

Carolina Camellias



Published for the Members of
NORTH & SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA and VIRGINIA CAMELLIA SOCIETIES

VOL. XIV

FALL 1963

NO. 3

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Carolina Camellias

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About the Cover

Two of Charlotte's leading Camellia growers are Everett Bierman and Dr. Olin Owen. They are friendly rivals and most competitive. This issue's cover shows Bierman's granddaughter, Marcia Ann Gier admiring blooms in greenhouse of Dr. Owen. Now friends are wondering, are Dr. Owen's blooms that much better or was Marcia dispatched by her granddad to spy on his arch rival.

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Feb. 9, 1963.

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President's Page



Dear Fellow Members:

It is remarkable how a few early camellia blooms can make one forget the hot, dry summer and continual watering of camellia plants. Bud growth, debudding and fall fertilization are topics for conversation where ever two or more camellia growers gather.

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I appreciate the opportunities afforded me during the past year to visit with several camellia clubs and societies.

The officers and directors held a summer meeting in Tryon, North Carolina. The wonderful hospitality of Ethel and Ernest Burwell made the meeting a complete success.

We are pleased that the newly organized Georgia Camellia Society has adopted our bulletin, Carolina Camellias, for their publication. The fine quality of our bulletin depends in part on maintaining a supporting membership. I trust each member will secure a new member for the coming year.

Your Director, Frank Key, from Florence and the Men's Garden Club of the Pee Dee are planning an interesting weekend for the South Carolina Camellia Society on November 16, 1963. This is the season's opener for our area. Make your plans to attend the "Early Bird" gathering on Friday evening, November 15, and the South Carolina Camellia Society meeting and show November 16 in Florence. Full information is in this publication.

I have enjoyed serving as your President and will continue to work for the Society.

Let us give the new officers and directors our whole hearted support and make this season the best yet. Meet and greet your old friends, make new ones and help at least one new camellia grower get started.

See you in Florence.

Yours very truly,
Carroll T. Moon, President
South Carolina Camellia Society

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SHREVEPORT EDGES SACRAMENTO AS TOP CAMELLIA CITY OF '63

By
John H. Marshall

Shreveport, Louisiana, survived the most severe and disastrous winter of the last decade and outdistanced a field of 41 other cities in the Camellia Belt to emerge as the TOP CAMELLIA CITY of the 1963 season.



Marshall

Held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Camellia Society last February, the 12th Annual Shreveport Show, sponsored by the Men's Camellia Club of Shreveport and chair-

maned by Aubrey C. Harris, compiled a total of 159.9 points to nose-out Sacramento, Cal., winner of the 1962 award, by a scant 14 points.

Record Entry

Shreveport, who did not hold a show in 1962, came back strong in 1963 with one of the largest exhibits in Camellia history as it hosted the Annual ACS meeting. Despite the severe winter and numerous freezes, the Shreveport show had the largest number of blooms entered of any show held in 1963 with 11,870 followed by Sacramento with 8,387. It attracted 38,000 persons which was fourth in attendance. Sacramento won attendance honors for the second straight year with 55,000.

Based on one point for each 100 blooms entered; one point for each

1,000 attendance; and one point for ratio of blooms to attendance, Shreveport and Sacramento staged a nip-and-tuck battle for the Sacramento, Cal., winner of the

TOP 25 CITIES

'63	'62		Points
1.	—	Shreveport, La.	159.9
2.	1	Sacramento, Cal.	145.5
3.	—	Washington, D. C.	106.1
4.	2	Birmingham, Ala.	95.2
5.	20	Dallas, Texas	42.5
6.	24	Memphis, Tenn.	41.6
7.	—	Port Neches, Tex.	41.3
8.	22	Jacksonville, Fla.	41.0
9.	8	Modesto, Cal.	40.1
10.	13	Greensboro, N. C.	39.0
11.	—	Beaumont, Tex.	38.8
12.	10	Jackson, Miss.	38.0
13.	14	San Diego, Cal.	34.9
14.	3	Bakersfield, Cal.	33.4
Tie	—	Fresno, Cal.	33.4
16.	—	Hillsdale, Cal.	32.5
Tie	7	Columbia, S. C.	32.5
18.	12	Augusta, Ga.	32.1
19.	11	Charlotte, N. C.	30.6
20.	19	Slidell, La.	27.8
21.	16	Elizabeth City, N. C.	25.7
22.	—	Lake Charles, Lr.	25.0
23.	9	Atlanta, Ga.	24.6
24.	—	Arcadia, Cal.	24.5
25.	—	Meridan, Miss.	23.8

(Cities in the Top 25 in 1962 which dropped from the select circle in 1963 were: Lacanada, Cal. (4); Charleston, S. C. (5); Gulfport, Miss. (6); Savannah, Ga. (15); Goldsboro, N. C. (17); Summerville, S. C. (18); Slidell, La. (19); Florence, S. C. (21); Valdosta, Ga. (23); and Gainesville, Fla. (25).

1963 awards. The scoring went as follows:

Shreveport	Sacramento
118.7 Blooms	83.9
38 Attendance	55
3.2 Ratio	6.6
159.9 Totals	145.5

Third place honors went to Washington, D. C., another newcomer in the Top 25 Cities. The Capitol City Show (Ninth Annual), sponsored by the Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley and chaired by James E. McCormack, compiled a total of 106.1 points. This was an outstanding example of a Society making the most of its resources despite the weather and blooms available. The Washington show had only 673 blooms entered but enjoyed a paid attendance of 40,000 by holding it as a part on the National Capital Flower and Garden Show.

Birmingham Fourth

Fourth place honors went to Birmingham, Alabama with 95.2 points. The 11th Annual Birmingham Show was sponsored by the Mens' Camellia Society of Bessemer and Birmingham in cooperation with the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce. The chairman was Holden S. Naff, Sr. Ironically, The Birmingham show massed more points in 1963 than it did in 1962 when it finished second, however it dropped to fourth place due to the surge by Shreveport and Washington.

Dallas, Texas, rose from 20th place in 1962 to capture fifth place honors. The show was sponsored the Dallas Camellia Society. James Laughead was show chairman.

Memphis, Tenn., also registered a remarkable gain in the Top 25 Cities, jumping from 24th in 1962 to sixth place in 1963. The Memphis Show was sponsored by Memphis Camellia Society. Joe Brinkoff, Jr. was chairman.

All together there were 10 newcomers to the Top 25 Cities this year. In addition to Shreveport and Washington they were: Port Neches, Texas; Beaumont, Texas; Fresno, Cal.; Hillsdale, Cal.; Lake Charles, La.; Arcadia, Cal.; Meridan, Miss.; New Orleans, La. and Greenville, S. C.

California Consistent

From an overall viewpoint, the California shows were the most consistent with all seven shows held in 1963 placing in the Top 25. Louisiana, North Carolina and Texas placed three cities each in the select group, with South Carolina and Georgia placing two each. District of Columbia, Alabama, Tennessee, Florida and Mississippi placed one each.

From a regional standpoint, the fabulous Gulf placed 10 cities in the Top 25, with the East Coast eight and the West Coast seven.

For the second straight year the total number of shows showed a sharp decline. There were 46 shows held in 43 cities in 1963 as compared to 59 shows in 1962 and 77 shows in 1963.

Assuming that severe weather conditions experienced in early 1962 and 1963 were contributing factors to this decline it would appear that the 1962 winter took its heaviest toll along the Gulf Coast while the 1963 winter took its heaviest toll along the East Coast.

East Coast Slips

From the show records we note the East Coast suffered a loss of 15 shows in 1963, declining from 30 to 15 shows; while the Gulf Coast gained 3 shows over the previous year, thanks to Texas which showed a gain of four shows in 1963. The West Coast had one less show in 1963.

Georgia, who won state honors in 1962, was the largest loser among the states with seven less

shows. The Tar Heels were the second largest losers with a drop from eight to four shows.

A comparison of the number of shows held in each state during the last three years follows:

State	Number of Shows		
	'61	'62	'63
Alabama	2	1	3
California	6	8	7
Dist. of Columbia	0	1	1
Florida	7	5	2
Georgia	9	10	3
Louisiana	12	3	5
Maryland	1	1	1
Mississippi	12	4	2
North Carolina	7	8	4
South Carolina	6	7	5
Tennessee	0	1	1
Texas	13	7	11
Virginia	2	3	1
	77	59	46

In trying to analyze the above, it would be easy to simply blame the weather we have had during the past two winters, and we rather think it has been the major factor. However, if we are objective in our reasoning we must recognize two other factors. First, is the natural attrition which should not exceed 10 percent maximum. This could be offset at least 5 percent by new shows.

Failed To Report

Then assuming that at least 60 percent of the drop-outs can be attributed to weather, that leaves 35 percent decline due to failure to report the results of the show to ACS. Almost anyone reading this article can look at the shows reported and recall at least 10 shows held in 1963 which didn't take the time to report their shows after they were held.

In our opinion, this is an area in which the State Societies can make a valuable contribution to the ACS by taking some action to encourage all shows in their respective states to (1) Be held in cooperation with

the ACS; (2) Then, report their results to the ACS.

Although the number of shows declined from 59 to 44 in 1963, it was evident that attendance was better throughout the Camellia Belt with the top five shows attracting 190,000.

The top five shows in attendance in 1963 were:

Sacramento	55,000
Birmingham	45,000
Washington	40,000
Shreveport	38,000
Dallas	12,000

It should be noted that four of the top five shows in attendance were held in cooperation with some other event. For instance, the Sacramento Show is a part of a week-long Camellia Festival; Birmingham joins with the Chamber of Commerce, making it a civic event that attracts people from far and wide; Washington's show was a part of Flower and Garden Show;

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Shreveport was in conjunction with the ACS convention.

Frankly, we feel these sponsors are making a valuable contribution to Camellias by exposing them to the public and promoting their popularity and should be given credit for their efforts. In short its good promotion.

Less Blooms

The severity of the winter freezes had a very noticable effect on the number of blooms exhibited in 1963. While Shreveport had a record entry by virtue of the ACS meeting, the remainder of the shows had a very definite decrease with the possible exception of Sacramento and Port Neches.

The top five shows with the largest entry lists were:

Shreveport	11,870
Sacramento	8,387
Port Neches	4,000
Birmingham	3,964
Modesto	3,500

The top twenty-five cities were selected from the shows held in co-operation with the American Camellia Society and reported to ACS and published in the Camellia Journal (July 1963) on the following basis: One point for each 100 blooms; one point for each 1,000 attendance; and one point for the actual ratio of blooms to attendance.

NO. 1 STATE & REGION IN JANUARY ISSUE

Using the same formula introduced last year, Carolina Camellias will again select the Number One Camellia State and Region in the Camellia Belt in the Winter Edition.

In addition to credit for blooms and attendance as given in selecting the Cities, the formula is weighted to give credit for the number of ACS memberships; the increase in memberships; the number of camellia shows held; the increase in shows; penalties are given where ACS memberships or number of shows held show a decrease from the previous year.

Last year, Georgia won state honors and the East Coast took the Regional award. Judging from preliminary figures that do not include ACS memberships there will be some new leaders this year.

For the 1963 leaders see the Winter Issue of Carolina Camellias.

ONLY SHOWS REPORTING TO ACS ARE RATED

The selection of the Top Camellia City, State and Region is made each year by Carolina Camellias from reports to the American Camellia Society and published each year in the Camellia Journal.

