Carolina Camellias



Camellia Japonica-Carolyn Tuttle

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

VOL. XIV

WINTER 1963

NO. \$

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Camellias

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In This Issue

FEATURE ARTICLES

CAROLINA CAMELLIA RATES:

Leading Area, 1962 6						
Top Camellia State						
No. 1 Show and City, 196210						
Best in Show, 196215						
Camellia, of Year44						
Gibberellic Acid To Boost						
Fall Show in Future19						
Moon Sign Grafting Dates22						

REGULAR FEATURES

Beginner's Corner	35
Flower Arrangement	
Greenhouse Culture	41
New Camellia	18
Old Favorite	18
President's Messages:	
S.CCarrol T. Moon	3
N.CDavid T. Oates	
Seasonal Reminders	48
Show Dates	8
Sleeper	47
What's New	

About the Cover

This issue's cover features an interesting study of both the plant and bloom of Carolyn Tuttle photographed last spring (outdoors) after a rather severe winter. The bloom is rose opal pink and medium large peony form with mixed petals and petaloids of full form. The bush is compact and upright. Blooms has excellent lasting qualities and extremely showy in yard.

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Destiny Dr. Gehry Dr. Swartz Var. Dragon Lady Drama Girl Var. Ecclefield Earl Kline Elizabeth Dowd Ethel Davis Blush Evelina Extravaganza Five Star General Frances Wheaton Fred Smith Fryer 40 Full Moon Funny Face Betty Gallant Array Geisha Girl Glamour Girl Goldtone **Good News** Guichard Ville Hi Jinx Herzillio Fruito High Widn' Handsome Holly Leaf Holly Mac Ida Weisner

Dear Jenny

Indian Chief Var. Irene Rester Irma Judice James Horne James S. Stewart Jaylyle Jennie Mills Jessie Bryson Judge Marvin Mann Judge Talbert Julia France Kate Mallory Keepsake Lady Macon Lady in Red Laurie Bray Letches Pink Linda Margaret Mdm. Betzel Man Size Marie Bracev Marion Harrison Mark Culver Maroon & Gold Maryland Var. Mary Christian Mary Libby Maverick Max Swisher Maybeli Paulin

Menia Wheat: Meredith Lake Miss Frankie Miss Mary Moon Child Mrs. Fair Dodd Mrs. Marshall Fields Mr. Wonderful Nellie McGrath Nine Westinghouser Nuccio Special **Pierate's Pride** Private Secretary **Red Elephant** Rebel Yell Satins Satan Serenade Silver Anniversary Silver Betty Sheffield Snowgoose Swirling Clould Tomorrow's Dawn Ville De Nantes Vulcan Var. Waltz Time War Eagle White Foam White Nun Witch Doctor Wonderland

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Dear Fellow Members:

President's Page

I want to thank each and everyone for electing me as your president for another year. I shall endeavor to make your society more meanful to each member during the year.

To the officers and members of the Board of Directors my appreciation for your cooperation during the past year. I am looking forward with much pleasure to working with you this year.

The December freeze is now history and with it went most of the outside blooms. Let us not be disheartened for every bud that escaped will be a special pleasure.

We may not have the large number of camellia blooms usually seen in our shows but from the many greenhouses throughout South Carolina, North Garolina and Georgia you will probably see many of the newer varieties exhibited.

This will be a good season to renew old friendships and cultivate new one.

Let us remember our camellias will bloom again and again.

Carroll T. Moon President

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CAROLINA CAMELLIAS

UNDERTAKES

TO RATE

AREAS STATES

and cities

where he lives or whether his or her interest is ACS memberships, number of shows held, number of blooms entered in the shows, or even the attendance to the shows.

Certainly, all of the above factors have merit, but to get an answer with meaning, a common denominator is needed as a yard stick.

Weighted Formula

It was with this thought in mind that CAROLINA CAMEL-LIAS has attempted to come up with a formula that will give weight to all factors in its selection

WEIGHTED FORMULA USED TO SELECT CAMELLIA LEADERS

By JOHN H. MARSHALL

Editor, Carolina Camellias

Since early Colonial days, Camellias have traditionally been identified with the three coastal areas—

East Coast, Gulf Coast, and West Coast — which are widely known as the Camellia Belt.

The American Camellia Society recognized these specific areas in



their organization- MARSHALL al structure by providing for two directors at large from each area. Other directors represent states.

Ask any Camellia lover which is the leading Camellia area or state and the answer you will get depends on who you are talking to, of the "Leading Area for 1962" as well as the top state and city.

In the case of the area and state, we felt that memberships in the ACS should be a factor and gave one point for each membership in 1962. For each increase in the number of memberships in 1962 over the previous year, we gave two points. In turn, a two-point penalty was given for each decrease in membership.

Feeling that the number of shows held in cooperation with and reporting to ACS was indicative of the interest of the members in the areas and states, we gave 10 points for each show, an additional 10 points for each increase in the number of shows, and a 10 point penalty for each decrease in the number of shows.

Blooms and Attendance

Then to give recognition for the participation in the shows by the members, one point was given for each 100 blooms entered. Another point was given for each 1,000 persons attending the shows in order to give credit for interest and promotion on the basis that it had an educational value.

You may disagree with this formla: if you do, let us hear from you giving your reason and suggestion for improving our plan

We hope to make this series

an annual feature of Carolina Camellias; and if we can find a formula to measure the interest and efforts of the people in areas, states, and cities, we believe it will make interesting reading.

Then, and only then, will we know how we stack up with the other areas, states, and cities.

Our selection of the top Area, State, and City for 1962 follow in the next three articles.

IN CAMELLIA BELT:

EAST COAST LEADS PARADE IN 1962; GULF COAST SECOND; WEST COAST THIRD

Under the new formula described in the previous article in this issue, the East Coast won the distinction of being "The Leading Area in the Camellia Belt in 1962".

In winning this distinction, the East Coast amassed a total of 4,110 points by finishing first in four of six of the weighted factors. It led in the number of memberships with 3,246, had the largest number of shows with 30, and had the largest increase in the number of shows with five. It was also first in the number of blooms entered in shows. It was dead last in attendance to shows

The East Coast area consists of all states bordering on the Atlantic Ocean from Maine to the Florida line, plus West Virginia.

Gulf Coast Second

Despite one of its most severe winters which forced the cancellation of many of its leading shows and damaged millions of blooms, the Gulf Coast finished second with a total of 3,161 points. The Glamorous Gold Coast finished second in memberships, number of shows, number of blooms entered and attendance to shows. It had the largest decrease in ACS memberships and the largest decrease in number of shows which decreases resulted in 731 penalty points. Assuming all of this can be attributed to the weather, you can look for them to be a top contender in 1963.

The Gulf Coast area includes all states bordering on the Gulf of Mexico from Florida to Texas, plus Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and four midwestern states reaching to the Great Lakes.

West Coast Third

With California the only state in the West Coast area holding shows in 1962, the fabulous West Coast finished third with 1,130 points. However, it should be pointed out that the West Coast had two very significant firsts that may be indicative of what to expect of them in the future. It had the largest and only area increase in memberships in the ACS with 20. It also had the largest attendance to the shows. AND—it also had the TOP CAMELLIA CITY in 1962. All of this interest spells growth and progress. NOTE: In arriving at the average wins per year for the above the total wins were divided by the total number of years since the variety won its first best in show. If a variety failed to win a Best In Show award, after it won its first award, it was still counted as a year. For exampple Drama Girl's total was divided by 6 although it failed to win an award in 1960.

Emmett Pfingstl	Thelma Dale	Gigantea	Betty Sheffield Blush	Elizabeth Lebey	Flame	Carter's Sunburst	Jessie Katz	Betty Sheffield	Mathoniana	Iwane	Simeon	Charlotte Bradford	Rosea Superba	Adolphe Auduson	Lady Kay	Wildwood	Coral Pink Lotus	R. L. Wheeler	Tomorrow's Dawn	Mathotiana Supreme	Reg Ragland	Drama Girl	Mrs. D. W. Davis	Donckelarii	Guilio Nuccio	Ville de Nantes	Tomorrow	VARIETY
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1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.7	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.3	7.2	9.4	11.4	Ave. Wins Per Year

28 VARIETIES DOMINATES WINNER'S TABLE IN 616 SHOWS

7 ;;



