

SOUTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA

Bulletin



C. Sasanqua "Betsy Baker" — Courtesy, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Hicklin, Columbia, S. C.

OCTOBER

1958

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY, INC.

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- R. Frank Brownlee Anderson

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- Mrs. D. R. Coker
1107 Home Ave., Hartsville, S. C.
- Mr. Joe G. Holland (Deceased)
Edgefield, S. C.
- Judge Marvin M. Mann, St. Matthews, S.C.
- Mrs. Elizabeth Napier (Mrs. John M.)
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700 Sweetbriar Road, Columbia, S. C.
- Mrs. Calder W. Seibels
700 Sweetbriar Road, Columbia, S. C.

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- Dr. H. H. Hume, University Library
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- Judge Henry Hammond, Walton Way Extension
Augusta, Georgia
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- Judge A. W. Solomon, 702 W. Anderson St.
Savannah, Georgia
- Dr. D. L. Gill
Tifton, Georgia
- Dr. A. G. Plakidas, Louisiana State Univ.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

FOREIGN COUNTRIES:

- Mr. Kenneth Myer, 314 Bourke St.
Melbourne Victoria, Australia
- Mr. Gerald Pinckney, John Waterer Sons
and Crisp, Ltd., Bagshot, Surrey, England

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dear Camellia Friends:

Here we are again after a long summer ready for another fine camellia season. Psychiatrists tell us that we do not remember pain very long after we are rid of it. I believe that this is true, for I just faintly remember something about some freezes we had last year, and am now looking forward to the finest camellia season we have ever had.

From all over the camellia belt we hear many good things about our first love. New varieties, new shows, and best of all, lots of new people becoming more and more interested in growing and showing camellias.

Your officers and directors have been busy all summer planning for the season. Many things have been accomplished, membership is at an all time high, and more coming in each day. The new "look" of the Bulletin with the four color prints on the cover has been received by the members with high praise. Many new things are in the planning stage. I for one am looking forward to the finest year the Society has ever had.

Of immediate interest is our Fall meeting in Charleston on November 22. I am looking forward to seeing you there. New officers will be elected and plans for the new year will be set in motion. The Men's Club of Charleston County has some fine plans for your entertainment, the most important of which is the camellia show which will open on Saturday afternoon and continue through Sunday.

To make this meeting a success we need the help of every member. First your presence, and second your blooms. No matter where you live, we want you and your blooms. May we depend on you? SEE YOU IN CHARLESTON.

Sincerely,

H. E. Ashby
President

MRS. MAY ROPER COKER
by
Fred McGee, Florence, S.C.



Courtesy Ashcraft Studio, Hartsville, S. C.

Mrs. May Roper Coker (Mrs. David R.), an honorary member of our Society from Hartsville, S. C., received the single honor of being unanimously selected the 1958 South Carolina Mother of the year and went on to be unanimously selected The American Mother of the year. She is the mother of three children and the stepmother of five.

She is the recipient of many awards: the first Outstanding Citizen Award given by the Hartsville Rotary Club, Certificate of Merit for Distinguished Service to Agriculture from Clemson College, Selected by The Progressive Farmer as "South Carolina Woman of the Year". She is also an honorary member of the Hartsville Pilot Club.

In the field of education she is a leader: Member-at-large of the South Carolina Coordinating Council for Education; a volunteer teacher at the Opportunity School in Columbia; Member of the South Carolina Advisory Committee for adult education; a trustee and on the executive committee of Coker College; member of the American Association of University Women; trustee and benefactor of Byerly Hospital; ardent worker in the Baptist Church and Sunday Schoolteacher.

Mrs. Coker is an enthusiastic grower of camellias, having several hundred plants and varieties in the garden at her home. She has also developed a large tract of neglected woodland into the well known "Kalmia Gardens", which is open to the public at no charge. This garden has many hundreds of camellia plants, thousands of azaleas, and many natural shrubs - all in a beautiful setting that extends approximately a half mile from the highway to the shores of beautiful Prestwood Lake.

Even with a very full schedule, Mrs. Coker is never too busy to take the time necessary to talk about camellias or gardening to anyone seeking her advice. She has been the inspiration in the organization and direction of garden clubs among the citizens of both races in Hartsville. She continuously strives to make Hartsville a "City of Beautiful Gardens" with added prayer that it may become a "City of Beautiful Lives".

Our Society proudly congratulates and salutes "Miss May", as she is affectionately known to the people of this area of the State.

No one more worthy could have been selected, and no one would accept with more humility the honor of The American Mother of 1958.

From Perennial Garden Club, Moss Point, Alabama, comes word that should give heart to all those fine people who want to have a camellia show and do not have the money to buy all the things they need. These members make their own entry cards, nomenclature cards, and schedule by the mimeograph method. They use damp moss instead of containers, hand made posters, hand made certificates instead of ribbons. Take heart! You can have a good camellia show with a little work and not much money.

From one of our California correspondents comes this innovation in show procedure - instead of using water in the containers, secure and soak in water medium ground sponge rock for 4 or 5 days and fill containers. A much cleaner and dryer job results. Someone try this and let us know how it works.

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

Our Society's annual membership meeting will be held in Charleston on November 22, 1958, at the Fort Sumter Hotel. Registration (No Fee) will begin on Friday night, November 21, for members and friends arriving the day before and will continue until Noon Saturday in the Hotel lobby.

The meeting will start at 12:30 P.M. with a Dutch luncheon. All members and friends of the Society are urged to attend.

The Eighth Annual Fall Camellia Show under the local sponsorship of the Men's Camellia Society of Charleston County will open to the public in the Memminger School, corner St. Phillips and Beaufain Streets at 3:30 P.M. Saturday. Every member and friend of the Society is invited and urged to bring their specimen blooms to the Show. These blooms will be accepted between 8:30 A.M. and 12 Noon on Saturday. Cold room facilities will be provided at the Hotel for those coming in the day before.

Luncheon reservations should be made early. Blanks are enclosed. Please send check to W.D. Chassereau, 114 Chesterfield, North Charleston, S. C.

PRICE \$2.25 per person

All reservations should be sent to arrive by November 20.

PROGRAM

8:30 to 12	Enter blooms in Show	
12:30	Luncheon	
1:15	President's Report	
1:30	Greeting from the American Camellia Society, Ralph Peer, President	
1:45	Response, Mansfield Latimer, First Vice Pres., S.C.C.S.	
1:50	Flower Arrangement Contest Discussion. Mrs. F.J. Hay, State Chmn.	
2:00	Speaker to be announced	
2:15	Invitation to Camellia Show. Dr. V.H.W. Campbell, Show Chairman	
2:20	Election of Officers:	
	President	
	First Vice President	
	Second Vice President	
	Election of Directors:	
	District 2	Incumbent:
	District 4	Haywood Curlee
	District 6	Wm. H. Coan
		R. Fred McGee
2:45	Introduction of new Officers and Directors	
3:00	Adjourn	
3:30	Camellia Show Opens	

SUNDAY

- 1:30 P.M. Camellia Show Opens
6:30 P.M. Camellia Show Closes

IMPORTANT

Pick-up service will be provided for blooms arriving by air, provided notice is received of airline and flight number.

All members and visitors are requested to register in the hotel lobby and pick up identification badges.

ON OUR FALL SHOW

The following members have kindly consented to act as representatives in their communities to assist in promoting our Fall Show. This assistance consists of being responsible for delivering all available blooms to the Show, distributing entry tags, and acting as advertising agents. If they call upon you, help them, and by all means if you cannot possibly make the Show yourself, send your blooms by these friends. Also, please get entry tags in advance and complete them properly.

Ableville	Mr. Zeke D. Robertson - Route 1
Aiken	Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Mellette - Box 495
Anderson	Mr. Tom W. Taylor - Box 298, Concord Road
Augusta, Ga.	Mr. Ed. L. Stelling - 2059 McDowell St.
Beaufort	Mr. John F. Marscher - Farmers Produce Exchange
Bennettsville	Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Fuller - 115 Townsend St.
Bishopville	Mr. and Mrs. J. Earl Reeves - 214 Harris St.
Blackville	Dr. O. D. Hammond
Camden	Miss Helen Harman - 202 Greene St.
Charleston	Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Ashby - 1372 N. Edgewater Dr.
Charleston	Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Prevatt, Edgewater Park or any member of the Men's Camellia Society
Charlotte, N. C.	Mr. and Mrs. Carl Westan, 2213 Greenway Ave.
Charlotte, N. C.	Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Hackney, Rt. 2, Box 649 D
Cheraw	Mr. and Mrs. L. Caston Wannamaker - 407 Greene St.
Cheraw	Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Poe, 112 Huger St.
Clemson	Mr. W. C. Bowen - 212 Folger St.
Columbia	Mr. Dexter C. Martin - Adalia Rd.
Columbia	James T. Moore, 2426 Glenwood Road
Columbia	J. U. Smith, 2911 Stratford Road
Conway	Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Suggs - 906 Laurel St.
Darlington	Mr. and Mrs. Neille Wilson - 521 Pearl St.
Dillon	Mr. and Mrs. Lesene Richbourg - 201 N. 4th Ave.
Dillon	Mr. G. G. McLaurin, Box 606
Fayetteville, N. C.	Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Hutaff, 215 Woodcrest Rd.
Florence	Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Bryce - 1432 Madison Ave.
Florence	Mr. and Mrs. R. Fred McGee - 418 S. Graham St.
Four Oaks, N. C.	Mr. and Mrs. Joe Austin
Georgetown	Mr. T. N. Cox - Arcadia Plantation
Georgetown	Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Mayer - Little Brook Farm, Rt. #1
Goldsboro, N. C.	Mr. and Mrs. Wm. P. Kemp, 1518 E. Mulberry St.
Greenville	Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Morris - Box 1781
Greenville	Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Maxwell, Jr. - 432 Cothran Ave.
Hamer	Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Hamer
Hartsville	Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Maxwell - 811 E. Collee St.
Kingston, N. C.	Mrs. James Madison Tyler, 1000 N. Pollock St.
Kingstree	Mr. and Mrs. A. Lee Scruggs - 1104 Second Ave.
Lake City	Mr. and Mrs. Paul Spivey - Spivey's Garden Center
Lancaster	Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Howell - Box 466
Latta	Mr. and Mrs. Thad Bethea
Manning	Mrs. F. C. Ready
Marion	Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Leitner
Moncks Corner	Mr. and Mrs. Albert Carne - Box 94
McCormick	Mr. B. W. Crouch

Mt. Olive, N. C.
Myrtle Beach
Newberry
North Charleston
Orangeburg
Rock Hill
Rock Hill
St. Matthews
Spartanburg
Spartanburg
Summerville
Sumter
Sumter
Timmons ville
Walterboro

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Holmes
Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth C. Ellsworth - Briarcliff Acres
Mr. Hal Kohn - Box 131, Rt. #2
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Quattlebaum - 112 Chesterfield Road
Mr. and Mrs. T. Haywood Curlee - 1025 Riverside Dr.
Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield Latimer - Box 166
Mr. and Mrs. Joe Carter, 1199 Alexander St.
Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Wienges
Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Blackmore - 323 Rivermont Dr.
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. D. Coan - 599 Otis Blvd.
Col. and Mrs. Arthur P. McGee - Box 566
Dr. and Mrs. Tyler B. Dunlap
Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Levi - Box 751
Mrs. D. O. Holman
Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Marvin - 123 Walter St.

