

# Carolina Camellias



**GULLIO NUCCIO FIMBRIATED—ACS Registration 748**

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

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# Carolina Camellias

Published three times annually — Winter, Spring and Fall — for the members of the North and South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia Camellia Societies by the South Carolina Camellia Society, Inc. MANSFIELD LATIMER, Chairman of Publications Committee, P. O. Box 166, Rock Hill, S. C.  
JOHN H. MARSHALL, 581 Lakeside Dr., Rock Hill, S. C., Editor

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## About the Cover

This issue's cover features **GUILIO NUCCIO FIMBRIATED**. ACS Registration 748. Originated and propagated by Mrs. Ferol Zerkowsky, Tammia Nursery, Slidell, Louisiana. Photo by Mr. Sam Zerkowsky. Plates courtesy American Camellia Society. For further information on this camellia see New Camellia feature in this issue.

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## President's Page



Dear Fellow Members:

I know of no greater honor that could be bestowed upon me than having been elected president of our Society. The Presidents who have preceded me have established a standard which will be difficult to follow, but it offers me a challenge and an opportunity to do my best. With the advice and help of our fine Board of Directors we can go forward to a great year.

Unbelievable changes have taken place in the past ten years, such as new varieties, new cultural practices, and new data and information.

Our South Carolina Society has had unsurpassed leadership. The evidence? The late Calder Seibels of Columbia and Caston Wannamaker of Cheraw have served as President of the American Camellia Society. H. E. Ashby of Charleston and Mansfield Latimer of Rock Hill have served as Directors and many others have served on various national committees. Many of our members are Accredited Camellia Show judges.

Our Society has grown from "yard flowers" only, to thousands of plants in greenhouses. There are enough plants grown under protection now to put on a creditable show anywhere in the state.

On behalf of the officers and directors I ask the continued support of each member and with your help we can make this a most successful year.

Our Society has many selling points but we are kinda short on "sellers". Carolina Camellias is worth many times the annual dues. Why don't you tell people about it?

See you in Aiken Feb. 1, 1964.

Russell Mellette



PAST PRESIDENTS—Carroll Moon, Columbia; John D. Carroll, Lexington; Cecil Morris, Greenville; Mansfield Latimer, Rock Hill; H. E. Ashby, Charleston; R. Frank Brownlee, Anderson; L. C. Wannamaker, Cheraw; Wendell M. Levi, Sumter; Thomas B. Butler, Spartanburg; Calder W. Seibels (deceased), Columbia; Joe G. Holland (deceased), Edgefield; Judge Marvin M. Mann, St. Matthews.



Camellia lovers from all sections of the Camellia Belt attended the ACS Fall Meeting in Columbia. Top left is the Clay Foremans, David Oates and the J. R. Hooks from North Carolina. On right are the Boynton Coles and W. F. Mathis' from Georgia; Left center Aubrey Harris receives Silver tray award from S. C. Society for being chairman of show selected by Carolina Camellias as No. 1 in 1963. On the right the John Freemans from Florida talk with the A. J. Parsons and the J. M. Habels of Virginia while in the lower left Spencer Walden shows a Gulf Coast group how big they grow them in Georgia. On the right a Florida delegate gets award for getting most food on plate at buffet.



Milo Rowell explains changes to delegates. That's President Aubrey Harris and Joe Pyron seated at table.

The American Camellia Society Governing Board at its Fall Meeting in Columbia, S. C., November 23, 1963 made a number of important rule changes with reference to cooperative shows.

The two principal subjects acted on had to do with Gibberellic Acid and Highly Commended Seedling Certificates. Other subjects had to do with acceptance of exhibits, awards, and privileges of a Judge.

#### Gibberellic Acid

Generally stated the position of the American Camellia Society relating to Gibberellic Acid is one of

At Columbia

## ACS BOARD ACTS ON CHANGES

local option. ACS has established a third class as an **optional** addition to outdoor grown blooms and indoor grown blooms. This class will be called "Chemically Treated Blooms." **THIS CLASS WILL NOT BE REQUIRED.**

A local show may have one or all of these classes. It is left up to the individual show. Thus a show may have one class where all blooms (that is, blooms grown outside and blooms treated or untreated) would be eligible for entry to compete against each other.



Spencer Walden leads discussion from the floor.

Of it can go all the way to the other extreme and have four (4) classes: (1) Chemically Untreated Outside, (2) Chemically Treated Outside, (3) Chemically Untreated Inside, (4) Chemically Treated Inside.

There is only one requirement and that is that Chemically Treated blooms must be received and placed in competition in the class specified by the local society. If there is no special class set up for these blooms then they must be treated as though they were not chemically treated. In other words they cannot be barred because they were chemically treated.

#### Acceptance of Exhibits

Along the same line as the above all shows held in cooperation with American Camellia Society must accept blooms otherwise qualifying for exhibit irrespective of the membership of the exhibitor in American Camellia Society or any other Camellia Society. The show schedule showing compliance with this rule shall be furnished to the Executive Secretary prior to the issuance of the show kit.

#### Seedling Certificates

The following rules relating to the Highly Commended Seedling Certificates are for the purpose of retaining and increasing the prestige of the seedling award. The Board of Governors feels that the giving of the certificate to the blue ribbon seedling winner has become to much a matter of routine even though recently we have required two-thirds of all judges qualified to vote for the award.

Under the new rules a seedling will not be eligible for a Highly Commended Seedling Certificate until it has won three (3) PROVISIONAL Highly Commended Seedling Certificates.

The Provisional Highly Commended Seedling Certificate may

be awarded to one or more seedlings of the genus *Camellia* exhibited when, in the opinion of two-thirds majority of all qualified Accredited Judges, it is likely to make some new and valuable addition to the genus *Camellia*.

The team of Judges assigned to judging seedlings shall nominate one or more seedlings exhibited for the Provisional Highly Commended Certificate and all qualified American Camellia Society Accredited Judges participating as judges shall vote on such nominations. The Chairman of Judges shall select only the best qualified and most experienced accredited Judges to judge seedlings.

#### Natural Grown Seedling

A Provisional Highly Commended Seedling Certificate shall be given only to a natural grown seedling. Any chemically treated bloom shall not qualify as a natural grown seedling. Definition: Blooms which have been treated with any chemical substance for any purpose other than prevention, suppression, or eradication of fungus, other diseases, insects, or pests. Gibberellic Acid and any of its derivatives or similar type chemicals are specifically included.

Prior to awarding a Provisional Certificate the exhibitor shall be required to file with the show chairman or his designated agent a written statement designating the seedling by name or number and certifying (1) that said bloom has not been chemically treated and (2) whether or not said bloom was from a plant grown inside. A bloom from a plant grown inside, shall not be disqualified but such fact shall be made known to the judges prior to voting on the granting of such certificate.

In the event such written statement is not obtained prior to the judging, the Judges in their discretion by a two-thirds majority



vote may award the Provisional Certificate on the condition that it be withheld pending the receipt of such written statement by the Executive Secretary of the American Camellia Society.

Voting on the awarding of the Provisional Certificate shall in all cases be by written ballot.

The originator has five years after first showing his bloom to obtain his three Provisional Certificates which will qualify the seedling for the Highly Commended Seedling Certificate. The Provisional Certificate can be won in the same or different shows in the same or different years. The Provisional Certificate will be issued by the local show but the Highly Commended Seedling Certificate will be issued by the American Camellia Society after the exhibitor has advised the Executive Secretary of the American Camellia

Society that he has won three Provisional Certificates. Only one Highly Commended Seedling Certificate may be awarded no matter how many Provisional Certificates have been won. There is no limit to how many Provisional Certificates may be won during the five year period.

#### Definition of a Seedling

A seedling flower is defined as being a bloom of a plant that has not been disseminated commercially with the consent of the originator, i.e. offered for sale or sold either by the originator or by others. A seedling bloom may be entered in either the seedling class or in the named variety class—but not in both classes.

#### Privileges of a Judge

It is not the responsibility of a Judge to determine if blooms exhibited in a given class, i.e. Grown



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Camellia Cuttings taken June 15, treated with Hormodin No. 2, are seen on left as they appeared August 1. Some produced buds while still under mist.

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Inside, Grown Outside, or Chemically Treated have been placed in the proper class by the placement committee.

The decision of the Judges **shall be final** in all matters within their jurisdiction as stated in these rules.

#### **Conclusion**

There were a number of other changes made but the above were the major ones. Complete details have been published in the Journal of the American Camellia Society.

In general the basic policy of the American Camellia Society is to give local option in all matters that

do not contravene matters considered by American Camellia Society to be of gravest importance. The Society has attempted in their rules to let local cooperating societies put on the type show they feel it best suited to their locality. At the same time for the benefit of all camellia growers and to encourage new growers and also to encourage the use of new methods of growing better camellias American Camellia Society feels that all cooperative shows **should accept entries from all growers and entries of flowers grown under all conditions.**

## **SLIDES, TOURS, RECEPTIONS AND SHOW HIGHLIGHT MEET**

The Fall Meeting the ACS Governing Board attracted a large and representative group of members from all sections of the Camellia Belt. Both California and Oregon were represented from the West Coast with practically every state along the Gulf Coast and Atlantic Coast represented.

In addition to the usual sessions of the Governing Board, members arriving on Thursday were treated a showing of Camellia slides on Thursday night and Friday enjoyed a tour of greenhouses and gardens in the Columbia area. If the favorable comments and amount of conversation can be used as a indicator this was one of the highlights of three-day session.

Friday afternoon the guests attended a reception at the South Carolina Governor's Mansion and a buffet dinner Friday night at the Wade Hampton Hotel. Mansfield Latimer was the speaker.

Saturday started off with a luncheon with Dr. Herbert Racoff of Columbia speaking on the "Effects of Gibberellic Acid on Camellias." During the session the South Carolina Camellia Society presented Silver trays to (1) the chairman of the Camellia Show selected No. 1 in the U. S. in 1963 by CAROLINA CAMELLIAS. Aubrey Harris, chairman of the Shreveport Show won the award; and (2) the ACS director from the State selected No. 1 in the Camellia Belt by Carolina Camellias. This award went to Spencer Walden, ACS director from Georgia. John Marshall editor of Carolina Camellias, and originator of the weighted formula used in the selection, made the presentations.