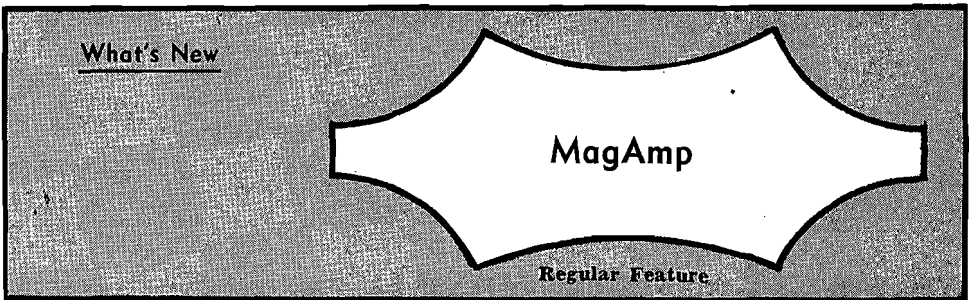
We regret we can not include any show that is not held in co-operation with the ACS; and does not report its results to the ACS.

The weighted formula used gives most credit for ACS memberships; second to number of shows held; third to the number of blooms entered and fourth to attendance. Credits or penalties are awarded for increase or decrease in ACS memberships and number of shows held.

HOW EACH CITY RATED IN 1964

Alabama (3 Shows)				
Birmingham	3,864	45,000	11.6	95.2
Mobile	1,018	3,900	3.8	17.9
California (7 Shows)				
Arcadia	2,000	3,000	1.5	24.5
Bakersfield	2,500	6,000	2.4	33.4
Fresno	2,500	6,000	2.4	33.4
Hillsdale	2,062	8,000	3.9	32.5
Modesto	3,500	4,000	1.1	40.1
Sacramento	8,387	55,000	6.6	145.5
San Diego	3,200	2,234	.7	34.9
District of Columbia (1 Show)				
Washington	673	40,000	59.4	106.1
Florida (2 Shows)				
Jacksonville (2)	542	720	1.3	
	3,164	1,500	.5	41.0
Georgia (3 Shows)				
Augusta	1,126	11,000	9.8	32.1
Atlanta	2,001	3,000	1.5	24.6
Macon	1,700	500	.3	17.8
Louisiana (5 Shows)				
Alexandria	428	300	.7	5.3
Lake Charles	2,500	DNR	.0	25.0
New Orleans	1,274	6,000	4.7	23.4
Shreveport	11,870	38,000	3.2	159.9
Maryland (1 Show)				
Baltimore	656	2,000	3	11.6
Mississippi (2 Shows)				
Jackson	3,000	6,000	2	38.0
Meridan	2,000	2,500	1.3	23.8
North Carolina (4 shows)				
Charlotte	2,836	1,604	.6	30.6
Elizabeth City	2,500	512	.2	25.7
Greensboro	2,964	7,000	2.4	39.0
Whiteville	1,350	750	.6	14.9
South Carolina (5 Shows)				
Aiken	1,130	1,048	.9	13.2
Columbia (2)	455	2,000	4.4	
	2,000	1,000	.5	32.5
Florence	485	224	.5	5.6
Greenville	2,120	1,500	.7	23.4

Tennessee (1 Show)				
Memphis	3,100	8,000	2.6	41.6
Texas (11 Shows)				
Beaumont (2)	849	5,000	5.9	
	1,707	1,500	.9	38.8
Dallas	2,500	12,500	5.0	42.5
Fort Worth	900	3,000	3.3	15.3
Houston	1,700	775	.5	18.3
Kilgore	1,012	400	.4	10.9
Liberty	140	150	1.0	2.6
Marshall	1,002	500	.5	11.0
Port Arthur	1,426	1,200	.9	16.4
Port Neches	4,000	1,000	.3	41.3
Tyler	1,600	4,000	2.5	22.5
Virginia (1 Show)				
Richmond	1,200	800	.7	13.5



In 1840 agricultural science was born with the publication of the book, "Organic Chemistry in its Applications to Agriculture and Physiology." This presentation by Justus Von Liebig was the first to show the feasibility of supplying phosphorus to growing plants as quickly-available nutrients. Ever since, agronomists have waged a research battle against the ancient and cherished traditions and practices of this, the oldest of industries, through their efforts to improve the quality and efficiency of fertilizer material. Now, in our era of advanced technology comes another first in fertilizers, a revolutionary one-time plant food called MagAmp.

MagAmp (magnesium ammonium phosphate) is an entirely new type of fertilizer—an inorganic, nearly insoluble compound. It has the chemical formula $MgNH_4PO_4 \cdot 6H_2O$ and an analysis of 8-40-0. In addition to slowly available nitrogen it also supplies phosphorus and magnesium. It is a one time, non-leaching, non-burning, fertilizer that releases all of its nutrients over an extended, predetermined period.

Controlled Nutrient Release

The release of nutrients from MagAmp is controlled by two factors—(1) granule size, and (2) nitrification.

Because of MagAmp's low solubility, small granules release the

nutrients relatively rapidly, and coarse granules, very slowly. This difference permits "tailoring" the fertilizer application to the requirement of specific plants.

The second factor, nitrification (the conversion of ammonia to nitrate by soil bacteria), is dependent upon soil temperature, aeration and moisture. Release of nutrients is more rapid when the plant is growing vigorously during periods of warm weather and adequate moisture, and is slow during winter months when the plant is dormant.

Non-Leaching

Due to its low solubility, MagAmp will not dissolve rapidly and leach away in the soil solution. This should be very important to greenhouse growers since leaching is a big problem in container grown plants.

Non-Burning

The low solubility of MagAmp keeps the salt concentration to a minimum in the soil. This permits MagAmp to be applied at very high rates in a single application and with a high degree of safety. It also means that application may be made at the time of planting, even with barerooted stock, without injury.

To demonstrate MagAmp's non-burning characteristics, a number of field crops and grass seeds were germinated and grown in pure material for a period of several weeks under laboratory conditions.

The writer has not had the opportunity to test this new product on his own plants but it has been tested over a four-year period by leading universities, experiment stations, and private growers throughout the United States. Their findings have stamped it as a highly efficient plant food for use with nursery stock, flowering

plants, forest plantings and turf.

It should be remembered that environmental factors of temperature, soil mix and irrigation practices can affect the rate of release of nutrients. Therefore, the optimum rates of application may vary somewhat from grower to grower and from one type of plant to another. This would suggest that you should use common sense and care in the use of this new product.

Recommendations

The manufacturer has made tests on a number of ericaceous species and broadleaved evergreens and reports excellent response to nitrogen supplied from MagAmp when supplemental iron has been added or where the pH has been maintained in a suitable range. (MagAmp has a basic reaction equal to 250 lbs. of limestone per ton.)

MagAmp will supply the nitrogen phosphorus and magnesium requirements of your plants. It will not supply potash, calcium or sulfur.

Suggested MagAmp rates are:

Bushel Cubic Yard	
Azalea, Camellia	½ lb. 10 lbs.

Nutrients to be added along with MagAmp:

Bushel Cubic Yard	
Gypsum (CaSo4)	¼ lb. 5 lb.
Sulfate of Potash (K2SO)	½ oz. 12 oz.
Iron Chelate	¼ oz. 4 oz.

Where To Get MagAmp

MagAmp is now available in 50 lb. bags. For the name of the supplier nearest to you, simply write to W. R. Grace & Co., Specialty Products Division, Dept. 10, 101 North Charles Street, Baltimore 3, Maryland.

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

FALL MEETING

COLUMBIA, S. C.

NOVEMBER 21, 22, 23, 1963

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21

- 1:00 P.M. Registration Begins, Wade Hampton Hotel.
- 1:00 P.M. Meeting of American Camellia Society
Governing Board, Wade Hampton Hotel
- 8:00 P.M. Showing of Sides

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22

- 9:00 A.M. Greenhouse Tours, buses leave from
Wade Hampton Hotel
Sightseeing and Shopping.
- 3:30 to 5:00 P.M. Reception at Governor's House
South Carolina's First Lady, Mrs.
Donald Russell, ACS member, hostess
- 7:30 P.M. Smorgisbord Dinner, Wade Hampton Hotel.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23

- Morning Free.
- 12:00 Noon Luncheon, Wade Hampton Hotel.
- 3:00 P.M. Preview of Show for registered guests.
- 3:30 P.M. Camellia Show opens to public at
South Carolina National Bank, 900 Assembly St.

Record Number of Blooms
Expected for Fall
Show at Columbia

ACS FALL MEETING IS SET FOR COLUMBIA, NOV. 21-23

Late Bulletin

COLUMBIA—Enthusiasm ran high here this week when a survey revealed that a record number of Camellia buds have been treated with Gibberellic acid in the Piedmont area of the Carolinas for the annual Fall show which will be held in conjunction with the Annual Fall meeting of American Camellia Society.

A member of the host Men's Camellia Club of Columbia, predicted a large variety of blooms as well as the largest display of Camellia blooms ever exhibited in a Fall Show.

"If the weather holds we will also have a large display of outdoor blooms", he said.

The Men's Camellia Club of Columbia, S. C. and Camellia Society of South Carolina will act as host to the Fall Meeting of the American Camellia Society on November 21-23.

The Fall meetings of the American Camellia Society have grown in importance until they now rival the annual meetings in size and importance. The meeting in Columbia is a wonderful opportunity for members in this area to attend one of these meetings.

The dates — November 21, 22 and 23 - coincide with the Clemson-Carolina football game on November 23 so make your reservations at once. Headquarters Hotel is the conveniently located Wade Hampton Hotel.

The famous Columbia Fall Camellia Show will be held Novem-

ber 23-24 so you will have an opportunity to attend the meeting and also see this show. Columbia has always put on an outstanding Fall Show but now that gibberellic acid is being widely used this show should be one of the top shows in the nation. Last year there were dozens of varieties entered in this show that do not usually bloom in the fall. This year with 10,000 buds treated with gibberellic acid the size and variety of blooms exhibited in this show will be fantastic.

Usually the registration fee for the ACS Fall Meeting is \$20.00 per person but this year Carroll Moon, who is General Chairman, and his co-workers have come up with a registration fee of only \$10.00. This fee covers dinner, luncheon and transportation and entertainment. It's a real bargain.

We Welcome You to Exhibit!

13th ANNUAL

**FLORENCE FALL
CAMELLIA SHOW**

SOUTH CAROLINA NATIONAL BANK LOBBY

408 South Irby St.

Florence, S. C.

NOVEMBER 16 & 17, 1963

Show Opens 3 to 9 P.M. — Saturday

1 to 6 P.M. Sunday

Sponsored By

MEN'S GARDEN CLUB OF THE PEE DEE

Box 270

Florence, S. C.

In Cooperation with

THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

S. C. CAMELLIA SOCIETY

THE FLORENCE COUNCIL OF GARDEN CLUBS

THE S. C. NATIONAL BANK

The Annual Fall Shows are open to all exhibitors—Special classes for unprotected, greenhouse, specially treated (Gib), Sasanqua, Hybrid and species and seedlings.

Entries Received 8 A.M. to 12 Noon

SATURDAY, NOV. 16, 1963

ANNUAL FALL MEETING OF SCCS IS SCHEDULED IN FLORENCE, NOV. 16 & 17

The annual fall meeting and fall camellia show of the South Carolina Camellia Society will be held jointly with the Men's Garden Club of The Pee Dee in Florence, S. C. This will be the thirteenth annual fall show sponsored by the South Carolina Camellia Society.

