Carolina Camellia Bulletin



Stewart's White Supreme Reg. No. 476

Published for the Members of
THE NORTH & SOUTH CAROLINA and VIRGINIA CAMELLIA SOCIETIES
VOL. XII WINTER 1961 No. 1

Here's your 1960-61

CAMELLIA SHOW CALENDAR

Check the dates, states and cities and plan to visit one of our nation's loveliest bands of beauty, the "Camellia Country" If we at Carolina National can be of assistance during your trip to North Carolina Camellia Country, visit us at any of our 41 locations and take advantage of our full service banking facilities.

Augusta, Ga Daniel Village Merchant's Association	Jan. 11-15
Charleston, S. C. — Men's Camellia Society	Jan. 11 15
Thomasville, Ga. — Thomasville Garden Club, Inc.	Jan. 11-15
Macon, Ga. — Middle Georgia Camellia Society	Jan. 21-22
Mt. Pleasant, S. C. — East Cooper Garden Clubs	Jan. 24.20
Aikea, S. C. — Aiken Camellia Club	
North Charleston, S. C North Charleston Camellia Society	Feb. 1-5
Walterboro, S. C. — Walterboro Camellia Society	Feb. 9
Augusta, Ga. — Council of Garden Clubs, Inc.	Feb. 11-12
Sayannah, Ga Men's Garden Club of Sayannah	Feb. 11.12
Summerville, S. C. — Summerville Camellia Society	Feb. 11 12
Georgetown, S. C. — Georgetown Garden Club	Feb. 11-12
Atlanta, Ga., — Atlanta Camellia Society, Burkhead Lions Club North Georgia Camellia Society	Feb. 18-19
Wilmington, N. C. — Men's Tidewater Garden Club	Frb. 18-19
Laurel, Miss, Laurel Men's Camellia Society	Tel: 18-19
Columbia, S. C. — Columbia Garden Club & Men's Camellia Club	Feb. 18-19
Moncks Corner, S. C. — Berkeley County Camellia Society	Feb. 18 19
Les Angeles, Calif. — Les Angeles Camellia Conneil	
Orangeburg, S. C Men's Garden Club	Feb. 25, 26
Whiteville, N. C. — Whiteville Camellia Society	
Fayetteville, N. C. — Fayetteville Camellia Club	Mar. 1-5
Greenville, S. C Men's Garden Club	Mar. 4.5
McLean, Va. — Camellia Society of the Potomar Valley	Mar. H 12
Clinton, N. C. — Coharie Garden Club	
Charlotte, N. C. — Men's Camellia Club	
Greenshoro, X. C. — Piedmont Men's Camellia Club	Mat. 18-19
Elizabeth City, N. C. — Men's Horticultural Society	
Norfolk Va. — Virginia Camellia Society	Mar. 18-19
Mr.Lean, Va. — Camellia Society of Potomac Valley	Apr. 15-16

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Carolina Camellia Bulletin

Published three times annually for the members of the North and South Carolina and Virginia Camellia Societies by the South Carolina Camellia Society, Inc.

Post Office Box 166, Rock Hill, South Carolina

John H. Marshall, 581 Lakeside Drive, Rock Hill, S. C., Director of Bulletin

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President's Message

Membership Participation In Society Program Urged



JOHN D. CARROLL

Happy New Year!

Here's hoping that all your Christmas wishes were filled, and that your New Year's resolutions are still intact, —especially if they included active cooperation with your new president in the achievement of the program to which we are dedicated.

I should think a **president** may best show his gratitude for the honor bestowed in his selection by a proper discharge of the related responsibility and the production of worthwhile results. Alone, he can accomplish little. His job should be to encourage the membership to greater efforts. And when he has the assurance of the combined strength of those whom he serves, they will march forward together in the stimulation "of the appreciation of Camellias and to promote the science of Camellia culture", as stated to be our goal.

The directors are cooperative, of course, but they meet only a few times each year, and usually are confronted with administrative details. If they are really to be the true representatives of the sections in which they serve, the members in that area should keep them posted as to any local progress in Camellia culture, tell them of any unusual seedlings, relate the behavior of new varities, warn them of any local outbreak of disease, and invite them to their shows.

The members may also help to make the BULLETIN — as good as it is! — a better publication by suggesting to the editor timely articles, submitting manuscripts, or sending in written reports of observations of interest.

And of such is the framework of our Society.

Let's all pull hard together for a fruitful year. And remember — the strength is in the membership; the officers are your servants.

John D. Carroll

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One of the beauty spots that is a big favorite with visitors is seen above with river in background.

In this day and time a fishing camp can, and usually does, lead to almost anything. But — this story has to do with a fishing camp that became the "Charm Spot of

the Deep South"

In the winter issue of the Bulletin we discussed the old historic gardens established along the navigable rivers and coastline of the Carolinas. In this issue we concentrate on a garden established along the Gulf coast in the last thirty years and how it came about.

Back in 1917, Walter Duncan Bellingrath established a fishing lodge on the banks of the Isle-aux-Oies (Fowl) River about twenty miles south of Mobile, Alabama. He

called it Bellecamp.

Overlooks River

The acreage surrounding the lodge furnished a naturally beautiful setting on a bluff overlooking Bellingrath Gardens:

Charm Spot Of The Deep South

By JOHN H. MARSHALL Rock Hill, S. C.

the river. It was a wild land of great oaks, pines, semi-tropical vegetation, and good fishing and nunting, (Ed. Note—Stop drooling)

The natural beauty of the spot overcame the urge to fish and hunt and stirred an appreciation for the beautiful setting that motivated a dream in which Mr. Bellingrath and his charming wife visioned great banks of gorgeous flowers along curving trails, broad lawns seen through stately trees and hundreds of other developments which would enhance the beauty of their beloved fishing camp.

In 1927, Mr and Mrs. Bellingrath made a trip to Europe and visited many of the famous gardens of the Old World. It was their privilege to see many of the wonder-works of

both nature and man.

Stirred Dreams

The visit stirred their dreams and upon returning to Mobile, they began a most elaborate development of the Gardens at their city home—but ever with an appreciative eye on the fishing lodge some twenty miles away. Soon the garden of the town house began to overflow with azalea plants. Some were removed and transplanted, under Mrs. Bellingrath's direction, around the fishing lodge. Thus was the small beginning of the magnificent Bellingrath Gardens of today.

The effect of the planting of

azaleas under the magnolias, bays, cedars, hollys, dogwood, stately pines, and venerable moss-drapped oaks was so unusual that intensive planting and landscaping followed, and the development of Bellingrath Gardens become a great driving ambition of Mr. and Mrs. Belling rath until his death in August, 1955.

The Gardens are known for their radiant displays of azaleas and camellias which grow in profusion in the 60-acre garden area, but they are also as well known as a source of year 'round pleasure for all lovers of nature's beauty. The natural beauty of the Gardens is attributable to the fact that they have been landscaped into the existing setting and is almost inconceivable that the Gardens are only a little more than a quarter of a century old.

250,000 Azaleas

The seasons come and go, and plants from the service greenhouses and lath houses are transplanted into beds throughout the Gardens to provide the Gardens with an ever-changing glamour of color to enhance the landscape. During the azalea season, which reaches its height in the early spring, more than 250,000 bushes in a incredible number of varities burst into a riot of color. Many of the giant bushes are more than 100-years old and range from 15 to 20 feet in height

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and from 20 to 30 feet in diameter, They provide a vast panorama of beauty from early February to mid-April, depending on the weather.

Some 2,500 specimen camellias are in bloom in Bellingrah Gardens from late October to April. Camellia lovers also will find in the Gardens hundreds of distinct and named varieties of this queenly flower. In late 1956, the development of a comprehensive Camellia Arboretum was begun for the purpose of providing a place where the camellia enthusiast can compare the growing and flowering habits of the many varieties. (See 1958 ACS Yearbook) This particular area is dedicated to the collecting and developing of finer plants and finer blooms, and to the general stimulation of interest in camellias. The magnificence of the blooms of the

many varieties never fails to arouse an appreciation of their near perfect beauty from even the most discriminating viistor.

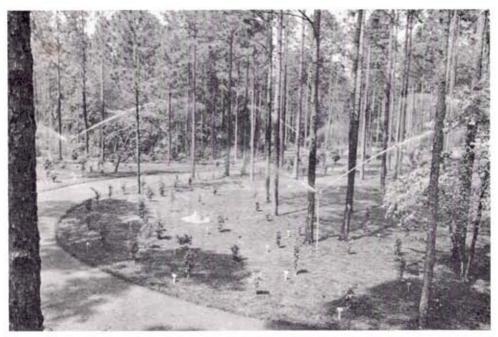
Late Spring

In the late spring the mountain laurel, dogwood, and the double flowered white spirea enliven the woods with their delicate blossams. In May the Gardens are resplended with the colorful hydrangea and the fragrant gardenia. These are followed during the summer months by the crepe myrtle, oleander, magnolia, hibiscus, allamanda, and numerous other colorful flowers that make the Gardens a cool, shady, summer wonderland.

The casual visitor to the Gardens frequently fails to realize the planning and work which go into maintaining their natural loveliness. Mr. A. A. Hunt, an English landscape



Scenes like this add to the natural beauty at Bellingrath Gardens.



Camellia Arboretum was started in late 1956.

engineer, was employed for nearly twenty years prior to 1955, to develop and maintain the Gardens. He was well qualified for after serving the four year apprenticeship which entitles Europeans to the title of landscape engineer, Mr. Hunt worked for eleven years on estates and gardens in England including the famous Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew - before coming to this country. It is the training and experience of Mr. M. B. Greene, the present landscape engineer; his assistant, Mr. John M. Brown; and the manpower of more than thirty gardners which now maintain Mr. Bellingrath's dream of perfection. Before coming to Bellingrath Gardens, Mr. Greene had many years experience in private practice, six years as landscape architect with the National Park Service designing and developing state parks, and as associate director of the Florida Park System.

Throughout the years Mr. Bellingrath manifested humble pride and privilege over the fact that a young man, who, in 1903, pioneered an unknown drink in Mobile by the name of Coca-Cola, could give so much enjoyment to his fellow men.

Though Mr. Bell spent most of his days in his Gardens and gave freely of his time to thousands of guests, he was still actively engaged in the management of several businesses. He remained a bold, progressive business man, but deep in the heart of Mr. Bell was the poem by Dorothy Frances Gurney which he often quoted — a poem which, because of its influence on him, brought inestimable joy to him and to hundreds of thousands of others:

"The kiss of the sun for pardon, The song of the birds for mirth— One is nearer God's heart in a garden

Than anywhere else on earth."

Mr. Bellingrath continued to live at the Gardens until his death but ownership of the properties was transferred by him early in 1950 to the then newly created Bellingrath-Morse Foundation, an organization founded for the purpose of aiding charitable, religious and educational work in the South. The name "Morse" in the Foundation is in memory of Mrs Bellingrah whose maiden name was Morse. The Gardens are administered by a Board of Trustees. A garden of this magnitude requires good management and entails employment throughout the entire year of about 40 trained gardners under the supervision of the Gardens' executive heads and their staff

Future Assured

Transfer of the Bellingrath property to the Bellingrath - Morse Foundation assured that the Gardens will endure for many generations to come. This year — and for

many years to come — thousands of visitors from all parts of the world will drink deep of the unsurpassed beauty of this year 'round wonderland. There always will be many new faces seen at the Gardens — but, as one distinguished woman said recently on her second visit — the natural and man-made beauty of the spot "has a compelling charm which irresistible beckons one back to Bellingrath Gardens and one feels closer to Heaven than he could possibly feel anywhere else on earth."

And then there was a Texas visitor to the Gardens who said, "We'd be proud to have this in Texas."

Other Gardens

While in the Mobile area we also recommend a visit to Long Gardens and the Clarke Gardens. Since 1935, the Earle W. Longs have shown traditional southern pride in planning, planting, and caring

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Another beauty spot along Azalea Trail is Long Gardens developed by Earle W. Long. One center of interest in the 10-acre garden is seen above.

for the beautiful 10 acres surroundtheir home on Tuthill Lane in Spring Hill near Mobile.

In this natural setting of pineneedled knolls, and beautifully landscaped ravins, exquisite beauty has deepened through the years. It blooms forth in azaleas and camellias now, rendering to you one of the most beautiful private garden settings found across the southland... and truly one of the loveliest spots on Mobile's 35-mile Azalea Trail. The camellias begin blooming in September. Pink, rose and variegated varieties all continue to color the gardens through March.

In harmony, the latter part of February, majestic azalea blossoms crown the fresh green lawns They reflect their beauty in the depths of sunken gardens around the Long home. The azalea color display trails between ancient oaks and slender, graceful pines, perfectly blending the elements of nature and concentrating all Azalea Trail glory in the Spring Hill setting.

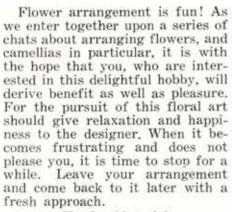
Flower Arrangement

By MRS. FRED J. HAY
National Chairman
ACS Arrangement Contest

^ ^ ^

First Step -

Conditioning



Harden Material

Have you ever said or heard some one say, "I would like to arrange flowers, but I just don't know how to begin"? This page, then, is for you. The very first step, or procedure, is to condition or harden all your plant material. Try never to skip this most important step. It may mean all the difference in the success of the finished product. Too much time and thought and effort go into a lovely arrangement to have it go limp before the guests arrive or the show opens. Wilted flowers are never attractive, so do make sure that your flowers and materials will perform well by thoroughly hardening them before you start



Mrs. Fred J. Hay

to make the arrangement. To make flowers last longer:

1. Cut with a sharp knife on a

slant.

Place in deep water immediately, and leave for several hours or over night, in a cool dark place, out of drafts to avoid evaporation.

