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Bulletin



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President's Message

I want to take this means to thank you, the members of the SCCS, for the honor you have bestowed on me in electing me President of our Society. I now pledge to you my best efforts in trying to make this the best year in the history of our Society.

I want to tell you about the plans we have for this year and seek your help in achieving our goals. Your officers and directors are already at work in an effort to further the interest of our Society but we need the help of each member and we are confident that with your help we will be able to go forward to an enlarged program.

MEMBERSHIP Our first problem is membership. In order to operate the Society efficiently and to make it possible to initiate various projects useful to Camellias we need to double our membership. We believe, with your help, we can do that this year.

SHOWS This year we will cooperate with and help promote the usual Camellia Shows. These we feel are the life blood of Camellia interest. In addition to the usual shows already scheduled we are encouraging every small community to have a one day show. These shows can be on the days when stores close such as Wednesday, Thursday, etc. These shows need not be elaborate and we will be glad to furnish judges and help and advice to those staging these shows.

BULLETIN Our Bulletin is the only contact that many of our members have with our Society. We are revamping our Bulletin with the intention of making it the most complete and informative camellia publication possible and are also accepting ads for the first time to help defray the expense of a bigger and better Bulletin. When you read this Bulletin we believe that you will agree that we will have the top publication in this field.

Each issue of our Bulletin will contain the several regular features, such as Beginners Corner, Greenhouse Culture, and Questions and Answers, as well as all types of articles of general and special interest on Camellias.

In closing I would remind you that this is your Society. The success we enjoy or the failure we experience will to a large degree be in proportion to your enthusiasm and willingness to help us.

Please feel free to write me personally and give me your thoughts on ways and means to improve our Society. In this connection it should be borne in mind that the affairs of the Society are directed by the members of our Board who are elected by you. However it is the duty of your President to make recommendations to the Board and pass on for consideration of the Board suggestions and constructive criticism that come from the membership in general. I intend to pursue this course.

Let us all work together to make the SCCS the biggest, best, and most friendly Society possible. If we think together, talk together, work together, and play together we will have the best year ever.

Mansfield Latimer

Nine-Year Study Provides
Valuable Information On—

How Camellias React To Cold Weather

By
WENDELL LEVI
Sumter, S. C.

Introduction

The ability of varieties of *Camellia japonica* and *Camellia sasanqua* to resist cold is broad and varied. There is a wide selectivity between varieties. Nine years of careful daily notes and their tabulation show that each variety is fairly consistent from year to year: either cold resistant, cold tender, or in varying degrees between these two extremes. Exact knowledge of how a particular variety will react in sub-freezing weather is essential, especially for the beginner, for it will permit him, if he so desires, to plant only cold-resistant ones.

When I began these daily records in 1949 I had no definite purpose in mind save that I knew from decades of study of birds, and especially pigeons, that such records usually brought to light many interesting and oftentimes unexpected phenomena. It did not take long to observe that the weather varied widely from year to year, and that each particular variety performed consistently.

The problem of cold resistance is of prime importance to much of the United States. The past four winters in South Carolina have clearly shown the necessity for careful selection of cold-resistant varieties for this state. There are many varieties which will bloom well even in such a winter as 1957-58.

The purpose of this article is to classify for their cold resistance only the varieties grown in our garden.

Climatic and Horticultural Conditions

These conditions have considerable influence upon the ability of a flower bud to resist cold.

The condition and health of a plant is, of course, important. The buds of an unhealthy or poorly nourished plant are more cold tender than those of a thriving plant of the same variety.

Exposure to early morning sun is or may be a prime factor. The sun shining directly on frozen blooms and swollen buds often injures them while those buds protected from the sun on the same bush thaw out and are undamaged.

Exposure to winds, also, is or may be an important factor. A principle of quick freezing, commonly used commercially, is the presence of air movement from a fan. At 10° F. or lower this movement of air speeds up the freezing process considerably. Protection from prevailing winter winds is important in selecting locations in cold climates.

Winters vary considerably in this area—severe, mild, and in between. This they probably do in most sections of this country.

(This article includes excerpts from an article by the same author in the 1959 Year Book of the American Camellia Society.)

TABLE I. MINIMUM TEMPERATURES IN THE VICINITY OF SUMTER, S. C., FOR THE WINTERS OF 1950-51, 1952-53, 1954-55, 1955-56, 1956-57 AND 1957-58

1950-51	1952-53	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
.....	17—32°	.....	.....
.....	21—27°	.....	21—31°
.....	22—29°	.....	22—29°
.....	23—32°	.....	.....	.....
.....	25—29°	.....	.....
.....	27—23°	.....	.....	.....
.....	28—31°	.....	.....	.....
.....	29—26°	.....	.....	.....
.....	30—26°	.....	.....	.....
April	April	April	April 21—31°	April	April

TABLE II. FREEZING TEMPERATURES IN CENTRAL SOUTH CAROLINA DURING THE PAST NINE WINTERS

49-50	50-51	51-52	52-53	53-54	54-55	55-56	56-57	57-58
TOTAL NIGHTS 32° AND BELOW								
25	31	31	14	15	58	56	29	59
TOTAL NIGHTS BELOW 25°								
1	9	8	2	3	14	13	8	22
TOTAL NIGHTS 20° OR BELOW								
0	3	1	0	1	5	8	5	13
LOWEST TEMPERATURE ° FOR SEASON								
24	15	19	22	19	15	14	15	11

The above temperature summary demonstrates the wide fluctuations in temperature at Columbia, S. C. for the past nine years.

Classification

Varieties are divided into four classes. The varieties in a class are graded into three divisions, making a total of twelve divisions or classes. A plus sign following the variety indicates more ability *within the class* to withstand cold weather. A minus sign indicates less ability *within the class* to resist low temperatures. Gradations between varieties within a class are small and often are border-line cases.

Three hundred and twenty-two (322) varieties are graded herein.

CLASS 1

Varieties which bloom successfully regardless of how cold or when, down to 11°. Their blooms are of normal quality. Their buds, tight or swollen, are usually unhurt. They bloomed normally in 1957-58.

Berenice Boddy+++	Firebrand Var.	Donckelarii —
Dr. Tinsley++	Frances McLanahan	Flame —
Pink Champagne++	Fred Sander	Flame Var. —
Rutledge Minnex++	Iwano	Glen 40 —
Beni-Kirin (Hi-Ohsho)+	J. J. Pringle Smith	Gov. Mouton —
Capt. John Smith+	King Lear	H. A. Downing —
Henry Middleton Var.+	Kumasaka	H. A. Downing Var. —
Princess Lavender+	Leucantha	Kenny —
Shin-Shikoku+	Magnolineflora	Koku-Ryu Var.
Willie Hite+	Martha G. Betz	(Black Dragon Var.)—
Arthur Middleton	Mihata (Shu-Beni-Hitoe)	Lady Charlotte Var. —
Barbara Morgan	Queen Beanie	Lady Vansittart —
Blush Hibiscus	T. K. Variegated	Lady Vansittart Red —
Brooklynia	Tricolor (Sieboldi)	Monjiao Red —
Chlorocla	Wall Street Red	Mrs. Walter Allan —
Dr. W. G. Lee	(Communist)	Mrs. Walter Allen Var.
Elizabeth Boardman	Yours Truly	Simeon —
Emily Wilson	(Lady Vansittart Shell)	Winifred Womack —
Finlandia (Dearest)	Anita —	
Finlandia Var.	Blood of China	
(Margaret Jack)	(Victor Emmanuel)—	

CLASS 2

Varieties which bloom successfully save in untimely and continuously abnormal cold weather. Many bloom even under these conditions, but blooms are often below normal quality.

Alba Superba+	Hubert Osteen	Beauty of Holland —
Anna Lee+	Il Cigno (Il Cygno)	Bessie McArthur —
Colonial Lady+	James Hyde Porter	Beichroeder Pink
Eleanor McDowall+	Jenny Jones	(Casablanca)—
Gov. Earl Warren+	J. J. Whitfield	Charlotte Bradford —
Hishi-Karibito+	John Illges	Dawn (V.)—
Imura+	Joseph Pfingstl	Diddy Meadine —
Kagura (Daute)+	Letitia Schrader	Dr. John D. Bell
Latifolia+	Lindsay Neill	(Beau Harp Var.)—
Margerie Magnificent+	Louise Maclay	Edelweiss —
Mary Kolbe+	Mary Anne Houser	Enrico Bettini —
Mrs. Abby Wilder I. (true)+	Mary Linden Rogers	Frau Geheimrat Oldevig
Onix (Lady Chare Var.)+	Miss Middleton	(Mme. Chiang Kai-Shek)—
Princess Murat+	Marguerite Calusnut	Gen. George Patton —
Rev. John G. Drayton+	Marguerite Calusnut Var.	Hana-Fuki
Saturat+	Mrs. Bertha A. Harms	(Mrs. Howard Asper)—
Solomons' Pink+	Mrs. Harry Sinclair	Hermine —
Stella Sewell+	Mrs. Lyman Clarke	Hermine Variant —
Sun Dial+	Pearl Harbor Var.	Kingyo-Taubaki
Victory Maid+	Pink Star	(Fishtail)—
Ville de Nantes+	Pixie	K. Sawada —
Ville de Nantes Red+	Prince Charlie	Lady Chare (Empress)—
White Queen+	Prince Eugene Napoleon	Lallarsok (Laurel Leaf)—
Wildwood+	(Pope Plus IX)	Marchioness of Salisbury —
Arejishi	Purity	Martha Brice —
Betty Theisen	Rainy Sun	Mary Charlotte —
Bill Porter	Regina del Giganti	Matsu-Kasa (Pine Cone)—
(Princess Elizabeth)	(Rainsford Cantelou)	Monarch —
Chiyoda-Nashiki	Rev. John Bennett	Mrs. Charles Cobb —
(Mallot Var.)	Rose and Snow	Mrs. Josephine M. Heurn —
Cho-No-Hanagata	(Emma Ladd)	Mrs. Lurman —
C. M. Wilson	Rose Mallow	Nina Avery —
Crepe Rosette	Rosen Plena	Paulette Goddard —
Cup of Beauty	Royal White	Prof. C. S. Sargent —
Edwin H. Folk	Scented Treasure	R. L. Wheeler —
Eleanor of Fairbanks	Sunset Glory	R. L. Wheeler Var. —
(Vedrine Var.)	Thelma Dale	Rose Dawn —
Eleanor Hagood	Tinsie	Shiro-Botan —
Eleanor McCrady	Vedrine	Shiro-Chan —
Elizabeth Arden	White Giant	Speciosa —
Elizabeth LaBey	Yohai-Haku	Spring Sonnet —
Emmett Barnes	(September Morn)	Spring Triumph —
Emmett Pfingstl	Adah Pearl —	Tallahassee Girl —
Emperor of Russia	Adolphe Audusson Var.—	White Empress —
Eugene Lize	Adolphe Audusson —	
Fritzie White	Beau Harp —	

CLASS 3

Varieties, including many popular old stand-bys, which bloom well in a mild winter, but which cannot stand such seasons as we have had the last three out of four years. Their buds are killed or their blooms show cold damage.