"SPEAKERS' PANEL"
SOUTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY
1958-1959 Season

By Cecil Morris

This list is for your information and does not contain the names of all those in our State qualified to talk on camellias. We will add new names as we can.

We would suggest that you not overlook your local nurserymen, as most of them are qualified to talk on camellias and, when they can accept an invitation, do a good job.

If you need a speaker, please try to use some one near you, as we all have plenty to do and it is not necessary to bring a speaker from the other end of the State. Growing conditions vary and the speaker close to you can possibly give you a talk that will suit your Club's needs better. These are busy people, so be sure to arrange well in advance of your date.

ANDERSON, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brownlee
Box 1170

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C.

Mrs. H. B. Fuller
115 Townsend St.
(General Culture)

CONWAY, S. C.

Mr. B. M. Johnson
(General Culture)

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. Weston
2213 Greenway Ave.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dowd
2065 Queens Road

CHERAW, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Caston Wannamaker
P. O. Box 350

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Mr. Emory J. Prevatt
1364 N. Edgewater Dr.

Mr. Jack Aichele
Carolina Floral Corp.

Mr. James Aichele
Carolina Floral Corp.

Mr. S. H. Hackney
Rt. 2, Box 649-D
Sherbrooke Drive

Mrs. Margaret Higdon
Route 4

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Mr. Sam Borum
Yeamans Hall

Mrs. Arthur B. Schirmer
76 Bull Street

Mr. W. Moultrie Ball
57 Bee Street

Dr. W. C. Barnes
Box 3158
St. Andrews Branch

Mr. H. E. Ashby
1372 N. Edgewater Drive

Mrs. H. E. Ashby
1372 N. Edgewater Drive

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Mrs. Walter F. Going
228 Wateree Avenue

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. McNulty
1500 Adger Road

Dr. Chapman J. Nulling
1515 Bull Street

Mrs. Elizabeth W. Hicklen
2920 Gervals Street

Mr. W. G. Duncan
1738 Bannockburn Drive

Mr. Calder W. Seibels
700 Sweetbriar Road

Dr. and Mrs. I. Jenkins Mikell
120 Edisto Avenue

Mrs. R. K. Wise
1709 Hollywood

Mr. Ted A. Bowdoin
2406 Devine Street

DARLINGTON, S. C.

Mrs. J. M. Napier
(General Culture)

DILLON, S. C.

Mr. William S. Crawford
Route, Anderson Highway

Dr. Robert P. Jeanes
500 North B.

FLORENCE, S. C.

Mr. P. H. Watts
Box 1379
(Propagation)

Dr. Quintin L. Holdeman
Pathologist Clemson Extn.
Clemson Pee Dee Experiment Station
(Insects and Diseases)

Mrs. P. H. McEachin
712 S. Dargan Street
(General and Landscaping)

Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Rogerson
Route 4, 1618 Poinsett Drive
(Grafting and General Culture)

Dr. T. W. Graham
Pathologist, U.S.D.A.
Clemson Pee Dee Experiment Station
(Grafting, Insects and Diseases)

Mr. Fred McGee
Box 1136
(General Camellia Culture)

Dr. M. R. Mobley
409 Cherokee Road
(General Camellia Culture)

Dr. John F. C. Hunter
912 Santee Drive
(General Culture)

FORT MOTTE, S. C.

Mrs. J. R. Fahey

- Mr. J. H. Hair
515 Duke Avenue
- GREENVILLE, S. C.
Dr. D. M. Rivers
205 E. Faris Road
- Mr. J. Lloyd Freeman
29 Pleasant Ridge Avenue
- Mr. Haskell Gray, Jr.
21 Woodvale Avenue
- Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Morris
Route 3, P. O. Box 1781
- Mr. W. Garoni
38 Lanneau Drive
- HAMER, S. C.
Mrs. Brown Hamer
(Culture of Camellia and arrangements)
- JOHN'S ISLAND, S. C.
Mr. Ted Becket
c/o Magnolia Gardens
- Mr. Norwood Hastie
c/o Magnolia Gardens
- JOHNSTON, S. C.
Mr. Mark T. Boarright
Box 173
(Judging and Grafting)
- LAKE CITY, S. C.
Mrs. Paul Spivey
(General Culture and Landscaping)
- LEXINGTON, S. C.
Mr. John D. Carroll
Box 66
- LORIS, S. C.
Mr. Hubert Hardy
Route 4
(General Culture)
- MAYESVILLE, S. C.
Mrs. E. W. Dabbs
(General Culture and arrangements)
- GREENVILLE, S. C.
Mr. H. H. Dickson
27 Byrd Boulevard
- NORTH CHARLESTON, S. C.
Mr. and Mrs. William M. Quattlebaum
112 Chesterfield Road
- ORANGEBURG, S. C.
Dr. Eugene L. Gehry
443 Amelia St., N. E.
(Any phase of Camellia Culture, new
varieties, slides)
- Col. Russell S. Wolfe
584 Amelia St., N. E.
(Any phase of Camellia Culture)
- Mrs. Haywood Curlee
1097 Riverside Drive
(Slides, camellia blooms, and
arrangements, grafting)
- PAULINE, S. C.
Mr. Russell Crow
- ROCK HILL, S. C.
Mr. Joe Carter
- Mr. Mansfield Latimer
Box 166
- SPARTANBURG, S. C.
Mr. Ernest Burwell
Ernest Burwell, Inc.
North Church Street
- Mr. Tom B. Butler, Atty.
Montgomery Building
- ST. MATTHEWS, S. C.
Judge Marvin M. Mann
(Any phase of Camellia Culture,
Show Procedure and judging)
- SUMTER, S. C.
Dr. Tyler B. Dunlap
34 Saratoga Street
(Espaliers)
- Mrs. Edwin B. Boyle
10 Marion Avenue

MONCK'S CORNER, S. C.
Mrs. Albert Horne
Box 94

Mr. Wendel M. Levi
(Selecting, purchasing and planting
a camellia bush)

TIMMONSVILLE, S. C.
Mrs. D. O. Holman
(General Culture and arrangements)

Editor's Note: Your County agent is usually competent and available.

CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE

by
Albert Fendig

Why are articles on nomenclature of importance to camellia enthusiasts? Why should small growers and newly become camelliaphiles be interested in this subject? Why is it essential that some national or, better still, international agency be designated as a central clearing agency for new names? This article will attempt to provide the readers with some of the answers to the above questions and also with some of the problems camellia nomenclators face.

First, let us be sure that we understand the meaning of the word, "nomenclature". It is defined by Webster as "a system of names used in a particular branch of knowledge or art". Why do we need a system of names? Obviously, one reason for such need is to avoid the heartbreak and confusion resulting from name duplication; another is to provide rules for an orderly, logical and easy-to-understand system.

Camellia folk are not the only plant growers faced with this dilemma. All horticulturists have always had the same problem. Accordingly, a study of this problem has been going on for many years and, in September, 1952, the Thirteenth International Horticultural Congress adopted in London a code designed to make uniform a set of rules for naming cultivated plants. In defining the object of the Code, it was said "The aim of this Code is to promote uniformity, accuracy and fixity in the use of names with the minimum disturbance of existing nomenclature."

Prior to the adoption of the International Code in 1952, enough confusion in Camellia nomenclature had already occurred to give nomenclators a lifetime job of trying to bring clarity out of the existing chaos. For example, the well known variety, MATHOTIANA, had then been widely distributed under at least nine other different names, namely, WILLIAM S. HASTIE, PRINCESS LOUISE, PURPLE PRINCE, PURPLE EMPEROR, JULIA DRAYTON, PURPLE DAWN, MATHOTIANA RUBRA, PLENA SUPERBA and DUCHESS de CASE. To make a confused matter even more confused, it appears that an entirely different cultivar also appears under the name DUCHESS de CAZE or DUCHESS de CASES.

The nomenclators commenced work on this confused situation, having in mind one of the cardinal rules of nomenclature, namely, that the first published name of a cultivar is its correct botanical name. After long hours of research, they concluded that Mathotiana was the preferred name of the entire list, for it was produced by Mr. Mathot, a nurseryman of Ghent, Belgium, and was described under this name in "Annales de Grand", in 1847. With this name generally accepted as the proper name of this cultivar based on a correct application of the rules of nomenclature, it would appear that the nomenclator might move on to other complications and consider the name MATHOTIANA established. Such was not to be the case. It was discovered that the

name, GRAND SULTAN, appeared under old pictures of what appeared to be a picture of this well known variety. Certainly, the name, GRAND SULTAN, was published as early as 1849 by Vershaffelt and it is quite possible at an earlier date. If it proves that GRAND SULTAN is the first published name of this cultivar, then automatically this becomes its correct name. Then what are we going to do with the names of the mutants of this grand old cultivar such as MATHOTIANA SUPREME?

Thus, it is apparent, that we have a tremendous job to establish the preferred names of the older cultivars and surely should do something to avoid current abuses in camellia nomenclature, which will add to our burdens and confusion.

For example, we note that the current All-America Camellia Selection is to be called SWEETHEART. Is this the same cultivar which as listed as long ago as 1945 under this name by SWISS FLORAL COMPANY, 1920, N.E. 7th Avenue, Portland, Oregon? If so, the claim that it is a newly developed cultivar is erroneous. If not, it is erroneous for this name to be used for a new selection.

There are three other abuses in assigning new names to camellias which need to be discussed. 1. The same name should not be assigned to cultivars of different species of camellia. For example, PEACH BLOSSOM is the name of an old semi-double japonica. Likewise, it is the name of a pink single sasangua. 2. Certainly, it is improper for the same name to be assigned to three different cultivars of the same species. For example, there are at least three camellia japonicas going under the name of DAINTY. 3. It is improper for a name once published to be changed because of someone's whim or desire of a different name. For example, on the South Carolina Coast COMMUNIST was changed to WALL STREET RED and on the West Coast HANA-FUKI was changed to MRS. HOWARD ASPER.

The American Camellia Society has had a working nomenclature committee under the able leadership of D. C. STROTHER, of Fort Valley, Georgia, for several years. This committee established a system of registration for new varieties which will eliminate nomenclature confusion of the American Camellia world, will cooperate and assign no names to new varieties without registering same with the A. C.S.

This committee currently is working on the problems of nomenclature of mutants and agree that the name of the cultivar from which the mutant originates appear as part of or following the name of the mutant. If this system is adopted, the camellia public will know, as it is entitled to know, that FLOWERWOOD is a variant of MATHOTIANA and that CINDERELLA is just another form of FRED SANDER VARIEGATED or to be more accurate, a mutant of the old cultivar TRICOLOR from which FRED SANDER itself mutated.