Split Stems

Split woody stems before putting in water. This opens more tissue surface for absorbing water.

4. Sear in a candle flame ends of stems which "bleed", or are difficult to harden, as poinsettias, dahlias, poppies, hollyhocks and snowon-the-mountain. Then plunge into cold water for several hours.

Recut under water stems of florist's flowers with a sharp knife. Place in deep water to which Flor-

alife has been added.

6. Submerge over night any material which wilts rapidly as Japanese maple, wisteria, apple blossoms. This is good treatment also for many foliages as canna and aspidistra. Another excellent way to condition Japanese maple is to place stems in warm water to which 2 — 4 teaspoons of sugar have been added.

Camellias Like Water

Perhaps you have heard that camellias do not need water. After

much experimentation, myself, it is my belief that they drink not only through their stems but also through their leaves and petals. Partially submerging blooms in cold water a short while will not injure petals but will crisp them beautifuly. Even limp blooms have been revived this way. Of course they should not be left in deep water too long as they will then become water-logged. After they are thoroughly turgid, if the stems are short place in water-soaked oasis. Try lining a box, 5 - 6 inches deep with heavy aluminum foil, putting thin slabs of wet oasis in the bottom, and sticking your camellia stems in the oasis. Spray or sprinkle blooms with a fine mist. and cover box completely with saran wrap. Put in a dark cold clace. Keeping them airtight will hold them for a week or more. Of course the longer the stems that can be cut with your camellias the better the flowers will last. Since we literally buy plants "by the inch", however, it is not always possible to cut generous stems.

As a reference book that gives formulas for conditioning different varieties of flowers and plants, I suggest, "How to Make Cut Flowers Last", by Victoria R. Kasperski. It gives instruction for some 300 plants. Good luck and remem-



Above photo shows arrangement using White Empress as it appears in the Flower Arrangement Calendar edited by Helen Van Pelt Wilson.

ber the first step of all is to give your flowers a long drink before handling them.

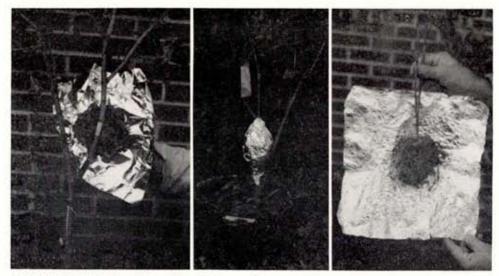
12 New Varieties Offered As Prizes At Tallahassee

Our neighbors down Florida way have come up with an idea that should be of interest to all Camellia growers in the Southern Camellia belt.

This year the Tallahassee Garden Club and the Men's Garden Club and Camellia Society, sponsors of the Tallahassee Camellia Show on January 21 and 22 at the Lafayette Park Community Center will offer 12 outstanding new varieties of Camellias as either door prizes or prizes for entries.

These prizes include: Betty Sheffield Supreme, I Believe, Lady Macon, John Houser, Silver Betty Sheffield, Mrs. D. W. Davis, Bonnie Marie, Essiam Rollinson, Juanita Smith, and Sawadas' Dream.

And if that isn't enough, Mrs. Farris Bryant, wife of Florida's new Governor, will open the show on Saturday afternoon and the Camellia Queen from Cypress Gardens will reign over the show for its duration.



THREE STEPS in airlayering: Left to right (1) Limb prepared and ready to be covered; (2) Completed airlayer; (3) Matured airlayer after cutting from plant showing root system.

In A Hurry?

Airlaying Produces Plants That Bloom In One Year

'Tis said that you can't have your cake and eat it, too. However, this old saying doesn't necessarily apply to the Camellia grower.

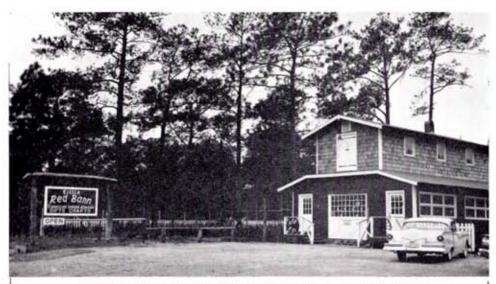
It is an accepted practice to use the shears rather frequently and generously in the greenhouse if plants are to be kept in an allotted space and in proper shape.

On the other hand, this removel of branches and limbs may be advantageously utilized, thereby turning your loss to gain, through a technique called airlayering.

The chief advantage of airlayering, either inside or outside, is ability to root large or small branches without hindering normal rate of growth during the rooting process. As a result, good size plants may be established in one



NOTE IMPROVEMENT in shape of plant on left after airlayering low growing limb seen on right. (Note matured bud on airlayered)



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Mary Alice Cox

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Neal Cox

year, whereas the rooted cutting method takes considerably longer.

Airlayering may be done at any time of the year but the best time is in the early spring when the plants are beginning to grow.

While there are several different techniques that are used in airlayering the following steps as outlined below have proven to be both simple and satisfactory.

- Select a healthy limb. Cut away a ring of bark about 1½ to 2 times the diameter of the branch to be airlayered. The branch may be in new growth, however, the girdled wood must be hardened off.
- Eliminate all traces of the cambium layer by scraping lightly with a knife or better still by use of emery cloth or fine sand paper.
 Failure to do this will result in a lower percentage of takes.
- 3. Cover the ringed area with a handful of pre-soaked spagnum moss which had the excess water squeezed out. Cover more than just the actual incision. Wrap this ball of sphagum moss with regular or extra heavy kitchen aluminum foil. Twist both ends of the foil around the branch above and below the ball of moss and tie with a soft string or rubber bands.
- 4. If the airlayer was started in the early spring the branch roots have usually become established by fall or even late summer. The foil may be removed for inspection and replaced if the feeder roots are not visible.
- 5. When the feeder roots are showing through the moss cut the limb from the mother plant with sharp clippers. This cut should be made at the bottom edge of the ball of moss.
- 6. Do not attempt to remove the moss as it will be full of roots

and any effort to remove the moss will damage or break these tender roots. Plant the cutting, with the moss still in place, just as you would any camellia plant treating the ball of moss as though it were a ball of roots, which in a way it is.

7. Best results will be obtained by planting at first in a container although it can be planted directly in its permanent location. For best results, the airlayer should be rather severely pruned at the time of planting. Frequently the airlayer will have buds and although these will sometimes bloom the first year it is much better for the future health of the plant to remove all buds the first year.

This simple method of air layering can be used not only on camellias but also on azaleas, gardenias, crabs, plumps, roses, and many other plants.



6 From 1

S:akeze does a good job watering shrubs, especially camellia bushes. Saves much time and work. Attach it to your garden hose: the 6 small plastic hoses spread out in any direction to soak roots of 6 plants, some 20 feet aart, without waste of water. Guaranteed to please you or your money refunded. Complete unit only \$4.98 ppd. Send check or money order.

2 Soakeze units with Y connector to soak 12 plants, \$10.94 ppd.

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DEPT. J-10. SAINT MATTHEWS, S. C.

Lady Clare

Lady Clare has been selected as the Camellia Of The Year for 1960. To be eligible for consideration for this honor a camellia must meet the following requirements:

 It must grow exceptionally well out of doors in all of the regular so called camellia belt.

2. It must be cold hardy.

It must be wide spread in its current distribution.

 It must be generally available at most nurseries.

Lady Clare certainly meets all of these requirements to a high degree. In addition, it blooms over a long season starting to bloom in November. This fine old variety, in addition to its regular varigated form, has also sported a number of other beautiful sports. It has been around for a long time and is a favorite in most camellia gardens.

Remember you, as a member of the North or South Carolina or Virginia Societies, have the right to nominate the variety you feel most deserves this honor in 1961. You can do this by mailing a card to:

Carolina Camellia Bulletin, P.O. Box 166, Rock Hill, S.C., giving the name of the variety you want considered for 1961. You may, if you wish, give the reasons you think your nominee should be selected.

Camellia Japonicas

Camellia Sasanquas

AZALEAS

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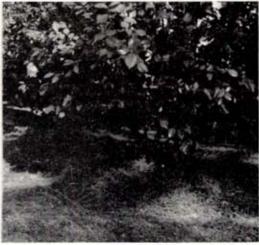
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The Question:

To Mulch — Or Not To Mulch?

A recent article appearing in a number of newspapers in the Southern Camellia and Azalea belt has resulted in considerable eyebrow lifting and confusion on the subject — Too Mulch or not to Mulch?

In the event you didn't see the article entitled, "Don't Mulch Azaleas", published under a Clemson dateline, the Bulletin is reprinting it for your information.

CLEMSON — Contrary to popular belief, heavily mulching azaleas in the fall won't protect them from winter injury.

Research workers of the U. S. Department of Agriculture have found that removing mulch from evergreen azaleas about three weeks before the frost in the fall helped prevent winter injury to unsheltered plants.

This information should be

especially valuable to nurserymen who manage large plantings of field-grown azaleas. Most azaleas growing in home yards, however, won't benefit greatly from mulch removal because they're usually sheltered by buildings, shrubbery, and trees.

Winter injury to azaleas is mostly flower bud damage, browning of leaves, and splitting of the bark on the stems. Usually the plants show these symptoms during the winter, the effect sometimes won't be noticed until the following summer when plants collapse during a period of drought. Mulching azaleas in the summer helps to hold moisture in the soil, but in fall and winter it lowers the air temperature by insulating against heat loss from the soil. The USDA researchers made tests during October and November that showed that air temperatures 2 inches above the mulch averaged 5 degrees lower than at the same level above non-mulched plots.

In one case, a temperature of about 28 degrees F. was noted a week before the first recorded frost. Particles of frost was apparent on bare ground or on unmulched azaleas.

The research tests showed that the later the mulch remained on the azaleas in the fall, the greater was the winter injury. For example, almost no dead wood was found on a number of plants from which the mulch was removed before frost. But a corresponding number of azaleas of the same variety that were mulched all winter suffered severe injury. Common mulches used for azaleas in the state, according to Miss Margaret Martin, Clemson extension production and conservation specialist, are oak leaves, pine needles, rotted sawdust, and sometimes cotton boll hulls and pulverized bark from plup mills.

Since the recommendation in the article above is contrary to all information of record as well as area practices, your editors wrote Miss Margaret Martin, Clemson extension production and conservation specialist, for clarification.

Miss Martin's reply is printed below:

"The news article you referred to in your letter of October 31 went out sometime ago over my name without my knowledge and without my approval.

"The information concerning mulching was quoted from a news release that came from Washington and was not applicable to South Carolina. I have had numerous requests concerning this information and I had to make corrections several times. According to authorities on camellias and azaleas, we recommend mulching in South Carolina.

"I am enclosing some material that is considered authoritative on the growing of camellias. I think you can be safe to quote anything in this material.

"I am very sorry that this mistake occurred and I have taken steps to see that it does not happen again."

The material which Miss Martin enclosed had this to say about

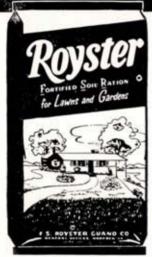
mulching:

AZALEAS — Mulching is one of the most important items in Azalea culture. It is absolutely necessary, for Azaleas grow poorly without it. Following planting, mulch should be spread evenly over the entire bed to a depth of 3 to 6 inches. The mulch should not be removed but replenished each year. It will retain moisture, keep soil cooler, help control weeds, and add to soil acidity.

CAMELLIAS — Like Azaleas, Camellias form roots near the surface of the soil. For this reason a mulch 3 to 6 inches deep should be maintained around each plant. It will be necessary to add more material each year as the old mulch decays.

Editor's Observation: In view of the present information it would seem advisable to continue to mulch our Azaleas and Camellias. However, mulching is one of the cultural procedures that is being studied at the test garden by the Clemson people and it is possible that in the not too distant future we may have more information on this subject.

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Offers List of New Seedlings and Sports

There are dozens of new seedlings and sports being brought on the market each year. This poses a problem, not only for the beginner, but even the most ardent collector can not find money and

space for all the new ones.

Many of these new ones are covered in our regular "New Camellia" feature but there are so many cutstanding ones that it is not possible to cover them all if we cover only one in each issue. We will continue to give special coverage to one outstanding camellia in each issue but in addition will, from time to time, cover other outstanding new introductions as a special feature.

Something Extra

We will not list every new seedling or sport but only those on which we have sufficient information to convince our "New Variety Committee" that the new introduction has something extra, new or different to offer that puts it above the average new introduction.

This policy may mean that some good ones may be overlooked simply because we do not know about them or because the information we have is not sufficient to convince our Committee that they have features that are different or better than varieties already in commerce, or some outstanding quality that is highly desirable.

We are not in any way saying that if a camellia is not listed it does not qualify but rather that we do know about those that are listed and that they, to the best of our knowledge, meet one or more of the following special requirements to a better than aver-

age degree:

1. Is a new seedling or sport.

Is cold hardy.

 Has a long, early or late blooming season.

Has a different color.

- 5. Has a different formation.6. Has unusual size, large or
- small.
 - Has extra good growth habits.

8. Has unusual foliage.

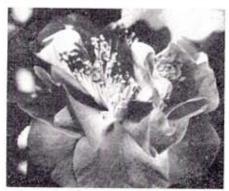
- Blooms last a long time after opening.
- Blooms make good arrangement or corsage flowers.

Consistent performer.
 Unusual qualities.

The following are the first which our Committee feels qualify under

the above requirements:

ELEANOR GRANT This seedling's strongest point is that it is an early bloomer. In addition it blooms over a long period of time.



Eleanor Grant

The flower is large with ten guard petals and six or more upright petaloids intermixed with a "pin cushion" of stamens. The color is a delicate rose and it has already thrown the varigated form.

