

Carolina Camellias



'GLADYS PINKERTON'

CAMELLIA JAPONICAS
CAMELLIA SASANQUAS
AZALEAS HOLLIES
BROADLEAF EVERGREENS

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1,300 VARIETIES

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Carolina Camellias

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About the Cover

"GLADYS PINKERTON," a chance seedling originated by Jim Pinkerton, Columbia, S. C. This semi-double to peony form flower is highly variable—from straight semi-double to tight peony. It is red with gold anthers and white filaments. Has soft velvet texture. Blooms midseason.

S. C. CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President's Page



JOHN A. TYLER, JR.

DEAR FELLOW MEMBERS:

I would like to thank you for your confidence in me in electing me as your president. I promise to do the very best I can to make this a successful year. The job will be easier since you have given me such a capable and co-operative slate of vice-presidents, directors, and publications committee.

I would especially like to commend Carroll Moon for the wonderful job he has been doing with "*Carolina Camellias*". I hope that all of you can find time to thank him, either in person or by letter. Send him articles or new items. This is your publication and he needs your help to make it better.

There is one special way that I need the help of each and every one of you to personally help the society. E M G A M. Every Member get a member. The more members we have the better bulletin we can have and the more interest in camellias we can generate. Do not forget: EMGAM.

I would also highly recommend that each one of you go to as many shows as possible this season and *enter blooms*. When you enter your blooms it becomes your show and increases your interest. The more blooms entered by the greatest possible number of people the better the show. It takes only one flower to win a blue ribbon or even "best in show". Take your flowers; they are probably much better than you think they are. The shows are our best means of spreading interest in our lovely flower—the incomparable Camellia. It is also the best way to see the new ones. **THE SHOWS NEED YOU AND YOUR FLOWERS.**

I hope I get the chance to meet each one of you during this year—I will see you at the shows, and if you are anywhere near Wagener do stop by . . . I love to talk camellias and during the season we usually have some bloom, either in the yard or in the greenhouse.

Sincerely,

JOHN A. TYLER, JR.,
President.

GEORGIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President's Message



N. TERRILL WEAVER

DEAR MEMBERS:

Thanks to gibberellic acid, the marvelous "Camellia Trail" has started again. We attended the Albany Show, where a beautiful 'Tiffany' won best in show. In addition to seeing a lot of beautiful blooms we met, again, many wonderful people. There was a large number of Georgia Camellia Society members present.

Then we attended the fall meeting of the American Camellia Society in Macon. The same thing happened as in Albany except Dr. Walter Homeyer's 'Sport of Mathotiana Rubra' won best in the show. There again was a large turn-out of our Georgia Camellia Society members. Next was the Savannah show where a 'Lady Kay' won. There were again quite a few of our Georgia Camellia Society members.

The next official meeting of the Georgia Camellia Society will be in Albany, Ga. on January 19th with the South Georgia Camellia Society. The Report of the nominating committee will be heard and your officers for the coming year will be elected. I think that it is marvelous that the Camellia bloom, in addition to being the most beautiful flower in the world, can bring together so many wonderful people year after year. Looking forward to seeing all of you at the shows to come.

Sincerely,

N. TERRILL WEAVER,
President.

N. C. CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President's Message



G. C. HAMPTON, JR.

The North Carolina Camellia Society celebrated its sixteenth anniversary on October 30th. Appropriately this was in Raleigh, the city of its birth.

At its organization on October 27, 1949, Mrs. R. L. McMillan, truly North Carolina's grand lady of camellias, flowers, gardens and its chief advocate of beauty in nature, was elected Honorary Life President. Our sixteenth Fall meeting and our second Fall Camellia Show (sponsored in cooperation with the Raleigh Garden Club) were held as a tribute honoring her life and work, always dedicated to increasing the beauty of her community and her state.

First, let me at this time thank all members of the Society for the honor of being named your president for the coming year. And then let me challenge you with my opinion that the North Carolina Camellia Society, and perhaps all state societies in the southeast, faces a crisis caused by widespread complacency and inertia, resulting in a failure to gain the interest and active participation of far too few of its members, as well as a failure to attract new members in communities filled with gardens and many camellia lovers. We must grow or die, for we cannot stand still and just "rock-a-long". We must face the future and this challenge with renewed purpose and a worthwhile program, attractive to casual amateurs. Someone with leadership and imagination must lead the way toward cooperation with the American Camellia Society and other state societies. But of far more importance to our survival, this leadership must promote programs attractive to individuals and to local clubs and local show groups. Only through attracting these people to membership and active participation can we become strong. We cannot expect something for nothing, nor can we expect to attract this multitude of uncommitted individuals throughout our state, even though they love camellias and are very interested in growing them for varied reasons, if we are merely the mailing list for Carolina Camellias, though it is beautiful and valuable, or if we are merely a biannual luncheon or dinner club attracting attendance to our fall and spring meetings because they are held on the occasion of a beautiful camellia show, presented by the hard work and dedicated efforts of a local group, most of whose members are not attracted to membership in our Society. We solicit members, but do we truly offer something of interest

and value to the average person for our annual dues? Do we answer, by example and purpose and by our programs, the reason why we exist? We must honestly face these questions. Their answers will decide whether we shall exist in the future.

