

Carolina Camellia

Bulletin



A PUBLICATION OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

VOL. X

SPRING, 1959

NO. 2

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Carolina Camellia Bulletin

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President's Message



Mansfield Latimer

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I am able to report to you that much progress has already been made in achieving our goals for this year. This progress has been made possible by the hard work of the officers and directors and the fine cooperation received from many of our members. For this I am grateful.

MEMBERSHIP: We are happy to report that many new members are being enrolled and a number of different plans are being tried to increase our membership. Please continue your individual effort to enroll new members and by all working together I am confident that our membership will reach an all time high.

BULLETIN: We believe that we are on the right track with our Bulletin. Many favorable and flattering comments have been received about the January issue and the demand for it was such that it was necessary to make a second printing of 1,000 more copies. Our advertisers have expressed confidence in us and this issue contains the ads of many new advertisers.

FINANCIAL: Our financial condition, thanks to your help, and the revenue received from ads in the Bulletin, has improved, though not yet to the extent that is needed to enable the Society to operate in the most desirable manner. I am confident, though, that before the year is out this problem will be well in hand.

In closing, I would again remind you that this is your Society. Write me your thoughts on ways and means of improving it.

Mansfield Latimer

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

CAMELLIA RULE
FOR MEASURING TWELVE-INCH SHOW BLOOMS

Control of Insect Pests

By

JAMES T. MOORE

Columbia, South Carolina



It has been said that two things are certain—"Death and Taxes." I believe that we can add to the list, with the same degree of certainty, that sooner or later into the garden of every camellia grower comes some sort of scale and other insect pests.

Tea scale is probably the most prevalent and persistent pest camellia growers encounter. No matter how careful we are in examining plants to be purchased, scions to be grafted, or cuttings to be rooted, tea scale will eventually put in its appearance. Fortunately, it is not too difficult to control, and is easily recognized so that timely control measures can be taken.

Unless camellia foliage is closely examined it is likely that we will first notice the symptoms of tea scale as yellowish blotches on the upper surfaces of the leaves. Upon turning these leaves over, we find the underside covered with a white, cottony mass. Under the white, web-like mass are tiny brown scales which are actually half shells attached to the leaves and under which are the female insects. Scales are sucking insects, and it is the withdrawal of chlorophyll which produces the yellow spotting. Heavy infestation cause premature leaf-dropping and generally unhealthy-appearing plants.

Tea scale rarely appears on the upper sides of leaves except in a particularly dense area of a compact plant where there is little light and ventilation.

For the average grower the most practical control method is the use of

a contact spray of an emulsified petroleum oil. There are several reliable brands on the market. Perhaps the most commonly used is Florida Volck. Used in concentrations recommended by the manufacturer, these sprays are generally effective. The addition of nicotine sulphate provides an effective spray for lace flies on azaleas.

The diluted oil can be applied by the use of a 1-3 gallon hand-pumped pressure sprayer. Pressure should be kept reasonably high and the nozzle adjusted so that the solution is emitted in a fine spray. Care should be exercised to ensure covering of entire plant surface, particularly the underside of the foliage. The effectiveness is dependent upon a film of the spray covering all scales so that complete penetration and suffocation can ensure a complete kill.

Oil sprays should not be applied during extreme cold or hot periods (when it is likely to freeze or when the temperature is likely to exceed 90 degrees). It has been my experience that a spring application, April or May, in a concentration of 16 tablespoons of oil to 3 gallons of water, provides adequate control. In heavy infestations, a repeat spring spraying and a fall (September) application may be necessary to bring about initial control. Thereafter, a spring application should be sufficient. As a rule, oil sprays should not be applied more often than twice a year.

The foregoing was written specifically for outdoor plantings; however, I

believe the control measures recommended are equally applicable to greenhouses. Greenhouses, by their warm, moist, controlled temperatures and conditions, generally permitting less light and ventilation, provide ideal circumstances under which scale insects thrive. Therefore, more frequent sprayings and extra care may be needed to ensure effective control.

There are other types of scale such as **camellia scale** and **peony scale**. Oil sprays are generally effective on all scale insects; however, on peony scale, the spray schedule should be extended to about mid-June, the period of movement of the young insects. Peony scale is round, and is confined to the wood of the plant rather than to the foliage. The convex scales are well camouflaged by their coloring and sometimes are not noticed until mature scales fall, leaving small, round, white spots. Camellia scale is about twice as large (1/10 inch long) as tea scale, and does not produce the characteristic "cotton" of the tea scale. It is not as troublesome as tea scale on outside-grown plants; yet in cutting boxes or greenhouses where temperatures are controlled, it can develop into a dense population and cause considerable trouble. It responds readily to oil sprays.

Red Spider mites feed on both surfaces of the leaves and cause the leaves to turn a grayish color. Close examination will permit observation of the red mites with the naked eye. Uncontrolled, they will cause premature leaf-dropping as well as poor coloring in the leaves. Oil sprays provide effective control, preferably applied in the early fall.

Aphids are small sucking insects, sometimes green, sometimes brown. They are generally found on new shoots and on the underside of young, immature leaves. Unless controlled, they will cause leaves to curl and distort growth. A 3 percent nicotine dust or spray of Black Leaf 40 will control aphids.

Thrips, the small alligator-shaped,

dark-colored insects, are principally greenhouse pests, rarely presenting a problem for the outside gardener. Like aphids, they are controlled with nicotine sulphate (Black Leaf 40) which is rendered more effective if applied with an oil spray vehicle.

Ants and leaf-eating insects. Ants, in my experience, have caused no difficulty, and leaf-eating insects only occasional new shoot damage in the early spring. Both can be controlled by dusting with Chlordane.

If you have read this far, you probably feel that the camellia grower is constantly beset with armies of vicious pests waiting to devour his most treasured variety the moment his back is turned. This is not true. If one exercises reasonable care to purchase scale-free plants, and institutes control measures when insects first put in an appearance, then heavy infestations cannot build up, nor will spraying and dusting become a burden.

One afterthought. Oil sprays and sulphur dusts or compounds should not be used in combination or separately on the same plants within 30 days.

I have deliberately avoided scientific and technical names and terms because I am not familiar with them, nor do I believe the average grower needs or wishes to be burdened with them. Those desiring to delve further into this aspect of insect control can find excellent treatises in the 1946, 1949, and 1950 American Camellia Society Yearbooks.

HEMEROCALLIS

Fifth Region of the American Hemerocallis Society will meet in Timmons ville, S. C. June 13th.

The public is invited and information and luncheon reservations are available through Mrs. D. O. Holman, Timmons ville

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Nitrogen
Is
Nitrogen
BUT—

Source of Nitrogen Determines Availability

The average camellia grower usually thinks of nitrogen as being nitrogen. This is of course true but the fact that there are different sources of nitrogen means that the availability of the nitrogen to a plant will vary.

Nitrogen is a colorless gaseous element, tasteless and odorless, constituting about four-fifths (78.03 per cent) of the atmosphere by volume, and is a constituent of all living tissues.

It is not useful as a fertilizer in this form, however, and before it can be used the free nitrogen must be converted, as by the aid of bacteria, into a form suitable for plant growth. We are not concerned with the technical details of this but rather in its proper use as a fertilizer for our plants.

Basically, nitrogen used as a fertilizer is derived from two sources. First, the inorganic, which is derived from matter other than animal or vegetable. Second, there is the organic, which is derived from living organisms.

Examples of the inorganic type nitrogen would be that found in commercial fertilizers while examples of the organic type would be that found in cow manure, cotton seed meal, and other animal and vegetable products.

We are concerned with the use of fertilizer and in considering the use of nitrogen we must take into consideration the following things: 1. Time of

year it is used; 2. Amount used; 3. Availability; 4. Source; 5. Rain or use of water; 6. Type of soil; 7. Frequency. **Time of year it is used.** Nitrogen is the element in fertilizer that furnishes most of the food needed for new green growth. Because of this it is not advisable to feed at a time when we do not want new growth forced out. This would mean we should not use nitrogen too late in the summer or too early in the spring since to do either might force a cycle of growth that could be damaged by early or late cold.

Amount to use. We will not attempt to give the amount of fertilizer to be used other than to point out that normally a hand full of commercial inorganic fertilizer would contain more nitrogen than a hand full of organic fertilizer.

When you see a commercial fertilizer labeled as being 5-10-10 that means that 5% is nitrogen or a 4-8-8 is 4% nitrogen or a 0-12-12 means there is no nitrogen in it. The first numeral shows the percentage of nitrogen in the fertilizer. Of course organic fertilizer such as manure is not labeled and the per cent of nitrogen may vary but of course only a small part of the total volume is nitrogen.

Availability. Normally inorganic nitrogen is more readily available than organic. This is due to the fact that inorganic is available immediately when dissolved by a rain or artificial

watering. On the other hand, organic nitrogen takes both water and some heat to make it available for it has to decompose before becoming available.

For example if two growers both fertilized on the same day and one used organic and one inorganic nitrogen and a heavy rain occurred that night it is possible for practically all the inorganic nitrogen to be gone before the organic is available, especially if it is in the winter.

Rain. As previously pointed out it takes water to make either the organic or inorganic nitrogen available.

Soil. The soil is another factor that has to be considered in fertilizing. For example, if the soil is a sandy light soil where the water drains through readily there will be considerable leaching. On the other hand if the soil is a clay or heavy type soil there will be less leaching. Thus even if the same fertilizer were used on two different types of soil it would be possible to use more on the sandy light soil than on the

heavy clay type soil due to the leaching.

Frequency. As pointed out above in connection with leaching in different types of soil the frequency of fertilizing would be determined partly by the type of soil. The second factor to be considered in frequency of fertilizing would be the source of the nitrogen. For example, with an inorganic nitrogen used on a light sandy soil with plenty of water it would be possible to fertilize a little every month. On the other hand it would be foolish to fertilize every month, or every two months for that matter, if organic nitrogen is used on a heavier type of soil with less water.

Conclusion. It has not been our desire to try to give instructions on fertilizing but rather we have tried to point out that while nitrogen is nitrogen there is a definite difference in its availability and use depending on whether the source is organic or inorganic. Bear this in mind and you will be able to make a more intelligent use of your fertilizer.

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Pruning Eliminates Problems

By

MANSFIELD LATIMER

Rock Hill, S. C.

Is it necessary to prune camellias? If so, why? Listed below are 12 good reasons for pruning camellias:

1. To give young plants a special shape or form.
2. To keep them within bounds.
3. To force side shoots and lower buds to grow faster.
4. To remove deadwood.
5. To speed up over all growth.
6. To repair damage done by storms, ice, falling limbs, etc.
7. To improve the general health of the plant.
8. To make spraying more effective. (Thick, inside foliage keeps spray from reaching all the leaves.)
9. To help prevent disease.
10. To help restore old camellias to vigorous health.
11. To rehabilitate the root system.
12. To improve appearance of the plant.

After reading the above you can see there are many good reasons for pruning and it is hard to understand why anyone would hesitate to prune. However, human nature being what it is, there are actually few camellia gardens that are adequately pruned.

Pruning is just as necessary to the well being of your plants as any other treatment and more so than most. As a matter of fact, proper pruning will wholly or partially eliminate many of your problems such as helping control scale, helping transplanted plants become adjusted, controlling canker, etc.

The medical profession has developed or discovered many miracle drugs, however they have not eliminated the need for surgery. The same thing is

true of our camellia plants. We may have many new sprays and fertilizers but the proper use of a sharp knife and a pair of good pruning shears is still indispensable.

Camellias have an advantage over many spring and summer flowering shrubs and shade trees and other deciduous trees in that they can be pruned any time of the year if necessary. However there are certain times when it is better or simpler or more convenient to prune.

Actually, if camellias are pruned lightly the year round it will lighten the pruning job and help eliminate the need for heavy pruning. Of course if the plant has been damaged by a falling limb, lawn mower, etc. the damage should be repaired at once.

Probably the best time to do your main job of pruning is in the spring just before the new growth starts. By pruning at this time you will save both this year's flowers and next year's buds as well as the new growth. By pruning in the spring you can also force out limbs and growth that would not come out if the pruning were done at another time of the year.

A good time to do some painless and automatic pruning is when you cut your blooms. If the flower is on a long, stringy stem or even if it is on good vigorous growth that is upsetting the shape of the plant cut the entire stem back to a fork.

Some light pruning can be done during the growing season by simply pinching off the new growth just as it starts. This is particularly true of second cycle growth which seldom produces good

flowers or even first cycle growth when the growth is headed in an undesirable direction or is already too long. This type pruning applies especially to greenhouse or container plants which must be controlled because of space limitations.

When you begin to prune you should consider several things. First take into consideration the growth habits of the variety you are about to prune. Is it a vigorous grower? Is it a slow or weak grower? Does it have a tendency to spread? Is it an upright grower?

Obviously the answer to the above questions will determine to a certain extent how you will prune. A variety that normally puts on only an inch or two of new growth would not require the same degree or frequency of pruning as would a vigorous grower putting on a foot or more of new growth each year.