It is a seedling of Mrs. Adam (Eleanor) Grant of Dothan, Ala.

Introducing

STEWART'S WHITE SUPREME

Reg. No. 473

Magnificent New White Seedling of Ville De Nantes

Outstasding 5 to 6 in. blooms of 50 velvet textured petals, varying from rose form to large semi-double rabbit-eared blooms. Pollen stays alive and fresh as long as the bloom holds.

Strong vigorous grower—beautiful foilage on well-shaped plants.

Blooms from November 10 to April 1st.

* * *

MOST COLD RESISTANT OF ANY WHITE

* * *

Picture on cover this issue is actual color photo of a flower which bloomed outside after it had experienced three nights of 15° cold.

4-yr. GRAFTS, B & B, heavily budded 2-yr. GRAFTS, B & B, or containers, heavily budded

\$75.00

\$50.00

3-yr. GRAFTS, B & B, or containers, 2-yr. GRAFTS, second size, B & B heavily budded or containers, budded

\$65.00

\$35.00

All plants grafted on seedling under-stock, grown outside under lath. The B σ B plants have been root pruned for the past two years.

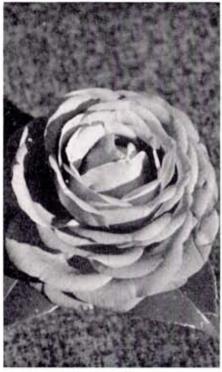
STEWART'S FLORIST & NURSERY

2403 Bongventure Road

Savannah, Ga.

and will be offered by her for sale next season (1961-62).

KATHERINE MARYOTT The unusual formation of this seedling is its outstanding feature. It is a formal double but at one stage it looks almost exactly like a large rose that is just past the bud stage.



Katherine Maryott

It is also a rather late bloomer, blooming in March and April in the northern part of the camellia belt. It may bloom earlier farther south.

The color is a medium pink and the flower is some 4 inches in diameter and 21/4 inches in depth. It is a seedling of Mrs. C. H. Maryott of Augusta, Ga., and is being propagated by Tammia Nursery, Sidell, La. KING'S RANSOM This one is an All-American camellia selection for 1961. It is a Magnolia Garden's introduction that was discovered in 1951 and has been tested in the All-American selection test gardens. The flowers are a Debutante pink, turning slightly deeper pink as they age. It is a rapid grower and is reported to have exceptionally cold-resistant blooms.

It is available in this area at Magnolia Gardens & Nursery and at other nurseries who are authorized to handle the All-American Camellia Selections for 1961.

ARTHUR WEISNER: This is another one that starts to bloom in October and blooms into January. The flower is 5 to 6 inches across and is a deep rich red in color. It carries two rows of guard petals and a mass of stamen with petals and flags stuck at random throughout these stamens making it a very deep built flower.

It is a John T. Weisner seedling and is a hand pollinated cross between Lindsay Neill and Donckelarii. It is being propagated by Ralph May, Gerbings Nursery, Fernandina Beach, Fla. Release date has not yet been decided.

PINK EXPLORER This is a beautiful flower that has a form somewhat like the Elegans. There are 12-15 petals and approximately 50 large and small petaloids and yellow stamens. The color ranges from pink to rose; the venation is darker rose. The petaloids are white although some are varigated. It blooms November to January.

It is a chance seedling of Elegans, originated by Mrs. George Shealy, Leesville, S. C. and propagated by Wilson's Nursery, Batesburg, S. C. TOMORROW'S DAWN It is recommendation enough to say that this is a sport of the all time great Tomorrow. It has all the characteristics of the original Tomorrow. The color of this fine sport varies from a deep soft pink in the heart to a light pink shading out to a pure white border.

Plants and scions will not be available until the 1961-62 season when it will be available at Tick Tock Nurseries and Powell's Nursery both in Thomasville, Ga.

STEWART'S WHITE SUPREME See "New Camellias" feature in this issue.

LADY MACON: This is a 10 year-old chance Japonica seedling, which first bloomed in 1955. The flowers are anemone form, 5-6½ inches in diameter by 2½ inches deep with 20-25 vivid pink petals with a sheen and 30-35 petaloids with white stamens. It blooms late midseason. Growth habits are average height with medium dense branching with dark green leaves.

It was originated by and is being propagated by Wheeler's Central Georgia Nursery, Macon, Ga,



Lady Macon (Wheeler's 459)

We have under consideration at this time some other outstanding seedlings that our Committee will observe during the coming camellia season and these, if they qualify, will be covered in a later issue of the Bulletin.



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GARDEN CHEMICALS



Extra care in uncovering grafts could be the difference.

Is special care the answer to success in grafting?

We are sure that you are all aware of the "hard luck" that not only the amateurs, but also the professional nurserymen have experienced for the past several years with their grafts. Perhaps you yourself have had a take of only 20-40% or less where in past years you considered anything less than 80-90% a bad season.

We know of one individual who grafted 12 scions this year and had 100% failure. Yet in past years he had had at least average success in his grafting program. If this was the exception instead of the rule we would not be so concerned with this problem. However it seems to be wide spread not only in South Carolina and

IS SPECIAL CARE THE ANSWER TO SUCCESS IN GRAFTING?

By
MANSFIELD LATIMER
Rock Hill, S. C.

the adjoining states but all the way to the Pacific coast.

The Problem

- What is the cause of this lack of takes with our grafts in recent years?
- 2. What can we do about it?

In order to secure some information on this subject we have discussed their grafting program with dozens of amateurs and professional nurserymen. While our conclusions may not be correct our study so far has caused us to come up with two or three theories.

Fungus or Virus

The first is that the trouble is some sort of fungus or virus which causes the scion to drop its leaves or fail to take, or even die back after it seems to have taken and is actually putting on new growth. This conclusion is reached after running into many cases such as the ones given below.

A nurseryman grafted about 1,000 plants and had almost 100% takes. The following year the same nurseryman grafted another 1,000 plants and had almost 100% falure.

Now since the same man grafted in the same manner and handled in the same manner it would seem logical that it was not the grafting technique or handling that caused the loss but something else. This leads us to the belief that some sort of fungus or virus infected his ground, plants, scions, air, etc. or one or more of these items in between the year of his success and the year of his failure for the other factors involved remained the same.

Further Proof

Further proof of this belief is furnished by many similar experiences plus one case where grafts were made by an individual in one location and did well and those made the same year by the same individual in another location were almost a total loss.

The second conclusion we have reached is that no known, or at least, presently used chemical is the answer to this problem. Many chemicals have been used by different growers both on scions and understock as well as on the glass jars and tools with no noticeable difference in takes as compared to grafts made without use of such chemicals.

We know of cases where a grower thought that the chemicals helped because he had a successful year only to be followed by an unsuccessful year. Could it be that the fungus or virus was just not present the first year but was the second?

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Flora Hollingsworth
Fashion Lady
Indian Chief
Iza Houser
Irma Judice
Joyce Butler

Jane Moon Judge Talbot Lillie Robinson Lucy Hester Maude Foote Nadine Eshelman Nellie McGrath Orandatissima Pauline Winchester Queen's Escort Richard Nixon Royal Flush Sweet Young Thing Sasu White Nun Wheel Of Fortune

Also large selection of plants on own roots.

To Reach Nursery: Go South on Highway 301 and turn west at Cardinal Motor Court, travel 1.1 miles and turn South on Poinsette Drive.

If there is an answer to this grafting problem it should come from the individual who year after year, without exception, has a good

percentage of takes.

Marvin Rogerson of Rogerson's Garden and Nursery in Florence, S. C. meets these requirements since he has success with his grafts every year.

Technique Same

We have talked to Mr. Rogerson to see if we could find the secret of his success. As far as we were a ble to learn, his technique of grafting is no different or better than that used by hundreds of other growers. Therefore we reasoned his success must be due to something else he does.

After further conversation with him we find that his treatment of the graft after it is grafted is different from the usual treatment or perhaps we should say he gives more attention to graft after it is

grafted.

We know that many of us graft our plants and then more or less forget about them until they start to put on new growth. This is not the case at Rogerson's Nursery. Here the jars are removed on cloudy days and replaced when the sun comes out again. In other words the grafts are uncovered and recovered a number of times prior to the graft actually starting to grow.

Logical Answer

Isn't it entirely possible that this fungus or virus, that we think may be the cause of our trouble, cannot tolerate fresh air and that this exposure to fresh air controls it? This would seem to be a logical explanation.

Mr. Rogerson also gives extra care in uncovering the grafts that have started to grow. His grafts are always first uncovered at night or the late evening so that

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the first exposure of the tender new growth will be to the cool damp night air. It stands to reason that this will be less of a shock to the tender new growth than would the the hot dry air of the midday sun. After the grafts are uncovered they are carefully watched and at the first sign of wilting the jar is replaced. Not all the jars will need replacing since some may not wilt. Some may have to be recovered at 9 o'clock, some at 10 o'clock and some at 12, etc. The grafts are uncovered again at night until gradually they can remain uncovered all day.

We will grant that few of us are in a position to give our grafts the careful supervision necessary to uncover and recover but we can all probably do a little better on this than we now do. For example, we can uncover first at night and perhaps do most of our uncovering

during the weekend when we will be home to look after the grafts. And of course we can try to train our wives to become "graft watchers" for us.

More Care

We do not know that there is any validity to our conclusions but until we have more scientific evidence of a solution to this problem it would seem that there are two things we can do to make our grafting program more successful. These are:

- 1. Remove the jars on cloudy days before the grafts take.
- 2. Use care in uncovering the grafts after they take.

We certainly welcome your advice and comments on this problem. Write us your own experience and observations so that we can share them with our readers.

Write to: Carolina Camellia Bulletin, P. O. Box 166, Rock Hill, S. C.

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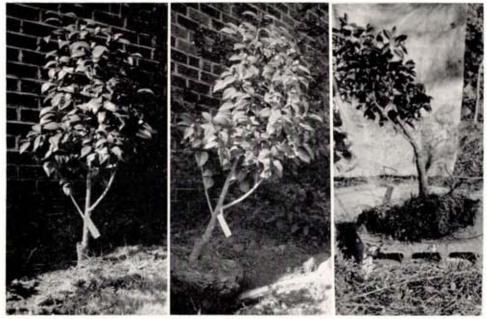
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BARE ROOTING — is really not as difficult as it sounds. First rake away the mulch (left); then dig plant with large ball as possible (center); then place ball where water will drain away and spray with medium spray of water beginning at edge of ball of earth (right).

Nothing To Fear:

Bare Rooting Will Pay Big Dividends In Years To Come

Most Camellia growers are quick to follow almost any advice that is given them with reference to camellia culture. The one exception to this is the recommendation to bare root all plants which they buy.

It is not that



AFTER SOIL — is washed away prune out dead roots and bring top growth in balance with roots.

they don't want to but for some reason there is a natural fear that if they bare root a plant they will kill it. Nothing could be further from the truth, for in many cases, failure to bare root a plant means that they are actually signing a death sentence which will mean a slow and lingering end to the plant.

Advantages

The chief advantages of bare

rooting new plants are:

 Gets rid of clay and other unsuitable soil material in which

many plants are grown.

2. Enables you to provide a uniform soil mixture for the plant, thus insuring equal and adequate water and fertilizer to all parts of the root system.

Insures that plants are not planted too deep as is sometimes the case with recanned or B&B

plants which you buy.

Eliminates guesswork as to root system, thus enabling you to balance the top of the plant with the root system by pruning if necessary.

Helps prevent spread of camellia flower blight by removing

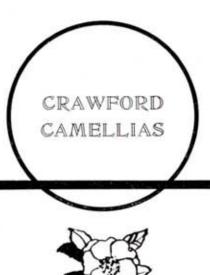
soil that may be infected. When To Bare Root

The best time to bare root is in the early fall. Roots of camellias continue to grow in the fall after the top part of the plant has stopped growing and by bare rooting in the early fall the roots can then become established before cold weather starts. Bare rooting may also be done in the spring just before the first flush of new growth.

How To Bare Root

Bare rooting is not a difficult procedure. Follow the steps as outlined below and you will have no trouble:

- Dig the plant that is to be bare rooted with as large a ball of earth as you can, being careful not to crack the ball of earth since this would break many of the roots. If a container plant, cut can and remove from container.
- 2. Place ball on ground where water will drain away.
- Adjust hose nozzle to a medium spray and, beginning at





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Place in container and sprinkle slightly damp soil over root system, jiggling plant so loose soil will sift down around roots (left). Then water thoroughly with fine mist (right).

the edge of the ball of earth, gradually wash off the soil from the roots using only the force of the water to do this. If soil is dry or clay type it may take some time for water to soften soil to point where it can be washed off.

After all soil is washed off roots prune out any dead roots and cut edges of any roots that may have been damaged by shovel, etc.

If root system is not adequate to support top growth prune top growth to bring into balance with root system.

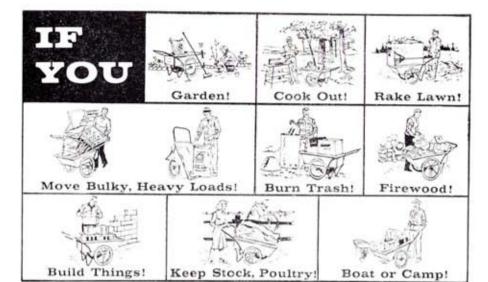
Plant bare rooted plant in prepared hole or container by putting slightly damp soil (not wet) over the root system. As soil is gradually placed over the root system carefully jiggle the plant so that loose soil will sift down and around all the roots, thus eliminating air pockets.

Adjust hose nozzle to fine mist and water thoroughly, being sure that the soil is completely soaked. Follow up by more watering at a later date to be sure soil does not dry out.

