Carolina Camellias

'Ella Wards Parsons'

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Carolina Camellias

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In This Issue

About the Cover

ELLA WARD PARSONS, named for the wife of American Camellia Society President, Alison J. Parsons, originated as a seedling by Dr. J. M. Habel, Jr. of Suffolk, Va.

SOUTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President's Message

P. L. Horne

Dear Members:

The Camellia season is about over and I find my first year as president of the S.C.C.S. a very interesting one.

It has been my pleasure to attend many shows and meet old friends and make many new friends.

I want to compliment every one who has helped to make our shows successful by exhibiting your blooms.

As I write this, plans are being made for our Spring membership meeting at Clemson University on March 30th. I am looking forward to a good attendance.

Our society can grow if every member takes a personal interest in promoting the membership. I'm depending on you.

Sincerely,

P. L. Horne,
President.

GEORGIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President's Message

STUART WATSON

DEAR MEMBERS:

In my last letter to the membership, I said the next meeting of the Georgia Camellia Society would be in Ft. Valley in March. Last week I talked with the architect on the new ACS Headquarters and now have to back down on my tentative date. The Board of Directors planned for us to see the new headquarters at this meeting so it will have to be delayed until that opening takes place. The architect, contractor and decorator tell me we can anticipate a date of about April 15. Since Dr. O. B. Copeland, the editor of Southern Living, a fine magazine which has published at least two good articles about camellias, would be an outstanding program, we are going to set the actual date as soon after headquarters is opened as Dr. Copeland can come to be our guest speaker. All of you will be advised of the date well ahead of time. The meeting will be a most enjoyable one, and I will be looking forward to seeing all of you in Ft. Valley and Massee Lane the middle of April.

This will be my last letter to the membership. It has been a pleasure working with all of you and the interest of camellias in Georgia.

Another point I would like to mention in this last letter, a point I have mentioned many times before, is a note of great appreciation to Carroll Moon for the tremendous job he is doing in publishing our bulletin. I hope all members will continue to supply Carroll with any articles you can write which would be of interest to camellia people served by the bulletin. These articles could deal with varieties, camllia personalities, culture, the staging of camellia shows, or any other matter of general interest. Then after you have helped make Carolina Camellias an even better bulletin, if that is possible, go out and get some new members so more people can enjoy the benefits of our publication as well as the fellowship camellias make possible.

Again, it has been a pleasure working with all of you. I look forward to seeing you in April at Massee Lane and Ft. Valley.

Sincerely yours,

G. STUART WATSON.

NORTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President's Message

IRVIN NIXON

DEAR MEMBERS:

Being president of the North Carolina Society has really been a pleasure for me. Arranging for a meeting and program to be held in a town far removed from your home can be an extremely difficult task but having members to call on like David Oates, Larry Trammel and George Hampton, just to name a few, make it a pleasant and simple task. Our Fayetteville Spring Meeting is scheduled to be one of our best ever, and all who do not attend are likely to wish that they had.

We are in the midst of our camellia blooming season and, of course, busy with our shows which promise to be even bigger and better than ever if that is possible. It is to be hoped that you are able to attend many of these fine shows and in so doing will learn even more about our beautiful flower. Please lend your personal support to as many of these shows as you can. Why not take along a friend or neighbor and let them share with you some of the many creations of beauty afforded us by Mother Nature.

Don't forget that as spring approaches to get that pruning, transplanting, fertilizing, grafting and maybe re-arranging that you have been mentally planning during the many cold and bad days of the past winter. It seems that we have had more continued cold weather the past winter than in many years and most plants are doing well in spite of it.

During all the busy days which you are having, please don't forget to pay your dues to this society and share your interests by securing new members.

If you haven't already done so and you wish to contribute any amount, however small or large to Massee Lane, new home of the American Society, send it to our state secretary and we will in turn send an accumulated contribution in the name of N. C. C. S.

Sincerely,

IRVIN NIXON,
President.

VIRGINIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President's Message

EUGENE M. WORRELL

DEAR MEMBERS:

Even though statistics show that January and February were among the coldest months on record for this area, we had our largest and most outstanding Under Glass Show in early February. In excess of four hundred blooms of excellent quality were exhibited. One could see substantial evidence of hard work and undiminishing interest in the Camellia hobby. Some of our kind Norfolk folk were so moved as to write letters for our daily newspapers complimenting the blooms and the show. Sincere gratitude and appreciation go to those who worked diligently to make this show a success.

At the annual meeting in Savannah, Georgia, Dr. J. M. (Tubby) Hobel was chosen to be the next president of the American Camellia Society. He will take the reins in the fall when "Preacher" Parsons retires. Having two of our members serve as ACS presidents is indeed an honor for our society. "Tubby's" diligent work and valuable contributions to Camellia culture have been recognized from coast-to-coast. Our congratulations and best wishes go to him and his dear wife. We hope for them a most successful term of office and assure them we stand ready to assist in any way possible.

Our appreciation and affection go to Mr. and Mrs. Alison J. "Preacher" Parsons as "Preacher" passes the gavel to "Tubby." "Preacher" and Ella have done such a fine job. Their unselfish devotion to all of us will always be remembered.

As this is my final letter as president of the Virginia Camellia Society, I take this opportunity to thank all of you for your help during my terms of office. It has been a real pleasure to have served the Society and work with the finest people on earth—Camelliaphiles.

Sincerely,

EUGENE M. WORRELL,
President.

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Soil Mixtures for Seedlings

By JOHN L. CLARE, MD., Danville, Va.

Everyone who grows camellias will sooner or later plant several seeds. Most seedlings are of small value, usually giving small pink or red flowers of single or semi-double formation. Once in a blue moon, however, the grower hits the jack-pot. Naturally the more seeds one plants the better his chances of getting a worthwhile flower. Nuccios estimate that they introduce about one out of eight or nine thousand seedlings. On the other hand, John Urabec planted relatively few seeds—and got 'TIFFANY'! But win or lose, it's fun to grow seedlings. They can be used for grafting understock, if nothing else.

Many growers now plant seedlings in containers of one sort or another. This has many advantages. More seedlings can be grown in a given space, thus saving room. It allows small plants to be protected from bad weather more easily. And container grown plants will definitely bloom earlier, allowing the grower to cull out the worthless ones at an earlier age.

Regardless of where they are grown the mortality of young seedlings is always high. Some are simply weak; some are killed by die-back, over-fertilization, or accidents. In my experience, however, most plants are killed by root rot. One has only to pull up a dead or dying seedling to see the roots brown and brittle, a sure sign of root rot. The one greatest cause of this condition is poor drainage. This may be due to stopped-up drainage holes in the container, over-watering, or a soggy water-retaining soil mix. The latter is probably the the greatest cause of trouble.

A soil mix for mature plants which has always worked well for me is one composed of equal parts of good top soil, peat moss, well-rotted manure, and sand. But seedlings transferred from a peat and sand mixture to this medium frequently died, almost always from root rot. Apparently the small root system and scant foliage is just not great enough to use the water this mixture will hold. Any time water-logged soil surrounds a root system there is trouble.

In an effort to find a more suitable mix for seedlings a simple test was run on those being moved out of sand and peat in which they had grown from germination. All plants were a year old and all appeared healthy, ranging in size from 2″ to 12″. They had been germinated in damp peat moss and then transferred to peat and sand after the tap root had been cut to 1″. All had been grown in the same box under continuous Gro-Lux light. The color of the foliage was good and all root systems were white and glistening.

Thirty-five were bare-rooted and planted in the following media:

A. Regular mix, described earlier.

B. ½ regular mix, ½ sand.

C. Rotted sawdust, about 20 years old.

D. ½ sawdust, ½ sand.

E. ½ regular mix, ½ sawdust.

Each plant was potted in a No. 10 can with four holes punched in the bottom with a beer-can opener. All received identical care, being grown in broken shade, watered at least once weekly, and fertilized every four months with a generous pinch of "Sta-Green" fertilizer (12-6-6) on top of the peanut hull mulch. All were sprayed with Cygon spray twice.

At the end of twelve months all plants were bare-rooted again and evaluated. The following results were found:

Fatalities: A-2; B-2; C-2; D-O; E-1

Greatest growth (in order) E-D-A-C-B

Poorest color (foliage) B. Rest about the same.

Greatest growth bud set: D

Best root system: D, followed by E, then C. Rest about the same.

Root rot: Greatest with A, followed by B and C equally. Least in D and E.

With such a small series it would be foolish to draw hard and fast conclusions, but it does appear from the above data that greater friability of the growing medium with its accompanying greater drainage is definitely advantageous. Dr. Walter Homeyer of Macon, Georgia, showed me several years ago that plants grown in pure sawdust do well, and this confirms it. Fertilizers with slow release nitrogen, as uramite, make most growing media satisfactory from the fertilization standpoint, and again this is borne out.

Survival and root system growth point to the more friable mixes with the greatest drainage potential as being best. Again, it is repeated that this series is too small to draw sweeping conclusions, but I think it emphasizes two things: old sawdust is an excellent additive to any soil mix, and good drainage is a must.

—CAROLINA CAMELLIAS—

Suzy Wong

The best seedling in the Savannah Show 1968, Suzy Wong, is a seedling belonging to a good friend (by correspondence) of Wilmer Stewarts, Dr. Lee Chan Wong of Hong Kong, China.

Dr. Wong writes that a friend of his gave him a handful of seed he secured from the garden of a former ruler. From these seeds this particular flower appeared. Dr. Wong sent Wilmer Stewart two scions. One survived and produced the flower shown in the Savannah Show. Wilmer Stewart now has Dr. Wong's permission to introduce the flower, his only request being that it bear the name of his wife Suzy. Suzy Wong will be introduced by Stewart's Florist and Nursery of Savannah, Ga., in fall of 1969.