Climax of the three-day session was a Fall Show that made history. For further details see story on show.



Judges had difficult task in selecting winner at Columbia. There were 235 varieties in the field of 3,200 blooms.

## FALL SHOW AT COLUMBIA FEATURES 235 VARIETIES

The Fall show held in Columbia on the final day of the ACS Fall Meeting took your breath. It was everything you could expect . . . and more. It was proof positive of the possibilities of Gibberellic Acid. In the next five years, Fall Shows will be the highlight of the Camellia season.

There were 235 varieties entered in the entry list of 3,200 blooms. This was 135 more than the previous year and was an all-time high for the number of blooms and varieties at a Fall Show.

Sponsored jointly by the Men's Camellia Club of Columbia and the South Carolina National Bank, the show attracted over 3,000.

An eight inch Betty Sheffield, Pink (var) entered by Dr. Olin Owens of Charlotte was best-in-show with an Erin Farmer, entered by F. N. Bush of Columbia, runner-up.

Best Sananqua was entered by P. D. Rush of Lexington and best seedling award went to an un-

named seedling entered by J. E. Jones of Savannah.

Best Nursery honors went to Glennwood Nursery (J. U. Smith) of Columbia.

Gold Sweepstakes was won by Dr. G. A. Bunch of Columbia. Silver Sweepstakes to Mrs. Raymond O'Cain of Orangeburg.

Mrs. William S. Hicks won the tricolor for the best arrangement.



Betty Sheffield, Pink, (left) was Best-in-Show with Erin Farmer (right) runner-up.

## PROJECT TO DEVELOP GREATER COLD HARDINESS IS LAUNCHED

By E. C. Tourje

Beauty of bloom of the Camellia undoubtedly overshadows its value as a landscape specimen. The splendid form of the shrub, however, particularly among many varieties of the species *japonica*, and its well-shaped, glossy foliage, sets it apart as a most desirable landscape item. Moreover, despite the fact that the temperate zone is its natural habitat, the Camellia holds its foliage under severe weather conditions and is, in fact, quite hardy. We must fact the fact, however, that severe weather conditions frequently destroy or damage buds and blooms of all but the most hardy japonicas, and the *japonica* is the most hardy of all known species.

### Increase Scope

Cruel and devastating winters have been visited upon the camellia growers, both amateur and professional, of the southern and eastern states of the United States during the past ten years, resulting in widespread damage and destruction. This has focused attention on the necessity for the creation of camellia varieties capable of withstanding those winters, and of blooming satisfactorily in spite of them. Moreover, there has long been the desire of horiculturists and floriculturists to make the Camellia adaptable for garden culture in more northerly areas than are now considered suitable to the growing of camellias.

In consequence of the facts referred to, a concentrated effort is being made, by a number of nationally prominent institutions, to create for the benefit of those camellia growers, new camellias which will not only withstand the ravaging effects of severe winters, but will widen the geographic boundaries of the areas in which camellias may be satisfactorily grown, despite annual recurrence of severe winter weather.

Prominent among these institutions are the U. S. National Arboretum of Washington, D. C., Longwood Gardens of Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, and the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, together with its affiliated Camellia Research Advisory Committee. I am happy to say that there is a high degree of cooperation and collaboration between those institutions in their efforts to create greater cold hardiness in the Camellia. It may also be added that all who are seriously interested in the problems of cold hardiness have available to them the active aid of the several departments of the United States Department of Agriculture.

### Several Approaches

There are several possible approaches to the problem of creating greater hardiness. One is to winnow out the less hardy varieties, thus preserving for use only those camellias found to possess

the greatest capacity for cold hardiness. In the vanguard of this approach is Mr. Wendell M. Levi, of Sumter, South Carolina, whose extensive, intelligent, and detailed records on hardiness among camellias are proving to be of great value, both to camellia growers, and to researchers, in their efforts to create greater hardiness.

Another approach is the employment, in breeding programs, of wild material obtained from the outermost limits of latitude, where countless years, perhaps centuries, of survival have, through natural selection, created populations of cold hardy camellia plants which pass to their progenies the hardiness that has enabled them to survive.

Still another approach, and one which all the institutions above referred to seem to favor in varying degrees, in a combination of the two methods first discussed. In this third approach, it is reasoned that a combination of camellia varieties known to possess greater hardiness, with those wild camellias whose hardiness has been established through years of survival under most adverse conditions, will create for us, through interspecific and intraspecific hybridization a new breed of camellias designed to grow and bloom satisfactorily in spite of the

perennial visitation of bitter winters to the southern and eastern states, and to provide areas now considered as fringe areas with camellias which will withstand the rigors of severe weather that annually, accompany winter.

#### **The Challenge**

There are both advantages and disadvantages to be found in each of the three approaches above described, and in a later issue of this magazine, there will be discussed the reasons for these advantages and disadvantages, together with the measures being adopted to meet the challenge presented to the researchers by the disadvantages inherent in the various approaches.

I regret to say that there is no shortcut to the solution of the hardiness problem. This is inevitable, due primarily to the necessity for extensive testing under varying conditions, and the further fact that the testing of progenies of camellias bred for greater hardiness requires several seasons of development from the time when pollinations are made to the period when hardiness or its absence may be determined, this is true despite the use of the best scientific practices in the germination of seeds and their development into flower-bearing plants. These factors will be discussed in the later article.

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## GEORGIA IS NO. 1

## CAMELLIA STATE

By John H. Marshall

For the second consecutive year, Georgia is the number one Camellia State.

The two-time winner barely nosed out California by less than 50 points to win the 1963 award. In the 1962 race, the Peach State had led the West Coast runner-up by nearly 400 points. Actually, it was the number of ACS memberships that carried Georgia to its second award despite the 224 penalty points suffered as a result of a decrease of 77 members and 7 shows.



**Marshall**

Georgia led all states in ACS membership with 1125 with California seventh in this division with 538.

### Fast Pace

In closing the gap on the East Coast leader, California led in three divisions. It led all states in increase in ACS memberships, (11), number of blooms exhibited and show attendance. It suffered



**STATE TROPHY** — Spencer C. Walden, Jr., ACS Director from the state of Georgia, is seen above as he was presented with a silver tray by the South Carolina Camellia Society for winning the 1963 State award by Carolina Camellias.

only 10 penalty points but fell short in total memberships.

Two Gulf Coast States moved up from seventh and eighth places to finish third & fourth. Louisiana took third place with 867 points moving up from seventh in 1962. Assisted by Shreveport, who took the City Honors in 1963, Louisiana was second in memberships, number of blooms exhibited, and third in show attendance. It received 20 premium points for increase in shows, but had 120 penalty point for a decline in memberships.

### Texas Surge

Texas made quite a splash in moving up from eight to fourth. The Lone Star State led all States in the number of shows held, and in increase in shows, receiving 40 premium points.

South Carolina slipped down the ladder from third to fifth. North Carolina dropped from fourth to sixth. Both Carolinas showed a sharp drop in ACS memberships and a drop in shows due to the severe winter experienced on the East Coast last year.

The total points of each state are shown below. For details see 1963 Camellia score board on next page.

## STATE SCOREBOARD

1963 Pos.		1962 Pos.	Total Points
1.	Georgia	(1)	993.8
2.	California	(2)	945.7
3.	Louisiana	(7)	867.0
4.	Texas	(8)	800.4
5.	South Carolina	(3)	625.7
6.	North Carolina	(4)	563.4
7.	Alabama	(5)	544.2
8.	Florida	(6)	500.2
9.	Mississippi	(9)	286.5
10.	Virginia	(10)	263.4
11.	Tennessee	(11)	129.0
12.	Maryland	(12)	73.6
13.	Dist. Columbia	(13)	69.7



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## 1963 CAMELLIA SCOREBOARD

	1963 Members	Increase (+) Decrease (—)	1963 Shows	Increase (+) Decrease (—)	Blooms Entered	Show Attendance	Total Points
<b>WEST COAST</b>							
California	538	+11	7	—1	24,149	84,234	945.7
Other States*	99	+20	-	-	-	-	139.0
Totals	637	+31	7	—1	24,149	84,234	1,084.7
* Arizona, 3; Hawaii, 2; Nebraska, 1; New Mexico, 3; Oregon, 64; Iowa, 1; Kansas, 1; Minnesota, 1; Missouri, 4; Washington, 16; Wisconsin, 1.							
<b>GULF COAST</b>							
Louisiana	686	—60	5	+2	18,272	48,300	867.0
Texas	476	—12	11	+4	16,836	30,025	800.4
Alabama	548	—84	3	+2	5,982	54,400	544.2
Florida	569	—49	2	—3	3,706	2,220	500.2
Mississippi	366	—69	2	—2	5,000	8,500	286.5
Tennessee	90	— 5	1	0	3,100	8,000	129.0
Other States*	136	—24	-	-	-	-	88.0
Totals	2,871	—303	24	+3	52,896	151,445	3,215.3
* Arkansas, 87; Illinois, 18; Indiana, 3; Ohio, 9; Kentucky, 9; Michigan, 3; Oklahoma, 7.							
<b>EAST COAST</b>							
Georgia	1,125	—77	3	—7	4,827	14,500	993.8
N. Carolina	605	—74	4	—4	9,650	9,866	563.4
S. Carolina	672	—72	5	—2	6,190	5,772	625.7
Virginia	299	—19	1	—2	1,200	800	263.8
Maryland	67	— 6	1	0	656	2,000	73.6
D. Columbia	19	— 3	1	0	673	40,000	69.7
Other States*	205	— 3	-	-	-	-	199.0
Totals	2,992	—254	15	—15	23,196	72,938	2,789.0
*Conn., 10; Del., 18; Mass., 31; New Hampshire, 1; New Jersey, 33; New York, 71; Penn., 35; Rhode Island, 1; Vermont, 1; West Virginia, 4.							
ACS Total	6,500	—526	46	—13	100,241	308,617	7,089

The above figures are from ACS records on October 1st. They include only shows held in cooperation with, and reporting to ACS. One point is given for each ACS membership, two points for each member increase, and two points penalty for each member decrease. Ten points for each show held and ten points for each increase show; ten points penalty for each decrease in shows held. One point for each 100 blooms entered in shows; and one point for each 1,000 in attendance.