Whether the plant has plenty of room and you want it to grow into a large specimen as soon as possible or whether it is in a crowded location and you want to control its size would be other factors determining the degree and method of pruning.

Another thing to be considered as you study the plant is low limbs. Low growing limbs not only are difficult to spray and more prone to disease but seldom have good flowers due to damage from splashing rain and mud, etc. Limbs lower than eight to twelve inches should be removed and even higher if the plant has a weeping type of growth.

I personally prefer a single trunk plant as they usually grow taller and occupy less room as well as being more symmetrical. Some varieties are difficult to find with a single trunk but if a plant is properly pruned when it is small almost any variety can be cut back to a single trunk and properly trained into a shapely plant.

Another reason to cut off good growth on a plant is when it is injured or transplanted. Frequently, and this is especially true of large plants where they were not properly root pruned, not enough roots are preserved when a

plant is dug to support the top.

When this is the case the only solution is to cut back the top to the point where the roots can support it. Sometimes this may mean that as much as one-half of the top must be sacrificed. As drastic as this may seem it is the best solution and sometimes the only one. It's better to have a live small plant than a dead big one.

So far we have considered mostly the healthy growth on plants, the removal of which has mostly to do with controlling and shaping the plant and to a lesser degree the health of the plant.

We now consider the dead, weak, deformed and diseased limbs. These are found most often in the shady interior of the plant. If you are not already following a pruning program, a careful examination of your plants will reveal many dead twigs all of which should be removed.

In addition you will find many other small and weak twigs in the interior of the plant with only a weak terminal end and no lateral shoots. Not only are they small and weak but are so crowded that even if they could produce a bud the bloom would not have room to open. The only purpose they serve is as a perfect home for scale.

All dead and weak interior growth should be removed, leaving the interior completely open and free of twigs and foliage.

One other type of weak growth that should be removed is the long, knotty branches, usually with just a few leaves at the tip and no lateral bud shoots. These are most often found on the older neglected plants. Fertilizer will not rejuvenate this type growth and removal of these atrophied branches is the only solution. When these branches are removed new growth usually will be forced out in other places and the plant can eventually be revived and properly shaped over a period of time.

We have all experienced at one time or another some "die back". To date the only answer to this problem, once the limb begins to die, is surgery. The limb must be cut off and at once. To

delay means more dead wood and a greater loss.

Decide how much you think ought to be cut off to get back to good wood and then cut off about twice that much. Most of us want to save as much of the plant as we can and we fail to cut back as far as we should and when the limb continues to die we have to cut it again thus losing more than we would have if we had cut enough the first time. Usually you must cut back to the trunk and sometimes even part of the trunk must be sacrificed if the plant is to be saved.

Pruning should be done with sharp tools. The only tools you will need are a good pair of pruning shears and a sharp pocket knife. While not necessary a good pruning knife with a hook nose is helpful. Occasionally you may have a large limb that will require a small saw such as a hack saw.

When cutting small stems cut back to a growth bud making the cut slanting and slightly above the bud. When cutting limbs cut back to another limb or the trunk. Do not leave any stubs. Pruning shears will not cut close enough to another limb or the trunk so it is necessary to use a knife to smooth off the stub until it is flush with the cambium of the trunk.

Always trim a surface wound to a tapering oval shape with the longer dimension running up and down. This allows the sap to flow freely up and down the trunk and the wound heals faster. Leave a channel which will drain water out.

Unless the cut surface is larger than one-quarter inch it should not be necessary to treat the cut with any special compound or paint. It is usually advisable, when the cut is of such size it is not likely to heal over in one year, to use a wound paint or mixture to cover the cut.

There are many commercial wound paints on the market but ordinary asbestos roof coating has proven just as satisfactory and is considerably cheaper.

While it may be true that some camellia varieties do not lend themselves to pruning as well as others they can all be pruned. You may have heard it said that the *Reticulatas* cannot be pruned. This is not so. Dick Lashly, of Greenville, S. C., has a collection of *Reticulatas* that he has vigorously pruned each year and contrary to the usual leggy open growth found on *Reticulatas* his are as thick and bushy and shapely as *Japonicas*.

It has also been said that if you topped an *Elegans* it would never grow upright again. While it may have a tendency in this direction a leader can be tied in an upright position and it will grow upright.

I challenge you to get out your knife and go to work. Your plants will benefit, and, while they may look a little naked at first, before the summer is over they will be thicker than ever and more shapely and you will be able to see at first hand the advantages of pruning.

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You're Invited

Annual Spring Membership Meeting Stated For March 28 In Columbia

The South Carolina Camellia Society annual spring meeting will be held in Columbia, S. C. on Saturday, March 28, 1959. The meeting will be held at the Jefferson Hotel and will start at 11 o'clock. At 12:30 P.M. we will have a Dutch luncheon. We will meet again at 1:30 P.M. for a continuation of our program and will adjourn at 3:00 P.M. in time for everybody to reach home before dark.

We will also have a bloom display and everyone is asked to bring blooms for this. Blooms will be received from 9:30 to 11 o'clock.

The program should be of interest to all and of special interest to all Judges since a part of the program will be in the nature of a refresher course in judging. If you are a Judge or want to be, then you should make a special effort to be present for this program.

Another feature of the program will be on selecting, cutting, grooming, and preparing blooms for shows.

We feel that this is a program that is not only needed but one that will be of special interest to everyone. Even though you are not a Judge and have no desire to be one I am sure that you are interested in how blooms are judged, etc. While this will not be a school in the strictest sense of the word it will be most instructive not only to the beginner but to experienced growers and Judges as well.

Luncheon reservations should be made early. Please send your check to James T. Moore, 2436 Gdenwood Road, Columbia, S. C.

PRICE \$2.00 per person

All reservations should be sent to arrive by March 26th.

Mark your calendar for this important meeting now. Make your reservations to attend. Tell your friends. Bring your blooms.

We will look forward to seeing you in Columbia March 28th.

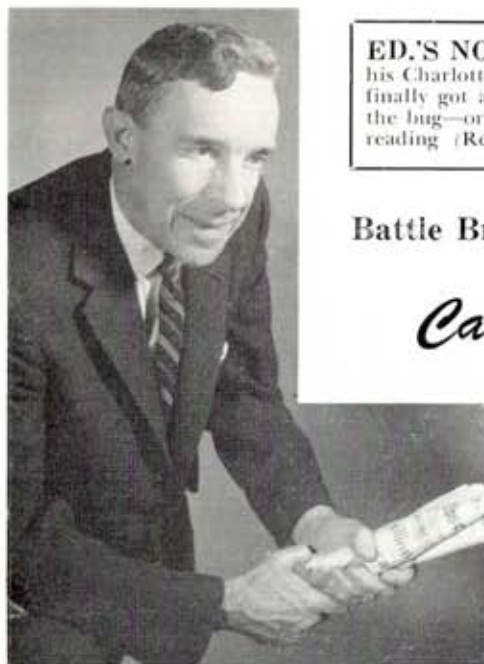
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Gus Travis

ED.'S NOTE: Gus Travis writes about everything in his Charlotte Observer column. So of course inevitably he finally got around to Camellias. If you've been bitten by the bug—or haven't—you will enjoy this bit of delightful reading (Reprinted by permission.)

Battle Brewing—

Camellia Bug Bites

By

GUS TRAVIS

Charlotte Observer

It's been more than a year since I've been into the Furr Seed Store and, figuring something cockeyed must have happened in that time, I went back Saturday morning.

I timed it right on the button.

B. Z. Furr was backed into a corner by a thick-chested guy who was hollering, "You're the cause of it all!"

"Wait a minute, mister," pleaded Mr. Furr. "All I did was sell your wife the camellias."

"Why didn't you consult me?" stormed the man. "I'm the one who has to care for them."

He took out his handkerchief, wiped his forehead and sighed, "We raised four children and when the last of them got married last year I figured I could sit back and relax. Then what happens? My wife goes to one of these crab danged camellia shows and the bug bites her. And me ready to retire!"

"The camellia bug's biting everybody," pointed out Mr. Furr.

"So what does she do?" tumbled the man. "She hotfoots it to you and comes home raving like a maniac, whooping

out names like Mathotiana, Fanny Bolis, Ville de Nantes, Pink Hermes, Professor Sargeant and Monkeylari."

"It's Donckelari," corrected Mr. Furr.

"Well, it's Monkeylari to me," snapped the man. "The whole thing is monkey business. I tell you, raising babies is play stuff compared to camellias."

"And I tell you," insisted Mr. Furr, "raising camellias is not any trouble."

"Not any trouble?" shot back the man. "Since Christmas my wife has made me call the weather bureau every single night to see what the temperature will be and more than once I've had to put the sheets off my own bed over a budding Monkeylari or something and sleep on the mattress."

He gave a groan and said, "Time after time that woman has shoved me out the front door in my pajamas and bare feet at 2 a.m. to wet my finger, hold it up and see if the wind is strong enough to blow away the frost. She'd rather I catch double pneumonia than for a Monkeylari to get a sniffle."

He gave another groan and said, "The only thing I have to be thankful

for is that camellias don't wear diapers. You know what she made me do the other day?"

Mr. Furr shook his head.

"She saw a neighbor's dog standing there looking at a camellia bush near our front door and yelled, 'Henry, put a fence around that bush immediately.'"

"We have some spray that'll keep the dogs away," Mr. Furr said, hoping to make a sale.

"She made me run to the basement," moaned the man, ignoring Mr. Furr's offer, "and bring up the old baby pen we hadn't used in 20 years. I had to saw out the bottom and put it around the slag blazzed bush!"

He paused for breath and then grunted, "That did it! A camellia bush in a baby pen! All it needed was a rattle and a bottle with a nipple on it."

Fortunately, the man's wife was out in back looking at more camellia bushes and she suddenly barged in. The guy then assumed a hang-dog look and shut up like a clam. Which probably saved Mr. Furr's scalp.

After they left Mr. Furr said, "I keep telling 'em that raising camellias is easy as pie but they treat it just like the international situation.

"They keep messing around until somebody goes crazy and starts another world war."

And Mr. Furr is right. My wife's also been bitten by the camellia bug and I can tell by the preliminary skirmishes that a major battle is brewing.

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The Pleasures of Camellia Growing

By

FLETCHER PEARSON CROWN

Just like a fairy tale, it all began a long time ago, when I was about five years old. There were some big camellia plants in the yard. They were big enough for me to play underneath. The lovely red blossoms fell to the ground before they became faded. With these I made lovely flower gardens.

In a shady spot on the north side of our home I would dig out to make a hole about eight by ten inches. This was lined with soft green moss, and on the moss I placed the fallen camellia blossoms. Over this hole was placed a pane of glass which was covered completely with soil. When I wished to see its beauty I carefully pushed the soil back, starting at the middle and going around, pushing it away to make an opening. We called these gardens "Peep Shows". I could trade a "peep" for something another child had and which I wanted. After each peep it was carefully covered again. These lovely blossoms lasted several days, maybe longer. I understand now in the "far south" the growers frequently use this method to preserve some unusual blossom so that many visitors can have the pleasure of seeing it.

In those days we did not hear them called "Camellia", for everyone spoke of the "Japonicas". We had very few varieties, and they were much smaller than the ones we now see. I do not remember anything of their care and feeding, for my only interest was to use them to make this little spot of beauty, my "peep-show".

As I grew older and became a teenager less attention was paid to my Mother's flowers. I had other interests

that for the time being were much more important.

All of this happened in Montgomery, Ala., where I lived until I was twenty-four, at which time I moved further north with my husband. I can't remember thinking very often about the Japonicas. I was busy making flower beds of annuals and a vegetable garden with tomatoes, okra, lettuce, beans, etc. I was quite successful and found that books and magazines telling how to grow plants of any kind, were most interesting. I liked to follow directions for preparing the soil, and found that even annuals needed and appreciated well prepared soil. Sometimes I lived where the soil was mellow with sand, and in other places I found stiff clay soil. It was so stiff at one home in Virginia that I mixed sifted coal ashes in to help the mechanical condition, putting the large clinkers in the bottom of the beds to help drainage and adding the small cinders up in the top six inches to help those fine annual roots to push along in their search for food.

When I first came to live in Atlanta thirty-five years ago I did not see any camellias, nor did I think they would live here in our cold winters. A visit to Selma, Ala., during the height of the camellia blossoming season made me wildly desirous of having at least a try. The one I most wanted at that time was a *Chandleri Elegans*. I knew nothing of their requirement and could not find any books nor articles about their culture. Probably this was best. So I ordered fifteen rooted cuttings and planted them in clay, yellow clay. They lived and fourteen became blooming size plants. How this happened I will

never know, unless it was because I was so happy to have them. During this part of my camellia experience I did not know anyone nearby who had any camellias. This was the period when they were "out of style". But I had such dreams of their future beauty I did not realize how little I knew, nor how very important it was to do everything according to definite rules of horticulture.