I earnestly ask for suggestions, ideas and programs from all. I hope that in the coming year we may all become dedicated to an attractive purpose and program, and to a bigger and better North Carolina Camellia Society.

Sincerely,

GEORGE C. HAMPTON, JR.,
President.

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FROM HEARTY PLANTS GROWN UNDER GLASS.

Visitors are always welcome at Camellia Farms!

VIRGINIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President's Message



HUGH L. VAUGHAN

Now that we are off to a good start for another year, there are two important jobs to be done. The first is to regain the regular attendance of those members who seem to have lost interest and the second is to gain new members.

So, I now make a personal appeal to all members to attend your camellia society meetings. If it's all "old stuff" to you and you can't benefit from the programs, then it's up to you to share your knowledge and experience with others. Frankly, I learn something new and worthwhile at each meeting.

Renewing acquaintances is another reason for attending camellia functions. I know of no finer people than those who have a love for the beauty of the "camellia". We've missed many of you—and I don't mean missing just another member to swell attendance—I mean your cultured manner and congenial comradeship.

Now, to get to our second job—new members. Many of you have been through the "camellia mill" and think you are ready for retirement, but you're not. You have the job of inspiring others with the "camellia bug." Let's get others started in this wonderful hobby. Check your neighbors and acquaintances as to whether they have camellias—get them interested. Chances are that most of them haven't even scratched the surface of camellia lore. Share your knowledge with them, bring them to a meeting or two, and revitalize your interest in camellias along with it.

Best wishes—see you at the next meeting with your new potential member.

Cordially yours,

HUGH L. VAUGHAN,
President.

SOUTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

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CAMELLIA SHOW

The Men's Camellia Society of Spartanburg and the Citizens and Southern National Bank of S. C. Invite you to attend and participate in the 3rd Annual Men's Camellia Society Show, February 26-27 at the

SPARTANBURG HIGH SCHOOL GYMNASIUM
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22 pieces of sterling silver are being offered as awards for the best camellias.

Classes are: CHEMICALLY TREATED (gibbed)
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Grafting Is Fun

By CARROLL T. MOON, Columbia, S. C.

Grafting season is here again. Of course you can make summer grafts but most grafting is done during Jan., Feb. and March. Grafting season usually ends with the swelling of the growth buds in the spring; however it can be extended by putting a few scions in a cellophane bag in the refrigerator for late grafting.

Grafting offers many advantages to the amateur grower. Often only a small amount of wood of a new variety is available. You can have a budded plant quicker.

About the only things concerning grafting that camellia growers are agreed on are that you must have an understock and a scion.

The following information was gathered from many camellia growers:

Camellia understock—Scions will callus quicker. Cambium layers on scion and understock easier to match.

Sasanqua understock—Scions callus satisfactorily. Sasanquas will tolerate deeper planting and will thrive on less water.

Understock about $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter is best. Graft will take on pencil size and larger. Understock over $\frac{1}{2}$ " is more difficult to work with; sometimes necessary to hold cleft open with a wedge.

One school of thought says the understock must be planted in the ground or a can at least one year before grafting. Another says plant or can understock and cut off and graft.

Greenhouse growers often bare root and plant in own soil mixture.

Cut off understock several inches above dirt line using pruning shears or small hacksaw. Cut at slight angle to allow for sap drainage.

If your graft does not take you can cut off again and do a summer graft.

With a sharp knife smooth the top and edges of the understock.

Making the cleft in a large understock may require a large knife blade and a hammer (Fig. 1). When using



MAKING THE
CLEFT

FIGURE 1

$\frac{1}{2}$ " or under you can place thumb on top of knife blade and gently work down about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ". Hold the cleft in a large understock open with a screwdriver; for understock of $\frac{1}{2}$ " or less the point of your knife blade will usually do.

Having cut off the understock and made the cleft (split the stump in half), it's time to prepare the scion. The scion should be about 2" long 2 leaves and 2 growth buds. The scarcity of grafting wood will usually determine the size of scion (Fig. 2).