# GULF COAST STATES

## WIN REGIONAL HONORS

The Gulf Coast has replaced the East Coast for regional honors in the Camellia Belt for 1963.

Under the formula inaugurated last year by Carolina Camellias, (see 1963 Camellia Scoreboard) the Gulf Coast amassed a total of 3,215 points in 1963, or 44 more than in 1962, to win the award.

The East Coast with 2,789 points was second and the West Coast was third with 1,084. Both suffered reductions from 1962.

Although the Gulf Coast suffered a loss in ACS membership, it registered an increase of over 10,000 blooms exhibited and an increase in show attendance of more than 75,000. It was the only re-

gion which had an increase in the number of shows held.

The East Coast held on to first position in ACS memberships, but suffered a total of 658 penalty points due to drops in memberships and reduction of shows. Actually, only 15 shows were held in 1963 which was 15 less than the previous year. There were 40,000 less blooms exhibited on the East Coast. There was an increase in attendance of more than 14,000 despite less shows.

The West Coast was the only region showing a gain in ACS membership. However, it showed a decline in shows, blooms and attendance.

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Tiffany  
China Doll  
Miss Charleston  
Ed Anderson  
Virginia Robinson Var.  
Cooper Powers Var.  
Nuccio 505

Mina Wheat  
Mrs. R. L. Wheeler  
Hallmark  
Jessie Burgess  
Elizabeth Boardman Spe. Peony  
Lady Velma  
Charlie Bettes

And Others!

## **INSECT CONTROL OBJECTIVE OF TWO CLEMSON PROJECTS**

Two research projects at the Clemson Test Gardens involving *Camellia* insect control were reported to the members of the South Carolina *Camellia* Society at their annual fall meeting in Florence.

Frank Brownlee, chairman of the SCCS Test Garden Committee, reported the Test Garden had received a collection of greenhouse camellias along with a fiberglass greenhouse and submitted the following study reports:

1. The Comparative Effectiveness of Malathion, Oil, Dimethoate, and Bidrin in controlling Tea Scale *Fiorina theae*, infesting *Camellia sasanqua*. By Maxey P. Nolan, Jr.

During the summer of 1962, sprays of dimethoate, Bidrin, malathion, and an oil (Florida VolckR) were applied to the foliage of container grown varieties of *Camellia sasanqua* grown in part shade. The insecticides were applied with a compressed air sprayer at a pressure of 45-60 pounds. The spray was directed to the underside of the leaves with a fan nozzle.

Adequate control of adult fe-

male scales was not obtained with malathion at rates used. Two applications of Bidrin and Florida Volck were necessary for effective control. Outstanding scale control was obtained with dimethoate in all tests.

No evidence of phytotoxicity was noted from any treatment.

Rates per 100 gallons of water were: Bidrin and dimethoate 1 and 2 pints; malathion 2 and 4 pints; and Florida Volck 20 and 40 pints.

2. *Camellia* and Tea Scale Investigations. By Dr. M. D. Farrar.

The growth of camellias and other important ornamentals depends on an adequate control of these two scale insects. A large block of camellia plants are being tested at Clemson with those chemicals now recommended for the control of these two scale insects. Those chemicals which may be absorbed by the roots and translocated to the other parts of the plant are of major interest in the project. Research has demonstrated that the **systemic** absorption of chemicals offers the most promising method of either eradication or control of the scale insects attacking ornamental nursery stock.

## **SCCS TO HOLD REGIONAL MEET AT AIKEN SHOW, FEB. 1**

With two very successful Fall Shows — Florence & Columbia — held in November, the South Carolina Camellia Society will help to usher in the Spring Show season on February 1 in Aiken with its second membership meeting of the season.

Designed to acquaint the membership in the Southern part of the state with the activities of the Society, the meeting will be held in conjunction with the Aiken Camellia Show on February 1 & 2.

Since the Aiken Show is the first scheduled show of the Spring Season in South Carolina and the East Coast, a large attendance is expected from the Carolinas, Georgia and many other spots where the winter may still be frigid— (Even Florida).

The SCCS meeting is scheduled for 12 noon on Saturday, Feb. 1, at the Garden Tea Room, 147 Pendleton Street, and an interesting program is planned following the dutch luncheon. This doesn't

require any invitation, in fact, this article is YOUR invitation to the meeting and show.

The Aiken show, which is annually one of the top shows in the state, will be held Feb. 1 & 2 in the Minnie B. Kennedy Jr. High School, from 3:30 to 9 p.m. on Saturday and 1 to 6 p.m. Sunday.

A. A. Johnson is general chairman and Eugene Kiger is co-chairman. Mrs. J. E. Harrison and Mrs. Robert Lance are chairman of Flower Arrangements.

Entries will be received from 8:30 until noon on February 1.

**REGARDLESS OF WEATHER, SHOW WILL NOT BE CANCELLED.** The public is invited to exhibit and attend. Exhibitors are limited to two blooms of a single variety. Entry cards may be secured in advance from A. A. Johnson, 3413 Meadow Drive, Aiken. The show is free.

The Aiken Camellia Show is sponsored by the Aiken Camellia Club and the Aiken Garden Council.

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### **Be Careful of Exhaust Fumes**

If you warm up your car in the driveway before starting to work these wintry mornings, be sure that the exhaust fumes don't blow on any of your shrubs. Horticulturists at Pennsylvania State University say tests show that exhaust fumes can have harmful and even fatal effects on nearby evergreens and deciduous shrubs, although the effects may not show for months.



**NEW OFFICERS**—Seen above are the new officers of the South Carolina Camellia Society elected at the Fall Membership Meeting in Florence on November 16. Left to right are P. D. Rush, re-elected secretary-treasurer; Russell R. Mellette of Aiken, President; and John Tyler of Wagner, Vice President.

## SCCS

## OFFICERS



**DIRECTORS**—Two newly elected directors are seen above seated left to right—George Poe of Cheraw, new director from District Five; H. G. Pregnall of Charleston, new director from district one; Standing are H. L. Benson of Columbia, District 2; and Haskell Gray, Jr. of Greenville, District four.



**PAST PRESIDENTS**—Newly elected President of the South Carolina Camellia Society Russell R. Mellette is seen seated between past presidents Wendell Levi of Sumter (left) and Caston Wannamaker of Cheraw. Standing are past presidents Mansfield Latimer of Rock Hill, Frank Brownlee of Anderson, and Carroll Moon of Columbia, retiring president. H. E. Ashby of Charleston, another past president was present at the meeting but was not available when picture was made.

**MELLETTTE**  
**ELECTED**  
**PRESIDENT**  
**S. C. SOCIETY**

★ ★

POE & PREGNALL

NAMED

DIRECTORS

Officers and directors of the South Carolina amellia Society for 1964 were elected and installed at the Annual Fall Membership meeting held in Florence on November 16.

Russell R. Mellette of Aiken was chosen President for 1964, succeeding Carroll T. Moon of Columbia. W. R. (Bill) Meritt of Greenville and John Tyler of Wagner were elected vice presidents. P. D. Rush of Lexington was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

George Poe of Cheraw was elected director from district five, succeeding Joe Carter of Rock Hill and H. G. Pregnall of Charleston, director from district one succeeding Mrs. F. C. Ott of North Charleston.

The annual get-together was held in the Crown Room of Horne's Motor Lodge and was attended by members from across the state with a large group from North Carolina.

Representing North Carolina were Dr. Edwin Vaughn of Greensboro, new president of N. C. Camellia Society; Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Keel of Winston Salem, secretary-treasurer of the N. C. Society; and C. W. Cranford, of Salisbury, Les Marbury of Wilmington, Fred Mayo of Fayetteville.

Most distant visitor was Dr. and Mrs. C. Clifton Coward of Baltimore, members of the Pioneer Camellia Society and a native of Cheraw.

Following the luncheon, the officers and directors met with President Mellette and voted to contribute \$100 to the Camellia Research project.

They also voted to purchase awards for the chairman of the show, and the ACS director of the state which is selected each year by Carolina Camellias in a weighted formula.

## FIRST SHOW OF 1963-64 SEASON



For identification of above photos taken at Florence Show please see cutlines at bottom of next page.

# GIBB TREATED BLOOMS DOMINATE FLORENCE SHOW



**COURT-OF-HONOR** — It stood in the middle of the lobby of the South Carolina National Bank in Florence. It didn't take a guide to point it out, nor did you have to look for it. It was truly the center of attraction and all who came gathered around to witness the dazzling display of Camellias, ribbons and silver. Past President Frank Brownlee and wife are seen examining the winners.

The Fall Show season got off to a flying start on November 17 in Florence when the Men's Club of the Pee Dee staged its 13th annual Fall Camellia Show.

If the quality and interest displayed in the season's opener can be used as a yardstick of things to come, then Fall Shows are destined to become one of the high-spots of the Camellia season.

Staged in the lobby of S. C. National Bank in conjunction with the annual Fall membership meeting of the South Carolina Society, the show attracted exhibitors from three states and a host of visitors from Maryland, North & South Carolina, and Georgia. It also was honored when Peter J. Meshkoff, a Dupont executive and former member of the host club, flew to Florence from Luxemburg for the show.

## Blooms Limited

Although the number of blooms exhibited were limited, blooms treated with Gibberallic Acid made

**ATTEND FLORENCE SHOW**—It was the first show of the fall season and the people came from miles and miles. **TOP LEFT**—Mr. and Mrs. Russell R. Mellette of Aiken. On the right are some of the hosts to the Show—Dr. M. R. Mobley, President of Florence Chamber of Commerce, Mrs. Norma L. Phillips and Harold L. Jeter of the South Carolina National Bank and Lonnie Leightner member of the Men's Garden Club of the Pee Dee; **LEFT CENTER**—Dr. and Mrs. C. Clinton Coward of Baltimore, Md., members of the Pioneer Camellia Society and natives of Cheraw; On right is C. W. Cranford of Salisbury, N. C. showing a new seedling to Dr. Edwin Vaughn of Greensboro, N. C., newly elected President of the N. C. Camellia Society. **LOWER LEFT**—Mr. and Mrs. Neale Cox (Little Red Barn) of Georgetown, S. C. chatting with Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Keel of Winston Salem, N. C. Dr. Keel is secretary-treasurer of the Tar Heel Society; on the right is S. L. Marbury of Wilmington, N. C. talking with Fred Mayo of Fayetteville, N. C. (Carolina Camellia Staff Photos)

## HACK GRAY'S SPRING SONNET WON TRI-COLOR



the show one of the most interesting and beautiful in its 13 year history. In fact, "Gibb treated" blooms dominated the show and would have swept the court of honor if they had not been segregated in a separate class.