Bit by bit I found cultural information, a little here and a little there. I clipped and pasted, making a wonderful scrap book. Mr. Eugene Heath, a botanist friend, suggested that we arrange a camellia study group. We did, and the pleasure of being with friends who also liked and grew camellias was most delightful. This was during the Second World War, when so many things were rationed and most news was disturbing. One Sunday afternoon we visited Mrs. Porter's lovely gardens and lingered in the glass houses where her beautiful and well cared for plants were filled with blossoms. There were at least twenty-five persons looking and talking about the different varieties. We called them by name and consulted about their hardiness and culture. On the way home my husband, who was not at that time a camellia enthusiast, remarked — "Do you realize that not one person made any reference to the war. Everyone had a smile and I feel much better for having been there." When flowers do so much and require so little, I feel that I want to tell and help everyone to begin this magic art.

About this time Mr. J. J. Whitfield,

of Hawkinsville, Ga., sent me a reprint of an article on camellias by Mrs. Newell Vanderbilt of California. The joy of having and reading about camellias was a wonderful treat. More articles followed, written by Mr. Whitfield. Then began a correspondence with Mr. Vanderbilt. The last letter was dated April 13, 1945 and written by his wife, telling me of his death, January 30, 1945. Among these articles were three on nomenclature, giving as many as eight or ten names for one variety. There is no pleasure so great as being able to learn more and more about the things we find interesting. I remember a missionary friend who kindly told me about Japanese pronunciation: "In Japan there is no accent."

When I think of the many joys I have had through these wonderful plants I seldom think first of the beautiful blossoms. Instead I think of the many fine people whom we have added to our list of "best friends". To make these friends more loved and enjoyed, they usually come in couples. Husband and wife friends. We haven't lost any of them, but continue to add new names to our list. We meet them in gardens and at shows, and we always have something to talk about and learn about.

When we have a freezing temperature predicted we go into the garden to cut all of our pretty blossoms. Then we place them on trays or an open flat basket and go up one side of the street and down the other, ringing the door bells and asking friends and neighbors, many of whom we do not know, to help

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themselves to these lovely blossoms. The sharing of our blossoms is a delightful and continuous pleasure. We make a corsage for one who is going to a party or taking a trip or for a sick friend. Sometimes just to surprise one who would not be expecting this attention. When we have time, we make a corsage for each member of our chapter meeting at the church. We send them by air mail to friends up north, where a camellia corsage is an expensive luxury.

Our garden is always open and everyone is welcome to come in and wander back and forth along the paths. Across the bridges and finally they arrive at the glass house. We try to have labels placed in front of each plant, high up and big enough to be easily read. When we can have the pleasure of walking with them, we tell the varieties which do best for us out-of-doors.

In the spring we airlayer branches off of big plants and trade them with friends for some they have airlayered.

In July we root cuttings in our cold frames, and find them ready with clusters of roots to transplant into cans in October. Always we find ten or more of these precocious little plants with one, and sometimes two, buds. We let these buds develop, for nothing amazes a visitor more than to see a plant eight inches high with a little bloom on top.

Lastly, I use my camellias as insurance for a long and happy life. Even though we have several hundred plants I always plant some seed each fall, and insist on my husband planting some. There is nothing like an intense interest to keep people alive. So with seedlings coming along each year we live one more year, to be the first to see the blooms. How could one be so bored as to pass on leaving these unknown beauties to be viewed by others or maybe neglected.

I even knew one couple who passed up a divorce because they couldn't decide how to divide their camellias.

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EDITOR'S NOTE: The author of the following is the 11 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield Latimer. This article has not been censored and, as the author states, we hope it will benefit the public in some way.

11 Year Old Warns:

Don't Grow Camellias

By

BERKLEY LATIMER

Rock Hill, S. C.

There is nothing wrong with growing camellias, but once you get started you just can't stop. My father spends more money on camellias than on his family.

You, the public, ought to be warned about the camellia bug. All I hear around our house is about the Bulletin and Camellia Shows. On Jan. 30 we received four long distance calls, three of which were inquiries about Camellia Shows.

My father makes me do all the yard work, except with camellias. If there is anything I hate, it is picking up sticks in the yard.

My father has two greenhouses and is planning to build another. One

greenhouse has electric and gas heat and the other just has electric heaters.

While I am writing this article, there are visitors downstairs getting ready to watch my father graft.

I am sure all children who are unlucky enough to have parents interested in camellias will agree with me. Camellias are not too bad when you don't go overboard on them. Like the old saying there is a place for everything and everything should be in its place and camellias should be in the garbage can.

I hope I have benefited the public in some way.

P.S.—The worst thing is when guests come and we are watching T.V. and daddy makes us turn down the T.V.

THE COVER: Artist Vernon Grant, who did this issue's cover, has captured not only the full spirit of the expression "blowin' er up for the show" but the infinitely self-satisfied smirk of the man who is doing the blowing.

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Landscape Design and the Camellia

By

ROBERT E. MARVIN

Landscape Architect

Landscape Design is the development of a piece of property for man's use and enjoyment. Use—everything must be arranged in that yard for the convenience of its users; walks, walls, services, drives, camellias, other plants. Enjoyment—all these elements must be combined into one pleasing design which should be a work of art employing all the necessary elements and principles of all Fine Arts.

From these two considerations one may conclude that camellias, in the landscape, must be located in relationship to everything else in the landscape; that before the camellias can be placed, a plan must be prepared for their proper location and all other things that go into the landscape. Planning a yard is a skillful art. This art is called Landscape Architecture.

The things man has done before greatly influences what is done today. Our landscaping today is based on our heritage and our present-day needs, thus we must consider the history of landscaping.

First, we had the formal type of landscaping. The formality and the exactness demanded that the camellia be placed in relationship to the pattern of the garden. Shrubbery was balanced on the walks, walls, gates, borders and so on.

Naturalizing

Next came a great movement toward naturalizing which tended to scatter plants throughout the flower beds that were laid out in no particular pattern.

Our classic examples of these two periods are Middleton Gardens, formal,

and Magnolia Gardens, informal; both near Charleston and excellent examples of their period.

Then came the Victorian period. During this time interest in the scientific development of new plants became so great that our landscaping consisted of choosing beautiful plants from the newly popular catalog and scattering them throughout the lawn area. Today, in almost every yard, you will see camellias used in two or more of the above methods.

Today, we are in a more practical period. We want our gardens to be both useful and beautiful. Everything should be planned for the convenience of the home owner and yet be combined into a pleasing design which should be a work of art. A workable, beautiful useful garden and yard should be our aim. This cannot be accomplished without planning first and planning carefully.

Three Parts

As a general rule, the yard should be divided into three parts: the front, or public area, which should be simple and dignified; the service area, designed for usefulness and as a work area; and then the wonderful family or private area. This area would contain not only the camellias, but in addition, all the hobbies and outdoor living facilities needed for the entire family. It should be screened from the public by fences, walls or hedges. In this area would be included the terrace for outdoor living, the barbecue pit for outdoor entertaining, the play yard for children, the camellia garden for mo-

ther and father. This useful, yet beautiful part of your yard should make you forget you are in the city, and help you escape from the turmoils of city life. You want to be able to run out on Sunday morning, before you are dressed for church, to pick your camellia to wear, and you want to spray or prune without feeling your neighbor is enjoying your shorts.

Re-landscaping is another phase of gardening which takes careful designing. Yards tend to become overgrown and inadequate for the needs of the family, just as homes do. The actual remodeling design takes careful planning due to existing trees, architecture and overgrown, much loved, shrubbery which must be carefully tied into the new scheme. Many times a lovely camellia, much overgrown and originally planted as foundation has grown so that it completely covers a window. Often such problems can be solved by trimming or pruning the camellia into a lovely tree.

Texture and Form

Before we can intelligently plan a yard using camellias we must first decide how camellias can best be used; and before we go on into the definite uses of camellias we must discuss two elements of design, texture and form, as major items in planning. In this case, extreme care must be given to foliage, texture, shape and size as related to other plants used, as well as to all man-made objects in the flowerbeds or bordering areas. In this article may be found sketches showing the

extreme importance of texture and form in flower borders. Study them carefully.

Camellias may be used in many ways, many of them we will cite here:

Camellias may be used as the motif of the garden, and their foliage and flowers will completely dominate the scene. This arrangement has the advantage of placing your camellias close together so that they can be mulched, fertilized and watered conveniently, thus cutting down on the considerable cost of maintenance which is involved when plants are scattered and must be cared for as individuals.

Camellia greenhouse culture is becoming very popular in some areas, for example, Columbia, South Carolina, will be able to have camellia shows even if weather is bad, because there are so many camellia lovers who have greenhouses.

Camellias In Beds

Camellias can also be used in beds mixed with other flowers. In this case they should never be planted closer than a minimum of ten feet apart, and extreme care must be given to foliage texture with consideration to other plants used. Other plants used as fillers between the camellias, such as azaleas, should be moved and rearranged as the camellias grow in size. This is an especially good method to use on one side of a walk or in a flower border.

Camellias are sometimes used in the foundation planting of homes. Because of their size, this use is practical only where the houses are tall and where

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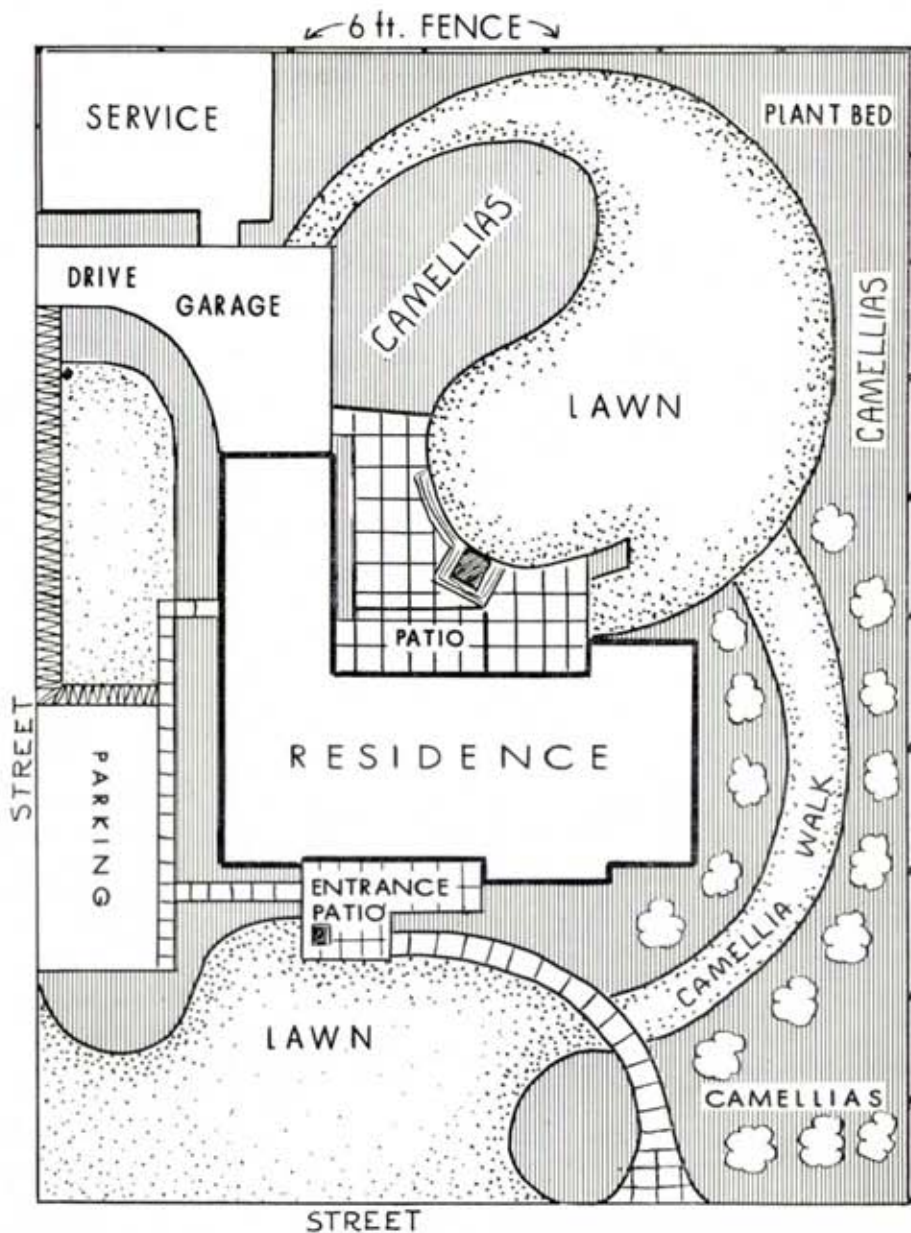
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The diagram above is a landscape plan where the playroom, living room and master bedroom face the back where a long brick patio and a small interesting shaped lawn have been combined so that they flow together and give a feeling of belonging together. All the area surrounding this lawn, as well as the area off the drive, is covered with pines and could be filled with camellias a minimum of twelve feet apart by the camellia hobbyist. Once the area was filled with camellias he could then plant camellias as fillers between the permanently placed plants. Of course, in his very old age the camellias would begin to get too close and he could commence giving every other one to his grandchildren.