Here's your 1962-63

It's Show Time Down South

Place and Sponsor	Pate
Jacksonville, Florida, Mens Garden Club of Jacksonville	January 19-20, 1963
Thomasville, Georgia, Thomasville Garden Club, Inc	January 19-20, 1963
Jacksonville, Fla. The Garden Club of Jacksonville	January 26 & 27, 1963
Aiken, S. C. Aiken Camellia Club	February 2 & 3, 1963
Cairo, Georgia, Council of Garden Clubs of Cairo	February 2-3, 1963
Slidell, La., Ozone Camellia Club	February 2 & 3, 1962
Birmingham, Alabama, Men's Camellia Society of Birmingham and Bessemer	February 9-10, 1963
Georgetown, S. C., Georgetown Garden Club	February 9 & 10, 1963
Augusta, Georgia, Augusta Council of Garden Clubs in cooperation with the Georgia Railroad Bank	February 9-10, 1963
New Orleans, Louisiana, New Orleans Men's Camellia Club	February 9, 1963
Gulfport, Mississippi, Gulfport Men's Camellia Society, Inc	February 16-17, 1963
Summerville, South Carolina, Summerville Camellia Society	February 16-17, 1963
Atlanta, Ga., Atlanta & N. Ga. Societies	February 23-24, 1963
Mt. Pleasant, S. C. The Garden Clubs of Cooper River	February 23 & 24, 1963
Whiteville, North Carolina, Whiteville Camellia Society	February 23-24, 1963
Wilmington, North Carolina, Tidewater Camellia Club	February 23-24 1963
Meridan, Miss., Meridan Camellia Society	February 23 & 24, 1963
Shreveport, Louisiana, Men's Camellia Club of Shreveport, La., Inc	March 2-3, 1963
Greenville, South Carolina Men's Garden Club of Greenville	March 2-3, 1963
Fayetteville, N. C., Fayetteville Camellia Club	
Dillon, S. C., Council of Garden Clubs	March 6, 1963
Charlotte, North Carolina, Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte	March 9-10, 1963
Clinton, North Carolina, Coharie Men's Garden Club	March 9-10, 1963
Greensboro, North Carolina, Men's Piedmont Camellia Club	March 16-17, 1963
Rocky Mount, N. C. Eastern Carolina Camellia Society	March 16 & 17, 1963
Spartanburg, S. C., Men's Camellia Society	March 16 & 17, 1963
Elizabeth City, North Carolina, Men's Horticultural Society of the Albemarle	March 23-24, 1963
Norfolk, Virginia Camellia Society	
Richmond, Va., Richmond Camellia Society	

GEORGIA OUTDISTANCES CALIFORNIA FOR STATE HONORS; S. C. AND N. C. FINISH 3RD AND 4TH

The Peach State turned out to be a Peach of a Camellia State in 1962. To be more specific. Georgia was the number one Camellia State in the U. S. in 1962.

With the largest membership (1,202) in the American Camellia Society, Georgia ran up a total of 1,485.5 points to outdistance its nearest rival by over 400 points.

It also led in the number of shows held during the year and was second in the number of blooms exhibited. It added premium points to its total by showing an increase in the number of shows held but, like most of the states, suffered a penalty for decrease in memberships. It was fourth in attendance.

Ĝeorgia had four cities in the Top 25 with its largest shows at Atlanta, Augusta, Savannah, and Valdosta. It also had the smallest show in the U. S. with 450 blooms entered in a show at Edison, Georgia, attended by 90 persons.

Second State

Second in the race for State honors was California.

The Golden State more than doubled any other state in attendance and was 50 per cent ahead of rival states in the number of blooms. Although it had but 527 memberships, it showed an increase of 30 and received 60 premium points. It was tied for second in the number of shows and received 20 premium points for increase in number of shows. In all, California totaled 1,071 points to finish 97 points ahead of South Carolina.

Five California shows are listed in the Top 25 including the largest in the U.S. They were Sacramento, Bakersfield, Lacanada, Modesto, and San Diego.

Palmetto State Third

South Carolina was third among the states with 974 points. The Palmetto State was third in memberships and fourth in blooms exhibited, and it received premium points for increase in shows. Four S. C. Cities finished in the Top 25 shows—the largest in Charleston, Columbia, Florence, and Summerville.

North Carolina was fourth with 943 points, only 3 points behind her sister state to the south. It was fourth in memberships, tied for second in number of shows and received premium points for increase in shows. The Tar Heel state was third for blooms exhibited and third in attendance. Four North Carolina cities were in the Top 25 with the largest shows from that state at Charlotte, Greensboro, Elizabeth City and Goldsboro.

The next five places were captured by five Gulf Coast States despite the severe winter which resulted in cancellation of 26 shows. Many of them are ordinarily candidates for the Top 25. Alabama was fifth; Florida, sixth; Louisiana, seventh; Texas, eighth; and Mississippi, ninth.

Virginia finished tenth.

SACRAMENTO TOP CAMELLIA CITY BIRMINGHAM 2ND; CHARLESTON 5TH

Sacramento, California was the top city in the Camellia Belt for the Camellia season (November 1961 to November 1962)

The Sacramento Show and Festival sponsored by the Camellia Society of Sacramento, March 3 and 4 (38th Annual) had the largest number of blooms (6,450) entered of any of the 59 shows reporting to, and held in cooperation with, the American Camellia Society during the 61-62 season.

The Sacramento Show also had the largest attendance of any show, attracting 55,000 persons over the two day period. It was second in ratio with 8.68 persons for each bloom entereo.

In the system used in selecting the top cities, Sacramento had a total of 128.18 points on the following basis:

One point for each 100	
blooms entered	64.50
One point for each 1,000	
attendance	55.00
One point for the ratio of	,
blooms to attendance	8.68
(Divide No. Blooms into	
attendance)	

Total Points _____127.18

Capturing second place honors among the 59 cities was Birmingham, Alabama, which finished eighth among number of blooms entered (4,040), but was second in attendance with 40,000 and first in ratio of blooms to attendance. Actually, there was 9.9 persons attending the show for every bloom

TOP 25 CITIES

	CITY	STATE	POINTS
1.		, Cal	
2	Birminghan	n, Ala	90.30
		, Cai	
4	Lacanada	Cal	57.77
5	Charleston	S. C	54.52
5.	Culfnort A	Aiss	53.27
0. 7	Columbia 9	6 6	52.40
1.	Columbia, C	S. C	<u>52.70</u>
· ð.	Modesto, C	al	51.36
. 9.	Atlanta, Go	0.	50.87
10.	Jackson, N	Aiss	. 42.56
11.	Charlotte,	N. C	40.14
12.	Augusta, G	ia	. 39.93
13.	Greensboro	, N. C	38.01
14.	San Diego,	Cal	34.67
15.	Savannah,	Ga	33.85
16.	Elizabeth C	City, N. C	32.92
17.	Goldsboro,	N. C	31.95
18.	Summerville	e , S. C.	31.69
19.	Slidell, La.		. 31.49
20.	Dallas. Tex		31.00
21.	Florence, S	. C	
22	Jacksonville	e, Fla	. 30.52
23	Valdosta (Ga	30.43
24	Memphis 7	Fenn.	28.87
25	Gainsville	Fla	28 17
		ties were select	
		ties were selecti	

following basis: One point for each 100 blooms entered: one point for each 1,000 attendance; and one point for the actual ratio of blooms to attendance. entered. Birmingham massed a total of 90.3 points and was the leader in the Gulf Coast section.

Third and fourth places went to Bakersfield, California (71.67) and L a c a n a d a, California (57.77). Modesto, California was eighth with 51.36 points, thus giving California five cities in the top twentyfive.

Charleston Fifth

Charleston, South Carolina, with a total of 54.52 points was fifth among the cities in the Camellia Belt and the standard bearer for the East Coast and South Carolina where the first Camellias brought to this country were planted between 1740-1750 in the beautiful Middleton Gardens located on Highway 61 between Charleston and Summerville

South Carolina landed four cities in the select circle of 25 with Columbia (52.40) ranking sixth; Summerville (31.69) eighteenth; and Florence (30.99) twenty-first.

Gulfport, Mississippi was sixth with a total of 53.27 points. Jackson with 42.56 points finished tenth to give Mississippi two in the top cities.

Atlanta, Georgia was rated ninth with 50.87 points. Other Georgia cities in the select group were Augusta (39.93) twelfth; Savannah (33.85) fifteenth; and Valdosta (30.43) twenty-third.

Charlotte Eleventh Charlotte, North Carolina was elevnth with 40.14 points and was joined in the select group of cities by Greensboro (38.01) thirteenth; Elizabeth City (32.92) sixteenth; and Goldsboro (31.95 seventeenth. This gave the Tar Heel state four cities in the top 25.

Slidell, Louisiana, was the only representative of that state with a total of 31.49 points finishing nineteenth. However, it should be noted that several shows were cancelled in that state last year due to weather.

Big D—Dallas, Texas, was the lone contender from the Lone Star state and was ranked 20th with 310 points. It should be noted here that Fort Worth failed to report the number of blooms entered and the attendance figures.

Florida Cities

Florida had two cities in the group with Jacksonville (30.52) finishing 22nd; and Gainsville (28.17) ranking 25th.

Memphis, Tennessee was 24th with 28.87 points.

From a sectional standpoint, the West Coast had five cities; the Gulf Coash was second with eight cities; and the East Coast was first with twelve cities in the top twenty-five.

Among the states, California had five representatives for first; North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia were tied for runnerup honors with four cities each.