The tricolor ribbon for the best "Gibb treated" bloom went to a Spring Sonnet grown by Haskell Gray, Jr. of Greenville. A Don Mac (var) grown by A. Y. Yates of Charlotte won a tricolor for his Thelma Dale, grown outdoors and untreated.

The best seedling was exhibited by Earl Kline of Charleston.

Fred McGee of Florence won the award for the best Sasanqua bloom with his Fashion Plate and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Key of Florence won the award for the best hybrid.

Silver Goblets were presented to the winners.

ACS Gold Certificates were won by Mrs. J. Ed Anderson of Timmonsville; and John K. Tyler of Wagner. Silver certificates were won by Fred McGee of Florence and Mrs. Maurice Alcorn of Columbia.

Winner of the Arrangements was the Green Thumb Garden Club of Florence.



WINNERS—Top awards in the Florence Show went to the Green Thumb Garden Club of Florence for the best arrangement and to Haskell Gray, Jr. of Green-

ville for the "Best-in-Show" Camellia. The winning arrangement, seen above, was arranged by Mrs. Thad Gaddy, Mrs. Paul Ford and Mrs. Hugh Ergle. In the lower photo, Hack Gray and his wife are seen armiring the silver, the multi-colored ribbon and their spectacular "gibb treated" Spring Sonnet. It was something to see and topped an outstanding Court of Honor.



## TWO MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS SCHEDULED AT MACON AND ALBANY, GEORGIA



Spencer Walden

The Georgia Camellia Society will hold two membership meetings this winter with one scheduled in Macon in January and the second in Albany the middle of February.

Spencer C. Walden, Jr., President of the newly organized Georgia Society, said in his announcement that this notification appearing in the Winter Issue of the Camellia would be considered official notice of the meetings and urged all members to notify the Secretary, Dr. William F. Mathis of Moultrie, Ga., which meeting they plan to attend.

"We hope every member will attend one of these meetings, and those that can, attend both," President Walden said. "There will be no meeting of the Georgia Society held in Atlanta this year."

The meeting in Macon is set for January 31 at 7:30 p.m. at the American Legion Club located on Riverside Drive. It comes on the eve of the annual show of the Middle Georgia Camellia Society Show scheduled for February 1 and 2 in Macon.

Dr. Herbert Racoff of Columbia, S. C. who recently reported on his findings of the Use of Gibberellic Acid in the treatment of Camel-

lias in Carolina Camellias, will speak on this subject. In addition to the usual large attendance to meetings in this area, Dr. Racoff's appearance is expected to attract a crowd due to the interest in the Use of Gibberellic Acid in Middle Georgia.

The Albany meeting is scheduled for February 19, when the Georgia Society meets jointly with the South Georgia Society at 7:30 p.m. at Camellia Farms located on U. S. Highway No. 82 (Dawson Road) at City Limits. Members are requested to come early, bring flowers and dress for comfort.

The Georgia Society was well represented at the fall meeting of American Camellia Society in Columbia, S. C. in November and those attending reported that Carolina Camellias had been well received by the membership.

Membership in the Georgia Camellia Society is \$3.00 per year for a couple or single membership and includes a subscription to Carolinas Camellias which is published three times annually—Fall, Winter and Spring. All Camellia growers and enthusiasts are eligible for membership and applications should be mailed to James A. Blissett, treasurer, 3193 Wynn Drive, Avondale Estates, Georgia.

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Arthur Weisner	Claire Renee Var.	Extravaganza
Aubrey Harris	Clark Hubbs Rowell	Pink S and V
Australis	No. 585	Felice Harris
Avalon	Clown	First Born S. & Var.
Bali Ha'I	Daisy Eagleson	Fortune Teller
Ballet Dancer Var.	Deep South	Frances Garoni Supreme
Betty Sheffield Charming	Dimple Darling Var.	Frances Wheaton
Betty Sheffield	Dixie Knight Supreme.	Gay Marmee
Light Pink & Var.	Dixierama Var.	Georgia Bell
Betty Sheffield Pink Heart	Donna Buono	Gipsy
Betty Sheffield	Doris Tagg	Gloria Stewart
(Ray's Speckled)	Dottie Lynch	Goldilocks
Big Beauty Blush	Dr. Quattlebaum Var.	Gold Tone
Big Daddy	Early Bird	Gov. Faubus
Blanche Graham	Earnest Wood	Grand Siam
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 Marie Raven  
 Mark Alan Var.  
 Mark Culver S. Var.  
 Mary Anderson  
 Mary Libby  
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 Pink Dove S. & Var.  
 Pink Passion Var.  
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 Polar Bear S. & Var.  
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 Private Secretary Var.  
 Raggedy Ann  
 Red Elephant Var.

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 S. & Var.  
 Richfield  
 Sam Barranco Blush  
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 Son Hackney  
 Southland  
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 Stewart's White Supreme  
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# CAMELLIA ETIQUETTE

— FOR GREENHOUSES & GARDENS

— FOR GUESTS & HOSTS AT SHOWS

— FOR JUDGES.

By Mansfield Latimer

Rock Hill, S. C.

Webster defines etiquette as the forms required by good breeding, social conventions, or prescribed by authority, to be observed in social or official life. Put another way it means a code of rules respecting what is right, fitting, honorable etc., in conduct of behavior or character derived from observing it.

You may ask what does this have to do with camellias. Nothing if you already know your camellia etiquette. Everything if you don't. Many people whose etiquette is above reproach in everyday social contact are, through ignorance of the rules, doing things they should not do or failing to do things they should. We believe that these people will welcome a few suggestions about some camellia etiquette which they may never have thought of. The person who is rude and impolite by nature will of course not profit reading this.



Latimer

## GREENHOUSE ETIQUETTE INCLUDES VISITOR & OWNER

First is the matter of greenhouse etiquette. This applies both to the visitor in a greenhouse and to the owner. Both have a responsibility to each other.

**VISITOR:** If you will abide by the following suggestions you will be a welcome guest in most greenhouses.

1. Call the owner before visiting his greenhouse. This is especially true if the owner is a stranger. Most growers will be glad to show

you their greenhouse but ask them before you barge in.

2. Consider the time of your visit. Is it meal time? Perhaps they go to church and Sunday school on Sunday. Use common sense in timing your visit.

3. Don't overstay your welcome. You may want to visit again.

4. Treat the greenhouse as you would the owner's home. He may think more of his greenhouse than he does his home.

5. Don't take your children. A greenhouse is no place for small children. Of course your's may be perfect but the owner won't know this. So set his mind at ease by leaving your children at home.

6. The same applies to dogs. Dogs can't tell the difference in a camellia plant and a fire hydrant.

7. Watch where you walk. Don't walk down an aisle where obviously there isn't room to walk.

8. Don't wear big bulky coats. This applies especially to the ladies. If its cold and you do have to have a heavy coat hold it close to your body and be sure it doesn't brush against the plants and blooms.

9. Don't grab a limb that has a bloom on it to pull the bloom toward you. Often the limb is released and slams the bloom against other limbs or leaves ruining it. The safest thing is to never touch a bloom or limb. If the host wants you to have a better view let him be the one to move the limb.

10. Don't smoke in a greenhouse. People who grow tomatoes in greenhouses don't permit smoking. The smoke damages the plants. We don't know if this is true of camellias or not but many people object to smoking and often have sweet smelling bulbs growing in their greenhouses. Don't foul it up with your smoking.

11. Don't go in a greenhouse when the owner isn't there—unless he is a very close personal friend who you know won't mind.

12. This last is not a matter of etiquette but a tip to the ladies. Wear low heel shoes. Most greenhouses have gravel of the floor and it will ruin those pretty high heels on your new shoes.

Most of the above suggestions will apply to visits to outside camellia gradens as well as to greenhouses.

**HOST:** As a host you also have an obligation to your visitors.

1. Treat your greenhouse visitors as you would a guest in your home.

2. Help your guest in knowing what is expected of him. You can do this in a nice way. If you have certain area that are off limits or certain plants or blooms you don't want touched tell him.

3. He may be showing his first interest in camellias. Take a little time to answer his questions and encourage him. Let him know that 99 '44/100% of camellia growers are the finest people in the world.

### Show Etiquette

If everyone — show personnel judges and exhibitors—will abide by the following suggestions our shows will operate more smoothly and there will be less hard feelings for all concerned.

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Herlong Ave.

## TIMELY TIPS FOR HOSTS AT CAMELLIA SHOWS

**HOSTS:** Every person involved in putting on a show is a host and as such should observe all the usual code of behavior expected of a host. In addition listed below are some special suggestions with special reference to camellia shows.

1. Remember the exhibitor makes your show possible. Without him you would have no show.

2. Have plenty of helpers to receive blooms.

3. Have place near the receiving area where the exhibitor can unload his blooms. Then have a place he can park his car.

4. Treat his blooms with respect. Handle as little as possible.

5. Have capable, experienced and well instructed personnel to handle blooms. Unless this is done blooms will be dropped or damaged in other ways.

6. Don't change rules at last minute. Abide by your published schedule.

7. Don't change judges decision. It shouldn't be necessary to mention this but in several cases show personnel have taken it upon themselves to change awards, etc. after the judges have finished judging.

8. Tell judges any ground rules you have and let them do the judging. That what you invited them

to do.

9. Keep all unauthorized personnel OUT while the show is being judged. This means everybody including show personnel who are not directly connected with the judging.

10. Require your local exhibitors to bring their blooms **before** 11 o'clock. Reserve the 11 to 12 period for those out of town exhibitors who may have to drive as far as a couple of hundred miles.