This plan also shows an interesting solution for an entire yard.

ten to twelve-foot plants will be in scale with the building.

Camellias can also be used in tubs and moved from place to place in the yard. During the flowering season the plants could be moved to the terrace, or near a picture window enabling the home-owner to have camellias right outside his windows.

Camellias can be used as hedges or screens. This has not been a common practice, but the foliage and shape of the plant lend themselves well for this purpose, with the added joy of the color afforded during the blooming season.

Camellias As Espaliers

Camellias are wonderful for espaliers against brick walls, fences and buildings. They are being used very successfully for this purpose, and the writer believes that this is one of the uses that will be expanded greatly as experiments increase in the future.

Camellias, of course, can be used for individual specimens scattered throughout the yard. This is generally not de-

sirable, however, since it usually leads to disunity, as well as has been said, to the increased work involved in care and maintenance of the plants.

Camellias are most always bought for their blooms with little regard to foliage and habit. Camellias however, are the prettiest of evergreen shrubs and very often when a plant is in an important key spot the way it looks 365 days a year might be more important than the few months of scattered bloom.

When we begin to landscape our houses many questions come to our minds — the ones most asked us are discussed below.

Advanced Planning

1. Where will I locate my house? This can best be answered through study along with your architect and landscape architect. Your architect will know your house and how the design will best fit; your landscape architect will know where your porch and patio should be placed for most favorable exposure to sun and shade and with the

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relation of private family area, front yard and service yard and how much space is needed for each; you will know what you like and want. Among the three, the perfect answer for your particular problem can be found.

2. Are the shrubs we have around our old houses worth the expense to save and move? Some are and some are not. In answering questions like this your landscape architect can be worth more than his fee in advice.

3. Does having a designed garden or yard mean that I will have an elaborate garden? Definitely not, your yard and garden should include only those things that meet the needs of your family, your hobbies, and the things needed for entertaining your friends. If these requirements are simple, a good designer will make your garden just as simple. If they are elaborate, your garden and yard will be elaborate.

4. Does a designed garden mean I will spend more money on my yard than if I do not follow a design? No, it

should not. Your design should have in it only those things that you and your family want now or will want when your ship comes in. You will probably build these things over a period of years whether you have a design or not.

5. How does a landscape architect work? He prepares plans, blueprints and instructions for landscaping or re-landscaping your yard and charges a professional fee. He considers everything that goes on that lot and through many hours of consultation with you and thought and planning alone he determines the needs of the family to use the garden.

Generally three sets of plans are prepared; first, a general plan which is a preliminary and will be changed as many times as needed to achieve a result which will satisfy both him and his client; second, a planting plan which shows how to lay out the yard and build the architectural features.

Cost Estimate

In addition to this, many landscape

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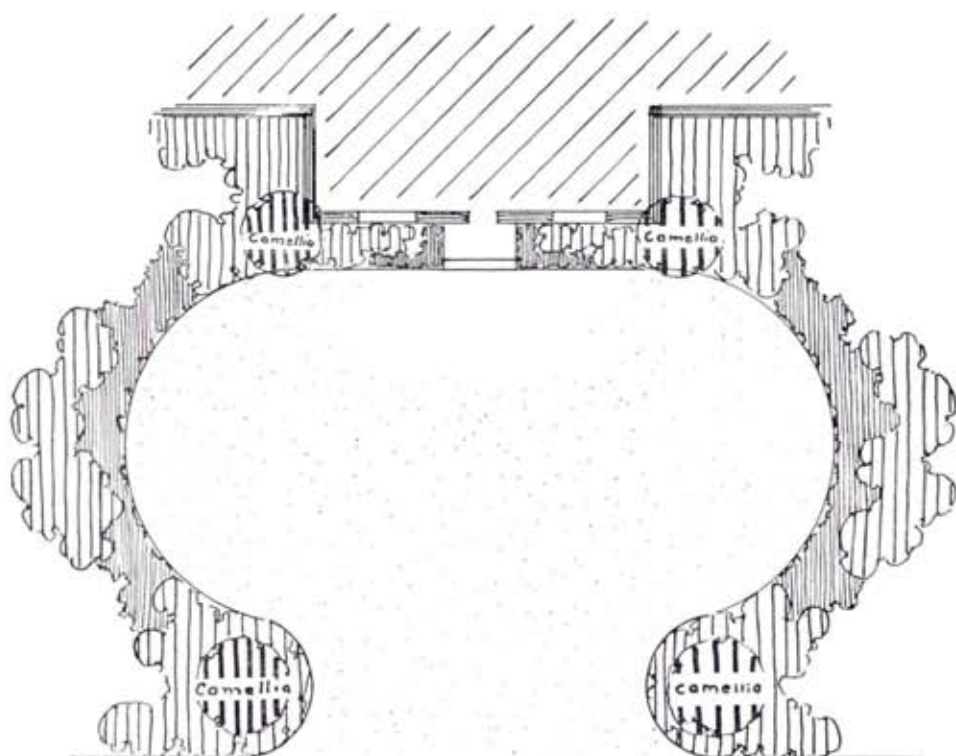
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P E R S P E C T I V E



An illustration showing a proposed garden and the home. Notice that the foundation planting is not thought of as just a strip of plants around the house. The plants chosen for the foundation of the house must be chosen not only with the thought of the house but with all other plant borders and architecture in the garden. Notice also that the corner planting suggestions are small trees replacing the pyramidal arbor-vitae and other evergreens so commonly used. These could be camellias with the lower limbs removed showing their branch structure, thus forming a pretty, small evergreen tree which would never grow out of scale. Notice, also, that a few dwarf specimen plants are used and connected with a low mass planting or ground cover.

It should be emphasized that plants alone cannot spell the success of one's landscaping. Instead, success is realized through the artistic design which molds these plants, architecture, and ground forms into a useful and beautiful garden.

architects prepare a cost estimate and work with the client until the all-over cost is satisfactory. On larger projects the landscape architect may prepare specifications and let them out for bids and supervise the work. He charges a professional fee for this work and the plans are then yours to be followed by you, if you want to build your own garden, or by a landscape contractor should you prefer to hire someone to install these plans for you.

7. What is the difference between the landscape architect and the nurseryman who does planting? The landscape architect is generally an artist trained in the artistic field, whereas generally the nurseryman has been trained in the scientific field of Horticulture with only minor emphasis on art. The second great difference is that the landscape architect deals with everything that goes on the lot, from clotheslines to camellias, from patios to plants to irrigation, to location of the home. Everything on that lot is the palette he uses to paint his picture, whereas he nurseryman deals primarily with plants, planting and maintenance.

Design First

8. When I have a set of plans and am not able to complete all the work at once how can this be worked or arranged, or is it ever done? It is done very often. Many, many families desire a beautiful yard, realize the design is the first step and yet cannot do it all at once. Unquestionably the first thing is to secure a set of landscape plans. With this you are able to determine each year how much you can do financially and physically. It will probably surprise you to know how many people work on their yards this way, and how quickly the yards develop. Since every fence is in the right place, the walks are right, the flower beds perfect and so forth from the first, there is no expensive and backbreaking rearranging and transplanting. Your landscape architect will help you set up a schedule for carrying out this work which will enable you to divide the work to be done over a period of years.

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Add One Foot to Your Grafts

By

J. U. SMITH

Columbia, S. C.

The conventional way of grafting may be the best but I derive a great deal of pleasure from experimenting with my plants. In so doing I believe some worthwhile results have been shown. One of the few improvements noted, a method of grafting which has proven most satisfactory, is described as follows:

Figure 1 shows the understock cut approximately one foot above ground. The distance may vary depending upon the suitability of the trunk or branches for grafting and the location of one or two lateral branches which may be left on the understock. These branches should be so located as to not hamper your grafting procedure.

Figure 1 also shows the completion of the cleft graft. Following completion of this step I normally put a coating of Flintcoat (static asphalt) over the union and cleft. This is left 10 to 30 minutes while preparing another graft or two in order that it will harden to some extent and will make the next step less hazardous. It serves to stabilize the scion and lessen the danger of knocking it out. Grafting wax or any similar viscous substance may be used, or the graft can be completed without this and I believe your success will be just as good.

Figure 11 shows a cross section of the next three steps. To complete the graft sphagnum moss which has been soaked at least 30 minutes, a square of aluminum foil, a clear plastic bag the size used for packing broilers in freezer, a 16 lb. brown paper bag and some cotton wrapping twine will be needed. As shown by *Figure 11* a good hand full of the wet moss (squeeze out excess water) is held up around the stock by the foil-shaped as a funnel. It should be tied tightly at bottom end and loosely around bulk of moss to keep moss from



Figure 1



Figure 2

falling out. The purpose of the wet moss is to provide humidity in the plastic bag. The corners of the aluminum foil is pulled up as much as possible to keep plastic bag from resting on scion. The plastic bag is then pulled down over the scion, foil and moss and the mouth of it tied securely below the moss. Try to have sufficient air in the bag to hold it erect when tied. Test for holes before using it. It is not necessary to use additional support to hold the bag up — the foil helps in this respect and no serious damage is done if it should collapse on the scion. Two holes are then torn in the fold of the paper bag near the bottom. It is then inverted over the plastic bag and in so doing insert the fingers through the holes on either side and catch the corners of the plastic bag to keep them pulled up as the paper bag is pulled down. The mouth of the paper bag is then tied securely below the plastic bag. This completes the procedure but if you like you can put a cane or stake up beside the paper bag and tie the corner of the bag to it so as to prevent wind or rain damage. From time to time in checking your grafts you can straighten up the bags, and you probably will need to untie them once or twice to let out water which collects in the plastic bag, weighting it down.

When your graft has put on two or three leaves remove the bags but put the paper bag back for a week or ten days and then remove it during cloudy weather or in late afternoon. No further shading should be necessary unless graft is in full sun or weather is extremely hot.

There's more to the subject than meets the eye. The added height gained by the high level grafting is not the desired feature. However, there are advantages in that there is less danger of the young graft being broken off and less danger of damage from insects coming out of the ground. The primary advantage is gained in keeping the roots of the stock alive by leaving a branch or two intact to take off excess moisture and to service the normal

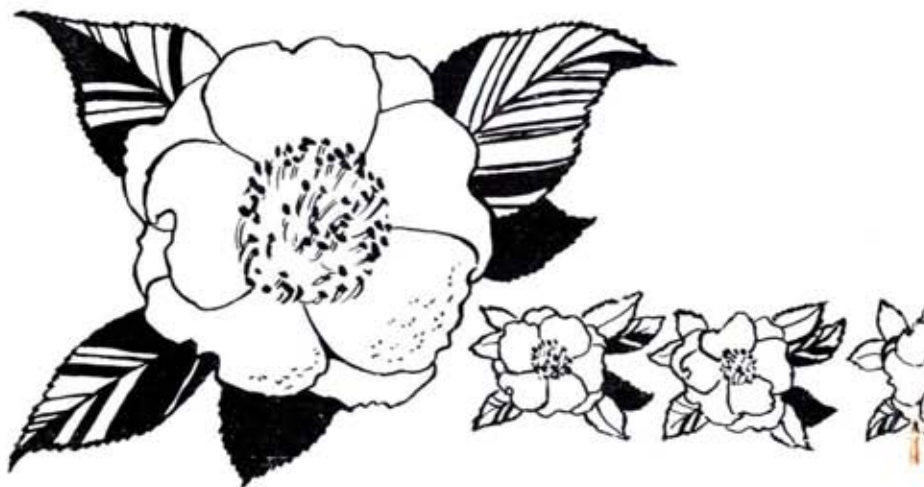
function of the foliage. There is no shock and no loss of understock. When a large plant is cut down completely for grafting a large portion of the feeder roots die. This is prevented by the above method, thereby giving greater growing possibilities for the graft. The maximum growth attained on one graft in this manner was 5' 3" the first season. Don't expect that much but you can expect considerably more than in other methods of grafting. The branches left on the stock may be airlayered the first summer but if not they should be removed the following early spring, and the wounds painted over with static asphalt. The first year your graft may look awkward, but by the end of the second or third season it will shape up like a Christmas tree and will look like a 5-year graft.

Excess rain or drought during the spring months is not a problem in this type grafting. Controlled moisture exists in the plastic bag from the time the graft is completed until the bag is removed.