HOW EACH CITY RATED

· · · ·	Alaban	na (1 Show)		
	Blooms Entered	Reported Attendance	Ratio Blooms To Attendance	Total Points
Birmingham	4,040 ⁻	40,000	9.0	90.3
•	Californ	ia (8 Shows)	•	
Arcadia		4,000	2.05	25.55
Bakersfield		10,000	1.67	71.67
Fresno	1,200	5,000	4.17	21.17
Lacanada	3,606	17,000	4.71	57.77
Modesto	4,400	6,000	1.36	51.36
Redwood City	1,500	2,500	1.67	19.17
Sacramento		55,000	8.68	128.18
San Diego	3,000	3,500	1.17	34.67
• • • • •	District of C	olumbia (1 Sho	w)	
Washington		800	1.67	7.27
			· · ·	
and the second	Florida	ı (5 Shows)		
Gainesville	2 670	1.070	.40	28.17
Jacksonville		2,500	.92	30.52
Monticello		500	1.00	6.50
Ocala		911	.55	17.96
Panama City	1.324	594	.45	14.24
	······································			
				•
		ı (10 Shows)		
Atlanta	4,600	4,000	.87	50.87
Augusta	2,610	10,000	3.83	39.93
Cairo	1,762	700	.39	18.69
Edison		90	.20	4.79
Moultrie		360	.48	8.34
Plains		521	.65	9.17
Savannah		1,412	.44	33.85
Tifton		500	.33	15.83
Valdosta	· · · · ·	· · · 300	.10	30.43
Waycross		235	.27	9.12
• • • •	Louisiar	na (3 Shows)		
Alexandria	2.541	750	.29	26.45
Lafayette	2,200	3,000	1.36	26.36
Slidell	2,445	5,000	2.04	31.49
,		•		

	Maryland	(1 Show)				
	-		0.55	11.00		
Baltimore	587	2,200	3.75	11.82		
	÷					
	Mississippi	(4 Shows)				
Culfport		3,500	.71	53.27		
Gulfport Jackson		5,000	1.38	42.56		
Meridian	1,550	608	. 38	16.49		
Moss Point	9 143	425	. 50	22.04		
W1033 1 01111	4,1 15	145	.40	22.01		
				а. С		
	North Carolin	na (8 Shows)	· · · ·			
Charlotte	3,500	4,000	1.14	40.14		
Clinton	1,377	1,200	.87	15.84		
Elizabeth City	3,200	700	.22	32.92		
Fayetteville	1,700	1,000	.59	18,59		
Goldsboro	3,052	1,076	.35	31.95		
Greensboro	2,697	8,040	3.00	38.01		
Whiteville	2,384	875	.37	25.09		
Wilmington	1,500	3,000	2.00	20.00		
· · ·	South Carolin	a (7 Shows)				
•				:		
Aiken		1,000	.50	21.31		
Charleston		7,000	1.52	54.52		
Florence (2)		1,246	.42	30.99		
Columbia		2,000	.40	52.40		
Georgetown		850	.74	13.05		
Summerville	3,036	1,000	.33	31.69		
	Tennessee	(1 Show)				
Memphis	2.150	5,000	2.37	28.87		
	,		4.01			
	(
· .	Texas (7	Shows)	4			
Beaumont		2,870	1.74	21.06		
Dallas	2,000	7,500	3.50	31.00		
Fort Worth	-na-	-na-	-na-	-na-		
Kilgore	1,450	500	.34	15.34		
Liberty	600	275	.45	6.74		
Port Arthur	800	1,700	2.13	11.83		
Tyler	1,500	2,000	2.00	20.00		
	Virginia (3 Shows)				
Falls Church	944	2,425	2.57	14.44		
Norfolk		1,250	.55	24.61		
Richmond		1,025	.39	27.72		

AN INVITATION TO JOIN SOUTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

The South Carolina Camellia Society is the largest State Camellia Society in the Camellia Belt. It is a non-profit organization devoted to Camellia Culture, Research and Development, and a program of mutual interest and pleasure for its members.

Among other things, it publishes CAROLINA CAMELLIAS three times annually—Fall, Winter, and Spring—for the members of the Virginia, North and South Carolina Camellia Societies.

This widely sought publication is primarily devoted to articles about the culture of Camellias. It also carries articles about the activities of the three State Societies it serves and the American Camellia Society.

It is NOT designed or intended to compete with the CAMELLIA JOURNAL, official publication of the American Camellia Society, but to supplement it.

Regular features include: Beginner's Corner; Greenhous Culture; New Camellias; New Products and Techniques; Flower Arrangement; Seasonal Reminders; Questions and Answers; Show Dates; etc.

Special articles written by leading Camellia growers on Grafting, Pruning, Debudding, Spraying, Feeding, Mulching, Care of Blooms, Reports of Research Projects, Corsages, Seedlings, Rooting, Bare-rooting, Planting, Watering, Cold Hardiness; and many other subjects are featured in season.

CAROLINA CAMELLIAS also carries more photos and advertising than any other Camellia publication.

In four years, it has become a widely sought publication with circulation in 24 states and three foreign countries.

It is available only to the members of the three State Societies it serves; however, if you would like to receive CAROLINA CAMELLIAS three times each year, the South Carolina Camellia Society invites you to fill in the blank below and mail.

South Carolina Camellia Society P. O. Box 177 Lexington, S. C.

Enclosed is my check for \$3.00 for membership in the South Carolina Camellia Society from January 1 to December 31, 1963.

Please send my three issues of Carolina Camellias to:

Name	 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Street or Box No.		
City & State	 	

VILLE DE NANTES TOP CAMELLIA IN 1962

By Mansfield Latimer Rock Hill, S. C.

After five tormenting years, Ville de Nantes has won the title as the top winner of the year.

The beloved Ville was selected "Best in Show" eleven times during 1962 to capture a title that had eluded it in recent yars.

After finishing fourth to Tomorrow, Donckelarii and Wildwood in 1958, Ville de Nates moved into the contenders spot and the rivalry for America's winningest Camellia narrowed down to a two-way battle.

In 1959 it was the glamourous Tomorrow by a margin of eight shows (21-13); In 1960, the ever popular Ville narrowed the gap to a margin of five shows (18-13). In 1961 the difference was only two shows.

In 1962 Ville edged out its long time rival by two shows, winning 11 shows while Tomorrow won nine.

New Contender

During this period, another member of the Tomorrow family has moved into contention. Tomorrow's Dawn, a fast moving sport of Tomorrow, was selected "Best in



TOP WINNERS IN 62

	Times	
Ville de Nantes		
Tomorrow		. 9
Tomorrow's Dawn	- -	8
Guilio Nuccio		6
Donckelarii		6
Reg Ragland		4
Mrs. D. W. Davis		3
Willwood		3
Emmett Barnes		3
Carter's Sunburst		3
Coral Pink Lotus		3

VARIETIES WINNING TWO TIME: Rosea Superba, Mathotiana Supreme, Lotus, Iwane, Coronation, and Charlotte Bradford.

VARIETIES WINNING ONE TIME: Aunt Jetty, Nina Avery, Guest of Honor, Lady Kay, Pink Clouds, Betty Sheffield, Gigantea, Elegans, Var., Vlarice Carlton, R. L. Wheeler, Betty Sheffield Supreme, Kate Smith, Lady Clare, Fred Sanders, Pink Champagne, Sarasa Pink, Catherine Cathcart, Betty Sheffield Blush, Mathotiana, Eugene Lize. Show" eight times and finished in third place, just one show less than it parent plant.

Tomorrow's Dawn won two shows in 1960 when it made its debut. In 1961 it was judged best only one time so, actually, 1962 marked its first year in the ranks of the top winners. Of the top three varieties in 1962, Ville was the big winner for outside blooms with eight wins and 3 wins under glass. Tomorrow's Dawn was the top winner for under glass with six wins and two outside. Tomorrow had five wins outside and four under glass.

Three Camellia were tied for

EDITOR'S NOTE: In the Spring issue the author writes about the "Queen of The Show Table" from 1954 to 1962. Don't miss this most informative study.



Purple Swirl: Ashes of Roses pink, until freezing weather turns the flower purple. Five swirls radiate from the center of a full formal flower. \$7.50.

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NEW INTRODUCTIONS

Judy Matthews: true blush, loose peony to incomplete double. \$15.00.

Funny Face Betty: so named because of the various shades of pink which change with the time of day. \$7.50 & \$10.00.

Velma Grantham: a worthy introduction which has sported three other flowers — all good \$15.00.

Donna Buono: hardy, semidouble, silvery pink- a prolific bloomer. \$7.50.

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fourth place with six victories each. They were Guilio Nuccio, Donckelarii and Drama Girl. Guilio Nuccio and Drama Girl had both been in the top four in 1960 and lost ground only to Tomorrow's Dawn spectacular rise. However, 1962 marked the return of Donckelarii to the ranks of the Top Winners after a one year absence.

Reg Ragland Returns

In fifth place was Reg Ragland with four wins which also marked it return to the select group after three years.

Sixth place was five-way tie with Mrs. D. W. Davis, Wildwood, Emmet Barnes Carter's Sunburst and Coral Pink Lotus. Of this group, Wildwood and Coral Pink Lotus returned to the ranks after a years absence. Mrs. D. W. Davis has been among the top winners for five years but lost ground in 1962 declining from nine to three wins.

Cartar's Sunburst made the top ranks for the first time, after registering single victories in 1960 and 61.

The new comer to the winners table as well as the top ranks was Emmet Barnes a beautiful early white which won it's first victories at Florence, S. C. (Fall Show); Clinton, N. C. and Fresno, California.

38 Varieties

In 1962 there were a total if 38 varieties winning Best in Show. This compares with a total of 54 in 1961 and 56 in 1960. For the purpose of this study, it should be noted that solids and varigated forms of a variety are counted as one variety. Sports are counted as different varieties.

Number Of Shows

Due to the cold in the Gulf Coast area many shows were canceled and there were only a total of 59 shows reporting in 1962 as compared with 79 in 1961 and 76 in 1960. This drop of 20 in the number of shows held may also be a partial explanation of the drop from 54 varieties winning Best In Show in 1961 to only 38 varieties in 1962.

