

Carolina Camellia

Bulletin



Camellia Japonica—Betty Sheffield Supreme

Published for the Members of

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

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President's Message

Bright Skies Shine Ahead



Cecil Morris

When two or more Camellia fans get together, one immediately calls the meeting to order and there follows hours of fellowship and the swapping of Camellia information, — about cold hardy varieties, — container grown plants under glass, — new varieties, new methods of grafting, — availability of scions, etc.

If there is one present at any of these meetings that does not belong to the South Carolina or the American Camellia Society it would be a service to the one in question to invite him to join both Societies.

All needed Committees have been appointed and your officers, directors and committee members are busy working on matters of importance to your Society. If you are asked to help on some specific project we know you will gladly do your best.

Membership is the business of every member, and although we have a fine committee under direction of our First Vice President working on membership, we feel every member should secure a new member this year. Two new members and you get a scion of Gladys Wannamaker, — two more new members and you get a scion of any variety that you may want providing its available from some member of our Society.

Our Secretary reports that memberships are coming in fine but only those who have paid their 1960 dues will get this bulletin. If some friend or neighbor does not get this bulletin maybe its because they neglected to renew their membership.

As long as we all work for our Society and Mansfield Latimer and John Marshall continue to give us the fine Bulletins that we have enjoyed in the past, surely Bright Skies Shine Ahead for the South Carolina Camellia Society.

Cecil Morris

North Carolina Camellia Society

Office of the President

It is a privilege to invite the friends of the North Carolina Camellia Society, especially the members of the Virginia Camellia and the South Carolina Camellia Society to attend our Spring Meeting in Charlotte on Saturday, March 12, 1960.

The meeting will be a luncheon at the Wm. R. Barringer Hotel at twelve noon honoring the judges for the Charlotte Camellia Show.

Following the luncheon a business session of the Society will include election of officers.

The meeting will adjourn in ample time for the opening of the Camellia Show sponsored by the Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte at Radio Center, 3229 South Boulevard, (Route 21, South). The show hours are from 3:30 P.M. until 10 P.M. on Saturday and from 2 P.M. until 7 P.M. on Sunday. There is no admission charge.

Tickets for the luncheon may be purchased from:

Mrs Roberta White, Secretary
North Carolina Camellia Society
2037 Dartmouth Place
Charlotte 4, N. C.
Telephone Edison 3-7659

either by mail or telephone.

The annual Camellia show in Charlotte has always been an outstanding affair. It has featured blooms grown in the open and blooms grown under glass. This year another classification — blooms grown out of doors with other than natural protection.

During the last year a number of new greenhouses have been built in Charlotte and in the surrounding area that normally provides exhibitors. The number of greenhouse blooms and the number of varieties exhibited should far exceed anything in the past.

Should you care to attend the annual Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte Banquet at the Charlotte City Club Saturday night, March 12th at 7 P.M., you may secure tickets from

Mr. Ray Hon
7211 Lakside Drive
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The price of tickets is \$7.50 per person. When requesting tickets please accompany request with check. Reservations for this dinner must be made at least ten days before time.

Bring your blooms and come to Charlotte Saturday, March 12, 1960.

Make your luncheon reservations now. We will be expecting you.

—Carl A Weston

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Entrance to Norfolk Municipal Gardens

Year-round Showplace:

Norfolk Municipal Garden

By Frederic Heutte
Norfolk, Va.

The inclusion of the Norfolk Municipal Garden among America's famous gardens is indeed an honor. As one who has visited many, I might start by telling how it originated.

The beginning of any garden worthy of note has always intrigued me, as it did when I visited Kew in England last year, to find that it was celebrating its 200th Anniversary and had been started by

Princess Augusta as a venture of her own on nine acres of land.

Norfolk's Municipal Garden of 100 acres of land with a 30 acre lake had its humble beginning in 1937. — Perhaps you could call it a garden of necessity, as in great measure it was conceived because people needed jobs, some 500 women who were on the relief rolls, most of which had worked in the spinach fields, but the depression

of the 30's had few favorites and some how a job had to be found to put idle hands to work.

Over 100 Acres

That same year I visited Charleston for the first time and marvelled at its gardens. — On my return, Norfolk's Municipal Garden venture was started, and with only a lag during World War II years it has kept on growing. — Today over 100 acres more are being developed to incorporate canals through which visitors will be taken. To see the raw land denuded of all vegetation as construction is in progress is not always a beautiful sight, but the thought that Kew in England and the Charleston Gardens had their beginning generations ago under similar auspices is what gives garden designers faith and courage.

The original garden started out to feature Azaleas, which it sill

CAMELLIA BUG bit in 1940. Today more than 10,000 plants and 800 varieties in the gardens. Camellias are big favorites with the visitors in blooming season.



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*Gardens have over 150,000 Azaleas from 2 to 12 feet tall, displayed along 10 miles of trails....
Bloom from late March until Mid-June.*

does as it contains over 150,000 plants from two to 12 feet tall, displayed along 10 miles of trails, (the garden has now 15 miles). Varieties were chosen not for their variety, or to see how many species could be incorporated, but rather for their adaptability to the climate and their time lapse to create a long blooming season which with us last from late March until mid-June. The most difficult season to span was May but now with the aid of select strains of Glenn Dale Hybrids we have our May flowering trails.

Altogether we propagate around 50 varieties to effect this time lapse and keep an inventory of about 5,000 new plants to keep our gardens going each year.

10,000 Camellia Plants

In 1940 the Camellia bug bit us very bad and as our garden was

gathering momentum we began to have grandiose ideas about a collection that would be worthy of the objective we had set out for ourselves. Until then Camellias in Norfolk were considered in the experimental stage with only a few private collectors. — Today we have over 10,000 plants in the garden in over 800 varieties. We think we were the first to flower °C. Granthamania in this part of America in 1959. Camellias take kindly to our Tidewater soil and we have them now over 12 feet tall.

These 10,000 plants in 800 varieties have a saga of their own, and as many of you read this article you will be able to rightfully say — I contributed to this collection. Were it not for fear of leaving some one person out, I would publish the names of each who have helped to make this collection what it is. What more can a

garden boast of — but its friends who over the years have helped to magnify its beauty plant by plant, scion by scion. Norfolk will remain ever grateful to each of you — only yesterday 25 scions arrived from Australia.

I am sure you recall Mrs. C. G. Fairley who came here from Australia for the 1959 meeting. We have also received scions from England, France, China and other countries, so truly we are International, not only through the plants we have gathered, but as each year under the joint sponsorship of NATO and the Chamber of Commerce we put on an elaborate Azalea Festival which draws over 50,000 people for that week-end. This year the festival will be April 18-24th.

Year-Round Garden

While Azaleas and Camellias are our principal plants, we are acquiring a Rhododendron collection which will soon catch up in magnitude. In addition we specialize in Hollies and other broad leaved Evergreens so that we can now boast that this garden is an all year round show place.

*C. Granthamania, was given us by Mr. Ralph Peer, he also contributed most of our species . . . It is with great sorrow that I learn that this great gentleman of the horticulture world has passed away . . .

There are several features which make this garden outstanding one of which is; that it was developed in a beautiful stand of Loblolly Pines and Oaks, lavishly sprinkled with Dogwoods and bordering fresh water lakes. The other, that it is adjacent to Norfolk's busy Municipal Airport and of consequence readily accessible to visitors. It is within the City limits



The Norfolk Municipal Garden also features a wide variety of Hollies and Rhododendron which in many cases are used as companion plants for Camellias.

and few cities of Norfolk's size have over a thousand acres of land in which to develop such potentialities.

In developing the New Botanical Garden we hope to present the Camellias in seasonal trails, as early, mid-season and late, with each variety featuring its own progenies. Each to be adequately labeled. We hope by the time the next American Camellia meeting comes to Norfolk, this will be complete, but of course we hope to see most of you long before that.

Experiment Produces Early Blooms

By JOE AUSTIN, FOUR OAKS, N. C.

In the summer of 1956 I started using gibberellic acid on camellia buds. I read about the effects it had on plant growth and wondered how it would work on camellia buds. I won't bother telling you of the many mistakes I made that first year, like burning the buds completely up and putting too much on, having it run down on the growth buds and then they grew like weeds. I started using gibberell on camellias this year the first day of July. I use a mixture of one-half water and one-half gibberell and put it on with a medicine dropper. The amount you use depending on the size of the buds. At this time of the year you can just distinguish the growth bud from the flower bud, so I use one drop of the mixture. I tie a piece of twine around the limb next to the bud I am treating so I will be sure to treat the same bud every time. The first of August I increase to two drops and by this time the buds you have treated will be twice as large as the ones untreated. I repeat the first of September and October, using more each time. October is the last time I use it because some of the ones you have

treated will be showing color.

The experiment here was all done in my greenhouses by a rank amateur. The results will be that you have a much longer blooming season. You can have the ones treated blooming in December that normally bloom the last of January and February. This year I had several midseason bloomers that could have been shown in the Florence, S. C. show. Elizabeth LeBey's treated were beautiful November 18th. The plant is now in full bloom and this is February 22nd.

The *reticulatas* are a little more difficult, but so is growing them. They usually bloom for me in March and this year they started the first of February. To sum it all up, I see little if any, difference in size. I do like the longer blooming season it gives you.

Outside, I think it would work on the early bloomers such as Joshua, Arejishi, etc. You would not want to use it on the midseason and late bloomers in our state.

The only purpose of this article is to show greenhouse growers they can have a longer blooming season.