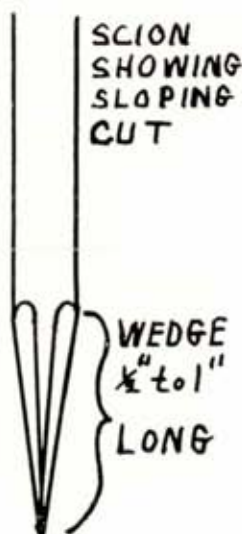


FIGURE 2

Cut off about 1/2 of each leaf, trim each side of stem of scion making it wedge shape and dip scion in a Captan solution to help prevent damping off.

You are now ready to place the scion in the cleft made in the understock and this is probably the most important step in the grafting process.

The understock and scion is covered with bark as is all woody plants. Underneath the outer bark is the cambium layer. The inner part is sapwood and supports the plant (Fig. 3). The cambium layer might be called the life layer of the plants as all



FIGURE 3

plant foods move throughout the plant in the cambium layer.

The success of your graft depends on matching the cambium layers of the scion and understock. See Fig. 3.

Hold the cleft open with screwdriver or knife blade point and carefully insert scion. Run finger along scion to determine if scion has been properly placed in cleft.

The two cambium layers must meet and if in doubt you may tilt the scion either outward or inward insuring a union at one point. However, a scion placed even with outer bark of understock will usually take.

If you have made the cleft too long it may be necessary to tie or tape the understock to hold it together. Usually the cleft will be tight enough to hold the scion in place.

Your graft is now made, and again you will find different schools of thought on the next step. Some

cover the understock and Scion union with wet sand or other soil mixtures.

Some cover the union with various grafting compounds and others sprinkle the newly made graft with Captan Solution. (Directions for making solution are on the can), and leave union bare.

Arrangements must now be made to prevent the cut surfaces of the understock and the scion from drying out until the union of the two cambium layers takes place. This humid airtight condition must be maintained until the callus is formed around the edge of the understock and the growth bud starts shooting up. To cover the graft (Fig. 4) use a wide

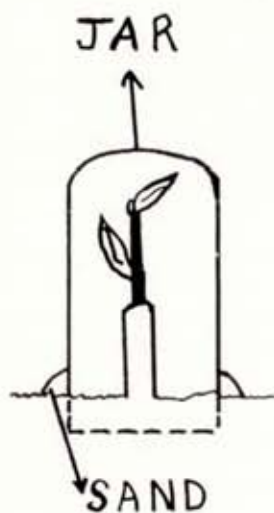


FIGURE 4

mouth gallon, half-gallon or quart jar depending on size and height of graft. A plastic detergent jug with bottom cut out is also good. The glass jar must be covered with a paper sack whereas the plastic jug does not need a cover just screw the cap on tight.

Whichever you use be sure to rinse out with Captan Solution.

Force cover into the soil or heap soil around jar to make airtight (Fig. 4).

Make small opening in paper sack on north side of jar. This will cause the jar to sweat on the inside and you can also view the progress of your graft.

After 4 to 6 weeks you can remove jar to look at the graft but it must be made airtight when replaced.

If your graft is out in the open where there is danger of the jar being knocked over, cover with a bean hamper for protection. Knock bottom out of bean hamper after graft takes and leave over graft for protection.

About this time of the year all blooms are gone and camellia growers become graft watchers and watching a graft can be exciting.

When the understock has callused or healed over and the growth bud begins to shoot it's time to remove the jar.

Again we find two schools of thought on jar removal. Some do not remove the jar until the new growth has reached the top of the jar and then gradually by putting two small props under the jar. This will raise the jar and allow air to reach the tender growth. With shade protection from the hot sun the tender new growth will gradually harden and the jar can be completely removed. It is well to keep the bean crate over the graft for shade and protection.

With the plastic jug you merely unscrew the cap and allow air to enter to harden off the new growth.

On the other hand if the jar is removed when the understock has callused and the growth bud has started to put out ($\frac{1}{2}$ " to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ") you will not have the problem of wilting when exposed to the air for the first time. If any wilting occurs replace the jar for a day or so.

In either case it is best to remove the jar in the evening so that the first exposure is to cool night air.

One advantage in grafting on canned understock is that you can shade and protect your graft by placing it in a good place.

Some growers use the moon signs for grafting. Some graft whenever they have time and others whenever they have a scion.

If you have never grafted, try this season. The hardest part is cutting off a growing plant. Talk to some one who has grafted. Everyone is usually blessed with beginners luck the first time. If you have grafted and had success, don't change.

I like to think that anyone who cuts off a growing plant and grafts a scion has faith in God.

—CAROLINA CAMELLIAS—

NOTICE TO THE MEMBERSHIP

Should you change your address, please notify your State Society Secretary. All mailing labels are made up by the State Society Secretaries. When address changes are mailed to Carolina Camellias, it is necessary to mail them again to the State Society Secretary.