—CAROLINA CAMELLIAS—

There are people who think you are entitled to an opinion as long as you keep it to yourself.

Camellia Varietal Recommendations I

By Luther Baxter, Jr.

Camellias can be grown successfully out-of-doors in South Carolina. However, successful growing under S. C. conditions does not imply flowering success each year because of variable weather conditions. Even though camellias may not flower successfully, when they are properly landscaped and pruned for the desired shape, they can be attractive, evergreen shrubs throughout the year.

The term "variety," as used in camellias, refers to a seedling grown and propagated sexually by cuttings, grafting, or other techniques without reverting to propagation from seed. The term "variety" in this case is therefore synonymous with the term "clone" or "cultivar."

Seedlings of *Camellia japonica* are quite variable; therefore, it is evident that a given variety is highly heterozygous. This would strongly suggest that natural crossing between clones (varieties) is the rule rather than the exception. Plants which are normally self pollinated (pollen from same plant fertilizing the ovule) give rise to progeny (seedlings) which are homozygous (all very much alike or identical in appearance).

Just as there are early or late varieties of peaches or apples, so too, there are early and late flowering camellias. We also recognize that there are differences in flower color of such plants as roses and gladiolis, so we also find varying flower colors in camellias.

Generally speaking, when we refer to camellias, we are referring to *Camellia japonica;* and in this species we find the greatest number and greatest variability of horticultural varieties (cultivars). Other species grown in South Carolina are *Camellia sasanqua, Camellia reticulata, Camellia sinensis* (tea), *Camellia hiemalis, Camellia vernalls,* and perhaps a few isolated plants of other species. There are about 80 different species of the genus *Camellia* recognized in the world. In addition to the various species grown in S. C., there are also a number of hybrids (plants from crosses between various camellia species). For example, the variety or cultivar 'Donation' is a plant grown from a cross made between *Camellia salunsis* as the female parent and *Camellia japonica,* variety 'Donckelarii,' as the male parent. The cultivar 'Inamorata' is a hybrid between *C. saluensis* and *C. reticulata.* Many other hybrid cultivars do exist as a result of crosses made between different species. Actually then, when we refer to camellias, we refer to the many species and hybrids and to the 2000 to 4000 varieties which are described.

Because of the great variability that exists in camellias, some varieties, species, and hybrids perform more satisfactorily at some locations than at others. The varieties recommended for the different zones or sections of

TABLE 1

CAMELLIA JAPONICA VARIETIES RECOMMENDED FOR S. C. MOUNTAIN AREA

Variety	*Color*	*Form of flower*	*Growth pattern*	*Time of flowering*
1. Arthur Middleton	deep pink	M. semi-double	vigorous	M.
2. Berenice Boddy	pink	M. semi-double	vigorous	M.
3. Blood of China	red	L. semi-double	vigorous	L.
4. Blush Hibiscus	white with pink center	L. single to semi-double	vigorous	M.
5. Brilliant Star	red	L. semi-double	vigorous	M.
6. Donation	orchid pink	L. semi-double	vigorous	M. hybrid
7. Dr. Tinsley	two-tone pink	M. semi-double		M.
8. Flame	deep red	L. semi-double	vigorous	M.
9. Governor Mouton	red	M. semi-double to loose peony form	vigorous	M.
10. H. A. Downing	red	L. semi-double	vigorous	M-late
11. Ida Weisner	white	L. semi-double	vigorous	E-M
12. Kumasaka	pink	M. rose from double to peony form	vigorous	M-L
13. Latifolia	red	M. semi-double	vigorous	M.
14. Margaret Ratcliffe	pink	L. semi-double	vigorous	M.
15. Mrs. Walter Allen	red	M. semi-double	vigorous	M.
16. Paulette Goddard	red	L. semi-double to loose peony form	vigorous	M-L
17. Princess Lavender	lavender pink	L. semi-double	vigorous	M.
18. Queen Bessie	white	M. semi-double	vigorous	L.
19. T. K. Variegated	multi-pink	M. semi-double	vigorous	M.
20. Tricolor	white streaked carmine	M. semi-double	vigorous	M.
21. Willie Hhite	pink	M. semi-double	vigorous	E-M
22. Winifred Womack	pink	M. semi-double	vigorous	M.

L = large or late; M = medium; E = early; VL = very large.

TABLE 2

CAMELLIA JAPONICA VARIETIES RECOMMENDED FOR S. C. PIEDMONT AREA

Variety	*Color*	*Form of flower*	*Growth pattern*	*Time of flowering*
A. 1. Are-jishi	rose	L. peony form	vigorous	E.
2. China Doll	blush	L. peony form	med. vigorous	M.
3. Christmas Beauty	bright red	L. semi-double	vigorous	E.
4. Daikagura	rose pink	L. peony form	slow growth	E.
5. Donckelarii	red marbled white	L. peony form	slow growth	E.
6. Drama Girl	deep pink	V. L. semi-double	vigorous	M.
7. Findlandia	white—other forms	M. semi-double	med. vigorous	E-M
8. Firebrand	scarlet	M. semi-double	vigorous	M.
9. Frank Baker	white	L. semi-double	med. vigorous	E-M
10. Glen 40	red	L. formal to rose form double	slow growth	M-L
11. Guilio Nuccid (also Spring Sonnett)	coral rose pink	V. L. semi-double	vigorous	M.
12. Herme	white and pink	V. L. semi-double	vigorous	M.
13. Lady Clare	deep pink	L. semi-double	vigorous	E-M
14. Lady Vansittart	white striped rose pink	M. semi-double	slow	M-L
15. Letitia Schroder	dark red	L. peony form	med. vigorous	M.
16. Marie Bracey	coral rose	L. semi-double	med. vigorous	E-M
17. Marjorie Magnificent	light pink	M. semi-double	med. vigorous	E-M
18. Rev. John Drayton	light pink	M. semi-double	vigorous	M-L
19. Ville de Nantes	dark red, blotched white	L. semi-double	slow growth	M-L
20. Wildwood	light pink	V. L. semi-double	med. vigorous	M-L
B. Those varieties listed for S. C. Mountains. Table 1.				

L = large or late; M = medium; E = early; VL = very large.

S. C. are those which may be expected to perform satisfactorily in most years under those conditions.

It is fitting that some consideration be afforded both the planting site and the method of planting before any camellia variety is permanently established out-of-doors. Much of the soil in the Piedmont is low in organic matter. This absence of organic matter in mineral clay soils may result in very poor drainage. The topography can aggravate poor drainage and the factor of poorly drained planting sites must be considered. Knowledge to date reveals that the roots of *Camellia japonica* are susceptible to root rot caused by *Phytohthora cinnamomi*, a soil borne fungus. This fungus is found so widely throughout soils in South Carolina that each planting site must be considered as a potential problem area.

An understanding of the life cycle of this organism *(Phytophthora cinnamomi)* given us a clue as to a feasible control method. The fungus spreads by means of motile spores (zoospores) and, by providing excellent drainage, excess water can be largely avoided, which in turn reduces the effectiveness of the fungus. By the addition of organic matter to the soil (peat moss, pine bark, sawdust, manure, etc.) a balance of soil life (many soil microorganisms such as bacteria and fungi) is achieved so that an organism such as this pathogen *(Phytophthora cinnamomi)* is held partially in check. By preparing the soil with a rotary-tiller (or comparable methods) and adding sand and pine bark or peat so that a final mixture with a ratio of one-third soil, one-third sand, and one-third peat or bark, both good drainage and a good balance of soil microorganisms are enhanced.

Additional safety can be afforded by planting the *C. japonica* variety of your choice which has been grafted onto a *Camellia sasanqua* variety as the understock. Varieties of *C. sasanqua*, such as Maidens Blush, Rosea, and Cleopatra, make excellent understocks *provided* that these plants are free from other diseases such as dieback (including the canker phase) and leaf and/or flower variegation caused by a virus or viruses.

Perhaps the i d e a l arrangement would be to plant seed of *C. sasanqua* in well prepared and properly drained soil and then graft onto the resulting plant. This method provides an opportunity for the plant to develop a very deep tap root which then would provide the necessary root system for its water requirements throughout the year. Plants grown from cuttings lack this type of root system; therefore they require watering during drought. The obvious disadvantage of this system is the length of time required to grow a seedling adequately on which to graft and expect good top growth. A period of 5 to 7 years may be required before a flower might be expected.

Typically camellias are plants which grow under forest cover. Therefore, some shade is advisable when selecting the planting site. In general, one should keep in mind that lawn grasses grow under certain densities of shade but that under very dense shade most lawn grasses either fail to grow or do

not thrive. When shade is provided by pine trees filtered light is afforded which seems to support good camellia growth. We should, however, realize that too much shade can be afforded by a pine canopy. In this case, planting the camellias along the border will usually suffice. Also, one should recognize that shade does not have to be continuous to be effective but shade afforded during midday (10 AM to 3 PM) will reduce the hazards of high light intensity. Too little light may greatly reduce the number of flower buds set.

The east or north side of homes near the roof line will usually afford adequate shade when other shade is not available.