Reticulata

Not all shows had a class for the Reticulata but in the shows that did Crimson Robe was once more the outstanding Reticulata with a total of 12 wins. Runner-up was Noble Pearl with 5 wins. Almost all known varieties of Reticulata won at least one time. Others winning were: Tali Queen 3, Buddha 3. Comnfucius 2, Lion's Head 2, Purple Gown 1, Shot Silk 1, Moutancha 1, Willow Wand 1, Butterfly Wings 1, and Cornelian 1

Hybrids

More and more shows are now providing special divisions for hybrids so this year for the first time we are listing the winning hybrids. The old standby in the hybrids field, Donation, was the big winner with 6 wins. The only other hybrid to win more than ane show was Robbie with 2 wins. The following won 1 show each: Galaxie, Bragadoon, E. G. Waterhouse, Salutation, Mary Christian, Bonnie Marie, Felice Harris, and Carosel.

Conclusion

The top dozen winners for 1962 certainly dominated the field for they won a total of 60% of the Best In Show awards. The top six alone won 42% of the shows and the top variety, Ville de Nantes won 10% or one in every 10 shows. In spite of the hundreds of new varieties coming on the market it would seem that Ville de Nantes, the Tomorrow family and Guilio Nuccio will be tops for some time to come.



It is no secret that if a seedling is a fairly good flower and it is exhibited in enough shows that sooner or later it will probably be voted an ACS Highly Commended Seedling Award. Therefore the fact that a seedling has received this award is not necessarily prima facie evidence that the seedling is really outstanding. It may be or it may not be.

However when a seedling has won 5 ACS Highly Commended Seedling Awards the chances are very good that it is better than the average. Such is the case of Miss Charleston. This is an outstanding camellia and we predict that you will be hearing more of it in the years to come.

It is an 8-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1958. It was originated by Bill McGill, Adams Run, S. C.

It is an outstanding rich red flower with good substance somewhat similar to Dixie Knight. In form it is semi-double to peony with yellow stamens. The blooms are large being over six inches in diameter and three inches in depth with 30 to 60 petals.

It blooms midseason to late and the blooms are long lasting. The plant growth is upright and average, medium in rate, with dark green leaves averaging 4 inches in length and 3 inches in width.

It is being propagated by True's

Camellias, Columbia, S. C. and is available now as long as the supply last.

We believe it deserves the 5 Awards it has received.

Deadline

for Next Issue

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February 25, 1963

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Seen above are Camellia blooms and buds that show the results of using Gebberellee Acid. The blooms are CORNATION (Top) and TOMORROW taken in December about six weeks after application. Bottom photos show comparision of treated and non-treated Camellia buds.

Gibberellic Acid Big Boost To Fall Shows

Early Blooms-

If the Fall Camellia shows held in Columbia and Florence, S. C. in November, 1962 may be used as a criterion, the Fall Shows of the future will be something out of this world.

Gone are the days when the early blooming Daiks, Are-Jishis, Hats, Marie Brace High and other early blooming varieties will be crowned Best in Show in the Fall shows without a struggle. From this date on don't be surprised which variety wins the honors in the fall shows. In fact, in in time you can look for the fall shows to become "the shows" of the year.

Human nature being what it is, is, most of us are reluctant about going out on a limb when it comes to making a prediction. However, the editors of Carolina Camellias have no qualms at all about sticking our editorial necks out and predicting that the Camellia world will never be the same. The fantastic effects of gibberellic acid have made obsolete traditional Camellia culture. In fact, it is producing February in November.

New Era

Although some of the effects of gibberellic acid have been known for more than one hundred and fifty years, the date that will record the "new era in Camellia culture" is the date of the South Carolina Fall Camellia Show held in Columbia, S. C., November 17, 1962. If this show was not proof enough, the Fall Show held in Florence, S. C., the following weekend confirmed that the fantastic results were no accident

"Gib" treated blooms swept all honors at both shows. Not only were Best In Show and Runnerup "gib" treated blooms, but every bloom on the Court of Honor was a "gib" treated bloom. (see report of shows).

Even more fantastic than the fact that these were all outstanding blooms was the fact that they were, with one exception, blooms that do not normally bloom in the fall. The varieties that traditionally bloom in the fall did not even make the Court of Honor.

Many Varieties

There were dozens of varieties displayed that normally would never be seen in a show until January or February and sometimes March. It does not take much imagination to realize what this can mean, especially to the outside grower. By the use of gibberellic acid, he will be able to have beautiful outside blooms in the fall before cold weather comes.

With the widespread use of this magic chemical, we predict that there will be more and more fall shows and that they will be equal to, or better than, the midseason and late shows both in quality and quantity of blooms. In fact, in the years to come the "really big shows" will be held in the fall.

"See "What's New" section for some additional information about this new development in the Camellia world. Also, be sure to read the Spring issue of Carolina Camellias for the full story on the latest studies of gibberellic acid and its affect on Camellia blooms.





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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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Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

CAMELLIA SHOW

March 9 - 10, 1963 — OVENS AUDITORIUM

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Division I Horticulture

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. 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 beest 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 beest 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 tropry 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 minature) — 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 — Hybids — 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 runnerup in class, povided 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. Awards: 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.

 \mathbf{B}_{12} 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.

Division II Arrangements by Invitation

1. Anyone interested may exhibit.

2. Entries will be accepted only between 8.00 A.M. and 11:00 A.M., Saturday, March 9th, 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.

Exhibitors and Host Club Dutch Luncheon Barelay Cafeteria Sat. March 1 p.m.

ADMISSION 50¢

Exhibitors will be furnished free passes to Show

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.

MOON SIGN DATES FOR GRAFTING

By popular demand, Carolina Camellias is printing the moon sign dates favorable for grafting for the fifth consecutive year.

These dates were prepared by Joseph G. Carter of Rock Hill who has practiced this method for a number of years and has a wide following in the Camellia belt.

Frankly, the editor of Carolina Camellias decided last spring to run a test on these grafting dates. It wasn't that he didn't believe in Moon signs, or Joe Carter either, but he needed some concrete evidence just to satisfy his own mind.

So—he secured two scions from a very healthy v. Tomorrow. The scions were exactly alike, size, etc.

Then—he selected two understock of Professor Sargents of the same size, planted in exactly the same soil mix from the same source.

On March 3rd, which was not listed as a favorable sign he grafted one scion.

On March 6th, which is listed as a favorable grafting sign, he grafted the second scion.

The grafts were placed side by side. They received the same treatment, shade, water, and everything.

On May 5, he removed the glass jar from the second graft, which was grafted on the correct moon sign.

On June 2, he removed the glass jar from the first sign.



The photo shown on this page was taken on August 14 on his return from vacation.

Results: Just as Mr. Carter contended. The graft will take, but the results will be better when grafted on the correct moon sign.

Plant on left has six inches growth. The one on right, grafted on the right moon sign, has 15 inches of growth.

Believe what you will, but from now on, I'm grafting with Mr. Carter's moon signs. I'm convinced.

(John Marshall)

For 1963, they are, just in case you want to try them:

Times given are Eastern Standard —subtract one hour for each time zone west; add one hour for each zone east

zone eas	ο ι ,	
DATE	BEST SIGN	GOOD SIGN
Jan. 4		after 2:35 a.m.
Jan. <u>5</u>		all day
Jan. 6	1994 - C. 1997 -	until 5:15 a.m.
Jan. 27	after 3:35 a.m.	1. 19
Jan. 28	all day	·
Jan. 29	until 5:45 a.m.	an an ann an
Jan. 31		after 7:56 a.m.
Feb. 1		all day
Feb. 2		until 11:05 a.m.
Feb. 4	after 3:40 p.m.	unur 11.05 a.m.
Feb. 5	~	1 N.
	all day	
Feb. 6	until 10:06 p.m	ь · ₁
Feb. 23	after 9:06 p.m.	
Feb. 24	all day	•
Feb. 25	until 2:05 p.m.	
Feb. 27		after 2:39 p.m.
Feb. 28		all day
March 1		until 4:38 p.m.
March 3	after 9:09 p.m.	
March 4	all day	· · ·
March 5	all day	
March 6	until 4:14 a.m.	
March 26		after 11:58 p.m.
March 27		all day
March 28		all day
March 29		until 12:13 a.m.
March 31	after 3:14 a.m.	andi 14.10 a.m.
April 1	all day	•
~	until 9:46 a.m.	•
1	until 9:40 a.m.	- 64 9 - 90
April 23		after 3:29 p.m.
April 24		all day
April 25		Until 10:07 a.m.
April 27	after 11:27 a.m	• •
April 28	all day	
April 29	until 4:25 p.m	
May 4		after 12:43 p.m.
May 5		all day
May 6	,	until 1:18 a.m.
May 6	after 1:18 a.m.	
May 7	all day	
May 8	until 12:24 p.n	t .
May 24	after 9:29 p.m.	
May 25	all day	
May 26	all day	
May 27	until 12:58 a.m	· ·



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Frank Foote Fran Mathis Gipsy Golden Age Golden Spangles Gov. Faubus Grunelli **Guilio Nuccio Special** Gustav Gerbing Harbor Lights Hawaii Helen Fredrick Hercules Hidden Beauty High Wide'n Handsome Hit Parade I Believe Isabel Hermann Isle of Capri Jean Quarles Jessie Burgess Jim Morgan Jimmie James John Stevens Judge Marvin Mann Var. Julia's Favorite Pink Kerwin Lady In Red Var. Lady Macon Var-Lady Velma Var. Leading Lady Var. Louise Allen Lucky Seven Margaret Wells Mark Alan Var Mary. Anderson Mary Jackson Mary Libby Maverick Minature Elegans Miriam Harrison

