

Carolina Camellias



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Carolina Camellias

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About the Cover

'MARY AGNES PATIN CHINA ROSE'. Large rose form double with some upright fimbriated petals, from T. C. Patin, Hammond, Louisiana.

SOUTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President's Message



P. L. HORNE

DEAR MEMBERS:

Our membership luncheon at the Georgetown Show was a success due in a large part to the excellent work of Neal Cox and his wife Mary Alice. A large group from all over South Carolina was present. As you read this, the 1968-69 season is about over and every one is making plans for the next season.

I want to especially thank everyone who helped to make this season a success. The growth of our South Carolina Society depends on each and every member.

I hope each and every member will spread the information on how to use Gib during August and September, especially to outside growers. Fall shows are becoming bigger and better because of Gib. Remember, although we've had cold wet weather during the winter, it will be hot and dry during the summer so don't forget the fertilizer, prune and water and gib for good blooms next fall.

Sincerely,

P. L. HORNE.

GEORGIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President's Message



W. J. McCOACH

DEAR MEMBERS:

This is my last letter as President of the Georgia Camellia Society. I have appointed a committee to nominate officers for the 1969-1970 season, and I hope to be able to set up a meeting in May at a place convenient for the members. You will be notified by mail when the arrangements have been made.

I want to thank all those members who have helped me during my term, particularly Mrs. Fran Mathes and Dr. W. Homeyer for writing such fine articles for CAROLINA CAMELLIAS.

By the time you read this letter, the shows of 68-69 will be just a memory. To date, I have attended and exhibited in ten shows in Georgia, S. Carolina, Florida, and Alabama. They were all beautiful. In many shows, the unprotected blooms were superb, equal to or better than the protected blooms, and much more numerous. It proves that with "Gib", excellent outside blooms can be grown.

After the close of the Georgia Show Season, I plan to compile a list of all the varieties that made the head tables in Georgia. You may be surprised that the new "hot" varieties didn't dominate and that many old favorites are still popular with the judges. The list will be in the fall issue of CAROLINA CAMELLIAS.

Once again, my sincere appreciation for all your interest and cooperation during the past year. It was a pleasure to serve as President of the Georgia Camellia Society.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. McCOACH

NORTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President's Message



GEORGE W. ROSS

DEAR MEMBERS:

We held our 19th Annual Spring Meeting on February 15th at the Blockade Runner Motel at Wrightsville Beach, N. C.

We were happy to learn that our membership dues as well as new members are coming in. Let's all keep up the good work. If you have not done so, please get your dues in and a new member. *Show Time is the Time.*

We accepted an invitation from the Washington Council of Garden Clubs, (Mrs. Frank Duke, President) to hold our Fall Meeting in Washington, N. C., late in October or early in November. Date to be announced later.

Mr. Marshall Richardson of Washington has been appointed as Representative of the Society in coordinating arrangements for this Fall Meeting. Mr. & Mrs. S. L. Marburg had open house for members of the Society on Saturday evening.

Greenhouses and Camellia Gardens were open to members and their guest on Saturday & Sunday afternoon.

Framed Past President award certificates were presented to all Past Presidents by Dr. James M. Habel, Jr., President of the America Camellia Society.

I made an announcement at the Meeting (that I do not think was taken seriously) that here in Wilmington a group of men are working at perfecting a process to preserve Camellia blooms. I was serious. If it is perfected, you will hear more about it. If not, you will not.

Don't forget; It is Camellia Show Time, get excited, get involved, get your bloom in, get a new member, and you will get pleasure and satisfaction.

Yours truly,

GEORGE W. ROSS.

VIRGINIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President's Message



HUGH L. VAUGHAN

DEAR MEMBERS:

We are fortunate in having as our new Secretary-Treasurer: Mrs. E. M. "Betsy" Worrell, 1341 Harmott Ave., Norfolk, Va. 23509. Please send all remittances, etc., to her.

Following up the beautiful display of under glass flowers which we presented Feb. 8 & 9, I extend sincere thanks to all who entered blooms and to all who assisted in putting on the Show. I congratulate all who won ribbons; special commendation is extended to the following who won top honors:

Best in Show: "Mathotiana Supreme"—George A. Thornton, Suffolk, Va.

Runner-Up: "Miss Charleston Var."—Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Parsons, Norfolk

Best Reticulata: "Lionhead"—Mr. & Mrs. E. M. Worrell, Norfolk

Best Hybrid: "Charlene"—Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Cronin, Va. Beach

Best Seedling: Dr. & Mrs. J. M. Habel, Suffolk

Sweepstakes: Gold Certificate: Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Parsons

Runner-Up: Silver Certificate: Dr. & Mrs. J. M. Habel

Honor-Court: "Dixie Knight Supreme"—Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Parsons

"Mark Allen Supreme"—Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Parsons

"Charlie Bettes"—Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Parsons

"Gladys Pinkerton"—George A. Thornton

It is worth repeating, we grow camellias not only for our own fun and pleasure, but also for the joy, pleasure, and edification of others as well as for the beautification of our communities.

Cordially yours,

HUGH L. VAUGHAN.

SOUTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

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How To Organize a Camellia Show

By FRAN (Mrs. W. F.) MATHIS

So you have been appointed Camellia Show Chairman! Congratulations. There is no need to panic. Just be calm and everything will work out all right if you plan in advance. You were chosen because you are a good organizer, you work well with people and are enthusiastic. Also you have gained experience by working and helping stage shows during the past few years.

Perhaps I should say that I was asked to write this article to assist others in organizing a Camellia Show. It would be impossible to include every item without a prolonged study and many, many words. I am simply sharing my experiences in the hope that these suggestions will be a help to some of you. The HANDBOOK FOR FLOWER SHOWS by the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc., is an excellent source and is a *must* if the show is to be an accredited flower show according to National Council. More about that later. The American Camellia Society provides "A HANDBOOK FOR CAMELLIA SHOWS" and "RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING PROCED-

URES AND JUDGING OF AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY CO-OPERATIVE SHOWS."

First let us consider the purpose of a Camellia Show, "To educate the public, to develop the esthetic sense and to inspire others to plant and grow camellias." With this purpose in mind let us go to work.

Soon after your appointment set the date for your show and engage the exhibition hall. Of course the Camellia Show Committee helps make this decision. Choose your Co-Chairman who might serve as Staging, or another important committee chairman. Register your show dates with the American Camellia Society, the *Carolina Camellias* and your state garden club publication, or state Camellia publications. It is wise to have the same show date each year (as the last weekend in January) so that nearby shows will not have conflicting dates.

Appoint these chairmen: Schedule, Staging, Properties, Receiving Entries, Classification, Placement, Clerks and Awards, Tally, Judges' Chairman, Luncheon, Hospitality (During Show

Your Editor Finally Won the Prize



Paul Dahlen presents the prize at the judges luncheon in Aiken, S. C., a beautiful outdoor lamp donated by the Pyle National Company of Aiken, to Carroll Moon. The Pyle National Company is one of the new industries to locate in Aiken, S. C.