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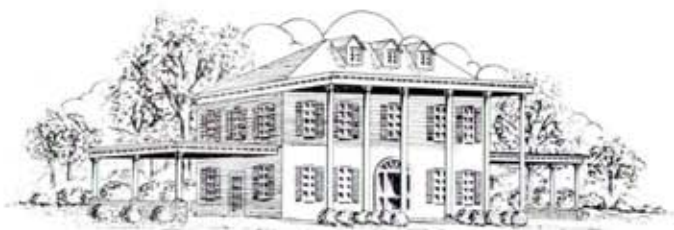
. . . These are headings taken from American Commercial ads through past years. We have ever supported cultural and civic causes . . . have used the bank's resources to make “better living” a *present reality* for the people.

We herald the “Carolina Camellia Bulletin” as another instrument of “better living”, for it will spread its interest in creating beauty — as symbolized in the camellia — among energetic men and women. As Gray expressed it —

“Happy are they who can create a
rose tree or erect a honeysuckle.”



AMERICAN C



“Romance Of Camellias In The Southern Home”

You are most warmly invited to bring or send your blooms and arrangements to the Camellia Show of the Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte, which features the above theme.

March 14 and 15, 1959

Radio Center

3229 South Boulevard (U.S. 21 South)

Charlotte

Admission to the show is free. An extensive publicity campaign is directing attention of flower lovers throughout the Carolinas to this Show. You'll want to be among the award winners.

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Making Color Slides of Camellia Blooms

- Take Your Time
- Check Your Exposure
- Be As Correct As Possible

By **FRED McGEE**
Florence, S. C.

How to make a **good** color slide of a camellia bloom? That is the subject about which the editor asked me to write this article. If he had used the word "adequate" instead of "good", I might be more qualified to fulfill his request.

I purchased my first 35 mm. camera, A Retina I, in 1938 and have made hundreds of color transparencies on every available type of color film from the English made Dufaycolor in 1939, which I processed myself, to the present day Super Anscochrome. During that twenty-year period, I made and have seen very few really "good" color transparencies, although I have seen hundreds that were pretty, crowd pleasing, or I will say "adequate". With the above experience I am still very much an amateur and goof as often as anyone. A good color transparency or slide must have color contrast to have proper color separation, yet not so contrasty that proper color blending is lost; it must reproduce the natural color of the subject as is possible for film used is able to reproduce; it must be free of surrounding color reflections. (I made a picture of a young baby that the proud mother posed on a luscious green lawn; when the slide was received the baby was just about as green as the grass.) It must be sharp, clean and clear with enough color in the shadows to separate them from a pleasing subdued background.

The Camera

With present day color films, it is possible to take color slides with the cheapest box camera up to the highest price 35 m.m. camera. With cameras that use the 127, 120 and 620 film you get what is known as 2x2 superslides which require special mounting by the color processor or by the owner himself. The superslide does not mix successfully with regular 35 mm. when projected as it produces a much larger image on the screen when projected from the same distance. Twin lens reflex cameras using 620 and 120 films can be used to make 2½x2½ slides as well as the 2x2 superslide. The 2½x2½ slides also require special mounting and a projector for the larger size slide. Projectors are available that can be adapted for both 2½x2½ and 2x2 slides.

Let's center our attention on the 35 mm. color transparency that comes to us from the color processor mounted ready to show. The simplest camera is the 35 mm. single lens reflex, such as the Voightlander Bessamatic, Exakta, Praktina, Alpa, etc. You actually see what you want to take a picture of through the same lens that makes the picture and you can focus the camera exactly. If you want to magnify the size of the bloom, use one of the plus lenses in front of your regular lens, the same as you do when you wear eye glasses. A **plus 1 diopter** lens when focused at 3½ feet will be about 20 inches to the subject, when focused at infinity will be 30 inches to the subject. A **plus 2 diopter** lens will range

from 4 to 20 inches. A **plus 3 diopter** lens will range from 9 to 14 inches. I find a plus 2 diopter lens does a very good job. Most blooms can be covered with camera set at $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet which makes the distance from camera to bloom about 14 inches. A large bloom will just about fill the slide.

I have found using extension tubes or bellows extension between the camera and the regular camera lens to give the best results in increasing the bloom size on the slide. With the extension tubes, or bellows extension, the regular lens can be used without the supplementary plus lenses. No supplementary lens can make the regular lens take as good quality pictures as the regular lens would without them, if it can be extended enough to give the same size image as would the plus lenses.

For twin lens cameras there is a gadget known to the photographic trade as a "Parallax", which places the plus lens over the regular lens and a prism of the same plus value over the viewing lens that automatically corrects viewing errors; both lens and prism are in one frame made to fit the camera at the same time.

For cameras like the Rolleiflex, the lens and prism are bought separately, as a frame holding both cannot be made to fit in front of this type camera.

For most of the 35 mm. cameras (except Argus or others where the taking lens is rotated in and out to focus) with rangefinders, there is the "Proximeter I and II." This works like the "Parallax" on the twin lens reflex camera. Both the plus lens and prism are mounted in one frame. When the plus lens is over the regular lens the prism, which is rectangular in shape, fits in front of rangefinder and viewing eye pieces. When the plus I and plus II proximeters are fitted together in front of the camera lens they will give the results of a plus III.

The Tripod

If a picture is worth taking, you need a tripod to hold your camera. My advice, gained from experience, is not to compromise when you buy one. I finally sold my first two, lost money on them, and bought one heavy enough to hold a Speed Graphic, that could be run up and down without adjusting the legs, with a pan head by which I could adjust the camera side to side, up and down, etc., and it would remain steady. You can walk around a heavy tripod while focusing or taking the picture without disturbing or shaking the camera, whereas a light one would be trembling enough to affect the picture.

An Exposure Meter is just as important an accessory for making good color slides as the camera itself. A "color exposure meter" with color correcting filters is the best known meter for taking color. This type meter would be quite expensive as there are approximately 214 color correcting filters.

The most practical "color exposure meter" is made by G.E. who also makes an adjustable filter that can be set from the readings of the meter for color

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Nursery on 50-acre tract, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Conway, S. C., 15 miles from Myrtle Beach, on Waccamaw River, with 50,000 to 100,000 plants predominately Azaleas and Camellias of most saleable varieties. Also all types of shrubbery 2 to 5 years. Dwelling, two tobacco barns, other outhouses, two acre tobacco allotment and all equipment. Price—\$50,000.

Garden Shop with full stock of merchandise, located on 70x200 lot in Conway, 15 miles from Myrtle Beach. Main building 30x70, another building 12x60. Price—\$15,000.

Nursery and Garden Shop both for \$60,000

COASTAL NURSERIES & GARDEN SHOP

P. O. BOX 647

W. K. SUGGS, PROPRIETOR

CONWAY, S. C.

correcting and exposure. The "Universal Exposure Meter", used for both black and white film and color film, is one in the average price range and used by most of us. In spite of the best of care in handling, meters are dropped or damaged in other ways, so I would advise buying a quality meter that you can send directly to the manufacturer for repairs. Never point a meter directly at the sun as it will damage the photo cell. You will have to work out the proper exposure of any meter with your camera. The meter is accurate. Since the shutter of a camera is activated by springs, very few shutters are absolutely accurate. That is, when set at 1/100 second, it could be either 1/90 or 1/120, etc. By trial and error you could work out the necessary change in your *f* stop or aperture setting, as 1/100 at *f*8 you get some over exposure, you could assume the shutter is slow and close the aperture to *f*11 or even between *f*8 and *f*11. Use the same process if the slide is underexposed, you open up from *f*8 to *f*5.6 or *f*6.3. The film has enough latitude when taking black and white to compensate for this error, but color film has a much more narrow latitude and requires an accurate exposure.

I always read my meter approximately six inches from the flower, being sure to avoid taking the reading when the meter or my hand casts a shadow on the flower, which would give me a false reading. I use a G.E. PR1 and a Weston Master II meter and get adequate results from both.

Film — This could cover a volume, but let me say now if you are getting the results **you want** with the film you are using — **stick with it.**

There are five color films on the market with which I am familiar. Agfa-color, which at present has to be returned to Germany to be processed, can be eliminated at this time.

Ansochrome and Super Ansochrome both can be obtained in dalite and tungsten light types, so can Ektachrome and Kodachrome.

Super Ansochrome, with an American Standard Association speed of 100, is the fastest or the most sensitive color film known today. It gives an excellent color rendition and with it you can take color pictures with natural light where you would never have dreamed of taking them before without flash or flood lamps.

I personally prefer the Ansochrome with an ASA-32 rating. I have found this film capable of reproducing the actual color of the subject better than any of the rest. Of course exposure of the film is as near accurate as I can calculate it. This film will pick up the actual color of pastels with no over-accentuation of any colors.

My experience with Ektacolor is very similar to Ansochrome except there seems to be a light pinkish overcast over the complete color slide that gives a slight brownish cast to green and a pinkish to whites.

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America's Most Beautiful Seedling!

SIX TIMES WINNER OF A.C.S. AWARD OF MERIT

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WILDWOOD NURSERIES

W. R. Marvin

Walterboro, S. C.

Kodachrome is the slowest or least sensitive of all the others, with an ASA-10 rating. For me, Kodachrome makes red too red, blue too blue and greens too green.

No two of us see colors the same, and if you like vivid colors Kodachrome will give them to you. As the catalogue people say, they had complaints that the tomatoes and beans would not grow to be as red or green as shown in the catalogues.

Kodachrome being slow and less sensitive, I had trouble with exposure. I used a shutter speed of 1/50 second to stop movement and opened the aperture to *f*5.6 for an average exposure, but on the darker colored flowers to *f*4, *f*3.5 or even to *f*2, depending on the light. When I did, the stamens would be in focus and the back petals out of focus or vice versa.

Back Grounds — Most of us do not pay enough attention to backgrounds when making color slides. I have seen pictures of flowers that were fairly good but the background was miserable. All your eye would see when the slides were projected was a maze of figures, lines, limbs or some out of focus leaves.

I like to cut the bloom so I can use a suitable background of a solid color that makes the bloom stand out and this gives a better chance to get better lighting on the bloom.

Posing the Flower — Many times a profile or semi-profile shows a bloom much better than one taken straight on. This is particularly true of blooms with rabbit ears, or petals standing or of the deep tiered formal double blooms.

Exposure — You can have the finest most expensive camera and all the gadgets on the market and still not make a decent color slide unless you use the correct exposure.

I take all my color slides in the bright sun if possible. I find the dalite type films better balanced to the color temperature of the sun than the others to the temperature of artificial light. If I have to use artificial light, I try to use a strobe light and dalite type film. I use the G.E. M5 or M2 blue flash bulbs if I am caught without the strobe light.

After placing the bloom on a suitable background, I arrange the setup with bloom facing the sun, being careful that the shadow of the camera or myself will not fall on the bloom or background so that it will be seen in the finished slide. In arranging the above, it might cause the bloom itself to cast too much shadow. To remedy this I would use a large white blotter (14"x17" or larger) or some similar flat white surfaced object as a reflector to fill in the shadows. When the setup is all arranged and camera focused, I take an exposure meter reading, as I said before, about six inches from the bloom and set my exposure accordingly.

Then make several exposures, which includes two for the South Carolina Camellia Society collection. (We are trying to get two set of 40 good slides for the use of our members when talking to groups interested in camellias.)

Do not wait any longer than necessary to have the film processed after exposing. Never carry film, whether exposed or not, in the glove compartment of your car; the same is true of the ledge of the back window. Heat and humidity are enemies of all sensitized film.

Conclusion — Be familiar with your camera, know what it will and will not do. Use the type magnification lenses or extension tubes or bellows that work best for you. Use a good heavy tripod and a quality exposure meter.

Use the film that satisfies your color need best.

Do get the backgrounds worked out so they will not distract from the flower.

Pose your bloom for the best position to show off the bloom at its best. Take your time, do not rush, fully check your exposure. It is most essential that it be as correct as possible.

If a picture is worth taking, it is worth the time it takes you to do the job right.



New Camellias:

Dian Hartman - - Blooms Late

In our January Bulletin we pointed out that good early blooming camellias were limited in number and gave you information about Marie Bracey, a new early bloomer. Good late flowering camellias are even more limited in number so we believe that you will be interested in Dian Hartman, which is not only a late flowering camellia, but an outstanding one as well.

Dian Hartman was originated by Mr. Alpha M. Hartman, of San Fernando, Calif. and it first bloomed in 1954. However it was not shown in competition until March 1958 when it won first place as a seedling at the Kern County Camellia Show in Bakersfield, Calif.

Dian Hartman was named for the wife of the originator as it was the first and only camellia she ever became deeply interested in due particularly to its grace, beauty, and unusual markings, each bloom always being a little different. It was chosen by the noted artist Paul Jones of Australia as one of twelve he painted for Mrs. Urquhart's publication, "The Camellia", in England.

Dian Hartman must be described as a new version of an anemone, basically it has three rows of waved guard petals, the center a mass of approximately 100 petaloids, reminding one of Victorian lace, this mass is broken by some fluted rabbit ears. Its markings, from delicate pink to red, from just a speck to a large portion of the flower, although generally just a dab. No two blooms are alike, but all of them give the feeling of lacy delicacy and lightness, which gives this flower its distinction. It has a face and character that cannot easily be mistaken for another. It also sports a beautiful solid pink, which is to be introduced later as "Dian's Fancy".