An-Flo-Lee+	James Allan Var.+	Mandarin Var.+
Cassetti+	Julia Dial+	Minnie Madlern Fiske+
Eleanor Franchetti+	Lady of the Lake+	Moss Point Var.
Gen. Washington+	Lila Rosa Var.+	(Cleopatra (Anthony))+

Mrs. Baldwin Wood+
 Mrs. Charles Simons+
 Mrs. Marie Keating+
 Narumi-Gata (Oleifera) (S.)+
 Paeoniaeflora+
 Shishi-Gashira (H.)+
 Toki-No-Hagasan (Bessie
 Morse Bellingrath)+
 Virgin's Blush+
 White King+
 Abundance
 Alba Plena
 Big Beauty
 Break O'Day
 Bride's Bouquet
 California
 Capt. Richard Alexander Var.
 Catherine Cathart
 Choji-Guruma (S.)
 Claudia Phelps
 Cleonatra (S.)
 C. M. Hovey (Col. Firey)
 C. N. Hastie
 Colletti
 Countess of Orkney
 Faikagura
 Daikagura Red (Pink Kagura)
 Debutante
 Dorothy Ashley
 Dr. J. V. Knapp
 Duchess of Sutherland
 Duchess of Sutherland Pink
 Duchesse de Berry
 Eclatante
 Elegans (Chandler)
 (Francine)
 Elegans (Chandler (Var.)
 Ethel Davis
 Flowerwood
 Frank Baker
 Frosty Mtn
 Floire de Nantes
 (Rose Glory)

Gosho-Guruma
 Gov. Richard W. Leche
 High Hat
 Hinode-Gumo (S.)
 His Majesty
 Hockan (Variabilis)
 Imperator (France)
 Jessie Katz
 Joseph Holland
 Josephine Duell
 Joshua E. Youtz
 Kclerec
 Kiku-Toji
 Kishu-Tsukasa
 (Admiral Nimitz)
 Ko-Gyoku (Little Gem) (S.)
 Lady Mary Crumlie
 La Riens II
 Lavender Queen (S.)
 Lawrence Walker Var.
 Lena Jackson
 Lurie's Favorite
 Marchioness of Exeter
 (Marquis d'Exeter)
 Margaret Higdon
 Marguerite Turner No. 8
 Masterpiece
 Mathotiana
 Mathotiana Supreme
 Mathotiana Var.
 Mertz
 (Darlington Mathotiana)
 Mine-No-Yuki (S.)
 Miriam Stevenson
 Mrs. Freeman Weiss
 Mrs. Freeman Weiss Var.
 Mrs. K. Sawada
 Otome
 Pink Ball
 Pink Clouds
 Prince of Orange (Crusader)
 Princess Irene
 Radiance

Red Hibiscus
 Rio Rita (M. G.)
 Rosary Var.
 Rosca Superba
 (Laura Dasher)
 Rosen Superba Var.
 Scutlett O'Hara
 (C. M. Hovey Var.)
 Shiro-Taikagura
 Showa-No-Sakae (H.)
 Snowdrift
 St. Andre
 Tea Garden 45
 Tomorrow
 Troutadour
 Victory
 Victory White
 Waterloo
 (Ethlington White)
 Yuki-Rotan
 (Pride of Desanoso)
 Yvonne Tyson
 American Beauty —
 Bella Romana —
 Celestine —
 Chastity i—
 Daybreak —
 Derbyana —
 Duchesse de Caze —
 George B. Barrett —
 Gigantea
 (Mary Bell Glennan) —
 Jackson —
 J. S. Bradford —
 Liberty Bell —
 Madge Miller —
 Pax —
 Pink Perfection —
 Rose Royale —
 Setsugekka (S.) —
 Tinky Lee —
 Warrior —
 Yobuko-Dori —

CLASS 4

Varieties whose buds, swollen or tight, are damaged in an average winter, and which bloom successfully here in only the warmest of winters, if then.

Lotus+
 Nagasaki (Marguerita)+
 Florence Stratton
 Magnolia Queen
 Margaret Heitrich

Morning Glow
 Primavera
 Sangdon
 Star Cream
 Uncle Sam (Henry Barnett)

Elisabeth
 (both pink and white) —
 Giardino Schmitz —
 Laeta Alba —
 Soure, de Bahumand-Liton —

1. In the varieties listed in Class 1 there is a surprising number colored with varying degrees of blush. These varieties are:

Berenice Boddy
 Dr. Tinsley
 Willie Hite

Magnoliaeflora
 Winifred Womack
 Blush Hibiscus

Emily Wilson
 Queen Bessie
 Shin-Shioko

Red is even more predominant:

Arthur Middleton
 Barbara Morgan
 Beni-kin (Hi-Ohsho)
 Blood of China
 (Victor Emmanuel)
 Capt. John Smith
 Dr. W. G. Lee
 Flame Var.
 Firebrand Var.

Fred Sander
 Glen 40
 H. A. Downing Var.
 Iwane
 J. J. Pringle Smith
 Lady Vansittart Red
 Martha G. Betz
 Monjisu Red

Mrs. Walter Allan
 Princess Lavender
 Koku-Ryu Var.
 (Black Dragon Var.)
 Rutledge Minnex
 Shu-Beni-Hitoe
 Wall Street Red
 (Communist)

I wonder whether there is any connection between color and cold resistance. There are a number of reds in our garden which are not cold resistant, but there are very few blush which are not.

2. Leaf-gall varies greatly in severity from one season to another. This year our Sasanquas produced such leaves in excessive number. A CLEOPATRA seven feet tall had nearly a bushel; a slender CHOJI-GURUMA nearly two quarts. Many leaves had their anterior portion enlarged while the posterior part was normal. Is it possible that severe cold coming at a critical time produces this condition?

3. I often wondered why more was not written on the subject of varietal cold resistance in text books and periodicals. I knew that in Florida and southern Georgia the problem was minor. A visit to California in mid-January, 1958, showed it to be the same. In San Francisco, Stockton, and San Jose, snapdragon, poinsettia, and other cold-tender plants were in full bloom. In Los Angeles, Pasadena, San Marino, and Encino, it was even warmer. At Huntington Gardens there is a magnificent collection of varieties of cacti, many of which would be killed by even one mild freeze. Parenthetically, they have a worse problem—that of heat. In a friend's garden at Encino I saw DEBUTANTE blooms freshly opened so sun-scorched as to be unusable. Apparently the problem in most of California is a fight against heat and sun burn, and sun shelters were used at many places.

4. A sudden early change from warm to cold is more harmful than continued freezing weather. A number of varieties whose buds were killed by the unprepared-for 15° of November 25 and 26, 1950 (there had been no previous freezing temperature) stood the continuous extreme cold of January and February, 1958, unhurt.

5. One of the advantages from a late cold season is that all new leaf growth is dormant, and we had not one single tip of new growth frost-nipped this year. This augurs well for varieties in Class I in latitudes more northerly than the present Camellia Belt.

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Coral Pink Lotus	Mittisa	Seventh Heaven
Drama Girl	Mississippi Beauty	Sultana
Doris Freeman	Mrs. D. W. Davis	Tomorrow
Tick Toc		Winter Morn

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1 mile and turn South on Poinsette Drive.

Cutting and Preparing Camellia Blooms for Show

ONE OF THE JOYS OF GROWING CAMELLIAS

By

H. E. ASHBY

Charleston, S. C.

So you want to enter your camellias in the show. One of the joys of growing camellias is in sharing their beauty with others. There is no better way than to enter them in a camellia show. In addition to sharing their beauty there is the added satisfaction of winning ribbons and possibly silver.

Don't be afraid to show your blooms because you only have a few. Many time the best in the show has been exhibited by someone who entered only one or two blooms.

There is of course many things to be done before preparing blooms for the show, such as spraying, fertilizing, watering, and debudding. It is too late now to do any of these things with the possible exception of watering. But there are some things that can be done now that will assure your blooms being in tip-top condition when the judges pass out the ribbons.

Several days before the show, secure from the show committee a supply of entry cards. Most of these can be filled out before blooms are cut because you know the varieties you have and can forecast the blooms that you can enter. Be sure that the entry cards are filled out completely, many people fail to get ribbons because they did not put their name on the card. Your name and address may be placed on all the cards at this time and you can fill in the varieties later.

DAMP SURFACES

Before you go into your garden to cut blooms you should have a sharp pair of clippers and a flat basket with handle or a flat stiff box may be used. The bottom of the basket or box should be covered with damp spanish or sphagnum moss. (Never put a camellia bloom on a dry surface.)

Camellias should be cut when they have reached their peak of perfection. If this occurs before the show date they may be cut and stored in air tight containers in the refrigerator and not opened until entered in the show. This should be done only if there are no other blooms of that variety of show quality on the day of the show. If time will permit blooms are best cut the morning of the day before the show. In either case blooms should be placed in water at least two hours or longer before preparing them to go to the show.

SELECT FRESHEST

Select the bloom carefully from what you have, many prize winning blooms have been left on the plant while inferior ones are cut. The largest bloom is not always the best. Select the bloom that is the freshest, most typical as to formation and color and without damage from wind or water. See that stamens are fresh and have not turned brown or black. Some varieties natur-

ally have a few black stamen intermixed, if not too many these may be plucked with a small pair of tweezers. If the bloom is fresh and crisp, but the edges of one or two petals are damaged by wind, the damaged portion may be carefully removed with a small pair of sharp scissors. When cutting the bloom be sure to cut the stem back to a growth bud. (This prevents damage to the plant. If stem is then too long it can be cut to desired length, usually from one to two inches depending on the type of container to be used in the show. Blooms should have one and not more than two leaves. The foliage left on the bloom should be free of scale and dirt, (wash off if necessary.) If remaining foliage is damaged, other foliage from the same variety may be wired on the bloom.

Good strong rigid boxes should be used to transport blooms. Cover bottom of box with moss or shredded paper. Place prepared entry card in bottom of box and carefully lift bloom from water and place on card. Do not allow blooms to touch each other or the side of the box. After all your blooms are in the box spray water on them with an atomizer or spray from a very fine nozzle. Do not wet too much. Cover the box with a tight cover. Handle them carefully and store in the coolest place possible until you are ready to go to the show. They are now ready to enter without further work. Deliver them to the receiving clerk and go on your way (don't hang around the show room and get in the workers way.) Return to the show when it opens to the public and count your ribbons—you will be surprised!

(There is a harder way to do this. Entry cards can be secured when you arrive at the show and you can spend an hour filling them out. Use this method as the last resort.)

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BEGINNER'S CORNER:

Proper Planting Practices

This is the first Beginner's Corner article and in this one we will cover the correct planting of camellias. The Beginner's Corner will be a regular feature of each issue of our Bulletin and will confine itself to elementary information of particular interest to the beginner although the experienced grower may find it profitable to review some of the fundamentals of camellia culture.

The proper planting of a camellia has more to do with successful growing and production of beautiful blooms than any other one feature of camellia culture. This does not mean that one should neglect the other things that should be done for camellias but if the camellia is not planted properly to start with there is very little that can be done to help it at a later date. On the other hand if it is properly planted to start with it can stand a lot of neglect of the other things that should be done.

How often a \$5.00 camellia is planted in a 5c hole and then when it fails to thrive the camellia or the nurseryman is blamed for its poor performance. This is being penny wise and pound foolish.

CHECK POINTS

We will assume that you have bought a good plant from a reputable nurseryman and are now ready to plant it. The following things should now be considered:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. When to plant? | 7. Remove Burlap? |
| 2. Where to plant? | 8. When to fertilize? |
| 3. How far apart to plant? | 9. Bare root? |
| 4. What size hole? | 10. Mulch |
| 5. What soil mixture to use? | 11. Water? |
| 6. How to plant? | 12. Container plants? |

WHEN TO PLANT If you have the plant now, you are naturally ready to plant it. Although a camellia can be planted anytime it is dormant and any time if it is a container plant there are certain times that are better for planting.