Augusta Georgia Camellia Show

With Camellia enthusiast now in the midst of that enchanted time known as Camellia Season, the Augusta Council of Garden Clubs and the Georgia Railroad Bank and Trust Company wish to remind you to put a ring for remembrance around February 12th and 13th on your 1966 calendar. These are the dates when the Augusta Camellia Show will be held in the main office of the bank on Broad Street. All Camellia growers are cordially invited to exhibit their blooms. Entries will be received between 8:30 and 11:00 A. M. on February 12th. Ample parking space will be provided for all exhibitors. Classification of blooms will be under three general divisions—protected, unprotected and chemically treated. Remember it only takes one bloom to win best in show. Make your plans to attend our Camellia Show and as many other Camellia Shows as possible this season. Whether or not you win top honors, you will see the newest fashions in Camellias and will enjoy the fellowship of kindred spirits.

—MRS. W. C. "GRACE" GOODE.

—CAROLINA CAMELLIAS—

Henry Mura, Augusta Ga. writes: Wonder what success members have had gibbing Alba Plena? I tried it and they bloomed about the size of a 25¢ piece.

New Varieties of Camellias

(From a talk given by JOHN A. TYLER, JR. at the Fall Meeting of the SCCS in Charleston, November 6, 1965)

I have been asked to discuss the subject of "New Varieties of Camellias", but I am not sure just what a "new variety" consists of—are they the ones to be introduced this year? Or last year? Or those to be introduced next year? "New Varieties" to me tend to include all those that I do not have.

I think all of us have gone through the traumatic experience of buying a high priced, highly publicized new one, only to find it identical to one we already have, or even so inferior that it shortly becomes high priced understock. I shall confine myself to some of the newer things that I have seen in bloom that I believe are going to be good. Some of them are not new in that they have been on the market for several years. However, most of them are just beginning to be seen at the shows.

First for WHITES:

Personally I like white flowers, and when a good new white comes along I want it. However most of them are strictly for the greenhouse and it is rare when a white flower goes best in show. The best of the new whites that I have seen are:

'Charlie Bettes'—A very large, very loose peonyform flower with large petals of very heavy substance. This has been on the market for a number of years now, but only in the last year has it been seen in the shows. (Later

note: This flower was one of those on the Court of Honor in Columbia Nov. 20, 1965).

'Snowman'—This one is being introduced by Wilmer Stewart of Savannah this year and if it can live up to the flowers he has shown for the last three years as a seedling then it is going to be one of our very best whites. It is another very large peonyform flower—heavier than Charlie Bettes (Later note: On Court of Honor in Macon, Nov. 13, 1965.)

Not quite so new, but still seen too rarely are 'Seafoam', 'White Velvet', and 'Essiem Rollinson'—all 3 are large to very large formals that will open in the greenhouse without bull nosing. While they are all formals, they are all definitely different and to me equally good.

REDS:

'Tom Cat'—I like both the flower and the name. It is an extra large, high centered semi-double to loose peonyform rose red from Josh Wilkes of Moultrie, Georgia. This has given me the best bloom that I have had so far this year . . . a different flower that I think is destined to be a show winner. Variegation should make it even better.

'Mary Agnes Patin'—Var. Rose form double in China Rose and white. This one has begun to win "best in Show".

'Howard Asper'—No list of the good new ones would be complete without

the addition of this extremely large full dark rose to red hybrid from Howard Asper of California . . . this is without a doubt the largest and one of the most beautiful of the hybrids. However, its reticulata blood will make it greenhouse only.

PINK:

'Fortune Teller'—Light orchid pink—Semi double to peonyform—usually with large outer guard petals and petaloids in the manner of an extra large deep 'Elegans'.

'Elegans Supreme'—This one is several years old now but this one is a must if you do not have it. . . . Seems to vary in color from pink to dark red sometimes with white petaloids but always fimbriated and always beautiful.

'Maytime'—I have seen only one of this—medium large roseform flowers but if it is typical then it is a must for all who like the formals.

'Morris Moughon'—Introduced this year by Gerbing Camellia Nursery, this roseform double flower is light pink, beautifully moired . . . very large and usually holds the rose bud center.

'Tiffany'—Probably almost as good as its advance publicity. Personally, I do not care for the variegated form.

PALE PINK:

'Floradora Girl'—Introduced last year by Ralph May of Gerbing Camellia Nursery, this very large semi-double with kick petals in smooth pale pink. Has given me some very good flowers.

'Coed'—A very large rose form pale pink . . . this flower is usually only medium large to large while it holds

the bud center; just keeps on growing and becomes even more beautiful when wide open and showing stamen center with each petal held apart.