Unofficial activities will get under way Friday night, Nov. 15th at the Crown Room of the Horne Motor Lodge in Florence. "Early Birds" will begin the meeting with a dutch smorgasbord dinner in the Crown Room at 7:30 P.M. An interesting program is being arranged for the "Early Birds".

Dutch Luncheon

On Saturday, Nov. 16th the annual fall membership meeting will be held in the Crown Room at 12:00 noon. A dutch smorgasbord luncheon will be served at that

time. Following the luncheon a program will be presented and officers and directors will be elected for the following year.

Following the annual meeting members and friends will attend the camellia show which is being held in the lobby of the South Carolina National Bank, 408 South Irby St., Florence, S. C.

The show will be open for public viewing from 3:00 P.M. to 9 P.M. Saturday and 1:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. Sunday. Admission will be 50c.

All camellia growers are invited to exhibit their blooms. See ad in this issue for details as to division for various entries.

Start the new camellia year by meeting your camellia friends in Florence, S. C. Make your room

SCIONS

The best—from our cool Greenhouse

PINELAND NURSERY

A Division of

Kingstree Refrigeration and Locker Company

Box 341

Kingstree, South Carolina

reservations directly with Horne's Motor Lodge, Florence, S. C. (see advertisement in this issue) which will be headquarters for the meeting. Mr. Frank S. Key will handle

reservations for both smorgasbords at \$2.25 each. Please make your reservations early. No reservations accepted after Nov. 12, 1963.

Mr. Frank S. Key
520 Azalea Lane
Florence, S. C. 29501

Please send me hold for me _____ tickets for the "Early Bird" (no.)

get-together and smorgasbord at 7:30 P.M. Nov. 15th at \$2.25 per plate.

Please send me hold for me _____ tickets for the Fall Membership (no.)

meeting and smorgasbord luncheon at 12:00 noon Nov. 16th at \$2.25 per plate.

Name

Street

City and state

zip code

CECIL MORRIS AWARDED BRONZE MEDAL BY MEN'S GARDEN CLUBS

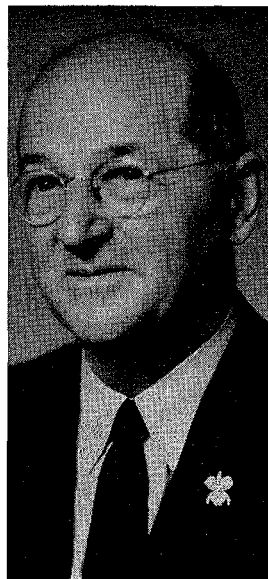
Cecil Morris of Greenville, S. C., a past president of the South Carolina Camellia Society, was recently honored by the Men's Garden Clubs of America. He was awarded this organizations Bronze Medal.

Cecil and his beloved late wife, Lucile, have long been enthusiastic flower growers. He rooted his first camellia in 1925 and has grown them both outside and under glass ever since. In addition to this work with the South Carolina Camellia Society he is a charter member of the American Camellia Society.

He is well known for his work with orchids and at present has four greenhouses where he grows 7,000 orchids in addition to his camellias.

Cecil organized the first Men's Garden Club in South Carolina and served as its president. He also served for years on the board of the National Council of Men's Garden Clubs.

Congratulations, Cecil, on this well deserved honor.



Morris

HORNE'S MOTOR LODGE

P. O. Box 1031

Florence, S. C.

Headquarters

S. C. CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Fall Meeting

November 15 & 16 1963

Make Your Room Reservations Now!

Rates \$10.00 Double

MEET YOUR CAMELLIA FRIENDS

In Florence, S. C.

Early Bird Meeting — (Smorasbord)

In Crown Room — (Dutch \$2.25)

7:30 P.M. Nov. 15th

Fall Membership Meeting

S. C. Camellia Society (\$2.25)

In Crown Room, Nov. 16, 1963, 12:00 Noon

FALL SHOWS AT FLORENCE & COLUMBIA WILL BE 'FANTASTIC'

Last January, the Editors of CAROLINA CAMELLIAS wrote "the new era in Camellia Culture started on November 17, 1962, the date of the South Carolina Fall Camellia Show at Columbia, S. C." when "Gib" treated blooms swept all honors at the Court of Honor.

In that same article we wrote, "The editors have no qualms at all about sticking out our editorial necks and predicting that the Camellia world will never be the same." . . . "the Fall Shows of the future will be something out of this world".

"The fantastic efforts of gibberellic acid have made obsolete traditional Camellia Culture . . . "In fact, it is producing February in November."

The editors believed wholeheartedly in those statements. We were confident they would come to pass . . . BUT, little did we realize that in less than one year our predictions would become a reality.

After a survey of the North and South Carolina area, both grapevine and visual, the editors of CAROLINA CAMELLIAS now predict that the Fall Shows at Florence, S. C. on Nov. 16-17 and

Columbia, S. C. on Nov. 23-24 will be fantastic . . . in short, they will be "something out of this world."

Not only will there be varieties not normally seen in November, there will be many of them and the competition will be keen.

The reason for this is due to the wide-spread use of Gibberellic acid throughout the Carolinas, particularly in the Columbia and Charlotte areas. In fact, it has been used by more growers than some anticipated.

A good example is one of the largest Clubs in the Carolinas which recently had a discussion on Gibberellic Acid for a program. A picture was shown of a Marie Bracy that was treated with "Gibb". The bud was treated on July 28, 1963 and bloomed on Sept. 3, 1963. The color, texture, size, were par. It lasted seven days on the plant. It held up well in hot weather.

Then a demonstration was given as to the method used in applying "Gibb" to the bud. After this the Club presented each person in the club a kit of "Gibb" including the works.

That's only a sample of whats been going on in the Carolinas.

On September 29 we saw blooms . . . in greenhouses and out-of-doors that took our breath . . . it was fantastic . . . spectacular . . . unbelievable.

A further check showed the use of "Gibb" had been greater than ever anticipated. One source estimated that over 10,000 buds have been treated or will be treated for the fall shows.

SO . . . for the real spectacular show . . . for something fantastic . . . February in November . . . for something out of this world attend the fall shows at Florence and Columbia and witness for yourselves . . . the magic of Gibberellic Acid.

GEORGIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

ORGANIZED WITH 335 MEMBERS

THREE MEETINGS SCHEDULED FOR 1964

AT MACON, ALBANY AND ATLANTA

Founded on November 6, 1962 in Macon, Georgia, the Georgia Camellia Society completed its first year of organization early this month with a membership of 336.

The newest State Society was first envisioned when a group of Camellia enthusiasts from throughout the State of Georgia met in Macon on September 24, 1962 to discuss the possibility of a State Society. It was decided to schedule an organizational meeting on November 6.

On the scheduled date, representatives from all sections of the state met and formally organized the Georgia Camellia Society.

Spencer C. Walden, Jr. of Albany was elected President; N. Terrell Weaver, of Macon, vice president; James A. Blissit, Avondal Estates, treasurer; Harold Cawood, Americus; Tom Brightwell, Tifton; Boynton Cole, Atlanta; Dr.

Frank Houser, Macon; Fred Leeds, Macon; Jim Peterson, Soperton; C. B. Butler, Columbus and Carl Good, Atlanta, were named directors.

Speaking on behalf of the founders and officers, President Walden explained that the Georgia Camellia Society was not designed to take the place of any existing Camellia Society within the state, but has as its purpose and aims to bring closer together all Camellia growers in the State and surrounding States by sharing their mutual interest in Camellias at meetings to be held two or three times each year within the state.

Walden pointed out that Georgia already has active Camellia Societies functioning in the State including two in Atlanta, the North Georgia and Atlanta Camellias Societies; the Middle Georgia Camellia Society and the South Georgia

Membership in the Georgia Camellia Society is \$3.00 per year for a couple or single membership. Application of memberships and 1964 dues should be mailed to James A. Blissit, treasurer, 3193 Wynn Drive, Avondale Estates, Georgia. The membership will receive CAROLINA CAMELLIAS three times annually.

Camellia Society. Georgia is also the headquarters of the American Camellia Society with offices in Tifton. Last year Georgia was selected by Carolina Camellias as the number one Camellia state on the basis of the number of ACS memberships, shows held, blooms entered and attendance to shows. (See 1963 Winter issue of Carolina Camellias)

He pointed out there are numerous Camellia growers in many small communities who are not presently affiliated with any local Society and by being a member of the Georgia State Society would have an opportunity to share their mutual interest with members and growers from over the State of Georgia.

The newly formed State Society has associated itself with the State Societies of Virginia, North and South Carolina in the publication of CAROLINA CAMELLIAS which will be sent to each member of the Georgia State Society three times each season — Fall, Winter, and Spring.



Walden stated that a notice will be sent to all members giving the dates and meeting sites of the Georgia State Society during the coming season. He also added that a good number of the newly formed Society would be pre-

sent at the Fall Meeting of the American Camellia Society at Columbia, S. C. Nov. 22-23.

“All the officers are most pleased with the response during the first 12 months”, President Walden said. “At the organizational meeting we expressed hope of securing 200 members during the first year. We now have 335 members and cordially invite any Camellia grower in the State of Georgia or other state to join us.”

DATES & SITES SET FOR TWO MEETINGS

Two meetings of the Society were scheduled for this Season with a third to be announced later.

The first meeting will be held Friday, January 31, 1964 when the Georgia Camellia Society meets with the Middle Georgia Camellia Society in Macon, Georgia, at 7:30 P.M. This is the same weekend of the Middle Georgia Camellia Society Show in Macon.

The second meeting will be held in February in conjunction with the South Georgia Camellia Society in Albany on Wednesday, February 19, 1964. The place is Camellia Farms located on U. S. Highway No. 82 (Dawson Road) at the City Limits. Dinner will be served in the greenhouse, country style. Dress for comfort.

The third meeting will be held in Atlanta at a time and place to be announced later. See the Winter Issue of Carolina Camellias (January) for later details.

VILLE DE NANTES WAS THE TOP WINNER DURING 1963 SEASON

By

Mansfield Latimer

In 1957 the sensational Tomorrow burst on the camellia scene and the beloved Ville de Nantes became an "also ran" when Tomorrow won 11 Best In Show awards to Villes 10. From then on it became a "nip and tuck" battle between these two varieties with Tomorrow having a slight edge. However Ville won the title last year with a score of 11 to 9 and holds on to the title again this year by a score of 9 to 7. Ville is an all-around champion winning 4 times under glass and 5 times in the open. Tomorrow's strong point is as an underglass flower where it won 6 times but only won once out doors.

New Contender

Golf has its "big three" and the camellia world has had its big three in the Best Show arena. These have been Ville de Nantes, Tomorrow, and Guilio Nuccio. Now a new contender has appeared on the scene and taken over third place in a big way. Betty Sheffield Supreme now becomes number three in '63 with six wins. This new sport of an old variety is living up to the predictions that were made about it and now that it is more widely distributed we predict it will be here to stay as one of the top winners.

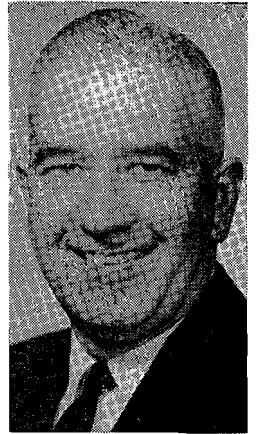
Fall By Wayside

Several of the varieties that

were top winners last year failed to make it this year. Tomorrow's Dawn, a new sport, had a sensational 8 wins last year but the best it could manage this year was two wins. Carter's Sunburst, another new variety, made the top list last year but could manage only one win this year. Others falling by the wayside were the old favorite Donckelarii and Wildwood, Emmett Barnes, and Coral Pink Lotus.