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Companions For Camellias

By

MRS. WILLIAM P. KEMP

Goldsboro, N. C.

Most camellia growers are primarily interested in the bloom and fine, individual flowers are the goal usually sought. We feel the beauty of the plant itself is not stressed sufficiently, for the glossy, green leaves and stately habit of growth make a plant of year round interest. This fine specimen put in its proper setting, with a good background and interesting companion plants, soon becomes a garden.

In first planning a garden, the proper scale, largely controls the type of material to be used and the ultimate size of the plants must be considered. A relatively small garden seems larger when the plants are in proper scale

On the other hand, a large garden is more interesting when the space is subdivided by heavy group planting and individual features are developed. This is so skillfully done at Pierates Cruz, near Charleston.

Trees

Trees usually set the note as well as supply shade protection for proper camellia care. Live oaks and pines can be used with dogwood or flowering trees to give a beautiful setting. Blooming with camellias are the early flowering magnolias, magnolia stellata, M Goulangeana, M. liliflora, etc. Then there are flowering crabs, cherries, peaches, and judas, of which we especially like the new white variety.

For the background plants the

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best group seems to be the broad leaved evergreens, a source rich in material and interest for us in the south. The hollies include both trees and shrubs and are of infinite variety and form. High on our list of favorites are pittosporum and cleyera also loquat, which has a fragrant white blossom in the fall. There are many varieties of viburnums, also of varying heights but the viburnum tinus seems especially good, for it produces clusters of tiny white flowers just as the camellias come into bloom.

These is also the tall, stately plant of *V. japonicum* (or *macrophyllum*) whose dark, glossy leaves make a good background. Both species of *Photinia* are especially good, since the redish brown leaves of the new growth so beautifully compliment the blooming camellias. *Podocarpus*, *Pyracantha*, *Raphiolepis* (*India Hawthorne*) *Primus Carolina*. (*cherry laurel*) *Yucca*, *osmanthus*, *illicium*, *Danal* (or *poets laurel*) *ligustrum*, and many others are useful.

Background Plants

The aspect of using background plants which add to the garden thru fragrance is most important. This is effectively done at *Magnolia* and *Bellingrath* for instance, and adds subtle charm. *Osmanthus fragrans* (*Sweet olive*) is delightful and makes a good background plant. Most fragrant of all perhaps is *Daphne Odora*, a bit temperamental but well worth special care.

The deciduous viburnums, *Carlesii*, and *Burkwoodii*, etc, also add fragrance during the camellia season.

Of the auxiliary plants, that are used with camellias to give contrast in color, habit of growth or texture of leaves, there are many from which to choose. *Azaleas* are probably the most popular and most effective plants used with camellias, for their fine foliage is a nice contrast to the heavier camellia leaves, even without the flower effect.

Nandinas For Contrast

We especially like *nandina* as the fern-like foliage makes an interesting contrast and the bright red berries are an added interest. This is so effectively done at the *Diamond Garden* at *Savannah*, and the plants seem to set berries even in the shade. We like these best planted in groups, which applies also to *aucuba*, *mahonia pieris japonica* (*Audromenda*) whose showers of tiny white bell like flowers are so lovely. We like to experiment with tender plants too and have been quite successful with some things which usually grow much farther south. Groups of flowering quince (*Cydonia*) either light pink or white, make an excellent foil. We have pointed out only a few kinds. The fun is in finding new ones to try.

The new hybrid *rhododendrons* are most interesting. They require almost the same care and soil as camellias and bloom soon after-

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wards, extending the color in the garden.

We have found the free use of aspidistra elatior in our garden adds a note of grace and motion, for the broad leaves catch each breeze. They are the ballet dances of the garden.

The low growing hollies, like rotundifolia, convexa, and Helleri crenata stokes, cotoneaster, and dwarf Cape Jasmine are effective planted in front of camellias.

Border Plants

For border plants we use Liriope muscari (snakes beard) which grows about eighteen inches high and has lavender-blue flowers in summer, and the smaller L. spicata which grows eight to twelve inches high. Our favorite edging plant is Ophiopogon japonicus (monkey grass) which also makes a fine carpet under trees. Box is beautiful but not hardy in our climate, and the dwarf variety of euonymus makes a good substitute but is subject to scale. However, it grows

fast and is easily rooted from cuttings. We feel that borders along paths add greatly to the general effect and are well worth the effort involved.

Spring Bulbs

To augment the spring bloom and add color to the garden there is nothing like spring bulbs. We have snowdrops, crocuses scillas, and grape hyacinthes for early bloom. We like the pale, procelain blue, of Queen of the Blues, best of the large hyacinths. As we do not like bright yellow with the range of camellia colors, we prefer white daffodoils and use them freely in our borders, our favorites being Beersheba, Mount Hood, Thalia, etc. We also use blue and white scillas and blue and white violas. Last come the pink and white tulips for a grand finale.

We believe camellias are more effective when used with other plants and these greatly increase the interest, as well as the beauty of a garden.

The Virginia Camellia Society

21st ANNUAL CAMELLIA SHOW

Presented in cooperation with

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Municipal Auditorium

Ninth and Granby St.
Norfolk, Va.

March 19 and 20, 1960

Saturday Show 3:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M.
Sunday Show 12:30 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Admission Seventy-Five Cents

Information as to Horticultural Classes, Prizes and other pertinent information will be mailed to all previous exhibitors about Feb. 10, 1960. For any other information, contact General Show Chairman, A. F. Schafhirt, 1508 Eleanor Court, Norfolk, Va.

Wannamaker & Habel Re-elected

ACS Officers At Jacksonville

L. Caston Wannamaker of Cheraw, S. C. and Dr. J. M. Habel, Jr. of Suffolk, Va., were re-elected officers of the American Camellia Society at the 15th annual meeting of the A.C.S. held January 30 and 31 in Jacksonville, Florida.

Mr. Wannamaker, a past president of the South Carolina Camellia Society, was re-elected President, and Dr. Habel was re-elected Vice-President.

Others re-elected to serve additional terms were R. W. Ragland of Los Angeles, M. Thomas Brooks of Birmingham, vice-presidents; T. J. Smith. McRae, Ga., treasurer; and Joseph H. Pyron, Gainesville, executive secretary-editor.

New officers of the A.C.S. elected for their first terms were Mrs. Vern McCaskill of Pasadena, Milo E. Rowell of Fresno, Cal., and A. E. Johnson of Beaverton, Oregon, state directors.

The membership also selected Disneyland, California as the site for the 1961 convention and Shreveport, La., the site for the 1962 session.

In addition to the usual convention activities the 600 delegates attended the 24th annual Jacksonville Camellia Show in the Garden Center which was turned into a palatial Southern mansion for the occasion.

Rocking chairs on the front porch and garlands of greenery around the columns set the stage. Visitors entering a long foyer passed beneath a shining crystal chandelier. On either side portions of the auditorium were turned into elaborate Victorian drawing rooms and dining rooms. Exquisite invitational arrangements were appropriately placed as if in a home. The stage was transformed into a conservatory with potted camellias, tropical plants and hanging baskets of fern.

The Show was one of the largest in the southeast and is a tribute to the planning, designing and hard work of the Jacksonville Garden Club and the Men's Garden Club who sponsored the event.

Best bloom is show was a shell pink Mrs. D. W. Davis shown by Dr Edward Canipelli.

CAMELLIA SHOW HANDBOOK

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

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

Disbudding:

Trading Two Little Buds For One Big Bloom

By

MANSFIELD LATIMER

Rock Hill, S. C.

There is one feature of camellia culture that is frequently overlooked by the average camellia grower. This is disbudding. This is not only true of the grower who has only outdoor plants but many greenhouse growers either neglect this phase of camellia culture or do it only half heartily. Perhaps the reason for this is due to the fact that each grower visualizes that where every bud is today, tomorrow there will be a large, perfect "Best in Show" bloom. Nothing could be farther from the truth for without intelligent disbudding there is only a remote chance of getting that desired large and perfect bloom.

There are really only two reasons not to disbud:

Mass Effect

1. If the plant is a variety that produces small flowers such as Pink Perfection and it is desired to get the mass effect of the blooms in the landscape. Even then some limited disbudding will probably help.

2. If the grower has so many plants of such size it is physically impossible to disbud. Even

then as much disbudding as possible should be done.

There are two main reasons for disbudding:

1. For the health of the plant since many times a plant will set more buds than it can take care of and this is especially true of a plant that is already sick or in a weakened condition or perhaps one that has just been transplanted.

2. For the size, beauty and perfection of the bloom. This is, of course, the prime objective.

Remove Buds

There are a number of ways to do the actual disbudding. The buds may be cut off, twisted off, or punctured with a small nail in which case they will eventually dry up and fall off. The manner in which the excess buds are removed is not important as long as care is taken not to damage the adjoining leaf bud or any remaining flower buds.

Disbudding should begin as soon as it is possible to positively identify the flower bud. At the earliest stage the leaf bud and the flower bud look alike and it is important to wait until you can tell them apart.

This early disbudding is important for two reasons:

1. There is less chance of damaging the adjoining leaf bud and other flower buds when the buds are removed while they are still small.

Save Substance

2. If disbudding is delayed then a great deal of the plant's substance will go into the bud which is to be removed and will then be wasted. However, since disbudding is done over a long period of time, and since many small buds may be overlooked, you will find it necessary to disbud some large buds right up to the time of blooming.