The best time to plant is in the early fall as soon as the plant becomes dormant. This would usually be in October, or perhaps a little earlier or a little later, depending on the weather.

There are two reasons for planting at this time. The first reason is due to the fact that the root system will continue to grow during the fall months even though the top of the plant has stopped growing. The second reason is the plant will become settled and established before the cold winter weather comes.

The second best time to plant is in the early spring just before the first new growth starts and after most of the cold winter weather has passed. The main advantage to planting at this time is you are usually able to see the plant in bloom at the nursery before you buy it and are thus assured of getting the variety and strain you want.

WHERE TO PLANT Although a camellia can be planted just about anywhere there are certain locations that are better than others. Camellias can be planted in full shade but most varieties do not do well unless they get some sun. They will not be as well shaped and most varieties will not set a good crop of buds in full shade.

Most varieties can also be planted in full sun and some varieties even do best in a sunny location. However they will have to have some protection when first planted to give them a chance to get established.

The ideal location for most varieties is in semi-sun. Under tall pines is an ideal location for this gives about the right amount of both sun and shade. Pines have a long tap root rather than a lot of shallow feed roots so they give little competition to the camellia roots which grow rather close to the surface.

Try to avoid planting under cedars, oaks and other trees that have a lot of feed roots near the surface. Also most other trees give too much shade when the leaves are out and then in the winter when they shed their leaves they give little or no protection from frost.

Camellias can be planted near your house and many people like to have them by their homes. However, they should be planted far enough away from your house to allow for future growth as most camellias grow rather rapidly.

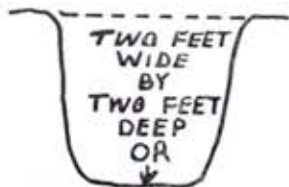
Contrary to what might be expected the north side of the house is a good location. Camellias can also be planted on the south or west side but if too close to the building the walls are likely to reflect too much heat from the sun.

One thing to watch for in planting around houses is lime. Many times the builders will throw plaster out of the windows while a house is being built and unless you are careful to remove all dirt you may find your plant damaged or killed by lime from this source.

HOW FAR APART Many people recommend planting camellias 10 - 15 - 20 feet apart. This is of course ideal when the plant has reached some size and you have plenty of room. Most of us however do not have enough room to plant that far apart. I would recommend planting some 6 to 7 feet apart and then you can enjoy more plants in any given area. When the plants grow to the point they are crowded you can take out every other one and sell it, give it away, plant it somewhere else or leave it where it is and graft on it some new variety.

WHAT SIZE HOLE This will be determined to a great extent by the size of the plant. For the average plant the hole should be about twice as wide as the ball of earth with the plant. If it is a small plant the hole should be three or four times the size of the ball of earth to allow for future growth. The hole should be about two feet deep. See Fig. 1.

If the soil is hard clay the hole should be a little deeper and perhaps some cinders or small rocks placed in the bottom for better drainage. Some people leave a mound of undisturbed soil in the center of the hole to support the plant. However, if the soil is packed down before the camellia is planted this should not be necessary since there should be very little settling.



**TWICE THE SIZE
OF THE ROOT BALL**

Figure 1

WHAT SOIL MIXTURE This is one of the two most important things to be considered in planting a camellia. There are a number of good soil mixtures that vary somewhat in composition although most mixtures are basically the same even though different ingredients may be used to make the mixture.

Since soil mixtures are treated in detail in the article on greenhouse culture in another part of this Bulletin I will refer you to that article for this information rather than repeat it here. Any one of the mixtures given should give you good results when used for planting in the ground as well as in containers.

These different mixtures will give you some lee way in making your own mixture since, if you do not have available all the different ingredients, you probably can select a mixture which uses ingredients that are available to you.

Bear this in mind. There are few, if any, locations where the natural soil, as it is found, is satisfactory for growing camellias. Most soils are not even satisfactory to use as the soil part of your mixture. You will find it best, especially in the Piedmont area, if you will just dig your hole and throw away the natural soil and replace entirely with your prepared mixture.

HOW TO PLANT This is the most important step of all in successful growing of camellias. You can do everything else perfectly and if you plant your camellias too low you will be doomed to failure. Planting too low causes the loss of more plants than all other causes combined. It is better to plant several inches too high than one inch too low.

Set the balled plant on the packed earth in the hole or on the supporting mound if that method is used. The top of the ball should be several inches above the surface of the surrounding ground. This will allow for some settling and still assure you that the plant will not be too low. See Fig. 2.

Fill in with the prepared soil about the ball and slope up from the edge of the hole to the top of the ball. Firm the soil about the ball.

REMOVE THE BURLAP It is not necessary or desirable to remove the burlap unless the ball is quite small and easily handled without danger of the root ball breaking apart. However after the camellia is planted the burlap should be loosened at the top and pulled back as it is easier to make sure that the plant is not being planted too low.

Sometimes when the plant is balled and burlapped at the nursery the soil is pulled up around the trunk of the plant and what appears to be the old ground level of the plant is actually several inches above the old ground level. If this is the case, carefully scrape the soil off until the old ground level of the plant is reached.

BARE ROOT Some times it is advisable to bare root a plant. This is particularly true if it has been planted in clay type soil. If the ball is mostly clay the roots will have difficulty in penetrating the clay soil. Also water will have

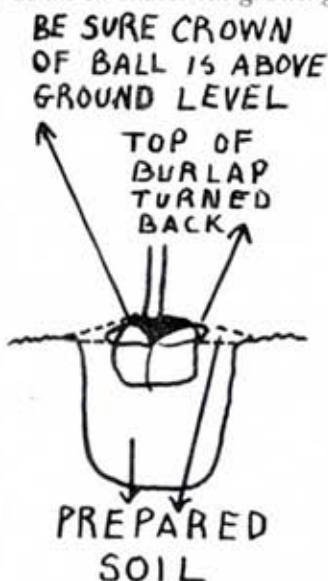


Figure 2

difficulty in penetrating the clay soil and will usually run through the good soil surrounding the ball and the ball itself will remain dry.

However, although this is not a difficult operation, the average grower should not try this until he gains a little experience or has an experienced grower to show him how to bare root.

WHEN TO FERTILIZE As a general rule it is not necessary to fertilize a plant the first year it is set out. As a matter of fact too much fertilizer at this time may seriously damage or even kill the plant.

MULCH All camellias should be mulched and this is particularly true of a camellia that has just been transplanted. A mulch is beneficial in keeping the roots cool in the summertime and in maintaining a moist condition around the plant. It also helps to keep down weeds and grass.

There are a number of materials that can be used as a mulch though most of them have one or more drawbacks to them. By far the best mulch is pine straw. It is usually available in most areas and is attractive as a mulch. It does not pack down and shed water as do some other materials.

WATER Water is very important to camellias at all times and this is especially true when a plant has just been moved. After planting it should be watered to the extent of soaking it. Use a soft slow spray to do this and take your time.

Plants should be carefully watched the first year and given a good soaking whenever the soil shows any signs of drying out. A good soaking when it needs it is better than frequently light watering. As a matter of fact frequent light watering can be harmful since this may cause the plant to put out many shallow surface roots and it will become dependent upon your watering it to the extent that if you go away on a vacation or neglect watering it the plant will be damaged.

However, bear in mind that camellias cannot stand wet feet so do not over water. This is the reason good drainage is so important.

CONTAINER PLANTS Container plants can be planted in the same manner as balled and burlapped plants. Some people say the plants can be planted without taking them out of the can. This is not recommended as the can will take considerable time to rust out, and in the meantime it has interfered with the roots spreading out into the surrounding soil and also it is rather difficult to control the soil moisture.

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The best method of taking the camellia out of the can is to cut down the side in three or more places with a pair of tin snips, disturbing the roots as little as possible.

GENERAL A camellia plant that is only one year old may be planted in its permanent location but it is better if it is grown in a more sheltered location and transplanted once or twice prior to being set in its permanent location.

Although very large plants can be successfully transplanted, the average person is much better off to buy medium size plants as they are easier to handle and suffer less shock in moving.

The same principles of planting apply regardless of the size of the plant. However, it is more important in large plants to make certain that the plant has been root pruned the year prior to transplanting and that an adequate root ball is taken and that the root ball is not broken or otherwise disturbed.

While these instructions may seem rather lengthy, we have tried to give enough detail so that the beginner will be able to plant with confidence.

Remember this, there is very little you can do later to correct or remedy the mistakes of commission or omission made at the time of planting.

On the other hand, if you plant your camellias correctly, you will find no other plant that will require as little care or pay as large dividends in pleasure and beauty down through the years as will your camellias.

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CALDER W. SEIBELS A TRIBUTE

It seems incredible that the hour in the limitless future could arrive when the memory of one so beloved as Calder W. Seibels should ever dim into forgetfulness. Calder had lived a life so rich with usefulness in its fullest meaning in every phase that none can be mentioned as having been ignored or forgotten by him. There is no aspect of worthwhile existence to which he was a stranger. There is no known quality of true manhood that was not exemplified in his daily life. There is no virtue known to honesty, integrity and a courageous life but that shone in his life with undimmed brilliance.

The life of Calder Seibels for more than half a century in home, in family, in community and in State was a benediction to all with whom his daily contact brought him. Friend, family and civic duty claimed his fidelity to duty alike. Selfishness was unknown in his daily life and a largeness in his many generous acts and his ever present courtesy and sweetness of disposition reigned in mastery over his every act.

When one stops now to ponder and think back of the heavy multiple duties devolving upon him out of his heavy business duties and the many and exacting duties falling daily upon him as President of the American Camellia Society and as President of the South Carolina Camellia Society, all simultaneously, and each exacting demands for prompt and efficient attention and disposition, again admiration for the fidelity of the man to duty rises up and prompts us to wonder how it could be accomplished with one life.

Calder was in extensive and constant communication with many of the European growers. To them he sent hundreds of valuable scions and gave them much valuable information in American culture. Camellia owners of many of the ancient and historic gardens crossed the ocean several times to see the Seibels gardens and to learn valuable lessons from the Seibels household.

His zeal for flowers grown in the open is best shown by the great honor he paid to his beloved wife when he offered the Mary Page Seibels Trophy which opened the doors to all persons within the State to plant and produce and enter the contest to win this trophy for the best flower grown in the open.

But greatest and dearest to Calder Seibels, the most beautiful flower ever fashioned by the hand of God was Mary Page Seibels. She was the idol of his life and the light of his soul.

The writer is proud to offer as a testimonial of this ideal home life the picture of Calder and Mary strolling side by side over their spacious and beautiful garden practically every time of the many happy times we visited them at home.

The above sentiments are excerpts from a resolution adopted by the South Carolina Camellia Society as a tribute to its beloved friend and ex-president.

—By Marvin M. Mann

GRAFTING

- When And How
- Scions And Understock
- Tools Needed

By
MANSFIELD LATIMER
Rock Hill, S. C.

I think it is one of the mysteries of nature that a plant can be cut down and a small scion placed in it and a union will take place and it will grow.

This is especially true since there are almost as many ways of grafting as there are people who graft. While all follow the same general principles almost everyone has some "pet" way of doing one or more of the steps necessary in grafting.

I have, at one time or another, tried almost every way of grafting that I have heard of with varying degrees of success. Although I have grafted hundreds of plants, I do not have the experience to say, based on adequate statistics, which of all the methods is the best. While the results of several are about the same I have settled on one way which has proven simplest and best for me and it is this method that I currently use that I will cover in this article.