Mathotiana Supreme, one of the old standbys returned to the top list after an absence of one year. Julia France, a new variety, which made the list in 1961 but failed to score last year also returned.

It is interesting to note that each year about the same number of varieties make the Top Winner list. There were 8 this year, 11 in 1962, 8 in both 1961 and 1960, 10 in 1959 and 9 in 1958. However, these were not always the same varieties. Only four of these have made the list



Latimer

every year. These four "super" varieties are Ville de Nantes, Tomorrow, Guilio Nuccio and Mrs. D. W. Davis. The others come and go or have their hour of glory for a year or two and then like an old soldier just "fade away".

Note:—For the purpose of this study solid and varigated forms of a variety are counted as one variety. Sports are counted as different varieties.

Two Time Winners

This year varieties winning Best In Show two times were as follows: Swada's Dream, Dr. Tinsley, Charlotte Bradford, Coral Pink Lotus, Don Mac, and Tomorrow's Dawn.

One Time Winners

Varieties winning Best In Show once are as follows: Beau Harp, Susan Stone, Clarise Carleton Var, Florence Stratton, Kitty, Adolph Audusson Special Pauline Winchester Var, Carter's Sunburst, Rosea Superba Var, Tiara Var, White Nun, R. L. Wheeler Var, Francis McLanahan, Alison Leigh Woodroff, Eugene Bolen, Moonlight Sonata, Ballet Dancer, Tinsley Smith, Mrs. Hooper Connell, Willie Hite, Frosty Morn, Jessie Burgess, Joshua E. Youtz, Katherine Maryott, Dixie Knight Supreme, Clare Renee, Donçkelarii, Flame, and Vulcan.

43 Varieties

In 1963 there were a total of 43 varieties winning Best In Show one or more times. This compares with a total of 38 in 1962, 54 in 1961 and 56 in 1960. The smaller number winning the past two years is due to the fact that the cold weather cut down on the number of shows held. In 1963 there were only 46 shows reporting as compared with 59 in 1962, 79 in 1961 and 76 in 1960.

Hybrids

More and more interest is being shown in hybrids and more and

more shows are providing special divisions for hybrids. Last year there were 16 hybrid winners and this year the figure has jumped to 25 with an increase in the number of hybrid varieties exhibited.

That old standby in the hybrid field, Donation, was again the top winning with a total of 8 wins. A new one, Leonard Messel took second place with 4 wins and Brigadoon was third with 3 wins. Citation won twice and the following varieties chalked up one win each: Phyl Doak, Fluted Orchid, Pale Beauty, Royal Robe, Felice Harris, Waltz Time, Blue Danube, and Diamond Head.

A new hybrid seedling was shown for the first time this year and won a total of 6 ACS Highly Commended Hybrid Seedling Certificates. This was the variety named Charlean, grown, shown and propagated by Wilmer Stewart of Savannah, Ga. When this one is widely distributed it will certainly give Donation a run for the Best In Show honors.

Reticulata

Not all shows had a class for the Reticulata but in the shows that did Budda edged out Crimson Robe, the big winner for several years, by a score of 7 to 6. Nobel Pearl was third with 4 wins, Moutancha forth with 3 wins and Prof Tsai next with 2 wins. Varieties winning once were Pagoda, Tal Queen, and Changs Temple.

Conclusion

It is interesting to note that the winners have been consistant in winning through the years with the top 8 varieties winning 46% or almost half of all the Best In Show awards in 1963. This is in line with their record from previous years and Ville de Nantes and Tomorrow continue to dominate the field with not serious challenger in sight.

TOP WINNING CAMELLIAS OF 1963

Variety	'63	'62	'61	'60	'59	'58	Total
Ville de Nantes	9	11	11	13	13	4	61
Tomorrow	7	9	13	18	21	7	75
Betty Sheffield Supreme	6	1	0	0	0	0	7
Guilio Nuccio	3	6	11	7	6	0	33
Mrs. D. W. Davis	3	3	9	4	5	5	29
Reg Ragland	3	4	2	2	3	4	18
Mathotiana Supreme	3	2	4	2	10	3	24
Julia France	3	0	3	0	0	0	6

SCCS SCHEDULES MEMBERSHIP MEETING AT AIKEN & GREENVILLE

The Board of Directors of the South Carolina Camellia Society voted at their summer meeting held in Tryon, N. C. to hold two additional membership meetings this season in addition to their Annual Fall meeting in Florence.

The first is scheduled for February 1, 1964 at Aiken, S. C. and the second at Greenville, S. C. on February 29.

The Aiken meeting will be held in conjunction with the Aiken Camellia Show on February 1, sponsored by the Aiken Camellia Club and the Aiken Garden Club Coun-

cil. It will be a luncheon meeting (\$2.25) and reservations should be sent to Mrs. Paul Dahlen, 703, Laurel Drive, Aiken, S. C.

The luncheon will be held in the Garden Tea Room, 147 Pendleton St. President of the host club is Wm. M. Oliff.

The second meeting will be held in Greenville, four weeks later, on the day of the Greenville Camellia Show, sponsored by the Men's Garden Club of Greenville. More details on this meeting in the Winter Issue of Carolina Camellias (January).

SCCS SUMMER MEETING HELD AT TRYON

Summer meeting of the officers and directors of the South Carolina Camellia Society was held at the Burwell home in Tryon, North Carolina, July 27, 1963.

Fifteen ladies and gentlemen attended. Ethel and Ernest served a delightful picnic supper Saturday evening and a delicious garden breakfast on Sunday morning. Everyone enjoyed a night in the mountains and especially the hospitality of Ethel and Ernest.

Sleeper

DAWN

Regular Feature

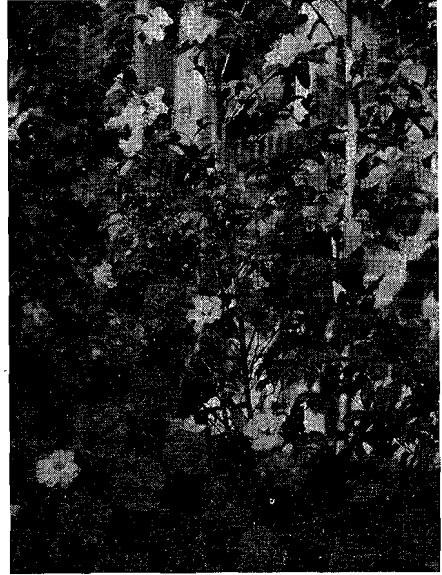
Few, if any, camellia growers have growing space for all the varieties they would like to have. This is especially true of the writer but in spite of the limit of space he still has four plants of the variety called DAWN.

What are some of these qualities that put this camellia above the average camellia?

In the first place it blooms early. This in itself is almost enough reason to make it desirable. In addition to this it blooms mid-season. As if this was not enough it also blooms late. Not many will do this. A cold spell may put it out of operation for a while but as soon as the weather warms up a little Dawn will start to bloom again.

In the second place it is cold hardy. It will bloom even in abnormally cold weather. The blooms may be somewhat below normal quality in untimely and continuously cold but under those conditions most varieties don't bloom at all. The accompanying picture shows a plant which bloomed following the cold winter we had. Not many performed this well.

The flower is attractive. It is not a best in show type flower and not one you would want to grow in a greenhouse but makes a nice show in the yard and is of a size and color that make it suitable for use in arrangements. The bloom is white, sometimes suffused with a little pink. It is semi-double in form and all in all a very pretty



DAWN - - - SLEEPER

little flower.

The plant itself, as well as the foliage looks very much like a sasanqua and was at one time thought to be a sasanqua. Now however it has been determined that it is of the species *Vernalis*.

In addition to the name Dawn it is also known as Gin-Ryu and Gin-Ryo. Perhaps if you took the individual qualities of this variety none of them would be considered outstanding but when you put all together you have an excellent variety that deserves a place in all camellia collections. We believe that this is a sleeper that is being overlooked. Wake up to its good features.

CHARLOTTE 'WHEELS' TOUR SOUTHERN CAMELLIA NURSERIES

Horace Greely said, "Go West Young Man".

But four Charlotte men were not particularly young men, so-o-o, they went South. In fact, they have been going South early each fall for about seven years. And—no one advised them. It seems they just head out on a free-wheeling safari in search of Camellias.

Some call them the "Wandering Troubedors", others call them "the Wheels" and the "Four Horsemen". Real close friends in the Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte have been known to call them other names, especially when they show up at the Court of Honor at the head table. But that's mild to what they call each other. We shall call them "Wheels" because they just go rolling along.

Specifically, these four are: Everette Bierman, S. H. (Son) Hackeny, Dr. Olin Owen, and J. P. Mason, all prominent Charlotte business and professional men and members of the Men's Camellia Club. All have been growing and showing Camellias for a decade or more and have been prominent in the affairs of the Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte, and the North Carolina Camellia Society and the

activities of the ACS.

Long Week-end

For about seven years, this foursome (call them what you like, they don't mind) get together for a long, long weekend. They load themselves into a station wagon for a whirlwind tour of nurseries in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama.

During this trip, which is not limited to any given number of days, but is described as a long, long weekend, they visit nurseries selecting and buying plants, visiting Camellia friends, and growers in five states, exchanging information and having a good time in general. And, according to reports, the "Wheels" have a real fine time.

This year, for the seventh time, the "Wheels" went on their annual Safari in early September. No one wants to talk; in fact, it appears they are sworn to secrecy on the details. However, an enterprising photographer caught them in the act during the five-state tour.

Rent Trailer

By way of explanation, it should be pointed out that somewhere along the route they rented a trailer and when they returned to Charlotte, the station wagon and

NOMINATING COMMITTEE TO REPORT AT MACON IN JANUARY

The nominating committee of the Georgia Camellia Society will make its report on nominations for 1964 at the Macon meeting on January 31.

The directors have voted unanimously to recommend Dr. W. F. Mathis of Moultrie for ACS vice president and director-at-large from the Atlantic Coast to succeed Lee Marbury of Wilmington, N. C.



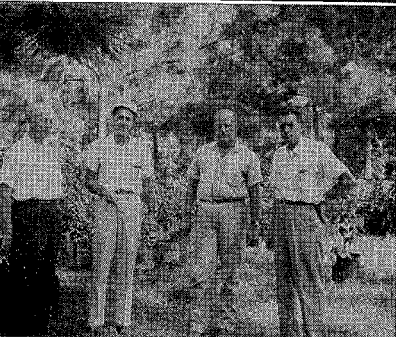
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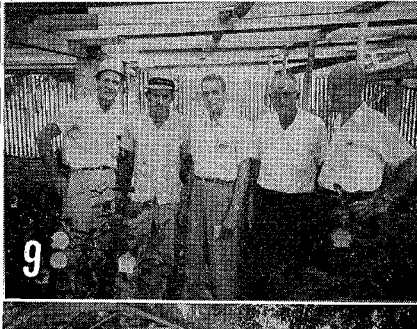
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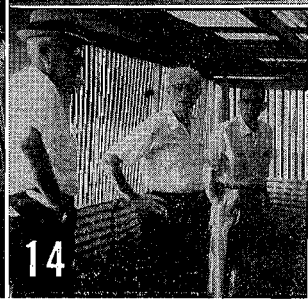
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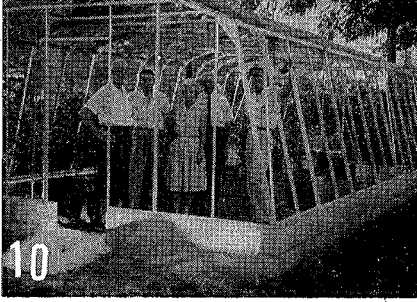
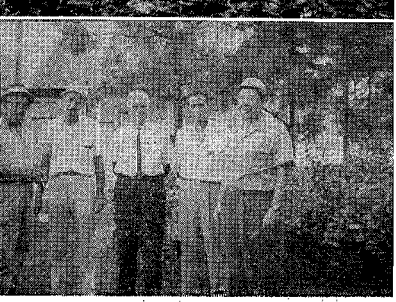
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the trailer were loaded to capacity and all of them were later seen visiting the Express Office for plants that had to be shipped.