OTHERS:

'Cherry Blossom' (species)—This would be worth growing, for the foliage alone, which is very outstanding—dark green and heavily serrated—the flowers too are deeply fimbriated, almost fringed, medium size, semi-double opening from a rose bud; deep pink edges fading to a white center.

'Julia Hamiter' (hybrid)—Roseform double—large size taking gib well. It is soft pink to blush, sometimes with deeper pink edges.

— CAROLINA CAMELLIAS —

Spartanburg Camellia Show

Three short years ago Mansfield Latimer met with a group of Camellia growers in Spartanburg, S. C. and helped them to organize a Men's Camellia Society. This was a brave adventure on the part of these Camellia growers because Spartanburg is close to the northern fringe of the Camellia Belt. They have had two successful shows and on Feb. 26 and 27 they will stage their third show. In an advertisement elsewhere in Carolina Camellias for this show twenty-two pieces of sterling silver are offered as awards. Looks like a good place to carry your blooms on Feb. 26, 1966.

South Carolina Camellia Society Meets In Charleston

The South Carolina Camellia Society met in Charleston, November 6th. Official activities got under way at a luncheon at the Fort Sumter Hotel. Mr. H. D. Pregnall, Director from Charleston, made plans for the Luncheon and Camellia Show following the meeting.

Following the Luncheon, President Russell Mellette opened the annual meeting of the South Carolina Camellia Society. After a short business session, Frank Brownlee, Chairman of

the Test Garden, introduced Dr. J. Pat Fulmer who brought us up to date on the activities at the Test Garden at Clemson University. John Tyler of Wagener talked on new varieties he saw last year and liked.

Frank Brownlee said they have plenty of grafting stock in the test garden and would like to have scions of the newer varieties. If you can spare a scion, mail it to Frank.

The report of the Nominating Committee was made by Herbert Benson



South Carolina Camellia Society Officers at annual meeting in Charleston, November 6, 1965. *Left to Right (seated):* Paul Rush, P. L. Horne, John Tyler and John Marscher. *(Standing):* H. L. Benson, Frank Key, George Poe and Claude Sherrill.

and the following officers were elected. John Tyler of Wagener was elected President, P. L. Horne of Columbia, H. D. Pregnall of Charleston, William Garoni of Greenville were elected Vice-Presidents. P. D. Rush of Lexington was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer.

District One elected John Marscher of Beaufort for Director. District Three elected Mrs. J. W. Wood of Anderson for Director. District Five re-elected Director George Poe.

The Meeting adjourned and everyone went to the Meminger School cafeteria for a preview of the 2nd Annual Charleston Fall Camellia Show. The members of the South Carolina Camellia Society, the Officers and Directors thank Mr. G. Sims McDowell, Jr., President of the Coastal Carolina Camellia Society and Mr. H. D. Pregnall for making our visit to Charleston so pleasant.

— CAROLINA CAMELLIAS —

ATTENTION SHOW CHAIRMEN

Help your state and national Society with a display table at your show for memberships. Many people are waiting for someone to ask them to join a Camellia Society.

— CAROLINA CAMELLIAS —

NOTICE!

Don't forget to send your zip code number to your State Society Secretary. Also if you move send your new address to your Secretary. Carolina Camellias pays the postman 8¢ for each copy that is returned because of wrong address.

How to Kill a Camellia

By H. E. ASHBY

Unfortunately the above title does not quite describe what is about to be said. In most cases camellias do not die, they just fade away to nothing and usually over a fairly long period of time. It would be better if they would just die and have done with it. We could then begin over again. There is nothing worse to have in your yard or garden than a sick camellia.

In most cases we do not know why they die or what has killed them but we may be sure that it is from one of the following causes, most of which could be avoided. Each of the ten ways to kill a camellia listed below has been the subject of many articles available to us through the many publications on camellia culture. If you find some of them that make you blush from guilt as they did me when I wrote them, you may find the answer if you are interested.

1. Buy a camellia that is already dead, someone else has already killed it. (Wet beds, root rot tap roots and all of the other causes).

2. Buy a plant that is too large or too old to move, (large plants take as long to recover from moving as small healthy plants take to grow to the same size). (Even if the large plant survives it's chances of recovery to full health is remote).

3. Buy a plant that has been grown in clay or muck and plant it in sandy

loam without removing the clay or muck.

4. When you buy the plant and bring it home don't plant it immediately, let it set in the yard or in the back of your car for a few days. When you do plant it water it in good and then forget it, let the rain take care of it.

5. Plant it too deep. This is the best way of all to kill a camellia. (Growers have been warned hundreds of times about this and still we continue in one way or another to kill them in this manner). If you have a good wet place in your garden, be sure to plant it there. This will hasten its demise.

6. Don't give it any food. Let it starve to death. Let the supposedly rich soil you planted it in provide the properly balanced plant food in sufficient quantities at regular intervals during the entire year.

