana. Survivors include her son, John P. Trice of Dallas.

Sherman Drawdy, banking, business, civic and church leader of Augusta, Georgia, died August 24. The fact that the Augusta Camellia Show has always been so successful is due in part to the great efforts which he and Mrs. Drawdy put forth. The show was held in the Georgia Railroad Bank and Trust Company of which he was Board Chairman.

Mrs. Drawdy and their two daughters survive.

—ACS—

Visitors at Massee Lane

Visitors came from around the country—not only camellia country, but elsewhere in the United States—and from various other parts of the world. Numbering in the hundreds, they have come from Colorado, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Virginia, Alabama, California, Maryland, Maine, New Jersey, Indiana, Ohio, Texas, Iowa (our only ACS member in that distant state), Michigan, Arkansas, Kentucky, Illinois, Vermont, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Missouri, Louisiana. They came also from Canada, England (including one from Malvern where a Boehm studio makes some of the outstanding Boehm birds and flowers), Abaco in the Bahamas. Comments they wrote in The Register include, "charming guide," "superb," "beautiful," "fantastic," "gorgeous," "most impressive." As the season goes on, and there are already many beautiful blooms thanks to gib, the hundreds will turn into thousands who will admire the lovely gardens and the Boehm Gallery. Y'all come, heah!

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Results of Gulf Coast Elections

Voting for Gulf Coast Directors-at-Large and State Directors closed September 18, 1973. Comparatively few ballots were returned to this office. There were no close races, therefore a second ballot was not necessary. The results are: Directors-at-Large, Dr. Reeves F. Wells, Panama City, Fla., reelected and W. F. Wilson, Jr., Hammond, La., State Directors, Alabama—P. J. Marice, reelected, Arkansas—Ed Kimes, Florida—Jay W. Ellis, Sr., Louisiana—Onis D. Hyatt, reelected, Mississippi—Clif Lattin, reelected, Tennessee—A. B. Cooper, Texas—Tom Eagleson. These winners are to take office at the time of the Annual Meeting in Sacramento, February 28, 1974.



Bagby Hall and his son Raymond of Jackson, Mississippi. "Shortstop" as Raymond is called has been interested in Camellias since childhood. Now a young man of 17, he recently acquired his first Cadillac and discovered girls, nevertheless he is still interested in Camellias.

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New Varieties Registered

'MURIEL NATHAN' (Reg. No. 1297)

A 20 year-old chance Japonica seedling that first bloomed 1958; originated by M. R. Murray, Fort Valley, Ga.

Plant growth is upright and dense, medium in rate with dark green leaves measuring 3½ inches in length and 1½ inches in width.

The peonyform bloom is very light pink with 18 petals and 6 petaloids with yellow-

orange anthers and yellow filaments. Average size not gibbed 4 inches in diameter and 2½ inches in depth. Prolific bloomer; compact growth. Blooms late.

'J. MORGAN SPROTT' (Reg. No. 1298)

A 6 year-old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed in 1965; originated by Mr. J. Morgan Sprott, Ellore, S. C. and propagated by Cooper's Nursery, Springfield, S. C.

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

The rose form double, 'MATHOTIANA SUPREME' type, bloom is deep cherry red with 52 petals and a few petaloids. Gibbed 5-5½ inches in diameter and 3-4 inches in depth. Blooms last 10 to 14 days on plant-falls in one piece, non shattering. Last when cut and in water 6-8 days. Blooms late.

'ARIANA HALL' (Reg. No. 1299)

A 13 year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1969; originated by Houghton S. Hall, Anselmo, Ca. and propagated by Alton Parker, Redwood Empire Camellias, Sebastopol, Ca.

Plant growth is upright and average, medium in rate with light green leaves measuring 3½ inches in length and 2 inches in width.

The semidouble, 'FINLANDIA' type, bloom is pink tinted outer edges fading to cream white with 13 petals and golden anthers and cream-yellow filaments. Average size is 4¼ inches in diameter and 2½ inches in depth not gibbed. Petal texture is excellent, good lasting qualities, very floriferous, drops in one piece, does not shatter. Blooms mid-season to late.

'ANN DAY' (Reg. No. 1301)

A 10 year-old Hybrid ('CRIMSON ROBE' x 'TIFFANY') that first bloomed in 1968; originated by W. E. Sellers, Mobile, Ala. and propagated by Wilkes Nursery, Moultrie, Ga.

Plant growth is upright, rapid in rate with dark green leaves measuring 3 inches in length and 1 inch in width.

The 'DONCKELARI' type, bloom is 'TIFFANY' pink with 28 petals and 3-4 petaloids with yellow anthers and white filaments. Average size is 6 inches in diameter and 4 inches in depth. Gibbed 7 inches in diameter and 5 inches in depth. Flowers open well—varying shades of pink in bloom—large petaloids—tight cluster stamens. Blooms mid-season to late.