As you gain experience you will, I am sure, continue to try different ways of grafting. I'm sure that I will continue to experiment with some grafts. After all that's part of the fun of grafting.

WHEN TO GRAFT *I have* had best luck grafting in late Feb. and early March or just before the new growth starts. This is for the Piedmont area and may vary some in other sections of the country. It has been my experience that very little action takes place in stock and scion earlier and I prefer to wait until the coldest weather is over.

STORAGE OF SCIONS It is safe to store scions in an electric ice box for days and even weeks when the scion is placed in a glass jar or plastic bag. Actually it has been my experience that my percentage of takes has been greatest from scions that have been stored than from those that have not.

SCIONS When possible get good strong healthy scions with good points. However do not ignore the small weak looking scions if that is all that is available on new and rare varieties as some of these will fool you.

Also do not hesitate to graft from inside buds as well as tip buds. This is particularly true if the winter has been very cold as sometimes the tip bud is damaged and the inside bud is not. Also don't hesitate to graft an inside scion with just a leaf and no visible bud. The bud will come out all right as the union takes place.

UNDERSTOCK Sasanqua or Japonica understock may be used. I prefer sasanqua since it seems to be a little more hardy than japonica. Seedlings make

wonderful understock. I also prefer understock about the size of your forefinger or thumb as opposed to very large or pencil size. It is difficult to get a good union on the very large stock and you don't get much growth on the pencil size.

While it is of course better to have established understock it is possible to graft on stock that has just been transplanted.

It stands to reason that if a transplanted understock can take care of the growth already on the plant it should be able to take care of a little scion and the relatively small amount of growth the graft would make the first year.

Better results will be obtained from understock that is planted in the ground but it is satisfactory to graft on container stock. Be sure though that the container stock has not been frozen or damaged by the cold weather. Much of the canned understock used this past season had been cold damaged and many people had poor experience with it.

TOOLS NEEDED While there are special grafting tools available they are not necessary. All you will need is a sharp knife, small saw (hack saw is fine), small screwdriver, small hammer, wide blade butcher or hunting type knife, some rubber bands, wide mouth glass jars and paper bags.

I also use Captan at the time of grafting. I mix according to directions and dip scion in solution and pour some over the understock and also rinse out the inside of the jar used to cover the graft. This will help prevent damping off.

GRAFTING While there are a number of ways to graft such as inarching, whip, and bark, the most popular and satisfactory for the average grower is the cleft graft and that is the method I will discuss.

1. Cut the understock about two or three inches above the ground using pruning shears on the small stock and a hack saw on the larger, cutting at a slight angle. When sawing be careful not to saw all the way through as this may split the bark on the back side. Finish cutting through with a sharp knife.

2. Take a sharp knife and smooth the rough edges and top of the understock.

3. Take the large knife and place in the middle of the understock parallel with slope of the cut. Take hammer and tap lightly until the stock splits about an inch and a half. *See Fig. 1.*

4. Take small sharp knife and cut the scion at the bottom in a tapering cut. *See Fig. 2.* It will help if you use some scions off some old plant to practice with as there is a knack to tapering the scion. By practice you will get the knack of cutting the scion and will not ruin the rare scion you want to graft. Be sure your knife is sharp.

5. Take small screwdriver or knife blade and place in the top of the cut in the understock. Spread the understock so the scion can be placed in the cleft.

6. In placing the scion in the cleft the cambium (layer between bark and wood, very thin) must meet. However it is not necessary to match them the entire length of the cut. Just be sure the scion is slightly tilted inward or outward so that the cambium in the scion and understock will cross. *See Fig. 3 and 4.*

7. When the understock is large enough a scion may be placed on each edge of the cleft. If this is done cut the second scion slightly thinner so the first scion won't fall out.



Figure 1

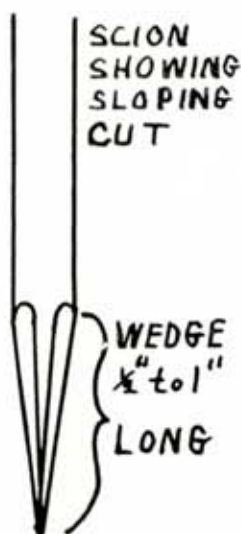


Figure 2

8. If the understock is large it will not be necessary to tie the scion in place. On smaller understock use a small rubber band tying the scion in place. On very large understock it may be necessary to insert a small wooden peg in the cleft to keep it from pinching the scion.

9. While some cover the understock and scion with wet sand or other soil mixture or paint with various grafting compounds this is not necessary. Just leave the union bare. This also makes it possible to see how the callus is developing.

10. Cover with a clean wide mouth jar of a size large enough to avoid touching the leaves of the scion. Place sand about the edges of jar to make the connection with the ground air tight. See Fig. 5.

If there is danger of jar being knocked over by dogs, etc., you may drive a small stake by side of jar and tie it to the jar to hold it up. Slip a paper bag over the jar and place a brick on top to hold bag and jar in place.

Tear or cut a small hole in the bag on north side. This lets in some light causing the jar to sweat on the inside and also permits you to view progress of graft without having to remove the jar.

11. Just as soon as the scion begins to grow and the first leaves unfurl take the jar off, provided the understock and scion have callused.

If the jar is removed before a lot of long tender growth has started there will be no problem of the scion wilting when exposed to the air for the first time. If wilting should occur replace the jar for a day or two. The best time to uncover is in the early evening so that the first exposure is to the cool night air.



Figure 3



Figure 4

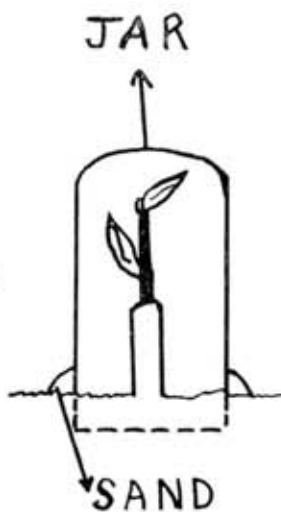


Figure 5

12. Cover the graft with a bean hamper which will give it the necessary shade and protection. As the graft grows remove a slat from the top of the bean hamper (actually the bottom of the hamper since it is upside down) and continue to do this until the entire top is removed. The hamper can then be left over the graft to provide it with shade and protection from dogs, children and careless adults.

Do not hesitate to try grafting. It is not difficult and there is probably some one in your community who will be glad to help you with your first grafts. I know of no more rewarding experience than to graft a plant, watch it take and grow and finally bloom.

So, if you have never tried grafting before, now is the time to start. By this magic you can convert that old "so-so" variety into any one of the all time great camellias.

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SUMTER, S. C.

NEW CAMELLIAS:

Marie Bracey - Blooms Early

Good early flowering camellias are very limited in number. When a new variety comes along that blooms early it always attracts attention even though it may not be as good as some midseason or late blooming varieties.

Now comes a new camellia that not only is an early bloomer but an outstanding flower as well. This is the lovely new variety named Marie Bracy. It is being shown for the first time this season and was runner up to the best in show at the Florence, S. C. fall show and on the Court of Honor table in Charleston, S. C. at the annual SCCS fall show.

The flower is semi-double in form, showing only a few short stamens interspersed in the petals. The color is a satiny pink with a definite sheen and reminds one of Thelma Dale.

Marie Bracy was a chance seedling developed from the last lot of seed planted by Mrs. Mattie Brice of Quitman, Ga. Mrs. Brice always loved camellias and until her death about six years ago spent much time with her favorite flower. She planted some seed nearly every year, and threw away many seedlings some would have thought should have been propagated.

During her lifetime she was best known as the originator of Martha Brice, a beautiful pink with a lavender tinge. (Ed. note—we think the Martha Brice is a sleeper.) Mrs. Brice would have dearly loved the Marie Bracey, for it is easily the finest of all she developed.

After Mrs. Brice passed away her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Turner Brice of Valdosta, Ga. cared for the seedlings and named the new variety Marie Bracy after a daughter, Mrs. Jack Bracy of Thomasville, Ga.

Marie Bracy is unusually hardy. Mr. Mark Cannon, of Dothan, Ala., who has one of the largest collections of camellia varieties in America likes it for size, color and hardiness. He states that it showed up well last winter which was the coldest in the Southeast in many years.

It is one of the first camellias to bloom each season, usually starting the latter part of October in the Thomasville, Ga. area, sometimes has completed its flowering by Christmas. Last winter however, with the heavy cold this variety slowed down in December and then picked up again and started blooming in February after the weather had moderated.

All in all from what has been seen to date it looks like this is one of the finest early pink camellias to come along since the Daikaguras. We believe it is one that every body will want once they see it.

ZODIACAL SIGN

Grafting by the Moon

By

JOE CARTER

Rock Hill, S. C.

Whether to graft by astronomical calculations of the Moon's place (more often called the "sign") or not, that is the question. In considering the answer to this question people may be divided into three groups.

The people in the first group won't graft unless the "sign" is "right". They are convinced that the only time to graft is when the sign is right and they have proved this to their own satisfaction.

The second group doesn't believe that the Moon has any effect on grafting and they have closed their mind to the question and go their way grafting when ever they want to.

The third group is made up of those people who either don't know about grafting by the Moon or they are waiting to be shown that it has merit.

Needless to say the writer belongs to the first group since he has through experience and observation proven to his own satisfaction that there is a definite advantage in grafting by the "right sign".

The Dec. 15th issue of Life magazine had an interesting article on "How the Moon Affects the Earth's Affairs". This article gave many of the beliefs regarding the effect of the moon on land, sea, man and vegetable life. While pointing out that most of the beliefs with reference to the effect of the moon are erroneous the statement was made that somewhere in the remaining beliefs may lie truths beyond surmise.

Perhaps one reason many people do not think grafting by the sign is important is because they have grafted in the wrong sign and the graft has taken. I do not contend that if you graft in the wrong sign the graft won't take. However, my experience has led me to the conclusion that your percentage of takes will not be as great, the callous as complete or the growth as vigorous as would have been the case if the graft had been made in a good sign.

Another reason some people may doubt the advantage in grafting by the sign is their lack of correct information on the sign. This is particularly true if they have used the average common almanac in securing the sign since most common almanacs are worthless for planting and grafting purposes.

The reason for this is the difference between astronomical and astrological calculations. The astronomical calculations in the Moon's place in almanacs is given as being in the constellation. For astrological purposes the Moon's place is figured in the zodiacal sign, which is its true place in the zodiac, and nearly one sign (30 degrees) different from the astronomical constellation.

To illustrate: If the common almanac gives the Moon's place in Taurus (Constellation) on a certain date, its true place in the Zodiac is in Gemini (zodiacal sign). Thus, it is readily seen that those who use the common almanac may be planting and grafting when they think the moon is in a fruitful sign, while in reality it would be in one of the most barren signs in the zodiac.

Some almanacs even make a bad matter worse by inserting at the head of their columns "Moon's Sign" when they mean "Moon's Constellation". This has brought much unmerited discredit on the value of "planting by the Moon".

There is a book on the market called "Moon Sign Book" which contains virtually all the information about the Zodiac that may be desired, whether it be planting, grafting, harvesting, fishing or hundreds of other things. It has complete instructions for the beginner with various tables to guide you. It is published by Llewellyn Publications, Ltd., 8921 National Blvd., Los Angeles 34, Calif. and sells for \$1.50.

For your information we are listing below the dates that are good for grafting during the months of Jan., Feb., and March, 1959.