You will also find that different varieties set buds at different times. Some varieties will already have large buds set before others even begin to form buds, and even on the same plants buds develop at different rates so that the same plant may have both large and small buds on it. The appearance of buds will also vary from year to year depending upon the season and other factors. Flower buds usually form some five to seven months before blooming so that as a general rule the early blooming varieties are the first to set buds.

Sick Plants

Some varieties set only a few buds while other varieties set great clusters of buds. A sick plant usually has a tendency to set an excessive number buds since this is nature's way of trying to preserve the species. In cases of weak or sick plants it is often desirable to remove all the buds to give the plant an opportunity to devote all its strength to its recovery.

The following general rules should be followed in disbudding:

1. Leave only one bud to a terminal. On small plants and young grafts it may be desirable to leave only one of two buds on the entire plant.

2. Try to leave the flower bud which is growing in a direction where it will have room to open. If it is growing in a direction where it is obvious that it will not have room to properly open and develop then there is no reason to leave the bud even if it is the only bud.

Face Down

3. Try to leave some buds which face down since blooms which open face down have better protection from rain and the elements and usually develop into superior blooms.

4. Try to leave buds of different sizes or stages or development on each plant since this will prolong the blooming season.

5. Some varieties set many buds not only at the terminal but also on the second or third axil down. As a general rule these axil buds should be removed since due to their location they seldom have an opportunity to properly develop.

Conclusion: Disbudding is similar to pruning in that most growers hate to cut or take anything off of their plants, especially a bud.

Limit

However, if you but stop to think that each plant has a limit to the amount of substance it can give for blooms it is obvious that if this has to be divided among 100 blooms they cannot possibly be as large or good as only 25 blooms would be on the same plant.

Nature is interested in growing seed but we are interested in growing blooms so we are after quality and not quantity. Therefore, make it a habit as you walk through your garden or greenhouse to remove those excess buds. By disbudding a little at the time, it will never be a burden and will increase the size, substance and beauty of your blooms more than any other one thing you can do. So, trade two small ones for one large one.



New Camellias:

Betty Sheffield Supreme - Tops

There is an old saying that, "Seeing is believing" or put another way, "you have to see it to believe it" After you see the first bloom of Betty Sheffield Supreme you still can't believe it It is so beautiful it doesn't seem real.

In his recent article on Southern Gardens, John Marshall wrote. "You see them with your own eyes . . . yet it is hard to believe what you have seen because they leave you speechless and words fail you when you try to write about them". This would be a perfect way to describe my reaction to the first bloom I saw of Betty Sheffield Supreme. It is better not to try to describe it for words cannot do it justice.

In order to bring you information on new camellias while they are still new we frequently have to depend on what we read or what others tell us about the new camel-

lias since we cannot personally see every new camellia while it is still new.

Special Trip

In the case of Betty Sheffield Supreme we had heard so much about it and the picture was so beautiful that we made a special trip to Thomasville, Ga. to see it in bloom.

We were not disappointed for even the beautiful picture on the cover of this Bulletin can but suggest the true beauty of this camellia, but it tempts me to say it is "the" camellia.

In the past, as new camellias, we have brought you information on new seedlings. Betty Sheffield Supreme is not a seedling but a sport of Betty Sheffield. This in itself is the highest recommendation for the Betty Sheffield family is already recognized as one of the royal families of the camellia world

MAKE RESERVATIONS NOW FOR

"CHANSONNETTE"

WINNER OF

RALPH S. PEER CUP FOR SASANQUAS

1-Year Grafts Will Be Available Fall of 1960

ALSO

"PINK SHOWER" — "INTERLUDE"

Two Real New Sasanquas

HILLCREST NURSERIES

P. O. Box 104

Kinston, N. C.

and it's performance has already been proven.

The camellia Betty Sheffield is a "sporting" camellia and has already sported Betty Sheffield Pink), Betty Sheffield Blush (light pink), and Betty Sheffield Variegated (deep pink, mottled white). Now this fine variety has sported the Supreme. This new sport is a definitely new color break in camellia flowers, a pure white with a narrow margin of deep pink, almost red, around the edge of each petal.

1955-56 Sport

This newest sport appeared during the 1955-56 season on a plant which Mrs. Greene W. Alday bought from the Thomasville Nurseries, Inc. of Thomasville, Ga.

A few months after the flowering season, the Betty Sheffield

plant died and had to be replaced. The new sport would have been lost but Mrs. Alday had given permission to Mr. Sam C. Hjort of Thomasville Nurseries to propagate the sport, and Mr. Hjort had already grafted it.

Mr. Hjort plans to release this newest camellia in the fall of 1960 and is now accepting order on a first come first served basis and there is no obligation or deposit required to get your name on the list.

There are camellias that excell this one as far as size is concerned and others that excell it in some particular features but as far as sheer beauty is concerned, it will, as far as I am concerned be like the old song that said, "You'll have to do until the real thing comes along". To me it looks like the real thing.

HAWKINS - - *The Ideal* *Camellia and Azalea fertilizer*

FOR HEALTHIER PLANTS AND BETTER BLOOMS

Contains Iron Sulfate for acid and better green foliage
and Castor Bean Meal for repelling moles.

A fertilizer that has been proven by the test of time and experience

Distributed by all good garden supply dealers

Manufactured by

ANDERSON GUANO COMPANY

Timmonsville, S. C. — Mrs. Jodie F. Hawkins, Prop.

South Carolina's oldest manufacturer of Camellia - Azalea Fertilizer

Greenhouse Culture

Regular Bulletin Feature

The question is not, should I build a greenhouse, but rather what kind of greenhouse should I build.

This question applies, not only to the grower who has no greenhouse, but also to the grower who already has a greenhouse for he is at least thinking of building another or adding to the one he has. There never was a greenhouse that was built large enough to accommodate that one more plant that we just must have.

Various Types

In view of this we believe that it will be of interest to all growers to discuss briefly the various types of greenhouses. This will be done, not with the idea of giving you instructions on how to build a greenhouse, but rather to cover some advantages and disadvantages of the various types of greenhouses available.

Basically, there are three types of greenhouses. These come in various shapes and sizes and it is possible to combine all three types of material that can be used into one greenhouse. The three types of material are:

1. Glass.
2. Corrugated Fiberglass.
3. Plastic.

Each of these three materials has its advantages and disadvantages and these will be discussed in detail a little later.

Greenhouses made from each of the above types of material can be bought ready to assemble. They can be bought with either wood, or metal frames. Each type can be built by the handy man, who can either assemble the ready

made greenhouse or he can design and build a greenhouse to fit his own particular requirements. You can buy new or used material. You can build them as large as your lot and finances will permit.

Glass Greenhouses: The most common type of greenhouse is the glass greenhouse and until a few years ago it was the only type of greenhouse.

Prefabricated glass houses are made by a number of companies and some of these have been designed especially for growing camellias.

They are relatively expensive to build but other than the danger from hail or stones breaking the glass are fairly inexpensive as far as upkeep is concerned and will give many years of service with either metal or red wood frames.

Usually, if they are in a sunny location, they will require some form of shading either in the form of cloth, slats, or painting.



Seen above is a prefabricated all-glass house with metal framework, relatively free of upkeep except for broken glasses. Many of newer models have better ventilation for Camellias.



Above is an all corrugated fiberglass greenhouse, which can be built by average handyman. Note ventilation features.

Corrograted Fiberglass: This is a relatively new type of material that is very simple for the average home handy man to work with. It can be sawed and nailed like wood and makes a very satisfactory greenhouse. It is permanent and stones and hail will not hurt it.

It can also be bought in various lengths and widths which will help cut down on any waste of material. It also comes in varying degrees of translucence so that you can let in the desired amount of light. This makes it unnecessary to paint it to cut down on light and heat. Do not

however use a colored fiberglass since the reflection of the color on your blooms will give them an unnatural appearance when viewed on the plant in the greenhouse. When the bloom is cut and taken outside the greenhouse they will of course be normal in color.

Plastic: The recent advances in the plastic field has made it possible to cover a cheap frame with plastic and build a greenhouse at a small fraction of the cost of either a glass or fiberglass house.

The disadvantage of the plastic is that it will usually have to be replaced each year which is of course a lot of work and would mean that over a period of years it might cost you as much as the other types of greenhouses.

Plastic is certainly much cheaper initially and you can build a frame that would fit either glass or fiberglass and in later years replace the plastic with one of the permanent types of material.



Here is metal frame-work for an all plastic greenhouse. Easy to erect and cover with polyethylene plastic. Can be extended in units of four feet.



Combination fiberglass and glass house attached to residence provides heat and protection.

Secondhand Material: It is possible to build a greenhouse out of secondhand material. This may be a secondhand greenhouse, used windows, or fiberglass seconds. By doing the work yourself and using a little elbow grease and ingenuity



Another example of combination fiberglass and glass using second-hand window-frames. Note top and bottom ventilation on all sides.

you can build a greenhouse for a fraction of what it would cost to have it built with new material or as a prefabricated house.

Your second hand house may not look as pretty as a new house but it will grow camellias that are just as large and perfect.

Heat: Refer to the Fall 1959 issue of the Bulletin for information on heating a greenhouse.

General: If you are interested in building a greenhouse we suggest that you contact some of the camellia growers in your area who have greenhouses. Most of these people will be glad to advise you on building a greenhouse and can probably give you some tips on

some things to do and some not to do.

See several different types so that you can see which kind will best suit your own needs. There are a number of different types shown in the picture accompanying this article. Consider the pro and con of the various types.