Hours), Publicity and any others that you desire. These chairmen compose the Camellia Show Committee. Let chairmen help choose their committees if advisable.

A Camellia Show must be sponsored by a Camellia Society, local, district or state, or a Garden Club, preferably federated, in cooperation with the American Camellia Society. The "A.C.S. Handbook for Camellia Shows" adds, "and other similar organizations."

There are two types of Camellia Shows: (1) A horticulture show when only Camellia blossoms are shown, no artistic arrangements section. This type of show is acceptable to the A.C.S. and can be an accredited

A.C.S. show. (2) An accredited Flower show with Camellia blooms and artistic designs, a minimum of five classes in each division, plus other requirements acceptable to National Council of Garden Clubs, when state garden club awards may be given in addition to the A.C.S. awards. This type show must be staged by a Plant society or Federated Garden Club. In this instance National Council has provided the Cooperative Tri-Color and the Cooperative Award of Merit, so that in specialist shows, like Camellia, Rose, etc., these awards may be received by non-members of the National Council.

Last year and this year we have exhibited our horticulture at the Clubhouse, and had a placement show for the artistic designs in a very attractive home. Of course we staged an Accredited Flower Show in cooperation with The Garden Club of Georgia and the American Camellia Society (type No. 2), and met all the requirements of each. Since our clubhouse is not too large, this helps relieve an otherwise crowded condition. We like this plan.

The A.C.S. arrangement schedule is very interesting, and blue ribbon winners may enter the Arrangement Contest. These rules are found in the September issue of the A.C.S. Journal. However, a show is not required to use this schedule.

In recent years a number of shows have been held in the fall, with gibbed blooms. Some of these have had the horticulture section only, but

many of them have included the artistic arrangement section also.

First, decide which type of show will have and then make plans toward that end.

In selecting committee chairmen these suggestions may be helpful:

Schedule—This chairman should be an accredited flower show judge if possible. Her main duty is to compile the schedule. Exact wording is necessary.

Staging—This Chairman should be experienced, artistic, work well with others. She should have knowledge of horticulture and flower arrangements. She should provide a blue print of the exhibition hall showing tables, etc., in place. She displays the theme in an artistic manner and works with her committee to have everything ready for the show. She works closely with the schedule, properties and other committees. She provides a list of properties for the properties chairman.

Properties—Should be experienced, provides all properties needed in staging the show, including tables, niches, paper covering, nails and tools, etc.

Receiving Entries—This committee is on hand early in the morning and helps the exhibitors to fill out entry cards, and provides trays (cafeteria trays are best and water filled containers (baby food jars make good containers and takes trays inside. It is helpful to have different color A.C.S. entry cards for each division, such as white-outdoor blooms, green-indoor blooms, pink—seedling, etc.

Classification Committee — Should know camellia varieties and check

Secretary of Mens Camellia Club of Columbia Wins Fall Show in Macon, Ga.



Richard Mims, *Secretary and Treasurer* of Men's Camellia Club of Columbia holds 'TOMORROW PARK HILL', best in show, and 'ELEGANS SUPREME', runner-up at Macon, Ga. This was his first win in a camellia show.

all entry cards as to correct nomenclature, and make sure that variety and exhibitor's name is written on the two places provided on the standard A.C.S. entry cards.

Placement—The chairman and committee should know Camellia varieties and place them in the correct section and class. It is helpful for committee members to be assigned to certain sections. They should make

sure that the stem touches the water, and should adjust the bloom in the container to show it to best advantage.

Judges' Chairman—Should be accredited National Council flower show judge, or Camellia Judge. She or he invites the judges several months ahead of time. A.S.C. requires at least half of the horticulture judges must be A.C.S. accredited judges and others may be novice camellia judges, National Council Accredited judges or student judges. National Council requires that 2/3 of the artistic judges must be National Council Accredited Flower Show Judges. Others must be student judges. The Judges' Chairman instructs the Judges, assigns teams, sends marked schedules to judges in advance for study. It is best for judges to work in panels of three. The standard A.C.S. Entry Cards provide a place for the judges to check "1st, 2nd, 3rd and special award." The clerks use hole punchers and punch the holes.

Luncheon Chairman—This chairman works with the Judges' Chairman and plans the Judges' Luncheon. She arranges the place, the menu, gifts for judges and is on hand as hostess to welcome judges at the proper time.

Clerks—This chairman works with Judges' Chairman and provides two clerks for each team of three judges, she instructs the clerks and assigns the teams. She provides clerks aprons with four pockets. Provides blue, red, yellow and white ribbons, and green for special awards. She provides one hole puncher for each clerk's team. Clerks punch hole where checked by

judges. One clerk attaches ribbon with paper fasteners, stapler, or other means. After ribbon is attached, clerk tears off stub and places it in her right apron pocket. The Chairman of Clerks collects the stubs at frequent intervals and takes them to the Tally Committee.

Tally Committee—Two people are sufficient for small shows. As the stubs are brought in, the Tally Committee separates them first in alphabetical order by the name of the exhibitor. After all stubs are collected and placed in this order, the stubs are separated according to color for each exhibitor, i.e., white-outdoor, green-indoor, etc. Next the stubs are separated as to 1st, 2nd and third awards, for each exhibitor, to determine the sweepstakes and runnerup in the different divisions. Before the judges finish selecting all the top awards, the Tally Committee knows the sweepstakes and runnerup winners in the different sections. We find that it is better to tear off all stubs and give them to the Tally Committee, not just the ribbon winners, so that they can all be counted. By counting all the stubs the exact number of entries may be determined. The Tally Committee prepares a Tally Sheet in advance, with a column to record the name of each exhibitor, and other columns beside the names to record the number of blue, red, and yellow ribbons in each of the different sections and classes. The complete sheet may be filled in the afternoon of the show, or rubber bands put around the stubs of each exhibitor for recording later.

Hospitality During Show Hours—This chairman secures hosts and hostesses to be on duty for designated hours while the show is open. It is good to have extras to talk with new camellia growers about new varieties, to welcome out of town visitors and help everyone have a good time at the show.

Publicity—A very important committee. This includes newspaper, ra-

dio, television, telephone, posters, cards for tea rooms and restaurants, Camellia Show directional signs, notices in church bulletins, letters to local and out of town exhibitors, camellia blooms in stores and eating places on Friday and Saturday and Sunday (assuming the show is held on Saturday and Sunday). Have Mayor cut ribbon to open show. Have "Miss Camellia Queen" or "Miss City"



Three camellia greats, Mr. Harry L. Miller, Mr. Mike Witman, Mr. Maxwell Murry. This picture made at the home of Mr. & Mrs. Alison J. Parsons, Norfolk, Va. on March 30, 1968 at a reception given in honor of the out-of-town judges and guests of the Norfolk Show. These three men have devoted many, many years spreading their infectious enthusiasm for the culture and showing of beautiful camellia blooms. Mr. Miller enjoyed the reputation of "Mr. Nomenclature" with his uncanny ability to identify the maverick bloom and he is highly respected by everyone in the camellia world. Presently Mr. Miller is a patient at the Veterans Hospital at Kecoughton.

on hand for opening. Talk, Talk, Talk about the show everywhere you go.