On the opposite page are some photographs taken exclusively for the Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte and Carolina Camellias that give you a pretty good idea of what went on.

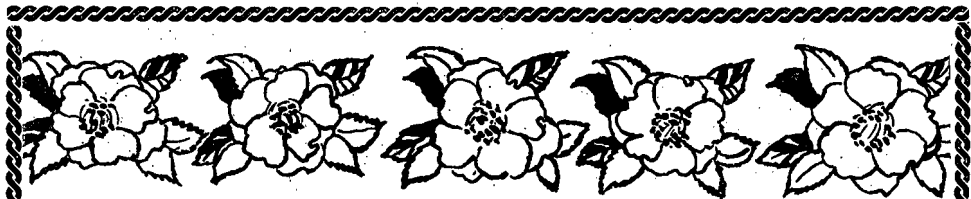
(1) Shows the "Wheels" in Spencer Walden's greenhouse in Albany, Ga. Spencer is President of the Georgia Camellia Society.

(2) Dr. Mathis, Secretary of the Georgia Society, escorts the four Tar Heels through Josh Wilkes Nursery at Moultrie, Ga. (3) The calm before the storm at Bob Eiland's Nursery at Montgomery, Ala. Then the rush to find the best specimen one-year graft.

(4) A Camellia grower's delight—a whole greenhouse of one-year grafts. (6) J. P. Mason loses argument with Neale Cox at Little Red

Barn, near Georgetown. (7) Dr. Owen makes sure plants will go in trailer. (8) Bob Eiland collects from the good Doctor. (9) Three "Wheels" are seen with Carl Wheeler (second from right. The fourth "Wheel" was snooping for a rare plant. (10) Dr. and Mrs. Mathis reward the wandering Charlotteans with a rooted cutting and then show them their Turner Greenhouse complete with mist, heat, and the works. (11) Son if off snooping; the other three are seen with Mr. Sam Hijort at the famous Thomasville Nursery looking at the new Tiffany.

(12) J. P. Mason won't give up and Neal Cox is right there to help. The nursery is Little Red Barn near Georgetown. (13) The "Wheels" visit Ralph May at Gerbing Nursery near Fernandina, Fla. (14) R. L. Wheeler tells the "Front Wheels" (they don't carry the load) all about some of their popular originals.



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... AND THE FINEST OF THE NEW"

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CAMELLIAS ★

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In Sizes and Varieties

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NORTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President's Page

This is the last issue of our publication "Carolina Camellias" for 1963 and I would like to thank every one connected with this fine magazine for a job well done. I am sure all members of the North Carolina Camellia Society join me in this.

The camellia season is here and we are all looking forward to seeing our good friends bloom again. Last winter was very discouraging to many of us, but we weathered the cold and this year should bring many happy hours in our gardens.

In reviewing the spring of 1963, we find our plants and blooms were more gratifying than we realized after the hard freezes of early fall of 1962. Whiteville had a fine show along with the spring meeting of the North Carolina Camellia Society. Charlotte, Greensboro, and Elizabeth City came through with their usual outstanding shows. Fayetteville and Wilmington found it necessary to cancel due to the lack of outdoor and greenhouse blooms.

Not all outdoor blooms were hurt this past winter. The Elizabethan Gardens had the finest collection of blooms in the Elizabeth City show I saw this year. Lewis Midgette, overseer of the garden, should be congratulated for his fine care and cultivation of the camellias. Mrs. William Kemp of Goldsboro is chairman of the North Carolina Camellia Society committee on the Elizabethan Gardens and at a meeting of her committee on September 21 in Goldsboro a very interesting report was given. The North Carolina Camellia Society has contributed over \$1400 for the planting of camellias in this garden.

On November 9, 1963, we will hold our annual fall meeting in Winston-Salem. My term of office expires at this time and I would like to take this opportunity to thank the officers and members of the North Carolina Camellia Society for their fine cooperation during the past year.

It is hoped that every member of our society will try to attend the November 9 meeting as I am sure every part of it will be interesting.

Yours very truly
David T. Oates, President
N. C. Camellia Society

N. C. CAMELLIA SOCIETY SETS FALL MEETING FOR NOVEMBER 9

The annual fall meeting of the North Carolina Camellia Society will be held in Winston Salem on Saturday, November 9 at the Robert E. Lee Hotel.

President David Oates of Fayetteville will preside over the meeting which opens at 10:30 Saturday morning in the Salem Room. Included on the program will be several talks on Camellia Culture as well as election of officers for 1964.

A luncheon will be served at 1 P.M. in the State Room. (\$3.00) Tar Heel members are requested to mail their checks for the luncheon to Dr. Harry Keel, 278 Westview Drive, Winston Salem, who is in charge of arrangements for the meeting.

Full details on speakers and business scheduled for the Fall Meeting were mailed to members this week.

President Oates also announced that seven shows had been scheduled in North Carolina for 1964.

They were:

Wilmington,—Feb. 21-22

Whiteville—Feb. 29-Mar. 1

Clinton—March 8-9

Charlotte—March 7-8

Fayetteville—March 7-8

Greensboro—March 14-15

Elizabeth City—March 21-22

Annual Fall Meeting N. C. CAMELLIA SOCIETY Winston Salem, N. C.

Date: Saturday, Nov. 9, 1963

Place: Robert E. Lee Hotel

Time: 10:30 A.M. Salem Room

Program to include talks on Camellia Culture, Business Session, Election of Officers.

1:00 P.M. Luncheon in State Room.

BY POPULAR DEMAND!

Moon Signs, Dates for Grafting

BY JOE CARTER

January Issue of Carolina Camellias

Old Favorite

GIGANTEA

Regular Feature

By Albert Fendig

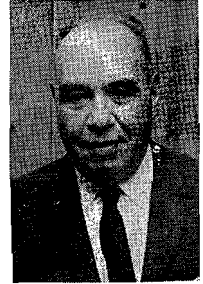
Camellias are not generally regarded as landscape shrubs. They are grown for their strikingly beautiful flowers but there can be no more outstanding shrub specimen than a large GIGANTEA. Under proper growing conditions it is one of the most symmetrical of shrubs and its lustrous foliage rivals that of the southern magnolia. Add to these characteristics a fine vividly colored flower and it can be understood why GIGANTEA remains an old Favorite.

The exact origin of this cultivar is unknown but the name apparently was published first by Sweet in 1830. It was described by Berlese in 1838 in terms which still apply. He wrote, "Shrub vigorous, of a magnificent appearance, leaves large, three and a half inches wide and four and a half inches long, ovate, lanceolate firm, thick, deeply dentated." Berlese describes the bud "as large as a pigeon egg'."

Variegated

The flower is a variegated incomplete double ranging from 4 to 5½ inches in diameter. It ranges from rose to a deep-red, striped, spotted and marbled with white. There is one strain of this cultivar that is almost completely white with a rose throat. There usually

are 12 very large outerpetals up to 2½ inches in length while the inner part of the flower consists of numerous small variegated petals some of which intermingle with equally numerous stamens.



Fendig

Many Names

Because many bushes bear a flower variegated in a typical manner, GIGANTEA appears to have travelled under numerous names including MARY BELLE GLENNAN, KELLINGTONIA, (also spelled KILVING TONIA, and KELVINGTONIANA), EMPEROR WILHELM and EMPEROR FREDERICK WILHELM, GAIETY, JOLLY ROGER, MONSTRUOSA RUBRA, FIREBIRD, WADA'S GLORIOSA, WADA'S UNIQUE, FANNY DAVENPORT, MAGNOLIA KING and others.

In addition to the many variegated strains there is a red mutant variously called, GIGANTEA RED, JACKSONI, GAIETY and DR. CAMPBELL.

GIGANTEA will long remain an Old Favorite for it is impossible to believe that the average grower will utilize this outstanding shrub as understock.

Greenhouse Culture

Regular Feature

An entire generation of young people have grown up without ever having seen a goiter. Yet most of our readers in the middle age bracket and up can remember when there were many people in every town suffering from goiters. They were due for the most part to the absence in the soil—and hence in water and plants — of iodine. Now iodine is left in table salt and goiters have largely disappeared.

This is a dramatic illustration of the importance of trace elements in animals. These trace elements are just as important to the growth and welfare of plants.

New Methods

There is a remarkable article by A. J. Anderson and E. J. Underwood (Sci. Amer., Jan., 1959) on the strange illnesses of sheep and cattle that formerly harassed the ranchers in what used to be a desert in Eastern Australia. There are more than 400 million acres where, at one time, animals could not be raised profitably because they were so sickly. Today, this region is being reclaimed by the addition to the soil of very minute amounts of certain so-called trace elements or micronutrients. The amounts needed are so ultra-small that until new methods of chemical analysis were developed, no one could tell if these chemicals were present or absent.

A number of years ago a great fruit industry was threatened with

ruin because the fruit was becoming speckled with white spots. Desperately, research workers studied the problem, looking for some virus or germ or insect that conceivably could be causing the disease. Finally it was discovered that the trouble was a sort of anemia. What the plants needed was a trace of iron, and when they got it, they were well.

Trace Elements

These trace elements that plants and animals need in order to live and grow well are iron, manganese, copper, zinc, molybdenum, boron and chlorine. Higher animals, such as man, need the first five in the above list plus two more — cobalt and iodine.

It seems strange that such small amounts of these trace elements can be so important but they are. For example when sheep lack copper in their diet their wool is scant and stringy. Lambs may be still-born, or if they are born alive, they soon die. Cows raised on land deficient in copper will suddenly drop dead. Sheep grown on land that lacks cobalt are sickly and seem to be starving to death, yet a single ounce of cobalt will keep 800 such sheep healthy for a year.

Camellias

So don't let anyone try to tell you that these trace elements are not important to your camellias. They are, in some ways, just as important as the major elements. If you have not been growing as

fine flowers in your greenhouse as some of your camellia growing friends maybe one of your problems is a lack of trace elements in your container soil. Of course there may be other reasons or a combination of several reasons but one thing is sure, and that is if you are lacking some of the essential trace elements you won't find your blooms at the head table.

We will not attempt in this article to tell you how to treat your camellias for all of the trace element deficiencies. Most of your Camellia and Azalea fertilizer have some of most of these trace elements in them. This is one advantage of the commercial fertilizers over other types.

Iron

There is one relatively new method of treating plants for iron deficiency which we want to tell you about. All plants need iron and there is a deficiency of this element in some areas of almost every state.