If you are planting your camellias in the ground you may get by without bare rooting, provided the plants you buy are growing in good soil (and there is no way to be sure of this without bare rooting): however, if you are planting in containers you are courting eventual disaster 99 times out of a 100 if you don't bare root.

So don't be afraid to bare root. Nothing you do for your camellias wil pay as great dividends in the years to come. If you have an established plant that isn't thriving as it should, bare root it. The life you save may be your camel-

lia plant's.



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dirt, etc., won't spill out the sides.

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Honestly, when you've had this TOWN and COUNTRY Cart a week you'll wonder how in the world you ever did without it!

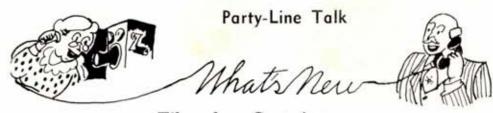
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Fiberglass Containers

In the greenhouse section of this Bulletin we have discussed the various types of containers that are available and that can be used as containers for growing camellias. Because it is a new product that is just now coming on the market we want to discuss in more detail the Fiberglass container.

There are other types of containers that may excell the Fiberglass container in one particular feature but it would seem that this new type of Fiberglass container has most of the desirable qualities needed in a camellia container with a minimum of undesirable features.

Note in the chart below how it compares with the other type of

containers:

	Wood	Metal	Clay	Plastic	Fiberglass
Disadvantages:					
Rot	_ Yes	No	No	No	No
Rust		Yes	No	No	No
Pourous		No	Yes	No	No
Break		No	Yes	Yes	No
Require painting or					
treatment	Some	Yes	No	No	No
Advantages:					
Insulation	Good	Poor	Good	Fair	Good
Cost	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium
Drainage holes	Good	Good	Poor	Good	Good
Good for small					
Plants	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Good for medium size					200
plants	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Good for large					
size plants	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
					_

You note that it does not have any of the major disadvantages of camellia containers and has most of the desirable qualities.

These fiberglass containers are made of fiberglass and plastic and are almost unbreakable. It is the fiberglass that gives the container its strength. (Fiberglass pound for pound is actually stronger than steel.)

Different Colors

These containers are made in molds under pressure of 2,000 pounds per square inch. They are available in several different colors and the color is a ceramic color that is mixed throughout the entire material thus assuring a more permanent color than if the color were only on the surface of the container. The surface itself is smooth both inside and outside. The roots cannot grow into the side of the container or enter small cracks or rust to the side as sometimes happens with other types of containers. This smooth interior and the slight slope to the side of the container assures you that transplanting will be simple since the root system will slide easily out of the container.

Many Sizes

The containers are made in sizes of 8-10-12-14-16-18 and 20 inches so you can accommodate almost any size plant from small ones to very large plants. The many different sizes make it a simple matter to "step-up" a plant to the next larger size thus avoiding over potting.

Drainage holes in the containers are optional, since you can get the containers without holes and bore your own thus assuring that you will have as many holes as you want and where you want them. If desired

you can also get the containers with the holes already bored.

Special removable carrying handles will be available that can be placed around the rim of the container thus making it simple to move even the

largest plants.

Fiberglass of this type has been used on fertilizer distributors where metal parts have proven unsatisfactory due to the corrosive action of the fertilizer. This resistance to rusting and deterioration by fertilizer, especially at the soil line, is of course a very important feature of a satisfactory container for camellias.

Inexpensive

Not the least of the advantages of this fiberglass container is its cost. While it of course cannot compete with free or inexpensive metal cans it is considerably cheaper than redwood containers which are the type containers that come closest to having the advantages that the fiberglass container does. On the other hand, if you take into consideration the time and labor required in painting metal containers and the extra repotting required as metal containers rust, then these fiberglass containers may be even cheaper than the far less satisfactory metal containers to say nothing of their better appearance.

As previously stated there may be containers that are better in one particular feature but when everything is taken into consideration it seems that this new product may be the answer to a very great need for a practical, attractive, and permanent container at a reasonable price.

This new product has been developed by the Dockery Mfg. Co., of

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Bulletin Readers Requested To Assist In Selection Of "100 Best Camellias"

In an effort to compile a list of "100 BEST CAMELLIAS" the Carolina Camellia Bulletin is calling on the people who know camellias best — the people who grow them and show them.

One problem that faces all camellia growers at one time or another, whether they be beginners or advanced collectors, is whether a camellia will perform satisfactorily for them after they have bought it.

There does not seem to be any sure answer to this problem. There are a number of test gardens but none of them are operating in this particular field, at least on a wide range of varieties. There are a number of rating plans that are in operation but there are certain drawbacks to most of these and while over the long haul we are sure we will receive some valuable information, if you will help.

In order to accurately rate a ca-

mellia we need certain information as follows:

- Experience of a large number of growers.
- Experience over the entire camellia belt.
- Experience over a long period of time in the case of old varieties and since the introduction of the newer varieties.

That brings up the question of where can we get this information. Where else but from the camellia growers themselves?

We are therefore asking your help in listing the names of the 25 varieties that are your own favorites in your own yard.

You will note that we are not asking you to rate the varieties or asking you to list the ones that perform most satisfactorly for you. What we want is a list of your favorites regardless of other

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factors.

The reason we want this information on this basis is because we feel that this will automatically give us your list of 25 best. This may mean that you will include one or two that are not top performers on the basis of a performance rating. However, the mere fact that you list them is an indication that they have some quality or feature that makes you want them in your yard in spite of some drawback they may have. If you feel this way about a variety it stands to reason that somewhere someone else will feel the same way about that particular variety.

We are not asking that you list the 25 varieties in order of your preference but just list your 25 favorites.

When these list have been received they will be tabulated and from these list a list of 100 best camellias will be compiled and pub-

Please send the information to:

lished in a future issue of the Bulletin.

While this may not seem very scientific we feel that the best possible recommendation for a camellia is the fact that people like and grow it. This same plan is already being followed by the growers of some other flowers and seems to be of great value to them.

If you do not have 25 camellias that you like just list the ones you do like, be it 1, 10, 20 or 25 for we are just interested in your favorites. These will be tabulated to make the over all list of 100 favorites.

In addition to the list of 25 favorites we want you to list the name of 1 camellia you would rather have if you could have only 1 camellia. This will give us the overall favorite camellia.

We hope that each one of you will send us your list at once. The more that send in lists the more accurate our information will be.

Carolina Camellia Bulletin P. O. Box 166 Rock Hill, S. C.

For your convenience we have prepared a sheet in the Bulletin that you can use. If your prefer not to tear out this sheet just send in your list on plain paper. No signature is necessary.

My 25 favorite		



Zuestions

and

Answers

- Regular Bulletin Feature -

Q. The leaves of some of my camellias are pale green and some are slightly yellow. What is the trouble?

A. This trouble with your leaves could be due to one or more of several conditions.

However, it is most likely that there is a shortage of minerals in your soil. Your plants may also need nitrogen. However, the first thing to do is to check your roots to see if your plants are receiving sufficient, but not too much water.

If the roots are OK then make sure that your plants have sufficient nitrogen and minerals. However, don't over do it. You can damage or kill your plants if you try to make up all the deficiency at one time.

Bear in mind that all plants have an occasional leaf that turns yellow and drops off due to the leaf's maturing. This is but a normal shedding of leaves and usually occurs in the spring.

Some camellias also have a virus that causes the leaves to be yellow or spotted with yellow. This condition will cause no trouble.

Q. Can all varieties of camellias be rooted?

A. Most of the common varieties can be rooted, However, for some reason, there are varieties that are difficult or almost impossible to root. These varieties should be grafted, although the ones that are difficult to root are also usually the ones that are most difficult to graft.

Q. Should I water my camellias in the winter?

A. Due to the fact that camellias are in a dormant state during the winter it is not usually necessary to water them at that time. The normal winter rains usually will take care of the water requirements of your plants unless you have an unusually dry winter

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or some unusual local condition.

Occasionally if wind or continued freezing has taken the moisture out of the ground you may need to water some. As a general rule watering is neither necessary or advisable.

Q. I have some plants that are in containers. Will it be safe to leave them outside during the winter?

A. The dictionary defines "safe" as, "secure from the threat of danger, harm, or loss". Using this definition I would say that it would not be safe to leave your container plants outside during the winter in the Piedmont area or north of that area.

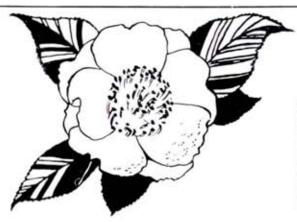
You might not suffer damage one year but you would certainly run the risk of damage or loss of your plants. Even if you didn't have any damage one year, if you continue to leave your container plants outside, you will sooner or later experience a very cold winter which will damage or kill at least some of your plants.

We might add that size and type of container have a lot to do with the damage you may experience. Locating and overhead protection are other important factors.

If you must leave your container plants outside we recommend that you at least cover or mulch the container with sawdust, pine straw, dirt, or some material to help insulate them from the cold

Q. Is it too late to disbud?

A. It is never too late to disbud. However, the best time to start is when the flower bud can be definitely identified as a flower bud. Since all buds, even on the same plant, do not form at the same time disbudding must be done over a long period of time.



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SLEEPER:

Dixie Knight

Regular Bulletin Feature-

We are sure that there will be many who will disagree with our selection of Dixie Knight as a sleeper. It is true that Dixie Knight is a fairly well known variety but we feel it is such an outstanding camellia that it needs to be even better known.

Dixie Knight has some more or less standard qualities that are possessed by many other camellias but it also has two or three other features that help put it in a class by itself.

Color

First is color. It is a dark cherry red that really stands out. Not the dark red of a Mrs. Charles Cobb or a light red or even bright red, but a dark red that is different and outstanding.

Texture

Second is its texture. It has the same type of outstanding texture that has helped make Ville de Nantes an all time great camellia. If anything, its heavy petaled substance is even more substantial than the Vill's.

Variegation

Third is variegation. This is something new for this variety. It has just recently sported the variegated form and those who have seen the variegated flower are most enthusiastic in their comments on it. One collector who saw it last year for the first time said that, "It was the finest flower I saw all year".

Certainly the deep contrast between the white and unusual deep dark red color of this flower makes it an outstanding camellia.

Other Features

Add to all this a large flower of peony form, with the depth of Mathotiana Supreme, with irregular petal and stamens in five separate groups, plus a growth habit that is vigorous and upright and you have an outstanding camellia which we predict will become more and more popular.

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Beginner's Corner

The Language of Your Hobby

-Regular Bulletin Feature-

Every profession has certain words or expressions peculiar to that particular profession or business. Today even our hobbies have a language all their own.

Without a knowledge of the meaning of these special words or expressions we are at a disadvantage in reading about, or discussing,

our business or hobbies.

As a beginner at growing camellias you are probably confused at some of the terms you hear with reference to growing camellias. In view of this, we feel it will be worthwhile to list for you some of the more common words and expressions you will see or hear used in connection with camellia culture.

You will probably already be familiar with many of the words but some of them will be new to you and some of them will have a different meaning from that with which you are already familiar.

Glossary

ACID SOIL — having a pH value less than 7.0

AIR LAYERING — special method of propagation of branches and trunks of plants

ALKALINE SOIL — having a pH value greater than 7.0

APHID — small sucking insects BALL — to compact a ball of earth about the roots of a plant

BALLING — flower fails to open normally

BARK GRAFT — graft where scion is inserted between bark and wood

BLOOMED OUT — plant has finished blooming BOTTOM HEAT — heat applied beneath rooting boxes

BUD SET — formation of flower buds

BURLAP — to cover a root ball with burlap

CAMBIUM—layer between out-

er bark and wood of plant

CLEFT GRAFT — graft made by inserting a scion in a cleft made in the understock

COMPOST — a mixture of organic substances such as leaves, manure, etc., used for fertilizer or in soil mixtures

CONTACT INSECTICIDE poison that kills insect by contact

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CROSS-POLLINATION—transfer of pollen from the anther of one flower to the stigma of another

CUTTING - part of a plant us-

ed for propagation

CUTTING MEDIUM — soil or rooting mixture used in propagation of cuttings

DAMPING OFF — a disease

caused by fungi

DIEBACK — a disease where twigs, limbs and even whole plants die

DISBUD - to take off buds

DORMANCY - a stage when plant is resting and not growing

DORMANT EYE — a potential

bud that has not developed

ESPALIER - to train a plant on a trellis or wall in some desired shape

EYE — a single bud cutting

FEED ROOTS — roots that absorb moisture and food from the soil

FLAT — a shallow box used for rooting cuttings

FOLIAR FEEDING — liquid feeding of plants through the

FORCE — push plant growth by artificial means

FRIABLE SOIL — soil that crumbles easily

FUNGICIDE - chemical that kills fungi

FUNGUS — a parasite plant

GALL — a swelling of plant tissues caused by certain parasites

GENETIC pertaining to heredity

GIRDLE - to remove a ring of bark from a trunk or limb

GRAFT-To propagate by inserting a scion into understock by any one of several methods. As a noun refers to any plant which has been grafted

GROWTH CYCLE - growth of a plant from one cycle of growth

to the next

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1415 Trourille Ave. Norfolk, Va.