7. Experiment with all sorts of plant food without finding out the quantity to use or the time to apply. Some new ones come on the market every year. Be sure to try them all.

8. Don't ever prune the plant. Let the dead branches fall off. Depend on the air to reach inside the plant without any pruning.

9. Don't ever spray to control tea scale or peony (stem) scale. If you do spray one time ought to be enough—March or April. Be sure not to spray in May or June. You might kill the peony scale, when the mite is moving from the old wood to the new growth.

10. When you buy a plant don't ever look inside the burlap. (You might find that you had 2 to 4 inches of excess dirt on top of the root system). (If you do look inside the burlap and in addition to the excess dirt don't disturb that red ball of clay which might be hiding underneath).

I am sure that you know of many other ways to kill a camellia. I believe our readers would like to hear about your pet way.

— CAROLINA CAMELLIAS —

Greenville Camellia Show

The Men's Garden Club of Greenville, S. C. will again sponsor the sixteenth annual Camellia show on March 5 and 6, 1966. The show will be held at the Greenville Memorial Auditorium at the corner of Church and North Streets. The show will be staged on the lower level of the Auditorium. Blooms will be received at the back entrance.

Mr. John Ruth is chairman of the show and Dr. Willard Hearin is Co-Chairman.

Mrs. Wm. Garoni is chairman of arrangements.

Entry cards can be obtained by writing the show chairman.

Generous silver trophies will be awarded as in the past.

This show will not be cancelled.

"Note to Gibbers."

Get your hypodermics going as I have already seen some seven inch blooms in a certain greenhouse here.

—BILL GARONI.

Introducing "SNOWMAN"

SENSATIONAL NEW WHITE SHOW FLOWER

Awarded Six Highly Commended Certificates of
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PRICES

1 year grafts (2 sizes)	\$13.50-\$17.50
2 year grafts	25.00
2 year grafts, budded	35.00
3 year grafts, budded	50.00

All plants grown in two and three gallon Lerio Cans on strong and vigorous understock.

Below is partial list of other varieties:

JAPONICA—One year grafts—\$10.00

'Breschini's Pride'	'Lady in Red'
'Carter's Sunburst, Pink'	'Miss Charleston, Spl. Var.'
'Clark Hubbs'	'Mona Monique'
'Cover Girl'	'Nellie McGrath, var.'
'Erin Farmer'	'Prelude, var.'
'Fashionata'	'Tiffany'
'Grand Slam'	'Tiffany, var.'
'Guilio Nuccio, Fimb.'	'Tom Cat'

HYBRIDS—One year grafts—\$10.00

'Brigadoon'	'Fluted Orchid'
'Carl Tourje'	'Howard Asper'
'Charlean'	'Julia Hamiter'
'Charlean, var.'	'Leonard Meisel'

All plants shipped in lightweight corrugated containers, carefully packed, F.O.B. Nursery.

Please add \$1.50 per plant packing charge.

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Show Dates

<i>Place, Location and Sponsor</i>	<i>Date</i>
Thomasville, Ga., Thomasville Garden Club	Jan. 22-23, 1966
Tifton, Ga., First Methodist Church Social Hall, Tifton Council of Garden Clubs	Jan. 26, 1966
Charleston, S. C., Coastal Carolina Camellia Society	Jan. 29-30, 1966
Moultrie, Ga., Cherokee Garden Club	Jan. 29-30, 1966
Cairo, Georgia, Cairo Garden Club Council	Feb. 5-6, 1966
Aiken, S. C., Aiken Camellia Club	Feb. 5-6, 1966
Macon, Ga., Middle Georgia Camellia Society	Feb. 5-6, 1966
Mt. Pleasant, S. C., East Cooper Garden Clubs	Feb. 5-6, 1966
Savannah, Ga., Men's Garden Club of Savannah	Feb. 5-6, 1966
Albany, Georgia, Garden Center, The Federated Garden Clubs Inc. of Albany	Feb. 10-11, 1966
Augusta, Ga., Ga RR Bank & Trust Co., Augusta Council of Garden Clubs and the Ga. Railroad Bank & Trust Co.	Feb. 12-13, 1966
Georgetown, S. C., Youth Associations Center, Georgetown Council of Garden Clubs	Feb. 12-13, 1966
Summerville, S. C., Summerville Camellia Society	Feb. 12-13, 1966
Atlanta, Ga., Lenox Square Auditorium, Atlanta Camellia Society, N. Georgia Camellia Society, and The Buckhead Lions Club	Feb. 19-20, 1966
Columbia, S. C., A. C. Flora High School, Men's Camellia Club of Columbia	Feb. 19-20, 1966
Moncks Corner, S. C., Berkeley County Camellia Society ...	Feb. 19-20, 1966
Spartanburg H. S. Gym. Fernwood Sub-Division Men's Camellia Society and the Citizens and Southern National Bank of South Carolina. Spartanburg, S. C.	Feb. 26-27, 1966
Whiteville, North Carolina, Whiteville Camellia Society ...	Feb. 26-27, 1966
Wilmington, N. C., Tidewater Camellia Club	Feb. 26-27, 1966
Fayetteville, N. C., Fayetteville Camellia Club	Mar. 5-6, 1966
Greenville S. C., Greenville Memorial Auditorium Men's Garden Club of Greenville	Mar. 5-6, 1966
Charlotte, N. C., Ovens Auditorium, Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte	Mar. 12-13, 1966
Greensboro, N. C., Men's Piedmont Camellia Club	Mar. 19-20, 1966
Norfolk, Virginia, Botanical Garden, Virginia Camellia Society	Mar. 19-20, 1966
Elizabeth City, N. C., Men's Horticultural Society	Mar. 26-27, 1966
Richmond, Virginia, THE CARILLON — Byrd Park, Richmond Camellia Society	Apr. 2-3, 1966