It is hoped that the above discussion and illustrations will convince its readers that the Camellia World must insist that there be a central clearinghouse for nomenclature and that camellia growers abide by the rules and decisions of such central agency.

Joe Austin of Four Oaks, N. C. reports a very interesting experiment he is doing with camellia buds. As soon as he can determine the buds from the growth, he applies a 50% solution of Gibberell Fix with an eye dropper to the bud base. This treatment takes place about the 15th of July. In a very short time these buds begin to put on additional growth and as result bloom from three to six weeks earlier than the other buds. The size of the bloom is increased considerably. He reports that this does not work on all varieties. We hope to get more information on this experiment and let you in on it. Wouldn't it be wonderful if we could learn to make plants bloom when we want them?

EXHIBITING CAMELLIAS IS FUN - TRY IT

by Mrs. Fletcher C. Derrick
Johnston, South Carolina

(Winner of Mary Page Seibels Trophy 1957 - 1958)

Exhibiting camellias in a show is an exciting and enthralling experience. If you have never done this, you have missed a part of your life. Don't put it off any longer. Get busy. Grow some exciting beauties.

I am going to tell you a few things about my beautiful Elizabeth Le Bey blossoms that won best flower in Fall Show in Columbia in 1957. I, too, enjoyed receiving the wonderful State prize given in honor of his wife - The Mary Page Seibels Trophy - by Mr. Calder Seibels of Columbia, S. C.

Being a camellia lover, I had read several books on camellias, their care, and so forth. I also enjoy the camellia year book which I rent from the Columbia Library along with other books. I have just a few plants, some more than twenty years old - a few grafts, just a small garden, you might say.

One day I visited a friend here in town that had several grafts. They were beautiful - two and three of a kind growing on one stock. I had a tall pink sasanqua growing on the east side of my house. It was about fifteen years old. I told my husband I was going to give it a "face lifting". It didn't suit him so well; he thought the pink sasanqua a nice big plant and far too much plant to cut its head off. Oh, but I insisted.

I secured the services of an expert and friend here in town, Mr. Cyril A. Moyer. He came and looked the plant over, and told me that it might not take as the stock was mighty large. I had read that if the work were done by an expert there was a chance. Anyway, we sawed it off. Mr. Moyer, being a grower of camellias, brought along 2 or 3 scions. I had High Hat and one or two other scions that I wanted. All the while I was wondering if I were going to be happy over it all. We covered the grafts when he finished, with a large glass jar. Also, we banked sand around the roots. It was partly shaded. Nearly every day I looked to see how it was coming along; I did not move the jar. I just glanced through it. In a few days I could see some of them were taking off. That was in March of 1956.

Early in the summer the plant grew to the top of the jar. I placed a block of wood under the edge of the jar and raised it gradually. I also shaded it from direct sunlight for several days. It grew by leaps and bounds. A tree stands a few feet away from the plant; several azaleas are growing real close by. It is in a well protected place, gets filtered sunlight in the mornings, about one and one-half hours direct sunlight around 12 o'clock in the day. Three of the scions grew. Another bloomed about mid-season of 1957; I was unable to find out just what the bloom is. I am looking forward to seeing the third one bloom, I hope, this season.

An application of well rotted cow manure was used, also a complete fertilizer especially for camellias and azaleas. It was Swift and Company's special mixture. I used one-half to one pound per plants that are 2 to 3 feet tall, 3 to 5 pounds to plants that are 6 to 8 feet tall. Half of this amount was applied in March, the other half in May. A very light sprinkle again late in the Fall under the mulch watered in well. A sprinkle of Iron Sulphate was put on late in the Fall.

"CAMELLIA SCHOOL - THIRD GRADE"

by Catherine Schwalb
Perennial Garden Club, Moss Point, Mississippi

"You cannot predict what Camellias will do"
is a statement to which we give heed.
Mutations occur, in formation and hue,
and entirely new kinds come from seed.
These new ones get names that are put on the list
as official, accepted as right.
Since hundreds and hundreds already exist,
the varietal list is a sight.
Not even Accredited Judges can know
all varieties. WE surely can't;
But knowledge of true nomenclature can grow,
if we learn what we actually plant.
This list of one hundred's not really so long;
(you're familiar, already, with most.)
Correct Names adjoin Synonyms - which are wrong
but in common use, here on the Coast.
Believe it or not, there is no "Purple Dawn".
"White Crane" 's "Haku-Tsuru", no less.
"Lady Clare", not an "Empress", is gracing your lawn.
May your home-work be crowned with success.

SYNONYM	CORRECT NAME	SYNONYM	CORRECT NAME
Ada Wilson	Rosea Superba	Donckelarii Red	Eugene Bolen
Admiral Nimitz	Kishu-Tsukasa	Dora McCarty	Miss Dora McCarter
Alba Fimbriata	Fimbriata	(McCarthy)	
Albatross	Yokei-Haku	Dr. Campbell	Jacksoni
Aspasia MacArthur	Paeoniaeflora	Duc de Devonshire	C. M. Hovey
Aunt Jetty Var.	Governor Mouton	Elizabeth Colville	Lois Hill
Aurora Rosea	Finlandia Red	Emperor Wilhelm	Gigantea
Autumn Rose	Gloire de Nantes	Empress	Lady Clare
Bessie Morse Bellingrath	Toki-Yo Hagusane	Empress Var.	Oniji
Betty	Akebono	Fanny Bolis	Latifolia Var.
Big Beauty Pink	Mollie Moore Davis	Fimbriata Superba	Fred Sander
Black Dragon	Koku-Ryu	Finlandia Rosea Var.	King Lear
Blood of Christ	Mathotiana Alba	Firey King	C. M. Hovey
Bolen's Pride	Vedrine	Forever Amber	Lady Mary Cromartie Var.
California Donckelari Var.	Monjisu	Gaiety	Gigantea
Celtic Rosea	Semi-Double Blush	Gigantea Red	Jacksoni
Chalice	Hana-Fuki	Gloire de Nantes Var.	Lady Ruth
Chandleri Elegans	Elegans (Chandler)	Grandiflora Alba	Lotus
Climax	Ella Drayton	Helen of Troy	H. A. Downing
Colonel Firey	C. M. Hovey	Herme Red	Herme Pink
Coquetti	Glen 40	Imbricata Rubra Plena	Prince Eugene Napoleon
Coral Duchess	Claudia Phelps	Iwane-Shibori	Iwane
Crusador	Prince of Orange	Jolly Roger	Gigantea
Dawn	Akebono	Ladiner's Red	Prince Eugene Napoleon
Dearest	Finlandia	Lady Clare Var.	Oniji

Lady Jane Grey	Eugene Lize	Peppermint Stick	Eureka Var.
Lady Mulberry	H. A. Downing	Pink Beauty	Mathotiana Rosea
La Reine I	Lady Mary Cromartie	Pink Purity	General George Patton
La Reine Var. II	Lady Mary Cromartie Var.	Pope Pius (Red, formal)	Prince Eugene Napoleon
Laurel Leaf	Lallarook	Pope Pius (Pine & White in center)	Pie IX
Lauren Bacall	H. A. Downing	Prince of Orange Var.	Governor William Bradford
L'Avenir	Lallarook	Princess Bachinachi	Margherita Coleoni Var.
Lella	Catherine Cathcart	Priscilla Brooks	Magnolia Queen
Lewellyn Var.	Sweeti Vera	Purple Dawn	Mathotiana
Lewis Red Peony	Vedrine	Purple Dawn Var.	Mathotiana Var.
Lord Darby	Catherine Cathcart	Rose Glory	Gloire de Nantes
Magnoliaeflora Alba	Yobeki-Dori	Ruby Glow	Vedrine
Margaret Jack	Finlandia Var.	September Morn	Yokei-Haku
Margaret Lawrence	Vedrine	Susan Carter	Frizzle White
Margaret Sandusky	Var. Rosea Superba	Thelma Sanford	Ruth Royer
Marie Griffin	Finlandia Blush	Tricolor (Siebold) White	Leucantha
Mary Bell Glennan	Gigantea	Valentine	Akebono
Mathotiana Fibriata	Flower Hood	Vedrine Var.	Eleanor of Fairroaks
Mena Ladnier	Duncan Bell	Victor Emmanuel	Blood of China
Mme. Chiang Kai-Shek	Frau Geheimrat Oldevig	White Chandleri	Madge Miller
Mrs. Charles Cobb Var.	Nellie Gray	White Crane	Haku-Tsuru
Mrs. Francis Saunders	Amabilis	White Poppy	Amabilia
Mrs. Howard Asper	Hana-Fuki	White Star	Candidissima
Nellie White	Finlandia	White Stork	Haku-Tsuru
Otome Red	Manjisu Red	Yokohama	Lotus

MRS. FLETCHER DERRICK WINS MARY PAGE SEIBELS TROPHY

by Marvin Mann, Chairman of Trophy Committee

Our congratulations go to Mrs. Fletcher Derrick of Johnston, South Carolina for winning the Mary Page Seibels Trophy for the best flower grown in the open exhibited during the late current season.

The winning bloom was a beautiful Elizabeth LeBey which was exhibited at the autumn show of the South Carolina Camellia Society Camellia Show at Columbia in November, 1957. When it is borne in mind that the show for the South Carolina Society is Statewide in scope and that exhibitors are literally and actually in competition with all growers within the entire State of camellias grown in the open, winning this Award carefully selected by a special appointed committee from the State at large becomes an accomplishment of more than ordinary significance.

As is well known, this Trophy is offered by Mr. Calder Seibels in honor of his lovely wife, who merits any honor to be awarded, either for growing superior camellias in her own garden or expending her many talents and energies in managing shows and judging over the entire camellia belt for many successive seasons.

As is also well known, the Trophy is confined exclusively to the single purpose of encouraging the growing of camellias in the open over the entire State, the principal condition requisite to participation in competition being that the winner must be a member of the South Carolina Camellia Society, must be an amateur, and that the bloom must be grown in South Carolina and must be grown entirely in the open.

It must be a comfort to Mrs. Derrick to know that her bloom received the unanimous vote of the committee, after all exhibited blooms in the entire State had been carefully judged.

In furthering the purpose of Mr. Seibels that the giving of this Trophy be entirely educational, effort is made to ascertain from the grower of the winning bloom such facts as will reveal the conditions under which the particular bloom was grown. These required facts briefly summarized are: the area in which the bloom was grown, the age of the parent plant, fertilization, how long owned by grower, growing conditions with reference to location on premises, exposure to cold and sunlight, whether grown in full sun or modified sunlight and shade, whether grown in the earth or in a container, and whether grown strictly in the open under rules prescribed by the American Camellia Society.

Responding to these requirements, Mrs. Derrick has furnished us with the full and interesting statement which appears in this issue of the Bulletin and which we recommend for study by those who may find it useful.

It should be left for the last word about the splendid triumph scored by Mrs. Derrick that the Trophy which now graces her happy home is six very handsome sterling silver goblets. Can you blame her for bursting with pride?