SIGNS FOR GRAFTING IN 1959

<i>Date</i>	<i>Best Sign</i>	<i>Fair Sign</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Best Sign</i>	<i>Fair Sign</i>
Jan. 9		All Day	Feb. 14		All Day
Jan. 12	All Day		Feb. 15		All Day
Jan. 13	All Day		Feb. 18	After 8:48 A.M.	
Jan. 14	Until 12:12 P.M.		Feb. 19	All Day	
Jan. 17		All Day	Feb. 20	Until 4:33 P.M.	
Jan. 18		All Day	March 9	All Day	
Jan. 19		Until 1:14 P.M.	March 12		After 4:38 P.M.
Jan. 22	All Day		March 13		All Day
Jan. 23	All Day		March 14		All Day
Feb. 8	After 11:52 A.M.		March 17	After 5:23 P.M.	
Feb. 9	All Day		March 18	All Day	
Feb. 10	Until 8:58 P.M.		March 19	All Day	
Feb. 13		After 8:48 A.M.			

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Diddy Mealing
Dorothy Marbutt
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Dr. W. G. Lee
Emmett Barnes
Elizabeth Le Bey
Flamingo
Frosty Morn
Hazel Herrin
Jessie Bryson
J. J. Whitfield
John Illges Var.
Kitty
Kuro-Tsubaki
Lady Kay
Look Away
Mary Dudley
Mathotiana Supreme
Meredith Lake
Mrs. Charles Simmons
Pearl's Pet
Pierates Pride
Pink Clouds
Princess Lavender
Princess Murat
Snow Princess
Spring Sonnet
Storm
Tinsie
Tomorrow
Wildwood
Willie Moore
Willie Moore Var.

Group II — \$2.00 ea.

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Emma Coker Rogers
Emile Blush
Ethel Davis Var.
Evan B. Davis
Faith
Firefalls
Grace Bunton
Henry Middleton
House of Gold
Irene Coker
Jack McCaskill
Julia Stafford
Julia's Favorite
King Cotton
Linda Roberts Var.
Maid of the Mist
Marguerite Tourje
Marie Griffin
Mary Ann Houser
Miss Frankie
Nick Adams
Pink Champagne
Red Giant
Peg Ragland
Rosemary Kinzer
Sally Harrell
Seventh Heaven
Shiro Chan
Shivel Duncan
Simeon Var.
Special Tribute
Spring Triumph
Stella Sewell
Sunset Glory
Sun Up
Tick Tock
Tomorrow Var.
Wildwood Var.

SCI

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\$7

Group III

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Anita's Tr
Ann Shack
Aristocrat
Barbara W
Betty She
Betty Sh
Billie McC
Destiny
Drama Gi
Dr. Gilbert
Edelweiss
Faye Whe
Gen. Meng
Guest of H
Guilio Nuc
Henry Mid
High Socie
Ida Weisr
Indian Chi
Jackie Gile
Jane Black
Judge So
King Size
Kitty Berr
Margie De
Mary Chris
Mary Luca
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Guilio Nuccio Var.
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Katie Cargill
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Lou Jan
Mabel Blackwell
Margaret Waterhouse
Miss Biloxi
Mrs. D. W. Davis Peony
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Deborah Ann
Dixie Knight
Dr. R. E. Schwartz
Eugenia Howell
Gen. Leclerc
Gen. Mark Clark
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Iza Houser
Joyce Butler
Laura Walker
Laura Walker Var.
Lindo Margaret
Maude Foote
Maude Foote Var.
Merry Men
Mississippi Beauty
Myra Wadsworth
Norwick
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EDITOR'S NOTE: The following was not written for publication but is taken from notes used in making a talk to a Women's Garden Club in Rock Hill, S. C. It is being published without the knowledge or consent of the author who is the wife of Mansfield Latimer, our SCCS president. We thought that this would be of interest to the ladies and Mansfield has "borrowed the notes" and assumes full responsibility for what may happen to him when Catherine reads this.

WOMAN'S VIEWPOINT:

Camellias For Garden Club Members

- They Remind Our Men Of Us
- They Are Like Our Children
- Require Less Care Than Most Flowers

By
CATHERINE LATIMER
Rock Hill, S. C.

First of all let me say that I am not a camellia expert. As you will notice I say *Ca-meal-ya* (the second preferred pronunciation). I grew up where they are called *Ca-meal-yas* or japonicas.

Before I begin let me make one statement that will color my entire talk. Camellias, like women, are very changeable. I believe that is one reason why the men like them so much as a flower. They remind our men folks of us.

Don't ever preface a statement by saying certain varieties of camellias have to be a certain color and certain form because you may be in for a surprise. Camellias that bloom in a greenhouse are usually lighter in color than those grown outside in almost direct sunlight.

Sometimes a camellia will throw a "sport". Now you ask me, what is a "sport"? A plant may have all white flowers except for one branch which may have a varigated or red or pink flower on it. That is known as a sport. T.K. Var. and Vashti are good examples of varieties that throw many sports although any variety can sport both in color and in form.

So be careful in comparing your camellias with your neighbors. Don't say that your neighbor does not have the true variety. (We are always right and the neighbor is always wrong.)

Many things can cause a slight difference in color and even form. Most of you are familiar with Mathotiana. Some seasons it will be a beautiful formal and then other seasons, because of weather conditions, it will open up in the center. So don't make positive statements about your camellias because, like your children, they may prove you're wrong.

Let me go back and tell you a little history of the camellia. The camellia japonica was first found by a Jesuit priest (George Joseph Kamel) in China and the oriental countries. He died in 1706 so you can see we have known of camellias for a long time.

Some camellia plants were brought to England and soon spread to eastern and southern Europe. There are some lovely camellia gardens in England today. There is a revival of interest in camellias going on in England and the continent now.

From England (around 1800) some of the plants were sent over to New York, Philadelphia and Boston. Today on our east coast farther north this interest is being re-born. Our most northerly shows are held in Norfolk, Washington, D.C. and Baltimore. However, camellias are being grown much farther north than those cities. Camellias also grow well as far south as central Florida. Camellia shows are also held on the west coast as far north as Oregon.

You might be interested in knowing that tradition has it that a French botanist planted camellias in Middleton Garden near Charleston, S. C. about 1785. Some of these old plants are still living.

The history of camellias is very fascinating and by no means a closed door. In the Orient today new plants that have characteristics of camellias are being discovered. It has been only in the last few years that the Reticulatas have been brought into this country. So we may live to see many changes in camellias through new discoveries, seedlings, sports and hybrids.

A favorite question asked camellia lovers is, "What camellias do you like most?" This may sound like a simple question but my, how complex the answer.

Camellias are so versatile that before this question can be answered you have to answer some other questions like:

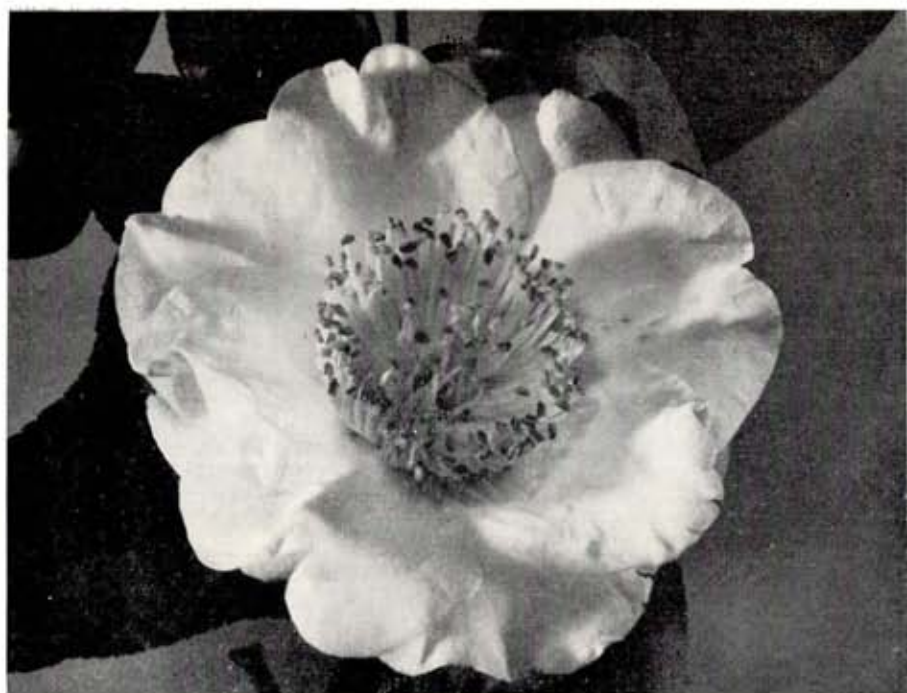
1. Do you want this plant to be used for landscaping?
2. Do you want to use the blooms mainly for arrangements?
3. Do you want to use the blooms mainly for corsages?
4. What types of camellia blooms do you prefer?
5. And last, do you want a variety that is cold hardy?

Now let us go back to the problem of using camellias in landscaping. Do you realize that some camellias grow rather low, some tall, some with thick foliage and some with thin, and some into regular trees. Some are slow growers and others grow rather rapidly and there are others of intermediate growth.

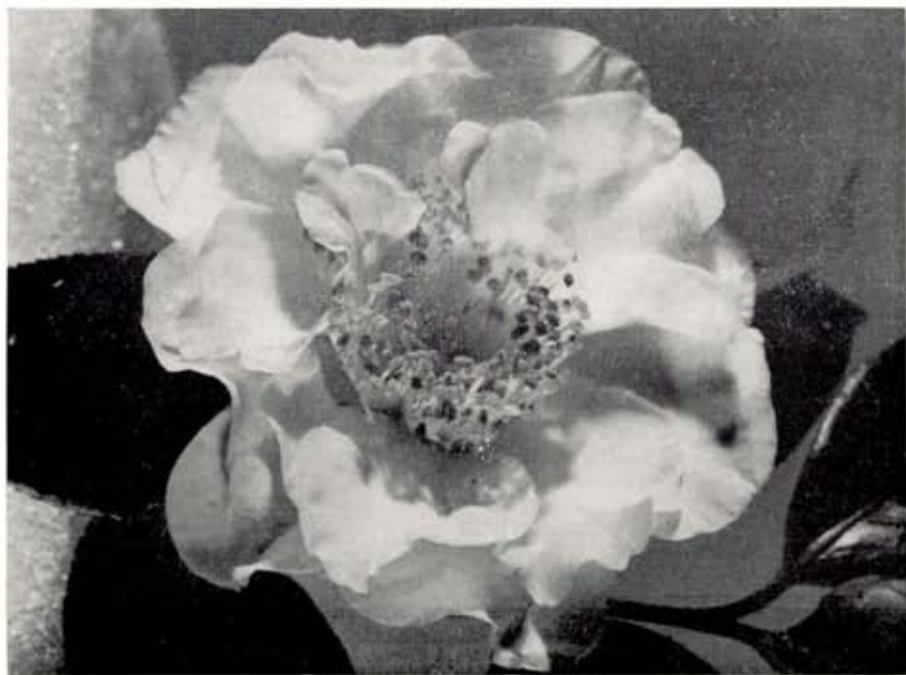
Basically the foliage of all camellias is the same and yet the leaves of different varieties are different. Some are long, some short, some wide, some narrow, some large and some small, and some with smooth edges and some with saw tooth edges.

Some leaves are so distinctive that different varieties can be identified by the leaf alone. Some of the California varieties have huge leaves with a glossy appearance that our east coast camellias lack.