It should be noted in table I that most of the camellia varieties recommended for the S. C. mountains region possess two features: (1) they are vigorous and (2) the flower form is a semi-double. According to a rating devised by W. L. Levi of Sumter (see American Camellia Yearbook 1966—Sixth Report of Varietal Differences in Cold Resistance of Camellia Buds) all the varieties recommended for this

TABLE 3

CAMELLIA JAPONICA VARIETIES RECOMMENDED FOR S. C. COASTAL PLAINS AREA

Variety	*Color*	*Form of flower*	*Growth pattern*	*Time of flowering*
A. Those varieties recommended for S. C. Mountains area—Table 1.				
B. Those varieties recommended for S. C. Pidmont area—Table 2.				
C. The following additional varieties:				
1. Adolphe Anderson	dark red	L. semi-double	M. vigorous	M.
2. Betty Sheffield group	pink, white and others	L. semi-double to loose peony form	M. vigorous	M.
3. Debutante	light pink	M. full peony	vigorous	E-M
4. Elegans (Chandler)	rose pink	V. L. anemone form	slow	E-M
5. Elizabeth Boardman	white	L. semi-double	M. vigorous	M.
6. Elizabeth Le Bey	light rose pink	V. L. full peony	vigorous	E-L
7. Eugene Lize	light rose pink marbeled white	L. semi-double	slow	M-L
8. Haku-Rakuten	white	L. semi-double	vigorous	M.
9. Il Cigno	white	M. formal double	M. vigorous	L.
10. Imura	white	L. semi-double	vigorous	M.
11. Iwane	rose red mottled white	M. semi-double	slow	M.
12. Kramer's Supreme	red	V. L. full peony	vigorous	M.
13. Magnoliaeflora	blush pink	M. semi-double	M. vigorous	M.
14. Mathotiana and Rosea Superba	crimson	L. to V. L. rose form formal double	vigorous	M-L
15. Mrs. Lyman Clark	white shaded pink	M. semi-double	M. vigorous	M-L
16. Pink Perfection	shell pink	formal double	vigorous	E-L
17. Professor C. S. Sargent	dark red	M. full peony	vigorous	M.
18. Reg Ragland	red	V. L. semi-double	M. vigorous	E-L
19. Rev. John Bennett	salmon pink	L. semi-double	slow	M-L
20. Simeon	pink	V. L. semi-double to loose peony	vigorous	E-M
21. Tick Tack	white striped and flecked red	L. full peony	vigorous	E-M
22. Tiffany	light pink	L. loose peony to anemone	vigorous	M.
23. White Express	white	L. semi-double	vigorous	E-M

L = large or late; M = medium; E = early; VL = very large.

region have a rating of 1– or better (better being 1, 1+, 1++, and best 1+++) except 'Blood of China' which is a very late blooming variety.

Also included are varieties possessing flowers which are either white, pink, red, two-tone, or multicolored. Especially recommended for trial in all regions is the variety 'Governor Mouton'. Perhaps of all varieties available, it is more pest free than any other except 'Professor Sargent'. However, 'Professor Sargent' does not have the cold tolerance (flower) that is needed for northern South Carolina. 'Governor Mouton' and 'Professor Sargent' have been grown for years and very seldom can natural infections of dieback be found. Inoculation studies made in the greenhouse when the new flush of growth was about four to six inches long resulted in death of the young shoots. Inoculations were made with spores of virulent cultures of *Glomerella cingulata* (the name of the fungus responsible for dieback and canker in camellia) applied to leaf scar areas at the time that the leaves were pulled off. Also by wounding the stems of these

Table 4

CAMELLIA JAPONICA VARIETIES RECOMMENDED FOR S. C. COAST

1. Those varieties recommended for S. C. Mountain Area.
2. Those varieties recommended for S. C. Piedmont Area.
3. Those varieties recommended for S. C. Piedmont Area.
4. The following additional varieties:

Variety	*Color*	*Form of flower*	*Growth pattern*	*Time of flowering*
1. Alba Plena	white	L. formal double	slow	E.
2. Annette Gehry	light lavender pink	L. anemone form	vigorous	E.
3. Carters Sunburst	pale pink striped deeper pink	L. to V. L. semi-double to peony form to formal double	M. vigor	E-L
4. Clark Hubbs	dark red	L. full to loose peony form	vigorous	M.
5. Coral Queen	light pink	L. semi-double	vigorous	M-L
6. Erin Farmer	white shaded pink	L. semi-double to loose peony	vigorous	M.
7. Florence Stratton	white with some pink petals	L. formal to rose form double	vigorous	L.
8. Grand Slam	dark red	V. L. semi-double to anemone form	vigorous	M.
9. Julia France	light pink	L. to V. L. semi-double	vigorous	M.
10. King's Ransom	pale pink	L. loose peony	vigorous	M.
11. Lary Mary Cromartie	deep rose pink	L. semi-double to loose peony form	vigorous	M-L
12. Lotus	white	V. L. semi-double	vigorous	M.
13. Margarete Hertrich	white	M. formal double	vigorous	M.
14. Mildred Elliman	white	L. formal double	vigorous	M.
15. Morning Glow	white	L. formal double	vigorous	E-M
16. Pink Diddy	pink	M. rose form to formal double	M. vigor	M.
17. Sawada's Dream	white with outer part of petal shaded pink	L. formal double	M. vigor	E-M

V. Any other variety of *Camellia japonica* should perform satisfactorily in this region. The above list includes many new and outstanding varieties, many of which are very cold sensitive.

L = large or late; M = medium; E = early; VL = very large.

two varieties and injecting spores (small microscopic bodies that are capable of propagating the fungus similar to seed in higher plants) into the wound, cankers formed within one to three months. Then too, the varieties 'Governor Mouton' 'Paulette Goddard', and 'Kumasaka', each with a rating of 1–, can give a slightly different flower form than the typical semi-double, such as 'Willie Hite' and 'Berenice Boddy'.

Because of the tremendous number of varieties available, undoubtedly many desirable varieties have been overlooked. For example, 'Cheerio' possesses usual cold resistance, but the flower is either not as good as, or no better than, 'Willie Hite' or 'Berenice Boddy'. In addition the form and color are not better than either of these two and the plant as an ornamental shrub does not warrant a special place. These varieties, for the most part, are proven varieties giving to the grower maximum probability for success. Either the sports or the variegated forms of varieties which are herein included should also prove to be as satisfactory as the one included. For example, 'King Lear' is a variegated form of 'Findlandia Rosea', 'Oniji' is the variegated form of 'Lady Clare', 'Lady Kay' is a sport of 'Ville de Nantes' which is a sport of 'Donckelarii', 'Margaret Jack' is another variegated form of 'Findlandia', 'Aunt Jetty' is another form of 'Governor Mouton', etc.

Varieties included in the list vary as to length of time they have been grown, from 1887 for 'Lady Vansittart' and 'Lady Clare', 1891 for 'Are-jishi', 1910 for 'Ville de Nantes'

Table 5

OTHER CAMELLIA SPECIES RECOMMENDED FOR TRIAL THROUGHOUT S. C.

Variety	*Color*	*Form of flower*
A. *Camellia sasanqua*		
1. Cleopatra	rose pink	semi-double
2. Hinode-Gumo	white, shaded pink	L. single
3. Jean May	shell pink	L. double
4. Maiden's Blush	delicate pink	M. single
5. Mine-No-Yuki	white	L. Peony form
6. Pink Snow	L. pink	L. semi-double
7. Rosea	deep rose pink	M. single
8. Setsugekka	white	L. semi-double
9. Sparkling Burgundy	ruby rose	L. peony
10. Tanya	deep rose pink	single
11. Texas Star	light pink	M. single
B. *Camellia hiemalis*		
1. Chansonette		
2. Kanjiro		
3. Shishi-gashira		
4. Showa-No-Sakae		
5. Showa Supreme		
C. *Camellia vernalis*		
1. Dawn		
2. Hiryu		
D. *Camellia reticulata*—for Coastal Plains and Coast only		
1. Buddha	5. Crimson Robe	
2. Butterfly Wings	6. Professor Tsai	
3. Captain Rames	7. Tali Queen	
4. Chang's Temple	8. William Hertrich	

and 'FINDLANDIA', to 1956 for 'GUILLO NUCCIO' and 'WILLIE HITE', and 1958 for 'CHRISTMAS BEAUTY' and 'CHINA DOLL'. Attempts have been made, therefore, to include some of the more recently released varieties which have been satisfactorily proven under varying conditions.

Some of the varieties included respond very well to "gibbing" (the application of a dilute solution of gibberellic acid to camellias—see any of several articles in the late copies of the American Camellia Yearbook). For example, 'BERENICE BODDY', 'FLAME', 'DRAMA GIRL', 'LADY CLARE', and 'WILLIE HITE' are reported to respond very well to this practice. However, there are conflicting reports regarding this practice from the various individuals who responded to an inquiry.

This recommendation does not guarantee success, and it should be clearly understood that using these varieties does not eliminate the need for the implementation of the best horticultural practices available.

After the successful growth of certain varieties in a given area such as the Piedmont, one may then wish to add some varieties from the next area, the Coastal Plains. In some instances, the reason for placing a variety in the Coastal Plains may be due to the slow growth pattern or extreme susceptibility to diseases. However, under certain situations a variety such as

TABLE 6

CAMELLIA HYBRIDS RECOMMENDED FOR TRIAL IN S. C.