RESULTS OF COLD DAMAGE POLL

During the summer the Society conducted a poll among some of the growers in each of the six districts. Wide varieties of camellias were listed. Only those varieties which appeared several times in the voting are listed below. In general, the varieties listed in one district as cold hardy and not cold hardy were listed in all the districts. There were some exceptions to this, which indicate that it is not always the location in the State but the location in the particular yard in which they grew. To support this view, we quote from a letter received from Mr. G.G. McLaurin of Dillon, "Frankly I think the location of the plant had much to do with the performance. Until last year I cannot recall a year which Lindsay Neill has failed to perform wonderfully well, and this year it had only a few scattered blooms of fair quality. Further illustrating this point, I lost several two-year grafts, large well grown, and apparently well hardened, while similar plants situated elsewhere were not injured."

Least Damage

Donckelarii
Bernice Boddy
Ville de Nantes
Lady Clare
Dr. Tinsley
Rev. John Bennett
Rev. John Drayton
Winifred Womack
Wildwood
Governor Mouton
Flame
Emily Wilson
Elizabeth LeBey
Finlandia

Most Damage

Debutante
Mathotiana
Pink Perfection
Alba Plena
White Empress
Elegans
Big Beauty
Mrs. D. W. Davis
Mrs. Bertha A. Harms
Prof. Sargeant
C. M. Wilson
High Hat
Duchess Family
Nagasaki

New Varieties Showing the Least

Cold Damage

Pink Champagne
Sun Up
Mathotiana Supreme
Prelude
Faith
Billy McCaskill
Princess Lavender
Masquerade
Hellen K.
Mary Bethea
Dixie Knight

Pierates Pride
Simeon
Reg Ragland
Caroline Browne
Guy Merry
Holly Mac
Gladys Wannamaker
Margaret Radcliff
Willie Hite
Eunice Buckley
Marjorie Huckabee

Pink Champagne was on everybody's list; also, Princess Lavender was recommended very highly.

One or two odd things showed up on the poll lists. Prof. C. S. Sargeant did wonderfully well in the Charleston area, but was damaged in almost every other district. Also, Edwin Folk was perfect in Charleston, but was on almost everybody's cold damage list. Elizabeth LeBey did well in the Second and Sixth Districts, but poorly in the Fifth. This was true of several other varieties, which further suggests that the location and protection has a great deal to do with cold damage. We believe that all of us should pay more attention to protection, wind breaks, shaded areas and the location on the right side of the house.

FIFTH DISTRICT NEWS

It isn't too late to enter the NEW MEMBERSHIP CONTEST conducted by Fifth District Director, Joe Carter.

The Contest will remain open until midnight, November 8, 1958. All entries and applications must be in the hands of the judges or postmarked not later than the closing time as stated above.

Rules and list of prizes will be found in the March, 1958 issue of the Bulletin. Four of the valuable grafts are being donated by the following nurseries:

TOMORROW by Mrs. Ross H. Hayes, Thomasville, Georgia
GIULIO NUCCIO by Nuccio Nurseries, Altadena, California
KRAMER'S SUPREME by Kramer Bros. Nurseries, Upland, California
BILLIE McCASKILL by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California

A FEW OF THE NEW VARIETIES OF CAMELIAS

IN SOUTH CAROLINA AND ELSEWHERE

PINK EXPLORER - A seven-year-old seedling of Elegans originated by George Shealy, Leesville, S.C. The flower resembles Elegans in form, having 12 to 15 petals and approximately 50 petal-

oids. Color of flower is pink to rose with veins a little darker rose. Color of petaloids is the same as that of the petals but some are variegated and some white, and are mixed with yellow stamens. Flowers average 5 inches in diameter and 2 and 1/2 inches deep. Flowering season is November through January. This seedling was shown in the Men's Camellia Society of Charleston in December, 1956 and won the ACS award.

FRANCES GARONI - A five-year-old seedling of Lindsay Neill originated and propagated by William Garoni, Greenville, S. C. The loose peony form flowers are a soft rose pink, having from 15 to 19 large outer fluted petals and from one to five trumpets, and a large mass of bright gold stamens. The flower resembles Tomorrow in color and form, and is said to be long lasting. Flowering season is mid-season to late. We believe this is the flower that was exhibited at the Greenville show in 1958 and won ACS Award.

ELIZABETH HOLMES, JUNIOR - A seven-year-old chance seedling originated by Robert P. Holmes, Mount Olive, N.C. The semi-double pale pink flowers average 4 and 1/2 inches in diameter and 1 and 3/4 inches in depth with 15 petals and 4 petaloids. It is stated that the flowers remain on the bushes for long periods. Flowering Season in February.

MARK ALAN - A chance seedling originated by Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Ashby, Charleston, S. C. Large red to wine red flower resembling Letitia Schrader except much looser in form. Eight outer petals spaced evenly around many smaller petals. Long slender petaloids with spoon-like tips, with golden stamen intermixed. Early to mid-season bloomer. Available through Shady Acres Nursery, Charleston, S. C.

JULIA FRANCE - A chance seedling originated by Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Ashby, Charleston, S.C. Large pink bloom resembling Elizabeth Boardman. Described by many as a Pink Elizabeth Boardman. Beautiful foliage with extremely large leaves (larger than Masterpiece). Won ACS awards at Alhambra and Orangeburg shows in 1956. Mid-season bloomer. Available through Shady Acres Nursery, Charleston, S. C.

BETSY BOULWARE - An eight-year-old seedling of unknown parentage. Originated by Dr. and Mrs. T. H. Symmes, St. Matthews, S.C. and named for their grand-daughter. A 4 to 5 inch semi-double with 12 to 15 petals, large and heavy texture. Large stamen center well spread and with occasional petaloids to match coloring of petals. Petals large with white background with well defined soft pink area, bordered with white. Mid-season to late bloomer. Bloomed freely during seasons of '56, '57, and '58. Came through each season in the open without apparent injury. Blooms very unusual and will attract attention even in groups of other striking varieties.

MARVIN MANN - A chance seedling originated by Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Ashby, of Charleston, S.C. Large rose colored loose peony form resembling the reticulata Lions Head. Large wavy petals with golden stamen interspersed. Mid-season bloomer. Named in honor of Judge Marvin Mann of St. Matthews, S.C., first president of the South Carolina Camellia Society.

GLADYS WANNAMAKER - A chance seedling originated by Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Ashby, of Charleston, S.C. A beautiful light pink semi-double with four sections of yellow stamen with large petaloid in the breaks. Color of Mary Charlotte and foliage of Mrs. Baldwin Wood. Flower has unusual holding qualities lasting on the plant for a week to ten days without showing signs of damage to petals or stamen. Bloomed out of doors after the '58 freezes. Won ACS award in Rock Hill Show, 1958. Named for the wife of our past president and State director of ACS. This seedling has been given to the South Carolina Camellia Society and will be propagated and sold for their benefit. Release is scheduled for 1960.

WELCOME

GOVERNING BOARD of the AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

We are proud to have the Governing Board of the American Camellia Society meet in Charleston this year. Their business will be concluded on Friday and they will join us as our guests on Saturday and will serve as a panel of judges for the Show. Acceptances to judge have been received from the ones listed below; others will be at the meeting and will join us we are sure.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest A. Judice	New Orleans, La.
Mr. and Mrs. John N. Sewell	Jacksonville, Fla.
Judge Arthur W. Solomon	Savannah, Ga.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dowd	Charlotte, N. C.
Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Marbury	Wilmington, N. C.
Mrs. L. T. Mayer	Savannah, Ga.
Mr. M. Thomas Brooks	Birmingham, Ala.
Mr. Hoyt Lee	Mobile, Ala.
Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Farmer	Macon, Ga.
Dr. James M. Habel, Jr.	Suffolk, Va.
Mr. C. S. Shoolroy	Beaumont, Texas
Mr. A. E. Barnes, Jr.	Macon, Ga.
Mr. D. C. Strother	Fort Valley, Ga.
Mr. Allison J. Parsons	Norfolk, Va.
Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Witman	Macon, Ga.
Mr. T. J. Smith	McRae, Ga.
Dr. R. K. Womack	Shreveport, La.
Dr. H. S. Wolfe	Gainesville, Fla.
Mrs. S. J. Katz	Covington, La.
Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Murray	Fort Valley, Ga.
Mr. Clarence Buckley	Jackson, Miss.
Mr. and Mrs. Ralph S. Peer	Los Angeles, Cal.
Dr. H. Harold Hume	Gainesville, Fla.
Mr. Milo E. Rowell, Jr.	Fresno, Cal.
Dr. J. R. McKinney	Texarkana, Ark.

Also, the following Arrangement Judges have accepted our invitation to judge:

Mrs. Luther J. Burris	Columbia, S. C.
Mrs. J. F. McInerny	Columbia, S. C.
Mrs. L. H. Lachicotte	Columbia, S. C.

All of these are nationally accredited Flower Arrangement Judges and we are fortunate and honored to be able to have them on this occasion.

Jim Moore of Columbia reports that due to the sustained cold period they had this past winter when the ground didn't thaw for several days, the weather really played havoc with plants in cans on top of the ground. He lost about 20 fine one and two-year grafts. They didn't wither until well into the summer; there was no bark split or other visible damage. Grafts on gallon stock also failed to take. He believes that the roots stayed frozen so long that they died. He believes that this is widespread and suggests that you bury or otherwise protect canned plants.

DOUBLE FEATURE CAMELLIA SHOW

by James U. Smith

The Columbia Garden Club with many years of experience in putting on successful camellia shows has joined forces with the youthful but energetic Men's Camellia Club of Columbia in their plans to stage the greatest Double Feature Camellia Show ever staged. This Show will be held at the Columbia Township Auditorium on February 14-15.

This will be a full size under-glass show on one side of the Auditorium and a full size show of blooms grown in open on the other. Competitive arrangements will form the background for both. A "best in show" bloom will be selected from each side, for which trophies will be awarded and they will not be in competition with each other.

The Show will be in cooperation with the American Camellia Society and the South Carolina Camellia Society and will not be cancelled. Mark the date on your calendar now. This will be "Camellia Week" in Columbia. Bring blooms and meet your friends in Columbia. They'll all be there.

DEGENERATION OF ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

by W. M. Epps and L. W. Baxter

A general loss of vigor, associated with dying of the tips of leaves, excessive leaf drop and numerous dead twigs, is one of the most common problems with ornamental shrubs in South Carolina. Numerous dead or dying twig tips of many types of shrubs are received at Clemson for diagnosis. In fact this type of trouble probably constitutes the Number One disorder of this group of plants in South Carolina.

This general degeneration is a secondary symptom of some basic trouble and an accurate diagnosis can rarely be made from the branch tips. The only solution then is to find the cause of the trouble and correct it. And it is almost always impossible to say what this cause may be by examining the twigs and leaves, since many types of troubles result in the same secondary symptoms.