Ventilation

Remember the number one requirement of a camellia greenhouse is plenty of ventilation. A camellia house is a "cool" house and not a "hot" house and you must have plenty of ventilation in order to keep it cool on sunny days even in the middle of the winter. Keeping it warm will not be too much of a problem but keeping it cool, especially in the early spring, will be a problem and may require some form of shading depending upon the location of your house and the kind of material from which it is made.

If you do not have a camellia greenhouse we can assure you that no investment you can make will pay you as great dividends in pleasure, health and satisfaction. You will cease to be a slave to the weatherman.



Fiberglass, like plastic, can be handled and erected by the average handy-man.

Commercial Fertilizers Excel In Balance, Cost and Effect

By

S. F. THORNTON

Norfolk, Va.

It comes as a bit of a surprise, perhaps, when we first are told that the exotic camellia does not differ greatly in its plant food needs from the more common cabbage, corn or potato. It nevertheless is true that all green plants have quite similar raw material requirements and that all depend on the soil to satisfy an important part of their total needs.

Coming from the soil are 13 essential minerals that may conveniently be divided into two groups as follows:

Major Plant Foods

(Required in Large Amounts)

Nitrogen
Phosphorus
Potassium
Calcium
Sulfur
Magnesium

Minor Plant Foods or Trace Element.

(Needed in only Small Quantities)

Iron
Boron
Zinc
Holybedenum
Copper
Chlorine
Manganese

One or more of these 13 vital soil elements always is involved when there is a plant nutrition problem. Each one is required in a definite

amount, each one has a specific role to play and no one can take the place of another. If one is absent or in short supply, the others are of little value.

Taking care of the plant food needs of the camellia, as developed up to the present time, is strictly an art, based on experience, limited facts and unlimited fancies. Little convincing experimental or scientific information on the subject is available.

Under such circumstances it is natural that ideas should range all of the way from no feeding at all to the application of large quantities of concentrated fertilizers. Often mentioned are "manure", "cottonseed meal", "castor pomace", "milorgantie", "tankage" and "blood". The principal recommendation heard for these materials is that they are "safe" . . . can be used in almost any quantity and applied in almost any way without danger of serious damage.

Such materials are almost always expensive and low in plant food content and some are difficult to obtain and unpleasant to handle or even to have on the premises. Perhaps, however, the most serious objection to them is found in the fact that all are poorly balanced . . . do not supply the needed plant foods in the correct proportions.

This is a critical disadvantage because balanced feeding is very important to the camellia plant.

Materials like manure and vegetable meals are excellent sources of plant food, they are inferior to chemical fertilizers in economy, balance and effectiveness. It is true, on the other hand, that fertilizer is a concentrated material that can cause trouble if carelessly or wrongfully used. The margin of safety, however, is large and only reasonable caution is required.

Commercial fertilizers suitable for use with camellias come in a wide variety of brand names and analyses. Almost any plant food combination that may be desired can be purchased at stores that sell garden tools and supplies.

Easily found on the market, for example, are specially prepared camellia fertilizers which can be depended upon to give excellent results when used according to directions. It should be remembered, however, that most such fertilizers are so prepared that they increase the acidity of any soil to which they are applied. With some soils this is helpful but with others it may be harmful. Having a soil test made to tell if additional acidity is needed is a good precaution to take before using such fertilizers.

Also readily found on the market are many lawn and garden fertilizers that are entirely satisfactory for use on camellias. Most such fertilizers are neutral in their effect on the soil . . . do not make it either more or less acid.

Most camellia fertilizers contain only one-third to one-half as much nitrogen as phosphoric acid and potash. Lawn and garden fertilizers, on the other hand, often supply as much nitrogen as phosphoric acid and potash. This is desirable because nitrogen is the plant food needed in large quantity by the ca-

mellia plant. It also is the plant food that has the greatest influence on growth, both amount and type.

The kind and quantity of fertilizer that should be used is influenced by many things and varies especially with soil conditions. For this reason only general suggestions can be given.

For average conditions it good practice to choose a fertilizer like an 8-8-8 (8% nitrogen, 8% phosphoric acid and 8% potash) that also supplies adequate quantities of the other essential plant foods, especially magnesium and the trace elements.

If the plants are so arranged that the fertilizer can be and is spread evenly over the entire surface of the soil, apply at a total annual rate of 2 quarts for each 100 square feet of surface. If each plant is treated separately, the fertilizer should be applied evenly under the spread of branches, avoiding contact with the trunk and using rates that vary with the size of the plant as indicated below:

Very small plant	-----	½ cup
Small plant	-----	1 cup
Medium size plant	----	2 cups
Large plant	-----	3 cups
Very large plant	----	6 cups
Not more than one-half of these		

suggested rates should be applied at one time. Applying one-half in the spring at about the time the first flush of growth starts and one-half in midsummer as the second flush of growth is beginning is a good program to follow. More frequent application of smaller quantities often is even better.

Newly transplanted plants and new grafts usually do not need additional plant food the first year. In most cases such plants will get off to a better start if fertilizer application is delayed until the second season's growth starts.

YOU'RE INVITED - - -

TO EXHIBIT - - -

MEN'S CAMELLIA CLUB OF C

IN CONJUNCTION WITH SPRING MEETING C

MARCH 12 & 13 :: RADIO CENTER

Saturday Show Open 3:30 P. M. To 10:00 P. M.

Division I—HORTICULTURE

Camellia Blooms in Classes A, B, and C will be judged in accordance with American Camellia Society Rules by variety and arranged alphabetically according to accepted nomenclature. These classes are open to amateurs only. Class E (seedlings) is open to amateurs and professionals alike. Susanquas, Japonicas and other species, except Reticulatas, will be judged together.

CLASS A (White cards)—Blooms grown in the open by amateurs. Awards: Silver trophy for best flower and runner-up.

CLASS B (Green cards)—Blooms grown under glass by amateurs. Awards: Silver trophy for best flower and runner-up.

CLASS C (Yellow Cards)—Reticulatas—Blooms grown in open or under glass by amateurs. Awards: Silver trophy will be awarded for best flower and runner-up, provided there are 25 or more blooms entered in this class.

CLASS D (Blue Cards)—(Mark miniature)—Blooms grown in open or under glass by amateurs. Awards: Silver trophy (miniature) will be awarded for best flower, provided there are 25 or more blooms entered in this class.

CLASS E Seedlings that have not been sold commercially. Awards: American Camellia Society awards at the discretion of the judges.

CLASS F Collections—Blooms grown by amateurs exhibited on moss covered tray or plate furnished by exhibitors. Awards: Silver trophy for the best collection in each group.

GROUP I A. Collection con
B. Collection con

GROUP II A. Collection con
B. Collection con
variety

CLASS G—Commercial Exhibi
phy for best flower
Additional Awards:
each of above class

CLASS H—Collectors non-con
from advanced am
they are urged to en
in classes A and B.
have as many bloom
regardless of the st
petitive exhibitors
variety shown for in

AMERICAN CAMELLIA

Gold Certificates for sweet
cultural Class A, B, and C, a
ribbons count 5, red ribbons
1). Silver trophies awarded t
only.

Silver Certificate and trop
Highly Commended Certifi
consider it clearly distinct fro
variety now in commerce.

Exhibitors are requested
the date of show. These may t
to Mr. Ray Hon, Sec., 7211

SEE NEXT PAGE
FOR RULES AND
OTHER
INFORMATION



AMERICAN C

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of Charlotte in provid

AND ATTEND - - -

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CHARLOTTE CAMELLIA SHOW

OF THE NORTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

3229 S. BOULEVARD :: (U.S. 21 SOUTH)

Sunday Show Open 12 Noon to 7:00 P. M.

isting of 5 different varieties,
isting of 5 of the same variety
isting of 10 different varieties
isting of 10 of the same
s—by reservation only. Tro-

Certificates and ribbons for
s.
petitive entries. Collections
teurs are solicited, however
their blooms competitively
t is the desire of the Club to
s in competition as possible,
tus of the grower. Non-com-
are requested to name each
formation of the public.

A SOCIETY AWARDS

ostakes winner in each horti-
arded on point system (blue
ount 3, yellow ribbons count
winners in Class A and B

y for runner-up,
cate for Seedling when judges
n or notably superior to any

o obtain entry cards prior to
e obtained by applying either
Lakeside Drive, Grove Park,

*cooperate with the Men's Camellia Club
ing this space for their show schedule.*

Phone KE 7-2585 or Mr. T. R. James, 1628 Biltmore Drive,
Phone ED 3-2424. Please state number and class of cards de-
sired, Please fill in cards with soft pencil, typewriter, or
stamp. Official N. C. and S. C. Entry Cards acceptable.

* * * * *

Division II—ARRANGEMENTS

THEME:

CAMELLIAS AMONG EARTH'S TREASURES

Entries in the arrangements division will be by reser-
vation only. Details and reservations may be obtained
through Mrs. Stanley E. Moore, Jr., Route No. 2, Sharon
Road, Charlotte, N. C., Phone EM 6-2431.

Awards: Blue, red and yellow ribbons for each class,
American Camellia Society Arrangement Certificate
for best arrangement in show and silver trophy for
the best arrangement in each class (1 through 5).

Division III—EDUCATIONAL DISPLAY

Invitational Arrangements (limited to 5) non-competi-
tive. Not to be judged.