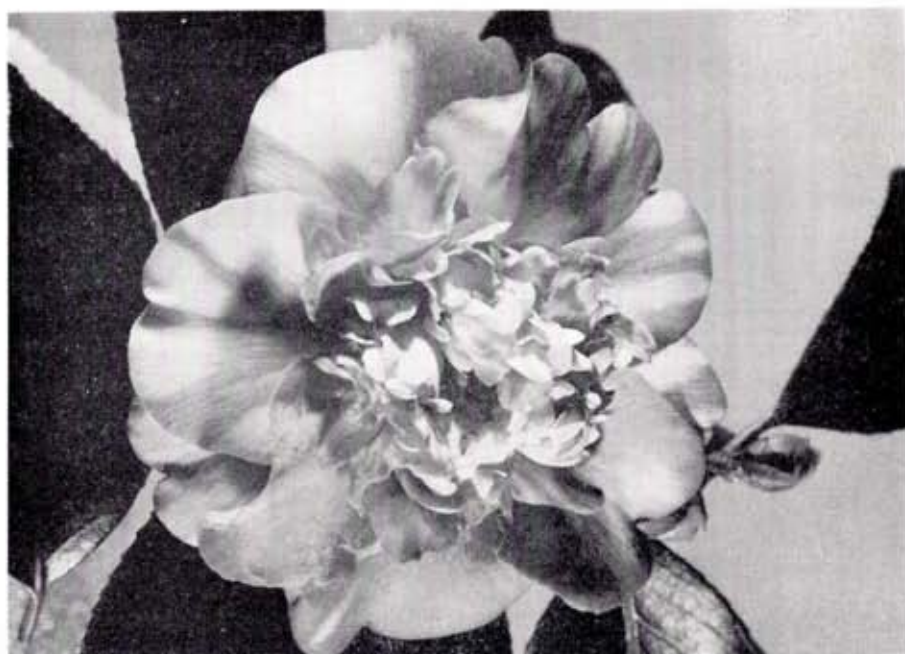
Some people do not realize that there are early bloomers, mid-season bloomers and late bloomers. Some varieties bloom as early as August and some as late as April. Of course the season has a lot to do with blooming time. Some varieties bloom out in a short time and some bloom over a long period.



AMABILIS (SINGLE)



FINLANDIA (SEMI-DOUBLE)



ELEGANS (CHANDLER) (ANEMONE)



DEBUTANTE (PEONY)



ALBA PLENA (FORMAL DOUBLE)

—All photos courtesy Huntington Botanical Gardens

Now let us go back to our second question about flowers for arrangements but before we answer that question we must know about the classification of blooms. Questions three and four also tie in with this question. Let us look at the photos of the various forms of Camellias.

The camellia blooms can determine how simple and informal or how complex and formal an arrangement will be. And now that you have studied the various forms you can understand this.

Now we turn to question four about what type of camellia bloom you prefer. As beginners most people start out preferring the peony, rose form or formal doubles but as time passes they find that they like the other forms too and it becomes hard to say that you prefer one type over another. Each has its own attraction and they just can't be compared because like people each one is different.

And now we turn to our last question about cold hardy varieties. Surely if we plant camellias we want to plant varieties that will consistently produce beautiful blooms for us. We should certainly give consideration to this in the Piedmont section where we live.

Why plant an Alba Plena here and never or seldom get blooms? For some reason certain plants and certain blooms seem to be able to withstand cold better than other plants and blooms. Pale pink blooms seem to show less cold damage than some of the darker colors.

Now if we look once again at our classification photos you can understand how and why our singles and semi-doubles can open so quickly after we have

had a severe cold period followed by several days of warm weather while the formals and fuller type blooms don't have time to open before another cold period comes.

If a bud has already started to open when a severe cold spell comes, it may open but be so damaged that it will fall off of the plant or it may just refuse to open. The degree of cold, location of plant and bud on plant, time of year, wind and many other factors enter into this problem so that what may appear to be similar conditions will affect the buds and blooms differently.

Now here at the end, I want to make "camellia soup". You know soup is made up of the left-overs. So here are a few ingredients for our soup:

1. Buy your camellia plants from a nurseryman that you know and trust.
2. Find out where his plants were grown. That fact alone may save your camellia's life. Soil is not the same in different sections of the country. The plant may not be acclimatized to your section of the country.
3. If possible buy a plant when it is in bloom. This way you will know that you are getting the variety you want and are getting a good strain.
4. Plant your camellia correctly to begin with. There is very little you can do after the plant is planted to correct any mistakes made at time of planting.

a. Dig a big, big hole.

b. We plant our camellias in the following soil mixture:

- 1 part peat
- 1 part coarse sand
- 1 part good soil
- 1 part well rotted cow manure

CAMELLIA MARIE BRACEY

**Finest early pink since the Daikaguras. A semi-double of lovely
satiny pink with a sheen.**

A few 1-year grafts still available.

It has been our privilege to introduce some of the great Camellias, such as Betty Sheffield and its sports, Dear Jenny, Ann Smith, Pearl Maxwell, Sally Harrell, Frank Gibson, Nannie Brown and others. Some fine 1-year grafts of Blush Betty Sheffield, Pink Betty Sheffield and Variegated Betty Sheffield. And, Tomorrow, and many others, container and field grown.

ROSES, old, new and in-between. Fine Quality. Our Hybrid Teas and Floribundas are especially good. And, many Daylilies.

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- c. Do not plant around an old chimney, brick wall or concrete site unless you remove all the old soil and are sure that there is no old lime or mortar left.
- d. Camellias can be planted from early fall until new growth starts in the spring.
- e. Plant your camellias high. We plant ours almost on top of the ground and pull some earth up to the ball making a mound. Camellias cannot stand wet feet. Water must be able to drain off.
- f. After planting water the newly set plant.
- g. Mulch the plant. A variety of mulches can be used but we prefer pine straw.
- h. Never, never cultivate the ground around and under a camellia because they have shallow roots.

I hope I have helped you to realize what a fascinating flower the camellia is. Do not stand in awe of the camellia but pitch in and let's all grow them because they aren't delicate like a "new-born" baby that requires special handling. They are not difficult to grow and require less care than most flowers when they are planted correctly to start with.

Think of camellias again as a woman. Think of camellia blooms as a woman's outfits that vary from the simplest sport outfit to the most elegant evening dress.

Truly you have selected a subject that points up your club motto, "Variety is the spice of life" and think of camellias as making life more interesting.

Want to grow more beautiful Camellias and Azaleas?



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MARK CANNON DISCUSSES:

What Varieties To Buy? Will We Ever Know?

Wouldn't it be nice if when we looked at or heard about or read about a new variety of camellia, we would know at once whether it was worthwhile or not? I am no exception to the rule as I make the same resolution every year that I will not have any more by chance—that is I do not want it if it isn't good. Then I attend a show, I see something outstanding and immediately I begin to try to find out the conditions under which it was grown. If it is a new one I get this answer, "It was grown in the sun with no protection and was on a little one year graft." The rest we all handle the same way. We buy it.

The thing that makes it impossible to get only good varieties is, first, you can not get the story of the conditions under which it was grown. If it is a seedling, the owner will tell you that this is the smallest flower he has had on his bush. The big ones just did not open for the show. I was attending a show in the South several years ago and found a particular variety that I thought was one of the prettiest camellias I had ever seen. I really did not take time to look at the rest of the show, as I should have, because I got in my automobile and started looking for a plant. I found it, bought it, brought it home, gave it a good location, watched it for eight years, and then used it for understock.

Now part of this can't be helped and I'll tell you why. I have found that one hundred miles makes a big difference in the performance of camellias of certain varieties.

While in Charleston, South Carolina, two years ago, I found a tremendous white that I had to get on a ladder and climb up to see. I will say to this day that it was the largest and one of the most beautiful blooms I have ever seen. I asked the owner what in the world it was. He answered, "Oh, you know that. That's El Cygno!" You should have seen my feathers droop. You see I had a plant of this about fifteen feet tall at home and had never had a bloom one third this size. I decided then and there that location governs many of our varieties.

I am a person who does not know what could be done but it seems now that every seedling that blooms is a potential All-American. Not because of the flower itself but because we have named it for my wife, my grandmother, or a friend's wife. If you don't believe this the next seedling you see, just ask some questions.

Another angle that enters into this, is the promotional angle. We keep them off the market until everybody gets bloodthirsty for a name then it is let go with a bang. Seventy-five per cent of these new ones, after three years, are just camellias added to our list. Maybe with flowers, like fishing, a little exaggeration is allowed and expected.

We can certainly know a few things for sure. There are a lot of good camellias, a lot of good new ones coming, and that our particular location plays a major role in their performance.

I have come to this conclusion, the thing for us all to do is to continue to buy all the new ones, have lots of fun, meet all the fine people we can while doing it, and then graft the duds.

Please keep in mind while I am giving the performance of some old and new varieties that this is from my own location and that I am hoping they will do as well for you.

Wildwood—has been a steady performer for us every year.

Princess Lavender—has never failed to bloom beautifully.

Pink Champagne—regardless of the weather has always been outstanding.

Ethel Davis—another one we can depend on.

King Size Var.—has not missed yet.

The Betty Sheffield family—has never missed.

Angel—has bloomed nicely for two years.

Don-Mac—has performed for about six years nicely.

White Fairy—an excellent white that blooms regularly for us.

Shivel Duncan—has not missed yet.

Queen Julianna—has bloomed every year that we have had it.

Jackie Giles—is a big incomplete double white that performs well regardless of the weather.

Miss Middleton—Of course, is not too new but the coloring and performance have been super.

I could go on and on adding to this list Simeon, Pierates Pride, Brilliant Review, and many others but the ones I have mentioned have through the years been our most dependable ones.

You can see from the above that I have not answered either of the questions at the top of this article because I do not believe they can be answered as long as new camellias continue to appear on the scene.

SCIONS!

SCIONS!

Aaron's Ruby
Angel
Barbara Wiodroof
Betty Sheffield Blush

Carolyn Brown
Camille Bradford
Doris Freeman
Eugenia Howell

Edelweiss
Fannie Loughridge
Irene Rester
Laura Walker

Onetia Holland

Pink Ice

200 other varieties available. Write us for list.

Get 'Willie Hite' from originator's stock

Grafts 12" - 18" — \$15.00 18" - 24" — \$20.00

A few older, very beautiful grafts available in this very fine "cold-weather" camellia. Write us about them.

HITE'S NURSERY

Marion, S. C.

Greenhouse Culture

Regular Bulletin Feature

There is an increased interest in growing camellias in greenhouses and more and more growers are building greenhouses. Because of this we are starting a regular department on greenhouse culture and this will be a regular feature of each issue of our bulletin in the future.

To secure initial information on this subject a select group of the top greenhouse men were asked the following questions:

What soil mixture do you use?

How often do you water?

What kind of fertilizer do you use?

How much do you use? for gallon, for 5 gallon? Larger?

How do you apply it?

Do you mulch your container plants? If so with what?

Do you have an overhead mist system? If so what has been your experience with it? How often is it used?

What sort of heat do you use? What temperature do you try to maintain?

Any addition advice or information?

Splendid response was received from this questionnaire and we will in each issue of our bulletin cover the answers given to one of the above questions.

It will be noted as we give the various answers to the questions that there is a difference of opinion on many items. This leads us to believe that while there may be "one best way" of growing camellias in greenhouses there is certainly more than one way that will give satisfactory results so you can select the method that best suits your local conditions.