### Open On Time

11. Last but not least open the show on time. Nothing will cause more hard feeling than to have a show open late. Its not a matter of the actual time its opened as it is to open when you say you will. Its much better to say you'll open at 3:30 and open at 3:30 than it is to say you'll open at 3:00 and then open at 3:15. One minute ahead of time you are a hero with a wonderful show. One minute late and your show is off to a bad start.

As a final suggestion have a spot where you can serve the exhibitor some coffee. This of course is not required and the exhibitor has no right to expect it but if you can manage it will go a long way in getting your show off on the right foot.

## EVERY EXHIBITOR IS GUEST AT CAMELLIA SHOW

**EXHIBITORS:** Every exhibitor is a guest at the camellia show. He should conduct himself as he would in a host's home.

1. Abide by the rules. You may not agree with them but they are the rules for that particular show and there may be a good reason

for them.

2. Appreciate the fact that there is going to be a last minute rush and a lot of confusion even at the best managed shows. Don't get upset and mad. Everyone is doing his best to help you even if sometimes it doesn't seem that way.

3. You don't have the right to expect any special treatment. All exhibitors should be treated the same.

4. You may have a special bloom that you want to place on the table yourself. Don't do it unless you are asked to. Some shows permit this and some don't. If that show doesn't permit it then forget your own desires and take your chances like everyone else.

#### Fill Entry Blank

5. Request tags ahead of time. Fill them out ahead of time. There is enough confusion without your taking up needed space filling out your tags after you arrive at the show. Use pencil or typewriter. Ink will run when wet. Fill out your tags completely. If you don't fill in both sections the show people may not know whose bloom it is.

6. Don't come to the show expecting the show personnel to

identify all your blooms. In the first place if you, the owner of the plant, don't know what variety it is the odds are that even the so called experts won't be able to identify it either unless its one of the better known varieties. In the second place there just isn't time for a lot of this sort of thing. They will help you as much as they can but the time element doesn't permit much of this.

7. Don't enter blooms in wrong class. There are a few people who try to enter blooms grown under glass or with protection in the grown outside section. They may think they are getting away with it but they are not. Most show people recognize these blooms and the exhibitor hurts himself when he tries to do this. Of course the type individual who would do this would probably not be too concerned with etiquette anyway.

## SPECIAL TIPS TO JUDGES ON ETIQUETTE

**JUDGES:** The rules that apply to others apply to judges also as well as a few special requirements.

1. Its an honor to be asked to judge. You are not honoring the show by judging. They are honoring you by asking you.

2. Reply to your invitation to judge promptly. Either yes or no. Not maybe. It will look like you are waiting for an invitation to a bigger show.

3. If you have accepted an invitation and find that at the last minute you cannot possibly judge then advise the chairman of the judges at once. He knows that when you accept an invitation months ahead that something may prevent your coming but let him know so he can replace you if he

has to.

4. Be on time. The only way the show can open on time is for all the judges to be on time.

5. Abide by all the legal ACS and local show rules.

6. Don't expect to enter your blooms in competition or as a non-competitive exhibit **unless you have been asked to.**

7. Thank your host for inviting you.

**CONCLUSION:** We are sure that there are many things that have been overlooked in the above suggestions but if everyperson will always do what is right, fitting, and honorable at all times he will show his good breeding and will always be welcome.

## NORTH CAROLINA

### President's Page



The North Carolina Camellia Society held its Fall Meeting in Harry Keel's home town—Winston Salem—on November 9. The weather was clear, crisp and beautiful, a perfect day for football (there were several big games in the state that day) and I believe that's where some of our members were, because the attendance at our meeting was not very large. A very enjoyable program had been planned by our outgoing president, Dave Oates, which consisted of a talk on Gibberellic Acid by Dr. Herbert Racoff of Columbia, S. C. and a panel discussion by Mrs. Lib Dowd, Dr. Racoff, Clay Foreman, Stewart Howard, Archie Hamil and Red Robbins. Most of the questions directed to the panel were related to Gibberellic Acid. Dr. Racoff brought up-to-date on the use and abuse of this strong chemical, as well as the preparation and application of it. He brought along some lovely blooms which had been treated with the acid, many of them were blooms we rarely see at this time of the year.

Dr. Racoff is very enthusiastic over the results he has seen this fall and he predicts more early shows.

Your new officers and directors are listed on a separate page. We are very anxious to serve you in any way we can. We are already trying to increase our membership, and we will keep you informed of Camellia events taking place in our State.

Our Spring Meeting will be held in Wilmington on February 29 in connection with the Tidewater Camellia Show. Wilmington is a lovely town at this time of the year, so don't miss the opportunity of attending your Spring Meeting, seeing Wilmington "in bloom" and also the opportunity to see a lovely Camellia show. A program of this meeting will be sent to you at a later date.

If you have any comments or criticisms or any suggestions how to increase our membership and make ours a better Society please send to me.

Sincerely  
Ed Vaughan  
342 N. Elm St.  
Greensboro, N. C.



## Flower Arrangement

Regular Feature

### INTERPRETIVE ARRANGEMENTS

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

The goals of flower arrangement, as has been pointed out before in these pages, are Beauty, Simplicity, Harmony, and Expression. Let's think for a bit about that word, Expression. To create you must **express yourself**. Every one has the urge to create something, to express himself or herself in some way—it may be a new hairdo, a new machine, a poem perhaps, or a strange new casserole! This is true also of any art—painting, ballet, sculpture, etc. More and more through the years floral art has become expressive and interpretive. Certainly most of the classes in flower shows today call for interpretive designs.

There are really two kinds of art, the expressive and the decorative—art that arouses an emotional response, and art that is created to beautify its setting. Often the line between is very thin, and hard to determine. As an arranger, whether interpreting an idea or making a composition for a particular spot, the more you are inspired to say something the better your arrangement is likely to be.

Most arrangements are interpretive. They express either a mood, or they paint a picture, or they

tell a story. We may express gaiety with bright glowing colors. We try to bring dignity and a feeling of reverence and uplift to our church arrangements. Thus we express our inner feelings whether we are aware of it or not. Now

#### RIBBONS — ROSETTES for Camellia Shows

Excellent Quality

Reasonable Prices

Steady Service

Free folder and sample ribbons  
sent to show officials on request

#### HODGES BADGE COMPANY

857 Boylston Street —

Boston 16, Mass.

how do we translate our feelings into a design? Dorothy Riester says, "A good flower arranger is one who sees, who discovers nature and places her discovery in such a light that others may see it too." Two ways may be considered, "explicit" and "implicit." Interpretations that are explicit are more or less pictorial or representational. A landscape, for instance, is actually displayed in miniature, or accessories and definite props are used to tell a story. Implicit interpretation is much more subtle. You rather suggest and leave much to the viewer's imagination. This is better art. Paul Klee expresses it, "Art does not reproduce the visible; rather it makes visible." Dorothy Riester explains it this way, "The good arranger will not attempt to reproduce the visible, but rather to make visible what the unseeing may miss. She will strive in her

design to bring out the essential qualities of her materials — the vital moving growth pattern of a branch; the fragile satin smoothness of a blossom; the round exquisite lushness of fruit." Mrs. Riester stresses the importance of "experiencing" our materials. In other words develop the "seeing eye." Each material offers a unique quality to an arrangement. Like a musical composition these forms are combined to produce a harmonious whole. Study and analyse your materials; they will tell you a lot about yourself, your likes, your enthusiasms, and even your lacks! Although we organize our materials more or less by the same basic methods, the final expression differs just as each individual differs. "Design comes from within", and when you are inspired to leave the stereotype and design creatively, you are putting a "soul" into your arrangement.



## LITTLE RED BARN

NURSERY & GIFT SHOP

"HOME OF FINE CAMELLIAS"

Hi-Way 17, 3 Miles N.E. of Georgetown, S. C.

PLANTS IN GREENHOUSE AND IN OPEN

## New Camellias

# GUILIO NUCCIO FIMBRIATED

Regular Feature

A favorite advertising slogan is, "something new has been added." This can apply to the camellia GUILIO NUCCIO for something new has been added to this already famous camellia.

Although the original GUILIO NUCCIO has only been widely distributed for a few years it has already established for itself a place in the camellia Hall Of Fame. Few camellias can boast of the credentials of this outstanding camellia.

### Many Awards

In the short five years that GUILIO NUCCIO has been generally shown in camellia shows it has firmly established itself as an all time great by winning a number of Best In Show awards each year and it now stands third in the total number of Best In Show awards won. It is outranked only by Ville de Nantes and Tomorrow in this respect. It has also won the Illges Award which is the top award that any camellia can win.

Now this outstanding camellia has thrown a sport which is shown on the cover of this issue. It has been named GUILIO NUCCIO FIMBRIATED and this name gives some indication of the new characteristics of this sport. Not only does this sport have all the outstanding qualities of the original, this most sought after sport has prominently fimbriated thickened petals which enhances its natural beauty.

### Tammia Product

This sport was originated by Mrs. Ferol Zerkowsky, Tammia Nursery, Slidell, Louisiana. Mrs. Zerkowsky writes that she has bloomed this magnificent fimbriated sport during two successive seasons. However she will not release this sport from Tammia Nursery until the grafts bloom true. We believe that you will want this sport when it has proven true in grafts at which time it will be available through Tammia Nursery.

Once again a sport has added that "something new" which so often adds to the beauty of the original.

## FREE CATALOG



Tells all about these wonderfully **HANDY, HANDSOME CARTS** which the ladies as well as the men like so much because they are **SO MANY WAYS BETTER** than a **WHEELBARROW**, **SO MUCH EASIER TO USE** and, as you can see, have **SO MANY MORE USES!** Make ideal gifts, too, for anyone with a nice town or country home. Several models, Even "Build-It-Yourself" kits! Write now for **FREE** catalog.



Gardening!



Lawn Care!



One Hand!



Cook Out!



Firewood!



Trash!



Saves Lifting!



Groceries!



Build Things!



Feed Stock!



Roofing!

Vermont-Ware, Box 5601, Hinesburg, Vermont

## 1964 MOON SIGNS

Most controversial subjects fizzle out in due time—but not the aged old subject of grafting and planting by the moon. It just goes on like old man river gathering momentum as it goes.