GROWTH HABIT — characteristic of growth peculiar to a particular plant

GUARD PETALS — the outer petals

HARDY — resistant to cold weather

HUMUS — partially decomposed remains of plants

HYBRID—plant resulting from a cross between different species

IMBRICATED — overlapping of petals in a regular form

INARCHING — grafting by tying together two plants

INSECTICIDE — chemical pre paration for killing insects

LATERAL BUD — bud which grows on the side of a branch

LEACH — to wash away soluble materials

LEADER — the terminal shoot of a plant

LEAF BURN - withering and

discoloration of tissues as a result of exposure

LEAF HOPPER — small, hopping, sucking insects

LEAF MOLD — a soil composed chiefly of decayed leaves

MAJOR ELEMENTS — fertilizer elements that are needed in relatively large amounts by plants

MEDIUM — any soil or mixture in which plants may be grown

MUCK — decayed peat or black earth

MULCH — any substance (e.g. pine straw, peat, sawdust, etc.) used on surface of soil to protect roots

MUTATE — to undergo hereditary change

NEMATODES — small, usually microscopic, roundworms which usually cause plant damage

NEUTRAL SOIL — having reaction about pH 7.0

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PARASITE — an organism which grows on or in another living organism

PEAT — soil formed under cool wet conditions from partially decomposed organic matter; often formed from mosses

PEAT MOSS — moss capable of forming but not yet decomposed

PETAL — the part of the flower that surrounds the stamens and pistil

PETALOID - sepal or stamen

resembling a petal in form

pH — a symbol used to indicate the degree of acid or alkaline of the soil.

PISTIL — ovule-bearing organ of the flower

POLLEN — grains borne in the anther of the stamen

POLLINATION — transfer of pollen from the anther to the stig-

Potbound - when roots have filled a pot to the extent that no further root growth is possible.

Propagation — reproduction of plants by seeds, cuttings, etc.

QUARANTINE - restriction placed on the transport of plant from one place to another.

ROOT BALL - ball of earth compacted around the roots of a plant when it is moved.

ROOT-BOUND — having roots matted as though pot-bound

ROOT PRUNE - to prune roots

usually for the purpose of confining roots prior to moving

ROOT ROT — a rotting of roots, usually caused by too much water or by a fungi of the soil.

ROOT SYSTEM — all the roots of a plant considered together

SCALE — Infestation of scale insects

SCALE INSECTS - small, prolific insects usually found on the underside of leaves.

SCION - a cutting used for

grafting

SEED POD - the shell or envelope enclosing one or more camellia seed

SEPALS — the outermost parts of a flower, that enclose the inner

parts of the bud.

SHARP SAND - sand in which the grains are rough and long rather than round and smooth

SHATTERING — when a flower tends to shatter or falls to pieces when it drops from the plant.

SPECIES — a group of plants which are alike in all their major characteristics

SPORE - a specialized reproductive cell that does not unite with another unit in the production of a new individual

Sport - to change from the

usual form or color

STAMEN — the pollen-bearing part of a flower

STIGMA — the part of the pistil

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at the top which receives the pol-

len during pollination

SUBSTANCE — firmness of flower or its ability to "standup" SUCCULENT — fleshy; juicy

TAPROOT — main root which extends vertically into the soil

TERMINAL BUD — bud at end

of stem

TIP GRAFTING—grafting with scions inserted in the tip of branches

TOP GROWTH - growth above

ground

TRACE ELEMENTS—elements that are necessary only in very minute quantities for plant growth

TRANSPIRATION - loss of

water as vapor by plant

TURGIDITY, TURGOR — when cells are distended by the internal pressure of water within them

VARIANT—variation from the

normal

VARIEGATION — the marking of leaves or petals by stripes, blotches, etc., of color or colors other than the basic color

VARIETY — a subdivision of a species differing in minor respects from other varieties of the species

VEGETATIVE BUD — one which will grow leaves or limbs but not flowers

VIRUS — one of a number of agents responsible for diseases of plants as well as animals

While the above list may seem quite long it actually contains but a small number of the many special words and expressions which are used in connection with camellia culture.

However, most of the other words are on the more technical side, or they are words and expressions which would not be used by the average beginner.

We feel that the above list will enable you to read most camellia literature with understanding, or in the language of the "Beatnik" you will be able to "dig it".

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Each December members receive a handsome cloth bound Yearbook of some 300 pages, containing the latest information in culture, pest control, history, descriptions and new varieties. There are several full color plates of new varieties in addition to numerous photographs illustrating the articles. A roster of members is published in each Yearbook.

The American Camellia Society will welcome you to its program of mutual pleasure and interest. For your convenience an application blank is printed below.

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Greenhouse Culture

- Regular Bulletin Feature -

Five Types of Containers

Growing camellias in a greenhouse requires three basic types of physical equipment. First, is the greenhouse itself: second, is some kind of heating equipment; and third, is some type of container for the plants.

Some growers plant their camellias directly in the ground in their greenhouses but there are so many drawbacks to this that the majority of growers use containers.

We have previously covered the first two types of equipment and in this issue we will attempt to discuss various types of containers, their cost and availability and the advantages and dis-advantages of each type.

There are 5 basic types of containers. These are:

- 1. Wood
- 2. Metal
- 3. Clay
- 4. Plastic
- 5. Fiberglass

WOODEN CONTAINERS:

Wooden containers, made of redwood, cypress or other wood that has been pressure treated with rotresistant chemicals, are very satis-



Three sizes of wooden containers made from 8-10-12 inch Redwood boards make excellent containers for camellias.

factory and actually are probably the best type of container everything considered.

The big drawback to wooden containers is the cost since they are expensive. However, the expense can be reduced two-thirds by the grower who is willing to make his own.

The usual wooden container which you can buy is octagon shaped and unless you have the proper tools and other equipment and are fairly handy with tools you will not be able to make this shape container. However, it is not necessary to



NEW TURNER GLASS GREENHOUSE

New 14' x 14' prefabricated framework of heavy aluminum coated steel, covered with pre-cut glass. Everything furnished . . . complete kit—bolts, mits, door, hardware, glass, four ventilators, and complete instructions. All previous can be converted to glass. Plastic models prices (14' x 14' size) from \$125.00. Lean-to models available. Freight pre-paid.

Write for catalogue.

TURNER GREENHOUSES

Box 1260 Goldsboro, N. C.

make the container in the octagon shape as a plain square container with possibly a slight slope to the bottom is quite satisfactory and can be made with just an ordinary saw and hammer.

One advantage of wooden containers is that they can be made in almost any size to accomodate your plants and are especially good for larger plants. The wood also affords protection to the plant roots from both cold and heat.

METAL CONTAINERS: The big advantage of metal containers is their availability. Quart cans, for small plants, can be obtained from your local service station. (Be sure to clean out the oil that may be left in the can although we know some growers who don't bother to do this) Gallon food cans are available from restaurants and bakeries. The so called "egg can", which is about 4 gallon size, can be ob-



Good examples of the many types and sizes of metal containers available to camellia growers.

tained from bakeries. Five gallon paint cans are available from paint contractors.

There are all types and sizes of metal containers used in various industries and you should investigate your own local industries to see what is available locally. Many of these other type metal cans are

.............

This House Was Designed For You



Glass Camellia House



Fiber Glass Camellia House

The two greenhouses pictured above were designed with high sidewalls and maximum roof and side ventilation specifically with Camellias in mind. They can be furnished in a variety of widths and lengths to suit your requirements.

Write for complete data on National Camellia houses.

NATIONAL GREENHOUSE CO.

Naugatuck, Conn.

Pana, Illnois

even larger than the 5 gallon size and are suitable for larger camellia plants.

It has been found that the most satisfactory material for coating cans is roofing asphalt. This material is available at most roofing companies or lumber yards and is inexpensive. It is a simple matter to paint cans with this material and this treatment will make the metal containers very rust resistant.

The big drawbacks to metal containers are lack of insulation for roots from heat and cold and they do rust out even though they have been painted. There is also the tendency of the soil to pull away from the side of the container when the plant has been permitted to dry out. This drying out permits the water to flow down between the side of the can and the soil so that the water does not soak into the soil itself. Regular

watering can prevent this or if this does occur you can water two or three times in a short period until the condition is remedied.

Cost of metal cans is usually small and in many cases the containers can be had for the asking.

CLAY POTS: Clay pots have the advantage of being permanent since they neither rot or rust, however they are subject to breakage. The big disadvantage to clay pots is their porosity. This permits the soil to dry out more rapidly than either the wood or metal containers. This is especially true of small clay pots. This means they will require water more often than other type containers of the same size. This porosity however is also an advantage since it provides some aeration for the roots.

Another disadvantage of the clay pots is lack of drainage holes since most clay pots have only one drainage hole in the bottom of the





Clay pots also make ideal containers for greenhouses and don't rust or rot.

pot.

Clay pots are available most everywhere but are somewhat expensive, especially in the larger sizes. When their permanent nature is considered though they would rate somewhere between the wood and metal containers costwise.

PLASTIC CONTAINERS: Not too much experience is available with plastic containers for growing camellias and large size plastic containers that would be suitable for most camellias are not readily available.

The plastic container in the larger size probably does not have the necessary strength required for

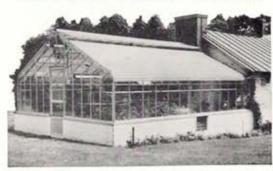
handling larger plants.

FIBERGLASS CONTAINERS: This is a new type container that is just coming on the market and the many advantages it will have leads us to believe that it may be the answer to our container problems. This particular container has been specifically designed for the growing of camellias.

In view of this we are covering this new container in detail in this issue of our Bulletin under the regular "What's New" department.

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- * Choice of lean-to or full-size models
- * Strong, light, rustproof aluminum alloy
- * Full line of Everlite accessories, including automatic heating, ventilating and humidifying

Prices start at \$187.50. Write for literature and price list CCB.

ALUMINUM GREENHOUSES, INC.

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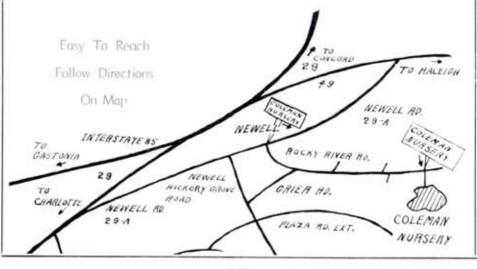
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Fall Meeting Photos

NEW PRESIDENT John D. Carroll of Lexington, S. C. (right) is seen in top photo with retiring president Cecil Morris of Greenville, S. C. (left) as he took over the reins of the South Carolina Camellia Society for 1961.

VEEP & TWO DIRECTORS—First Vice President Carroll Moon of Columbia (center), and H. L. Benson of Columbia (left), director from District Two, and Fred McGee of Florence (right), director from District Six, are seen in the second photo following their election and installation at the Annual Fall Meeting in Columbia, Saturday, November 19, Haskell Gray, Jr. of Greenville, director from District Four and Ernest Burwell of Spartanburg, second vice president, were absent when photo was made.

JUDGE MARVIN M. MANN, first president of the South Carolina Camellia Society (center), is seen in the third photo as he welcomes retiring president Cecil Morris (right) into the ranks of Past Presidents. Past Presidents (left to right) Mansfield Latimer of Rock Hill, Wendell Levi of Sumter, R. Frank Brownlee of Anderson, L. Caston Wannamaker of Cheraw, and H. E. Ashby of Charleston witness the ceremony.

ACS REPRESENTATIVES at the meeting were (1 to r) Mansfield Latimer of Rock Hill, director from South Carolina; L. Caston Wannamaker of Cheraw, President of ACS; Joseph Pyron of Tifton, Ga., executive secretary and editor of the ACS Journal; and H. E. Ashby of Charleston, recently reelected ACS director-at-large.

VIRGINIA VISITORS attending the meeting and show were (l to r) Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Urquhart, Jr. of Courtland, Va., and Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Pinner of Suffolk.

TAR HEEL VISITORS (seen below) were Mr. and Mrs. Carl Weston of Charlotte; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. (Red) Robbins of Burgaw; and Paul Millikin of Hamlet. (Bulletin Staff Photos)



JOHN CARROLL SUCCEEDS MORRIS AS HEAD OF S. C. CAMELLIA SOCIETY

John D. Carroll of Lexington, S. C. was elected president of the South Carolina Camellia Society at the Tenth Annual Fall Meeting in Columbia on November 19.

Other officers elected and installed included Carroll Moon of Columbia, first vice-president; Ernest Burwell of Spartanburg, second vice-president; and directors Herbert Benson of Columbia, district two; Haskell Gray of Greenville, district four; and Fred McGee of Florence, district six.

L. Caston Wannamaker of Cheraw, president of the American Camellia Society, spoke at the luncheon attended by more than 150 members and visitors from North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia and Alabama.

President Wannamaker told the group of the American Camellia Society's activities and policies, emphasizing the recent changes in the appointment of judges and the Society's program to combat Camellia Blight on a nation-wide basis,

ACS Visitors

Also attending the meeting from the ACS were Joseph H. Pyron of Tifton, Ga., ASC secretary and editor of the ACS Journal, H. E. Ashby of Charleston, ACS director-atlarge; and Mansfield Latimer of Rock Hill, ACS director from South Carolina.

Dr. M. D. Farrar, dean of agriculture at Clemson College, report-



BEST IN SHOW honors went to Mrs. H. E. Ashby of Charleston, who is seen above showing her winning Indian Summer to her distinguished husband.

ed to the group on the work of the Clemson Test Garden where 10 research projects on camellias are presently underway.

Attends Show

Following the membership meeting and luncheon at the Hotel Wade Hampton, members and guests attended the Annual Fall Show sponsored and staged by the Men's Camellia Club of Columbia at Dreher High School.

The number and quality of the blooms exhibited exceeded all expectations and made up one of the finest exhibitions of early Camellia Blooms ever witnessed in a Fall Show. Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Ashby took top honors of best-in-show with an Indian Summer.

Runner-up honors went to Dr. W. J. Beasley of Hartsville for his Emmett Barnes.

Best Sasanqua in the show was a Narumi-Gata entered by Mrs. P. D. Bush of Lexington, Mrs. Bush also was awarded the gold certificate for winning the most blue ribbons in the show.

Top honors for the best arrangement in the show went to Town and Country Garden Club of Columbia, Mrs. Carl D. McElveen and Mrs. Pete Williams.