Miss Anaheim Miss Frankie Var. Miss Mary Mississippi Beauty Pink Moonlight Sonata Mrs. Fair Dodd Mr. Wonderful Mrs. Jimmy Davis Mutabilis Mystery Napoleon Bonaparte Naughty Marietta Nez Smithwick Norfolk Red Nyla Fran Overlook White Pat Poyner Pearl Dooley Pink Explorer Var. Pink Passion S.Var. Polar Bear S Var Private Secretary S.Var. Raggedy Ann Rangerette Roberra Jones Var. Rebel Yell **Red Button** Red Cap Red Elephant Var. Richard Nixon, Pink Scholar Mathotiana Stewart's White Supreme Sucyn Var. The Czar S.Var. Tomorrow (Gus Roberts) Tomorrow's Dawn Waltz Dream Var. Witch Doctor Wonderland Woodville Red Blush

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Dr. Paul Sanders Dr. Quattlebaum Earl Kline Ecclefield Eleanor Greeway Elizabeth Dowd Eugenia Howell Evelina Flying Saucer Gail Guest of Honor S.Var. Guilio Nuccio S. Var. Gus Roberts Hallmark Indian Summer Var. Irene Coker (Pink) Jane Moon John Houser Juanita Smith Judge Marvin Mann Judge Talbot Julia France Kate Smith Var. Katherine Maryott King Size S.Var Lady In Red Lady Macon Lady Velma Laura Walker S. Var. Leading Lady Leslie Ann (Sas) Linda Abbott Love Letters Lucky Thirteen Lucy Hester S.Var. Magic Moments Margaret Short S.Var. Marie Bracy S.Var.

Mark Alan Maroon and Gold Mary Ann Houser Var. Maryland S.Var. Mattie Grayson Mabell Paulen Menia Wheat Mercury S.Var, Supreme Mississippi Beauty Mrs. D. W. Davis Reg. Peony Mrs. Jimmy Davis Mrs. Marshall Fields One-A-Lone Pink Champagne S.Var. Pink Diddy Pink Parfait Pink Satin Pink Velvet Prelude S.Var Purple Swirl Red Elephant Reg Ragland S.Var. Sadie Mancill Reg., Pink Sawada's Dream Silver Anniversary Sunday Morning S.Var Sun Up Var. Thelma Dale Blush Tick Tock Red S.Var. Tom Herrin Tomorrow (65% White) Tomorrow Supreme Virginia Cagle Vulcan S.Var. War Eagle Wildwood Var. & Peon Winter Morn

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1963 OFFICERS-Last year's officers of SCCS were reelected for 1963. Seen seated (L to R): Carroll T. Moon, Columbia, President; Ernest Burwell, Spartanburg, 1st Vice President: and (Standing) P. D. Rush, Lexington, Secretary-Treasurer. W. M. Quattlebaum, Charleston, 2nd Vice President, not present when photo was taken.

DIRECTORS & OFFICIALS— R. F. Brownlee, Anderson, Chairmen of Test Garden; is seen seated (left) with the officers identified above. Standing are: (L to R) Mansfield Latimer, Rock Hill, Chairman Publications Committee: J. G. Carter, Rock Hill, director District one; T. H. Maxwell, Greenwood, director District three: R. F. Mc-Gee, Florence, retiring director, District six: and John D. Carroll, Lexington, Past President; and H. L. Benson, Columbia, director District two.

PAST PRESIDENTS — Seated (L to R) R. F. Brownlee, Anderson; H. E. Ashby, Charleston; Carroll T. Moon, Columbia, who retired and was reelected in the same day: standing, Mansfield Latimer, Rock Hill; Wendell Levi, Sumter; and John T. Carroll, Lexington.

ACS OFFICIALS — Joseph Pyron, Tifton, Executive Secretary-Editor; C. W. Farmer, Macon, President; L. C. Wannamaker, Cheraw, senior Vice President; Standing, Mansfield Latimer, S. C., director; S. H. (Son) Hackney, Charlotte, Vice President; H. E. Ashby, Charleston, director - at - large; and Frank Dowd, Charlotte, N. C. director. (Staff Photos)

CARROLL MOON RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF S. C. SOCIETY

Carroll Moon of Columbia, S. C. was re-elected president of the South Carolina Camellia Society at the Twelfth Annual Fall Meeting in Columbia S. C. on November 17th.

Ernest Burwell of Spartanburg, was re-elected first vice-president and W. M. Quattlebaum of North Charleston was re-elected second vice-president.

Re-elected as directors were H. L. Benson of Columbia, district two and Haskell Gray, Jr., of Greenville, district four. Elected director of the sixth district was Frank Key of Florence.

The luncheon was attended by more than 150 members and visi-

tors from North and South Carolina and Georgia.

Also attending the meeting from the ACS were C. W. Farmer of Macon, Ga., president of ACS; Joseph H. Pyron of Tifton, Ga., ACS secretary and editor of the ACS Journal; L. C. Wannamaker of Cheraw, S. C., past-president of ACS and now senior vice-president of that organization; S. H. Hacknev of Charlotte N. C. vice-president of ACS for the Atlantic Coast Territory; H. E. Ashby of Charleston, S. C., director - at - large and Frank Dowd of Charlotte, N. C. director for North Carolina and Mansfield Latimer of Rock Hill, S. C., director for South Carolina



LUNCHEON—The luncheon following the Annual membership meeeting was a most enjoyable ocassion. President and Mrs. Carroll Moon of Columbia and Vice President and Mrs. Ernest Burwell of Spartanburg are seen in the top photo.

The next two photos shows a general photo of visitors from Georgia and North Carolina along with South Carolina members during lunch.

Entertainment for the event was furnished by director H. L. Benson of Columbia who is seen with his two charming daughter-in-laws Mrs. J. P. (Leila Ann) Benson and Mrs. H. L. (Anna Marion) Benson, Jr. both of Columbia.

In the bottom photos, left to right are: Boynton Cole of Atlanta and Albert Fendig of Burnswick, Ga. (author of Old Favorites); Seated—David Oates, President of N. C. Society; Clay Foreman, retiring president of N. C. Society; standing — S. H. Hackney and Frank Dowd of Charlotte, both directors of ACS; and Ralph Bagwell and Wilson Farrell, vice presidents of S. C. National Bank who were hosts to the 12th annual Fall Show held immediately after the meeting.







CLAIRE RENEE IS WINNER IN FALL SHOW AT COLUMBIA

Claire Renee, an unheralded but beautiful pink peony form Camellia stole the spotlight at the 12th Annual Fall Show of the South Carolina Camellia Society.

The show was held jointly with the Men's Camellia Club of Columbia on November 17 and 18 in the lobby of the S. C. National Bank of Columbia. The show followed the Annual membership meeting of the S. C. Camellia Society held on Saturday and attracted people from throughout the state as well as a goodly number from North Carolina and Georgia.

Many Varieties It was a beautiful collection of

JUDGES_{\$\overline{a}\$}-Three of the six judging teams which judged the entries in the 12th Annual Fall Show in Columbia. Nov. 17 & 18 are seen in the photos on the right. Top photo—Mrs. David Oates Fayettesville, N. C.; Son Hackney, Charlotte, N. C. and Mrs. C. W. Farmer, Macon, Ga.

Middle Photo shows arrangement judges—Mrs. S. Wayne Gamble, Sr., Lane S. C.; Mrs. Haywood Curlee, Orangeburg; and Mrs. W. C. Wolf, Jr., of Orangeburg.

Bottom photo C. W. Gravim, West Columbia; C. W. Farmer of Macon; and David Oates, Fayetteville, N. C.



Camellias with an unusual large number of varieties of exceptional quality due to the use of giberellic acid in the general area.

The spacious lobby of the S. C. National Bank made a most appropriate place for the staging of a show and the Silver Awards donated by the bank made the competition outstanding.

Claire Renee's victory was no fluke by any means. It won from the most outstanding field over entered in this section in a fall show. Woodville Red was runnerup. Both were entered by F. N. Bush of Columbia.

Mrs. W. S. Hicks of Columbia won the Silver Tray for the best arrangement with Mrs. W. I. Elazer of Columbia runner-up.

Dr. Herbert Racoff of Columbia won the Gold Certificate with the Silver Certificate going to F. N. Bush.

Other blooms making the court of honor were: Mrs. D. W. Davis and Ethel Davis entered by Mr. and Mrs. Latimer of Rock Hill; Jesse Katz, Alba Plena and Imperator enter by Dr. Herbert Racoff; and Eugenia Howell entered by Mrs. Waldo LaMotte of Columbia.

Narumi Gata, entered by Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Rush of Lexington, S. C., won Best In Show at the top Sasanqua. Chansonette, entered by Mr. and Mrs. I. Y. Caughman of Columbia, was runner-up in this classification.

This Best Seedling in the show was a new seedling called Jane Frances. It was originated and exhibited by Mr. J. Frances Drake of Columbia





David T. Oates, newly elected President of the North Carolina Camellia Society (center) is seen discussing Camellias at the fall meeting of the NCCS held in Rocky Mount.On the left is Clay B. Foreman, retiring president and on the right is Harry Pearsall who was in charge of arrangements for the meeting.

DISCUSSIONS ON CULTURE FEATURE N. C. MEETING

Discussions on petal blight, root rot, greenhouse culture, grafting, and Sasanquas were the highlight of the annual fall meeting of the North Carolina Camellia Society held in Rocky Mount on November 10. Despite adverse weather, the meeting attracted Camellia enthusiasts from across the state and two neighboring states.