The question that will be covered in this bulletin is: What soil mixture do you use? Each numbered answer is from a different grower.

1. $\frac{1}{2}$ good top soil and $\frac{1}{2}$ compost.

2. About two-thirds as light a loam as I can get, one-third German peat moss, and about a sixth of the bulk of coarse sand.

3. $\frac{1}{4}$ peat, $\frac{1}{4}$ top or garden soil, $\frac{1}{4}$ coarse sand, $\frac{1}{4}$ old cow manure.

4. Your soil mixture is very important when growing plants in containers. Woods' dirt or leaf mold is your best soil, however. I have a difficult time in obtaining this kind of soil. At the present time, I use the following mixture: 3 wheelbarrows full of good black soil, 1 wheelbarrow full of sand and 6 wheelbarrows full of well rotted cotton notes. The cotton notes will gradually be

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absorbed by the plants and practically all of them will disappear. This mixture will grow beautiful camellias.

5. One-third Peat moss, one-third well rotted oak leaves and one-third good soil with a little coarse sand.

6. Approximately 50% rich topsoil, 30% Peat moss and 20% aged compost or leaf mold.

7. $\frac{1}{4}$ Peat moss, $\frac{1}{4}$ well rotted cow manure and $\frac{1}{2}$ good garden soil or woods earth.

8. Compost, sand and Peat moss in about equal amounts.

9. One-third old cow manure—unleached, one-third sandy loam (add coarse sand if necessary) and one-third Peat moss or good leaf mold.

10. On your first question about soil mixture, we have found that they do much better with a high percentage of peat and at the present time we are using a mixture about as follows:

$\frac{1}{4}$ coarse sand

$\frac{1}{4}$ peat

$\frac{1}{4}$ top soil

$\frac{1}{4}$ well rotted stable manure

We try to let the above stand for a few weeks, or, preferably, a few months, and then at the time of using this mixture we cut it 50% more with peat, adding about 10% poultry charcoal to aerate the soil.

11. Roughly one-third Peat, one-third sand, and one-third rotted oak leaves.

12. One-fifth coarse sand, one-fifth good top soil, one-fifth Peat moss, one-fifth well rotted cow manure, and one-fifth well rotted cotton motes.

(In our next issue we will cover fertilizing container plants).

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AT CHARLESTON:

SCCS Elects Officers, Holds Fall Show

Camellia interest centered on Charleston in November for three important events—

1. The annual business meeting and luncheon of the South Carolina Camellia Society at the Fort Sumter Hotel.

2. The eighth annual fall South Carolina Society show, held in cooperation with the American Camellia Society and produced under the direction of the Men's Camellia Society of Charleston County, and

3. The annual meeting of the Governing Board of the American Camellia Society.

YOUR NEW OFFICERS

At the Charleston meeting, Mansfield Latimer, of Rock Hill, was elected President of the state society, succeeding H. E. Ashby, of Charleston.

Cecil C. Morris, of Greenville, was named first vice president, and J. D. Carroll, of Lexington, second vice president. Directors named included: District 2—J. U. Smith, Columbia, succeeding Haywood Curlee, Orangeburg; District 4—William Garoni, Greenville, succeeding William H. Coan; and District 6—R. Fred McGee, Florence, succeeding himself.

John H. Marshall, Rock Hill, was named Bulletin Director, and Robert M. Ward, Secretary-Treasurer (please send membership check to him at Box 1071 Rock Hill).

One of the highlights of the meeting was a talk by Ralph S. Peer, Los Angeles, president of the ACS.

THE CHARLESTON SHOW

Some 2,000 blooms were shown and attendance and interest were high at the Eight Annual Fall Show in Charleston.

A Mrs. D. W. Davis shown by Paul Millikin, Hamlet, N. C., was the top bloom in the show; Mrs. Frank Dowd, Charlotte, exhibited the best camellia seedling; and a Jean May grown by C. L. Clark, of North Charleston won the award as best sasanqua.

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SPECIALIZING IN CAMELLIAS AND AZALEAS

We have just received at our sales lot a large shipment of Camellias and Azaleas grown in South Carolina by reputable S. C. nurseries. Popular and rare varieties, all sizes, B&B and container grown.

The ACS gold certificate for the most blue ribbons went to S. T. Borom, North Charleston, and the silver certificate as runner-up went to Mrs. Kenneth C. Ellsworth, of Myrtle Beach.

The Court of Honor included a Daikagura by Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Ashby, Charleston; Emmett Barnes, by Mrs. Kenneth C. Ellsworth; Herme by Raymond L. Neneaux, North Charleston; James H. Porter by Mrs. M. K. Emerson, Mount Pleasant; Marie Bracey by Dr. George A. Bunch, Columbia; Mathotiana Supreme by Mrs. Ellsworth; Oniji and White Empress by S. T. Borom; and Woodville Red by Dr. T. G. Herbert, Jr., Charleston.

Commercial winners were Higdon's Nursery, Charleston, first; Wildwood Nursery, Walterboro, second; and Mr. and Mrs. Emory Prevatt, Edgewater Park, third.

Mrs. N. Gruber Sires, Charleston, won an ACS first certificate of honor in arrangements.

ACS BOARD MEETING

President Ralph S. Peer, of Los Angeles, and the other officers and directors of the American Camellia Society were later guests at the SCCS luncheon and judges for the fall show.

Florence Show Opens Camellia Season

The Men's Garden Club of the Pee Dee, Florence, S. C. held its sixth annual Fall Camellia Show November 15 and 16, 1958, exhibiting 1941 blooms and 54 artistic flower arrangements.

In horticultural section of blooms exhibited by amateur growers were 51 varieties of Camellia Japonica, four Camellia Hiemalis, two Camellia Saluenensis, three Camellia Vernalis, and 20 Camellia Sasanqua.

The best Japonica bloom in the show was a beautiful Daikagura entered by Mrs. Tracey F. Finklea of Latta, S. C. The second best was a Marie Bracey entered by Dr. G. A. Bunch of Columbia, S. C.

The best sasanqua bloom was a Mine-no-yuki entered by Mrs. Dan McCarthy of Florence, second best was a Narumi-gata entered by Col. R. L. Rickson of Columbia, S. C.

The American Camellia Society Gold Certificate (exhibitor receiving the most blue ribbons) was presented to Mrs. J. Ed. Anderson, Timmons ville, S. C. The ASC Silver Certificate (second most blue ribbons) was presented to Mr. H. L. Benson of Columbia, S. C.

The tricolor for the best artistic arrangement in the show was presented to Miss Etna Mims of Lamar, S. C. A blue rosette, for second best was presented to the Gay Gardeners Garden Club, the arrangement was made by Mrs. Kenneth T. Summerford and Mrs. James Lingle of Florence. A green rosette was presented to Mrs. S. M. Gregg and Mrs. O. T. Finklea, of Florence, for a bridal arrangement displayed by invitation.

There were many blooms of unusual quality and beautiful artistic arrangements on display for a show this early in the fall season, and the show as a whole was beautifully staged.

The Men's Club has a three fold purpose in having a fall show: first, to open the season for all Camellia specie blooms; second, to promote the growing of more early blooming varieties of Camellia Japonica; third, to give more well deserved recognition to the Camellia Sasanqua and other Camellia species.

REPORT ON—

The Clemson Camellia Test Garden

By
DAVID J. WATSON

Director of Physical Plant
The Clemson Agricultural College

Outlined below is a brief report on the Camellia Test Garden. It was an extremely severe winter during 1957-58, and we lost many of our plants. To keep the Camellia Garden up to par and advancing as it should, we would like to have additional plants to replace the ones that were killed by the cold weather.

We would also like to get scions of the Robert Franklin Poole variety to be grafted in our garden. Since Dr. Poole (formerly president of Clemson and now deceased) was vitally interested in this garden and caused it to be placed at Clemson, we feel we would like to feature the new camellia, "Robert Franklin Poole".

The following plants were lost during the 6 degree weather that occurred on January 9, 1958 and February 18, 1958.

1. Audusson
2. Arejishi
3. Crimson Tide
4. Donckelari
5. Ed Folk
6. Fanny Bolis
7. High Hat
8. H. A. Downing
9. Henri Favori
10. Hi-Owsho
11. Purple Emperor
12. Victor Emmanuel

We also lost 15 large unlabeled plants that we brought in from Mobile, Ala. in October 1957.

The following plants are blooming in the garden today (Nov. 20, 1958).

1. Emmett Barnes
2. Debutante
3. Bernice Boddy
4. Queen Bessie
5. Pink Daikagura

The following plants which had good blooms after the cold winter of 1958 were:

1. Gov. Mouton
2. Lady Clare
3. Col. Fiery
4. Iwane Shibori
5. Marjorie Magnificent
6. Capt. John Smith
7. Angel's Blush
8. Magnoliaeflora
9. Pope Pius
10. Flame
11. Royal White
12. T. K. Varigated
12. Dr. Tinsley
14. Elizabeth Le Bey
15. Thelma Dale
16. Ville De Nantes
17. Tricolor
18. Lady Van Sittart
19. Joe Holland
20. Lena Jackson
21. Paulette Goddard
22. Bryan Wright
23. Winifred Womack
24. C. M. Wilson
25. Pearl Harbor

By and large our camellia plants have obtained such growth that we should have the finest season thus far in 1959. This, of course, is contingent upon the winter that we have. We again urge all of the society members to contribute as many nice plants to our Camellia Test Garden as they possibly can. You are all cordially invited to visit our test garden and we welcome suggestions for its improvement.

Camellia Show Dates For 1959

Summerville, S. C.—Summerville Camellia Society	Jan. 17-18
Mt. Pleasant, S. C.—Alhambra Garden Club	Jan. 24-25
North Charleston, S. C.—N. Charleston Camellia Society	Jan. 31-Feb. 1
Aiken, S. C.—Aiken Camellia Society	Jan. 31-Feb. 1
Savannah, Ga.—Men's Garden Club	Jan. 31-Feb. 1
Charleston, S. C.—Garden Club of Charleston	Feb. 7-8
Augusta, Ga.—Augusta Council of Garden Clubs	Feb. 7-8
Columbia, S. C.—Columbia Garden Club and Men's Camellia Soc.	Feb. 14-15
Georgetown, S. C.—Georgetown Garden Club	Feb. 14-15
Atlanta, Ga.—North Ga. and Atlanta Camellia Society	Feb. 14-15
Macon, Ga.—Middle Ga. Camellia Society	Feb. 14-15
Moncks Corner, S. C.—Berkeley Camellia Society	Feb. 21-22
Orangeburg, S. C.—Men's Camellia Society	Feb. 21-22
Wilmington, N. C.—Men's Tidewater Garden Club	Feb. 21-22
Florence, S. C.—Florence Camellia Society	Feb. 28-Mar. 1
Rock Hill, S. C.—Men's Garden Club	March 7
Greenville, S. C.—Men's Garden Club	March 7-8
Fayetteville, N. C.—Garden Club & Pine Needle Club	March 7-8
Charlotte, N. C.—Men's Camellia Society	March 14-15
Elizabeth City, N. C.—Men's Horticultural Society of the Albemarle	March 19-20
Norfolk, Va.—Virginia Camellia Society	March 21-22
(Annual Meeting American Camellia Society)	

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make a note . . . plan to attend . . . march 19-22

AMERICAN CAMELIA SOCIETY CONVENTION

Norfolk, Va.

Preacher (A. J.) Parsons is chairman, Monticello Hotel is Headquarters.
See March issue for complete program.