Flower Arrangement

Regular Feature

Tables—for Home and the Show

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

"Arranging the table for dining is a great artistic opportunity", so said Frank Lloyd Wright. To make the most of such an opportunity presents an exciting challenge to any home-maker or exhibitor. First of all the universal principles of art must be understood and applied with respect to form, pattern, color, texture, and light, then express yourself, give full rein to your imagination, and you will find your party or show table a joy to create and a delight to behold.

Today the approach to dining and entertaining is simplified and more direct than formally. The background for table setting and decorating suggests colors, and also determines the style and indicates the degree of formality and the kind of entertaining. In a home, the background is the room itself; its walls, draperies, furnishings, lighting fixtures. Do all of these reflect a certain period or are they ultra modern? In a show the table is the frame and the schedule states the purpose, period, style, colors, etc. Sometimes where space is limited, a show

schedule will call for a capsule table setting, or a single placement composed of place mat, china, and a decorative unit, or flower arrangement. The background provides the scene to guide you in selecting your table equipment. A room of the Georgian period would indicate elegance in appointments, and a certain degree of formality, while on the other hand one with Early American or French Provincial furnishings would show informality, and call for heavier and less elegant china and glassware. In other words, all of these things should be closely related in style, color, quality, and spirit.

Because of the many changes in our present day way of living and our relaxed way of thinking, tables are set today with a great deal of freedom and originality. Servantless homes make it impossible and unimportant to adhere to old forms and customs. Art has also had its influence. A freer approach and more liberal thinking has made possible the successful combination of table appointments that

were never thought of as compatible. For instance, traditional china used with modern Swedish glass, high colored linen and modern designed silver. In contemporary table setting things of different origin, style, color and texture can be used together with interest and success *only if they have a common denominator*. Appointments must be related in *color* and *spirit*. In combining and interchanging your essential appointments (dinnerware, linen, glassware, and silver) the style, color, texture, and quality need not be identical, but each must be so related as to create a feeling of belonging together. Simplicity with a flair is typical of the present day trend. Colors are bold or subtle. Period accessories and antiques are used with interest in modern settings, while modern or primitive decorative objects are wonderful notes of contrast in period settings. Imagination is limitless and beauty is all important. Good taste today is a preference for simplicity and restraint in the application of the principles of design and beauty as well as functionalism an important consideration. Ultra modern decor expresses simplicity, functionalism, and smartness. Plain colors are the order of the day used with many new textures. Flowers should be of bold form, rather than the old-fashioned ones so appropriate for more traditional settings. How wonderful that our beautiful camellias can fit into any style of decoration—formal, informal, highly textured, with brilliant and soft colorings

Most of our contemporary homes do not adhere closely to a specific period.

They combine cleverly the best of several periods, and strict formality in table setting and entertaining is the exception now rather than the rule. But whatever the degree of formality in table setting, your background is still the guide for your table appointments. The table you set should be as formal as the room itself.

Color is magic! It can create a mood. One color should be dominant. A little of a strong bright color will balance a lot of neutral or weaker color.

Proper lighting can be extremely effective, and light can be flattering or disastrous! Watch your blues and lavendars at night. Candlelight is pure enchantment, but have your flame above eye level.

The flower arrangement or centerpiece sets the mood. Most authorities say that the size of it should not be more than one-third the surface of the table. If it should seem small, it can be flanked by candles or figurines.