Variety	*Color*	*Form of flower*	*Growth pattern*	*Parentage*
1. Blue Danube	rose lavender	ML peony	vigorous M	(Williamsii x j)
2. Brian	dark pink	M semi-double	M-L	(s x r)
3. Brigadoon	rose pink	M semi-double	M vigor	(s x j)
4. Carl Tourje	soft pink	L semi-double	vigorous M	(s x r)
5. Charlean	medium pink	VL semi-double	vigorous M-L	(j x Donation)
6. Donation	orchid pink	L semi-double	vigorous M	(s x j)
7. Fairy Wings	white	M semi-double	M vigor EM	(j x r)
8. Felice Harris	pale orchid pink	L semi-double	vigorous M	(s x j)
9. Fluted Orchid	pale orchid pink	L semi-double	M vigor	(s x r)
10. Howard Asper	medium salmon pink	VL peony	vigorous ML	(r x j)
11. Inamorata	rose pink	M single	slow	(s x r)
12. J. C. Williams	phlox pink	M single	vigorous E-L	(s x j)
13. Monticello	rich pink	L peony	M-L	(Seedling of Sylvia May)
14. Phyl Doak	rose bengal	L to VL semi-double	M vigor	(s x r)
15. Sylvia May	pale pink	M single	Slow M	(c x s)

s = saluenensis
r = reticulata
j = japonica
c = cuspidata

Williamsii = c. japonica x c. saluenensis

The hybrids *c. japonica* x *c. saluenensis* are usually adequately cold tolerant for trial in the Piedmont. Conversely, *C. japonica* x *C. reticulata* are only satisfactory in the lower Coastal Plains or along the Coast. The English developed inamorata which is a *c.s.* x *c.r.* cross and apparently it is more cold tolerant than *c.j.* x *c.r.* crosses. The *c.j.* x *c.s.* crosses seem to be very sensitive to dieback and canker.

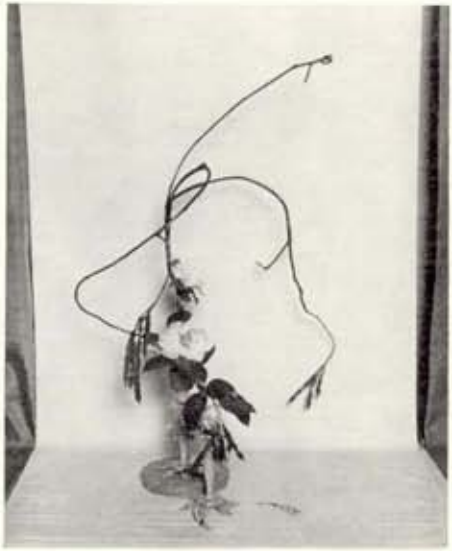
Magnoliae flora may be satisfactory in one zone as another. Certainly the zones here border one another and the difference between Edgefield and Aiken is slight while between Cheraw and Clemson the difference is much greater. Therefore, discretion on the part of the individual must be exercised with good judgment at all times.

Personal preference will affect the selection of varieties and, also, the site of the home will certainly alter the probability for success. For example, homes on a northern slope will definitely have a different climate from those located on a steep southern slope. Proximity to lakes, the relative elevation, the extent of shade, and other factors will certainly influence the growth of any plant.

This is an attempt to establish a list of varieties which can be expected to perform satisfactorily in the various geographical regions of South Carolina when weather conditions permit, provided that good horticultural practices are followed and further provided that good healthy plants are selected.

I am indebted to Mrs. R. Frank Brownlee, Mr. Ernest Burwell, Mr. T. N. Cox, Mr. W. T. Baroni, Mr. C. N. Hastle, Mr. W. L. Levi, Mr. Carroll Moon, Mr. J. V. Smith, Mr. H. D. Pregnall, Mr. George Segelken, and Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Wannamaker for the help they afforded me in compiling this varietal list. Any errors, deletions, or poor choices of varietal recommendations are the responsibility of the author.

Entry in the Aiken, S. C. Camellia Show, "Acquisition—Massee Lane"



Having seen this garden and the plans for the new home for the Am. Camellia So., this arranger could not separate the two in her interpretation of this class honoring Mr. Strother—the generous donor to the Camellia World.

Double containers depict this combination of the new with the old and are antiqued in a soft green. (Williamsburg copies) The millstone base is colored similarly; found throughout the garden.

The line material is polished to resemble the period furniture being selected for the interior of the home.

The softly outlined front elevation of the new home draws the arrangement right through the front door—welcoming the visitor to "Massee Lane."

Background is a soft pink with a light sheen and ties in with the total color scheme which is typical of any Williamsburg Decor.

Mrs. Paul A. Dahlen
703 Laurel Dr. SW
Aiken, S. C. 29801

Entry was by the Garden Makers Club.

Progress Report of Camellia Test Garden

October 23, 1967

By J. J. Fulmer

The plants in the camellia area are in the best condition ever. The excellent growth and bud set is a reflection on the good environmental conditions during the summer of 1967. Also a 16-4-8 fertilizer with 85% organic nitrogen has been used for the past three years and no doubt has also been responsible for the foliage color.

The blooms during the fall of 1966 were probably the best on record. The season extended well into December. The spring of 1967 also had the potential of a superior bloom season, but most varieties were damaged by the unseasonable cold in March. Little or no injury was noted to foliage.

Approximately 30 scions of new varieties were grafted to *Camellia sasanqua* understock just prior to the low temperatures this spring. The "take" was very poor, approximately 20%. The poor "take" was not a local matter, for many other growers had the same experience this year. There are a hundred or more *C. sasanquas* being maintained for understock presently in the garden. It is hoped that desirable scions can be grafted to these understocks in the next few years.

The Clemson Horticulture Department has entered into an agreement with Dr. Clifford R. Parks, Geneticist, Botany Department, University of North Carolina, to test some 300 progeny of crosses with parents of known winter hardiness. Many rooted cuttings of Dr. Parks plant material has been received and planted in a lathe house in the Ornamental Area. Many U. S. D. A. Plant Introductions are being evaluated. A pink flowered *Camellia sinensis* is included in the U. S. D. A. material.

A cooperative test involving the evaluation of *Camellia japonica* and *Camellia sasanqua* varieties grown in the open has been initiated. Dr. Luther Baxter, Botany Department, and I have collected some plants. Others will be added when available.

Approximately 15 additional azalea varieties have been added to the azalea trials. We now have representative varieties of native 'Kurume', 'Satsuki' 'Gable', 'Indica', 'Glen Dale', 'Macrantha', 'Kaempferi', 'Belgian' and hybrid azaleas. The azalea blooming season now extends from March into June. Additional varieties are planned.

No new Rhododendron varieteies were added this past year, but the existing varieties bloomed for the first time. The garden should be beautiful May, 1968.

Other shrub varieties and perennials are added to the Ornamental Area from time to time. In 1967 new Juniper, Holly, ground covers, succulents, and deciduous shrubs were added.

The Ornamental Area has a feature almost every month. When the weather is too cold for outside blooms or color, there are two plastic and one fiberglass greenhouse that probably will have some plant in bloom.

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Greenhouse Protected Plants and Scions

'RIPTIDE'

Large deep pink loose peony formation with excellent texture. Really takes to gib. Seedling of Mrs. Ashby and the late Mr. H. E. Ashby.—2 yr. $25.00.

'TOOEY'

Lovely shade of pink loose peony formation with petals turning in to cover stamens. Seedling of Mrs. Ashby and the late Mr. H. E. Ashby and named for their grandson Stewart E. This one is hard to graft and all saleable plants have been committed but will have a few scions for sale—at $5.00.

List of One-Year Grafts

'Alta Gavin'
'Annie Tee'
'Adele Clairmont'
'Betty Sheffield Supreme'
'Breschinis Pride'
'Bill Arrant'
'Chatham'
'Clark Hubbs'
'Cheryl Lynn'
'Carter's Sunburst Pink Var.'
'Coral Reefs'
'Dorothy James' (hyb.)
'Dr. Huffman'
'Diddy's Pink Organdie'
'Erin Farmer'
'Elegans Supreme'
'Francie L.'
'Fashionata'
'Gladys Taylor'
'Gladys Pinkerton'
'Gay Chieftain'
'Guillio Nuccio'
'Helen Bower'
'Howard Asper and Var.' (hyb.)
'Ivory Tower'
'Love Light'
'Louise Hairston'
'Leonard Messel' (hyb.)
'Moonlight Sonata'
'Mary Paige'
'Magic City'
'Martha Norwood'
'Omega'
'Pagan'
'Polaris' (hyb.)
'Rena Swick Var.'
'Sarah Abbey Gail'
'Snowman'
'Sunset Oaks'
'Silver Ruffles'
'Star Ruby'
'Saudes De Martins Bronco'
'Tomorrow's Dawn'
'Tomorrow Leannes'
'Tomorrow Park Hill'
'Tiffany and Var.'
'Tom Cat'

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Camellias and Gro-Lux Lamps

By W. M. "Bus" Walker

In as much as our esteemed Editor has asked that I "do" an article about this subject, based on my very limited experience, I gladly set down a few facts and/or opinions that I trust might be more enlightening than confusing.

First, I guess a short discussion on the lamps themselves might be in order. This lamp, developed by Sylvania, generates radiant energy for plant propogation, as well as reproductive growth, by having the proper balance of red and blue bands in the light spectrum. The red light stimulates vegetative growth, and the blue light regulates the respiratory system controlling the enzymatic and other chemical processes.

There are two types of Gro-Lux lamps available, the standard Gro-Lux and the Gro-Lux/Wide Spectrum. The latter is a more recent development for the commercial user, and is consequently cheaper in price. I have gone almost exclusively to this wide spectrum lamp.

A general rule of thumb about the amount of light required for your plants is ten (10) lamp-watts per square foot to be illuminated. A standard two-lamp 40 watt fixture with a good clean reflector gives enough light, as long as your plants are directly under the reflector. To raise your fixture higher than 1½ feet above the top leaves of the plants, you should go to the high-output lamp and fixture, as it puts out twice the light of the standard one. Should you wish to mount a fixture 6-8 feet above the plants, use the very high output lamp and fixture (VHO), as it puts out four times the light of the standard fixture. By the same token, the higher up you go, the higher your lamp and fixture prices go also.