Division IV—COMMERCIAL EXHIBITS

Commercial exhibitors will provide their own contain-
ers and other material. In order to be assured of space, res-
ervations should be made through Mr. Richard F. Graven,
1649 Scotland Avenue. Please state space desired and whether
electric current is required.

COMMERCIAL *Bank*

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

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OTHER
INFORMATION

SHOW RULES and INFORMATION

MEN'S CAMELLIA CLUB OF CHARLOTTE

March 12 & 13

—:—

Radio Center

1. Anyone interested may exhibit.
 2. Entries will be accepted only between 8 A.M. and 11:00 A.M., Saturday, March 12 except those from outside Mecklenburg County. No entries will be accepted after 12:00 Noon. Entries from distant points arriving on Friday will be placed in cold storage within the limit of capacity available.
 3. There will be a limit of 3 blooms of any one variety entered by an exhibitor, but no limit as to awards.
 4. Each specimen should be named in accordance with the name approved by the American Camellia Society and as given in the "Camellia Nomenclature" 1960 edition published by the Southern California Camellia Society, Inc. In-so-far as possible, the Nomenclature Committee and judges will write the approved name on the cards of entries entered under improper synonyms, i.e. flowers entered as "Empress" will be changed to, entered and judge as "Lady Clare".
 5. Flowers entered under all horticultural classifications must be from plants owned by and in possession of the exhibitor not less than 30 days. Flowers for artistic arrangements may be obtained from any source.
 6. Containers will be furnished for specimen blooms. Cut stems short. More than one bloom to a stem will disqualify the entry. Blooms shall have one and not more than two leaves.
 7. Unnamed blooms will be identified, if possible. If not, they will be placed on a table provided for that purpose. They will not be judged.
 8. If only one bloom of a variety is entered, it shall constitute a class and will be judged against a standard of perfection for that variety.
 9. Judges may withhold any award, if in their opinion the entry is not up to the standard of excellence.
 10. The nomenclature committee reserves the right to reject entries that are, in their opinion, not of show quality.
 11. Wiring or waxing of blooms is permissible, provided it is attached to its own variety of wood and foliage.
 12. No exhibit may be removed before 7:00 P.M., March 13 but must be removed before 8:00 P.M., March 13.
 13. While the club will use care for protection of all property used, it cannot be responsible for loss or damage. Owners should mark their property for identification.
 14. The Show Committee reserves the right to interpret the rules and make further rules for the proper conduct of the show and to remove all faded entries from tables.
 15. All blooms, including those in arrangements, become the property of the club and will be burned by the show committee as a safeguard against spread of camellia petal blight.
- PLEASE NOTE:—Absolutely no admittance to the public during staging of the show or until judging is complete. Professionals, their assistants and signed them by Show Chairman.*

American Commercial Bank is pleased to again cooperate with the Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte in providing this space—in the interest of their show.

Camellias Pay Dividends

By

DR. D. M. RIVERS

Greenville, S. C.

A friend said to me recently, "Camellias are an expensive hobby, aren't they?"

I replied, "It does cost something to grow camellias, but no more than the individual's ability and willingness to invest in them. "But", I added, "Camellias pay large dividends to any person who will grow them."

Just what do you mean by that last statement?" he asked.

This is my answer.

Camellias pay dividends by enlarging one's circle of friends. Friendship is a basic need of one's personality. Without it life would be unbearable. When Charles Kingsley was asked the secret of his noble life, he replied, "I had a friend". All who belong to the fraternity of camellia growers can testify that their lives are immeasurably richer because of the numerous friends that were made along the way.

Someone has said, "A friend is one who multiplies joys, divides grief, . . ."

Some of the most attractive and gracious friends whom I have ever known, I met through growing camellias. During the years in which I have been a hobbyist, I have never met a person who grows camellias whom I did not genuinely like. Whenever a group of camellia enthusiasts come together, there are no strangers. Bound by the

ties of a common interest, these camellia friends spend some of the happiest hours talking avidly about the newest varieties, or the discovery of a new sport.

A love for camellias is a passport to friendship and hospitality in any part of the world where camellias are grown. Several years ago, in the early part of 1953, I was a victim of a most virulent type of influenza. My strength was depleted and weeks passed before definite signs of improvement appeared. During that time, I decided to go to Florida hoping that the genial sunshine would be the tonic that I needed.

My wife and I stopped in Gainesville Florida, briefly, on our way to the West Coast. While standing on the street waiting for my wife to finish her shopping spree, I saw a large wholesale hardware store which also had a retail outlet. I strolled over that way and discovered that three or four camellia blooms of show quality were on display in the retail store window.

The strangest thing happened to me as I stood looking at the blooms. I had a strong compulsion to enter the store. I asked the clerk about the grower stating that I grew camellias as a hobby. He replied, "Wait just a minute please, I want you to meet our Vice-President. He, too, is a hobbyist."

In a moment, the Vice-President came downstairs from his office.

We had not exchanged more than a few words about camellias until he asked to be excused for a moment, stating that he had to make a phone call. In a short while he returned smiling and said, "I have just called my wife and told her that you and your wife would be our guests for lunch today and we'll spend a couple of hours talking camellias." Yes, camellias pay large dividends in friendship.

Camellias pay dividends in better health. This is an age of jangled nerves, hypertension, an uncertain number of ulcers, neuroses and phobias all indicative of the emotional strain of our artificial living in an industrial society. Pressures are terrific and dead lines have to be met. Many are called upon daily to make decisions of far reaching consequences.

It is small wonder that mental illness is on the increase, that one out of every twelve persons will, at some time in life, succumb either to a serious mental illness or an emotional disturbance. There are many people who are living on the border line of mental illness simply because they have driven themselves at a furious pace throughout the years and have never found a way to gain release from their mounting fears and frustrations. Every person needs to be translated, periodically, from the realm of pressures and tensions to a completely relaxed state of mind.

Growing camellias is therapeutic to those who enjoy the tang of spring air and who are not allergic to the feel of a hoe handle. Not everyone revels in gardening and those who have an aversion to getting on their knees to put in a graft of a new variety should seek a less exhilarating hobby. But those whose love of the soil causes them to forsake their golf clubs and their casting rods for a collection of specimen camellias have opened the door

to better health.

Camellias are the best of the tranquilizers. In their magical power to make us forget our sorrows and frustrations, they are miles ahead of Miltown. They give us a fresh momentum for a new approach to our problems. Even a few minutes with camellias at the close of a busy day, leaves one relaxed and invigorated.

Camellias pay dividends by adding zest to our living. For sheer joy nothing can excel the fascinating hours one spends communing with choice varieties of camellias. What could be more ethan to watch a prize bloom unfurl its delicate petals of superior size and exquisite form? One's heart beat is accelerated if there should be a show in the offing where the treasured bloom can be seen by fellow growers.

What camellia devotee has not walked among his flowers and been regaled by some such musing as these: "My Ville - mm - beautiful this year — these tall rabbit ears" . . . Elegans will be as large as a plate . . . a new seedling . . . large fat buds . . . I wonder . . . my latest graft, what huge glossy leaves . . . that new Donckelarii, almost all white . . . see here! a fimbriated anemone sport of Mrs. D. W. Davis . . . that Tomorrow will surely be 7½ inches in another day or two . . . what a heavily moired Guilo Nuccio! . . . a gorgeous red Kramer's Supreme . . . if that bud of Coral Pink Lotus continues to swell it will soon be large enough to explode . . . a huge bud of Drama Girl, what a bloom that will be!"

Yes, camellias pay dividends. Add up all the money that you have spent growing them and divide that into the dividends of multiplied friends, better health and zestful living and you will agree that nothing else will yield quite as large percentage of profit.

Contest Results Point Out Advantages Of Judging Teams

You have heard it said many times at Camellia Shows, "Why did the judges give that bloom the blue ribbon". Perhaps you have yourself said, or at least thought this yourself. Of course if every one agreed 100% on which was the best bloom there would be no need to have judges.

At the spring meeting of the South Carolina Camellia Society it was decided to have a judging con-

test or an opportunity for both accredited judges and non-judges to judge a specially selected group of blooms.

The purpose of this was as follows:

1. Determine how non-judges compared with accredited judges.
2. Determine how judges and non-judges, judging as individuals, compared with a team of accredited judges judging as a team.
3. Determine the importance

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Listed below are just a few of the one and two year grafts from our large selection -

Ann Smith	Drama Girl	Nellie McGrath
Betty Sheffield Blush	Fred Smith	Naranja
Coronation	Guest Of Honor	Pink Ice
Cecile Brunazzi	Mary Ann Houser S&V	Paul Reid
Coral Pink Lotus	Leading Lady	Special Tribute
Crepe Rosette	Mynelle Hayward	The Pilgrim
Chichester	Miss Frankie	Tekla
Dorothy Ashley	Miss Betty	Virginia Robinson
Dear Jenny	My Fair Lady	Winter Morn

Also large selection of plants on own roots.

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given to the condition of a bloom with reference to its age or being past its peak.

4. Determine the preference given to amount of variegation in a bloom.

5. Determine the importance given to a typical bloom as compared with a good bloom that was not typical.

6. Determine the importance given to more or less leaves than

the rules require.

7. Give all those present an opportunity to check their judging ability against the entire group.

Blooms Selected

The blooms to be judged were selected with a great deal of care in order to provide a fair test of the points outlined above. The varieties selected, and their condition, as well as the voting of those judging is outlined below.