The believers swear by it and will quote you scripture and verse in support of it. The others — well, they don't argue much but go about their grafting when the spirit urges them.

Those who practice planting and grafting in the favorable signs of the moon do NOT claim that seed will not germinate or that grafts will not take during the unfavorable signs of the moon. However, they do claim, and back up with numerous instances, that you'll get a better percentage of takes when grafting in the right sign, that the grafts will callous much quicker and start growing more quickly. Furthermore, they point out the plants will be stronger and more productive.

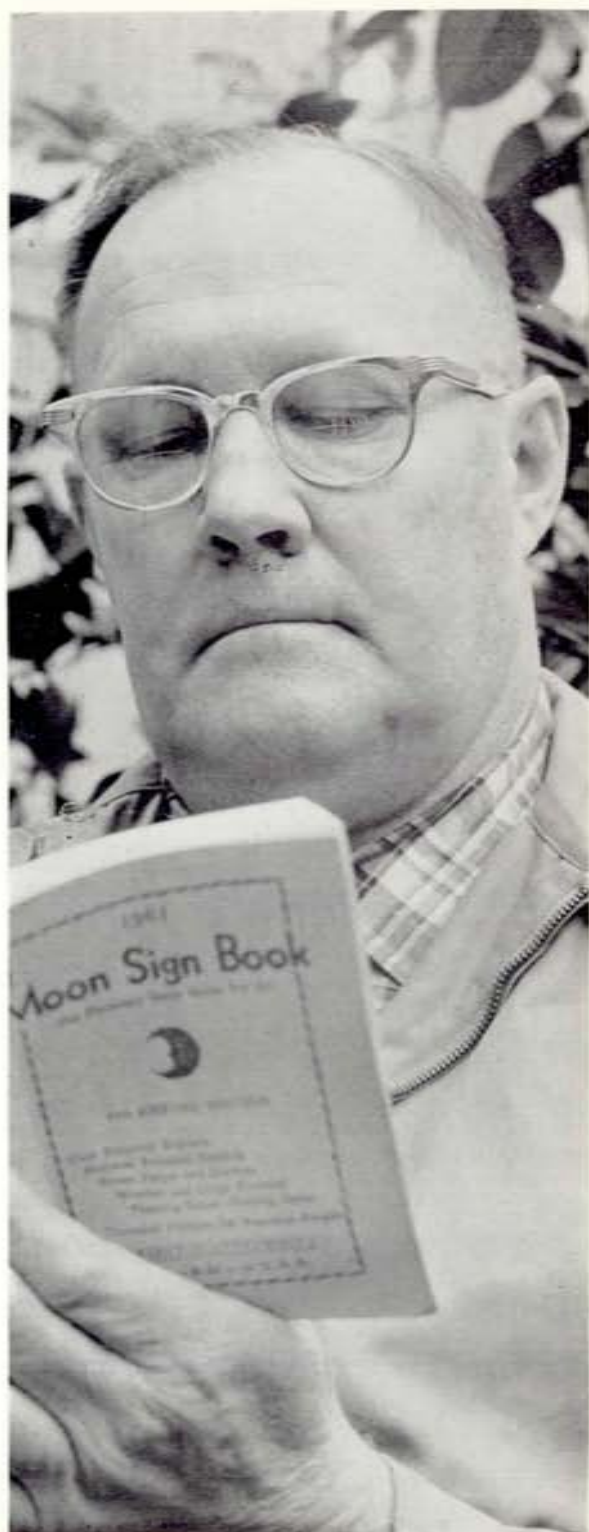
Since Carolina Camellias started this feature five years ago we have received numerous testimonials of successful experiments of grafting with the moon. They came from every section of the Camellia belt. If the correspondence and inquiries about the subject may be used as a yard stick the practice is growing.

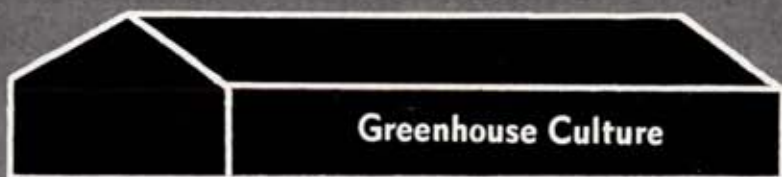
So—by popular demand, Carolina Camellias is printing for the sixth consecutive year the Moon Sign dates for favorable grafting, as prepared by Joseph G. Carter of Rock Hill.



EVIDENCE—Seen above are two grafts of Tomorrow variegated. The one on the left was grafted during an unfavorable sign of the moon. The one on right was grafted during a favorable sign. The understock was Professor Sargents of the same size. The scions came from the same plant.

Date	Best Sign	Good Sign
Jan. 17	After 12:03 p.m.	
18	All Day	
19	Until 6:10 p.m.	
21	After 10:23 p.m.	
22		All Day
23		All Day
24		Until 1:04 a.m.
26	After 2:52 a.m.	
27	All day	
28	Until 3:46 a.m.	
Feb. 13	After 7:11 p.m.	
14	All day	
15	Until 12:08 p.m.	
18	After 10:15 a.m.	
19		All day
20		Until 6:51 a.m.
22	After 9:50 a.m.	
23	All day	
24	Until 1:13 p.m.	
Mar. 13	After 6:14 p.m.	
14	until 8:16 a.m.	
16	After 10:31 a.m.	
17		All day
18		Until 12:26 p.m.
20	After 3:13 p.m.	
21	All day	
22	Until 7:16 p.m.	
27	After 7:47 a.m.	
28		Until 9:49 p.m.
April 12	After 7:37 p.m.	
13		All day
14		Until 8:07 p.m.
16	After 9:24 p.m.	
17	All day	
18	Until 12:12 p.m.	
23	After 2:08 p.m.	
24		All day
25		All day
26	After 12:02 a.m.	
27	Until 12:50 p.m.	
May 11	After 3:02 p.m.	
12		Until 6:01 a.m.
14	After 5:54 a.m.	
15	All day	
16	Until 7:33 a.m.	
20	After 7:42 p.m.	
21		All day
22		All day
23	After 5:59 a.m.	
24	All day	
25	Until 7:03 p.m.	





Regular Feature

## --- HERE'S PRACTICAL SOLUTION

### FOR ROOT BOUND PLANTS

Two problems that sooner or later plague all greenhouse growers are the problems of plants that become too large for the greenhouse and plants that become root bound.

Of course there are easy solutions to these problems. If the plant is too large either prune it or get rid of it and replace it with a smaller plant. If it is root bound then the answer is to re-pot it.

However these simple solutions are not always as simple as they seem. Perhaps you have a good strain of a plant and don't want to part with it. Perhaps you do not have a larger container or do not have the room for a larger con-

tainer. There are many other objections to these solutions.

If you have either or both of these problems (and they usually go together) may we suggest a compromise solution that many growers have found to be most helpful and successful.

We do not know by what name this plan should be called but for lack of a better one we'll call it "Re-potting by Degrees".

If you have a plant that has become root bound you will find that it is not only root bound but most of your good soil has disappeared. Where the soil has gone is a mystery but it has probably leached out through the years of water-

### NOTED PAINTER OF CAMELLIAS DIES

Mrs. Lila Moore Keen Bennett, know as "the lady of the camellias" because of her paintings of camellias, died November 27 in High Point, N. C.

The artist was best known by her professional name, Mrs. Lila Moore Keen.

Her camellia paintings were objects of interest in camellia shows where she frequently painted the Best In Show flowers. Her works were regularly shown in Washington's National Gallery of Art.

ing and the space formerly occupied by the soil is now occupied by the roots of the plant. A plant in this condition not only requires more than normal amount of watering but the lack of soil and food limits the quality of blooms the plant can produce.

By re-potting the plant gradually you can, over a three to four year period, return the plant to its former state of vigorous condition by a minimum of work and shock to the plant.

First determine if you want to do this re-potting over a three or four year period. Then take a long sharp knife and cut a pie shape segment out of the container. This pie shaped segment should reach from the top to the bottom of the container. It will consist of one-third or one-fourth of the roots and remaining soil in that segment of the container. When this has been removed from the container replace it with good soil. It will not be long before new roots will begin to grow in this rich new soil.

#### Second Year

The second year remove an adjacent segment of roots and soil and replace the new soil. Thus over a three of four year period the plant has been completely re-potted without ever having been moved from its container.

Each year as a new segment of soil is placed in the container you should do some pruning of the plant to help offset the temporary shock to the plant of the loss of a part of its root system.

Those who have used this progressive system of re-potting have found it to be most satisfactory. It has many advantages and if you are faced with a re-potting problem you may find that this is at least a partial answer to the problem.

## WHEELER'S CAMELLIAS FOR 1964

### GOLDWATER & GOLDWATER VARI.

2 yr. Grafts — \$15 & \$25

Container Grown

A nice new red Camellia



### LOUISA WILSON

2 yr. Grafts — \$10 & \$15

Container Grown

Beautiful Plants!



### New Sasanqua

### JILL PILL

\$3.50 to \$7.50

Write for our Price List &  
drop by to see us.

## WHEELER'S CENTRAL GEORGIA NURSERIES

Gray Highway  
MACON, GA.

*Show Will Be Held Regardless of Weather*

# Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte

IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

## CAMELLIA SHOW

March 7 - 8, 1964 — OVENS AUDITORIUM  
2700 N. Independence Blvd. (U. S. 74 E) — CHARLOTTE, N. C.

### Division I Horticulture

1. Anyone interested may exhibit.
2. Entries will be accepted only between 8:00 A.M. and 11:00 A.M., Saturday, March 7th, except those from outside Mecklenburg County. No entries will be accepted after 12:00 Noon. Entries from distant points arriving on Friday will be placed in cold storage within the limit of capacity available.

3. There will be a limit of 3 blooms of any one variety.

4. There will be no special class for flowers treated with Gibberellic Acid or similar type chemicals. Such treated blooms may be entered in the class for which they otherwise qualify.