Before building my first greenhouse, I operated very satisfactorily in my basement for a year using these lamps. Actually, I believe that those readers who do not own greenhouses but do have available basement space can operate in this manner.

To root your camellia cuttings that you have placed in your rooting flats, place your flats under your fluorescent fixtures in the basement and have 12-15" between the tops of the cuttings and the lamps. As your cuttings grow, keep raising the fixture a few inches at a time. If your lamps are too far away from your plants, this will make the plants too spindley or leggy. I cut my lights on each morning when I get up and cut them off around 10 PM. This gives them 15-18 hours of light. Using this system on azaleas, you can go from cuttings to blooms in 6 months. I also use this system for fall grafting on the understock that "missed" last Spring. In as much as my basement is warmer and damper in the Winter than my green-

house, I find that those grafts that do take are really ready to go when Spring arrives.

As far my greenhouse operation is concerned, I use Gro-Lux lamps here only to lengthen the period of light during our short winter days. I turn them on at 5 PM, and a timer cuts them off around 9:30. I also burn the lights on dark cloudy days, but you should never burn them during sunlight, as this might damage your plants.

Although I don't have a lot of silver to prove it yet, I feel that this extra "shot" of red and blue light gives my camellia blooms more substance.

I will gladly furnish Gro-Lux literature free to anyone that might like to have it.

Officers of Aiken Camellia Club

President, William H. Trollinger; V.-President Thomas C. Evans; Secretary, Mrs. William M. Olliff; Treasurer, W. Frampton Duobau.

—CAROLINA CAMELLIAS—

Officers of the Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte, N. C.

President, J. P. Mason, 2715 Selwyn Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; *First V. P. and Program Chairman*, Roy L. Smart, 414 Eastover Rd., Charlotte, N. C.; *Second V. P. and Show Chairman*, Jack Hendrix, 2701 Ashley Rd., Charlotte, N. C.; *Secretary-Treas.*, George R. Howard, 2141 Colony Rd., Charlotte, N. C.

A Camellia Personality

By James H. McCoy, Fayetteville, N. C.

How do you write about a person whom you have never met? Well, if the person is Mr. Guy Sharpless of Atwood, Alabama, it shouldn't be too hard.

Atwood is a small town about 50 miles north of Mobile on interstate highway 65. My wife and I spent a night in a motel there on our way to Mobile last November.

At the restaurant where we had dinner, we were delighted to find camellias on every table, on the counter and everywhere else flat enough to hold a container. They were not just ordinary camellias, if any camellia could be called ordinary. They were prize winning specimens most of them gibbed blooms. I recognized many of my old friends: 'R. L. Wheeler', 'Mrs. D. W. Davis', 'Mathiotiana', 'Elegans', 'Alba Plena' and many more.

Well, we had to ask about them. The waitress told us that Mr. Guy Sharpless grew them, that he kept the restaurant supplied with them, that we should go to visit his garden before we left town. We really did not plan at this time to visit him, but at breakfast the next morning, another waitress urged us to do the same thing. So, we decided to do so.

It was with a little nervousness that we knocked at the door. Mrs. Sharpless met us. After we had introduced ourselves, we were welcomed only as one can be welcomed in the deep south. Mrs. Sharpless invited us to make ourselves at home in the garden. She wouldn't accompany us though. "It's a little too cold for an old lady like me," she said.

We spent a delightful interlude among the healthiest looking, most contended looking camellias we had ever seen. There were several acres of them, two and a half, we learned later. Almost all of them were in bloom, some naturally and some gibbed. I noticed many four inch and larger stocks with new varieties grafted thereon. I noticed one 'Park Hill Tomorrow' on a large stock that seemed to be a one year graft, yet it was five feet tall. What a plant that will make in a year or two I thought to myself.

When we went back inside to thank Mrs. Sharpless, she told us about the garden and their love of camellias.

Mrs. Sharpless started growing camellias in 1927. When Mr. Sharpless retired in 1955, he took over the care of them. They grow them strictly for the pleasure of growing them. They used to exhibit in shows, but don't even do that anymore.

But they have one custom which delighted me, and if emulated by more of us, would certainly spread the love of camellias far and wide. During the height of the blooming season which in that area extends over several months, they take boxes of blooms and pins down to the restaurant and present a bloom to each lady who comes in. Since Atwood is on an interstate highway, it get's its share of tourists. Imagine the thrill of a lady who had never even seen a camellia before, at being presented with a 6 or 7 inch 'TIFFANY', 'TOMORROW' or 'SIMEON'.

In case you're wondering about Mr. Sharpless, well, it was the first day of turkey season and he had gone turkey hunting. Pretty strenuous for a person in his seventies, wouldn't you say? Wonder what keeps him young. Could it be his love of camellias?

At the Charleston Show, January 20th, 1968. *Left to right:* Mrs. F. S. Poulnot, Dr. F. S. Poulnot, Mr. John Fleming, Sr. and Mrs. John Fleming, Sr.

Judging a Camellia Show

By Judge Anonymous

These notes are on the mechanics of judging a camellia show. In most cases, the judges are taken to a luncheon from 12:00 until 1:00 P. M. while the entry and placement committees are frantically setting up the blooms which arrived late.

The judges luncheon should be separate from any society or exhibitors group luncheon. Having a separate luncheon will allow the chairman of judges to get the judges assignments made while all the judges are seated and attentive.

At the end of the judges luncheon the chairman of judges should:

1. Be sure that judges who will work well together are assigned to panels.
2. Specify which panels of judges will judge outside blooms and which will judge under glass blooms.
3. Judging panels should be assigned to judge the fringe items where they are best qualified.
4. Judging seedlings: Here you must assign your best qualified judges so that due recognition will be given to new seedling introductions.
5. Panels of judges should be assigned to judge each of the following:
   - A. Seedling
   - B. Miniatures
   - C. Hybrids
   - D. Reticulatas
   - E. Trays
   - F. Commercial Exhibits
6. It is very important to have above items, *A through F*, judged first and get this out of the way to be sure none of the above are overlooked and forgotten.
7. The judges with these assignments can enter the show and begin work at once.

The show committee should set an hour for the judges to begin work and have the show ready at that hour. Plenty of help should be put on nomenclature and placement so the show will be ready for the judges.

As the judges begin their work, the chairman of judges should have temporary tables set up for the clerks to put blooms recommended for the Court of Honor Table. Temporary separate tables should be set up for:

1. Outside Blooms
2. Underglass or protected blooms
3. Seedlings
4. Hybrids
5. Miniatures
6. Reticulatas

Separate tables are needed for each of the above to accelerate the judging and to move the judges out of each other's way.

Judges should be allowed one or two, or some limited number of blooms each may send to the head table from the area they have judged.

The chairman of judges must check regularly with the "head table" and the judges to be sure the "best" blooms are being sent up to be voted on for the Court of Honor.

As one panel finishes one assignment, they must be moved on to another area to continue judging until all blooms have been judged.

In some shows, the judges punch the entry cards, and in some shows, the judges mark the entry cards with a pen or pencil and allow the clerks to do the punching.

Marking the cards with a pen or pencil is faster for most judging panels and is recommended to speed up the judging.

One man should have charge of putting *numbers* on the blooms sent up to the "head table." The man in charge of putting numbers on the blooms sent up to the "head tables" should use *only one* set of numbers from one to one hundred, or as many as needed—but not duplication of numbers. These numbers on a plain white piece of paper should cover the name of the exhibitor. The reason for using *only one* set of numbers is to keep any judge from voting on the wrong bloom or having his vote counted with the wrong group. *It has* happened!

On each "temporary table," there should be placed a box, bread basket, one gal. tin can, or some container for the judges to put their ballot in when they have voted.

Judges should be furnished a pad of paper, size about 2½" x 4". Judges will use these pages to vote on the Court of Honor blooms. The pads of paper should have 20 to 30 pages, even though that number of pages will not be needed. It is rather ridiculous for judges at these very fine shows with expensive luncheon, and banquets, to be handed a few loose pieces of 1" square torn up sheets of paper for voting on the most important blooms in the show. *This has happened!* Dime stores carry these inexpensive pads of paper and each judge should be handed a pad before voting time.

Judges should be asked *not* to fold their ballot — but to drop them promptly in the container provided and move on so other judges may vote.

The show committee should furnish the chairman of judges *one* helper to have charge of the voting can at each table. This helper should count the votes and report the count to the chairman of judges. The "best in show" must be determined by a majority vote and revoting is often necessary to determine the winner. All qualified judges should vote and move promptly when the Court of Honor blooms are involved. If the judges do not vote and move promptly this final step in setting up a show becomes a time consuming bottleneck.

Judges are expected to qualify blooms according to American Camellia Society regulations. Judges are expected to vote and move so the show can open on time. When judges have done their work, they have every right to be proud of their part in putting on a Camellia Show for the exhibitors and public to enjoy.

Cygon— Inside vs. Outside

By George Poe, Cheraw, S. C.