Symptoms of this type usually result from an injury to the root system or to the stem of the plant at the soil line. There are several important causes of such injury. Some of those most frequently encountered in South Carolina are discussed in the following paragraphs.

SOIL ACIDITY: Many of the soils of South Carolina are too acid or too alkaline for satisfactory growth of shrubs. Certain native soils, especially in the coastal area, are much too acid even for the so-called "acid loving" azalea. Soil beds adjacent to new brick or block walls are likely to be too alkaline from the lime in the mortar. This excessive acidity or alkalinity is probably the most prevalent cause of the degeneration of azaleas and camellias in the coastal area and is an important cause in other areas of the State.

The soil should be tested before shrubbery is set into it. Then, if it is too acid or too alkaline, the necessary lime, aluminum sulfate or sulfur may be mixed thoroughly into the soil. After plants are growing in the soil, the necessary materials may only be sprinkled on the soil surface or at best mixed into the surface layer of soil. Lime, aluminum sulfate or sulfur should never be added to the soil until a soil test indicates the need for it. The Soil Testing Laboratory at Clemson College will test the soil at no cost to the gardener except the mailing charges required to send in the sample.

COLD INJURY: Excessively cold weather, especially early in the season is likely to cause severe injury to stems of azaleas and other plants at a point near the soil line. The bark of the stem at this point is rough, cracked and obviously injured. The grower often fails to associate the trouble with cold, however, because a freeze in November or December will produce foliage symptoms which will appear usually in the summer either one or two summers after the cold occurred. Excessively heavy or late fertilization, especially with high nitrogen fertilizers, makes a plant more susceptible to this cold weather damage. If the plant is entirely girdled, there is nothing that can be done to save it. If the girdling is only partial, the plant may often be saved by pruning it heavily, which may be done at any time after the injury is discovered, and subsequently watering it adequately during dry weather. Pruning is done by thinning out the plant and thus reducing its leaf surface. This will reduce the water needs of the plant and enable it to survive until it can overcome the effects of the cold injury.

WATER RELATIONS: Extreme drought or waterlogging of the soil will also result in this type of symptoms. In a wet soil excessive water excludes the air from the soil. The oxygen in the air is essential for the proper functioning of the roots, so, in its absence, the roots cease to function and eventually die. This type of injury becomes apparent to the grower when he notices that the plant is suffering from a deficiency of water and nutrients. Severe drought can cause the same secondary symptoms. Drought will tend to accentuate the symptoms of injury caused by other factors. For example, the damage from a freeze in early winter will usually become apparent during a drought the following July or August, or sometimes in July or August two or more years later.

Drainage may be improved by several means. In low wet areas plant beds may be raised six inches or more above the surrounding soil level. Local improvement may be obtained by digging a hole or holes to a depth of about two feet adjacent to the bed and filling them with gravel or cinders. Area drainage may be improved by proper sloping of the yard and by use of drainage ditches and underground tile.

Shrubs should be watered during dry weather by soaking the soil thoroughly once or twice a week as needed, rather than watering lightly daily. Shallow rooted plants, such as azaleas, and all shrubs in their first year after being transplanted, need more frequent watering than established deep rooted shrubs.

TRANSPLANTING SHOCK: When a shrub is moved, even under the best conditions and by a competent nurseryman, the root system is damaged. Many roots are cut off and left behind, the others are restricted to a small compact ball of soil. Shrubs often die, or appear in bad shape for a year or more after being transplanted, simply because the roots are not able to supply the water needs of the foliage.

Transplanting shock may be reduced in several ways. Shrubs suffer less shock if transplanted in early winter, December or January, rather than in March or April since roots make some growth in winter and, in addition, the soil will become settled around the roots before top growth begins. Newly planted shrubs must be watered thoroughly immediately after setting and they must be kept well watered for one or two seasons until the root development has become better balanced with the top. Smaller plants suffer less transplanting shock than older and larger plants. Older plants, which must be moved, should be pruned rather heavily at the time they are moved. This pruning reduces the foliage and enables the remaining root system to supply the water of the plant.

PLANTING DEPTH: Shrubs should not be set any deeper than they grew in the nursery. It is advisable to set shrubs slightly higher than they were growing in the nursery so that the top of the ball is about an inch above the surrounding soil level. A plant set too deeply or buried too deeply by a pile of soil or old mulch around its trunk will gradually degenerate and die. Such a plant

may be removed and set at a higher level or the soil or mulch pulled away from the trunk down to the proper soil line.

MECHANICAL INJURY: Mice often get under the mulch around shrubs and eat the bark at the soil line. Many persons blame moles for the chewing, but they are normally not vegetarians and rarely or never cause such damage. The culprit is usually a mouse that has taken over the mole's burrow. The lower part of the stem or trunk may be injured by either cultivating implements or a lawn mower, so that the bark is broken or peeled off. Pruning and watering, as described above for cold injured plants, will help such a plant to recover.

EXCESSIVE FERTILIZATION: Excessive fertilization may result in "burning" of the roots and may eventually cause the death of the plant. Shrubbery should be fertilized adequately for best results, but a rate of about 5 pounds per 100 square feet of bed area should be the maximum used at any one time. This is equivalent to more than a ton per acre. Two or three times this amount, or 10 to 15 pounds per 100 square feet, is the maximum which should be used during a single season. As stated above, excessive fertilization, especially with high nitrogen fertilizers, will tend to make the plant more susceptible to cold injury.

MISCELLANEOUS CAUSES: There are many factors, other than those listed above, which may result in the same secondary symptoms. Those listed above are the ones most often encountered in the same secondary symptoms. Those listed above are the ones most often encountered in South Carolina. Ditching adjacent to shrubs, so that the roots are injured, will result in similar symptoms. A leaking illuminating gas line in the soil adjacent to the plant will cause injury to the roots. The use of water containing small amounts of salt will cause injury provided that the salt content is excessively high or if the salt accumulates in the soil over a long dry period. Certain toxic chemicals, such as fuel oil, weed killers, and others, added to the soil in the vicinity of the shrub may move through the soil and cause root injury. Sunscald may cause damage to exposed branches of various shrubs. This appears as cracked, dead areas usually on the southwest side of exposed branches. It may be eliminated by proper shaping of the tree or by artificial shading.

Evergreen shrubs, such as camellia and magnolia, lose a percentage of their older leaves each year. Many persons are alarmed by this early Spring leaf drop, but it is a perfectly normal phenomenon on all evergreen shrubs. This phenomenon must not be confused with the disease complex described above.

Since all the various causes tend to result in similar secondary symptoms, diagnosis is difficult even when the entire plant can be examined and virtually impossible from an examination of a dead or dying twig. A person who finds his shrubs beginning to shed leaves in midsummer or to decline in general vigor should mentally check over the above listed causes. Frequently he can correct the situation and save the plant, basing the corrective measures on a knowledge of the cause of the trouble.

When such specimens are sent to Clemson for diagnosis, as much information as possible concerning the plant and its history should be included. The particular information needed for an intelligent diagnosis is (1) the age of the plant, (2) the condition of other plants in the neighborhood, (3) the past treatment of the plant including fertilization, liming, spraying, etc. and (4) the soil type and drainage in the area. Knowledge of any other factor or factors concerning the plant, which may be known to the grower and which represents either common practice or some unusual occurrence, should accompany the specimen. This type of disease is most difficult to diagnose and all pertinent information should be available.

REPORT OF THE
INTER-SOCIETY RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Mansfield Latimer, Chairman

When the local camellia society and the State Camellia Society work together in promoting interest in and knowledge of the camellia, they both benefit.

As a member of the South Carolina Camellia Society, you can do your local club a favor by telling them what the State Society can do for the local club, whether it be a local camellia society or some type of gardening group.

The following are some of the things your State Society can do for your local society:

1. Furnish you speakers for your programs.
2. Help you with your local camellia show by:
 - A. Giving statewide publicity in our bulletin and by other means.
 - B. Help you secure accredited judges.
 - C. Serve as a clearing house for show dates.
 - D. Your State Society has published the only complete detailed Camellia Show Handbook. This Handbook will answer your questions about putting on a camellia show. This Handbook is available to individuals at \$2.00 postpaid or at the special price of 12 for \$10 to clubs. Orders should be sent to H. E. Ashby, 1372 N. Edgewater Dr., Chas., S. C.
 - E. Experienced show personnel will be available to meet with your show committee to advise and instruct them in the details of putting on a show.
 - F. You may put on your show in cooperation with the South Carolina Camellia Society. This should be stated on your printed schedule.

As a member of a local society, you can in turn do your State Society a favor by:

1. Telling your local members the advantages of membership in the South Carolina Camellia Society and getting them to join. We also welcome local societies as members of our State organization.
2. Have a membership table at your local show where memberships to the State Society can be sold. Write our secretary for advertising material and membership applications.

Let us all work together to promote interest in the camellia.

Mrs. Rose Gish of Riverside, California, Chairman of the National Arrangement Contest of the American Camellia Society, has announced the appointment of one of our members, Mrs. Fred J. Hay of Dillon, to represent her in South Carolina. Our State Society congratulates Mrs. Hay and pledges support to her efforts. We believe that all members of local camellia societies as well as the garden clubs should participate in this national contest. Rules for the contest are published by the American Camellia Society.

HANDBOOK REPORT

Your committee on the Show Handbook is pleased to report that the Handbook came from the printer in March. It was first exhibited and offered for sale at the Spring meeting of the Society in Columbia. The publication has received many fine compliments and we have been assured that it will fill a long felt need in show production.

The committee takes this opportunity to thank those of you who made contributions to the fund, and also those who loaned the Society funds for publication. All of the loans, except one, have been repaid and there is now a balance of \$21.97 in the Handbook account. It has been suggested that the money left after the loan is repaid be used to make a film of the show procedure, showing the duties of the several committees and how they are carried out. We understand that the ACS has such a film. We might be able to purchase a copy from them to be used by the local societies.

FINANCIAL REPORT Handbook Fund

Donations	\$ 330.00	
Sales to date	<u>353.71</u>	
Total Income:		\$ 683.71
Cost of Printing	\$ 532.00	
Cost of Distribution (Envelopes, stamps)	<u>129.74</u> 661.74	
Balance in Fund:		\$ 21.97

WHAT THEY SAY -

"The South Carolina Camellia Society is certainly to be congratulated upon "A HANDBOOK FOR CAMELLIA SHOWS". ACS will desire to help you in every possible way to obtain 100 per cent distribution of the book and to have it used widely." RALPH S. PEER, President ACS

"I think all of you are really to be congratulated on stressing the idea of a real organization and not just a friendly and willing bunch of people at a show that don't know what to do." Boynton Cole, Atlanta, Georgia.

"I knew the book was going to be "good" but I had no idea that it would turn out so splendid! If the clubs have any trouble putting on a show with this to help them, then something is wrong with the show chairman." - Aubrey Harris, Shreveport, Louisiana.

"There has been a definite need for such a comprehensive show manual and your Society is to be congratulated for publishing this fine handbook." - A.S. Johnson, Beaumont, Texas.