It's size is from 3½" to 4½" which is ideal for corsage use. Another feature that should make it valuable commercially, is its blooming season which starts in early February, assuring flowers for Easter, and reaches its peak in late March. It is a heavy bloomer, almost an axillary. It is reported that about 20% of one year old grafts flower and about 85% of the two year grafts.

Its growth habits and foliage are normal and it has never balled in the 5 years it has bloomed. All the information we have on this variety leads us to believe that it may prove itself to the extent of becoming one of our standard varieties, taking its place with Debutante and other fine varieties.

Some blooms of Dian Hartman are being flown to Rock Hill, S. C. from California for the Rock Hill show and growers in this area will have an opportunity to see if the actual blooms are as beautiful as the color slides we have already seen. We are observing this new variety with keen interest.

Plants Donated To Clemson Camellia Test Garden

The large collection of fine camellias at the Clemson Camellia Test Garden is in existence today only because of the generosity of many individuals and nurseries.

Mr. Emory Prevatt of Prevatt's Shady Acres Nursery, Charleston, S. C., is continuing this fine tradition and has recently donated about a dozen large plants to the garden. We all appreciate Emory's generosity.

Tips on Fertilizing Camellias

There are about as many ways to fertilize camellias as there are camellia growers. This makes the question of fertilizing a particularly confusing one to the beginner.

However, the fact that there can be more than one way to fertilize (although some ways may be better than others), should be encouraging to the beginner, for this again shows how hardy the camellia is.

A little common sense will be of great help to the beginner and, if he will remember two or three things about fertilizing, he should have no difficulty in his fertilizing program.

First, remember that we fertilize to:

- a. **Develop plant growth;**
- b. **Assist in maintaining a healthy camellia;**
- c. **Help develop and "set" buds.**
- d. **Replace plant food used by the camellia in developing its growth and blooms the previous season.**

Second, remember that too much fertilizer can damage or actually kill a plant. Too little fertilizer will never do this so stay on the light side until, by experience, you learn just the correct amount to use.

Third, remember that you will never be able to correct with fertilizer the errors you made if your camellia was not planted correctly to start with.

If you bear the above things in mind you will have a better understanding of the use of fertilizer, what it can do and what it can't do, and you can approach your fertilizing program with more confidence.

Before you begin to fertilize we would advise you to secure a soil analysis. This can be secured free through your State Agricultural College. Your county agent can tell you how to go about getting this analysis. Once you know your soil analysis you can fertilize more accurately by giving the soil what it needs to make your plants grow.

There are three ways fertilizer can be applied to plants. These are:

1. **Liquid fertilizer**
2. **Dry fertilizer**
3. **Foliar feeding.**

While all of these are good and have their advantages we feel it advisable for the beginner to start out with dry fertilizer. As he gains knowledge and

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Angel

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200 other varieties available. Write us for list.

Get 'Willie Hite' from originator's stock

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

A few older, very beautiful grafts available in this very fine "cold weather" camellia.

We ship only Specimen Grafts — All Container Grown

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Marion, S. C.

experience he will probably want to try or experiment with liquid fertilizer and foliar feeding.

We advise the beginner to do two things:

1. If commercial fertilizer is used, follow the manufacturer's directions;
2. Ask some local grower, who has been successful in growing camellias to advise you.

In general any of the good camellia fertilizers such as those advertised in this Bulletin may be used.

Outlined below is a good simple fertilizing program that has proven successful for many growers:

1. Apply your first feeding between March 15 and April 15, depending on your location in the state. Don't apply so early that new growth may be forced out before the cold weather is over.
2. Apply the fertilizer evenly, on top of the mulch, around the plant at the edge of the branches and water into the soil after application.
3. Give second application about 30 days after the first application.
4. For the first application apply one handful (about a cupful) per foot of height of the plant if the plant is bushy and healthy and less if it is not bushy.
5. For the second application apply about one half the amount given the first application.
6. In the fall of the year apply 0-12-12 or 0-14-14 at the rate of about one handful per foot of height of plant if it is bushy. This non-nitrogen fertilizer will help harden off the plant and will be available to give it a good start in the spring.
7. Cotton seed meal or aged cow compost can be used instead of the commercial fertilizer but is not always easy to find and is a little more difficult to apply. (Ed. note: See article on nitrogen and its availability in another part of this Bulletin).

Conclusion: Remember to go by the manufacturer's directions, seek advice from experienced growers, and use a light hand in applying the fertilizer.

HAWKINS - - *The Ideal Camellia and Azalea fertilizer*

FOR HEALTHIER PLANTS AND BETTER BLOOMS

Contains Iron Sulfate for acid and better green foliage
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A fertilizer that has been proven by the test of time and experience

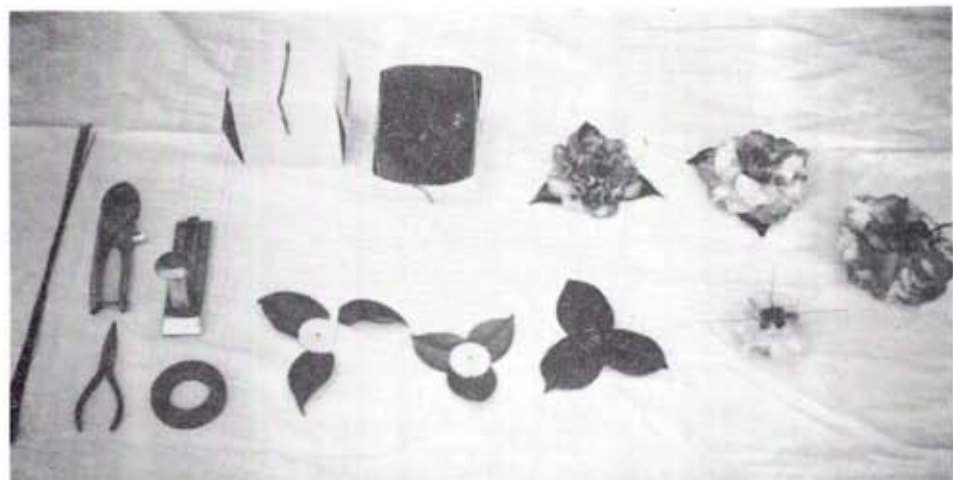
Distributed by all good garden supply dealers

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South Carolina's oldest manufacturer of Camellia - Azalea Fertilizer



Seen above is a photograph of the things needed when preparing Camellias for shipping.

Process Simple

Preparing Blossoms for Shipment

By

S. L. MARBURY

Wilmington, N. C.

Most everyone growing camellias has experienced a time when they wanted to send camellia blooms to some of their friends, particularly to those in the cold part of the country where they seldom get a chance to see a camellia bloom.

Over a period of years, many different ways of packing camellia blooms for shipment have been tried and many forms of shipment have not been too satisfactory. If properly handled, however, camellia blooms can be wired and shipped successfully to far distant points.

The process for making a corsage for shipping is extremely simple. First, a fresh bloom is twisted from its stem, and, while being held firmly with one hand, a ten inch piece of florist wire is passed through the base of the petals and calyx. Then, a second wire of the same length is put through the base of the flower at right angles to the first wire. The four ends are then bent down and twisted together to form an artificial stem, which is next covered with green florist tape.

Next, it is necessary to attach several leaves to the flower. This can be done in several ways; one, such as running a piece of light wire through the base of a leaf, bending the ends down and twisting them around the artificial stem of the flower.

Perhaps the best method of applying the leaves is by attaching two or three leaves to a florist gardenia collar. These collars have a hole in the center through

which the artificial stem is drawn, and by putting a little pressure on the floral tape at the base of the flower, the collar will be locked into place. These leaves can be attached to the collar with a regular office stapler or sewed on with a needle and thread.

Your flower is now ready to be packed for shipment, and they ship best in individual boxes. These boxes can be had at a nominal cost, and the writer of this article would be glad to advise one where he may obtain same. On the other hand, as a substitute, you can make a satisfactory box by using about half of the bottom part of a shoe box. These boxes should be about four and one half inches or five inches in diameter with a hole made in the center of the bottom of the box.

With the box in hand, run one end of the artificial stem through the bottom of the box, bringing the stem across the bottom and up part of the side of the box. This will hold the bloom firmly in the box and assure safe travel.

We all know that the secret of maintaining the quality of a bloom is by keeping it air tight; so, these individual boxes are covered with a five-pound saddle bottom cellophane bag, which is sealed with some type of hot iron, or with scotch tape.

Pack these individual boxes in a good, substantial corrugated box of the proper size to hold the number of blooms to be shipped, and your job is finished.

The wire collars, and tape can be obtained from most any florist shop and the cellophane bags from the grocery store.

The advantage of packing blooms in individual boxes is that the recipient of the blooms can use one at a time, putting the balance in the refrigerator, where they will remain in good wearing condition for a good many days.

Yours For Trying—

Win a Rare Camellia Plant

In another part of this Bulletin you have read about our 1959 membership contest and the free plants you can win even though you enroll only 5 new members.

However, some members have said that they can enroll one or two new members but not five or more. To give everyone a chance to win a plant we are having another contest for those who will enroll only one or two members.

Mr. Vern McCaskill of McCaskill Gardens, 25 S. Michillinda Ave., Pasadena, Calif., is donating a plant for this contest. The winner will have the privilege of selecting his prize from one of McCaskill's own originations.

Here is how you can have a chance to win one of the above:

1. Enroll one new member. (Renewals will not count.)
2. Complete the following sentence in 25 words or less:
"Every camellia grower should join the South Carolina Camellia Society because"
3. Send in the name of the new member and the \$2.00 membership dues to Contest, Carolina Camellia Bulletin, P. O. Box 1071, Rock Hill, S. C. along with your completed sentence.
4. You may send in one entry for each new member you enroll.
5. Entries must all be in by September 1 to be eligible for judging.
6. All members are eligible to participate except officers and directors and their families.

Start today. Get your entries in. There is no limit on how many you may send in.

ACS Meeting Climaxes 1959 Season

A grand climax for the 1959 Camellia season will be furnished by the annual meeting and show of the American Camellia Society in Norfolk, Va., March 19-21.

Many South Carolina Society members are among those planning to attend.

ACS boosters—with pardonable pride—have expressed the feeling that “even the camellias of Tidewater Virginia themselves seem to anticipate the importance of the occasion” and are grooming themselves for the show. Features of the event include a general meeting of the ACS membership, a dramatization of the story of camellia culture by the Norfolk Parks and Recreation Department, and a tour of beautiful Norfolk area gardens.

Following is a tentative schedule of activities for the three-day session:

Thursday, March 19, 1959

- 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Registration, Monticello Hotel; Registration Fee of \$20.00 entitles each registrant to one ticket for each event.
- 10:00 a.m. Buses leave Monticello, Fairfax, Commodore Maury and Thomas Nelson Hotels for Coleman Nursery.
- 11:30 a.m. Buses leave Coleman Nursery for luncheon at Planters Club, Suffolk.
- 1:00 p.m. Buses leave Planters Club for tour of “Flowerwood,” the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Henry McRae Pinner, and the garden of Dr. James M. Habel, Jr., Suffolk.
- 4:00 p.m. Leave Suffolk and return to hotels.
- 5:30 - 6:30 p.m. Reception for Past Presidents of the American Camellia Society in the Colonial Room of the Monticello Hotel.
- 8:15 p.m. Leave by bus for Municipal Auditorium for demonstration of every phase of camellia culture.

Friday, March 20, 1959

- 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Registration, Lobby Monticello Hotel.
- 10:30 a.m. Buses leave hotels for visits to the gardens of:
Mr. and Mrs. Alan J. Hofheimer
Mr. and Mrs. Alison J. Parsons
Mr. and Mrs. Eugene M. Worrell
Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Mason
Mr. and Mrs. John V. Gettle
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Heute
- 1:00 p.m. Buses leave for Norfolk Municipal Gardens.
- 1:30 - 2:30 p.m. Barbecue—Norfolk Municipal Gardens
- 4:30 p.m. Buses leave Norfolk Municipal Gardens for hotels.
- Friday night Open for get-togethers of various state organizations.

Saturday, March 21, 1959

- 3:00 p.m. Buses leave hotels for City Auditorium for Camellia Show.
- 3:30 p.m. Show opens.
- 5:30 - 6:00 p.m. Buses leave show for return to hotels.
- 7:00 p.m. Cocktail Party—Monticello Hotel.
- 8:00 p.m. Banquet and Annual Meeting of the American Camellia Society at Monticello Hotel.

SCCS To Select

Camellia of the Year

Beginning this year the South Carolina Camellia Society will select a "Camellia of the Year". This selection will be made by the Board of Directors from those varieties that have been nominated by the members of the Society.