Judging — Camellia Show Judges give their time gladly and enjoy their work. Every decision is made after careful consideration and evaluation, and the decision of the judges is final. As the judges work they should designate blooms to be sent to the head table to be considered for best in the show. Some shows used "See Me At The Head Table" signs which the judges place by the chosen blooms. The clerk should remove the stub, attach the blue ribbon and turn the entry card over so that the judges will not see the exhibitor's name. The name of the variety should be written on the back side of the entry card so that the judges can be sure of the variety when voting for Best In Show. Each bloom on the honor table should be numbered and the voting done by secret ballot. Two people other than the one conducting the voting, should count the ballots. The different divisions (outdoor, indoor, etc.) should be distinctly separated on the honor table to eliminate confusion. Individual voting pads and pencils given to each judge in advance hastens the voting. It is a good idea to judge seedlings first and a vote taken for "Outstanding Seedling Certificates".

Silver Awards—Almost all shows are fortunate in having sponsors to contribute beautiful silver trophies. A committee should be responsible for contacting the local sponsors to provide these. Many banks and businesses completely sponsor Camellia Shows, thereby making it possible to

have no admission charge. This committee displays the trophies in an attractive manner, and prepares in advance small individual cards to designate top awards, i.e., "Best Outdoor Bloom"—"Space for Winner"—"Trophy contributed by *Citizens Bank*". Names can be added. This committee should express written appreciation to these sponsors. And it is a nice gesture for the winners of the trophies to write and thank them too.

Commercial Exhibits—Exhibits by nurseries are most desirable for Camellia Shows. Their fine blooms are inspiring and show varieties that are available.

A.C.S. Booth—This is a requirement for Camellia Shows. A display of Camellia Journals and yearbooks is most attractive and reminds A.C.S. members to renew, and others to join the A.C.S. Camellia Society Members should man the booth and actively engage in trying to interest visitors in "Joining The American Camellia Society."

Educational Exhibits—These exhibits are a most interesting part of a Camellia Show and help project the purpose of a Camellia Show. Suggestions for exhibits are displays showing grafting, growing Camellias from seed, how to prune, continued showing of Colored slides of new varieties, etc.

The Cleanup Committee is a very important committee which is frequently overlooked. Everyone had a good time getting ready for the show, but where is everybody at the close of the show, and early next morning?

Several members from each committee should be responsible for this job, with the Chairman, Co-Chairman, Properties and Staging Chairmen. Everything needs to be stored for next year, and all committee chairmen should keep a file and record what he or she did in this particular year. It surely will make things easier for next year's General Chairman. Dig in and be a good helper. The Chairman might be *YOU* next time.

Most Camellia Shows are held for two days. It is advisable to have a glowing writeup of all the top honors in the show in the first edition of the newspaper,—on Sunday, if there is a Sunday Edition, or on Monday if not, assuming the show is held on the weekend. It is good to offer local awards, so that "hometown" exhibitors may be featured as winners along with out of town exhibitors.

The suggestions on these pages have been tested in our local Camellia Show, and we find that they fit our needs. Large shows have more problems, I am sure, but some of these ideas may be adapted for these shows also.

A Camellia show doesn't "just happen". It takes the cooperation of many people giving many hours of work. But it is worth all the effort to hear the ohs and ahs as Camellia Lovers admire every blossom, and to see the thrill of the exhibitor who wins his first blue ribbon. Now, aren't you glad you served as Camellia Show Chairman? It is an experience you will long remember. I am so glad you said "Yes".

Camellias

By JANICE H. LOLLIS

The lovely camellias all around
Remind us of God's love,
And of His blessings that abound
And flow from heaven above.
The colors rare that their blossoms
wear
Are beautiful to behold.
They brighten a world full of strife
and care
With men whose hearts have turned
cold.
The leaves of green with their glistening sheen,
The petals which perfectly grow,
We give Thee thanks oh Lord today
For each fair camellia you send our
way.
May the beauty of each tender flower
Inspire us to live better lives by
Thy power,
And make us aware of Thy love and
care
And of Thy glory everywhere.

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By JANICE H. LOLLIS

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EDITOR'S NOTE. At the Fall Meeting of the American Camellia Society in Perry, Ga. on November 15th we were pleasantly surprised by a charming young lady playing and singing an original composition about Camellias. Janice H. Lollis gave us permission to print her poem. Anyone interested in the music she composed for this poem may contact her at 1034 Greenwood Drive, Perry, Ga. 31069.

WHAT TO DO

By F. W. CORLEY

MARCH—Spray camellia with Florida Volek Paste Emulsion or Volek Oil Spray. Isotox should be added to either of these materials. Apply when temperature is likely to remain between 45 and 90 degrees for at least 7 days.

Fertilize with azalea and camellia fertilizer. Use $\frac{1}{2}$ cup per foot of upright growth for outside plants.

APRIL—Continue your fertilizing program. Also, add Es-min-el to provide minor elements.

If you are having serious trouble with scale, use cygon.

Oil sprays are compatible with most of the new fungicides. However, never combine anything containing sulphur with oil.

MAY and JUNE—The last spring feeding of camellias should be applied during May or early June. If weather is dry, water thoroughly and regularly. A heavy mulch around camellias will help conserve moisture.

If you have not already done so, spray camellias with Cygon or Florida Volek and Isotox. Volek cannot be used when temperature is in the upper 80's. Cygon and Isotox can be used anytime.

JULY and AUGUST—Water camellias during dry periods. Do a thorough job two or three times a week. Late afternoon is the best time provided the foliage dries before night.

If you find camellia scale or tea scale, spray with Cygon.

SEPTEMBER—Continue your lookout for scale. Use Cygon as needed.

If plants show need for plant food, use $\frac{1}{2}$ cup per foot of upright growth.

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Rhododendrons

By FRANK KEY

Florence, S. C.

The story of Rhododendrons, their distinguished ancestry, and the manner of their introduction into Western civilization is one of the most fascinating stories in the endlessly unfolding pageant of natural history.

The almost unbelievable variety, from midget plants two inches tall to large trees soaring 80 feet into the air. There are almost 1,000 species that was brought from the remote interior of Asia to the Western world which have contributed beyond measure to modern gardens.

Rhododendrons have the most eminent of ancestors, being descended thru the Camellia and Dillenia families from the Magnolias. As a genus they are unimaginably old. Fossil records show their existence in Europe and North America 50 million years ago in substantially the same form as present day wild Rhododendrons of Asia.