VARIETIES	Team of Judges	Judges	Non-Judges
1. C. M. Wilson			
A. Fresh good bloom -----	3	19	18
B. Old good bloom ----- (Comparable except for age)		0	1
2. Flowerwood			
A. Average typical bloom -----	3	12	14
B. Better bloom but not ----- typical of variety		7	5
3. Ville de Nantes			
A. Ville with lots of white -----	3	15	15
B. Ville with average white ----- (blooms almost equal but bloom with average amount of white a little better, but not much)		4	4
4. Ville de Nantes			
A. Average bloom with lots of white -----		2	3
B. Much better bloom with ----- average amount of white	3	17	16
5. Ville de Nantes			
A. Good bloom, average ----- amount of white		4	4
B. Good bloom with lots ----- of white (blooms comparable except for amount of variegation)	3	15	15
6. Pink Perfection			
A. Good bloom with two leaves ----	3	15	7
B. Good bloom with three leaves --		4	10
C. Good bloom with no leaves -----			2
7. Eleanor McDowell			
A. Good average bloom ----- good condition	2	11	17
B. Slightly larger bloom than ----- A. but slightly damaged	1	7	1
C. Poor one sided bloom -----		1	1

From the above results we were able to reach the following conclusions:

1. Non-judges judge with about the same degree of judgement and skill as accredited judges except when some technical point such as number of leaves, etc., is involved.

2. There appears to be an advantage in judging as a team where it is possible to discuss the relative merits of the blooms as compared to judging as an individual although in one case the team judges were not able to agree 100%.

3. All seem to attach about the same amount of importance to the condition of the bloom where the blooms were otherwise equal.

4. There is a definite preference for the bloom with the most variegation unless the bloom with average amount of variegation is definitely and obviously the better bloom.

Typical Bloom

5. While the average typical bloom will come out ahead of the better bloom that is not typical it is by no means a clear cut victory as more than one third voted for the bloom that was not typical.

6. The number of leaves or lack of leaves was not given too much consideration, even by the accredited judges, since about a third of the judges and a majority of the non-judges voted for the bloom with 3 leaves and even the bloom with no leaves got 2 votes.

Good Or Bad?

Assuming that the majority vote was correct in determining the best blooms the percent voting wrong was 28%. This percent of error (if it can be called that)

could be good or bad depending upon how you considered it. A 28% error involving facts would be far beyond the point that could be permitted. On the other hand, 28% error involving points of personal preference or personal opinion might well be considered good.

In addition if the errors due to lack of understanding or failure to follow current rules, for example, with reference to the number of leaves permitted, typical blooms, etc, were eliminated then the percentage of error would be only 15%.

On the other hand the team of judges had only one incorrect vote for an average of 5% error. It is quite likely that, had the others been judging in teams of three, with an opportunity to discuss the relative points involved in each case, their percentage of accuracy would also have been better.

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RALPH SYLVESTER PEER

May 22, 1892 — January 19, 1960

President Emeritus — The American Camellia Society

Member — South Carolina Camellia Society

Fellow — Royal Horticultural Society

Our heartfelt sympathy goes to Mrs. Peer and Ralph, Jr. in this, their hour of sorrow. Ralph passed away on the eve of the annual meeting of the American Camellia Society which he loved so much and which he had served so well. It was a great shock to all of us who knew him personally and a great loss to the camellia world. Few, if any men, have spent the time and money in the interest of camellias that Ralph did. He roamed the far corners of the earth in search of new varieties. He is largely responsible for the introduction of the Yunan Reticulatas and a number of other species and classes. Ralph Peer was a member of all the principal camellia societies of the world and had served as an officer in many of them including two terms as president of the American Camellia Society. A man of remarkable energy, he was often at his desk from 5 to 6 o'clock in the morning until 11 or 12 o'clock at night, yet he had a calmness and imperturbability of temperament that permitted him to remain calm under all situations. Perhaps it was his love for camellias that gave him this inner calmness. The camellia world has lost one of its most ardent supporters.

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\$3.00 scions:—Merry Men, Tekla.

\$3.50 scions:—Marie Bracey, Tomorrow variegated.

No order less than \$5.00 — Inquire About Other Scions.

Beginner's Corner

ABC's of Feeding Camellias

—Regular Bulletin Feature—

There has already been in this Bulletin and there will continue to be from time to time articles on fertilizing camellias. Some of the articles may be elementary in their treatment of the subject while some of them may be complicated and detailed and of interest to, or understandable, only by the more advanced grower.

In keeping with our feeling that we will always have new members who are just starting to grow camellias, this department is dedicated to covering the essentials of camellia culture in a way that will be most helpful and least confusing to the beginner.

In covering the subject of fertilizing we could start out by saying that there are 15 elements necessary for plant growth and give all the names of the various elements. We feel, however, that the average beginner need not be concerned by all the details of the 15 necessary elements.

Trace Elements

The only thing that need be said in this connection is that these elements are divided into "major" and "minor" or "trace" elements. All of these are necessary for the maximum health and development of the camellia plant although some are more important than others. The major elements are needed in larger quantities than the minor elements.

We generally think of fertilizer as being either organic or inorganic. The organic would be found in cow manure, cotton seed meal, and other animal or vegetable pro-

ducts. The inorganic would be found in commercial fertilizers.

Some growers use only organic and some only inorganic while some use a combination of both. Either is satisfactory provided you know what you are doing.

Although some growers will not agree with us we believe that the beginner will be better off to use one of the commercial fertilizers that have been developed especially for use on camellias. The organic types such as cow manure is generally more difficult to find and is not as simple or pleasant to apply. In addition to this it will not contain some of the minor elements which your soil may need.

Read Ads

You will find ads in this Bulletin giving you the names of some of the special camellia fertilizers. The manufacturers have made a special study of the requirements of camellias and these fertilizers have been blended to give the correct proportion of major and trace elements.

As a general rule the average beginner will do more damage to his plants by over fertilization than by not using enough fertilizer. This is **not** a case where if a little is good more will be better. Therefore we recommend that as a beginner you stay on the light side in the application of fertilizer. Several light applications is better than one heavy application.

Outlined below is a suggested schedule of fertilizing:

What To Use: Any good commercial fertilizer.

When To Apply: The time to make your first application will vary some depending on whether you are in South Carolina, North Carolina, or Virginia. The farther south you are the earlier you can fertilize. You want to avoid fertilizing too early since this may force out new growth which may be killed by a late freeze.

In general the second application should be made about 30 days after the first.

How To Apply: Apply on top of your mulch. By applying on top of the mulch the fertilizer will gradually sift down each time it rains so you get the effect of several small feedings. Apply around the edge of the outer branches and **not** close to the trunk of the plant.

How Much: For the first application use **about** 1 small handful for each foot of plant height provided the plant is of normal appearance and shape Use less than this if the plant is not normal. For the second application use about $\frac{1}{2}$ as much as you used for the first application.

Additional Fertilizer: In the early fall you may use a non-nitrogen fertilizer such as 0-10-10 or 0-12-12 or 0-14-14. (The first digit in a fertilizer designation shows the per cent of nitrogen so if the first digit is a 0 this means the fertilizer has no nitrogen in it). Since it is nitrogen that usually forces the growth it is safe to use this fertilizer in the fall and the other elements will be helpful to the plants and the blooms.

Apply at the same rate and in the same manner as the first spring fertilizer but make only one application.

Soil pH: You have heard about soil "pH" or you soon will if you grow camellias. Perhaps it would be well to explain what this is for

some people have confused this with fertilizer.

The symbol "pH" is just a way of showing the acidity or alkalinity of a soil. The scale runs from 1 to 14 with pH 7 being neutral Thus 1 to 7 means the soil is acid and 7 to 14 means it is alkaline.

It generally felt that camellias need an acid soil which is correct. However, they will **not** do well if the soil is **too** acid. Studies have shown that a range from 5 to 7 is very satisfactory

While the pH of a soil can influence the availability of various nutrient elements you need not be concerned about this if your soil is slightly on the acid side.

Conclusion: The above suggested fertilizing schedule is not the only one that can be used but is a very simple one which we believe will give you satisfactory results if you follow it.

As you become more experienced, and study camellia culture more, you will find that there are many other fertilizers and ways of applying fertilizers and like most camellia growers you will probably want to experiment with your fertilizing program.

Soil Analysis

As you learn more about camellia culture we would advise you to have a soil analysis made. This soil analysis will not only show you the elements your soil lacks but will also give you the pH of your soil. When you know what your soil lacks or the elements which it has you can then fertilize more accurately.

You can secure a soil analysis from your state agricultural college and your county agent will be glad to help you with this There is usually no charge for this service.

In closing, I would again remind you that when it comes to fertilizing, it is better to use too little than too much

OLD FAVORITE:

C. M. Hovey

By ALBERT FENDIG

Regu'ar Bulletin Feature

One of the earliest seedling camellias produced in the United States and long a poll favorite is the C. japonica cultivar C. M. HOVEY.

This seedling was produced by the Massachusetts horticulturist brothers, C. M. Hovey, for whom it was named, and C. H. Hovey.

Charles Mason Hovey was born in Cambridge, Mass., in 1810 and died in 1887. In addition to introducing several fine camellias, he produced the first pistillate strawberry, which marked the beginning of strawberry culture in the United States. He edited the Magazine of Horticulture and was the author of "Fruits of America" (2 vols. 1880).