Other Court of Honor winners included: Elizabeth LeBey, shown by James Durden of Aiken; Joshua E. Youtz, exhibited by Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Levi of Sumter; Mrs. D. W. Davis, grown and shown by Mrs. Alfred Bissell of Aiken and Wilmington, Del.; Marie Bracey, shown by Paul Milliken

of Hamlet; Joseph Pfingstal, entered by James Durden of Aiken; and a High Hat, exhibited by Mrs. H. C. Smith of Columbia.

Also in the Court of Honor were: Diakagura, exhibited by Mr. and Mrs. W. Quattlebaum of Charleston; Laura Walker, shown by Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Moon of Columbia; Daikagura (pink), entered by Frank M. Schirmer of Columbia; Pink Explorer, exhibited by Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Dunn of Augusta, Ga.; and Woodville Red, shown by W. C. Goode of Augusta, Ga.

Wildwood Nurseries of Walterboro took top honors in the Professional Division with a Debutante, and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Reeves of Bishopville were runners-up.

The much talked about, early blooming Eleanor Grant won honors as top seedling. The seedling was shown by Mrs. Eleanor Grant of Dothan, Ala.



STAGE SHOW — Among the members of the Columbia Men's Camellia Club who staged the Tenth Annual Fall Show were (I to r) Dr. L. S. Bryan, J. U. Smith, B. T. Barnes, Tom L. Hoffman, and Carroll Moon.

Clothespins Handy Gadgets In Blooming Season

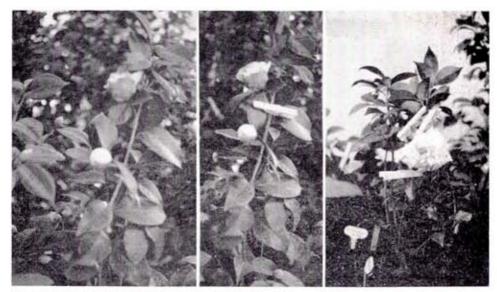


Photo on left shows bloom hemmed in by foilage. Photos on right demonstrate how clothespins are used to liberate that "Best in Srow" bloom.

You won't find plain ordinary snap clothespins listed under garden supplies in any catalog, or in any garden center for that matter, but it is just about the handiest gadget you can have around during the camellia blooming season.

In fact, on many occasions it is the difference between a "Best in Show" and an "also ran".

One of the most exasperating things that can happen to a camellia grower is to have, what would otherwise be a "Best in Show" bloom runined because it has been bruised by an adjoining leaf or limb. Just a small blemish on one petal can ruin what would otherwise be a perfect bloom.

Blooms Need Space

Some of the newer varieties are so large that it is not often that a bloom is so located on the plant that it can open fully without touching a leaf or limb. This situation is aggravated by the slightest breeze which will cause the bloom to sway against a leaf or other object.

Some people try to tie back the bloom with string or wire so that it is not near other blooms, leaves or limbs. This is time consuming both in tying and in the untying that is required later. In addition, it often places the bloom in an unnatural position where it often cannot develop in a normal way.

Simple Solution

The simplest solution to this problem is the ordinary spring or snap clothespin. It is a very simple matter to pin back any leaves that might threaten the opening bloom. The leaves can be fastened to either adjoining leaves or limbs and this in no way damages the leaves.

It is not only simple and quick to do this but even more simple to remove the clothespin when it is no longer needed in that particular spot.

If necessary, the position of the opening bloom itself can be varied by merely moving it and anchoring it into position by the use of a clothespin and an adjoining leaf.

In Greenhouse

The clothespin can not only be used to advantage on outside blooms but it is of even more value for greenhouse use. Most greenhouses are so crowded that the blooms have not only competition for opening space from the plant on which they grow but often limbs and leaves of adjoining plants are so intertwined that few if any blooms can open normally without some artifical help.

While we are primarily interested in this help that can be given us as camellia growers, the clothespin can be of much help in other gard-

ening activities.

Many Other Uses

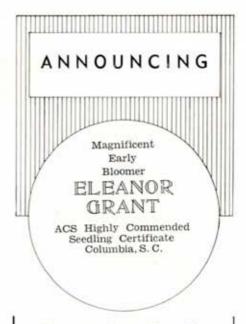
For instance, a snap clothespin will attach a paper bag to your apron or coveralls when you walk through your garden, thus providing a handy place in which to drop old blooms, twigs pruned from plants, etc.

The same handy clothespin can be used instead of your fingers when working with your roses thus saving you many painful pricks

from your rose thorns.

At other times a clothespin can be used to hold a plant to a stick while you are tying it with soft twine. It becomes a sort of handy third hand.

So don't sell the lowly clothespin short. It can really save you time and headaches — as well as that beautiful bloom you are saving for the show next Saturday.



Shown on Cover November ACS Journal

Here's the Camellia that Virginia, North and South Carolina has been looking for—

A 6-Inch, Delicate Rose Colored Seedling That Begins Blooming In October

Will Be Offered For Sale In Fall of 1961 and Spring 1962

RESERVE PLANTS NOW

MRS. ADAM GRANT

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Tomorrow Is Overall Champ Again; Ville de Nantes Is Outside Champ

The focal point of every Camellia Show is the winner's table and there is always a crowd around this table to see what flower took the "Best in Show".

Last year we published a list of these "Best in Show" winners and we have just completed a review of the 1960 winners. This study included winners in 76 shows held during the 1960 season and is broken down into winners in the "grown in open" and grown under glass" classes.

It is interesting to note the top winners this year as compared with winners last year and the year before. Some varieties seem to be like "old soldiers" and just fade away while others seem to be on the permanent list of "Best in Show".

Select List

Each year we have made a list of all varieties that have won "Best in Show" in at least 3 shows and this list we consider the top varieties as far as being "Best in Show" type flowers. In 1958 there were 9 varieties on this select list. In 1959 there were 10 on this list and in 1960 there were 8 on this list. These list represent a total of 17 different varieties and of these only 4 varieties were good enough to make this select list all three years. These super camellias are Tomorrow, Ville de Nantes, Donckelarii and Mrs. D. W. Davis.

of these. Tomorrow and Ville de Nantes, stand head and shoulders above all the rest. In this three year period Tomorrow has won "Best in Show" 45 times and Ville de Nantes has won 30 times. This is a record that no other variety even comes close too.

This year Tomorrow leads overall with wins in "outside" 11 times and "under glass" 7 times for a total of 18 wins. Ville de Nantes was top in the "outside" field with 12 wins and 1 "under glass" for a total of 13 wins.

56 Varieties

One encouraging thing brought to light by this survey and study is the fact that this year more different varieties won "Best in Show" than every before. year there were a total of 56 dif-



Guilio Nuccio, S. Guilio Nuccio, Var. Julia France Brehm's Madonna Onetia Holland

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Columbia, S. C.

ferent varieties that won in at least one show and we think that this speaks well for the quality of blooms produced by these different varieties and also indicates that our judges are doing a good job of selecting these outstanding blooms and are not being influenced too much by the size or newest of varieties.

This year there was not a single new variety that made the top list and some of the old varieties that had dropped off the list in past years climbed back aboard the

"select bandwagon".

1960 Winners

		Under	
	O'side	Glass	Tota!
Tomorrow	. 11	7	18
Ville de Nantes	12	1	13
Guilio Nuccio	. 0	7	7
Jessie Katz	4	0	4
Mrs. D. W. Davis	2	2	4
Donckearii	4	0	4
Wildwood	. 3	0	3
Carol Pink Lotus	2	1	3
			Attacks .

Other varieties that won "Best in Show" twice were Lady Kay, Mathotiana, Betty Sheffield Blush, Emmett Pfingstl, Betty Sheffield, Flame, Mathotiana Supreme, Margaret Ratcliffe, Dr. Tinsley, Reg Ragland, Tomorrow's Dawn, Rosa Superba Var., and Adolphe Audusson.

One-Time Winners

Winning one time in the grown outside class were the following: Edwin H. Folk, Elegans Supreme, Clarice Carleton, Carter's Sun-burst, H. A. Downing, Pink Champagne, Sadie Mancill Pink, Charlotte Bradford, Hishi - Karaito, Frosty Morn, Tri Color Red, La Peppermint,, Purple Empress, Mollie Moore Davis, Juanita Smith, Sweetheart and Fred Sanders.

Winning one time in the grown under glass class were the following: Sam Barranco Pink, Sawada's Dream, Dorothy Ashly, Seventh Heaven, Marie Bracy and Thema

Dale.

It's Worth Waiting For!



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A magnificent pink sport of Tomorrow with same fine characteristics of parent plant as to size, form and growing habits.

> One-Year Grafts \$15 & \$25

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SCIONS

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TICK TOCK CAMELLIA NURSERY POWELL NURSERIES

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Reticulata

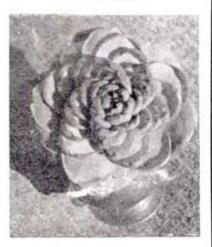
Not all shows had a class for the Reticulata but in the shows that did Nobel Pearl was first with 7 wins and Crimson Robe was second with 4 wins. This was almost the reverse of 1959 when Crimson Robe was the leader with 11 wins and Nobel Pearl was second with 4 wins. Others winning were: Budda, Lionhead 3, Purple Gown 3, Tali Queen and Confucuis and Willow Wand with 1 each.

The most unusual thing we noted in making this survey was the winners in two shows that were held on the same date. On Feb. 27-28 shows were held in Whiteville, N. C. and Wilmington, N. C. and the winner in both shows outside was Jessie Katz. The winner in both shows under glass was Guilio Nuccio. To make the duplication complete the winning Reticulata in each show was Nobel Pearl. We assume that the Jessie Katz and Guilio Nuccio winners came from the same plants since the exhibitors were the same in each case, This speaks well for those strains as well as the grow-The winning Nobel Pearls were exhibited by different growers.

Consistent

Another very interesting thing which we noted was Tomorrow's record in 1960 as compared with 1959. In 1959 Tomorrow won 16% of all Best in Show awards and in 1960 Tomorrow again won 16% of the Best in Show awards. In writing about this in 1959 we wrote. "Certainly this is a most remarkable record for one variety. Will there be another "Tomorrow' tomorrow?" This same statement and question can be repeated this year and to date we can certainly say that there is only one Tomorrow.

NEW TAMMIA SEEDLINGS



"PURPLE SWIRL" (above) and "LILY BARRON SLAY" 1-year graft \$15 — scions \$4

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> 1959 INTRODUCTIONS: "TICKLED PINK" 2-year graft \$25

> "JUANTTA SMITH" 2-year graft \$15

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Same As Class 3 in 1960 Bulletin

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(Any 5 for \$12.00)

Price \$3.00

Aaron's Ruby Var. Barney Diamond Cardinal Var. Carolina Brown Var. Carter's Sunburst Chief Slack Clarise Carlton Var. Christmas Beauty Var. Gen. LeClerc Var. Cooper Powers Dr. Salk Var. Dr. Quattlebaum Dautel's Supreme Dancing Girl David Worth Var.

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Silver Betty Shefield Sun Ray Sunset Glory Sue Ann Morton Scheherazade Var. Silver Lining Sawada's Dream Sasu Sissy Lackey Var. Tekla Var. Virginia Robinson Va. Wildwood Peony Sport White Nun Wheel of Fortune William Cutter Var.

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Dubonnet Var.

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(Any 5 for \$16.00)

Price \$4.00

Albino Boti Adamastor Alphine Glow S& Augusto Pinto Belle of Orange Country Doctor Var. D. Herzillia F. Magalheas Hallmark D. Jane Andressen Jane Moon Dr. Paul Sanders Var. Jim McHenry Edmund B. Dr. Bill Harrison Ethel McGee

Earl Kline Ethel Rivers Var. Evelyn Fulton Fletcher Pearson Crown Maryland S&V Frances Butler Gail Evans Juanita Smith Kate Smith Var. Jimmy Jones

Jenny Mills Lucky Thirteen Marie McHenry Mme, Louise V. Houtte Red Wine Mrs. Marshall Field Mutabilis Nadine Eshelman Neeley Jahns Norfolk Red O. C. Cotton Var. Party Dress

Pink Explorer Princess Lear Purple Girl Rebecca Jones Reubena Helms Roberta Ragland Spotlight Spotlight Sputnik Theresa Ragland Warm Heart S&V

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HALCYON PLANTATION

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1961 Dates For Moon Sign Grafting

Two years ago Joe Carter, a camellia grower of note in the Rock Hill area and a director of the S. C. Camellia Society, wrote an epistle about grafting by the moon.

The article became a conversation piece wherever camellia fanciers and growers gathered. Needless to say, there were the believers, the non-believers, the doubt-

ers and the so-whaters.

However, a year later the Bulletin had received sufficient inquiries about Mr. Carter's theory that we asked for a second article giving more favorable grafting dates as indicated by the moon for 1960.

In his second article Mr. Carter wrote:

"I do maintain, and can prove conclusively, all things equal, that a graft made in the proper sign will start the callousing process quicker, thus the union of the stock and scoin will be completed much sooner than a graft made under comparable circumstances but grafted in an adverse sign."

He further suggested a test that

would sustain his theory:

"TEST: Select two scoins of comparable size, health and variety. Select two understocks of comparable size, health, variety and location. Make one graft Feb. 20, 1960. After sawing the top off the understock note the dry, whitish

appearance of the wood.

"Make the second graft one week later, Feb. 27, 1960. After removing the top from the understock note the 'Juicy' appearance of this understock.

"At this point, if you are not already convinced, watch the progress of the two grafts and note which of the two callouses first and most completely. I believe that you will find it to be the one grafted on February 27th."

Since the second article the mail has increased and the tempo of the discussions waxed on the warmer side. There are many who

support Joe's theory.