5. Camellia Blooms in Classes A B C D and E will be judged in accordance with American Camellia Society Rules by variety and arranged alphabetically according to accepted nomenclature. These classes are open to amateurs only. All other species will be judged together 6. Class F (seedlings) is open to amateurs and professionals alike.

CLASS A (White Cards)—Blooms grown in the open by amateurs. Awards, Blue, red and yellow ribbons for each variety, silver trophy for best flower in class and runner-up.

CLASS B (Green Cards)—Blooms grown under glass by amateurs, Awards: Blue, red and yellow ribbons for each variety, silver trophy for best flower in class and runner-up.

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

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

CLASS E — Hybrids — Blooms grown in open or under glass by amateurs. Awards: Blue red and yellow ribbons. Silver trophy will be awarded for best flower in class and runner-up in class, provided there are 25 or more blooms entered in this class.

CLASS F — Blooms from Seedlings Awards: American Camellia Society awards are available at the discretion of the judges.

CLASS G — Collections — Blooms grown by amateurs exhibited on moss covered tray or plate furnished by exhibitors. Award: Blue, red and yellow ribbons, and rosettes for the best collection in each group.

#### GROUP A. Under Glass:

- I. A. Collection consisting of 5 different varieties.
- B. Collection consisting of 5 of the same variety.
- II. A. Collection consisting of 10 different varieties.
- B. Collection consisting of 10 of the same variety.

#### GROUP B. Out Door:

Same as I. and II. above.

Exhibitors shall be limited to one entry in each division A. & B.

#### SPECIAL AWARDS:

In addition to above awards Silver trophies will be given to the best flower 4½ to 2½" in size for both Class A. and Class B.

### Division II Arrangements by Invitation

ADMISSION 50¢

Exhibitors will be furnished free passes to Show

*Exhibitors and Host Club Dutch Luncheon Barclay Cafeteria Sat. March 7  
at 1 p.m.*

*Children must be accompanied by adults; Saturday Show Open 3:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.  
Sunday Show Open 12 noon to 6:30 p.m.*



Four New Chemicals

Regular Feature

Gibberelic acid has opened up a whole new world of camellia culture to growers. Rapid progress is being made in this field and we have learned that there are now at least seventeen (17) other acids that can produce effects similar to gibberelic and some of them are rumored to be even more amazing in their effect.

All of the above are used to encourage early blooming and increased size of blooms. Now there are new chemicals on the market that produce just the opposite results. Instead of the tall and elongated growth obtained by treatment with gibberelic acid these new chemicals cause short stocky plant growth—yet in many cases the blooms are as large or larger than when the plants are not treated.

**Boom To Grower**

Wouldn't this be a boon to the greenhouse grower. Could this be the mythical "plant shrinker" that we have all joked about? Can you imagine a greenhouse full of small plants and large blooms?

Experiments are being continu-

ed at the government's experimental station at Beltsville, Md. and we expect additional information as the results of these experiments are released. To date most of these experiments have been on plants other than camellias but if you would like to experiment some on your own we will give you some of the information already available.

There are four of these chemicals that will help you tailor-make your plants. They will for example, allow you to grow short-stemmed flowers with full size blooms. One of the chemicals will help you get May flowers to bloom in January, if that is when you wish blossoms.

**Bloom Azaleas**

These chemicals are called Phosfon, CCC, Amo-1618 and cardavan. So far they have been used to dwarf more than 50 different varieties of potted and garden plants. In addition, Phosfon has proven capable of getting azaleas to bud out of season, and it has initiated blooming of camellias.

The first of these four growth retardants to reach the market is Phosfon. It is manufactured by the

NEW CHEMICALS WILL  
DWARF PLANTS AND MAKE  
THE BLOOM OUT-OF-SEASON

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp., and like the others, it was developed through work at the research stations of the Department of Agriculture. It is available, at present, in three formulations; two for commercial use; the other for home gardeners is a one per cent powder which sells for about a dollar for 1½ ounces.

The treated plants have stronger stems, resist breaking down due to bloom load and do not sprawl as do untreated plants. This feature would be of great advantage to many types of plants that tend to have long weak stems with heavy blooms.

The manufacturer says that the chemical does not produce phototoxicity or affect the size or quality of blooms when used at the recommended rate. Some varieties show a slight delay in blooming.

#### Add To Soil

This chemical can be used by ad-

ding to the soil or as a drench. Since most of the work to date has been with plants other than camellias we are not in a position to give you details as to the best way to use these chemicals.

As researchers continue to study plant physiology and the effects of these chemicals on various chemicals we can look for many new developments. Eventually it may be possible for plant "inventors" to add chemicals to the soil or to the plants themselves in such a way that un-dreamed of results will be obtained. Someday we may be able to produce plants and flowers the size we can best use growing them at the time most desirable for us to use or enjoy.

In the meantime if you are the adventurous type go ahead and do a little experimenting on your own. If the results are interesting let us know about it.



"FOR THE BEST OF THE OLD FAVORITES  
... AND THE FINEST OF THE NEW"

VISIT - - - - -

## FURR'S NURSERY

- - - - - In Charlotte, N. C.

CAMELLIAS ★

\$1.50 up

Loaded With Buds

AZALEAS ★

Wide Selection  
In Sizes and Varieties

SASANQUAS

98c to \$5.00

Many New Varieties

One Of The Largest Selections of Camellias In The South

Complete Line of Garden Supplies, Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Tools,  
Insecticides, Fertilizers and Pete Moss for the Home Gardner

SEED STORE

NURSERY

508 E. Trade St.

Two Locations To Serve You

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Sleeper

MRS. GOODWIN KNIGHT

Regular Feature

**Editors Note:** Our sleeper this time has been suggested by W. F. Wilson, Jr. of Louisiana State University. "Hody" as he is known to his friends is not only an expert camellia grower but has also produced some of our most outstanding seedling so the fact that he recommends this sleeper means that it must have that extra something that we all look for in our camellias.

Your editors are sure that there are many outstanding camellias that for one reason or another have been overlooked but we are not always in a position to know about them. We invite our readers to send us names and information about camellias that you think are deserving of more attention. Share this information with other growers.

Now here is what "Hody" says about MRS. GOODWIN KNIGHT.

Several years ago the variety "Mrs. Goodwin Knight" developed at Huntington Gardens was offered to interested nurserymen and growers.

I suppose that because it was freely disseminated without a lot of fanfare and advertising the variety escaped the attention of

many growers until recently.

The plant described is medium growing and of compact upright growth. It conforms very closely to the description and has a rather distinctive foliage.

#### Large Bloom

The flowers are large, rose pink in color, peony in form with mixed petals and petaloids of full form. The season of bloom was classified as early.

Although not a big flower as we have them in the shows, this variety has three characteristics that make it an exceptionally worthwhile variety.

The rose pink color is a soft shade that adds to the attractiveness of the bloom.

The variety consistently performs well, both from the standpoint of producing a nice plant and producing good specimen blooms. Probably the most outstanding feature is the earliness of blooming. Nice flowers are produced very early in the season when good flowers are scarce. The early flowers escape the freezes in many areas and are produced before the occurrence of petal blight in the areas where present.

### NOTE TO SHOW CHAIRMEN

Be sure to report the results of your show to the American Camellia Society.

# 1964 CAMELLIA SHOW CALENDAR

## EAST COAST

Moultrie, Ga.,	Cherokee Garden Club	Jan. 15-16, 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
Georgetown, S. C.,	Georgetown Garden Club	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
Charleston, S. C.,	Coastal Carolina Camellia Society	Feb. 22-23, 1964
Orangeburg, S. C.	Men's Garden Club	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, 1965
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

## PLANTING PRACTICES

Regular Feature

There are many things to be done in the proper culture of a camellia such as watering, mulching, fertilizing, spraying, etc. However by far the most important is the proper planting of the camellia. This has more to do with the successful growing and production of beautiful blooms than any one feature of camellia culture. This does not mean that one should neglect the other things that should be done for camellias but if the camellia is not planted properly there is very little that can be done to help it at a later date. On the other hand if it is properly planted it can stand a lot of neglect of the other things that should be done.

It is false economy to plant a \$5.00 camellia in a 5c hole. This is being penny wise and pound foolish. Often it is the poor nurseryman who is blamed for the death or poor performance of a camellia when it is the grower who sealed its doom by improper planting.

While the following instructions may seem rather lengthy, we want to give sufficient details so that the beginner will be able to plant with confidence.

### CHECK POINTS

We will assume that you have bought a good plant from a reputable nurseryman and are not ready to plant it. The following things should now be considered:

1. When to plant?
2. Where to plant?

3. How far apart to plant?
4. What size hole?
5. What soil mixture to use?
6. How to plant?
7. Remove Burlap?
8. When to fertilize?
9. Bare root?
10. Mulch
11. Water?
12. Container plants?

**WHEN TO PLANT** If you have the plant now, you are naturally ready to plant it. Although a camellia can be planted anytime it is dormant and any time if it is a container plant there are certain times that are better for planting.

The best time to plant is in the early fall as soon as the plant becomes dormant. This would usually be in October, or perhaps a little earlier or a little later, depending on the weather.

There are two reasons for planting at this time. The first reason is due to the fact that the root system will continue to grow during the fall months even though the top of the plant has stopped growing. The second reason is the plant will become settled and established before the cold winter weather comes.

The second best time to plant is in the early spring just before the first new growth starts and after most of the cold winter weather has passed. The main advantage to planting at this time is you are usually able to see the plant in bloom at the nursery before you

buy it and are thus assured of getting the variety and strain you want.

**WHERE TO PLANT** Although a camellia can be planted just about anywhere there are certain locations that are better than others. Camellias can be planted in full shade but most varieties do not do well unless they get some sun. They will not be as well shaped and most varieties will not set a good crop of bud in full shade.

Most varieties can also be planted in full sun and some varieties even do best in a sunny location. However they will have to have some protection when first planted to give them a chance to get established.

The ideal location for most varieties is in semi-sun. Under tall pines is an ideal location for this gives about the right amount of both sun and shade. Pines have a long tap root rather than a lot of shallow feed roots so they give little competition to the camellia roots which grow rather close to the surface.

Try to avoid planting under cedars, oaks and trees that have a lot of feed roots near the surface. Also most other trees give too much shade when the leaves are out and then in the winter when they shed their leaves they give little or no protection from frost.