After more than ten years growing Camellias inside and outside, the only positive statement I dare make is that it is one of the most fascinating and rewarding hobbies which practically anyone can enjoy. Another statement which most of us will have to admit is true is that we are a very gullible group, especially the men. Let a new variety come out and many of us feel that we must have a plant as soon as we can write a check for it, whether the grocery bill is paid or not. Then let a new chemical or spray come out claiming that it will produce earlier and larger blooms or control more pests and we cannot rest until we have tried it, which brings me to the "meat" in this "alleged" article:

First let me say that after two applications of Cygon last spring on both inside and outside plants, the outside ones look better than they have ever looked and I have had less trouble with scale, aphids and all other living pests than ever before. The two applications were applied six weeks apart and at the strength recommended by the manufacturer—two teaspoons per gallon—as a foliage spray. The printed recommendations seemed to refer only to outside or field grown plants so I wrote for more information for application to container plants. I received a prompt reply advising that they did not have adequate information to recommend the treatment of Camellias growing in containers but suggested that if I wanted to experiment with such a use, the strength be reduced to one half that recommended for field grown plants. Having such a heavy infestation of peony or bark scale on the container plants I did not reduce it quite that much and consequently have lost 25 to 30 nice plants. They did not die immediately, most of them lasting until the hot weather in July and August, then began to wilt as with dieback, then defoliated and dried up. Moral—go easy with Cygon on container plants.

Nitrogen Requirements of Soil Micro

By Larry L. Trammel, Chapel Hill, N. C.

The bacteria, fungi, and actinomycetes that decompose plant materials require considerable nitrogen for the formation of protein and other constituents in their bodies. Since woods and barks contain an average of only 0.1 to 0.2 per cent nitrogen, the micro-organisms must obtain most of their nitrogen supply from other sources, either the soil or nitrogenous materials added to the soil. In the practical use of wood products as mulches or for soil improvement, it is essential to realize that nitrogen is immoblized during the period of active decay. If additional nitrogen is not supplied, not only is the rate of wood decay likely to be lower than with adequate nitrogen but any crop growing on the soil may suffer from nitrogen deficiency as the micro-organisms compete with it for the available nitrogen supply.

The quantity of nitrogen that is immobilized when a plant material is added to a soil varies with time. Some of the nitrogen that is immobilized initially is released later. This initial increase in immobilization to a maximum, followed by a slow decrease later, is characteristic for all readily decomposable plant materials. In practice it is the maximum observed immobilization value that is of most interest.

There are wide differences in the rates of decay and in the nitrogen requirements of the various woods. These differences are undoubtedly due primarily to the variations in chemical composition of the woods and to the relative ease with which the micro-organisms can attack the individual constituents. If the effects of leaching (always a factor under practical conditions) are discounted, none of the woods would require more than about twenty-five pounds of nitrogen per ton of dry sawdust for decomposition. Most softwoods and barks would need only half this amount or less.

There is some evidence which shows that a few woods or barks may be harmful to certain plants. Walnut, cedar, red fir, and white pine have been found to be toxic to several species of plants.

Woods and barks, with few exceptions, can be used satisfactorily in agriculture as mulches, and for soil humus maintenance, if adequate amounts of nutrients, especially nitrogen are supplied.

Where soils are very acid, additions of lime should be made to neutralize the natural soil acidity and to counteract any acidity that may develop following the addition of the supplemental nitrogen sources. The undecomposed wood products, themselves, seldom have any appreciable effect on soil reaction.

Camellias in Madeira

By T. C. Evans, Aiken, S. C.

Our last stop before crossing the Atlantic Ocean is returning from Europe in 1962, abroad the USS Constitution, was the port of Funchal on the island of Madeira. My wife Dotty and I were so impressed by the city during this ten-hour visit that we promised ourselves to return to this gardener's paradise. Fortunately, three years later we were in Europe again and were able to fulfill this promise—this time spending six days in the city of Funchal and nearby countryside.

Madeira is regarded as part of metropolitan Portugal, electing deputies to the National Assembly in Lisbon. It is located in the Atlantic Ocean 340 miles off the NW African Coast and 528 miles SW of Lisbon. It is at latitude 32° 38′ north and longitude 16° 54′ west, or just about due east of Charleston, South Carolina. The island is 35 miles long and 15 miles wide at its broadest point, oriented east to west, and has a range of tall mountains running the length of the island.

The capital city of Funchal is situated almost midway along the south coast of the island. The climate in Funchal is subtropical due to the influence of the Gulf Stream, temperatures averaging 63°F in winter and 71°F in summer. Because of the mountains behind the city, which reach upward in excess of 4000 feet, it is not uncommon to be surrounded by profusely flowering hibiscus, roses, carnations, begonias, poinsettia, geraniums and bougainvillaea and be able to see snow on the mountains only three to five miles away. Many of our photographs of tropical trees such as the frangipani, the alamanda and the bombax display snow-covered mountains as the background.

Madeira is famous for intricately designed, hand sewn lace work and its fine, rich-bodied wines. However, the attraction for Dotty and me was the profusion of flowers. Every street corner and all of the public market places were dotted with flower girls, each with fresh flowers day after day. Likewise, fleets of row boats laden with flowers met the major incoming cruise ships in the outer harbor and provided a colorful introduction to the island. The presence of many camellia japonica blossoms in these displays aroused our curiosity and was responsible for a very interesting day later in the visit, traveling to and visiting Blandy's Garden.

Our stay in Funchal was ever so pleasant because of the excellent service, food and accommodations provided by Reid's Palace Hotel, located on Estrada Monumental atop a cliff facing the harbor and city proper. Several acres of beautiful gardens surround the hotel, with all specimens being labeled and conveniently lo-

FIGURE 1. Picturesque cobbled walkway through tropical gardens surrounding Reid's Palace Hotel in Funchal, Madeira.

cated to picturesque walkways (Figure 1). The flowering specimens in this garden are definitely tropical, and to our chagrin there were no camellias to be found. We learned that although the camellia is grown in many of the gardens in the close-to-sea-level section of the city, the blossoms are inferior and the plants weak because of the uniform temperatures that prevail from winter to summer. Good performance is not achieved until the plants are located at elevations of 1500 feet or more, where temperature and climatic conditions vary during the year. Thus, within one city with a population of 100,000 the climate acceptable for camellia cultivation exists in some parts of town but not in others.

Whenever we questioned the Funchal residents about camellias, we were advised to visit Blandy's Garden. Inquiry at our hotel one sunny morning shortly produced a Portuguese cab driver who, fortunately, spoke English and enjoyed driving tourists through the picturesque city suburbs. For a very nominal fee, he drove us to Blandy Brothers Shipping Agency in town to obtain permission to visit the gardens, thence by a very winding route to the upper slopes, directly opposite the harbor from our hotel, where the Blandy Gardens are located. We stopped at numerous historical sites along the way and had them explained to us. Upon reaching the gardens, he parked the cab, pointed out the garden entrance and said he would be waiting in the cab whenever we finished. Sure enough, he was there several hours later.

Our tour through the garden was a marvelous experience, but I'm certain would have been much more informative and interesting if Mrs. Blandy had accompanied us. Unfortunately, she was away the day of our visit and many of our questions regarding age of plants, varietal names, etc., were

FIGURE 2. Camellia japonica plantings form continuous arbor over broad walks in Blandy's Garden.

left unanswered. The gardens are composed of thousands of feet of wide paths lined with camellia japonicas tall and broad enough to form a continuous arbor over broad walks (Figure 2). The walks are frequently interrupted by formal garden plantings of the 3100 species of flora represented on the island. All of the camellias were heavily budded, but open blooms were rare; as is to be expected the first week in November. Later in the season, these arbors must be striking with the profusion of blooms almost certain to exist. By wending our way through the maze of trunks and limbs (Figure 3) to the sunny, southern sides of some of these plants, we were able to observe and photograph some blossoms. These ranged in color from white to deep pink, and in formation from formal double to anemone to single. One blossom was particularly striking—a formal double white with serrated edges (Figure 4). We made an effort to identify this, but because of our inexperience in identification of camellias and inability to communicate with the Portuguese—speaking gardner working nearby, were unable to do so. Others must have also been impressed by this bloom because several of the limbs of this plant were imbedded in boxes of sand set atop three to five feet tall wooden posts in an effort to propagate it by air-layering. Rooting of cuttings or air layering appeared to be the principal methods of propagation employed for camellias in this garden.

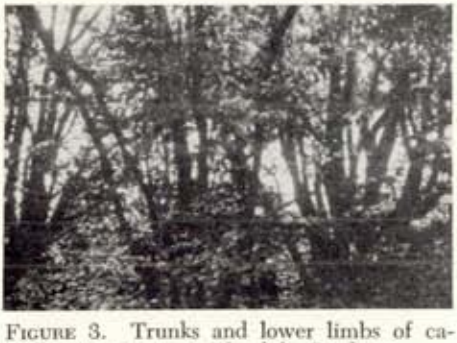

FIGURE 3. Trunks and lower limbs of camellia japonicas in Blandy's Gardens.

FIGURE 4. Unidentified formal white camellia japonica in Blandy's Garden, having serrated edges on slightly translucent petals.

One large area of the garden, situated such as to have a beautiful panoramic view of Funchal and the harbor, was devoted to newer varieties. This consisted of several hundred plants two to four years of age that were labeled. Many varieties common in the U.S.A. gardens were among these. The tags indicated these plants had been imported from Hillier and Sons, Winchester, England. Subsequent inquiry to Messrs. Hillier revealed they have an extensive selection of japonica, reticulata, sasanqua and hybrid camellias available for export.

Both old and young plants in this garden seemed to thrive under the climatic conditions available here on the hillside above Funchal. The older

plants had trunks six to eight inches in diameter, and the young plants displayed healthy, vigorous growth from the previous summer. The foilage was a deep green, but a trace of scale was evident on the heavily shaded portions of the older plants.

Since our cab driver had patiently waited three hours while we toured the camellia gardens, our conscience dictated that we halt this tour. We hope to return again to Madeira and arrange for a guided tour of the lovely camellia plantings in Blandy's Gardens, and to explore other sections of the island for similar plantings.