The symptoms of iron deficiency is yellow discoloration of the leaves. The leaves are light green to yellow between the veins, whereas the veins remain a dark green. In severe cases the entire leaf may become yellow. This yellowing is called "chlorosis", and occurs first on the young leaves. (Do not confuse this with the lack of color in leaves which is caused by a virus which usually does no real damage to the plant)

For years growers tried to correct chlorosis with the use of iron

sulfate (copperas). The trouble with this material is that it is short lived so that new applications of the spray have to be made every two or three weeks.

Chelates

The new method of treating chlorosis is with iron chelates. This method was not developed until 1951 at the Florida Citrus Experiment Station. Iron deficiency was a serious problem to citrus growers. They learned that soil reactions (alkaline and acid) have a marked influence upon the availability of mineral elements. **Even though there may be ample supplies of iron in some soils it may be tied up so that it becomes unavailable for plant use.** This also happens with phosphates and other food elements.

Now what is chelating? Chelating agents are organic compounds that will surround metals and hold them in water-soluble form. These are called "chelates".

Chelated iron is taken up by plants more easily than other known forms of iron. Radioactive studies show that plant roots absorb the entire chelate. Once inside the roots, the plant's own chelating agents apparently remove the iron from the solubilizing, or chelating, compound and distribute it throughout the plant.

So do not overlook the importance of trace elements to the health of your camellias. What they need may be just the "trace" of a "trace" element. Try some chelated iron.

The next issue of CAROLINA CAMELLIAS will be mailed to the members of the North & South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia Societies in January. Be sure to send your 1964 membership dues to your State Society immediately.

68 CAMELLIA SHOWS SET FOR 1964 SEASON

The 1964 Camellia show season gets underway this month with three fall shows scheduled in Florence, Columbia and Alexandria, La. A fourth is tentatively scheduled for Dec. 8 in Jacksonville, Fla.

As Carolina Camellias went to press, 68 Camellia Shows had been scheduled for the 1964 season with several of the old stand-bys unheard from at the time. All-in all, and weather permitting, prospects for a banner season is in the making.

From a regional standpoint, 36 shows have been scheduled along the Gulf Coast with Louisiana and Texas setting the pace with 10 each. Florida has six, Mississippi five, Alabama four, and Tennessee one.

On the East Coast, 27 shows are set with Georgia leading the way with nine, South Carolina eight, North Carolina six, District of Columbia two, and Virginia and Maryland one each.

Five have been scheduled on the West Coast, all in California.

Gulf Coast

After the two fall shows at Alexander and Jacksonville in November and December, the Gulf Coast Shows get underway early in January and run through February with a few shows the first weekend in March. There are 14 slated in January and 18 in February.

The season opens in earnest on the East Coast in February when 13 shows are scheduled in Georgia and South Carolina. Eight are set in March, mostly in North Carolina. Shows in Maryland and Virginia are slated for April. Two shows in January in Southern Georgia and the two fall shows in South Carolina complete the agenda.

There are more than 20 cities that have sponsored shows in the past that have not announced their plans for 1964, which could make this season one of the most exciting in the history of Camellias. Already there is a 54 percent increase in shows for the '64 season over last year, and the late announcers could push that to 90-100% increase.

All of which indicates that Camellias are ready to emerge from the deep freezes of 1963 and '62. CAROLINA CAMELLIAS take this opportunity to urge Camellia Clubs and Societies everywhere to sponsor a show this season in cooperation with the ACS, encourage your members to join the ACS, and report the show results to the ACS. P. S. If you hold two shows, report both of them.

EAST COAST SHOW CALENDAR

Florence, S. C.,	Men's Garden Club of Pee Dee In Connection with SCCS Fall Meeting	Nov. 16-17, 1963
Columbia, S. C.,	Men's Camellia Society In connection with ASC Fall Meeting	Nov. 23-24, 1963
Moultrie, Ga.,	Cherokee Garden Club	Jan. 25-26, 1964
Waycross, Ga.,	Federated Garden Clubs	Jan. 30-31, 1964
Aiken, S. C.,	Aiken Camellia Club, in cooperation with Garden Club Council	Feb. 1 -2, 1964
Macon, Ga.,	Middle Georgia Camellia Society	Feb. 1 -2, 1964
Albany, Ga.,	Federated Garden Clubs	Feb. 1- 2, 1964
Savannah, Ga.,	Men's Garden Club	Feb. 1- 2, 1964
Cario, Ga.,	Garden Club Council	Feb. 1- 2, 1964
Augusta, Ga.,	Georgia Railroad Band and Trust Co. & Augusta Council of Garden Clubs	Feb. 8- 9, 1964
Thomasville, Ga.,	Thomasville Garden Club, Inc.	Feb. 8- 9, 1964
Beaufort, S. C.,	Beaufort Garden Club	Feb. 13, 1964
Columbia, S. C.,	Men's Camellia Society	Feb. 15-16, 1964
Summerville, S. C.,	Summerville Camellia Society	Feb. 15-16, 1964
Atlanta, Ga.,	Atlanta Camellia Society, North Georgia Camellia Society, Buckhead Lion Club	Feb. 22-23, 1964
Whiteville, N. C.,	Camellia Society	Feb. 22-23, 1964
Greenville, S. C.,	Men's Garden Club	Feb. 29-March 1, 1964
Wilmington, N. C.,	Tidewater Camellia Club	Feb. 29-March 1, 1964
Charlotte, N. C.,	Men's Camellia Club	Mar. 7-8 1964
Fayetteville, N. C.,	Fayetteville Camellia Club	Mar. 7-8 1964
Washington, D. C.,	Camellia Society of Potomac Valley	Mar. 7-8, 1964
Clinton, N. C.,	Coharie Men's Garden Club	Mar. 8-9 1964
Greensboro, N. C.,	Men's Piedmont Camellia Club	Mar. 14-15 1964
Spartanburg, S. C.	Men's Camellia Society	Mar. 14-15 1964
Elizabeth City, N. C.,	Men's Horticultural Society	Mar. 21-22 1964
Norfolk, Va.,	Virginia Camellia Society	Mar. 28-29 1964
Baltimore, Md.,	Pioneer Camellia Society	Apr. 10-11 1964
Washington, D. C.,	Camellia Society of Potomac Valley	Apr. 17-18 1964
Alexandria, La.,	Men's Camellia Club of Central La.	Nov. 16-17 1963

GULF COAST SHOW CALENDAR

Jacksonville, Fla.,	Camellia Society of North Florida	Dec. 8 1963
Covington, La.,	Christ Episcopal Church	Jan. 4-5 1964
New Orleans, La.,	Gulf Coast Camellia Club	Jan. 11-12 1964
Pensacola, Fla.,	Men's Camellia Club	Jan. 18-19 1964
Tallahassee, Fla.,	Men's Camellia and Garden Club	Jan. 18-19 1964
Gainesville, Fla.,	Gainesville Camellia Society	Jan. 18-19 1964
Jacksonville, Fla.	Men's Garden Club	Jan. 18-19 1964
Port Arthur, Tex.,	Men's Garden Club	Jan. 18-19 1964
Tuscaloosa, Ala.,	Men's Camellia and Garden Club	Jan. 25-26 1964
Mobile, Ala.,	Men's Camellia Club	Jan. 25-26 1964
Orlando, Fla.	Camellia Society of Central Fla.	Jan. 25-26 1964
Gulfport, Miss.,	Men's Camellia Society	Jan. 25-26, 1964
Liberty, Tex.,	Atascosito Camellia Club	Jan. 25-26 1964
Beaumont, Tex.,	Men's Garden Club	Jan. 25-26 1964
LaFaeyette, La.,	South Louisiana Camellia Society	Jan. 25-26 1964
Moss Point, Miss.,	Men's Camellia Club	Feb. 1-2 1964
Hattiesburg, Miss.,	Camellia Society	Feb. 1-2 1964
Slidell, La.,	Ozone Camellia Club	Feb. 1-2 1964
Montgomery, Ala.	Camellia Society	Feb. 1-2 1964
Birmingham, Ala.,	Men's Camellia Society, of Birmingham and Bessemer	Feb. 8-9 1964
Lake Charles, La.,	Southwest La. Camellia Society	Feb. 8-9 1964
New Orleans, La.,	Men's Camellia Club	Feb. 8-9 1964
Tyler, Texas	Camellia Club	Feb. 9 1964
Kilgore, Tex.	Camellia Society	Feb. 16 1964
Beaumont, Tex.,	Magnolia Garden Club	Feb. 15-16 1964
Fort Worth, Tex.,	Camellia Society, Inc.	Feb. 15-16 1964
Jackson, Miss.,	Jackson Camellia Society in connection with ACS Annual Meeting	Feb. 15-16 1964
Alexandria, La.,	Men's Camellia Club of Central La.	Feb. 15-16 1964
Monroe, La.,	Northeast La. Camellia Club	Feb. 22-23 1964
Meridan, Miss.,	Camellia Society	Feb. 22-23 1964
Marshall, Texas	Men's Camellia Club	Feb. 23 1964
Houston, Texts	Camellia Society	Feb. 29-Mar. 1 1964
Shreveport, La.,	Men's Camellia Club	Feb. 29-Mar. 1 1964
Memphis, Tenn.,	Camellia Society	Mar. 7-8 1964
Texarkana, Ark. & Tex.	Men's Camellia Club	Mar. 7-8 1964

SPRAY WILL CHASE PINE BEETLE

Pines and camellias go together like "ham and eggs". Pine furnish the ideal shade and filtered sunlight that camellias need. The long tap root of the pine does not compete with camellia roots like some of the shallow root trees do and as an added extra bonus pines furnish the ideal mulch material in the form of pine needles. So the pine tree is an ideal companion for the camellia. Many growers say plant a pine when you plant a camellia.

Unfortunately pines are subject to attack by some insect pest. One of the worst of these is the Southern Pine Beetle. These beetles eat the cambium and eventually kill the tree. They most often attack sick or weak trees which means that they almost invariably attack pines where the underbrush has been bulldozed as it is around new homes. The bulldozer cuts the roots and the weakened tree becomes easy prey for the Southern Pine Beetle.

Lonnie Leitner of Florence, S. C. had this experience when he built a new home. Fortunately his good friend Ralph Watts knew the answer to Lonnie's problem. But let Lonnie tell you about it in his own words:

"Ralph urged that I get some Black Flag insect spray and try it. I did and the results were amazing. In a few minutes the beetles

were coming out of the holes and in a few more minutes were clustered around the roots, dead. So I am giving you a tip, spray your pines from the ground up to about 10 feet (if you see signs of bark sawdust) with plain old undiluted Black Flag Insect Spray. They can't stand this stuff, I suspect because it contains 1% of an ether compound which gives them a hot-foot. They back out and die. Most insecticides you have to take on faith, this one you can see work. It's amazing."

So if you are troubled by Southern Pine Beetles call on Black Flag. Thanks for the tip Lonnie.

FREE CATALOG



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Flower Arrangement

Regular Feature

CREATING DEPTH IN DESIGN

By

Mrs. Fred J. Hay

Dillion, S. C.

Isn't it wonderful to be living in the SPACE AGE? Orbiting the world and other fantastic achievements of man to conquer outer space has thrilled to the core. This awareness of space has had its impact on almost every area of life today, and certainly in the field of the arts and crafts. It is evident in sculpture, in architecture, in painting, in furniture, and even in children's toys. "As man lives in space, so he creates in space." To quote from Anne Morrow Lindberg's GIFT FROM THE SEA, "For it is only in space that beauty blooms. Only in space are events, and objects, and people unique and significant — and therefore beautiful. A tree has significance if one sees it against the empty face of the sky. A note of music gains significance from the silence on either side. A candle flowers in the space of night."