Rhododendrons were first recommended as plants for garden decoration by Parkinson in 1629. Man-made crosses of wild Rhododendrons soon forecast their future importance to horticulture. In the 1830's the breeding of Rhododendrons created such interest that gardeners flocked to see the newest hybrids exhibited at a showroom on Regent Street in London. By crossing and recrossing them with the first of the Asian Species,

and by crossing the hybrids among themselves, the production of new garden Rhododendrons increased enormously thruout Britain. In 1860's Doncaster came into bloom in the Knap Hill Nursery—the first hardy hybrid with deep true red flowers, and in the same decade this nursery exported Rhododendrons hybrids to landscape the Capitol in Washington, D. C. The Catawba hybrids were to become renowned garden shrubs in the U.S.A. after their importation here in 1876 by Knap Hill Nursery. They are still the standard Rhododendrons hybrids of commerce in the eastern United States. Almost always they are plants of temperate climate with high humidity. Never plant a plant where the North winds will blow on them. It doesn't affect them after they have gained size and height.

To get the best results dig a hole twice the size of the plant. Mix ground hard wood bark or peat and sand in order that you will have good drainage. Pour water into the hole and let settle completely. If the hole is below the drainage level of ground add more sand and peat 'til it is level with ground. Place your plant on top of this then bring good earth to the sides. I usually make a ring around the plant with brick in order to prevent the dirt from wash-

ing away. Add peat on the ball of the plant then pine needles. Be sure the ball of the plant is well moistened, not soggy wet. If planted under pine trees where it gets the A.M. sun and not the afternoon sun, they will fare better — however, don't forget that you will have to water enough both for your plant as well as for the tree. If you expect to plant them and go to the beach for the summer with no one to take care of them, you better not buy them. If you have some well rotted manure, mix it in the hole or put on top. A good rich soil and you can forget fertilizing the life of the plant. I planted mine 12 or more years ago in good rich soil and have never fertilized since. When they get 8 feet tall I air-lay them. They are easily air-layed.

Rhododendrons love wet leaves. I sprinkle mine practically every day from last of May 'til November. I erected sprinkle heads over top of them. Just so they are thoroughly wet, it takes about a half hour.

You will notice Rhododendrons leaves curl and droop in cold weather, an adaptation by which they conserve moisture as the cylindrical shape reduces the area exposed to dry winds.

I might be over-enthusiastic about Rhododendrons but at the proper time you go out among them and see the most gorgeous blooms of all colors in fine array, you just can't help raving over them. And, eight degree weather doesn't effect them from blooming at the right time.

It has just been in the last two years I have noted the leaves have



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been eaten by some pest. Just spray with Malathion and that ends that. Unlike Camellias you don't have scale. They commence blooming here the last of March and April after the Azaleas and Camellias are gone.

Some people have had trouble with snails. Saw in the paper where a man used beer to cope with that situation. Put the beer in saucers level with ground. Snails go for it like some people. Of course, you can sprinkle pellets, put out by Ortho, under the straw that will also take care of the pests.

I have never had them but some of my friends have. A pest called strawberry weevil attacks the roots and leaves. Use chlodane, that will take care of them. Rake straw back then sprinkle chlodane and wash in. Follow the instructions on the package as it comes in different strengths.

Failure of plants to produce flower buds on smaller plants is generally due to age or too much shade. I have used Super-phosphate with good results. Remove straw and sprinkle acid around plant.

I might add if you insist on using fertilizer, never use after the middle of June. Lots of plants have been lost because owners have failed to consider that plants stimulated into unseasonable late growth which fall prey to the rupturing effect of tissues frozen when they are immature. Even the most reliable hardy plants are killed by late fertilizing. It is also wrong to water plants after September. Allow nature to do the job. Over watering after September re-

1970 Show Dates

A letter from Mrs. Henry Eve, Augusta, Ga., announcing the dates of the 1970 Augusta Camellia Show. This show will be held in the beautiful building of The Georgia Railroad Bank on February 21 and 22, 1970.

If you want to be treated like Visiting Royalty, go to the Augusta Camellia Show.

sults in an unnatural postponement of the maturing process.

Daytime wilting in hot weather is no cause for alarm if the plants revive overnight so that their leaves are in normal posture in early morning.

Plants are easy to root. Take cuttings August and September. Use sand and peat 50-50. Cut your shoot clear back to terminal of plant. Cut this shoot so you leave 3 inches from last leaf. Leave three leaves on cutting, cut these leaves in half. Dip in Hormodium No. 10, or Indoleacetic Acid for 18 hours. Slice one side of shoot.

Names of Rhododendrons that have grown well for me: American—Red; Blue Peter; Butterfly—Yellow; Cotton Candy—Pink; Cynthia—Pink; Evening Glow—Yellow; Jean Marie Montague—Red; Loder's—White; Matador—Red; Mother of Pearle—White; Mrs. De La Mare—White; Mrs. G. W. Leak—Pink; Pink Pearle; Roseum Elegans—Pink; Vulcan—Red; Mine from seed, a beautiful Lavender.

In Memoriam

BUXTON WHITE, SR.

Born July 12th, 1894, in Elizabeth City, N. C.

Died May 6th, 1968, in Elizabeth City, N. C.

He was a graduate of N. C. State College, class of 1915. He was salutatorian of his class and graduated with a B.S. degree in horticulture.

He was a veteran of World War I, serving overseas as a Lt. in the army.

He owned and operated the Buxton White Seed and Supply Co. in Elizabeth City for 38 years, starting in 1920.

He was known for his ability as a landscape architect. He was a garden writer of national repute. He had garden columns in the Raleigh News

& Observer, the local Daily Advance and The Norfolk Virginian Pilot. He was a member and contributing writer of the ACCS and the NCCS. An organizer and past president of the Men's Horticultural Society and always on hand to help produce the Elizabeth City Camellia Show.

Buxton was never in too much hurry to give a friend good and well thought advice about gardening. He was known to all his readers as "The Albemarle Gardener", to all his friends he was just plain "Buck", a person we shall always remember.



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"Gib" Brings Back the Old

By JOHN A. TYLER, JR.

In my search for one of the newer sports which had been overlooked by most of the nurseries I happened on a plant of the original and decided to try it too.

'KYO KANOKO' was imported by the Star Nursery in 1930 from Japan. Outside 'KYO KANOKO VAR.' seems to be a medium large, muddy pink with purplish red stripes. The plant I found at Tom Eagleson's nursery in Port Arthur, Texas, could be an especially fine strain. In the greenhouse and gibbed it is a clear blush pink with bright red streaks and averages from 5½ to 6½ inches in



Miss Anna Louise Crutchley, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William F. Crutchley, Elizabeth City, N. C. They start them young in Elizabeth City.

diameter and 3 inches plus deep. A full double flower similar to 'MISSISSIPPI BEAUTY' but without 'MISSISSIPPI BEAUTY'S' tendency to "bullnose". I think it has been one of my best flowers this fall, and I hope to have even better ones later on.