To be eligible to receive this high honor the following requirements must be met by the camellia selected:

1. It must grow exceptionally well out of doors in all parts of the state.
2. It must be cold hardy.
3. It must be wide spread in its current distribution.

Best In Show

Tomorrow Leads 1958 Winners

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".

A review of the 1958 shows has been made to determine what varieties produced the Best in Show blooms.

It is interesting to note that no one variety dominated all shows and that out of 68 Best in Show blooms 34 different varieties were represented.

While some Best in Show blooms were new varieties many of them were the old time well known varieties that have been around for a long time.

Listed below are the names of the varieties and the number of times they won Best in Show in 1958:

- Tomorrow—7
- Donckelarii—5
- R. L. Wheeler—5
- Mrs. D. W. Davis—5
- Ville De Nantes—4
- Reg Ragland—3

4. It must be generally available at most nurseries.

You, as a member of the Society, have the right and duty to nominate the variety you feel most deserves this honor.

You can do this by:

1. Tell the director from your district.
2. Mail a card to the Director of Bulletin, Box 1071, Rock Hill, S. C.

All that is necessary is to give the name of the variety you nominate although you may, if you wish, give the reasons you think your nominee should be selected.

- Gov. Mouton—3
- Mathotiana—3
- Iwane—3
- Adolphe Auduson—2
- Nina Avery—2
- Charlotte Bradford—2

Twenty-one other varieties won "Best in Show" on one occasion: Mrs. Baldwin Wood, Wildwood, Duchess of Sutherland Pink, Frizzle White, Simeon, Fred Sander, Thelma Dale, Drama Girl, Agnes of the Oaks, Lady Kay, Lady Clare, Primavera, Rosa Loris (Rosa Lardam), Fashion Note, Mathotiana Rosea, Elizabeth Le Bey, Pierates Pride, Virgins Blush, Billie McCaskill, C. M. Wilson, Elisabeth.

It is interesting to note that several families were represented. For example when Donckelarii, Ville De Nantes and Lady Kay are all taken together they represent a total of 10 winners.

We wonder what this season will bring forth in the way of winners.

Greenhouse Culture

Regular Bulletin Feature

In this issue we take up fertilizing greenhouse camellias.

The questions asked our panel of greenhouse experts were:

1. **What kind of fertilizer do you use?**
2. **How much do you use? for a gallon can? for a 5 gallon can? Larger?**
3. **How often do you fertilize?**
4. **How do you apply it?**

As in our last Bulletin each numbered answer is from a different grower. You will of course note that there is a great deal of difference in what they use and how they use it. Once again we would remind you that while there may be one best way of doing this particular feature of camellia culture there are a number of ways that appear to give satisfactory results. All of these growers produce beautiful blooms. So gentlemen, you pay your money and take your choice.

1. At the time the plants are making new growth we feed a soluble 20-20-20, called KAPCO, in liquid form, about an ounce to a gallon of water. After they have made their first growth we use the same brand of fertilizer, 7-20-20, which contains an addition of iron. After that has (I hope) hardened them up, we go back to the 20-20-20, about half an ounce to a gallon, more or less monthly. The fertilizer is therefore measured by the amount of water necessary to thoroughly wet the tub.

2. There are as many methods of fertilizing as there are camellia growers and each one thinks his way is the best but none can tell you exactly what to do or when. There is no exact time table, method or material. **DO NOT OVERFEED.**

Generally we feed the first of April and 15th of May. This year I used 50% Vigoro and 50% cotton seed meal, about a handful to each foot of height, more or less depending on the bushiness of the plant. Some plants I plug-fertilized, others just scattered on the top and watered it in. These are the April 1 and May 15th feedings.

On Sept. 1 I take off the old mulch and screen fresh OLD cow manure and put about a half inch on. This gives some potash and phosphate when the tubs are watered.

I keep two 55 gal. drums for winter feeding. I hang a feed sack full of old cow manure in these drums filled with water. This is weakened down some before using, and applied Nov. 1, Dec. 1, and Jan. 1, *after watering* at the rate of a quart for a ten gal. tub up to a gallon for the larger containers.

However individual plants require different treatment and there can be no set rule. Every year or two I give them a hand full of Epsom Salts and Esminal.

3. I use my own fertilizer mixture, namely 50 pounds of fish meal, 50 pounds of cotton seed meal, 75 pounds of super phosphate and 25 pounds of sulphate of potash, thoroughly mixed.

Camellias should be planted so that the top roots are practically at the top of the ground. Each year I scrape the soil from the top roots. I then apply a reasonable amount of fertilizer, depending on the size of the plant, and cover the fertilizer with well rotted cotton motes and water thoroughly. I am sorry I cannot give you the amount of fertilizer per gallon of soil but do my fertilizing

like a housewife bakes a cake, depending on the size of the plant, always staying on the light side. It is better to under fertilize than to over fertilize. This is particularly true of container grown plants. I generally give a light feeding of the above mixture about the 20th of March. I give another light feeding of the same mixture about the 15th of May.

I make another mixture using 75 pounds of super phosphate and 25 pounds of sulphate of potash. This I feed anytime from October 1 through 15th. This mixture does not cause any new growth since it does not have nitrogen but will tend to harden the buds and new wood growth.

4. I use a fertilizer mixed by the Fort Valley Oil Co. of Fort Valley, Ga. This is very similar to that prepared by Reliance Fertilizer Co. of Savannah, Ga. We have large wooden tubs and feed a total of about one pound to each foot of height and give this in three or four feedings. It is applied around the outside perimeter of the container and then watered in.

5. With reference to fertilizer, we usually fertilize these plants a couple of times in the Spring and Summer and a light application again in September, using a very small amount compared with what we put to the same size plants outside in the ground. I would say that we do not put more than one-third of what we put outside.

We use at times Reliance and also that made by Dixie at Laurinburg and then Dave Strother's mixture of cottonseed meal, superphosphate and potash, and, frankly, we have not found very much difference with the results obtained from any one of the three.

6. I use Hawkins Camellia Fertilizer made by Anderson Guano Co. I fertilize in April, May and June and a little in November, December and January. For the spring feeding I use what my hand will hold for each foot of height and a little less on small plants that don't look too strong. For the fall feeding I use about a cup full to large plants and one-half cup to small plants. I place the fertilizer around the plant and then water good to let it soak into the soil.

7. I fertilize only once each year and this is when the plant finishes blooming. I use Vigoro at the rate of one tablespoon per foot of tallness of plant and water it in. If the roots are compact I may plug feed the plant.

8. I use all kinds of both liquid and dry fertilizer using very little and feeding once a month.

9. Safest and easiest I've found is cow manure which is slow to act and does not burn and acts as a mulch also. I feed in the Fall and late Feb. I use no set amount but cover the top of the container about one inch or more. If it's old cow manure you can't over do where some of the chemical fertilizers are tricky and can burn your plants.

10. I fertilize end of March and June with complete (Reliance) and then use some 0-14-14 about Sept. 15 to 20. I move my plants into the glass house about Oct. 20 to 25 and then fertilize lightly about once a month until I move the plants outdoors in March or April. As to the amount I use I follow the manufacturers recommendations.

11. I make one application of fertilizer about November 1 to 15th. I purposely delay this to avoid forcing a cycle of growth. This is made with cotton seed meal applied to the roots. At the same time I shower with a foliage feed such as "Rapid Grow". To this foliage feed I add "Nu-Iron". "Nu-Iron", as you know, contains many of the minor elements. I am not convinced whether feeding to the foliage at this time of year is good or not, however, I have never had any damage from such a procedure. As to the amount of cotton seed meal, I apply about a single handful to a 14" tub or 5 gallon can.

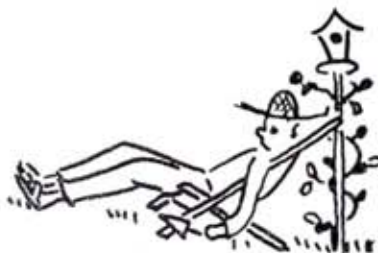
Gain A Year By

Summer Grafting

By

H. E. ASHBY

Charleston, S. C.



When summer comes, spraying done, plants fertilized, and ground properly mulched, I've had my fill of camellias and am ready to go fishing. Several years ago a friend sent me some scions of a very rare variety in July and advised me to graft them. I could not bring myself to hunt up and drag out all the grafting tools, besides it was entirely too hot. I thanked my friend and threw the scions away.

Last summer Mr. C. W. Farmer of Macon, Ga. visited with us and asked me why I did not try some summer grafting, and quicker than it takes to write this paragraph he proceeds to do a graft for me. He stated that his percentage of takes were higher in the summer than by the conventional cleft graft method in the winter.

Bark grafting while by no means new is to my knowledge practiced very little in this section of the camellia belt. I became very much interested in his technique and though I did not have much confidence in the method and did a poor job of it, to my surprise I got several takes which soon caught up with my winter grafts. I will pass on to you what I learned.

The Understock. Use the understock that did not take from the cleft graft in the winter. This in most cases has already healed around the edges.

Tools. All that is needed is a sharp knife, a very small screw driver sharpened and curved slightly on the cutting edge, some heat treated rubber bands or some tape, a glass jar and a paper bag.

Preparation. With the knife clip a small section off the healed edge of the understock. From about one inch be-

low this clip slit the bark to the top, slip the screwdriver between the bark and the wood at the point of the cut and push down about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and remove the tool. (Fig. 1).

Preparing the Scion. Select the wood from the first cycle of growth. This will be hard enough to use about July. Cut one side of the scion to form a wedge (Fig. 2). Slide the scion, bevel side in, inside the vertical cut made in the understock, leaving about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch of the bevel cut in the scion exposed above the top of the understock. Bind the top of the understock with heat treated bands or any sort of binding tape.

(Fig. 3) Place a glass jar over the graft, cover the jar with a paper bag or piece of burlap and the job is done. Some may want to use sand, but it does not seem to be necessary, enough moisture will come from the ground to keep the union moist.

Uncover. Growth should begin in about four weeks. The jar is removed in the usual manner. Protection from sun will be needed after jar is removed. Frequent sprinkling will be very beneficial. Since the union will take place on the side of the understock, extra

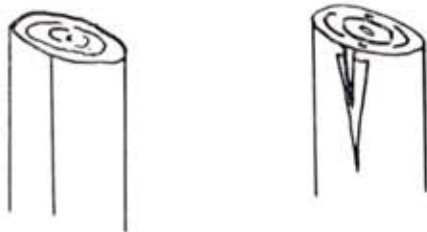


Figure 1.

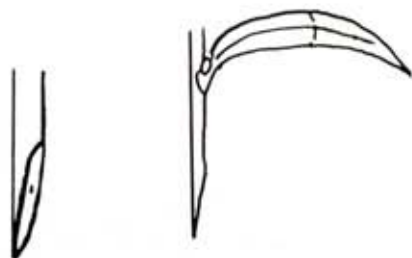


Figure 2

precaution must be taken to protect the plant until union is hardened off and the callus is extended well over the top of the understock.

Advantages. 1. Understock is used that did not take in winter grafting. This is lost many times due to damage of being underfoot until it can be grafted again by the cleft method or sprouts grow large enough to be used again. Understock may be cut down and grafted by this method but not recommended until all your failures have been used.



Figure 3

2. You have gained a full year of time and have gotten ahead of Bill with the new varieties.

New Service

Need Program For Your Club? SCCS Has New Film Library

In an effort to be of ever greater service to its members the South Carolina Camellia Society has started a library of 35 mm. color slides. These slides may be borrowed for showing at your club meetings and to other groups. There is no charge for the use of these slides.

Mr. Fred McGee, 418 S. Graham St., Florence, S. C., is in charge of the slides and you may borrow the slides by writing to Fred at the above address telling him what date you want to show the slides.

The slides consist of pictures of new varieties as well as some of the best of the old varieties. It is our desire to enlarge this collection of slides and all members are asked to donate extra copies of pictures they may have or take to the Society Library. If you are taking pictures snap an extra one for your Society. Just mail the slides to Fred McGee in Florence, S. C. Be sure to write on the frame of the slide the name of the variety.

If any nurseries or individuals have new seedlings or sports this is an excellent means of placing the variety before the public. Make a picture of your new seedling or sport and send the slide to the Film Library.

Your Help Needed

SCCS Adopts Plan to Provide Camellia Seeds for Schools

You have heard it said that the first few years in the life of a child are the most important or that as the twig is bent the tree will grow. Other expressions along the same line are, the boy of today is the man of tomorrow or that the future of our country rests in the hands of our children.

We believe that most of us will agree that the above statements are true or at least have a great deal of truth in them. If that is so, then the future of our beloved camellias rests in the hands of our children.

Since one of the purposes of the South Carolina Camellia Society is to stimulate and extend appreciation of camellias, what better and more logical way can be found to do this than by working with our children to develop within them an interest in, an appreciation of, and a love for camellias.

You will immediately recognize that there are many ways of doing this, particularly with our own children, or the children of those parents who love and grow camellias themselves.