In floral design it is the use of

space relation to form that is so important in creating depth. This is a distinguishing mark of the best in flower arrangements today in contrast to the rather flat designs of the past. Have you ever felt that you could cut some of the designs you have seen out of paper, a fan or a crescent for instance? The dictionary describes Space as "Extension in all directions." In our pioneer days of flower arranging we spoke of the triangle, the oval, the crescent, all expressive of flatness. What a pity that we didn't begin thinking in terms of the solid geometric forms of design, the cylinder, the cube, the cone, and sphere, or parts of these.

Graduations

An artist painting on a two-dimensional canvas must rely on gradations of color, lights and shadows to create depth. Depth is also our concern as flower arrangers, but we have the advantage because

we are working with plant material and containers that are already three dimensional. Study the endless and fascinating forms of your material, project them into space, and strive for natural depth. We use space to aid and support the roundness of form, that is we construct our plan by means of solids and voids, combining them in a pleasing relationship. **"Masses give form. Lines give movement. Voids give support."** We are always on the alert to find interesting material. Be also on the alert to incorporate interesting voids in your design. Turn your arrangement as you work. Place some material to the sides and rear so that there is interest to catch the eye at any angle from which it is viewed. The movement and spacing in and out, front and back, are most important.

Many flowers have a sculptured look. Among these are our beloved camellias—others are roses, lilies, magnolias, carnations, etc. Fruits and vegetables are extremely sculptural and give us wonderful opportunities to create depth. Emphasize these qualities in your plant material by giving your individual blooms "plenty of room to breathe." Note the advantage and added interest when a bloom or bud is extended singly into space.

Color is a wonderful ally in achieving depth. Atmospheric perspective can be created by our use of advancing and receding hues. Cool blues, blue-greens, and greens seem to move into the distance. These are the hues the artist uses to give the illusion of limitless space in sky, and sea, and mountains. Dark greens and blues give an impression of shadow. Natural depth may be created when cool hues, lighter values, or weakened intensities are used to the rear

of your arrangement with brighter hues in front. When the order is reversed and darker tones are placed to the rear it is contrast that gives the impression of depth.

Gradation and contrast of size also help in achieving depth. Action that moves diagonally into space speaks of dynamic force and the space age. Space is also indicated by a bloom placed in profile, or three-quarter view, for these directions tend to pull the eye around and back. Recessing blooms helps to give a sense of looking into a picture. Overlapping material, such as leaves, create different planes and so create depth. Dorothy Riester says in her book, DESIGN FOR FLOWER ARRANGERS, "Each opening and closing, crossing and turning in space creates energy. Energy is essential to the life of any work of art. See it, feel it, use it."

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'THE MAGIC OF THE CAMELLIA'

IS THEME OF 1964 CONTEST

A very cordial invitation for you to participate in the Arrangement Contest is extended to all Camellia Societies and Garden Clubs which hold Camellia Shows.

The requirements are as follows for participations: (a) the show must be held in cooperation with the American Camellia Society, and (b) the rules which follow must be observed.

The theme for the American Camellia Society's 1963-64 Arrangement contest was inspired by the Magic of Growing and Showing Camellias in an artistic manner.

RULES

1. The competitive period shall be from November 1, 1963, through April 30, 1964. Any photographs received postmarked later than May 1, 1964 will be disqualified. All photographs shall become the property of the American Camellia Society.

2. The contest shall be open to exhibitors in camellia shows held in cooperation with the American Camellia Society.

3. The Standard System of Awarding as outlined by the National Council of State Garden Clubs shall be used—one blue ribbon, one

red ribbon, and one yellow ribbon may be given in a class.

4. Classes named and interpretations shall be adaptations in spirit of the Theme, accenting one or more camellias as specified in each class.

5. Color harmonies are left to the Schedule Chairman of local shows, except where otherwise specified in a class.

6. Backgrounds shall be plain, no draping allowed.

7. Stands, bases, mats, or the like are allowed in all classes.

8. Exhibitors shall be limited to one entry in each class.

9. Photographs of winning blue ribbon exhibits in cooperating shows shall be sent to the National Chairman of the Arrangement Contest.

These photographs shall be 5 x 7 inches or larger in size really 8 x 10 gives a clearer detail usually, printed in black and white glossy finish. They must be clear in design. Ribbons won at local shows, or other extraneous materials such as an entry card, are not a part of the arrangement and should be removed before photographing. However, should local regulations prohibit their removal, the inclusion

of these articles will not disqualify an entry.

10. A description of the contestant's entry, including class, design, color, material, and container, together with the schedule of the show at which the ribbon was won shall accompany each photograph. No paper clips or pins shall be used in connection with the photographs.

11. Photographs and descriptions must be mailed, postmarked not later than May 1, 1964, to the National Chairman of the Arrangement Contest, Mrs. Roy Davis, 192 Pennsylvania Ave., Shreveport, Louisiana. Do not send to ACS Headquarters.

Correspondence concerning the contest is to be addressed to Mrs. Davis or a member of the Arrangement Contest Committee which will appear in the September "Camellia Journal".

THEME: "The Magic of the Camellia"

CLASS I

MAGIC WITH CAMELLIAS

A. An arrangement featuring Camellias in a mysterious design, using large Camellias.

B. THE VIKINGS

An arrangement depicting the type sail boat the Vikings used, with the use of plant material for sail.

One or more Camellias.

CLASS II

A. MARDI GRAS

Expressing the spirit of Mardi Gras (unrestricted)

B. THE ROYAL PRINCESS

A figurine may be used as an accessory or as a part of the design.

CLASS III

A. WOODEN WONDERLAND

An arrangement using driftwood, or weathered wood with Camellias.

B. THE WORLD OUTSIDE

An arrangement with Camellias using any naturalistic plant material.

CLASS IV

A. CHAMPAGNE BREAKFAST

Table set with elaborate appointments using Camellias in the floral design.

B. AFTER THE BALL

An arrangement in the elegant manner for a reception table.

CLASS V

A. CHARM OF THE ORIENT

Line arrangement with Camellias.

B. SECRETS OF ORIENTAL ART

Arrangement in oriental manner.

C. CLEAR COOL WATERS

Arrangement in the oriental manner depicting cool colors.

NOTE: In any of the above arrangements other foliage, flowers, dried material, treated material, weathered wood, shells, pebbles, figurines, driftwood, or accessory may be used. No artificial flowers or artificial foliage permitted. One or more Camellias must be used.

SCALE OF POINTS

<i>Design</i>	35
<i>Interpretation</i>	20
<i>Textural Values</i>	20
<i>Distinction</i>	15
<i>Relation of All Material</i>	10
TOTAL	100

The American Camellia Society will furnish the following Awards to winners in the National Contest:

A Silver Trophy to be retained by the winner of *Most Outstanding Arrangement in Contest*.

Second Best in the Contest—A Silver Trophy to be retained by winner.

First in Each Class — American Camellia Society Membership for one year.

Second in Each Class — Current American Yearbook.

Third in Each Class — Current American Yearbook.

For further information contact the committee Member nearest you or Mrs. Roy Davis, the National Chairman.

GRAFTING CAMELLIAS

Regular Feature

During the five years since Carolina Camellias has been published in its present form many subjects have been discussed in Beginner's Corner. We have told you how to plant camellias, how to fertilize, when and where to buy and how to select plants how to care for them in the summer and in the fall, what kind of soil mixture to use, how to root cuttings, and a lot of other cultural information.

By now you beginners should have learned most of the fundamentals of growing camellias. The phase of camellia culture that will be discussed in this issue is "grafting". This remarkable way of propagating plants is one of the mysteries of nature but is not difficult to do if a few simple instructions are followed.

When To Graft

You can graft many months of the year but for best results try January to early March. Many people believe that certain days, depending upon the position of the moon give best results. Each year Carolina Camellias publishes a list of astronomical calculations of the moon's place (more often called the "sign") so that our readers will know the recommended dates.

Use good strong healthy scions with good points. However do not ignore the small weak looking scions if that is all that is available on new or rare varieties. Also

do not hesitate to graft inside buds as well as the tip buds. Sometimes these give better results than the tip buds, especially if the winter has been very cold for often tip bud is damaged and the inside bud is not. It is possible to store scions in an electric ice box for days or even weeks if the scion is placed in a glass jar or plastic bag.

Understock

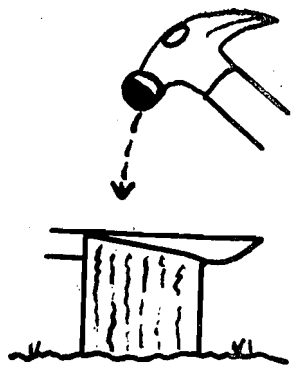
Sasanqua or Japonica understock may be used. Understock about the size of your finger or thumb will give better results than very large or very small understock. It is difficult to get a good union with the large understock and you won't get much growth with the pencil size.

The important thing is to get healthy understock. This is especially true if you use container stock since much of this was damaged by the cold weather of the past winter.

Tools Needed

While there are special grafting tools available they are not necessary. All you will need is a sharp knife, small saw (hack saw is fine), small screwdriver, small hammer, wide blade butcher or hunting knife, some rubber bands, wide mouth glass jars and some paper bags.

While there are a number of ways to graft such as inarching, whip, and bark, the most popular



**MAKING THE
CLEFT**

Fig. 1

and satisfactory for the average grower is the cleft graft and that is the method we will discuss.

1. Cut the understock about two or three inches above the ground using pruning shears on the small stock and a hack saw on the larger, cutting at a slight angle. When sawing be careful not to saw all the way through as this may split the back on the back side. Finish cutting through with a sharp knife.

2. Take a sharp knife and smooth the rough edges and top of the understock.

3. Take the large knife and place in the middle of the understock parallel with slope of the cut. Take hammer and tap lightly until the stock splits about an inch and a half. See Fig. 1.

4. Take small sharp knife and cut the scion at the bottom in a tapering cut. See Fig. 2. It will help if you use scions off some old plant to practice with as there is a knack to tapering the scion. By practice you will get the knack of cutting

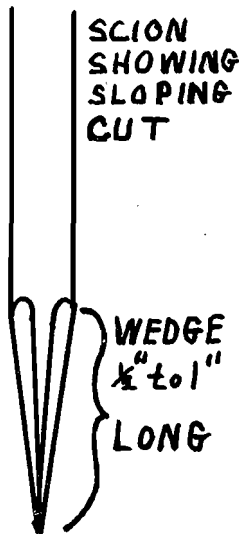


Fig. 2

the scion and will not ruin the rare scion you want to graft. Be sure your knife is sharp.

5. Take small screwdriver or knife blade and place in the top of the understock so the scion can be placed in the cleft.

6. In placing the scion in the cleft the cambium (layer between bark and wood, very thin) must meet. However it is not necessary to match them the entire length of the cut. Just be sure the scion is slightly tilted inward or outward so that the cambium in the scion and understock will cross. See Fig. 3 and 4.

7. When the understock is large enough a scion may be placed on each edge of the cleft. If this is done cut the second scion slightly thinner so the first scion won't fall out.