The sport that I was looking for is another that has been overlooked but is beginning to find its place. It sported for 'JACK JONES' of Savannah, Ga. He named and registered it as 'KYO KANOKO SURPRISE'. This sport is a blush pink flower very much like 'WOODVILLE RED BLUSH' in shape and color—perhaps not quite so full but slightly larger. Best of all though it grows on a healthy looking plant.

I highly recommend both forms—'KYO KANOKO VAR.' and 'KYO KANOKO SURPRISE'.

Spring Membership Meeting of S.C.C.S.

The South Carolina Camellia Society held the spring membership meeting at Georgetown on Feb. 1st.

Neal Cox, owner of the Little Red Barn Nursery and Gift Shop did an outstanding job as general chairman of arrangements of the luncheon and meeting. Pete Horne, President of the South Carolina Society, presided at the luncheon. Members of the Society from all over South Carolina were present.

Dr. Herbert Racoff gave an interesting talk on new chemicals available for camellia growers. We will have more information on the new chemicals that are available in the fall issue of *Carolina Camellias*.

After the meeting the members and



P. L. "Pete" Horne, *President of the South Carolina Camellia Society* and Neal Cox at the Georgetown Camellia show luncheon.

friends adjourned to the Georgetown Youth Association building to view the camellia show, sponsored by the Georgetown Council of Garden Clubs.

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You Don't Have To Be Rich

By GEORGE POE, Cheraw, S. C.

One of the remarks often made by visitors to my greenhouse is: "You must have a lot of money tied up in this house and all these plants." This usually comes from people who are not Camellia growers and the purpose for writing this article is to try to convince such people that it is not necessary to spend a great amount of money to enjoy this wonderful hobby of ours.

To accomplish any degree of success in getting this idea over to these people, especially the younger ones, will require the cooperation of our present numbers. When you find someone who may be holding back for this reason, invite them to read not only this article but others that have appeared in our magazine relating to the less expensive ways of building a greenhouse, such as the light frame construction to be covered with polyethelene. The writer hopes that with your cooperation in doing this that we can get more people interested in growing Camellias and at the same time increase the membership of our State Camellia Societies.

Before being hit by the Camellia bug I was an ardent hunter, fisherman and tried to play golf and I can say from personal experience that I have spent less money and received more pleasure and relaxation from growing Camellias than I did from any of the other hobbies. First all of the

dues to join any of our state societies as well as the American Camellia Society are only a fraction of what the usual hunting, fishing or golf club dues are and we get so much valuable information from the publications that come with our membership dues, not to mention the wonderful people we meet and with whom we form such close and long lasting friendships.

From the many articles that have been published on the subject or a few simple instructions from an experienced grower, a beginner can root enough cuttings the very first year to start a sizable collection of growing plants. I have yet to meet a Camellia grower who does not receive a great deal of pleasure in giving a number of cuttings to a beginner in order to get him started. I know many growers who root extra cuttings to give friends to get them started. I gave some cuttings to a friend a few years ago and was just as thrilled as he was one Sunday morning, a couple of years later, when he rushed up to me just before church to show me a bloom his wife was wearing from one of those cuttings.

After a beginner has learned to root cuttings he will naturally become interested in grafting and for this reason I always encourage him to root a number of sasanquas to be used for fall blooming shrubs in the yard and understock for grafting. We all know

what happens to a person when he gets his first graft to take.

So many articles have been written on grafting, fertilizing and spraying that I will pass up those subjects and mention a couple more money saving ideas. The first of these is containers. Tin cans are usually available for the asking from filling stations, lunch rooms and restaurants. When dipped in a solution of asphalt roofing compound and varsol, these tin cans will last several years. A small plant will bloom in a one-gallon can. Redwood tubs look better, last longer and protect the root system better but cost considerably more. A very comprehensive article on how to make redwood tubs appeared in one of our publications a few years ago but I gave mine to a friend and cannot refer to the date of the publication. However, that particular article recommended the use of stainless steel or copper strappings which requires special stretching and crimping tools not readily available in most communities. I substituted copper wire hoops driven on like barrel hoops and found them quite satisfactory. I also substituted cypress and cedar treated with a wood preservative for redwood. This way the only special tool needed is a power table saw with tilting blade to cut staves with correct bevel and taper. (I will be glad to furnish anyone interested complete details.)

It is not my intention in writing this article to influence those who can afford it to stop buying plants from reputable nurserymen as we must keep them in business to provide

Yunnan Reminiscent



An arrangement in The Men's Spring Camellia Show, Columbia, S. C. A Tri-color winner by Mrs. T. B. Charlton, Columbia, S. C. Yunnan: province in South China, means South of the clouds. Clouds, bamboo leaves. The Chinese symbol of good fortune and wealth; three leg frog; container. Yunnan is the origin of the first camellia sent to America.

those of us who don't have the time and patience to wait for plants of the new and beautiful varieties which are introduced from year to year. In fact it is my belief that the nurseryman's business will increase as the beginner's interest increases. He will see new varieties at the Camellia Shows that he has to have right now.

Use of Evaporative Coolers in the Camellia Greenhouse

By DR. WALTER F. HOMEYER

Under greenhouse conditions camellias grow and flower best with high relative humidity in the ambient air. Flowers are larger, last longer and do not "droop" during warm days; when actively growing new growth is lush and does not wilt.

Many growers attempt to achieve higher humidity during flowering by leaving greenhouses closed and are at least partially successful, but during warm spells temperatures often rise dangerously and relative humidity falls to 30-40%. To some extent the same is true, regardless of outside temperature, when sunshine causes

temperatures in the greenhouse to rise resulting in a lowered relative humidity. If these conditions prevail for long, new growth begins and the blooming season is shortened.

Use of an evaporative cooler helps in combatting these conditions. Basically the cooler consists of a box with excelsior pads on 3 sides and a fan on the front. The pads are kept saturated with water by a small recirculating pump, and the fan draws air through them, humidifying and cooling it in the process.

Ideally a cooler should be selected which will replace the air within the greenhouse every 2 or 3 minutes. This should maintain the humidity at a minimum of 70%.

Control may be by humidostat or clock timer. I prefer the latter with it set only for daylight operation and don't use it at all when the outside air is below 45°F.

In addition to the cooler which draws outside air there is another mounted entirely within each greenhouse which is used when the other cooler isn't operating and serves to recirculate the air and maintains humidity at near saturation.

Properly used, evaporative coolers provide an economical means of ventilation and humidification. They are available in capacities ranging from a small unit with a 1300 and 2200 cu.ft/minute capacities (cost \$80) to 10,000 cu.ft./minute and above. I have one which delivers 4600 cu.ft./minute which cost \$137. In my experience they do a better job than other more expensive means of humidification.