—CAROLINA CAMELLIAS—

A Bit of History

By Dr. Edwin Vaughan, Greensboro, N. C.

Most of us are familiar with our early American history but few of us are aware of the significant role the camellia played in our independence from Great Britain. It was in April of 1773 that the British Parliament met in special session and passed the Tea Act, the purpose of which was to raise money to save the East India Company from bankruptcy. The East India Company was the chief exporter of tea from the Orient to the Western World, and to raise this money an extra tax was paced on the tea that was sent to America. This infuriated the Colonists so much that they decided to do something about it. In December, 1773, a group of men in the Boston area dressed themselves as indians, boarded some of the ships in the Boston harbour and dumped their entire cargo of tea overboard. This was known as the Boston Tea Party and it was the beginning of a chain of events which led to the Revolutionary War and our independence from Great Britain. By now you are wondering what connection the Tea Act and the Boston Tea Party had to do with camellias. Tea comes from a plant in the Orient known as *Thea Sinensis*, and this is a specie of camellia, the same as is the Japonica, Reticulata, Sasanqua, etc. The tea plant has been know and cultivated for thousands of years, long before the Japonica and the other species that we are familiar with. Tea as a beverage dates back to 2737 B.C. The reason we have not known much about the tea plant is because its flower is single, insignificant bloom as compared to the Japonica and most of us would not give it "yard room" if the flower were the main reason for cultivating it. There are a few plants of Thea Sinensis around, however, and the largest collection that I know of in North Carolina is at the Tyron Palace at New Bern.

Camellia Care

By Bob Bailey, Columbia, S. C.

Anyone can plant a camellia and get it started but the big job ahead is proper care. I shall try to point out at this time some of the important things to do.

Mulching is important . . . always apply a mulch after planting and maintain it continuously. Mulching reduces fluctuations in soil temperatures, conserves soil moisture and helps to prevent weeds from growing. For mulching material use granulated peat, pine needles, or weathered sawdust applying 2 to 3 inches deep over the root zone. Oak leaves, forest debris and other similar coase materials also are satisfactory if kept at a depth of 2 to 4 inches.

Normal rainfall ordinarily provides enough moisture for mulched camellias. During droughts, however, the plants should be watered at weekly intervals. When you water soak the ground thoroughly.

Although camellias grow well without pruning, you may want to prune your plants to remove dead, injured or diseased branches or to reduce the size of the plants. Just remember the best time to prune is after the plants have bloomed. Make pruning cuts back to a bud or a larger branch. Treat pruning wounds larger than one-half inch in diameter with a tree-wound dressing to prevent harmful fungi from invading the branches.

Weeding must be done by hand. Do not use hoes or other tools; they may injure the surface roots of the plants.

Transplanting—Camellias should be transplanted when they are dormant. In North Carolina and States to the South, move the plants in fall, winter or spring. In states to the north, move them only in the spring. Be sure to dig a good-sized ball of earth to protect the roots from dying. Dig a ball about 13 inches in diameter for a 2 to 3 foot plant. Add 2 inches to the diameter for each foot of height greater than 2 to 3 feet. Make the depth of the ball about three fourths of its diameter, 9 to 10 inches for a 13 inch ball, 10 to 12 inches for a 15 inch ball. Camellias can be moved in warm weather but at greater risk than when plants are dormant. If you move them in warm weather and the plants wilt, spray the leaves with water several times during the day.

Camellia Flower Blight—I am sure that new materials will be on the market soon for the control of flower

blight but at present the available materials are given and recommended use. I do feel that everybody should practice the control measures, if not our efforts are in vain.

First, avoid importing plants from areas of known infestation unless they are bare-rooted and disbudded. When considering new varieties, give preference to those that are of the non-shattering type. If you have experienced flower blight in the past, it is suggested that every camellia be treated, rather than just those that had the disease the previous season.

If the apothecia (cup-like structures) are noted on the ground in January or early February, a repeat of the soil treatment is strongly recommended. Terraclor, 75% wettable powder or 20% dust, may be used as a soil drench (1 pound of 75% W.P. in three gallons of water applied to 150 square feet) or as a dust 3 ounces of 20% dust per sq. yd. If the drench method is used, the spray container must be constantly agitated. In all cases, the application should be made by mid-November; covarge by mid-December may be effective if climatic conditions have not hastened development of the fungus. An area encompassing at least 2 feet beyond the tips of each plant should be treated. Remove all mulch before treating the soil and if possible, treat the mulch before replacing, or use fresh, clean mulch.

Sanitation measures must be followed for best results in the control program. This involves picking up and destroying fallen petals and flow-

ers which harbor the fungus from season to season. Three thorough cleanings are recommended: at early bloom, at mid-bloom and after blooming. When blooming has stopped, rake under all camellia plants thoroughly and remove the mulch. The petals and mulch should be burned or immersed in hot water 140 degrees F. for 30 minutes. When this spring clean up is finished, treat the soil with Terraclor as recommended above or with Ferbam 75% wettable powder at the rate of 1½ pounds in three gallons of water applied to 150 square feet or as a dust 1½ oz. per sq. yd. Mulch that is known to be free of the fungus should then be used. Do not use the ferbam in the fall treatment as it does not appear to be as effective as Terraclor. Try to convince your neighbors of the importance of making this control program a community effort. Windblown spores of the fungus can easily undo all of your best efforts.

George C. Labouseur, assistant vice president, Georgia Railroad Bank & Trust Company, Augusta, is shown above (right) with Mrs. Labouseur (center) hosting Mrs. James G. Graham (left) of Jacksonville, Florida during the recent Annual Augusta Camellia Show held in the new Georgia Railroad Bank Building. During the two day exhibit, in excess of 15,000 visitors attended the show and viewed nearly 1900 blossoms. Mrs. Graham is co-author of the book, "You Can Grow Camellias." The Annual Augusta Camellia Show is sponsored by the Augusta Council of Garden Clubs, Inc. and Georgia Railroad Bank & Trust Company in cooperation with the American Camellia Society.

A Letter from Frank Brownlee

April 27, 1968

Dear Carroll:

While we were at the Wilmington Show, Preacher Parsons was telling me how they needed to increase the income to take care of the new location as well as all the additional expenses that had to be taken care of. Jackie and I came up with the suggestion, which he went for in a big way, of an A-B-C-D Club within the ACS. This stands for

A
BIRTHDAY
CAMELLIA CARD
TO
DAVE

The idea is, if you wish to join this Club you can send $10.00 to Joe Pyron making it payable to the ACS Foundation. The Foundation will get the benefits from it and Joe will send a Birthday card to Dave Strother with your name on it. Now the card may have a hundred or a thousand names on it but Dave will receive a Birthday card from that person and it will please him very much.

Dave's birthday is on May 16. Now, you do not have to wait until then to join the Club but send your $10.00 to Joe Pyron any time between now and May 16 and your name will be on Dave's card and the Foundation will have $10.00 to work with. As a matter of fact, we have already started the membership in the A-B-C-D Club. Maxwell Murray wanted to be the No. 1 member. He gave me $10.00 which I passed on to Joe Pyron with instructions to that effect. Alison Parsons immediately gave me $10.00 to make him the No. 2 member and I am No. 3. Others began joining right after us so the Club is now operating and going. See if you can get a lot of members for us.

The idea is largely the fact that the Foundation has been trying to collect money from large contributors and they have done just that and done well but what we need to do now is to get the $10.00 members who hesitate to send $10.00 to the Foundation but all they have to do now regardless of whether they are rich or poor is to send a contribution of $10.00 to the Foundation, no more or no less, in order to join the Club.

Send Joe your $10.00 and give this all the publicity you can. Tell your friends to join now. Dave's birthday isn't until May but we could use the money now and he will receive the card then.

Be sure to get a lot of people for our Clemson meeting. With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Frank Brownlee

Growing Camellias Under Controlled Conditions—Part II

By Harry A. Shealy

Since the appearance of the first article in the Spring-Summer Carolina Camellias on the growing of camellias under controlled conditions there has been quite a number of inquiries concerning further experimentation on the proper relative humidity conditions conducive to growing prize blooms.

Quite a number of hothouse growers have installed humidity systems and at this time there seems to be collective thinking that much good has resulted in practically all installations. All the answers have not been found. However, the following observations have been noted and is being passed on as information in aiding growers to find those answers.

It has definitely been established that humidity should be varied to conditions. Experimentation has shown that houses located in full sun will possibly reap the most benefit from controlled humidity, while those located in the shade are at a slight disadvantage. Of course, variations from full to partial sun or shade must be considered.

Houses in the shade are bothered somewhat by condensate, as the sun never burns out the excess water, therefore causing a layer of water on the covering, thus preventing the proper sunlight from filtering through as desired and the lack of heat fails to dry leaves well enough. This causes the plant to obtain its moisture from the leaves, hence pot fertilization is not utilized by the plant.

Presuming the above to be true, the blooms may be poor from lack of proper fertilization and an overabundance of salts, etc., will accumulate in the pots due to possible stagnation. However, the salts and stagnation problem may be partially solved by regular flooding of pots. This however, will dilute and or wash away the fertilizer until it is of no value to the plant. Lighter soil mixes are another must when humidity systems are used.

Should there be cold nights and the heat is on a great deal surplus humidity will most likely burn out. The above then would be less noticeable.

If the house is located in the sun, the sun itself would burn out or dispel the excess condensation and the advantages of keeping correct moisture for your flowers would still be there. Should condensation still remain it would act as a filter should the sun be too hot.