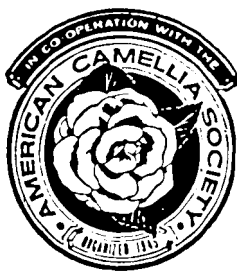
'JOHN ANSON FORD' (Reg. No. 1300)

A seven year-old Hybrid (C. Reticulata 'PURPLE GOWN' x Huntington seedling No. 13630B) (saluenensis x japonica) that first bloomed 1970; originated and propagated by Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, Arcadia, Ca.

Plant growth is upright and dense, slow in rate with dark green leaves.

The semidouble 'FRIZZLE WHITE' type, bloom is deep rose pink with 10 petals and yellow anthers and filaments. Average size is 4½ inches in diameter and 2½ inches in depth not gibbed. Grows well in full sun. Flowers have excellent texture and substance. Blooms mid-season to late.

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NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

1ST O AWARD	2ND O AWARD	3RD O AWARD	SPECIAL O AWARD
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1ST O AWARD	2ND O AWARD	3RD O AWARD	SPECIAL O AWARD
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DIVISION _____ CLASS NO. _____

VARIETY _____

CIRCLE
SIZE MIN. . S - M - ML - L - VL

EXHIBITOR'S NO. _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Write for prices on cards cut
and/or printed to your special
requirements.

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

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

ACS has arranged for these cards to be printed in quantity at the very reasonable price of \$7.50 per thousand, postpaid. Minimum order is one thousand in lots of 500 of any color listed below. This low price can be offered only when cash accompanies the order. Orders mailed same day received, postpaid. These should be ordered directly from the printer and not through ACS. This saves time and cost of additional handling.

THE OBSERVER PRINTERS, INC.
Tommie Harrell, Owner-Manager
P. O. Box 608, Moultrie, Georgia 31768
Phone A/C 912 985-7281

Order Form:

Please send me the following ACS Entry Cards:

Color Code:	Quantity	@ \$7.50 Per Thousand
White (unprotected)		
Green (protected-greenhouse)		
Pink (Seedlings)		
Buff (Gibbed or other)		
Blue (Hybrids)		
Yellow (Reticulatas)		
Total:		

Check, Money Order or Cash Enclosed. Postpaid.



A Bride's Lifetime Wish Comes True!

Suzanne's called "Suzie" for short by her family and many friends, lifetime wish came true on February 10, 1973. Since her father has an extensive collection of camellias and has grown them all of her lifetime, she has more or less been reared amidst the most beautiful flower of them all—THE CAMELLIA!

The daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Robert P. McDonald, 4100 Ranier Court, Fort Worth, Texas, was married to Daniel Lee Russell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Russell of Decatur Georgia at 8:00 P.M. in the Sanctuary of The University Christian Church.

While the majority of blooms used in the wedding, and at the reception, were grown by Suzie's father, other members of The Fort Worth Camellia Society were most generous in sharing their camellias. The bridal bouquet was a cascade of Pink Pagoda blooms, grown by her father, and was truly beautiful with only camellia foliage used as greenery. The six Bridesmaids and Maid of Honor carried camellias made in a nosegay fashion of many varieties in shades of pink to match their gowns, and they wore clusters of Fircone Var. in their hair.

Fircone Var. miniature camellias were used for boutonnieres worn by the father of the Bride and the Groom.

The reception at The Colonial Country Club was another display of camellia blooms! The bridal cake was flanked by an array of beautiful Debutantes, Pearl Maxwell, E. G. Waterhouse, Pink Perfection and many, many others in all of the beautiful soft shades of pink entwined in Smilax with a 13-branch tiered candelabra. The 3-tiered bridal cake was topped with Fircone Var. and Debutantes and surrounded by Charlie Bettes, Snowman, Betty Sheffield and Bienville. The Groom's cake was in the same treatment only all red camellias were used—Ville de Nantes, Prof. Sargents and many others in the red tones.

The bride wore a gorgeous "Tomorrow's Sweet Image" on her going away suit. This was indeed the most beautiful and outstanding wedding yet and one long to be remembered!

In the picture, the girl to the right of the bride (fourth girl)—the Maid of Honor is Laura McDonald, sister of the bride and the bridesmaid on the left is Martha McDonald, (third from left) also sister of the bride.



'ANN DAY'

Reticulata Hybrid by Willie Sellers, 2774 N. Thompson Drive, Mobile, Alabama 36606

A 10-year-old Hybrid ('CRIMSON ROBE' × 'TIFFANY') that first bloomed in 1968; originated by W. E. Sellers, Mobile, Ala. and propagated by Wilkes Nursery, Moultrie, Ga. Named for the Sellers' daughter.

Plant growth is upright rapid in rate with dark green leaves measuring 3 inches in length and 1 inch in width.

The, 'DONCKELARIJ' type, bloom is 'TIFFANY' pink with 28 petals and 3-4 petaloids with yellow anthers and white filaments. Average size is 6 inches in diameter and 4 inches in depth. Gibbed 7 inches in diameter and 5 inches in depth. Flowers open well—varying shades of pink in bloom—large petaloids—tight cluster stamens. Blooms midseason to late.