"This is a most valuable contribution to Camellia literature and I do congratulate your Society on making all this information available to everyone." - Charles Puddle, Bodnat Gardens, Denbighshire, North Wales.

"This is a splendid publication and I feel that it is something that has been most needed in connection with our activities." - Hoyt W. Lee.

"May I say that this is a most valuable contribution to camelliana - certainly the finest thing of its kind that has ever been done. My congratulations to you and all those who had a part in it and particularly to the South Carolina Camellia Society for this most excellent and helpful publication!" - David L. Feathers, California.

EDITOR: The first order by mail was from:

Ing. Castulo Villasenor L.
Catacada de Tlalpan 23f8
Mexico, 21, D. F.

Copies have also gone to Australia, New South Wales, England and other countries.

IMPORTANT SHOW DATES

IN AND AROUND SOUTH CAROLINA

1958

Florence, S. C.	Men's Garden Club	Nov. 15-16
Charleston, S. C.	South Carolina Camellia Society Men's Camellia Society of Charleston County	Nov. 22-23

1959

Summerville, S.C.	Summerville Camellia Society	Jan. 17-18
Mt. Pleasant, S.C.	Alhambra Garden Club	Jan. 24-25
North Charleston, S.C.	North Chas. Camellia Society	Jan 31-Feb. 1
Aiken, S. C.	Aiken Camellia Society	Jan. 31-Feb. 1
Savannah, Ga.	Men's Garden Club	Jan. 31-Feb. 1
Charleston, S.C.	Garden Club of Charleston	Feb. 7 - 8
Columbia, S.C.	Columbia Garden Club and Men's Camellia Society	Feb. 14-15
Georgetown, S.C.	Georgetown Garden Club	Feb. 14-15
Moncks Corner, S.C.	Berkeley Camellia Society	Feb. 21-22
Wilmington, N.C.	Men's Tidewater Garden Club	Feb. 21-22
Florence, S.C.	Florence Camellia Society	Feb. 28-Mar. 1
Rock Hill, S.C.	Rock Hill Camellia Society	Mar. 7
Greenville, S.C.	Men's Garden Club	Mar. 7-8
Charlotte, N.C.	Charlotte Camellia Society	Mar. 14-15
Norfolk, Va.	Virginia Camellia Society (Annual Meeting, American Camellia Society)	Mar. 21-22

COLD DAMAGE

by
Mansfield Latimer

Mark Twain is generally credited with having said, "Everybody talks about the weather, but nobody does anything about it." Regardless of who said it, the statement is certainly true.

Cold weather is one of the main topics of conversation with those who grow camellias. With early and late freezes and the severe winter we have just had, we all wonder what the coming season will bring.

While no one has yet been able to do anything about the weather, I for one have been curious about how cold causes damage to camellias. I am certainly no scientist but I have read and studied all the information I could get on the subject and want to pass along to you some of the things about the subject of cold damage that I have learned from reading and observation.

For the purpose of this article I will divide freezes into three categories: light (temperature 29 to 32), moderate (25 to 28) and severe (24 or colder).

I for one am much more concerned about a light freeze in the early Fall or late Spring than I am about a severe freeze in the middle of the winter. We all remember the big freeze of several years ago that came early. Camellias in Augusta, Georgia were almost wiped out, while here in my home town of Rock Hill, S.C. we had little or no cold damage. My theory on this is that being farther North we had experienced cooler weather and our plants were farther along in the hardening off process than plants in areas to the South of us.

Since damage to plants by low temperatures is caused by freezing of the liquids in the plant tissue, the degree of damage will to some extent be determined by the amount of sap in the plant. Therefore, a freeze which comes early or late or following a warm spell will do more damage than the same freeze would if it had occurred during the middle of the winter.

The liquids in different plants freeze at different temperatures and have different textures. This explains why different types of plants suffer different degrees of damage from the same freeze. This leads me to the conclusion that perhaps there is a difference in the internal system of a Bernice Boddy or a Joshua E. Youtz or a Victor Emmanuel. Perhaps this is due to difference of the blooming season or perhaps it is just a difference due to location in our garden or soil or watering. Who knows? At any rate, we do know that some varieties are more cold-hardy than others.

In addition to the temperature, there are other factors that have a direct bearing on the amount of damage. These factors are in addition to the time of year and condition of plant. One of these is the length of time the temperature stays below freezing. If the temperature falls below freezing for only a few minutes or hours, the damage may be little or none, while the same temperature for several days can do considerable damage. One reason for this, of course, is that when it is below freezing for only a short time, the larger branches and the trunk of the plant as well as the soil and roots, do not have time to be cooled down to the air temperature.

Wind speed also determines degree of damage. We all know from personal experience how much colder we ourselves feel at any given temperature when the wind is blowing. Wind hastens the cooling process and the desiccating effects of strong dry winds add to freeze damage.

Frost and dew are formed in the same way. When the wind is calm or very light and the sky is clear, all objects cool by radiation to the sky. When an object is cooled by radiation below the dew-point of the air, then water condenses on it. If the temperature of the object is above freezing, the water deposit will be dew and if it is below freezing, the deposit will be frost.

We can have frost when the air temperature is above freezing because it is the temperature of the object that counts and with good radiation conditions it is possible for objects near the ground to get colder than the air temperature. Still another factor in cold damage is air drainage. Cold air is heavier than warm air and like water will flow downhill and collect in low places where the cold air collects and has no way to flow out.

My own plants are located on a sloping hill, so that the cold air drains off naturally. However, I recall one cold night several years ago when there was a wind blowing up the hill and I had some damage to plants which were planted in front of my house and no damage to plants in other locations. My theory is that the wind blew the cold air up the hill and against my house which served as a dam causing the cold air to pile up at that particular point, thus causing damage. It is just a theory, but it does fit known facts.

In connection with trying to do something about the weather, we have all read or heard about sprinkling plants with water when there is a freeze. Evidently some people have had favorable experiences with this, but my personal experience and observation has not been good.

Several years ago I tried this in my own garden. Due to a shortage of hose I could only sprinkle about two-thirds of my garden and the other one-third was not sprinkled. You guessed it. The only area not showing some damage was the area not sprinkled. I have a friend who tried this on three large plants and every one of them lost every leaf and died. But don't take my word for it. Go ahead and try it; maybe it will work for you. But try it first on something that you were going to cut down anyway.

In connection with official temperatures, the Weather Bureau tries to locate official thermometers in a standard shelter five feet above the ground. Since few home thermometers are located in like manner, your reading will seldom agree exactly with the official reading.

Based on a study of the Weather Bureau for the Piedmont area, we find that there is a 50 per cent chance of light freeze after March 20, 20 per cent after April 5, and 10 per cent after April 15.

There is a 50 per cent chance of a moderate freeze after March 10, 20 per cent after March 20, and 10 per cent after March 25.

There is a 50 per cent chance of a severe freeze after February 25, a 20 per cent chance after March 13, and 10 per cent after March 15.

After March 30 there is still almost a 50-50 chance of a light freeze, the latest date being April 17. There is even a 5 per cent chance of a moderate freeze, the latest being April 13. I assume that you would be safe in adding or subtracting a few days depending upon whether you live above or below the Piedmont area.

Of course, when a bad freeze comes at the wrong time, the weather man is always kind enough to say that it is one that only comes once in 60 years. (However, bear in mind there may be one just a little different that happened 59 years ago and it is due again next year.)

One great blessing to us immature weather men has been the weather programs on TV. Even

if we can't do anything about the weather, we now have a little better understanding about highs and lows and fronts and at least know when the cold wave is on its way. We can always hope a warm front will come through and block the cold front.

DRUPIFERA BUDDED

by J. U. Smith

Four *Camellia Drupifera* seed given to the South Carolina Camellia Society at a membership meeting in Columbia in 1955 by Judge Arthur Solomon were turned over to me for planting and observing. The four seed, placed in peat moss on October 30, 1955, sprouted rather promptly and in due time were potted. The seed pod dropped from two, soon after potting and they died after showing about 1 and 1/2" growth. Of the two remaining, one grew much faster than the other (still in propagating house). By April 20, 1956 when the pots were sunk in the ground outside, the larger one had started a second cycle. The following Spring this one was removed from 4" clay pot and put in the ground. It is now 34" tall and has two flower buds about the size of sasanqua buds. The plant has a thicker, somewhat broader, and more oval shaped leaf than a sasanqua. It stands the cold weather well, puts on one cycle very early in Spring and a second in later summer, never a third. The other surviving plant was stepped up from a 3" to a 4" clay pot last year but still hasn't grown more than four inches, branched. More will be forthcoming about the blooms.

CAMELLIA TRANSPLANTING REACTIONS

By V.W.H. Campbell, M.D., Charleston, S.C.

"It is a sad commentary on the way in which plants are handled when it can be said, "Many are lost in transplanting." While losses at times are due to circumstances beyond control, carelessness and thoughtlessness in handling are twin causes accounting for the death of many plants that are lost when they are moved from one location to another. Since camellias are more valuable than many other garden shrubs, special care should be given to moving them. Losses can be greatly reduced or avoided entirely if due caution is exercised." (*Camellias in America*, by H. Harold Hume, page 149).

In 1955 I first became interested in camellias to landscape our new home. During 1955 and 1956 forty-two plants were obtained from local nurseries of the highest reputation for quality. All of the plants had been balled and burlapped, averaging 3 to 4 years in age and most were grafted specimen plants (*Camellia Japonica*). The plants had been carefully set by the nursery in well-drained virgin soil under pine trees. Losses during the first season were so high it was suggested that the soil in my yard might be unsuitable. Soil analysis showed a suitable sandy loam soil with an average pH of 4.8. Losses during the second year were also high. Records were kept of each plant.

Records for the years of 1955 and 1956 were analyzed. To simplify statistics, only one cause was assigned for each plant mortality (loss) or morbidity (dieback, cankers, stunted growth). Records for the year of 1957 to date were not included. This was done because camellias obtained since the Fall of 1957 have been examined as explained later on and, therefore, would not represent an essentially similar basis for analysis.

What do these records for the first two years show? Of the original forty-two plants, five

went into shock and died within one to four weeks after planting. These were examined and discovered not to have been root pruned. One additional plant went into shock but was cut back and survived. Two more plants died shortly after the beginning of the growing season in the Spring. Both of these had 3 inches of soil on top of the root system and one had not been root pruned. A total of seven plants died, or 16.6%. All of these plants were readily replaced by the nurseries at no cost. Nine additional plants developed dieback, cankers, or grew very poorly. Examination of these showed 2 to 6 inches of soil on top of the root system. These nine plants represent an additional 21.4%. Seventeen plants or 40.5% were lost or damaged. The total of 42 plants is admittedly small. However, 40.5% must be considered as a significant figure and one which should be examined.

Immediate Reaction

The major cause of early plant mortality and immediate adverse reaction, and the second most frequent cause of transplanting troubles is the lack of root pruning, resulting in an inadequate root system. At least six of the plants, or 14.3% of the total had not been root pruned and of these five died within a period of one month after being transplanted. The sixth plant went into severe shock. It was cut back about one-third and survived.