Gib: Freshly Mixed or Stored

By W. T. BRIGHTWELL

*Horticulturist, University of Georgia,
College of Agriculture Experiment Stations,
Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton, Georgia*

The recent increase in interest in the use of gibberellic acid on camellia buds has brought up several questions. One of these is the stability of a gibberellic solution. As there is little data concerning the storing of gibberellic acid solutions from one season until the next, a test was planned to compare a freshly mixed solution with one stored one year under refrigeration and one stored one year without refrigeration.

Three bottles of gibberellic acid containing about 13,000 ppm of K gibberelate plus household ammonia were used. One bottle had been mixed for one year and held at room temperature. The second bottle had been mixed for one year and stored in a refrigerator. The third bottle was mixed two weeks before being used and refrigerated until used.

Large plants growing in the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station Camellia Garden which had many flower buds were used in the test. Fifteen comparable buds were selected on each of the varieties 'BETTY SHEFFIELD BLUSH', 'DRAMA GIRL', 'MARIE BRACEY', 'MARY ANN HOUSER', 'MATHOTIANA SUPREME VARIEGATED', and 'MISSISSIPPI BEAUTY'.

The vegetative bud adjacent to each

flower bud was broken out and 5 buds on each plant treated with one of the three solutions on September 8, 1966.

The freshly mixed solution as used in this test was more effective in hastening the opening of blooms than solutions which had been stored for one year. This was true of solutions stored at room temperature as well as those refrigerated.

'MARIE BRACEY' opened earliest with the first bloom open 32 days after treatment. Average number of days from treatment with freshly mixed solution was 45 days, 55 days for solution refrigerated for one year, and 75 days average from treatment to open blooms for solution stored one year at room temperature.

Table 1 shows the number of days from treatment until flowers opened. Each number except averages represents one bud. Where there are less than five figures for each variety under each treatment, some buds failed to open.

There were no consistent differences in size or tendency toward purpling that could be attributed to the different solutions, however, a higher percentage of buds opened which were treated with the freshly mixed solution.

TABLE 1. DAYS FROM TREATING TO BLOOM OF CAMELLIAS TREATED WITH ONE-YEAR-OLD AND FRESHLY MIXED GIBBERELLIC ACID, TREATED SEPTEMBER 8, 1966.

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Stored 1 Year Room Temperature</i>	<i>Stored 1 Year Refrigerated</i>	<i>Freshly Mixed Solution</i>
'Betty Sheffield Blush'	111	94	54
	...	111	53
	...	111	96
	...	127	96
	96
Average	111	110	79
'Drama Girl'	94	103	41
	106	106	47
	129	106	58
	...	106	68
	...	120	111
Average	110	108	65
'Marie Bracey'	63	33	32
	74	58	33
	74	62	53
	88	67	61
Average	75	55	45
'Mathotiana Supreme'	96	67	33
	111	96	39
	126	124	70
	90
Average	111	96	58
'Mississippi Beauty'	61	41	37
	67	47	37
	129	133	39
	145	133	41
	47
Average	100	93	50
Average for Treatment	98.3	93.2	57.0

A Look Back

By MRS. FRED J. HAY, Dillon, S. C.

During the last thirty years or more flower arrangement besides undergoing a tremendous change, has also achieved an unprecedented popularity. Today the discipline of technique, design, and style are widely taught and understood, so that now flower arrangement has become recognized and has attained the status of an art. In our garden club programs, through our flower shows, by trial and error, through study in our high standard Flower Show Schools and Symposiums, we have run the gamut of practically every conceivable type of flower arrangement. What now? Only the imagination and creativeness of man can tell.

All of the past is tied up in the floral art of today. Going back to the ancient Egyptians we learn order and clarity, with each form and flower well defined. They loved shallow baskets of fruits, and wreaths. The flower arrangement of Greece and Rome was associated with ritual and tradition with garlands, chaplets, and cornucopias of fruit. Coming down to the Dutch and Flemish artists, who knew horticulture well, we learned of masses of rich and opulent color. The French taught us more airiness and lightness with daintier colors in our mass arrangements. From the Chinese we have the seasonal use of plant material, symbolism, elegant materials and containers. Perhaps the greatest contribution from Japan is the living

line (copied no doubt from the Chinese—design, the beauty of growing plants, and simplicity.

The English Georgian period expressed formality, elegance, and abundance. In our own colonial period our grandmothers made mixed bouquets in a somewhat casual way using anything handy for a container. The Victorian was a romantic era—their flower arrangements were rather stiff round posies of mixed colors. Since then we have all the geometric forms, triangles, ovals, crescents, Hogarth curves and what have you. What a change flower arrangement has undergone! Who can say that one design alone represents our floral art today? We are living in an era of experimentation with many trends. These are inspired by some of the other arts, by modern science the smallness of the world that flies in exotic flowers and plant materials from all over, and, of course the true source of inspiration for all our flower arrangement and all art is Mother Nature, herself. Did you ever see

"The poetry
Of a dangling vine
Nobility
Of a lordly pine;
The tender grace
Of a limb in place,
And streamered moss
At the soft wind's toss?"

Try it as you ride along some day.

In closing I would like to give you some "Quotes" from Marth Ryan Lowry, who in writing about the "seeing eye" and awareness says:

"The art of awareness is seeing,—with an inner eye that stimulates . . ."

"Awareness is the color of the sea as it rolls in to shore.

"It is seeing abstract sculpture in a sea shell.

"It is seeing sculpture in a branch against a wintry sky.

"It is seeing beauty in wood that has been turned and twisted by the tide.

"It is seeing the expression in the faces of the flowers.

"It is seeing the texture in a leaf.

"It is seeing the rhythm in the stems of flowers.

"It is seeing form in fruits and vegetables.

"It is seeing the architectural structure of a pine cone.

"It is seeing and feeling a poem in a pine tree against a sky of blue."

All of which reminds us of what William Cullen Bryant wrote long ago:

"To him who in the love of
Nature holds
Communion with her visible
forms,
she speaks
A various language."

Mrs. Lowry thinks, as I do, that beauty is a necessity to every one of us, and that if we see it, feel and think it, and express it, the world

Attention!

Members of the SOUTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY please send your 1969 dues to:

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2311 Venetian Dr., S.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30311

will become a better place in which to live.

Beauty is all around us. My plea is that we bring some of this beauty into our homes and enjoy it—whether it be a simple bouquet from the garden, a flowering branch in a bottle, an intricate studied arrangement, or an exquisite camellia in a bowl.

Coastal Carolina Camellia Society Spring Show 1969

By BUDDY PREGNALL

The Coastal Carolina Camellia Society held its Spring Show in the National Guard Armory on January 18-19, 1969. John M. Graham was show chairman, E. M. Messervey, co-chairman, and Mrs. C. M. Densler was chairman of the Art Show. The President of the Society is Dr. Charles M. Webb.

Attendance was approximately 5,000. There were 1006 blooms entered. Of these, 595 blooms were from the section grown under glass from a selection of 266 varieties. In the section grown in the open there were 300 blooms entered from a field of 123 varieties.

Other blooms consisted of 14 seedlings, 48 blooms in collections and 49 blooms in the commercial section.