However, we want to bring the camellia to the attention of all children and your Society has a plan whereby a

beginning can be made toward this goal.

Our plan will be known as "Seedlings for Schools" and will work as follows:

1. A packet of camellia seed will be furnished for the third grade in our schools. (This is the age when most children are growing flowers, etc. in their class rooms and their minds are most inquisitive about all things.)
2. A complete set of instructions will be furnished each class telling them how to germinate the seed.
3. The seed, after germination, will be planted in a box, by the children, and grown in the class room during the school year.
4. At the end of the school year each child will receive one of the little seedlings with complete instructions on how to plant and care for it.

We feel that this will be educational for the child as they will watch the seed sprout and grow into a little plant. Then, when they are each given a plant they will have the pride of ownership and a feeling of accomplishment as they plant and care for the little seedling.

The success of this "Seedlings for

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Schools" project will depend on the individual effort of each member to work with classes in his or her town.

First, we must have the seed. If you think you will have some seed you can donate to this project, write South Carolina Camellia Society, Box 1071, Rock Hill, S. C. and let us know about how many seed you think you will have. If you are one of the large gardens or nurseries and think you will have a lot of seed but want help in gathering them let us know and we will try to get some members to help gather some seed. To get enough seed to make this worthwhile we have to have your help. We will publish in the Bulletin, the names of all those who donate seed.

Second, if we do not have enough seed to take care of all the requests, seed will be given to the classes in the order that the requests are received. Therefore, contact your schools and let us know what teachers and classes would like to have seed for next year. The seed will be furnished sometime in September. Don't wait to be asked

individually to help with this. This is your personal invitation to do your part to help the children of your community to appreciate the beautiful. Contact your school today.

Love of the beautiful may not make our children perfect but it will go a long way towards making them better people tomorrow, and the world a better place to live in.

Won't you do your part today to make project "Seedlings for Schools" a success?

MRS. ELIZABETH W. HICKLIN

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Questions and Answers

Regular Bulletin Feature

Q. Is Peat Moss fertilizer?

A. Technically there might be some fertilizer in peat moss but it is small and not readily available. Its value is due to other qualities which it possesses.

Q. How large will camellias grow?

A. This would depend upon the variety, location, age and etc. Some varieties will eventually grow into trees over 30 feet high.

Q. I have some plants with leaves that do not seem to be damaged all over but have burned looking spots on them. What causes this?

A. This is most probably caused by water on the leaves when the hot sun hits them.

Q. What is die-back, what causes it, and what can I do for it?

A. This is a good question and could require this whole Bulletin to give a complete answer. The answer might not be correct even then since there are a number of theories as to what causes it and no one seems to know for sure. Actually the term "dieback" is used to describe a number of similar conditions of dying back of twigs or even branches usually occurring with the first flush of new growth in the spring.

A number of suggested treatments have been tried but so far without 100% success. So far the best treatment seems to be a good sharp knife. Cut off the affected limb being sure to cut back to good wood.

If anyone knows the complete answer to the above please write the Editor and he will be glad to publish the information for the benefit of all.

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Free Camellia Plants Offered In 1959 Membership Drive

Here is some additional information on the free plants you can win in our 1959 membership contest.

Rare grafts have been donated by the following nurseries and individuals:
Mr. Julius Nuccio of Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif.
Mr. Emory Prevatt of Prevatt's Shady Acres Nursery, Charleston, S. C.
Mr. Joe Carter of Rock Hill, S. C.
Mr. H. E. Ashby of Charleston, S. C.

We are not at this time announcing the names of the varieties to be given but you may rest assured that you will be able to select your prize from some of the newest and rarest varieties.

Here are the details of the contest:

The member enrolling the most new members (renewals will not count) by November 1, 1959 will receive his or her choice of the varieties offered. The runner-up will get second choice, etc.

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

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

In addition to the above which is open to all members of the Society there will be a special contest for members of the First District. Mr. Emory Prevatt, who is director from the First District and owner of Prevatt's Shady Acres Nursery, will give a three foot graft of a Gold Medal Variety, such as Gigantea, Crusader, Rosary, Capt. Edwin Folk, etc. to *each* member in the First District who secures ten or more *new* members.

With all of these wonderful plants available every member ought to be encouraged to get out and work towards winning one or more of these prizes.

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

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Notes & Quotes From The Mail Bag

One of the extras we get in working with the SCCS is getting to read a lot of mail . . . Member Mrs. L. B. Orme, of Oklahoma City, says "we are growing some camellias in the open here and I am interested in the articles published in the Bulletin" . . . Member Hal Kohn sent Kohngratulations on the winter issue . . . Members L. W. Pittman, of Pine Crest Avenue, Great Falls, and R. H. Gaddy, Jr., of York Street, Aiken, are far ahead in getting new members. Come fall they will entitled to a nice camellia for each five new members. Meanwhile if someone has a couple of nice plants he is just itching to give away, why not drop them off for these fellows. They have done the Society a big service already and haven't quit yet . . . Dr. O. D. Hammond, Blackville member, is an example of the unquenchable optimism of our tribe. He wrote in cold, cold January that "it looks as if a brush fire has gone through my camellias, but today I cut several Bernice B's and Donks . . ." . . . The Oregon Camellia Society sent a sustaining membership in the SCCS and wished us well . . . Mrs. David A. Gemmelli, Sacramento, Cal., member, says "We'd love to travel down South and meet and see your lovely gardens and people. My husband and I are very pleased to be asked to join your group." . . . Ted Kohl, show chairman for the San Diego, Cal., Camellia Society, tells about a "Battle of the Giants" at their show . . . We'll be glad to lend the bicycle pump pictured on the cover to shows where BIG blooms are featured . . . Director Emory Prevatt, of Charleston, while ill recently, was observed lying in bed keeping careful watch on developing blooms with binoculars . . . Mrs. Alfred Bissell wrote that she wanted extra copies of the January Bulletin and couldn't "wait to try grafting by the moon." . . . The congratulations of Arthur Brown, Secretary of the American Camellia Society, are appreciated. . . Mrs. J. A. Collins, of Cairo, Ga., saw a copy of the Bulletin and shot in a membership "because I want to read again the information about grafting. It was the best I have ever found in print" . . . A. T. Wilson, Jr., of Batesburg, gave some of the boys in Columbia a peek at a new seedling that will knock your eyes out . . . One of the state's beloved camellia enthusiasts wrote Mrs. Mansfield Latimer after he had read her article in the winter issue that he pronounces it "ca-meal-ya" too but not to tell anybody because he didn't want any quarrels from his dear friends who don't agree . . . Caryl W. Pitkin, President of the Southern California Camellia Society, sent us congratulations which we

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appreciate . . . Bulletins go to South Carolina, North Carolina, Alabama, California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, New York, Oklahoma, Ohio, Oregon, Texas, Virginia, England, and Australia . . . If you have camellia friends there, or in any other states, let them know that for \$2.00 they can join their friends in this good brotherhood (and sisterhood) . . . Biggest booster of Wendell Levi's cold-resistance studies is the editor of The Bulletin. He carries the list in his hip pocket and has not lost a plant from Class I or Class II . . . A camellia lover had an isolated garden which his neighbors "looked after" when he was away. He got a Mrs. D. W. Davis and labeled it "Prof. Sargeant" and then labeled the Sargeant "Mrs. D. W. Davis". On his next visit he found only a trunk of the bogus "Mrs. D. W. Davis" left. Everybody had borrowed just one little scion. You know how it goes . . .

Member Robert E. Marvin, of Walterboro, is working on a current and long range design to improve Rock Hill's municipal Glencairn Gardens . . . The ad in the center section of this Bulletin opens a new means of promoting your show as well as a source of revenue to bring you better and bigger Bulletins. Most banks like to promote worthwhile activities. As camellia lovers we guarantee this activity to be worthwhile . . . Artist Vernon Grant grows camellias at his Pinetuck Plantation near Rock Hill, and, since doing two covers for the Bulletin, has discovered that a pine sheltered area near his house would make a nice camellia garden . . . We showed off a bloom in Columbia and got guesses on the identity. We got a dozen different names. Which is what makes the camellia world go around . . . So far we have had 10 new members who have sent in enough new members to qualify for free plants . . . The Secretary wants to know: Have we got your name spelled correctly? Address right? Have you got your 1959 membership card? Have you paid your dues? The address is Box 1071, Rock Hill.

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Pardon Us If We Crow About Our Membership

Not even the cold winds of a couple of cold, cold winters have chilled the enthusiasm of that growing group who make up the South Carolina Camellia Society. Everybody has been helping—and we now have something to crow about.

The membership list in South Carolina has begun to grow by the day and we are adding a good number from other states. The Bulletin now goes into home in 16 states from New York to Texas to Oregon.

Following is a list of the Life, Patron, and Sustaining Members, and the full membership list will appear in the fall issue.

LIFE MEMBERS

Miss Claudia Phelps, Box 593, Aiken
Mrs. Fred J. Hay, 402 Washington Drive, Dillon
Mrs. H. E. Ashby, 1372 N. Edgewater Drive, Charleston
Mrs. Richard W. Lloyd, Pine Street, Camden
Mrs. Alfred Elliott Bissell, Louviers, Aiken

PATRONS

Mr. Paul Hyde Bonner, The Teacherage, Summerville
Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Brownlee, 1600 N. Boulevard, Anderson
Mr. Joseph G. Carter, 1199 Alexander Road, Rock Hill
Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Edens, 3807 Cassina Road, Columbia
Mrs. Marshall Field, Chelsea Plantation, Rt. 1, Ridgeland
Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Howell, Box 466, Lancaster
Mr. and Mrs. D. Mansfield Latimer, Box 166, Rock Hill
Mrs. J. C. Long, Seaside Farms, Mt. Pleasant
Dr. and Mrs. M. R. Mobley, Box 431, Florence
Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Morris, Box 1781, Greenville
Mr. F. D. Owen, 107 Edisto Avenue, Columbia
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Prevatt, 1364 N. Edgewater Drive, Charleston
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Saylor, Box 92, Anderson
Mr. Dave C. Strother, Fort Valley, Georgia
Mr. L. C. Wannamaker, Box 350, Cheraw
Mrs. L. C. Wannamaker, 407 Greene Street, Cheraw
Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Wearn, Rt. 3, Chagrin Falls, Ohio
Mr. and Mrs. Grady E. Williams, 22 Coolidge Avenue, Greenville

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Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Benson, Box 5152, Columbia
Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Blackmore, 323 Rivermont Drive, Spartanburg
Rev. and Mrs. W. L. Borom, 1111 Wildwood Avenue, Columbia
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Brasington, 423 3rd St., Cheraw
Mrs. Abram Brody, 220 Haynsworth Street, Sumter
Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Burwell, Spartanburg and Tryon, N. C.

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 Mr. Conrad P. Cleveland, Sr., 178 Fairview Avenue, Spartanburg
 Dr. Lucius M. Cline, Jr., 14 Medical Court, Pendleton St., Greenville
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 Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Laughlin, Box 324, Aiken
 Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Lightsey, Hampton
 Mr. John P. Loud, 151 Pinewood Lane, Rock Hill
 Mrs. J. C. Lybrand, Box 6, Wagener
 Mrs. M. G. McDonald, 205 Jennings Ave., Greenwood
 Dr. and Mrs. W. K. McGill, 454 Bethel Street, Clover
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Special Discounts For SCS Members

In our January Bulletin we told you of the special discounts being given to our members by a number of cooperating nurseries. For your information we are again giving this list of nurseries including the additional new ones who are now giving this special discount.

Hobby Acres Nursery, Rock Hill, S. C.
Crawford's Nursery, Easley, S. C.
Greer Nursery, Greer S. C., and Greenville, S. C.
Cook's Nursery, Spartanburg, S. C.
Cam-Aza Nursery, Sumter, S. C.
Shady Acres Nursery, Charleston, S. C.
Womack's Nursery, Florence, S. C.
Hite's Nursery, Marion, S. C.
Charlotte's Flowers, Timmonsville, S. C.
Rogerson's Garden & Nursery, Florence, S. C.
Furr's Nursery, Charlotte, N. C.
Long Acre Garden Shop, Florence, S. C.
Glenwood Camellia Garden, Columbia, S. C.
Forest Lake Garden Center, Columbia, S. C.

All of the above nurseries have agreed to give a 10% discount on all purchases of \$10 or more made by members of the South Carolina Camellia Society. (There may be a few new rare grafts on which this discount cannot be given.) All you have to do to receive this discount is to present your 1959 membership card to any of the above nurseries at the time of purchase.

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

Application For Membership

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

I hereby make application for membership in the South Carolina Camellia Society, Inc and enclose my check to cover my 1959 dues.

Name

Address

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

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

Gift Please advise recipient

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

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

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Circulation this issue 2500

NEXT ISSUE

The Fall issue of the Bulletin will be published in October, and the deadline for advertising copy will be September 15. The Fall issue will carry the names and addresses of our entire membership in addition to many timely and interesting articles.

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