The lack of root pruning is directly traceable to the nursery. It is apparent that in a large nursery depending upon low income labor, there will be many plants not root pruned when they should have been. Some nurserymen make it a practice to "heal-in" plants for several weeks before selling them. This is done by placing newly dug plants in groups, covering the balls with old sawdust or other suitable material and watering. Those plants which have not been root pruned will usually react within a few weeks and will not be sold to the amateur grower.

The usual recommendation of most authorities is to plant immediately upon receiving the plant. I now make it a practice to use the "healing-in" period for several weeks if this was not done by the nursery. This is easily done with an individual plant by using a bushel basket with peat moss or pine needles around the ball and watering weekly. It has saved planting in several instances this past winter.

Another cause of early plant loss is carelessness of root systems. Damaged roots can be expected with a broken ball of soil and the plant loose. This is often seen in plants sold by the roadside truck vendors. Reputable nurserymen do not release such obviously damaged plants. This was not a cause of trouble with any plants in my series.

Container-grown camellias are becoming more widely available. They have several advantages over balled and burlapped plants. One advantage is that an immediate plant loss should not occur with a container-grown plant.

Delayed Reaction

". . . Never set the plant deeper than it grew. Why the idea of deep planting ever got abroad or got into use is difficult to say, but it has had a large following. . . . It is not too much to say that this practice has had about as much to do with stunting and killing plants as have all other planting mistakes put together." (Camellias in America, H. Harold Hume, Pages 152-154)

The major cause of plant morbidity and delayed mortality in this series was that the root systems were too deep. Nine plants, 21.4% of the forty-two, developed cankers, dieback, or very poor growth. An additional two plants went on to complete loss the first Spring when the growing season started. Examination disclosed 2" to 6" of soil on top of the root systems (Figure

#1). Eleven plants, or 26.2% of the total, were found to have deep root systems.

Deep root systems are not the only cause of cankers, dieback and stunted growth. These conditions are caused by many factors. Dieback has been shown to be due to a fungus parasite. Deep roots frequently develop root rot and even if this does not occur, their nutritional function is impaired considerably. With poor nutrition, growth is stunted and plants are far more susceptible to disease producing agents, with resultant cankers and dieback.

The nine plants which developed extensive dieback, cankers and stunted growth were carefully raised until the top of the root system was at least one inch above ground level. The first plant raised was a Daikagura which appeared almost dead. Four inches of soil were found on top of the root system. It was raised in March, 1957. In the Fall of that year it was much improved. Now after two growing seasons, it is a healthy, normal plant. Similar results are noted in the other plants which have been raised to correct the deep root system. After raising a plant, two growing seasons will usually result in full recovery.

What has caused these plants to have root systems covered with soil? They were planted with the ball on undisturbed soil according to the recommendation of the Southern California Camellia Society - Camellia Nomenclature, 1956. Since these plants were placed on undisturbed soil, it is difficult to believe that they settled. They had been in place after transplanting only one to two years and in that time mulching could not cause the amount of soil found above the root systems.

The standard practice of many nurseries is to grow camellias in beds raised 6" to 10" above the general ground level. Perhaps this induces the growing plant to develop its root system downward. While in the nursery, it does well. However, when the plant is moved into the amateur camellia grower's yard and set even with, or only 1" or 2" above ground level, it is apparent that the root system will be too deep.

You will see in Figure #4, one of the consistent findings of root systems which are too deep. The rootlets are noted to be growing upward from the main trunk roots. This can be seen when examining plants by carefully removing soil with the hands. It appears to be a definite sign that the root system is too deep. Furthermore, it is obvious that this soil on top of the root system, when received from the nursery, decreases the root system. In this same illustration one can see that the root system was decreased about 1/3 by the soil on top of the roots. The result is an inadequate root system.

Since the experience of the first two seasons, in spite of many authorities' recommendation to the contrary, I have made it a practice to carefully remove the burlap from the top of the ball, when the plant is finally set, and the hole is ready to fill. Soil is carefully removed from the top of the ball until the root system is reached. The plant is then set with the root system above ground level at least 1 inch.

My experience with soil on top of the root systems is not unique or confined to this area. Mixon, of Gainesville, Florida, in the American Camellia Quarterly, Vol. 13 - No. 1, January 1958, page 18, writes, ". . . I would like to express my thoughts about a recommendation frequently offered to the purchaser of a balled-and-burlapped camellia plant, namely, that the soil and burlap around the roots be undisturbed, and the plant set in the hole so that the top of the bag is level with the surrounding ground. It is my opinion that compliance with this recommendation is more likely to result in unthriftiness, at times death of some plants. In the examination of the soil in balled plants, it is not unusual to find the lateral or feeding roots anywhere from two or three to six inches below the top of the ball. If the plant is set according to the recommendation, these lateral roots will be so deep beneath the surface that they cannot function properly,

and the plant will suffer. The correct procedure is to remove any surplus soil above the roots, and set the plant so that these lateral roots will be somewhat above the surrounding ground level."

Thus, it would appear that deep root systems for some reason begin with the nursery before the plant is sold. One-fourth of all the plants I have purchased have had root systems covered by 2 to 6 inches of soil. Such a high percentage with resultant plant damage should be studied and an effective means found to correct this unsatisfactory condition.

Twenty-five percent of twenty plants obtained this last year (1957) were found upon receipt from the nursery to have 2" to 4" of soil on top of the root system (Figures #2 and #3). Of these only one died (Figures #3 and #4) and it had also not been root pruned. The other four are growing. Growth has not been normal this first season, as compared with those plants with adequate root systems.

After raising an old plant with deep roots or planting, as recommended, a new camellia found to have deep roots, more careful attention must be given to watering during the first year.

Summary

The major cause of both immediate and delayed plant reaction following transplanting is directly traceable to the root system. The lack of root pruning with an inadequate root system frequently causes an immediate reaction with death of the plant within four weeks. A delayed reaction results from root systems which are too deep, and also inadequate, with occasional loss of a plant and frequent dieback, cankers, and stunted growth. Together these caused a total plant loss and damage of 40.5%, in my series.

Camellias are often said to be difficult to raise. When planted with adequate root systems at the proper level, they are no more difficult to care for than many other plants in this area.

Recommendations

It is recommended that an investigation be made to determine the cause of camellia plants having root systems covered with excessive soil, and to find a solution to this problem which results in damage to such a high percentage of camellias.

For the amateur camellia grower - First, never buy plants with root systems obviously damaged by a broken ball of dirt. Second, buy plants that have been "healed-in" by the nursery, and when this is impractical do it yourself. Third, inspect the root system of all newly acquired plants and plants which show dieback, cankers and stunted growth. When roots are found covered with soil, carefully remove the excess soil and raise the plant so that the top of the root system is at least one inch above ground level.

* * * * *

Acknowledgement: The author wishes to thank Mr. John Lengnick, Mr. H. E. Ashby, and Mrs. Margaret Higdon for their helpful suggestions in the preparation of this paper.



Figure #1

This plant grew poorly over two seasons. Examination showed 4" of soil on top of root system (arrow) raised 6" October, 1957 - now looks much better.

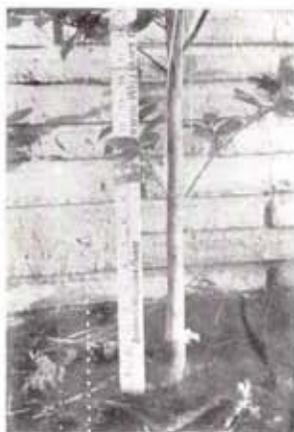


Figure #2

Arrow points to the stain mark at soil level, which was 2 1/2" above root system. The plant was just received.



Figure #3

Arrow points to soil level 3" above the root system.



Figure #4

Same plant as Figure #3. After start of growing season, it died. It was not root pruned. Arrow points to level of soil above the root system. Rootlets are noted turning upward above the trunk roots. Dotted lines show ball of plant when received.

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Southern California Camellia Society
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APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

South Carolina Camellia Society, Inc.
114 Chesterfield Road
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I hereby make application for membership in your Society and enclose \$2.00 for the 1959 dues.

Name _____
(Please print or type) (Husband and wife combined, same rate)

Street _____

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Name and address
(If this is a gift membership, recipient will be notified)

Application may be by letter if desired.

CAMELLIA DO'S AND DON'T'S

By Fred McGee, Florence, S.C.

Expression of thanks is extended to the following for their contributions to this article: Judge Marvin Mann, St. Matthews; Jake Lackey, Myrtle Beach; Tom Maxwell, Greenwood; A. Lee Scruggs, Kingstree; Mansfield Latimer, Rock Hill; Wendell Levi, Sumter; Russell Mellette, Aiken; J. Earl Reaves, Bishopville; Mrs. Brown Hamer, Hamer; Norwood Hastie and H.E. Ashby, Charleston; L. C. Wannamaker, Cheraw; George Segelkin, Summerville; L. T. Leitner, Marion; Haywood Curlee, Orangeburg; Cecil Morris, William Garoni and Dr. D. M. Rivers, Greenville; Hal Kohn, Newberry; Calder Seibels and J. U. Smith, Columbia; and Wm. D. Coan, Spartanburg.

You will note the article is divided into four parts: Piedmont, Pee Dee, Coastal areas, and General. Under General are combined "Do's and Don't's" contributed from all of the three areas and are common all over the State.

DO

General

1. Plant and grow camellias; enjoy the most beautiful flower of all. Exhibit and attend the shows; you meet the finest people in the world.
2. Buy plants from a reputable nurseryman. He is just as anxious for your plant to grow and to flourish as you are.
3. Order Circular #430 from Clemson or your county agent on the Care of Ornamental Plants. Study carefully.
4. Have soil tested. This can be had at no cost to you. Again your county agent can help you. Keep the PH in a range 5.5 to 6.5.
5. Prepare the hole in which you are going to set the plant. The hole should be large enough to have at least six inches open all around the ball. This should be filled with a soil which contains a good amount of humus. Peat moss mixed with soil or leaf mold are excellent to use. Water in or pack well to prevent air pockets forming around or under the plant.
6. As mentioned before, leave pedestal of undisturbed earth in the middle of the hole to prevent plant from sinking. The pedestal or a very solidly packed bottom of the hole should hold the plant up to where the first lateral roots are 1 1/2 to 2 inches above the ground level. You should undo the ball enough to see the top roots. Unless the ball is wrapped in burlap, the wrapping should be removed completely. Some of the materials (Plastic, etc.) used today will not deteriorate for some years.
7. Continue to water the plant well, so the roots will not dry out. A hose with a small stream that soaks in, left running for several hours, is much better than a hard stream for a short time when most of the water runs off. A once-a-week soaking is more desirable than an everyday sprinkle which dampens the top of the ground and causes the roots to grow up where they will be burned by the hot sun. Never let the roots of a first year plant dry out. Syringing the foliage will help, but it should not replace the soaking.