Awarded Medal

His C. japonica seedling was awarded a large gold medal in 1854 by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and it was reported by that Society's investigating committee, February 2nd, 1850, as "A seedling camellia, very fine form of flower rounding to the center and full; petals broad, smooth, and generally very perfect; color a bright crimson scarlet, much the shade of bractae of Poinsetta pulcherrima; size of flower large. This is decidedly the most showy seedling camellia that has been exhibited; the color is new, beautiful and very rich; foliage large, painted, and accutely serrated."

The above was from 1850 reports of the Massachusetts Horti-

cultural Society p 141 - 142.

This description fits the cultivar we know by this name very accurately.

Confusion

Unfortunately, there has been much nomenclature confusion surrounding C. M. HOVEY. Even today, MATHOTIANA VARIEGATED is erroneously called by this name, and, likewise, the ANNE LINDBERGH.

The true C. M. HOVEY has been sold under the names, COLONEL FIREY, WILLIAM S. HASTIE, MISSISSIPPI HASTIE, SOLARIS, FIREY KING and Duc de DEVONSHIRE.

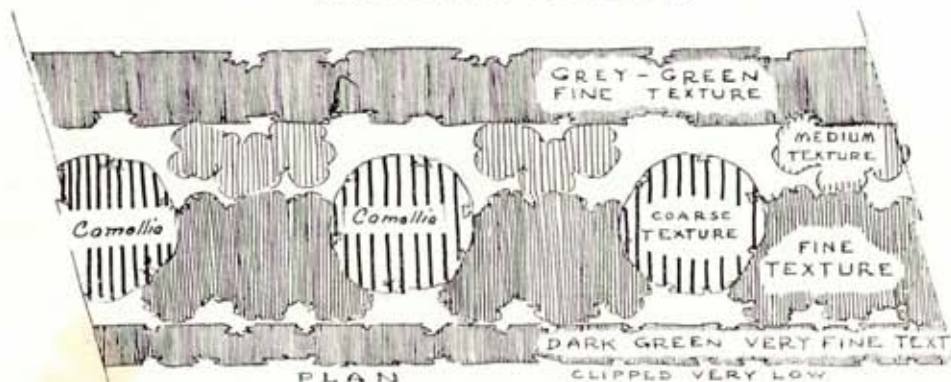
There are at least two variegated forms of this cultivar, namely: SCARLETT O'HARA, a red, blotched and spotted white, and BRADFORD'S VARIEGATED, described as being a deep red with white spots and margins.

In commencing this series of the history of japonicas, it seems fitting to honor one of the first outstanding American seedlings which today remains a variety worthy of being planted in the best gardens.

Editor's Note: There is considerable information available in the various Camellia publications on the new varieties and we thought our readers might enjoy something on many of the old favorites. This is the first article in a new Reegular Bulletin. Feature which will give recognition to the old varieties.



PROJECTED ELEVATION



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Landscaping Tips on Border Plants

By ROBERT E MARVIN

Walterboro, S. C.

This month's landscape tip is on plant borders which could be any length over forty-five feet. It could be used to hide clotheslines, to screen the neighbor's dog-yard or to give privacy for outdoor living. The way to use this sketch would be to choose plants and, for the sake of this article, camellias would be chosen for the coarse textured specimen plants.

Choose a hedge for the background which will grow six feet or higher and will have a dull gray color for contrast for the more striking textures and colors of the foreground planting. This hedge should be a minimum of eight feet wide and have a low clipped border in front, six to eight inches tall, dark green with a fine texture.

The camellia specimens should be the tallest plants in the bed spaced fifteen to twenty feet apart, depending on the ultimate size, and should be of the coarsest textures. The taller plants in the background against the back hedge should be lower in height than the specimens. They would be massed for an airy effect using three to five plants in a group. Their textures should be medium and a definite step-down in size and texture from the plants just discussed. Probably some twelve to fifteen plants would be used in this group. It may be understood from this that the ideal way to properly plant a border is to design it first. This will determine the size, shape, texture, and color of foliage needed. Finally, choose specific plants which meet these requirements.

Questions and Answers

Regular Bulletin Feature

Q. Is it necessary to cover the junction of scion and stock with moist sand or other material?

A. There was a time when everybody thought that it was absolutely necessary to use moist sand, vermiculate or other material for this purpose. In recent years there has been a trend away from the use of any material for this purpose.

Disadvantages of the use of material are:

1. Extra work to cover union.
2. Not able to see if union is callousing when covered with sand or other material.
3. Sand will sift down into the cleft and stay there after healing. This may cause trouble later.

Advantages:

1. May be some help in maintaining moisture.
2. Sometimes when stock is cut a lot of sap will run out. Sand will help absorb this excess sap and prevent scion from souring.

In view of the fact that either method seems satisfactory we would suggest that you try both ways and see which method proves best for you.

Q. What causes some varieties to "bull nose"?

A. There probably is some reason why buds "bull nose" but frankly we don't know what it is. Some people say it is because the plant is too wet, and others say it is because the plant is too dry. Other reasons may be the size of the plant, season temperature, etc. While external conditions probably have a lot to do with the cause of this problem we believe that some varieties are just prone to "bull nose". If any readers can shed any light on the cause and cure of this problem please let us know and we can pass the information along to all our readers.

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SUMTER, S. C.

Q. Is there any advantage in refrigeration of scions before they are grafted?

A. Of course one big reason for refrigeration of scions is to keep them until you are ready to graft or to use later for re-grafting where the original graft did not take. Scions have been kept successfully in polyethylene bags in a hydrator for 90 days. As to whether refrigeration is an aid in getting the graft to take we know of no scientific study that has been made of this, however from our experience we are convinced that refrigeration induces a state of dormancy that makes for better takes when grafted. Many growers have had this same experience and we suggest you try it.

Q. What is best shade for camellias?

A. We don't know whether you refer to natural shade or man made shade. As far as natural shade is concerned we don't think that there is any doubt that pines furnish the best type of shade. In addition to furnishing the best type of shade, pines also offer less competition to a camellia plant from its roots. Some trees such as oaks, pecans, cedars, etc. may furnish a shade that is too dense. Also you cannot grow camellias near the trunks of these types of trees due to the root system of the trees. Roots of pine trees do not affect camellia roots to the extent that the roots of oaks, pecans, etc. do. Pines not only furnish shade in the hot summer but also provide protection against frost and cold in the winter. Other types of trees which shed their leaves in the winter will not give you frost protection. With reference to man made shade, slate houses are very satisfactory. Wood or metal slats may be used, or where available, Spanish moss draped over chicken wire is satisfactory. There is also on the market types of plastic shade material that are also satisfactory.

Q. What is the difference in culture of sasanquas and japonicas?

A. It has been said that sasanque tolerates a poorer drainage condition and requires less care than japonicas. This may be true, but as matter of actual practices we recommend that you give your sasanquas the same soil, water and fertilizer that you give your japonicas. In other words the culture would be the same.

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SCCS Annual Spring Meeting Scheduled March 26 At Clemson

The South Carolina Camellia Society annual spring meeting will be held in Clemson, S. C. on Saturday-March 26, 1960. The meeting will be held at the Clemson House and will start at 11 o'clock.

We will have a bloom display and everyone is asked to bring blooms for this. Blooms will be received from 9:30 to 11 o'clock. You are asked to label your blooms for easy identification.

The program for the meeting is as follows:

9:30 til 11—Receive blooms for display.

11 til 1—Judging School.

1 til 2—Dutch Luncheon.

2 til 3—Look at bloom display.

3 til 5:30 Dr. Edwards, President of Clemson, will be guest speaker and welcome our guest. The larger part of the meeting will be by Dr. Farrer, Dean of Agriculture, Dr Haggler and their staff. They will tell us about the garden and what has been done and what they plan to do. They will give us their latest findings on petal blight and other information of interest.

5:30 til 7—Adjourn.

7:00 til 8—Dutch Dinner for those present.

8 til adjourn—Show slides of winners at the South Carolina Camellia Shows and other slides of some of the newest camellias.

Those of you who plan to remain overnight should make your reservations direct to the Clemson House.

Those of you who plan to be present for either the Dutch Luncheon or the Dutch Dinner, or both, should make your reservations with Frank Brownlee, Box 1170, Anderson, S. C. We are sorry that at this time we do not have information on the cost of the luncheon or dinner but are sure the cost will be about the same as it has been in the past.

Mark your calender for this important meeting now. Make your reservations and plan to attend. Tell your friends. You don't have to be a member to come. Be sure and bring your blooms.

We will look forward to seeing you in Clemson, S. C., on March 26, 1960.

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SLEEPER:

Hazel E. Herrin

—Regular Bulletin Feature—

Some camellias burst on the camellia world with a barrage of publicity. Some of these live up to their advance notice and become dependable camellias. Others fail to live up to their promises and fall by the wayside.

Some camellias burst on the camellia world by virtue of their own performance and beauty without the benefit of a publicity campaign. These usually survive the test of time for they have what it takes.

There is a third class that, you might say, slip up on us. These are varieties that usually have been around for a number of years but for one reason or another have never been given the recognition that they deserve.

UNKNOWN

Perhaps they have not been widely distributed. Perhaps they have to have a little age on them before they set buds or perform well. Perhaps they bloom at the wrong time of the year to be seen in many shows. Perhaps they have some minor fault that has been given undue prominence. Perhaps the originator has just given scions to a few friends and most of the camellia people have never had an opportunity to see a bloom.

Regardless of what the reason may be, there are some really outstanding varieties that are never recognized or that take years to become widely distributed

It is the purpose of this new regular department to bring to

your attention these "sleepers".