The best bloom in the show was a 'TOMORROW PARK HILL' entered by Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Mims of Columbia, S. C. Best bloom grown under glass was 'PINK PAGODA' entered by Mr. Jim Merris with runner-up 'ELEGANS SUPREME' entered by Mr. Jack W. Teague. Best in show grown in the open was 'VILLE DE NANTES' entered by Dr. Jack W. Rhodes. Runner-

up was 'LADY KAY' entered by Mr. Walter Bilbro.

For the first time the Coastal Carolina Camellia Society sponsored an Art Show for all high school students in Charleston County. This was a great success and enjoyed by all, giving recognition to young artists and much pleasure to art and camellia lovers.

Art entries totaled 59 in the two classifications. In the beginners section which included grades 8 through 10, the winner of the silver goblet for the best painting was Dana Blews from the ninth grade of St. Andrews Junior High School.

In the advanced section, grades 10 through 12, Mr. Allen Clement, a 12th grade student from St. Andrews High School also won a silver goblet for his best painting.

Seven schools were represented from Charleston County and the Camellia Society plans to continue the Art Show in their future camellia shows in view of interest shown and it is hoped there will be even more entries next year from more schools.

We were very fortunate to have three highly qualified artists as judges of this exhibit. Mrs. W. H. Norrell, Mr. Chevis D. Clark, and Mr. James Parnelle, all well-known Charleston artists, performed a work of art in choosing the winners. We wish to express our thanks for their valuable cooperation.

The entire show was sponsored by the Piggly Wiggly Supermarkets of Charleston, and to them we wish to extend our thanks for making such a fine show possible.

How to Have a Camellia Show With All The Strikes Against You

By ELIZABETH W. COOPER



The basic ingredients of a camellia show are a quantity of blooms and man (and woman) power, both of which are in short supply in the little group which calls itself The Middle Tennessee Camellia Society. Add to this the fact of living in a non-camellia growing area and the worst snow-storm of the winter and you have a seemingly impossible situation. But such proved untrue for this valiant little group holding its first, real judged show in Nashville, Feb. 15-16, this year.

We had been encouraged to have a real show by our camellia-growing friends and neighbors in more southerly parts of Tennessee and northern Alabama who promised to come with

blooms. This promise they kept faithfully even in the face of danger to life and limb.

All was in readiness on Friday, Feb. 14, even to the beautiful full-page of color pictures of camellias in a Valentine setting published that afternoon by *The Nashville Banner*. The day and evening were bright and crisp.

Saturday morning, when my husband and I went to the greenhouse at 5:00 a. m., to cut our blooms, sleet began pelleting the fiberglass roof. The sleet kept on indefatigably into mid-morning glazing everything with a coat of ice. Then it began to SNOW.

The Memphis folk had come in the evening before but those from Chat-

tanooga never made it over Monteagle Mountain. (I often wonder what they did with all those boxes of beautiful blooms.) Our Alabama friends had already started for Nashville and brave souls that they are, they kept coming and arrived at our show site in a blinding snow storm but safe and carrying lots of blooms. Their material reward was the lion's share of the trophies.

By mid-afternoon even the newspaper photographer, usually undaunted by bad weather, advised us all to get home as soon as possible. Some did start south and we trust made it home without incident or accident. Many remained in Nashville to slip and slide to our house for afternoon refreshment in front of a cheery fire. The conviviality of the afternoon carried over to the evening and the Biltmore Motel where 27 managed to get together for more refreshment, dinner and true camellia fellowship.

The snow abated some time in the night after laying down six inches on top of the ice. Fortunately the thermometer stood just under freezing so that by Sunday paths began to appear in the streets. We have not heard of any of our guests stranded in Nashville for the duration, which at the time of writing three days later is still with us. We trust all made it home safe and sound. They are brave and hearty souls and true camellia friends. We are deeply appreciative of their gigantic efforts to help us.

But brave, too, are the members of the Middle Tennessee Camellia So-

Editor's Errors in Winter Issue

1. Shackleford Nurseries

'TEEN AGE QUEEN' was left out of ad.

It is a large, thick semi-double, blush pink. Usually shows one small pink stripe, which means it will eventually throw a pink sport.

2. Front Cover

Should have been 'MISS MANDIE'. This is the third generation. Mary Alice Cox is wife of Neal Cox, Alice Marie is daughter of Neal Cox and Miss Mandy is granddaughter of Neal Cox. We hope Neal will be around for the fourth generation and have a new seedling.

ciety of which I am proud to be a member. Ours was a very, very creditable show with 750 real quality blooms displayed, but I don't suppose even half that number came to see them even though the show was held over Monday and Tuesday. 'Tis very sad, for the 1968 show boasting 350 blooms grown in the Nashville area drew 10 times that many visitors.

Perhaps we should learn from this experience that we shouldn't be trying to grow camellias in this area and that we shouldn't attempt to have a show with so few growers and that February weather is most unreliable, but we won't. For in the midst of all our glaring mistakes and bodily hazards, the topic of local conversation was how we would do it next year.

The Beginner's Corner

By BOB BAILEY

Up until now we have been discussing fertilization, methods of planting, and management in general. Now I would like to discuss with you some of the problems such as insects and diseases and what to do about them.

Inspect your plants frequently for the signs of camellia diseases described below. Treat these diseases promptly.

Die-back: New growth dies; cankers form at base of affected stems. Cut off diseased stems below the cankers and burn them. If pruning wounds are over one-half inch in diameter, treat with tree-wound dressing.

Leaf Gall: New leaf tissues swell; whitish fleshy galls form on leaves in summer. Cut off and burn affected twigs.

Leaf Scorch: Leaves appear scorched. May be caused by cold weather, too much sun, lack of water, lack of fertilizer, too much fertilizer, or deep planting.

Any of the above conditions may also cause camellias to fail to bloom. Consistent failure of plants to bloom, however, usually indicates that the variety is unsuitable for the area.

Camellias may be severely damaged by insects unless they are protected by prompt application of insecticides. No one insecticide will control all pests of camellias. To select an effective insecticide you must first identify the insect or its characteristic plant

injuries. Recommended insecticides are available at garden-supply stores. Follow label directions for dilution and care in handling. **WARNING:** Never use DDT on camellias; it injures certain varieties.

Scales: The leaves or bark of camellias frequently become encrusted with hard-shelled insects known as scales. The insects feed on plant juices and cause injury or death to the plant.

The most common species of scales found on camellias are tea scale, Peony scale and Florida wax scale.

Description:

The young insects of all species are tiny, flat, and yellow; they can be seen crawling on leaves in summer.

Some characteristics of the adult scales are as follows:

Tea scale—*Brownish* shell, about 1/16 inch long. Causes yellow blotches on upperleaf surfaces; infested leaves drop off prematurely.

Peony Scale—Grayish brown; grows to about 1/10 inch long. Burrows beneath bark of twigs and stems and feeds on plant juices; infested areas swell, later sink; smaller stems die quickly. Produces one generation of young a season; other species, several generations.