Wrote a member from Texarkana. Ark.: "After reading your article in the Winter Bulletin I tried grafting by the moon signs according to your chart. Results amazing, to say the least.

"On Feb. 27-50 grafted-49

takes.

On Mar, 7 & 8—25 grafted—24 takes.

"How do I go about making a chart so I will know when is the proper time to graft?"

Editor's note: W. F. H., Texarkana — The chart for 1961 is list-

ed below.

Wrote another member from Salisbury, N. C.: "I hope you again give the good and best signs for grafting by the moon. I had much

IF YOU LIKE THE BULLETIN AND WANT IT TO GROW, READ THIS

The advertisers help to make this publication possible. They are directly responsible for the photographs and engraving and the added pages as well as the use of color. Without them we would only be a small phamplet.

Remember to say or write: "I saw it advertised in the Carolina

Camellia Bulletin".

better results last year when I followed your suggestions. If you do not plan to carry the Moon-Sign Grafting dates this winter, please send dates on enclosed postcard." R. J., Salisbury.

Another member from Darlington, S. C., wrote: "Will you please tell me where I can get Moon-Sign information for the grafting season. I am very much interested in moon-signs." Mrs. H.W.W., Dar-

lington.

W.T.B., Latta, S. C., wrote: "We followed your grafting dates in the Bulletin last year with great success. Will you please send us your grafting dates for the coming year? Will you also tell us how to arrive at these dates so we will be able to do so ourselves."

Editor's note: The 1961 dates are listed below. We do not know how Mr. Carter arrives at these dates, but in his first article written in January, 1958, he stated:

"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."

A very prominent businessman and one of the larger camellia collectors in the South wrote: "I tried grafting by moon sign last season and I think I obtained good results. Would you send me the moon signs for Jan., Feb. and March this year." D.C.S., Fort Valley, Ga.

So it goes. These letters were typical of the correspondence received by the writer and the editors. So, by popular demand we are a g a in publishing Mr. Carter's Moon-Sign grafting dates for 1961.

GRAFTING DATES FOR 1961 by Joe Carter

	Joe Carter
Date	Best Good
Jan. 18	After 9:36 p.m.
Jan. 19	All Day
Jan. 20	Until 11:32 p.m.
Jan. 23	After 4:54 a.m.
Jan. 24	All Day
Jan. 25	Until 1:53 p.m.
Jan. 28	After 1:23 a.m.
Jan. 29	All Day
Jan. 30	Until 2:06 p.m.
Feb. 15	After 8:54 a.m.
Feb. 16	All Day
Feb. 17	Until 9:43 a.m.
Feb. 19	After 1:27 p.m.
Feb. 20	All Day
Feb. 21	Until 8:57 p.m.
Feb. 24	After 7:50 a.m.
Feb. 25	All Day
Feb. 26	Until 8:34 p.m.
Mar. 18	After 11:31 p.m.
Mar. 19	All Day
Mar. 20	All Day
Mar. 21	Until 5:34 a.m.
Mar. 23	After 3:25 p.m.
Mar. 24	All Day
Mar. 25	All Day
Mar. 26	Until 3:40 a.m.
April 15	After 9:19 a.m.
April 16	All Day
April 17	Until 3:00 p.m.
April 19	After 11:54 p.m.
April 20	All Day
April 21	All Day
April 22	Until 11:44 a.m.
April 27	After 11:32 a.m.
April 28	All Day
April 29	After 7:23 p.m.
April 30	Until 1:38 p.m.
May 14	From 11:57 a.m.
CHIEF SHE	to 11:37 p.m.
May 17	After 8:18 a.m
May 18	All Day
May 19	Until 7:46 p.m.
May 24	After 8:14 p.m.
May 25	All Day
May 26	All Day
May 27	Until 4:33 a.m.
May 27	After 4:33 a.m.
May 28	All Day



New Camellias:

Cold Hardy White:

Stewart's White Supreme

There is a need for more cold hardy varieties, especially cold hardy whites. Of the over 3,000 named varieties only about 50 can be classified as actually cold hardy and of these only 2 or 3 are whites.

At last, there is a new seedling that appears to qualify as a very cold hardy white. Not only is it cold hardy but it has many other qualities that would qualify it as a better than average flower in addition to its being cold hardy.

15 Degree Temperature

This new seedling is Stewart's White Supreme, which is shown on the cover of this issue of the Bulletin. The actual flower that is shown on this cover bloomed outside after it had experienced 3 nights of 15 degree cold. A variety that can do this, and still open with a beautiful, undamaged bloom like this, certainly deserves a cold hardy classification.

While we realize that seedlings do not come true to their parents there is no doubt that they inherit some of their characteristics from their parents. This new seeding has Vile de Nantes as one of its parents so this in itself should be a good recommendation and indication of what can be expected from it.

Long Season

Another good feature in its favor is its long blooming season. It has bloomed from October until the last of March.

The bloom itself is a beautiful white with stamens heavily tipped with golden yellow. It varies in form from rose form to semi-double. The petals are ruffled and in the semi-double stage are rabbit eared as in the Ville.

Blooms Large

The blooms are large and withstand damage well even after being fully opened for some time. The petals are not discolored by cold or rain. This would seem to indicate it has inherited some of the texture of the Ville bloom.

The plant itself is well shaped and it is a vigorous grower.

This seedling has now bloomed for several years and has been deliberately tested under adverse conditions. It has passed these tests with "flying colors" and now seems destined to be one of the "new ones" that will be with us long enough to become one of the "old ones".

BE A BOOSTER! HELP YOUR BULLETIN TO GROW

Here's a way you help your CAMELLIA BULLETIN to continue growing: When visiting, talking with or writing to an advertiser about an item advertised in the Bulletin, remember to say, "I saw it in the Bulletin and appreciate your patronage and support".

Camellias Among Earth's Treasures' Rank And File Express Views Theme of 1960 Arrangement Contest On Shows MRS, FRED J. HAY, Chairman And Judging ladys Wannamaker-Outstanding ...ment Contest Committer Data on Mist Irrigation Best In Show 1959 hen & Where to Buy Camellias Tomorrow Leads Parade 7ar Heel Grower Rates Camellias Heel Grower Tour Weather Trading Two Little Buds

Reaction To Cold Weather Trading Two Little Buds Gworfor One Big Bloom Sell Sasanaya Hazei Ook jerin.

Regular Bulletin Feature—
and beauty. Ho

nhous Southern Gardens Steps Given For Control Of Blight Hazei Downerrin gaston Wannamaker Head American Camellia Society The series of the Beginner's Corner of Bulletin Feature

The State of State His business interests are wit e is by profession an attorn so President of the Fire Culture ABC's of Feeding Camellias Regular Bulletin Feature Reduled for Clemson Gard

The Test of Land New Camellias:

Retty Sheffit Judging Camellia Bloom Betty Sheffield Supreme - 7ops COMPANIONS LEVI Commercial Fertilizers Excell 7n Balance, Cost and Effer Norfolk Municipal Gar round Showplace: Regular Bulletin Feature Councilia By Frederic Heutte Milton Brown Wins First Plac Companions For Camelle

Bulletin Forges Ahead

The Fall issue of the Carolina Camellia Bulletin, distributed in November, marked the second Anniversary of the Bulletin in its present format. This edition (Winter issue) marks the beginning of its third year.

During those two years the Bulletin has progressed in scope, editorial content, appearance and size.

In six editions published during the span of two years, the Bulletin has—

- Increased its editorial coverage by nearly 50% to include more regular features dealing with Camellia culture than any other Camellia publication. (i.e.— Beginner's Corner, Greenhouse Culture, New Products, Question & Answers, Landscaping Tips, New Camellias, Old Favorities, Sleepers, Seasonal Reminders, Show Dates, Companion Plants, etc.)
- Published authentic feature articles on Grafting, Planting, Feeding, Showing, Outstanding Gardens, Sasanquas, Judging, Pruning, Arrangements, Disbudding, Spraying, Mulching, and many other subjects involving the culture of Camellias.
- Increased the use of photographs, drawings, and other illustrations with editorial content. It has pioneered in color photos and other cover material.
- Devoted over 50 pages of space (editorial and advertising) to the promotion of activities of the American Camellia Society and the three State Societies it serves.
- Increased its paid circulation by more than 300°,... (Note—To receive the Bulletin, a person must join one of the three State Societies it serves. A one-year subscription is included in the yearly membership fee.)
- In addition to the highly concentrated circulation in three states it is designed to serve, the Bulletin has unsolicited circulation in 20 other states.
- More than doubled the number of advertisers and the advertising lineage, which has helped to make this publication possible. Remember! If you like the Bulletin patronize the advertisers.





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OLD FAVOR'TE:

DONCKELARII

By ALBERT FENDIG St. Simons Island, Ga.

-Regular Bulletin Feature -

One cannot pick a more favored old favorite than DONCKELARII. Along with its mutants and seedlings it undoubtedly has won more blue ribbons than any other cultivar in Camelliadom. Its large, perfectly developed, deep-red, semi-double flower, marbled, blotched and splashed with white is too well known to require detailed description.

Its name has been spelled with at least twelve different variations including both one and two of the letters "e", "a", and "i" and with and without the "c".

It is said that DONCKELARII was introduced into Europe from the Orient by Franz von Siebold in the year 1830 and named by him for Donckelaer, the chief gardener of the Botanical Garden at Louvain, It was described by Berlese in his iconograph volume 1 in 1841 and earlier by Morren in l'Horticulteur Belge in 1834.

DIFFERENT STRAINS

Depending upon the amount of variegation and size of the bloom, there are different named strains of this fine old cultivar including: TEA GARDEN; GEORGIA; PUMP HOUSE; CANTELOU; ENGLISH; and TALLAHASSEE.

In addition to its variable spelling, DONCKELARII has gone under the names of AILEEN, ALEEN, MIDDLETON #15, WINNIE DAVIS, MARY ROBERTSON, CAMELLIA-T, and DONKALEARE, and in Holland as ANGUSTIFOLIA

Perhaps one of its most out-

standing characteristics is the fine quality of its offspring.

MUTANTS AND SEEDLINGS

Its mutants include VILLE de NANTES, called DONCKELARII FRISE in Belgium and Holland, which in turn has sported a red form called VILLE de NANTES RED, and an irregular double or peony form called LADY KAY and LADY KAY Variegated. Seedlings of VILLE de NANTES include TICKLED PINK and STEWART'S WHITE SUPREME.

The red form of DONCKEL-ARII is called ENGENE BOLEN and is one of the parents of the seedling, JUDGE TALBOT.

The earliest outstanding seedling of DONCKELARII is EU-GENE LIZE', also called LADY JANE GRAY; DONCKELARII ENGENE LIZ; ARCHY McDON-ALD; ARCHIE McDONALD; and ANNIE McDONALD,

Other outstanding seedlings include JAMES ALLAN and its variegated form, MARY McKIN-NON. ALPINE GLOW and its variegated form, EDMUND B., and SATELLITE.

IN TOP 25

In any list of the twenty-five best camellias DONCKELARII and its mutant VILLE de NANTES almost always will be found because of the vivid color and striking variegations of the bloom. The typically slender, willowy and slow growth is a drawback but the superb substance and other qualities of the flower more than overcome any other objection.

ACS Annual Meeting, February 22-26

By AL PARKER

ACS Convention Chairman

The 1961 meeting of the ACS bids to be a gay one, with our friends in fabulous California going all out to make it a never-to-

be-forgotten occasion.

The 16th Annual Meeting of the American Camellia Society will be held February 22nd through February 26th, 1961, at the Disneyland Hotel adjacent to "Disneyland, U. S. A.", about 25 miles east of Los Angeles, California.

The host for the convention will be the Los Angeles Camellia Council, which is composed of all the camellia societies in the Los An-

geles area.

The convention will be at the height of the blooming season, and we can safely guarantee that our guests will see thousands of beautiful camellias, including many new West Coast varieties.

Garden Tours

On Thursday, registered guests will be given a tour of Descanso Gardens and of Huntington Botanical Gardens, both of which include fabulous camellia collections. This tour will also include the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, at which a box lunch will be served. The Arboretum contains plantings from all over the world.

Thursday evening there will be a buffet supper at the Disneyland Hotel, followed by an inter-society

meeting.

Friday the 24th is going to be a "Druther Day", with a wide variety of things to do and see, including: (a) Visit to Disneyland; (b) Visit to a major moving picture

studio; (c) Sight-seeing trip which will include Long Beach (with many points of interest), Laguna Beach (artists' colony with picturesque beaches), San Juan Capistrano (with a stop at the Mission where the swallows come on the same date and depart on the same date year after year), and a boat trip around Newport-Balboa Harbor (d) Marineland of the Pacific; (e) Knott's Berry Farm and Ghost Town; (f) Santa Anita thoroughbred racing.

On Friday evening there will be a pre-dinner party at the Disneyland Hotel hosted by California camellia societies other than those which belong to the Los Angeles Camellia Council, People will be free to do what they desire on Fri-

day evening.

Take Your Pick

On Saturday, February 25th, registered guests will have the choice of going to: (a) Disneyland (b) Temple City's camellia festival and children's parade; (c) Knott's Berry Farm; (d) Fashion show at Bullock's "Fashion Square", which is just a few miles from the Disneyland Hotel.

At 1 p.m. on Saturday there will be a pre-opening of the Camellia Show exclusively for registered members of the American Camelilia Society. At 2 p.m. the show will

be opened to the public.

On Saturday evening we will have the annual banquet. We intend to make it an outstanding event.

Recognition For Late Bloomers

By W. M. QUATTLEBAUM

North Charleston, S. C.

We strive to report the first camellia blooms of the season regardless of their quality, size, or color but rarely do we find anybody bragging about or reporting how late he or she had a lovely camellia bloom. It isn't fair. There ought to be some recognition of these late bloomers.