Dr. Haasis of North Carolina State College led the discussion on petal blight and root rot and stated he considered root rot more of a problem to camellias than petal blight, pointing out that petal blight can be controlled somewhat by treating the ground with terraclor in a 20 percent dust before the organisms mature. This, he said, is the best treatment so far devised. He also stated that it does help to pick up petals where possible.

More Serious

Root rot, he said, is much more serious. It is caused by a fungus and is difficult to recognize at first. The plant so afflicted will not do its best and should be taken up and replaced with a new plant in sterilized soil.

Root rot is found everywhere that azaleas, camellias and pines are grown. It is sometimes coupled with nematodes. The symptoms, he said, are a sick looking plant, short growth and chlorotic foliage.

He also showed plants infected with root rot.

Mrs. Frank Dowd of Charlottee discussed greenhouse culture. In addition to a very enlightening tallk on soil mixtures, control of light transmission and elevated working areas, Mrs. Dowd displayed a great many gadgets she considered helpful in the greenhouse. These included English clippers, markers, crawfish lifter, pruning paint bomb, cope crystals to spread on the greenhouse floor to control insects, bug-getta pellets for snail and worm control, various sprays and pre-painted containers.

W. H. Robbins of Burgaw spoke briefly on Sasanquas, their culture and the various varieties

Grafting

The climax of the highly informative program was a talk by Mrs. Ferol Zerkowsky, of Tammia Nursery, Slidell, La., who spoke on grafting and showed slides illustrating the various stages.

Mrs. Zerkowsky, one of America's most successful growers, said she uses Chloromone when grafting and uses malted milk cups as covers. After graft has taken, she cuts out top of the cup and it still protects the graft in the early growth.

She stated she covers the graft with soil and uses two rubber bands to hold scion in place. She also uses as long a wedge as possible and makes a short split in the understock.

She said she removes the terminal eye, preferring dormant eyes, and leaves only one leaf. She also dips the scions in captan and lindane and lets them drain, then cuts the bud out, shapes, and dips in Chloromone.

She also showed slides of some of her introductions which are advertised in this issue.

\$100 For Garden

Mrs. W. P. Kemp of Goldsboro reported that Elizabethean Garden at Roanoke Island was in good condition, and the North Carolina Camellia Society appropriated \$100 for additional camellia plants.

In the business meeting David T. Oates of Fayetteville was elected president, suceeding Clay B. Foreman of Elizabeth City. Dr. Harry Keel of Winston Salem was elected Treasurer, Mrs. Scott Kelly of Fayetteville, secretary; Harry Smith of Greensboro, vice president; Mrs. W. T. Rainey of Fayetteville, Historian; Mrs. J. F. MacGill of Fayetteville, publicity chairman.

Directors for 1963 are: Roy Smart of Charlotte; Joe Shulken of Whiteville; and Archie Hamil of Goldsboro.

North Carolina

President's Message

On November 10th I was honored by being elected the 1963 President of the North Carolina Camellia Society. My family has always been interested in this fine Society, and for the past twentyyears we have lived more or less in what we call the Camellia World; Raising camellias, attending shows, and seeeing old friends ond meeting new ones.

The 1962 Fall Meeting in Rocky Mount was a very fine one, and Harry Pearsall and his committee did an outstanding job arranging the meeting and entertainment for the visitors. The program was most interesting and we all enjoyed the delightful talk by Ferol Zerkowsky. The members of the North Carolina Camellia Society and other speakers from North Carolina that served on the program also gave most interesting talks, and we deeply appreciate the services of all.

Clay Foreman's year as President was very successful. The membership showed the largest growth in sometime, and Clay and Erlien's presence was felt at all the camellia shows they attended. We should all thank Clay for a job well done.

Now that we are in 1963 we should think of the future and what we can do for our beloved friend, the Camellia. The last two months have been hard on them, but as usual they came back as a good friend does, and bring the joy to their friends that they have for so many years.

Our first gathering for the new camellia season in North Carolina will be at the Whiteville Hotel, February 23d, at 12:00 o'clock noon for the Spring Meeting of our Society. For reservations for lunch send your check for \$2.50 to the Whiteville Camellia Club, Box 813, and we hope all North Carolina members and many out of state members will be with us. You can have a double date on February 23d, and continue on to Wilmington for their show which will be on the same day as our meeting. We were sorry for this conflict, but any Saturday in March would have presented this complication:

February 23-24, the Whiteville Camellia Show

the Wilmington Camellia Show

March

2-3, the Fayetteville Camellia Show

the A. C. S. Annual Meeting and Show, Shreveport, La.

9-10, the Charlotte Camellia Show

the Clinton Camellia Show

16-17, the Greensboro Camellia Show the Rocky Mount Camellia Show

23-24, the Elizabeth City Camellia Show (where the 1962 Spring Meeting was held)

I have listed our shows in North Carolina and hope that we can

all get together, bring our best blooms, win ribbons, and make all our shows the biggest success they have ever been. Last but not least may we add many new members to our Society in 1963.

As your new President it will give me a great deal of pleasure to meet and know every member personally, and I will be quite happy if you will speak to me and introduce yourself if we are not already acquainted whenever we get together. Helpful suggestions from our members will be greatly appreciated and a sincere effort to carry them through will be made.

> Sincerely yours, DAVID T. OATES President

CLEMSON TEST GARDEN REPORT

An abundance of buds, planting of sasanqua understock, receipt of another supply of plants from the Bureau of Plant Introduction's for variety testing, and an experiment involving insecticides are listed in the fall report on the activities of the Clemson Test Garden.

In a letter to R. F. Brownlee, chairmen of the Test Garden, J. P. Fulmer, assistant Horticulturist at Clemson wrote:

"There is an abundance of buds which we hope will give us the largest array of blooms ever. The plants, for the most part, appear to be in excellent condition. We have continued to lose a few from the transplanting operation, but under the circumstances, this has not been unusual.

New Area Planted

"During the past year we have planted a new area with Camellia Sasanqua for understock to be grafted in the late winter of 1962-63. The sasanqua stock at this time, for the most part, are larger than a lead pencil.

"In addition to plants which were received last year from the Bureau of Plant Introductions, we have received more this fall. Some of the P.I.'s should bloom this spring. It is too early to determine whether growth characteristics are desirable or not.

"Experiments are now being conducted by Mr. Maxey Nolan of the Entomology Department to determine toxicity of several systemic insecticides and also the resulting phytotoxicity, if any, to Camellia plants."




This edition of BEGINNER'S CORNER should be entitled "The Observations of a Beginner."

A little over six years ago, the writer built a new home and had the yard landscaped in early fall. Among the plants used in the landscaping were three Camellia plants. They all bloomed in the late winter.

That started the fever. The blooms were breath-taking and the yard was the envy of neighbors and passerbys.

Then, one Saturday afternoon a friend drove by and stopped. He took one look at my Camellias and broke my heart.

"They are pretty now, but you are going to lose them in another year, maybe sooner," he said.

At first I was downright crushed. Then the rebel blood raced through my brain. What did he know about it? After all, the leading nurseryman in the town had selected the plants and location and planted them with his own hands.

Old Favorites

But before my Irish temper flared, my wife eased the situation by observing that the varieties were all listed as old favorites with a cold-hardy reputation.

"That is correct," observed our visitor. "They are planted on the Northern side of the house with protection and filtered light from tall pines," the wife continued.

"That is true, and in my opinion these conditions are ideal," replied the visitor.

"Then, why do you think we will lose them within the year" I asked belligerently.

"They are planted too deep" came the reply.

Our visitor failed to point out how the situation could be corrected or that the proper thing to do was dig them up and replant them or raise them. So, we did nothing.

Leaves Dropped

By summer the plant began to drop leaves. It also began to put on buds. By fall nearly all the leaves had dropped and the buds were not developed.

About this time the Carolna Cameellia Bulletin was published. In it we read "Beginner's Corner" which was devoted to proper planting practices. We later learned it was written by Mansfield Latimer of Rock Hill. Needless to say, we dug up the camellia plants, but too late. They were goners.

But we had learned one very important lesson—the proper planting of a Camellia has more to do with successful growing ond production of blooms than anyother single factor.

In fact, during these last five years we have learned that the Camellia is really a very hardy plant and will tolerate a lot of abuses if planted correctly.

At this particular point, we will venture to say that more Camellia plants are lost from planting too deep than all other causes combined.

Started Over

Instead of quitting we visited a reputable nurseryman in the area. We purchased six varieties recommended by the nurseryman who added that each one was being grown outside successfully in the area.

The plants were young and vigorous and a little on the small side. Lach was growing in a gallon can.

"This is a late fall," the nurseryman said, "and you will give your plants a chance to get set and established by spring if you plant them right away."

We thanked him for his advice and left.

That night we read "Beginner's Corner" again, this time line by line.

The next day we secured peat moss, a load of loamy top soil, some creek bed sand, and a load of well rotted manure... Then we mixed equal parts (by volume) of each and screened, just like the article said.

To test our soil mix, we wet a small quantity and pressed in our hand to see if it would fall apart when we opened our hand or packed too tight. When we were satisfied with the mix, we took a wheel barrow and dug a hole for planting.

Remove Soil

The hole was twice the size of root ball and sometimes a little larger. We put the clay dirt removed from the hole in the wheelbarrow and used it elsewhere in the yard for fill.

Then we filled the hole with the prepared soil mix and packed it down. Then added soil mix until

SPECIAL ON LARGE CONTAINER CAMELLIAS

Due to lack of greenhouse space a well known greenhouse grower sold us 42 large camellias in containers. Some are six to seven feet tall. Good varieties in excellent condition. Special prices—Look these over before they are all gone.