8. Be attentive to the plant for two years and after that it will look out for itself. It will always respond to any attention you give it and the results will be well worthwhile.
9. Join your local camellia organization, The S. C. Camellia Society and the American Camellia Society. You will enjoy and appreciate the information you receive and make friends with the nicest people. These organizations produce literature containing reliable culture information.
10. Attend and exhibit your blooms in all the shows you can. Select the varieties you would like to have; check to see if they will do well in your area before buying. They may have been grown under glass and would not do well grown in the open in your area.
11. Select varieties that bloom early, midseason and late. This way, you will have a blooming season from October through March. If you have the space, two plants of each good variety are desirable.
12. Be sure when you see a bloom on a plant in a nursery to check whether the plant has been in the nursery twelve months or more. Plants are sometimes brought into South Carolina from states further south that have already set their buds in much more ideal conditions than ours. When you buy the plant expecting to have blooms like that in your garden, there are many times you will be very much disappointed.
13. Check the body or wood of the plant before you buy for scars or bruised places. Buy plants with clean, unscarred, healthy stalks.
14. When planning a protective or ornamental hedge, consider sasanquas and camellias of a hardy variety; they are as cheap as a good variety of ligustrum. If you visit Pierates Cruz at Charleston, look at the hedge of Prof. C. S. Sargent.
15. Encourage and help a person just beginning to grow camellias. Help him avoid the pitfalls that discourage or stop him from growing camellias. Encourage and help neighbors grow camellias.
16. Carry or send your blooms to the shows. One bloom is all that is needed to win a top ribbon. Many "outstanding" blooms shown each year are entered by people who only have a few. Entering blooms also gives you the feeling of being part of the show.
17. When cutting blooms, always cut back to a growth bud. If the stem is too long, it can be cut off. This is a good way to prune and shape your plants.
18. When selecting blooms for a show, the biggest are not always the best. Do not select blooms with damaged or brown stamens.
19. When cutting blooms for a show, place them in water immediately after cutting. Let them remain for as long as two hours if possible. This should always be done when blooms are cut the day before the show.
20. Handle blooms like you would if they were expensive china. Be careful not to drop them; do not pack too closely when transporting. They will be bruised and the bruised place will turn brown very quickly.
21. When planning to exhibit in a show, always secure entry cards and fill them out fully and correctly ready to take with your blooms. Be sure the entry card carries your mailing address so the ribbons you win will reach you.

22. HAVE THE CORRECT NAME OF THE BLOOM ON YOUR ENTRY CARD. All blooms are placed in a show under the first letter of the name, i.e., Rev. John Bennett is under "R". If you do not include the prefix "Rev." on your entry card, an inexperienced placer might put it under "J" and a state of confusion would exist.
23. Correctly name the plants in your own garden. Use the names in the Southern California Nomenclature Book as guide. This Nomenclature Book is the standard used by all shows and the variety cards on show tables will carry the names as shown in the book.
24. Move a plant to a new location if it is not thriving where it is; this move can be made at any time, if you will give the plant special care.
25. Select some varieties (Berenice Boddie, Willie Hite, Winifred Womack, Magnoliae - flora, etc.) that are the most cold resistant.
26. By all means accept the challenge growing camellias presents - you will never regret it - it is a most wholesome hobby - good outdoor, healthy activity - for which your reward is one of rare beauty.

DON'T

General

1. Don't buy a plant just because it is heavily budded. Unhealthy plants or plants with poor root systems usually get lots of buds. This is nature's way of reproducing. A young well-grown plant has few if any buds.
2. Don't buy plants from itinerant salesman or trucks that are "in-for-me" sale only. Bargains are sometimes very high priced in the end. One never knows for certain from where the plants came. Disastrous flower blight is spread by bringing in infected flowers and by bringing in soil from infested areas.
3. Don't fertilize a plant that has just been set. Nitrogen will force new growth that the roots, which have been cut, cannot support. Give the roots time to get established before fertilizing.
4. Don't plant too deeply. This and poor drainage are easily ninety percent of the trouble had with camellias. Plants tend to sink in sandy or porous soils. A brick is good to place under the ball, if you feel it necessary to prevent sinking.
5. Don't hesitate to talk with successful growers in your immediate area and heed their advice regarding varieties that will do well. They will welcome your asking their advice.
6. Don't believe everything the self-advertised expert says or writes. There are quacks in every field.
7. Don't waste money buying literature just because it sounds pretty. Most of it is faulty in principle and unfitted to your soil or climate and other culture. "Let the buyer beware" is just as true in the camellia market as in any other.
8. Don't be misled; literature written by people of your area or local level is for your information and your good.

9. Don't buy plants that are too large. Smaller, healthy plants establish themselves more quickly and will outgrow larger plants that take much longer to get established.
10. Don't think you have a "dud" when you buy a large plant and move it. It will take two to three years to get over the shock. Cut back the top of the plant to balance it with the root system that was cut during the moving. This is hard to do, but it will pay off.
11. Don't buy a variety just because it is new. It may not be any better than others of its type and it might not be best suited for South Carolina. In California, Ville de Nantes, Mathotiana, Emily Wilson, and others do not have large blooms, while here they are among our top varieties. The same is true of some of their varieties when grown here.
12. Don't expect all flowers on a newly purchased plant to be like that gorgeous bloom you saw in a show. Give it time to get established before passing final judgment.
13. When you buy a variety that is a sport, don't expect every bloom to be typical.
14. Don't use peat moss as a mulch. It ought to be well mixed in the soil, not on top. Pine straw is a most satisfactory material as a mulch.
15. Don't plant camellias in full sun if it can be avoided, as a general rule. There are some varieties that will thrive and do well in full sun but they require more attention, especially soaking and syringing to get them established. Pines give a broken shade and sunlight; high pines are probably the most ideal shade. Develop your own shade by planting some pines; short leaf varieties are fast growers.
16. Don't put plants in completely or densely shaded areas, as many varieties will not set buds at all.
17. Don't plant among shallow rooted trees such as dogwoods, gum, etc. Do not plant ivy and other such surface feeders where your camellias will have to compete with them.
18. Don't hoe or cultivate around camellias; pull out grass, weeds and shallow roots of other plants.
19. When cutting blooms, don't place them on anything dry, especially moss. This will take the moisture out of the bloom and it will lose its substance and texture.
20. Even though you cannot go yourself, don't fail to send blooms to the shows. A friend or neighbor will be glad to take them for you, if you have them properly prepared before taking them to him. Have the correct names on them and packed ready to be transported.
21. Don't prize an excessive number of buds more than large blooms.
22. Don't sell short the older varieties; some are still the best.
23. Don't grow discouraged when unfavorable weather robs you of blooms.
24. Don't plant too close for the long pull. Six, eight or ten feet is as close as they should be planted. If you plant closer, you will have to do some moving in a few years.
25. Don't buy a variety because someone said it was good. See it yourself; you might not like it.

26. Don't buy plants that have not been moved for four or five years. Good nurserymen will move all their plants or at least root prune them at least every two years.
27. Don't choose all the varieties yourself; let your wife pick a few.
28. If you do all the work yourself, don't buy more plants than one yard boy can take care of.
29. Don't let your camellias interfere with your fishing, or your fishing interfere with your camellias.

(Continued in January Bulletin with special sections on Pee Dee, Piedmont and Coastal Areas)

MY ROYAL FAMILIES OF THE CAMELLIA WORLD

by H. E. Ashby

Many selections have been made of the top ten camellias, both old and new. Pages have been written extolling the virtues of these top flight varieties. I know that the selectors of these varieties had to ponder long and weep tears that they could not slip in a few more of their favorites; for to limit one's choice to ten or even twenty of the hundreds of beautiful varieties one has from which to choose, is asking too much of most of us, and we feel that we have slighted a friend when we leave them off our list.

I have devised a method of selection which, although still leaves out many fine and beautiful varieties, salves my conscience in that I have limited the choice to ten and have included a fine group - a group of which any of us would be proud to own.

I choose to call them my "Royal Families" of the Camellia World. I have not listed them in order of my choice, as this would be difficult to do. Some day I hope to have all of them so I won't have to make a choice. You may want to do the same.

The Elegans family, one of the oldest and still one of the finest, is near the top of my list and where would you find a nicer family than C. M. Wilson, Shiro Chan, and Barbara Woodroof? With the old familiar Elegans (Chandler) and the solid pink sometimes called Francine.

The Hermie family is tops and an all-time favorite - and it seems new sons and daughters appear every year, with Spring Sonnet, Lookaway, Quaintance, Colonial Lady, and don't forget Hermie, Hermie Pink, Beauty of Holland, The Mikado and Orchid Pink.

Many will say the Donckelari family should come first on anybody's list; frankly, it comes first on mine, for how could I select anything finer than the Donckelari itself or its beautiful mutations, Ville de Nantes, both solid and variegated, Eugene Boland and Lady Kay.

But we must proceed with haste to the delicately beautiful Finlandia family, with Monte Carlo, Ethel Weber, King Lear and the equally beautiful Finlandia Red, Blush and last but not least, Finlandia variegated, sometimes called Margaret Jack.

Someone has been saying how about the Diakagura family - To those of us who love the early bloomers and to those of you who depend on blooms before the wintry blasts hit your garden, the Diaks are a must - with the variegated and the pinks, not to forget the High Hat and the Conrad Hilton.

No, I have not forgotten the Mathotiana - the old reliable solid and variegated varieties and The Rosea Superba Sport have been everybody's choice for generations and lo and behold after all these years, a set of children - or maybe they have been with us all the time and we were passing them by. Thanks to our fine nurserymen friends, they have succeeded in setting such new sports in this family as Mathotiana Supreme, Mathotiana Supreme Var. and Flowerwood, as well as Red Wonder, Mathotiana Special, Island Echoe, Augusto Pinto, Kate Smith, Minia Mae, and Sultana.

The Duchess of the Royal Family is, of course, the Duchess of Sutherland with her fine color variations, Duchess of Sutherland, Pink, Ruth Royer, Claudia Phelps and Duchess of Covington - a breathtaking riot of color, a joy to behold.

The Baldwin Wood family, though few in number, will have to be included for its quality is beyond reproach, especially its Thelma Dale and Charlotte Bradford.

And then that newcomer to the Royal Court - perhaps to be its Queen - Betty Sheffield. Too early to crown, but one that gives promise to being the "Queen of them all", with Blush, Pink and Variegated color sports and the one one Betty Sheffield Supreme and more to come, we hope. What a family!

Thus ends my choice of nine. And how do I select the tenth? Yes, every Court must have its jester and for this I nominate Tricolor (Sibold) with its Fred Sander, Cinderella, Dainty and Jewel Bowden. So beautiful and yet so fickle - a most contrivable family to say the least.

Oh, you say I have left out some of the chillun! I am sure I have, so you add them in as you find them. Except for a few localities where some of these do not do well, you can say that you have the finest when you have any or all of these members of my Royal Family.