Florida Wax Scale—Reddish-brown body with thick, white or slightly pink waxy coating. Grows to about 1/10 inch long. Causes stunting or dying of plants.

Control:

Spray infested plants with summer-oil emulsion in early spring, before plant growth starts. Use 5 tablespoons of summer-oil emulsion in a gallon of water for peony and Florida wax scales.

To kill young crawlers of all species, spray leaves and twigs with malathion or dimethoate. Spray when crawlers are first observed—in May, June, or July. Apply spray three or more times at 10 to 15-day intervals.

Whiteflies: Adult whiteflies are very tiny; they have pale-yellow bodies and white-powdered wings. They feed on underleaf surfaces and cause black, sooty deposits on the leaves.

To destroy overwintering young, spray foliage with a summer-oil emulsion in early spring before plant growth starts. Use 5 tablespoons of summer-oil emulsion in 1 gallon of water.

For summer infestation spray with malathion, dimethoate, or lindane. Make two or three applications at weekly intervals. Use either 2 teaspoons of 57-percent malathion emulsifiable concentrate, or 23.4 percent dimethoate emulsifiable concentrate, or 1 teaspoon of 25-percent lindane emulsifiable concentrate per gallon of water.

Mealybugs: Adult mealybugs are oval or elongated about 1/5 inch long, with a white waxy or mealy covering. Black sooty molds on leaves followed by wilting and dying of the leaves are signs of infestation by mealybugs.

Mealybugs are usually found in clusters along the veins and under-

sides of leaves or in crotches of twigs. They secrete a sticky honeydew that attracts ants; the ants feed on the honeydew and spread the mealybugs to other plants.

The first step in controlling mealybugs is to eliminate ants in the garden. Soak the soil with a mixture of 2 level teaspoons of 40-percent chlor-dane wettable powder per 3 gallons of water for 30 square feet.

The second step is to kill the mealybugs. Spray with malathion or dimethoate as for whiteflies when they are first observed. Spray two or three times more at 10-day intervals.

Rhabdopterus Beetles: Several kinds of shiny black or bronze beetles, about 1/4 inch long, eat long narrow holes in the foliage of camellias. These insects feed by night and hide by day. Spray plant with lindane when leaf injury is first observed. Use the same lindane spray as for whiteflies.

Mites: Speckled leaves that later turn rusty brown are a sign of the southern red mite. This dark-red pest is common on camellias throughout the South. It attacks both upperleaf and lowerleaf surfaces. It lays shiny eggs that resemble red pepper.

Feeding injury starts in April and continues until fall. Injured leaves do not recover, but control measures will prevent injury to new growth.

One of the latest methods of killing the various insects on camellias is with the use of a systemic such as dysiston applied to the soil. This can be purchased in fertilizer, but when it is used please follow closely the directions on the label.

Judgment and Tears

By DR. E. W. VAUGHN

Greensboro, N. C.

After the judging was over and the show was opened to the public, I was "wandering around" looking at the beautiful blooms and I saw a small gathering of men questioning the decision of one of the groups of judges—on a particularly beautiful bloom. I heard one of the men say, "If that were my flower I'd have tears in my eyes for a third place instead of first." The other men agreed but the owner of the flower was taking his obvious disappointment gracefully, saying, "All I want to know is what the judges had against my flower." As I looked over the group of eight flowers this particular one hit you right between the eyes, it was an outstanding bloom.

It was larger than the other flowers, it's color was perfect, texture was good, symmetrically formed, without a blemish, and it was as fresh as a daisy. I, too, wondered why it wasn't given the blue ribbon, and then I remembered an incident that happened in the group I judged with that same morning. I was with two ladies and we came to a group of flowers that had at least five blooms which deserved a blue ribbon, and I remarked to the judges "I surely would hate to see the expressions on the faces of the exhibitors of the flowers in this group who don't get blue ribbons." We expressed our opinions about the flowers, freely marked the cards and passed on. Later on, one of the ladies glanced back and said "When you look at those flowers from this angle, No. 2 should have been first." I replied to her in a joking manner in the words of Jesus, "No man, having put his hand to the plow, and looking back, is fit for the Kingdom of God." They both knew what I meant, that once having made a decision, we shouldn't go back and change it, but they answered in unison "What if you've made a mistake and there is still time to correct it?" We went back and rejudged the blooms.

In any group of flowers when there are several near perfect blooms, it is a very difficult task for any group of judges to select 1, 2 and 3, and whatever selection is made you can rest assured that a tear will appear later on in the eye of the exhibitor when he sees the result of your judgment.

NOTES FOR CAMELLIA SHOW ENTRY COMMITTEE

By JUDGE ANONYMOUS

Camellia show entry or property committee should provide exhibitors with three (3) sizes of display cups:

1. Very small cups with 1" to 1½" mouth for miniatures.

2. Medium size cups with 2" to 2½" mouth for the average size, 4" to 5" blooms. This is the size commonly used for *all* size blooms.

3. Extra large cups with a 3½" to 4" mouth for the 6" to 8" blooms now being shown.

Why have at least three (3) sizes of display cups? Take a look at a miniature bloom displayed in an average show cup. The miniature

bloom is smaller than the mouth of the cup and the bloom is in the cup instead of on the cup. A small cup is just as important to a miniature as an extra large cup is for an 8" bloom. A perfect 1½" miniature looks pitiful sinking in the mouth of a 2" cup.

The medium size display cups now being used do a fine job for the medium size bloom which constitute the majority of entries exhibited.

When growers "blow their bloom up" to the 6" to 8" size, the larger cups are needed. When any Camellia exhibitor, by their knowledge of Camellia culture plus a good "shot of gib" and a lot of devoted attention produces an exceptionally fine extra large bloom, and the bloom and the exhibitor deserves the support provided by the proper size display container.

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The purpose of the Society is to:

1. Stimulate and extend appreciation of Camellias.
2. Encourage and promote the science and art of Camellia culture.
3. Develop, acquire, and disseminate information concerning the Camellia and its origins, history and culture.
4. Seek the aid and cooperation of and to work with Clemson University, the American Camellia Society, the State of S. C., the S. C. Association of Nurserymen and Municipal authorities in the promotion of the purposes of the Society.
5. Promote, sponsor, and supervise state-wide Camellia shows in cooperation with the American Camellia Society, with amateurs, professionals, and nurseries participation with emphasis on horticulture and individual flowers.
6. Publish and distribute a magazine to its members.

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Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	0.05
Total Phosphoric Acid	0.05
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pH of Water Slurry	4.5

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	Percent
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Equiv. to Ammonia	0.65
Available Phosphoric Acid	0.00
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	0.10
Total Phosphoric Acid	0.10
Equiv. to Bone Phosphate of Lime	
Potash (K_2O)	0.70
Free Phosphoric Acid (P_2O_5)	
pH	3.5

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