8. If the understock is large it will not be necessary to tie the scion in place. On smaller understock use a small rubber band ty-

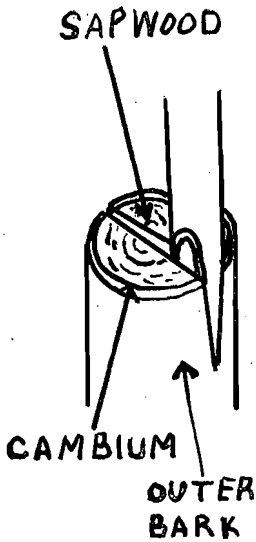


Fig. 3

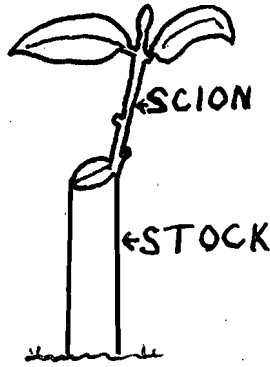


Fig. 4

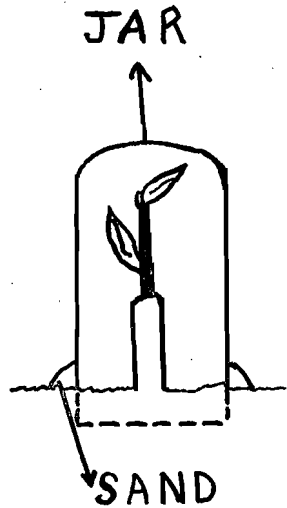


Fig. 5

ing the scion in place. On very large understock it may be necessary to insert a small wooden peg in the cleft to keep it from pinching the scion.

9. While some cover the understock and the scion with wet sand or other soil mixture or paint with various grafting compounds this is not necessary. Just leave the union bare. This also makes it possible to see how the callus is developing. Mix some captan according to directions and pour over the scion and understock and also rinse out the inside of the jar used to cover the grafts. This will help prevent damping off.

10. Cover with a clean wide mouth jar of a size large enough to avoid touching the leaves of the scion. Place sand about the edges of jar to make the connection with the ground air tight. See Fig. 5.

If there is danger of jar being

knocked over by dogs, etc. you may drive a small stake by side of jar and tie it to the jar to hold it up. Slip a paper bag over the jar and place a brick on top to hold bag and jar in place.

Tear or cut a small hole in the bag on north side. This lets in some light causing the jar to sweat on the inside and also permits you to view progress of grafting without having to remove the jar.

11. Just as soon as the scion begins to grow and the first leaves unfurl take the jar off, provided the understock and scion have callused.

If the jar is removed before a lot of long tender growth has started there will be no problem of the scion wilting when exposed to the air for the first time. If wilting should occur replace the jar for a day or two. The best time to uncover is in the early evening so

that the first exposure is to the cool night air.

12. Cover the graft with a bean hamper which will give it the necessary shade and protection. As the graft grows remove a slat from the top of the bean hamper (actually the bottom of the hamper since it is upside down) and continue to do this until the entire top is removed. The hamper can then be left over the graft to provide it with shade and protection from dogs, children and careless adults.

Do not hesitate to try grafting. It is not difficult and there is probably some one in your community who will be glad to help you with your first grafts. I know of no more rewarding experience than to graft a plant, watch it take and grow and finally bloom.

So, if you have never tried grafting before, now is the time to start. By this magic you can convert that old "so-so" variety into any one of the all time great camellias.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

With its wide variety of fall blooms in Wilmington and the Tidewater area, and all the interest and extensive application of Gibberellic Acid in the Charlotte area looks like North Carolina is really ripe for a humider of a Fall Show . . . And if the Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte should hold their Spring Show in conjunction with the Flower and Garden Show sponsored by the Charlotte Observer, both Shreveport and Sacramento can look to their laurels.

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New Camellias



**WOODVILLE
RED BLUSH**

Regular Feature

Woodville Red is a camellia that has been around for a long time. It can, and often does, throw a bloom that is second to none. However it has one big draw back. This is the plant.

While there may be an occasional plant that looks "fair" most Woodville Red plants look like they are about to die. (They some times do) Yet in spite of this draw-back, the flower of this variety is so good that, a surprising number of growers have at least one Woodville Red in their collection.

Now this variety has thrown a beautiful new sport which grows on a plant that bears little resemblance to the parent plant, for the leaves are a normal, dark green in color and the plant itself is upright and vigorous in its growth habit.

This beautiful new sport is called Woodville Red Blush. It has the form and size of the parent flower but the color, instead of being the

deep strawberry red of the parent, is a beautiful blush pink fading to almost white.

This sport was first observed and propagated by Mr. Leslie G. Thomas, Azelea Road Nursey, Mobile, Ala. It has bloomed true on a number of grafts for several years now and seems to be "set".

From our experience with this camellia it appears to graft easy. Those who have grown it say that it is cold hardy and a vigorous grower which was not true of the parent.

If all of this holds true in the future it would appear that once again a sport has proven to be superior to the original. Who knows, perhaps in the years to come this sport will sport a Woodville Red with good growth habits. In the meantime another fine camellia has been added to our list of those we want.

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USE CARE WHEN HANDLING SPRAY AND DUST MATERIALS

A book called "Silent Spring" by Rachel Carson has been on the best seller list for many months. It has been "cussed" and discussed all the way up the halls of Congress. Perhaps some of you saw the special TV program about the book.

Miss Carson's book points out in no uncertain terms the dangers from the use of chemical pesticides. The picture she presents is frightening.

We are certainly not qualified to judge the merits of her statements but one thing has been generally agreed on and that is there is a lack of specific knowledge about some pesticides and chemicals. At least as to the long range effects of continual use and exposure.

It is very doubtful if the use of pesticides will be discontinued or if we could maintain our standard

of living without them. Many individuals feel we are fighting a losing battle against insects as it is.

Some Risk

Be that as it may we do know that there is some element of risk involved in the use of many chemicals now on the market and we should use every precaution to avoid accidents. We believe that anyone who can read and who is willing to use a little common sense can use chemical pesticides safely in the home garden.

Let us consider some of the things we should do or not do if we are to safely use these powerful pesticides and other chemicals.

First the pesticide should be selected with care. Consider the timing of the application and the life history of the insect you want

CAROLINA CAMELLIAS is published three times annually—
In the Fall, in the WINTER and SPRING. It is available ONLY to
members of the North & South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia Cam-
ellia Societies. It is not for sale to the public. Anyone wishing to
receive the publication should apply to one of the four societies for
membership.

to destroy. The application of the chemical need not be a continuous affair. There is no need to "over-kill". A single application at the proper time is often all that is needed.

Prevention

Remember also that plant diseases must be prevented not cured. By the time symptoms are noticed it is usually too late to start control measures.

Therefore it is not a matter of dropping completely all efforts at control of insects but is a matter of using common sense in timing and handling spray and dust materials. Listed below are some safety tips for handling pesticides:

1. Read the **entire** label before opening the container, noting all warnings and cautions. **Do not inhale** the vapor of the chemical. If any is spilled on the skin wash it off at once.

2. Always store in original container with the label intact.

3. Keep all pesticides out of reach of children and pets.

4. Never store pesticides in cabinets with food packages.

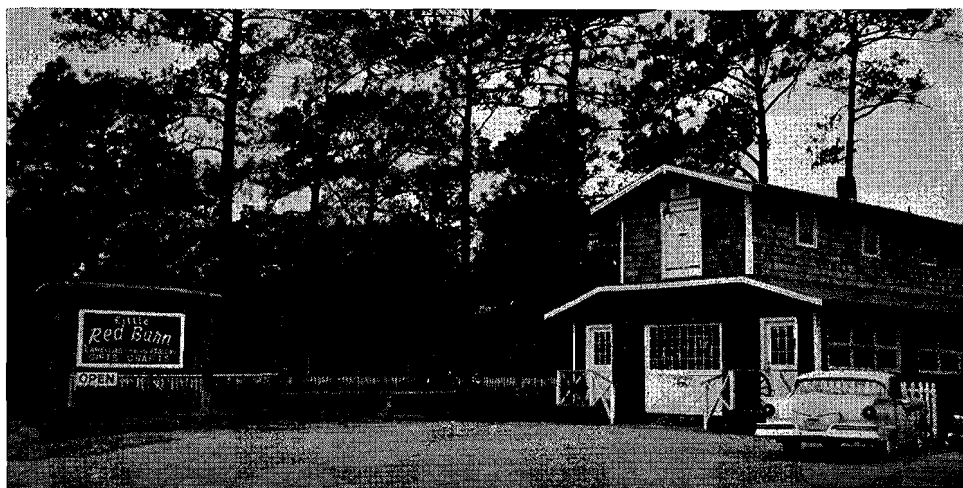
5. Destroy empty containers immediately. Wash out glass and metal containers before putting them in the trash can.

6. When operating, keep out of the spray or drift. Never smoke while spraying. After spraying, wash hands and face before smoking or eating.

7. Cover bird bath, dog dishes, fish pools, etc. before spraying.

8. Do not put edible crops near ornamentals that may be sprayed frequently with pesticides.

9. Protect your plants. Use the correct dosage. Never spray to the point of run-off; don't drench the ground.



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PLANTS IN GREENHOUSE AND IN OPEN



Regular Feature

Fall is a busy season in the camellia garden. It's the last chance to do a lot of things you have been putting off. It is also the best time to do many of the jobs that need to be done.

Now is the time to transplant your camellias. Move a plant to a new location if it is not thriving where it is. If your plants are crowded move some of them.

Now is the time to buy plants. Get them in the ground before cold weather. The roots will have a chance to get established.

But don't buy a plant just because it is heavily budded. Unhealthy plants frequently set a lot of buds. A young healthy plant will usually have only a few buds.

Take an inventory of the equipment you will need this fall. Suggestions include: added length of hose, soil test kit, new shovel, containers, garden gloves, peat moss etc.

This is also the time to see that all your tools and equipment are properly stored for the winter. Don't leave them outside.

Attend and exhibit your blooms at all the shows you can.

Treat some of your buds with Gibberellic Acid. Treatments should have started back in Au-

gust but you can still get a lot of benefit from use now. Read Spring issue (1963) of Carolina Camellias for details on use of "Gib".

It's too late to fertilize now. Wait til next spring.

Plant your camellia seed now if you have not already planted them.

Be sure to carry a pencil and pad with you when you visit the Camellia Shows so you can list the new varieties you want.

Water plants that have just been set out. A hose with a small stream of water that soaks in over a period of time is much better than a hard stream for a short time when most of the water runs off.

Also water your established plants if there is a shortage of natural rain. This often happens in the fall and may lead to bud drop or inferior blooms if you don't help out with a little extra water.

Replace and add to the mulch around your plants.

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Bryant Doak-Hybrid	Helen Frederick	Moonlight Sanata
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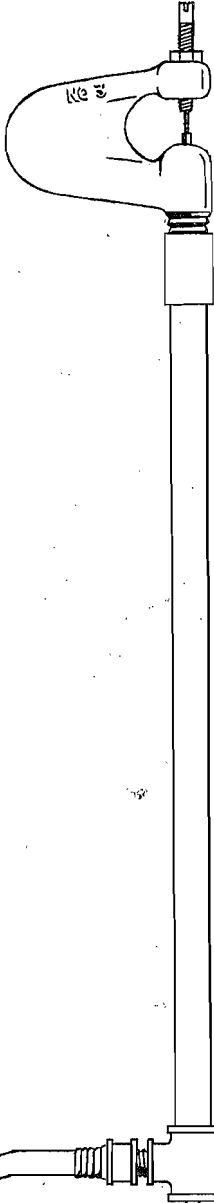
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