I'm thinking of the fine blooms that open after the season is virtually over, when the shows are almost forgotten, and the gardner is thinking about azaleas, iris, the lawn and day lillies.

Although the 1959-60 camellia season in this area was anything but desirable — storms, freezes, rain, and even a slight earthquake — the warm springlike days that followed caused many blooms to open in all their glory. I admit that, at this time of year, the enthusiasm is almost gone and the plants look deserted but if you look closely you are likely to find blue ribbon quality blooms—true candidates for the Court of Honor — perfect blooms, both large and

small.

Found Hiding

These blooms are usually found hiding on a low branch, away from the sun, just as though they were adverse to being discovered blooming so late. Actually, they only want some one to love and admire them and to know it wasn't their fault that they didn't make it at the time when other blooms were enjoying their admiration as kings and queens of the camellia world.

We know that the Diaks, the Youts, Arejishies, Alba Plenas and even the Pink Perfections got the "Oohs and ahs" because they were early. Then come the midseason bloomers, such as Drama Girl, Eugene Lize, Tomorrow, the Villes, etc., for their share of admiration and attention. They all fill the gardener with excitement as he contemplates his blue ribbons and perhaps even a silver tray.

Isn't Fair

But nobody does anything for the few that come late in the season when there are no shows and

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the grower is thinking about other things. I say it isn't fair.

We know that many plants in this area will bear blooms in April and perhaps a few in May. Most of these may be small, warped and insignificant, but my heart goes out to those few perfect blooms that were too late for the shows and all the camelia excitement.

During the last week of March we had several perfect blooms of Duchess of Sutherland, Pink Perfection. Nagasaki, Ville, Pierates Pride and Pink Champagne. There were not many blooms but they were perfect. Our neighbors, Thelma and Leroy Clark, at the same time, had perfect blooms of Lady Kay, Blood of China, Pierates Pride and several others.

March Blooms

J. U. Smith, of Columbia, S. C., told me he had some of the prettiest blooms of the season at about the same time. We know that the season is later in Columbia than in Charleston, however, J. U. marveled at the quality of his late March blooms. He was especially proud of a large Donation which was covered with blooms. This plant was admired by many people and at least one lady visited his yard several times, bringing new friends each time she came.

Therefore, since nobody has done anything about these late bloomers, I wish to go on record that our last fine specimen bloom — surely a blue ribbon winner — was a Duchess of Sutherland, Pink, which bloomed in all its glory on March 30, 1960. The Clarks report their last prize winning bloom was a Blood of China which bloomed on April 1, 1960.

Ed. Note:— We would be interested in having reports on the latest of the late bloomers.



Store Scions In Refrigerator For Later Use

Money is deposited in banks for its protection and to be used, as needed, at a later date. It is now possible to deposit scions for their protection and for use at later dates, not of course in a regular bank, but in an electric refrigera-

Frequently we get scions at a time when we are not able to graft them. At other times, we have grafts that do not take and would like to re-graft, but it is so late in the season that new growth has already started and so no new scions are available.

Polyethylene Bag

It is a very simple matter to store scions for later use. All that is necessary is a polyethylene bag and an electric refrigerator. Just place the scions in the polyethylenebag and close the top of the bag with a rubber band. Place the bag of scions in the refrigerator. preferably in the vegetable crisper, although any other place in the refrigerator will be satisfactory as long as it is not near the ice compartment or where it will freeze.

If the scions have been shipped to you through the mail they will

probably be somewhat dryed out and it will help refresh them if you will run some cold water over them. being sure to shake off all the excess water before placing them in the bag.

Graft Later

Scions stored in this manner may then be grafted at a later date as needed or time is available or, if you are "grafting by the moon", when the "sign" is right. Very satisfactory grafts have been made with scions which have been stored as long as 3 months or more.

we do not know the scientific reason, many growers observed that they have better success grafting with refrigerated. The refrigeration seems to condition the scions in some way, perhaps making them completely dormant.

So, if someone offers you a scion at a time when you are not able to graft it, take it and "deposit" it in your "scion bank". Also cut a few scions of some of your own favorite varieties and store them, for possible use in making regrafts on those grafts that didn't take.

Questions On Arrangement Contest

Enquiries have been made about Class 2, A Patriotic Declaration, and Class 4, Friendly Gestures. In Class 2, exhibitors wish to know if it is permissible to use the United States Flag in a flower arrangement. According to the code of the correct use of the Flag it would not be good Flag etiquette to use one in an arrangement. The Flag should not be used as a drapery or as a part of a uniform, or as a part of decoration in other forms, so it follows naturally that it should not be a part of a flower composition.

In Class 4, the meaning of a lei or garland needs to be clarified. The idea is to have a line or string of camellias. It does not necessarily have to be a full circle, though it can be if so desired. It does not need to be very

long, but should give the effect of camellias strung together.

New Introductions can be

sold better by showing them in color.

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Seasonable Reminders

Regular Bulletin Feature

Camellia Show Time is here. From now on there will be one or more camellia shows each weekend, many of them near where you live. Make your plans now to attend these shows. You will experience a wonderful fellowship as you meet other camellia growers. This is also a time when you will have the opportunity to see many of the newest varieties for the first time.

Camellia Show Time is also a time to exhibit your blooms. Regardless of whether you have one plant or a hundred or more plan to exhibit your blooms at the shows. Remember it doesn't take but one bloom to win best in show. It has been done.

Set up bird feeders in your yard now. Birds can make out all right during the summer time but when freezing weather comes many of them will die from cold and hunger. It takes a lot of food to keep a bird warm. Now is the time to give them a helping hand. You will be repaid many times over in the pleasure you will derive from having the birds about your house and yard not to mention the benefits you get when the birds start eat ing the insects and grass and weed seeds.

Give your Garden that last clean up before your camellias really start blooming. Although you did a good clean up job in the fall there will be more leaves and sticks and other trash that have fallen and you want your yard to look its best when your friends start to visit your camellia garden

Its too early to fertilize. Wait a little while before you fertilize to avoid the danger of forcing out new growth which the late freeze

may get

Prune as you cut your blooms. You can kill two birds with one stone if you do a little pruning as you cut your blooms. If a limb is getting too long why not cut it off at the time you cut the bloom. This does a part of your pruning and gives you a flower on a long stem.

Pay your dues. Remember if you haven't paid your dues this will be the last issue of the Bulletin you will receive. Pay your dues today.

When cutting blooms always cut back to a growth bud. This will

help avoid a dead stub.

Remember the biggest blooms are not always the best. When selecting blooms for a show select the fresh, perfect blooms. Do not select blooms with damaged or brown stamens.

When cutting blooms for a show, place them in water immediately after cutting. Let them remain as long as two hours if possible. This should always be done when blooms are cut the day before the show.

SCCS Annual Spring Meeting Scheduled March 25 At Clemson

The South Carolina Camellia Society annual spring meeting will be held in Clemson, S. C. on Saturday March 25, 1961. The meeting will be

held at the Clemson House and will start at 11 o'clock.

As has been the custom in the past we will have a bloom display and everyone is asked to bring blooms for this. Blooms will be received from 9:30 to 11 o'clock. You are asked to label your blooms for easy identification.

Complete program details are not complete at this time but a fine program will be planned for your entertainment and you will be furnished information about this and the luncheon at a later date.

Make your plans now to attend this meeting and we will look forward

to seeing you in Clemson, S. C., on March 25, 1961.

President Carroll Names Committees

President John D. Carroll of the South Carolina Camellia Society has named three important committees to work on projects during 1961.

The committee chairmen and

members are as follows:

Bulletin Committee — Mansfield Latimer, chairman, Rock Hill; Fred McGee, Florence; Dr. D. M. Rivers, Greenville; and W. E. Bowens, Clemson College, from the South Carolina Society. Frank Dowd, Charlotte, from the North Carolina Society and Allison J. Parsons, Norfolk, from the Virginia Society. John H. Marshall of Rock Hill is director of the Bulletin.

Test Garden Committee—Frank Brownlee, chairman, Anderson; Frances H. Prevost, Piedmont; W. C. Bowen, Clemson William (Bill) Crawford, Easley; and Tom Maxwell, Greenwood.

This committee to be liaison between Test Garden and the SCCS. To meet once a year with Clemson Agricultural Department.

Membership Committee — Calroll Moon, Chairman, Columbia; Haskell Gray, Jr., Greenville; Tom W. Taylor, Anderson; R. H. Gaddy, Aiken; Benny Williams, Rock Hill; L. C. Wannamaker, Cheraw; Lesesne Richburg, Dillion.

Members of the Board of Directors are ex-officio members of the committee.

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Show Handbook Required Reading For Successful Show Production

A Camellia Show does not just happen. It is the product of much planning and a great deal of hard work on the part of many people.

Because a Camellia Show is different from almost any other undertaking many people are afraid to try to put on a show. Others, who have produced shows, wish there was some easier way to do it.

Plan Ahead

Perhaps it will always require a great deal of work to put on a show but intelligent planning ahead and adequate organization will make the job easier and will help avoid many of those last minute bottle necks that always seem to happen.

It is for the purpose of helping those who have never produced a show that the South Carolina Camellia Society has published a "Handbook For Camellia Shows". Not only will this book be required reading for all new show chairman but for every worker as well regardless of their duties.

New Approaches

Even those who have produced or worked in shows for years will find ideas and new approaches to old problems that will make this show book of great value to them.

As we enter our peak show season every show committee should have a supply of these books for their personnel.

Outlined below is a copy of the index of this book which will give you some idea of the completeness with which this book treats the entire show production from the time the show is conceived and the

chairman selected until the last flower is removed and the floor swept clean.

Chapter I

The Sponsor
Selecting the Chairman
The Time
The Place
Financing the Show
The Florence Plan
Chapter II
The Organization
Organization Charts
Procedure
Show Policy
Theme of Show
Budget
Awards
Hospitality
Publicity
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Exhibits
Educational Exhibits
Nurserymen or Commercial Exhibits Educational Exhibits Entry Cards Schedule
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Committees	57	lina Camellia Society is available at
Chapter V — Section 3		\$1.50 plus .50 for packing and post-
Co-Chairman	59	age, or at \$10.00 per dozen copies,
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Properties Committee	61	leston, N. C.

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If Your Wife Approves — Forget The Rules

A drunk was driving down the main street of a town when he suddenly decided he wanted to go in the opposite direction. He immediately made a complete U turn and headed back in the direction from which he had just come.

At this point a policeman stopped him and said, "You can't do that".

Whereupon the drunk replied, "Oh yes I can officer, I just did."

I always think of this little story when I hear someone say you can't do this or that. Who says you can't? And why?

Time and again a home owner is literally stopped in his tracks by some so called rule. Its your home and if you want your yard full of camellias and your wife gives her OK then who can stop you?

The rule says there should be open flowing lawns in front. Whose rule?

If you live on a busy street this may be the last thing in the world to have. You may need enclosing, or a parking area, but above all you need to decide for yourself.

The rule says a house must have shrubs all around four sides. Whose house? Maybe this doesn't suit your house and most of all maybe it doesn't suit you. Who says you can't put what you want where you want it?

The rules say camellias ought to be planted 15 to 20 feet apart. Who said this? The man with a large estate? I know one man who has a small lot and on this lot is one house, room to park one car, one small walk and the rest of the lot is literally covered with camellia plants that are so close together the limbs actually touch. He may not win any prizes for landscaping but he wins a lot of prizes for growing beautiful camellias.

Actually some of the most beautiful spots we have ever seen were those that broke the rules.

Half the fun in life is planning what you want to do and the other half is changing what you have already done.

If, from the first, you can realize that there are exceptions to all landscape rules and that nothing can stand in your way — but money — then your thinking concerning the problem at hand will take on a different aspect.

So, shake yourself loose, and enjoy your own home!

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Georgia Extension Forester Gives Tips On Pruning Pines And Hardwoods

Now is the time to prune our trees. Most of us have some trees that need to be pruned or shaped up. This is especially true of our pines as well as our hardwood and miscellaneous trees. Now is the time to do a little judicious pruning.

Mr. C. Dorsey Dyer, Extension Forester at the University of Georgia College of Agriculture has made the following suggestions with reference to tree pruning:

Prune Now

"You've been wanting to prune some of the limbs off your trees, but propably wouldn't do it for fear of insect damage. It usualy isn't a good idea to prune limbs in the summer for the ordor of fresh green wood will often attract insects. This is more true of pines than hardwood trees'

With normal weather we can now safely prune. It doesn't take much cold weather to stop the in-

sects from moving about.

Don't prune too heavily. If you want to prune off some of the lower limbs of your pines, you should leave from a third to a half of the total height of the tree with live branches. The food the tree uses is manufactured in the leaves. If you prune too heavily, the growth rate will be reduced.

Prune Lightly

Some folks seem to think that heavy prunning will make trees grow taller, This has not been my observation and I haven't seen any results of research that bears out this theory. The trees with most of the limbs removed may look taller but won't actually be taller. A thin man looks taller than a stout man of the same height.

Prune the limbs with a saw or pruning shears — never with an ax or hatchet. The limbs should be cut off flush against the trunk of the tree. The scar will heal much quicker and no stub will be left which may eventually rot and leave an opening for the entry of insects or disease.

In young pines, it is much better to make a light pruning every year or two than to make one heavy pruning. It may be best not to prune the limbs at all until the tree is four or five years old.

Paint Hardwood

Usually it isn't necessary to paint the pruning scars on pines if the pruning is done in December, January or February. The hardwood trees, such as oaks and maples should have their scars painted since they are more subject to attacks by fungus-type diseases and in many cases tend to bleed more than pines. Use an asphalt paint.

When removing a large limb, whether from a pine or hardwood, it is best to saw an inch or two up from the bottom and then saw down from the top side.

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