STANDARD VARIETIES OF CAMELLIAS AND ALL

TYPES OF COMPANION PLANTS \star

WATCH LOCAL NEWSPAPERS FOR WEEKLY SPECIALS

GREENS NURSERY 5030 North Tryon Street

Charlotte, N. C.

"Honesty and Quality Come First"

the hole was filled within three inches of the top.

The next step was to cut away the can without disturbing the root system. Then we set the root ball in the hole with only about three inches below the ground level, leaving about four or five inches above the ground level. Then we added more soil mix, forming a mound with a gentle slope from the ground level to the top of the root ball. We were very careful not to pile additional soil on top of the root ball, even if it meant leaving the first lateral root exposed.

We packed firmly and then watered with a fine spray for hours.

When this was completed, we mulched with a generous pile of pine needles.

For the next two weeks, we kept a close watch and watered about every fourth day

Pruned Plant

Later my friend came by and observed my handiwork. Together we pruned the plant and shaped it up, cutting off the lower limbs to give it a clean look near the ground. We also cut out some limbs higher up to open it up.

Then while I muttered to myself, in several unknown tongues, he pinched or twisted off some of the buds.

"Forget the fertilizer for the first year," he said accusingly as if reading my mind. However, you might try a little spray next spring."

The winter came and was almost gone when I saw my first bloom. It was hardly average by present day standards, but at the time it was about the most beautiful thing I had ever seen.

COOL GREENHOUSE PROTECTED

Scions—Budded Own Root Plants—Grafts

The latest and the best varieties . . . all protected from our coldest weather of the 20th century. These are the finest plants in the south.

We are not in the petal blight area.

Write for complete list and prices.

Supply limited.

PINELAND NURSERY

Div. of

Kingstree Refrigeration and Locker Co.

P. O. Box 341 Kingstree, S. C. Phones: Office 354-6882 Home 354-6298



By Albert Fending Brunswick, Ga.

We may have the illusion that camellia shows are something comparatively new and that awards

for outstanding new seedlings is a practice inauguratted in our time. This is not so nor is it easy to picture Philadelphia as the most important camellia center in this country. Neverthe-less. during



Mr. Fendig

the two decades prior to the War Between the States, it was. From its greenhouses, camellias were distributed to Europe, to other camellia growers in the regions and to the southern gardens. For much of this enthusiasm and accomplishment the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society was responsible and many of its members were active in camellia breeding and propagation.

In 1851

At one of these early camellia shows Jafes Ritchie, in 1851, was awarded the prize of the season for the best American seedling camellia exhibited at any flower show of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society grown during that season. He called his new seedling "CALEB COPE" in honor of the sixth President of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. This flower was exhibited in California State Fair, October 6th, 1854, and was described that year by Buist in his "American Flower Garden Directory" Edition 6, page 213, 1854.

"CALEB COPE" is a medium rose flower with a small rosebud size formal double, imbricated palecenter. It will average three inches in diameter and one and one-half inches in depth with approximately sixty petals. The inner petals. which are smaller than the outer petals, are cup shaped. The leaves also are slightly cupped, thick, leathery, dark glossy green, with broad coarse serrations and short pointed tips. The plant is bushy. loosely branched, and slow in growth. It flowers freely and has proved unusually satisfactory and hardv.

While this cultivar has been sold under the name of MATHILDA, it has no connection with the cultivar, PRINCIPESSA MATHILDA or PRINCESSE MATHILDA described by Vershaffelt. It has also been called MME: FAUCILLION

So, if you happen to have this "Old Favorite" in your collection, don't cut it down for understock. Its merit has been proven over a period of more than one century. It was previously described by Buist in 1837.



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

The wonderful world of color—what can it do to us! It can charm, it can soothe and quiet, it can send into ecstasies, it can shock, it can distress.

Have you eveer heard some one say that certain colors or combination of certain colors actually made her ill? Such is the tremendous effect upon our emotions that color can have. Let us consider then a few of the color combinations, or harmonies as they are called, that we make in flower arrangements and how we create them through the use of a color wheel.

Today we hear a lot about color schemes, especially in the field of decorating. Flower arrangements are a very important part of the decor of our homes, in fact they can makes all the difference in the way a room looks or feels. They are to a room what accessories are to a costume. Related color schemes seem to have greater emotional appeal while contrasts seem more satisfying because the eye is stimulated as it swings around the whole color wheel.

Related Colors

The related color harmonies are monochromatic and analogous. The easiest of these is the monochromatic which is the use of one color only including its own tints tones and shades as well as chromas. If on the color



Mrs. Hay

wheel we extend a single hue inward to the center with graduatating darker values and extend the same hue outward with lighter values we would have a spoke of one color range. This is what we use in a monochromatic harmony. To avoid monotony in this scheme unequal amounts of the different values in unequal sequencies should be used with always a bit of intense chrome.

An analogous harmony is the use of hues that are neighbors on the color wheel. These should include not more than a third of the color wheel, no more than one primary, and no less than three hues. For instance, using yellow as the primary, and no less than three hues. For instance. using yellow as the primary, the range could go from yellow-orange to yellow-green and green. The colors must be in the yellow classification, and here again varying values and chromas and color areas give zest and character.

Color Schemes

For contrast there are a number of color schemes, but here we will consider only the **direct complementary**. This is the use of two colors directly opposite on the color wheel. Complements neutralize each other if their values are equal, but they accentuate each other if used in unequal values and amounts. For instance, the dark rich value of camellia foliage points up and enhances the exquisite color of a pink flower such as Dr. Tinsley. The pink is a light value of red, and red and green are opposites on the color wheel.

As stated earlier in our discussion of color, the same principles that we use in creating design must be used with color. In fact we really superimpose color on form design, and the two must be coodinated through balance, dominance, contrast, rhythm, proportion, and scale. You will find that your area of interest is the one in which you will place your most intense chroma.

MARY ANNE HOUSER AND EMILY WILSON WERE NEW The 1954 Quarterly listed a long list of new variety registrations. Among them were Mary Anne Houser by Central Georgia Nurseries in Macon and Emily Wilson by Arthur T. Wilson of Batesburg, S. C.

One other South Carolina seedling was Kalarene by J. Hertz Brown of Spartanburg. Ed. Note: Wonder what beecame of Kelarene?

ELLEN GOFF

(America's Most Beautiful Camellia)

MISS CHARLESTON (5 Times ACS Award Winner)

Limited Number One. Two and Three Year Grafts Now Available

One-Year Grafts-\$25.00 & \$30.00

Two-Year Grafts-\$37.50

Three-Year — Some Budded — \$50.00

CRATING CHARGE: \$1.50 - Send your order now with check.

(S. C. Residents add 3% for Sales Tax)

Earliest Orders Get Choice of Plants

SEND FOR LIST OF SCIONS and RARE GRAFTS

True's Camellias

6800 Devine Street

Columbia, S. C.



Somebody once said, "Necessity is the mother of invention". Now we don't claim to be any inventer, but necessity caused us to do a lot of digging and scrambling for a solution to our problem.

The problem: High temperature and low humidity in a small plastic greenhouse in mid-day.

It all started two years ago when we purchased a lean-to greenhouse, 18 feet long by 8 feet wide. It had a fiber glass roof and polythelene sides It had ventilators in the eaves on each end. It had one door; however, we arranged for a second door in the other end from the beginning.

At this point, we should point out that the greenhouse is located on the south side of the house and gets no protection from the sun what-so-ever until about 3:30 in the afternoon.

The problem would develop on sun-shiny days from about 10 o'clock to 3 p. m. Then the heat would build up to 90 degrees on some days. The humidity would drop to a very low point.

To begin with, I partially offset the humidity problem by running water into the crushed rock on the floor during the day and syringing the plants after sundown.

Tried Many Gimmicks

To combat the high temperature, we tried running water over the roof, using a fan and various other gimmicks recommended by my well-wishing camellia friends.

Then one day, we received an ad for Carolina Camellias from Bookins Nozzle Company telling about a mist nozzle.

The MIST NOZZLE rang a bell.



Good Protection

This little greenhouse g a v e ample protection from the cold and wind. In fact, we used heat only on nights when the temperature fell below freezing and then we used a small electric heater which maintained a temperature level of 42 to 45 degrees, which I am told is ideal. I remembered an article written by Frederic Heutte of Norfolk, Va. for Carolina Camellias in the fall of 1959. The article pointed out that in addition to the artificial fog condition which would bring about an ideal humidity level, the mist system also brought about a temperature drop. This was all we needed So, we ordered a Mister B Nozzle mounted on 39" stand. (Presently advertised on the back cover)

The Mist Nozzle arrived and we began using it in the greenhouse by starting at one end and moving it about 6 feet every three hours.

Corrects Humidity

The mist or artificial fog was the answer to our humidity problem.

It also helped to reduce the temperature, but—to control the temperature level, we needed more uniform coverage. We also needed the nozzles nearer the roof of the greenhouse.

We also learned several other things—the hard way.

(1) In the early spring, you should not mist plants setting in direct sun unless it is filtered to some degree. It scalds the leaves and they will drop off. Most greenhouses materials such as fiberglass will filter sufficiently to avoil this hazard. However, polyethelene does not.

Helps Size and Quality

(2) During the blooming season, misting helps the size and condensation will damage blooms, particularly those facing upward.