Let it be said right here that the greatest advantages from a controlled system is apparent for houses located in the sun.

Experimentation has also shown some signs of what is proper moisture

and under what conditions it should be varied. Humidity should be fairly high during the early fall due to plants in process of developing healthy buds and too since most houses still get very warm the cooling effect of the water is very helpful. Approximately 60% relative seems ideal during this period.

After buds begin to develop and start to swell, humidity should be reduced to about 50%. This causes the leaves of the plants to remain dry, thus requiring more moisture from the pots, therefore fertilizer in the pots will be utilized and better flowers will result.

During the period when blooms are rather profuse, humidity should be higher at 70 to 75%.

The latter part of the growing season should have the highest moiture of the year because the extra water will cool the house and condensation is not as apparent. Petal blight may prosper more. However, your flowers would deteriorate rapidly if moisture isn't present.

Houses should be opened several times each month and allowed to dry enough to remove condensate. This may be done by cutting off humidifiers opening doors, and let fresh air do the job. Windy days are not recommended.

Should plants be removed from the house in the summer rooting of plants is made real easy and losses due to bare rooting is held to a minimum, if humidity is held at 80%.

Finally, there is still much experimentation to be done to determine ideal conditions. Reports show tremendous progress and interest in growing camellias under controlled conditions. However, let it be repeated again, conditions to suit the individual will have to be worked out by the individual.

—CAROLINA CAMELLIAS—

Spring Membership Meeting Clemson University, March 30, 1968

DEAR FELLOW MEMBERS:

The South Carolina Camellia Society will hold a spring meeting at the Clemson House on Saturday, March 30, 1968. An interesting and important program has been planned.

10:00 A. M. Register at the Clemson House.

Guided tours of the ornamental gardens including the camellia test garden will begin after registeration, which should be very interesting to all who avail themselves of this wonderful opportunity.

12:30 P. M. A delicious luncheon will be served at Clemson House. Luncheon tickets will be $3.50 per person. Please send your reservation for the luncheon to Mr. Frank Brownlee, Box 1170, Anderson, S. C. 29621 before Wednesday, March 27. Dr. Robert C. Edwards, President of Clemson University will welcome the guests. The speaker will be an outstanding professor from Clemson University, Dr. Luther Baxter. His subject will be camellias.

Everyone is urged to bring camellia blooms for a camellia display. Tables will be available to display the blooms.

Following Dr. Baxter's talk, we will have an inspection of the camellia display. A panel of camellia experts will be present to answer your questions.

This will be a wonderful opportunity for everyone of you to have a day of fellowship with your fellow camellia growers and friends.

Plan now to spend Saturday, March 30th at Clemson University in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Send in your reservation now and let's have a big get-to-gether at Clemson.

Sincerely,

P. L. "PETE" HORNE,
President.

P. S. Why not bring a friend with you?

—CAROLINA CAMELLIAS—

Spartanburg, S. C. Men's Camellia Society Officers

Robert R. Edge, *President;* W. M. Walker, *Vice-President;* W. H. Warlick, *Secretary,* 799 N. Vernon St., Spartanburg, S. C.; Dan C. Riddle, *Treasurer.*

How to Recognize Them

By James H. McCoy

How can you tell an addict when you see one, a camellia addict, that is? Sometimes it's not too easy to identify one. They have been known to circullate and remain undetected for years. As a rule though, if you are reasonably observant, particularly when in conversation with one, his weakness becomes apparent and his secret can be stripped away.

Observe one in the morning. If he rushes to the window immediately upon arising and examines the outside thermometer, he can be marked as suspect. If there is a humidity measuring device next to the thermometer, you can be fairly certain of your diagnosis.

If he drives past a pine forest and remarks about the height of the trees or the distance apart, you can mark him down for further observation.

If he sees a house being demolished and wonders what they're going to do with the shrubbery, this is a dead giveaway. Most people would be more liable to wonder what they're going to do with the used brick.

If he drives past sawdust pile and wonders how close you can come to it in a car, you can be sure that he's not thinking about playing "sliding down the sawdust pile."

Listen as he passes a freshly plowed field of black dirt. If he remarks that he "surely would like to have a couple of loads of that loam," then your suspicions are probably well founded. Most people call dirt "dirt."

Ask him if he would rather spend his vacation in Mobile or Miami. If he picks Mobile, you have an almost sure sign, especially if he doesn't have any relatives living there.

Casually seek to find his favorite month of the year. If he chooses February or March, he has tipped his hand.

If he passes a nursery and almost wrecks the car rubbernecking, don't worry. They never actually wreck the car, just almost wreck it.

If he asks the waitress what do they do with their empty wide mouth mayonnaise jars, you've got one on your hands, and on in a pretty advanced stage, at that.

If he drives past a pecan grove and ignores the bumper crop of nuts and mutters, "Too much shade in the summer and not enough in the winter," look out!

If he sees a pile of pine straw and stops and packs the trunk of his car with it, he just probably is one, for there just aren't that many uses for pine straw.

If he passes a sand pit and wonders if that's sharp builder's sand, then he has given himself away, unless he is in fact a builder.

If he ignores the front page, sport page and the funnies and turns first to the garden section, then his addiction is probably incurable.

If he sees a 2-pound coffee can in his neighbors trash pile and stops and picks it up, no further evidence is necessary. No other kind of addict shows this tendency.

If he reads and rereads one book until you think he must know it by heart, and if the book has the most beautiful flower you ever saw on its cover, and if you feel you just must have a plant that produces such blooms, then you can stop your observations and start wondering if you wouldn't really rather live down South.

Mail new memberships to:

South Carolina Camellia Society.
P. D. Rush, Box 177, Lexington, S. C. 29072.

North Carolina Camellia Society.
Mrs. Melba Hinson, P. O. Box 813, Whiteville, N. C. 28472.

Virginia Camellia Society.
Claude L. Angel, P. O. Box 6065, Norfolk, Va. 23508.

Georgia Camellia Society.
James A. Blissit, 3193 Wynn Drive, Avondale Estates, Ga. 30002.

An Invitation to Join

SOUTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

The South Carolina Camellia Society is one of the largest, most active, horticultural and hobby state organizations in America. The Society is a non-profit organization.

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.

Membership which runs with the Calendar year, January 1 through December 31, entitles you to three issues of "CAROLINA CAMELLIAS", issued usually in January, March, and October, which has more regular features, authentic feature articles on Grafting, Planting, Feeding, Gardens, Sasasquas, Judging, Pruning, Arrangement, Disbudding, Diseases, Spraying, and Mulching, to mention a few. Also, there are photographs and other types of illustrations.

The South Carolina Camellia Society will welcome you as a member. For your convenience an application blank is printed below.

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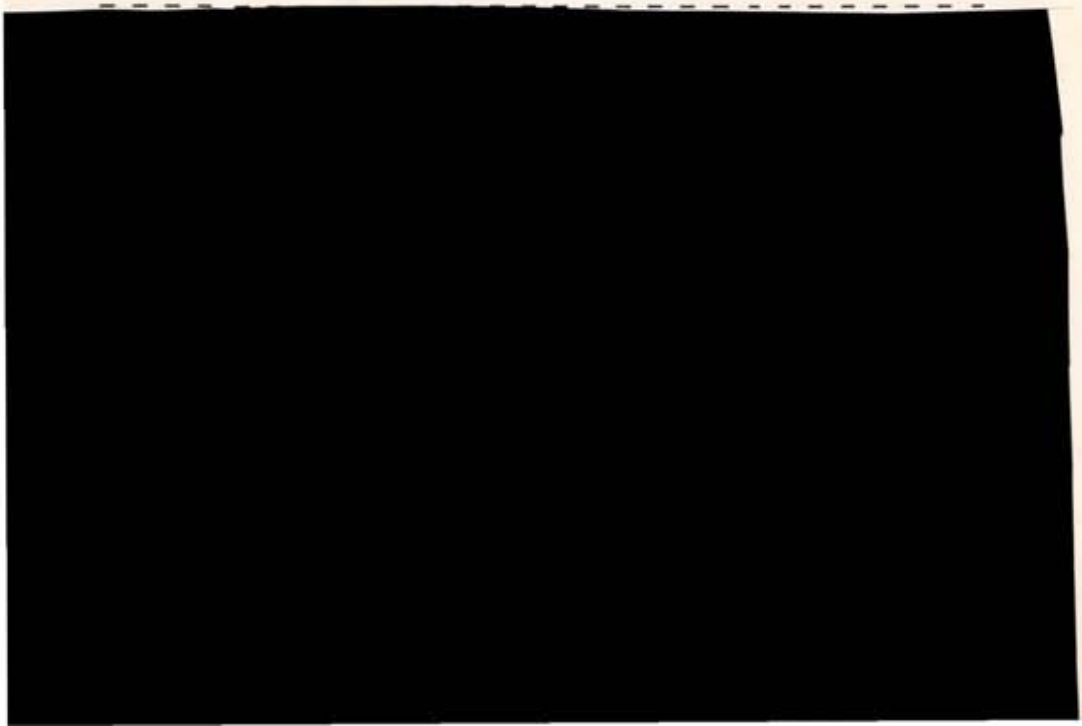

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Nitrogen	0.41
Equiv. to Ammonia	0.50
Available Phosphoric Acid	0.00
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	0.05
Total Phosphoric Acid	0.05
Equiv. to Bone Phosphate of Lime	
Potash (K_2O) (Available)	0.00
Free Phosphoric Acid (P_2O_5)	

pH of Water Slurry 4.5

HARDWOOD BARK ANALYSIS

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

	Percent
Moisture	18.00
Nitrogen	0.53
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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