Camellias can be planted near your house and many people like to have them by their homes. However, they should be planted far enough away from your house to allow for future growth as most camellias grow rather rapidly.

Contrary to what might be expected the north side of the house is a good location. Camellias can also be planted on the south or west side but if too close to the building the walls are likely to reflect too much heat from the sun.

One thing to watch for in plant-

ing around houses is lime. Many times the builders will throw plaster out of the windows while a house is being built and unless you are careful to remove all dirt you may find your plant damaged or killed by lime from this source.

**HOW FAR APART** Many people recommend planting camellias 10-15-20 feet apart. This is of course ideal when the plant has reached some size and you have plenty of room. Most of us however do not have enough room to plant that far apart. I would recommend planting some 6 to 7 feet apart and then you can enjoy more plants in any given area. When the plants grow to the point they are crowded you can take out every other one and sell it, give it away, plant it somewhere else or leave it where it is and graft on it some new variety.

**WHAT SIZE HOLE** This will be determined to a great extent by

## Standard and Rare Varieties

### Own Root Camellias

YOUNG 8-18" PLANTS, NOT ROOTED

CUTTINGS — 50c UP

RARE GRAFTS CANNED PLANTS

Bea and Neal Rogers

## BELLE FONTAINE NURSERY

ROUTE 3, Box 546 THEODORE, ALBAMA

15 miles South of Mobile on Hwy. 163

Dauphin Island Parkway

plants. Some people say the plants can be planted without taking them out of the can. This is not recommended as the can will take considerable time to rust out, and in the meantime it has interfered with the roots spreading out into the surrounding soil and also it is rather difficult to control the soil moisture.

The best method of taking the camellia out of the can is to cut down the side in three or more places with a pair of tin snips, disturbing the roots as little as possible.

**GENERAL** A camellia plant that is only one year old may be planted in its permanent location but it is better if it is grown in a more sheltered location and transplanted one or twice prior to being set in its permanent location.

Although very large plants can be successfully transplanted, the

average person is much better off to buy medium size plants as they are easier to handle and suffer less shock in moving.

The same principles of planting apply regardless of the size of the plant. However, it is more important in large plants to make certain that the plant has been root pruned the year prior to transplanting and that an adequate root ball is taken and that the root ball is not broken or other wise disturbed.

Remember this, there is very little you can do later to correct or remedy the mistakes of commission or omission made at the time of planting.

On the other hand, if you plant your camellias correctly, you will find no other plant that will require as little care or pay as large dividends in pleasure and beauty down through the years as will your camellias.

## REGIONAL MEET AT GREENVILLE, FEB. 29

A regional meeting of the South Carolina Camellia Society will be held in Greenville, S. C. on Saturday, February 29th in conjunction with the annual Greenville Camellia Show sponsored by the Men's Garden Club.

The Greenville meeting is one of two such meetings scheduled by the SCCS for the 1964 season in an effort to promote interest in the State Society. The annual membership meeting was held in Florence in November. The regional meeting is scheduled for Aiken, S. C. on February 1, with the Greenville meeting three weeks later.

"By holding these meetings in the Eastern, Southern and West-

ern parts of the State, it is our hope that every member will have an opportunity to participate and enjoy the activities of our Society," President Mellette said.

W. R. Merritt, newly elected vice president from the western part of the state is making arrangements for the meeting which will include a dutch luncheon and a panel of speakers.

Merritt said a notice of the meeting with full details will be mailed to all members and exhibitors with a request for advance reservations.

"We also hope to have some definite announcement of the arrangements at the Aiken meeting," he added.

ed earth in the hole or on the supporting mound if that method is used. The top of the ball should be several inches above the surface of the surrounding ground. This will allow for some settling and still assure you that the plant will not be too low. See Fig. 2.

Fill in with the prepared soil about the ball and slope up from the edge of the hole to the top of the ball. Firm the soil about the ball.

**REMOVE THE BURLAP** It is not necessary or desirable to remove the burlap unless the ball is quite small and easily handled without danger of the root ball breaking apart. However after the camellia is planted the burlap should be loosened at the top and pulled back as it is easier to make sure that the plant is not being planted too low.

Sometimes when the plant is balled and burlapped at the nursery the soil is pulled up around the trunk of the plant and what appears to be the old ground level of the plant is actually several inches above the old ground level. If this is the case, carefully scrape the soil off until the old ground level of the plant is reached.

**BARE ROOT** Some times it is advisable to bare root a plant. This is particularly true if it has been planted in clay type soil. If the ball is mostly clay the roots will have difficulty in penetrating the clay soil. Also water will have difficulty in penetrating the clay soil and will usually run through the good soil surrounding the ball and the ball itself remain dry.

However, although this is not a difficult operation, the average grower should not try this until he gains a little experience or has an experienced grower to show him how to bare root.

**WHEN TO FERTILIZE** As a general rule it is not necessary to fer-

tilize a plant the first year it is set out. As a matter of fact too much fertilizer at this time may seriously damage or even kill the plant.

**MULCH** All camellias should be mulched and this is particularly true of a camellia that has just been transplanted. A mulch is beneficial in keeping the roots cool in the summertime and in maintaining a moist condition around the plant. It also helps to keep down weeds and grass.

There are a number of materials that can be used as a mulch though most of them have one or more drawbacks to them. By far the best mulch is pine straw. It is usually available in most areas and is attractive as a mulch. It does not pack down and shed water as do some other materials.

**WATER** Water is very important to camellias at all times and this is especially true when a plant has just been moved. After planting it should be watered to the extend of soaking it. Use a slow spray to do this and take your time.

Plants should be carefully watched the first year and given a good soaking whenever the soil shows any signs of drying out. A good soaking when it needs it is better than frequently light watering. As a matter of fact frequent light watering can be harmful since this may cause the plant to put out many shallow surface roots and it will become dependent upon your watering it to the extent that if you go away on a vacation or neglect watering it the plant will be damaged.

However, bear in mind that camellias cannot stand wet feet so do do over water. This is the reason good drainage is so important.

**CONTAINER PLANTS** Container plants can be planted in the same manner as balled and burlapped



the size of the plant. For the average plant the hole should be about twice as wide as the ball of earth with the plant. If it is small plant the hole should be three or four times the size of the ball of earth to allow for future growth. The hole should be about two feet deep.

If the soil is hard clay the hole should be a little deeper and perhaps some cinders or small rocks placed in the bottom for better drainage. Some people leave a mound of undisturbed soil in the center of the hole to support the plant. However, if the soil is packed down before the camellia is planted this should not be necessary since there should be very little settling.

**WHAT SOIL MIXTURE** This is one of the two most important things to be considered in planting a camellia. There are a number of good soil mixtures that vary somewhat in composition although most mixtures are basically the same even though different ingredients may be used to make the mixture.

Listed below are several good basic soil mixtures:

1.  $\frac{1}{2}$  good top soil and  $\frac{1}{2}$  compost
2. About two-thirds light loam, one-third peat moss, and about a sixth of the bulk of coarse sand.
3.  $\frac{1}{4}$  peat,  $\frac{1}{4}$  top or garden soil,  $\frac{1}{4}$  coarse sand,  $\frac{1}{4}$  old cow manure.
4. One-third peat moss, one-third well rotted oak leaves and one-third good soil with a little coarse sand.
5. Approximately 50% rich top-soil, 30% peat moss, and 20% aged compost or leaf mold

These different mixtures will give you some lee way in making

your own mixture since, if you do not have available all the different ingredients, you can probably select a mixture which uses ingredients that are available to you. Bear this in mind. There are few, if any locations where the natural soil, as it is found, is satisfactory for growing camellias. Most soils are not even satisfactory to use as the soil part of your mixture.

**HOW TO PLANT** This is the most important step of all in successful growing of camellias. You can do everything else perfectly and if you plant your camellias too low you will be doomed to failure. Planting too low causes the loss of most plants than all other causes combined. It is better to plant several inches too high than one inch too low.

Set the balled plant on the pack-

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## Seasonal Reminders

Regular Feature

**Camellia show time is here.** From now on there will be one or more camellia shows each week end. Make your plans to attend as many shows as you can.

**Show time is the time** to exhibit your blooms. Whether you have one or a hundred plants plan to exhibit some blooms. Remember it doesn't take but one bloom to win Best In Show. It has been done. Even if you don't win it will add to your enjoyment of the show and give you valuable experience. **Remember the biggest blooms** are not always the best. Its better to have a fresh perfect bloom than a very large old or damaged bloom.

**When cutting your blooms** always cut back to a growth bud. This will help avoid a dead stub.

**When cutting blooms for a show** place the stem in water at once. Leave in water for a couple of hours if possible. It is amazing how much water a cut bloom will pick up. Blooms treated this way will keep longer and arrive at the show in much better condition. This little extra care may mean the difference between a winner and an "also ran".

**Blooms do not have to be cut** the day of the show. Cut them when they are at their peak and keep them in the refrigerator. This will harden them off and keep them fresh. There have been many Best In Shows won by blooms that had been cut a week or more. The secret of keeping blooms is to cut

them **before** they pass their peak. We know this is difficult to do for we all want to give the bloom just one more day on the plant to get that extra quarter inch of size but that's where we make our mistake. That one more day carries it past its peak and then it won't keep. To be on the safe side its best to cut the bloom **before it reaches its peak.**

**Prune as you cut your blooms.** You can kill two birds with one stone if you do a little pruning as you cut your blooms. If a limb is getting too long cut it off at the time you cut the blooms. You'll have more time to do it then and if it is to be used in an arrangement the extra length of stem will be appreciated.

**Its too early to fertilize.** Wait a little longer before you fertilize. Don't run the risk of forcing out new growth which a late freeze may kill.

**Don't forget our bird friends.** Birds don't have nice warm houses and plenty of food. Birds make out all right during the summer but when freezing weather comes many of them will die from cold and hunger. It takes a lot of food to keep a bird warm. Now is the time to give them a helping hand. Give them some food. You will be repaid many times over in the pleasure you will derive from having the birds about your house and the benefits you get when the birds start eating the insects and grass and weed seeds.

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