(3) Plants do not require as much watering when using a misting program as they gather a certain amount of water through their foliage

This fall we sought to make changes in the greenhouse to offset the conditions we had observed last winter and spring. Our first move was to remove the polyethelene from the sides. We then had a screen company to make us some aluminum panels that would fit our framework and could be set in place or removed with little effort. These panels were covered with durapane which is a heavy plastic over screen wire. (Estimated life about 7 years).

The screen helps the plastic to filter the light and gives support. The panels weigh less than 3 pounds and can be handled with ease (even by your wife). They are held in place in a manner similar to your house screens.

Remove Panels

On warm days, we remove every other panel and set them back in place in the late evening. Takes about four to five minutes, even by flashlight. On warm nights we leave panels off.

Our next change was to design a mist system and have it made. Once again, we turned to Brookins for assistance We drew our plans and sent them to Mr. Brookins. The plan provided for three of his newer model misters (called Mister-B No. 3) connected in series, six feet apart. Each mister has a capacity of one and two-thirds gallons per hour with monel 200mesh strainer filters. All three are adjusted by target screw to reduce capacity about thirty per cent. The system is connected to the regular Water system by a swivel hose connection and is suspended from the roof of the greenhouse.



On November 11, the sky was clear and the outside temperature was 68 degrees at 10 o'clock. We opened the doors in the ends of the greenhouse as well as the ventilators about 8:00 a. m. We did not remove the panels as we usually do, so we might record the following data.

By $10:30 a_{-} m_{-}$ the temperature had built up to 78 degrees and by 11:00 a. m the temperature was 86 degrees. The outside temperature then was 70 degrees.

We turned on our mist system for 10 minutes and the temperature fell 24 degrees to 62. One hour later, the temperature had risen again, this time to 70 degrees. We turned on the mist system for five minutes and again dropped the reading to 62 degrees. This procedure was repeated twice in the early afternoon, with the same results.

At this writing, it appears you could control the temperature in the greenhouse with the mist system by running it five minutes out of each hour, or better still about three minutes each half-hour. Now we are looking for a timer to regulate the water for there is a limit to time available.

Needless to say, it has corrected the humidity problem even on the driest or windiest day.

We would also like to call your attention to the Turner Greenhouse ad on these pages and point out the changes they have made in recent models to combat this problem. Note the ventilator on top and the provisions for ventilation on the sides. They also offer a cooling system. (By John H. Marshall).



Fiber-glass cover, alumnized-steel framework, four full-length ventilators, combination aluminum door (glass and screen), beautiful curved eaves. "Suburban" can also be furnished with glass. Large, sturdy 17' x 16'. Complete — pre-engineered for easy assembly. Lean-to models start \$70. Free color catalog. 25c booklet on heating, cooling, ventilating greenhouse. . . . automatic and manual control. TURNER GREENHOUSES, BOX 1260, GOLDSBORO, N. C.

CAMELLIA OF THE YEAR:

GOVERNOR MOUTON

Governor Mouton

Governor Mouton has been selected as the Camellia Of The Year for 1962.

Some may question this selection since it may not have the largest or prettiest blooms but few, if any, camellias can come as near meeting all the requirements of a camellia selected for dependable performance.

It may not be a good selection for a green house but it ought to be in every collection of varieties grown outside. It is vigorous and upright in is growth. It is cold hardy. Its blooms are red, sometimes splotched white, and they really put on a show in the yard when the plant is in full bloom.

Dependable

The blooms are medium large, semi-double to peony form with loose ptals and it blooms over a fairly long period. It sets a bud on every terminal. Its one drawback is that the blooms shatter when they fall. However it is so dependable some growers say if they could only have one plant it would be a Governor Mouton. It is one of the best to recommend to a beginner. To be eligible for the honor of selection of Camellia Of The Year a Camelliamust meet the following requirements:

1. It must grow exceptionally well out of doors in all the regular so called camellia belt.

2. It must be cold hardy.

3. It must be widespread in its current distribution.

4. It must be generally available at most nurseries.

Governor Mouton certainly meets all of these requirements as well as any camellia and better than most. It deserves the honor of being selected CAMELLIA OF THE YEAR.

Remember you, as a member of the North or South Carolina or Virginia Societies, have the right to nominate the variety you feel most deserves this honor in 1963. You can do this by mailing a card to:

Carolina Camellias, P. O. Box 166, Rock Hill, S. C., giving the name of the variety you want considered for 1963. You may, if you wish, give the reasons you think your nominee should be selected.





It may seem strange that under "What's New" we are discussing Gibberellic Acid which was known in Japan more than one hundred and fifty years ago. In addition numerous articles have been published on this subject in various camellia magazines during the past five years, including two articles in Carolina Camellias.

However most of these articles were so technical that they were overlooked by the average reader. Other articles were lacking in complete details. In view of this, only a few growers recognized the full potential of this magic chemical.

Fantastic Results

Now however, due to the work of Dr. Herbert Racoff of Columbia, S. C., fantastic results have been achieved by the proper use of Gibberellic Acid. "Gib" treated blooms swept the fall shows at both Columbia and Forence, S. C., this year.

Much of the work that has been done with Gibberellic Acid had to do with its effect on vegetable growth and little or no mention was made of its use for early and high quality blooms. Dr. Racoff and his associates are working mostly with the effects of Gibberellic Acid when applied to bloom buds.

As stated above the effect of gibberellin was known in Japan more than one hundred and fifty years ago. However the causal agent was not known until 1926 and it was not until 1935 that Teijiro Yabuta and his associates isolated a crystalline active substance which he named gibberellin after the fungus from which it was isolated.

First in 1950

The first investigations of gibberellins in the United States were published in 1950 and since then a great many workers have studied these growth-regulating substances. At least four different substances, possessing gibberel-

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Delores C. Lashley 713 Crescent Ave. GREENVILLE, S. C. lin biological activity, have been found in fungal extracts and in extracts of higher plants.

Dr. Racoff is continuing his experiments with the effects of gibberellic acid on bloom buds and wants to study the results of these further experiments before releasing this information for general use. This is in no way an effort to keep this information a secret but rather to make it as full and complete as possible when it is released.

The entire camellia growing public will be forever in the debt of Dr. Racoff for his generosity in sharing the complete details of all the study and work he has put into the use of gibberellic acid on bloom buds

See Spring Issue

Dr. Racoff is now in the process of writing an article for publication in the Spring issue of the Bulletin. This article will tell you where to get the proper kind of gibberellic acid and exactly how to use it for best results. Please do not write Dr. Racoff direct for this information for it is not ready for release at this time and it would be an imposition to expect him to answer individual letters in detail.

WARNING: Gibberellic acid in some forms and strength can be very harmful, not only to bloom buds but to camellia plants as well, so we would recommend that you wait for complete details as to how to use it and what strength and type to use.





Perhaps a camellia that was only registered in 1956 should not be classified as a "sleeper". However there are many new camellias that have been registered since that date that are now well known favorites of the camellia growing public.

Of course most of the dozens of new camellias that are registered each year will never be considered more than just another camellia to anyone except the proud originator. This is to be expected, and rightly so, but once in a while a new camellia comes along that because it does not have high powered promotion behind it or because it does not happen to be over 6 inches in size is overlooked.

Such a camellia is Ave Maria. It is not likely that this one will ever be found at the head table in a camellia show but it is one that is certainly worth having and has some features in its favor that some of the better known varieties lack.

Early Bloomer

First, it is an early bloomer and we never have enough of these. Not only is it an early bloomer it blooms over a long period—November through March.

Second it is a beautiful flower. Somewhat similar to Debutante, not only the flower but also the habit of plant growth. The flower is not as full and high as Debutante but it has more life and sheen. It will stay on the plant for a long time and still look fresh. Needless to say it makes an excellent corsage flower. Due to its size it is also excellent for use in arrangements. The flower is light pink in color, completely double, 3 inches in diameter, with 45 to 50 small petals.

No Debudding

The flower buds are round, green in color, and for the most part appear singly, and consequently debudding is not necessary.

This fine camellia is a seedling of Paeoniaeflora which bloomed for the first time in the winter of 1953, and was introduced in the fall of 1955. It was originated by C. Breschini, San Jose, Calif.

There is no doubt that this is one that will appeal to the ladies and will certinly be a worthwhile addition to your collection.

VILLE WAS TOP CAMELLIA IN 1954

The winning Camellia in the 80 shows held in 1954 was—you guessed it—Ville de Nates, Ville won Best in Show eight times that year.

Second was Gigantea with 5 wins; third—was a fiveway tie between Thelma Dale, R. L. Wheeler, Mathotiana, Charlotte Bradford and Adolphe Audusson.



Camellia Show Time is here. From now on there will be a camellia show somewhere every week end. Make your plans to attend as many shows as you can.

Camellia Show Time is time to exhibit your blooms. Whether you have one or a hundred plants plan to exhibit your blooms. Remember it doesn't take but one bloom to win Best In Show. It has been done.

Remember the biggest blooms are not always the best. When selecting blooms for a show select the fresh, perfect bloom. Do not select blooms with damaged petals or brown stamens.

When cutting 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 immediately after cutting. Let them remain as long as two 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 better condition.

When blooms are cut ahead of time keep them in a refrigerator. This will harden them off and keep them fresh Blooms will keep this way for over a week and still be in good enough shape to win Best In Show.

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 bloom.

Its too early to fertilize. Wait a little longer before you fertilize to avoid the danger of forcing out new growth which a late freeze may kill.

Give your garden that last cleanup before your camellias start blooming.





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