(This ad compliments of S. C. Camellia Society, Inc.)

Questions and Answers

Do you have some question about camellias you want answered? Something along the line of the questions below?

If so just send in your question to **Director of the Bulletin**, Box 1071, Rock Hill, S. C.

We don't guarantee to come up with the right answer but we will put your question to our panel of experts and do our best to help you.

If there is sufficient demand for this type of service to our members this will become a regular feature of our bulletin.

Q. Can camellias in containers be left outside in the wintertime?

A. You will be taking a chance if you do this. The roots in a container will freeze much more quickly than roots in the soil. Many people lost camellias in containers that were left outside last winter. If you must leave your container plants outside, cover with soil or mulch such as peatmoss or sawdust as this will give them some added protection.

Q. Where can I purchase vigorous camellias?

A. By going to a reliable nurseryman. We consider the nurserymen who advertise in the Carolina Camellia Bulletin to be reliable.

Q. How many varieties of camellias are there?

A. No one can say for sure. There are thousands already named with new ones being developed every year. However many of these are so much alike that it is difficult to tell them apart. There is no doubt that many varieties now being propagated are inferior to or at least no better than some of the old varieties.

If you have a question send it along.

The cover design for this first 1959 Bulletin is by VERNON GRANT, a leading American commercial artist, who divides his time between his New York studios and his beautiful Pinetuck Plantation near Rock Hill, South Carolina. Since establishing his home in this state, he has been actively interested in development of soil resources. His desire to help "in the wholesome activity of camellia culture" led to contribution of this cover.

CAMELLIA SHOW HANDBOOK

A comprehensive coverage of the organization, production and operation of a Camellia Show. Over 80 pages of information, suggestions, and procedure. If you are planning a show for 1959 you should not be without this handbook.

PRICE \$1.50 PLUS .50 PACKING AND POSTAGE

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A Publication of the

SOUTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY, INC.

Send orders to

H. E. ASHBY, 1372 N. EDGEWATER DRIVE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

RULES ANNOUNCED:

National Arrangement Contest

Interest in flower arranging this year has reached a new and higher peak than ever before. The art comes from the urge to bring the beauty and charm of our garden flowers into our homes. In America flower arranging, reflecting strong Oriental influence, has evolved into an art that is individual, beautiful, and usable in our modern homes.

The 1958-1959 Schedule for the National Arrangement Contest has as its Theme "The Romance of Camellias in the American Home" with classes that call for arrangements in every important living area of the house. Great latitude is allowed the exhibitors, and they should find here inspiration and fun besides a challenge to depict new and delightful ways of displaying our beloved camellias in every day living.

The suggestion has come from Mrs. Rose Gish, our National Chairman of the Arrangement Contest, that every Show have a Chairman of Photography, who would see that an expert photographer is available to take pictures of the Blue Ribbon winning entries immediately after the judging. Good photography cannot be stressed too much. Design should be clear cut, with plain background, and elimination of ribbons and cards that would clutter the foreground. Good lighting is also very important.

A cordial invitation is given to all officials and Garden Clubs who hold Camellia Shows throughout the state to participate in the Arrangement Contest for 1958-1959. The requirements are simple—the Show must be held in co-operation with the American Camellia Society and all rules governing the contest must be observed. The rules and classes are given below. Please note the word "**accenting**" in Rule 3, and the word "**or**" in Class 4. Also note that the word "**fans**" in Class 1 is in the plural. This Class 1 would indicate an arrangement of welcome in a hall. The separate and distinct classification terms, Arrangement and Composition, are no longer required in the Standard Flower Show vocabulary, that is they are now used interchangeably.

RULES

1. The competitive period shall be from November 1, 1958, to May 15, 1959. Any photographs received after this date will be returned as the pictures for the contest will be on their way to the three judges in various parts of the country.
2. The contest shall be open to exhibitors in camellia shows held in cooperation with the American Camellia Society.
3. Classes named and interpretations shall be adaptations in spirit of the theme, accenting a camellia or camellias.
4. Color harmonies will be left to the Schedule Chairman of local shows.
5. Backgrounds shall be plain (no fabric shall be used).
6. Exhibitors shall be limited to one entry in each class.
7. Foliage and flowers other than camellias may be used in the compositions.
8. Accessories may be used in all classes.

9. Photographs of entries of Blue Ribbon winners shall be sent to the National Chairman of the Arrangement Contest. These photographs shall be 5 by 7 inches or larger in size, printed on black and white glossy paper and clean cut in design. All photographs sent to the Chairman shall become the property of the American Camellia Society. (Exception in Rule One only.)
10. A description of the contestant's entry, including class, design, materials and container, together with schedule of the show at which the ribbon was won, shall accompany each photograph. This description together with the name and address of the contestant, shall be typed on a separate piece of paper, and not on the back of the photograph. Do not use paper clips or pins in connection with photographs.
11. Photographs and descriptive matter must be sent by midnight May 15, 1959, to the National Chairman of the Arrangement Contest, Mrs. Rose Gish, 1845 Pennsylvania Avenue, Riverside, California.
12. Ribbons won at local shows or other extraneous material such as entry cards are not part of an arrangement and should not be photographed. However, inclusion of these articles will not disqualify an entry.

THEME — The Romance Of Camellias In The American Home

Class 1. Camellia composition of fans suitable for an entry.

Class 2. Camellias in an urn for the living room.

Class 3. Dramatizing one camellia in an arrangement most suited for the coffee table.

Class 4. A composition with shells or coral for the dining room.

Class 5. Camellias in a basket for the patio.

AWARDS

Most Outstanding Arrangement in Contest—A Silver trophy to be retained by the winner.

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

First in each Class—American Camellia Society membership for one year.

Second in each Class—Current **American Camellia Yearbook**.

Third in each Class—Current **American Camellia Yearbook**.

Membership Contest Winners Announced

Winners of the Fifth District new-membership contest, conducted by director Joe Carter of Rock Hill, for 1958 are as follows:

Benny Williams, Rock Hill, won the KRAMER'S SUPREME donated by Kramer Bros. Nurseries, P. O. Box 200, Upland, Calif.

Mr. and Mrs. George Poe, Cheraw, won the MRS. D. W. DAVIS donated by district director.

Dr. W. K. McGill, Clover, won the BILLIE McCASKILL, donated by McCaskill Gardens, 25 South Michillinda Ave., Pasadena, Calif.

J. G. McKnight, Charlotte Highway, York, won the GIULIO NUCCIO donated by the Nuccio Nurseries, 3555 Chaney Trail, Altadena, Calif.

Free Camellia Plants Offered In 1959 Membership Drive

When you read the above title your first reaction may be to ask, how can that be. Well, your Society is conducting a state-wide membership contest in which every member can be a winner.

Here is how it works. We have secured a number of fine rare grafts from some of the finest nurseries in the country.

Names of all of those individuals and nurseries who are donating plants for this contest will be listed in the next BULLETIN along with the plants they will give.

If you are a nurseryman or individual who wants to participate in this contest by donating a plant, let us know what plant you will give and your name will be included, along with the others, in the next BULLETIN.

These plants will be given as prizes to the grand winners. The member enrolling the most **new** members (renewals will not count) by November 1, 1959, will receive his or her choice of one of these fine plants. The runner-up will get second choice, etc.

However, even if you are not one of the grand prize winners, you can still get a plant. **Every member who gets five new members will get to select an own root plant (1½' to 2') of one of the better varieties**, such as Simcon, Dr. Tinsley, Tomorrow, Betty Sheffield, Mathotiana Supreme, Marion Mitchell, White Empress, Cotton Candy, Jean May, Pink Snow, and many others.

You are not limited to one plant. You will get one plant for each five new members you get to join.

So you can't lose. And you will be doing everyone who joins a favor too, for without you to tell them about our Society how will they know what they are missing.

So start today. Take this Bulletin along with you and show it to your prospects. We believe it will sell itself. We know they will thank you for inviting them to join.

Just send in the name of each new member and \$2.00 for each membership to: Contest, Carolina Camellia Bulletin, P. O. Box 1071, Rock Hill, S. C. Be sure to include you own name also in order that you will receive credit for the new member.

Each time you send in five new members, send in name of plant you want. (If the variety you want is not on the above list, send in the name of the variety you want and we may be able to secure it for you.) In any event, send in a first and second choice so we will be sure to get a variety you want.

Start today while the camellia season is at its peak. Let's double our membership this year. Good luck to you. We are counting on your help.

Special Discounts For SCCS Members

Your 1959 South Carolina Camellia Society membership card is your passport to actual savings in dollars and cents under a special arrangement that has been made with the following nurseries:

Hobby Acres Nursery, Rock Hill, S. C.
Crawford's Nursery, Easley, S. C.
Greer Nursery, Greer, S. C. & Greenville, S. C.
Shady Acres Nursery, Charleston, S. C.
Cook's Nursery, Spartanburg, S. C.
Cam-Aza Nursery, Sumter, S. C.
Womack's Nursery, Florence, S. C.
Hite's Nursery, Marion, S. C.
Charlott's Flowers, Timmons ville, S. C.
Rogerson's Garden & Nursery, Florence, S. C.

The above nurseries have agreed to give a 10% discount on all purchases of \$10 or more made by members of SCCS. (There may be a few new rare grafts on which this discount cannot be given.) All you have to do to receive this discount is to present your membership card to any of the above nurseries at the time of purchase.

This means if you buy as much as \$20 worth of plants you receive a discount of \$2.00, so your SCCS membership is free.

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is just another example of the many ways your Society can be of service to you. We also want to thank the nurserymen whose cooperation makes possible this important savings to you.

There may be others added to this list at a later date. If you are a nurseryman and want to cooperate in this plan, please let us know so your name may be added to our list.

Application For Membership

South Carolina Camellia Society, Inc.
Post Office Box 1071
Rock Hill, S. C.

Name.....

Address.....

Check for \$2.00 Annual Dues is enclosed.

(If you have not paid your 1959 dues, or wish to increase your support, or give a gift membership you may use this form instead of a letter.) Please check below:

Regular Membership \$2.00 () Sustaining Membership \$5.00 ()

Patron \$10.00 () Life Membership \$50.00 ()

Gift _____ Please advise recipient

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

We wish to thank our advertisers for their patronage and hope they find it rewarding. We also urge our readers to give our advertisers every consideration when looking for plants, scions and supplies. An index of our advertisers in this issue is listed for your convenience.

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Circulation this Issue 1500

MARCH ISSUE

The next issue of the BULLETIN will be published in March and the deadline for advertising copy will be February 23. This should reach the members in the peak of Spring planting season.

The March issue will include articles on Landscaping, Fertilizing, Spraying, Pruning, Use of Chelates, Shipping, Greenhouse Culture, New Camellias and many other items of interest.

ADVERTISING RATES

Back Cover, \$30.00 Inside full page, \$25.00 Half Page, \$15.00
 Quarter Page, \$8.50 One-Eighth Page, \$5.00

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\$3.00 Barbara Woodroof, Betty Sheffield Bush, Don Mae Var., Doris Freeman, Guest of Honor, Gailin Nurella, Maletti Hickoxell, Pearl Jeanne, Hon's Chile, Sadie Manell, Walter Morn.

\$2.00 Ada Piner, Billie McCaskill, Coral Pink Lotus, Frosty Morn, Ida Welton, Indian Summer Var., Mercury Var., Miss Frankie, Mrs. D. W. Davis, Hog Ranchard Var., Richard Nixon.

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Nursery and Garden Shop both for \$60,000

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