The first "sleeper" we want to cover is Hazel E Herrin. While this variety first bloomed in 1948 it is just now beginning to get some of the recognition it deserves.

It's registration number with the American Camellia Society is 34 and since there have now been over 400 varieties registered with the ACS you can see it has been around for some time.

It first flowered as a 7-year-old seedling of unknown parentage in 1948. The seedling was grown by Thomas E Herrin, Sr. of Pensacola, Fla.

SEMI-DOUBLE

The plant is of open average growth with rather long leaves. The light green flower buds are large and round. The flowers are semi-double to incomplete double with large petaloids and 17 petals. The blooms are 5 to 5½ inches in diameter and are old rose in color. It normally opens in November and December although the area in which it is grown will have some influence on this.

It was given some long delayed recognition at the Jacksonville camellia show held at the time of the American Camellia Societies' annual meeting Jan. 30, 1960. It was voted the best flower in show grown under glass at this meeting.

We believe that Hazel E. Herrin is beginning to come into its own and we predict that as time goes on you will hear more from this "sleeper".

FREE
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CONTEST

We are happy to announce that the South Carolina Camellia Society will again conduct a membership contest this year. This will give you an opportunity to help yourself at the same time you are helping your Society.

Everyone can be a winner under the rules of this contest.

The grand prize will be given to the member who enrolls the largest number of NEW members. Mr. Vern McCaskill of McCaskill Gardens, 25 S. Michillinda Ave., Pasadena, Calif., is donating a plant for this prize. The winner will have the privilege of selecting his prize from one of McCaskill's own originations.

Other Prizes

Other prizes will be scions of rare varieties. These scions will be given at the rate of one scion for each two NEW members you enroll. There is no limit to how many you can win. You name the variety you want and if it is available and not patented it will be sent to you. These scions are being made available from some of our members who have fine collections of rare varieties and the chances are you can get the variety you want with the exception of Betty Sheffield Supreme which will not be available this year.

So you can't lose. And you will be doing your friends a favor too,

for without you telling them about our Society how will they know what they are missing.

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

All you have to do is send in the name of each new member along with \$3.00 to: Contest, South Carolina Society, P. O. Box 732, Spartanburg, S. C. Be sure to include your own name also in order that you will receive credit for the new member.

Start today while the camellia season is at its peak. Regardless of when a prospect joins he will receive back copies so that he will be assured of receiving at least three Bulletins this year. Let's double our membership this year. We can do it with your help. Good luck to you and we are counting on you.

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Clemson Camellia Test Garden To Be Moved To New Location

Due to circumstances beyond our control it will be necessary to relocate the Clemson Camellia Test Garden. Frank Brownlee, who is chairman of the Test Garden Committee, has reported as follows:

"As you all know, the Agricultural Department at Clemson has taken over the operation of the Test Garden as of the 1st of November, 1959. Dr. Farrar called me last Thursday and told me that he had just been notified that the State Highway Department, who is building a road from Highway 76 to the north of the Football Stadium and circling Cemetery Hill, had started grading and that they would, within a few days, cover the entire northeast corner of our Garden with fill from this road.

Moving Plants

At his request, I went up there and went into the situation with Dr. Farrar and his assistant. They have now taken up, balled and burlapped about 150 plants. There is still quite a number in the area that are so large that they doubted moving them satisfactorily. Mr. James Carey said, that with our permission, he would move these largest plants to a new location on the campus where they would be well placed around some buildings and that he would look after them at those locations.

The plants referred to above are plants that were given to us by Mr. Calder Seibels for fertilize experiments (all were Lady Clare's)

and a number of large plants given us by Blackwell Nurseries some years ago. While they are nice plants they were not fine.

I hope that you will like what we did in this emergency, but the Agriculture Department had taken up all they could handle and they included practically all of the fine ones that had been donated by members and many that had been grafted in the Garden.

The remaining two-thirds of the plants will be safe in the Garden at the present time, and will be moved from time to time as the Agricultural Department can arrange it and properly handle them.

New Location

The Agricultural Department is developing a large area at a new location west of Highway 76 and north of the road going from Highway 76 to Old Stone Church. They have quite a fine area in there which they are planning to develop for ornamentals with a lake down the middle. This will not only be attractive in the landscape, but will also furnish adequate water for irrigating and watering the area as may be needed.

We regret that it has been necessary to make this change but as President Cecil Morris wrote, "With reference to the changes that are taking place at Clemson as regards the Test Garden, we feel, after reading your letter, that we are going to come up with a much better deal than we had before".

You will be kept advised of future developments at the Garden.



What's New



In the last issue of the Bulletin we announced that this **What's New** department would be a regular feature of the Bulletin. At that time we stated that the purpose of this department would be to cover things that are new or things that have never been tried on camellias. We further stated that we would in no way recommend the things that would be covered but that we wanted to keep you advised of developments, stimulate your thinking, and perhaps encourage some of you to experiment.

We are all interested in the growth of camellias. Perhaps the latest experiments in this field can be applied to camellias and so for your information we bring you the latest developments in growth control as shown by experiments performed by U.S. Department of Agriculture scientists at Beltsville, Md.

Nurserymen have known since 1920 that certain plants could be made to bloom earlier than usual by shading them with opaque cloth for part of each day. No one knew why this was so but the guess was that something in the plant's internal mechanism recorded the smaller amount of sunlight. This acted as a signal to the plant that the days had shortened, and that it had better flower fast.

Red Light Effective

To study this phenomenon, Beltsville scientists, under Dr. Sterling B Hendricks, first played all colors of the spectrum on a variety of plants. Most colors had no effect.

But when red light was played on the plants, the effect was dramatic. The plants reacted even to a brief 30 sec. flash of red light during a 14-hour period of darkness. Apparently this red light served as a signal to the plant that a new day had begun and the plants altered their growth cycles accordingly.

Having learned that red light was the key, the scientists squeezed the juice out of bean seedlings, separated the juices into many different fractions, and tested each for its reaction to red light. Their quarry proved to be a protein-containing pigment that makes up only one part in one million of the juice.

Still A Mystery

In a way that the scientists still do not understand, the pigment changes its chemical structure when the red light hits it. As long as the red light lasts, the new structure persists. When the light is cut off, the pigment begins slowly to change back to its original state. This process of change back takes roughly twelve hours.

This means that in nature, when the red rays in the morning sun strike a leaf, the light-sensitive pigment changes into its new state and stays that way until sundown. This tells the plant, in the chemical language to which it responds, how long the day is and therefore what the season is.

To check their findings, Beltsville's men dosed plants with red light at all hours of the night.

Fooling plants into believing the nights were longer or shorter than they really were seasonally, the scientists were able to make plants bloom months early or late.

Retard Growth

They have so efficiently programmed some pine trees that they grew only 8 inches in four years — responding to the signal that it is winter, not time for growth — while their unmolested neighbors rose to 20 feet.

If this knowledge is applied to camellias will it mean that we will be able to fool a camellia plant into thinking that the seasons have passed more rapidly than they have? If we can, will this mean that we can get blooms on one or two year seedlings because they have been fooled into thinking they are 6 or 7 years old? Will this mean that we can grow 5 or 6 foot plants from cuttings in just a year or two? Will this mean we can graft in the spring and have blooms in the fall? Will this mean that we can grow a plant in a gallon container for 20 years? Will this mean that we can speed up or slow down the blooming season and have blooms 12 months in the year?

These are all interesting possibilities and who knows what the future may hold. Who will be the first to experiment with this new theory?

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PRESIDENT MORRIS NAMES COMMITTEES FOR THREE PROJECTS

President Cecil Morris of the South Carolina Camellia Society has named three important committees to work on projects during 1960.

The committee chairmen and members are as follows:

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

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

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

Membership Committee — J. D. Carroll, Chairman, Lexington; H. E. Ashby, Charleston; Mansfield Latimer, Rock Hill; Haskell Gray, Jr. Greenville; Dr. Raymond O'-Cain, Orangeburg; Tom W. Taylor, Anderson; R. H. Gaddy, Aiken; Benny Williams, Rock Hill; George W. Poe, Cheraw; Lesesne Richburg, Dillion; Mrs. Edward Kaminsky, Georgetown.

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

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(Renewals Don't Count)

Gladys Wannamaker is the most exciting new Camellia of 1960. It is not for sale. Available only for two new memberships to the South Carolina Camellia Society.

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Send the name and address of each new member, along with \$3.00 dues, and your own name and address to South Carolina Camellia Society, P. O. Box 732, Spartanburg, S. C.

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Camellia Show Dates

Fayetteville, N. C.—Fayetteville Camellia Club	March 5-6
Greenville, S. C.—Men's Garden Club of Greenville	March 5-6
Florence, S. C.—Florence Camellia Society	March 5-6
Rocky Mount, N. C.—East Carolina Camellia Society	March 12-13
Charlotte, N. C.—Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte	March 12-13
Elizabeth City, N. C.—Men's Horticultural Society of Albemarle	March 12-13
Rock Hill, S. C.—Men's Garden Club of York County	March 19
Rocky Mount, N. C.—Eastern Carolina Camellia Society	March 19-20
Greensboro, N. C.—Men's Piedmont Camellia Club	March 19-20
Norfolk, Va.—Virginia Camellia Society	March 19-20
Richmond, Va.—Richmond Camellia Society	March 26-27
Baltimore, Md.—Pioneer Camellia Society of Maryland	April 8-9
Washington, D. C.—Camellia Society of Potomac Valley	April 9-10

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