Linen is the background of a table setting and can enhance or ruin. The drop of a table cloth for a seated luncheon or dinner should just reach the chair, for a tea or buffet it may be longer. There is no hard and fast rule about folds in napkins, and the use of mats or cloth is a matter of personal choice. Functionalism is most important in buffet tables. Group your plates, silver, napkins, and serving dishes to create the feeling of balance, especially important in this type of table.

Now let your imagination play around a bit and have fun?



Seasonal Reminders

Regular Feature

Things to do in January and February

By F. W. CORLEY and R. R. MELLETTE

Outside

Follow up November treatment for Camellia Petal Blight.

Camellias grow well without pruning, however you should remove dead, injured or diseased branches. When pruning be sure to cut flush with the stem so that the wound will heal over. Paint wound with tree wound dressing. Plant or transplant in a hole $1\frac{1}{2}$ times larger than the ball. Do not plant too deep.

Keep old blooms picked up under your plants to help control Camellia Petal Blight.

Take a representative soil sample from Camellia beds and send to your State College Soil Testing Laboratory for free analysis and recommendations.

Attend all the Camellia Shows you can and exhibit your flowers.

Pay your dues and get new members for your State Camellia Society.

Greenhouse

Continue Gibbing.

You may need another Camellia Petal Blight treatment.

Be sure your house is ready for cold weather check your oil stoves or heating system.

Plants are usually crowded in the greenhouse so prune for shape as well as to remove deadwood and twigs.

Give your plants a *LIGHT* feeding each month and plenty of water.

Many suggestions for outside growers apply to greenhouse growers.

Take another look if you think you removed enough buds from your plants. One to each terminal is a good rule.

Attend Camellia shows, select new varieties and look for greenhouse stretchers. You'll need them by next season.

A Minister Looks at Camellias

By REV. W. L. BONOM, Pastor, Eau Claire Baptist Church, Columbia, S. C.

When our editor asked me to write a brief article on what a minister thinks about camellias, I hesitated only because I felt my vocabulary inadequate to express the enthusiasm I feel about camellias and camellia culture as a hobby.

I admired the beautiful camellia for many years but always felt that I was unable to provide the *kid-glove* treatment and "hot house" methods I supposed they required. Twenty years ago, a friend gave me two plants as a Christmas gift and when I saw the response those two plants gave to the kind of care I was able to provide, the "bug" bit me and I began adding to my "collection" by rooting all the cuttings I could get my hands on, planting all available seed, and grafting all the scions generous friends gave me. These twenty years have proven to me that at least in one realm it is possible for one to "eat his cake and have it too! I couldn't have chosen a hobby that was more rewarding and relaxing and now in addition to all the pleasures I have enjoyed with camellias, I have a nice collection of lovely plants whose every bloom is a "thing of beauty and a joy forever".

It seems to me that a good hobby should do more than give pleasure. I find that camellias have provided for me relaxation, creativity, inspiration, and a host of wonderful friends.

Most of us these days are fighting a battle against tension. I find even the

menial and sometimes back-breaking chores in the camellia garden are wonderful tranquilizers to combat the stresses and strains of life. There is always something to do for camellias, every season of the year, and the best relaxation I have ever discovered is in the garden—spraying, fertilizing, watering, mulching, propagating, or reaping the harvest of beautiful blooms.

A satisfying hobby should also provide an outlet for creative activities. This is admirably met in camellia culture, particularly in propagation. Few things are as rewarding as grafting, rooting, hybridizing, and the countless other thrilling miracles in camellia culture. I have often felt that I should give away every plant as it begins to bloom. I have had so much enjoyment with propagation and culture that it seems almost dishonest to have the blooms, too!

Inspiration received from camellias is a sort of "bonus" or *over-and-above* reward that makes this an even more satisfying hobby. The feeling of partnership with God in producing a thing of such rare beauty is the "frosting on the cake". While I have never entered one of my blooms in a show, I have rejoiced with others in the inspiration they received in camellia shows and I heartily recommend participation by hobbyists in the many camellia shows available throughout the season.

Finally, I should like to add that one of the finest rewards of a camellia

hobby is the host of friends one discovers among camellia growers and enthusiasts. The poet said "a friend's a friend for a' that" but I would like to add that a camellia friend is a little more than "a' that" and seems

closer, warmer, and friendlier than just a plain friend!

How do I, as a minister, view camellias? With enthusiasm and gratitude for twenty years of delightfully happy experiences!

EMGAM

Are You Familiar With This One?

Our camellia societies have grown because of the common interest of so many good people who appreciate the beauties of nature and realize the value of such an excellent hobby. In our day of fast living where can one find more peace of mind and relaxation than among his camellias?

This may be true during any season, be it grafting (peeping), budding (seeking) or blooming (beaming). Camellia folk like to share their pleasure and for that reason strive to sell others on the idea of growing camellias.

Fellowship, guidance and enthusiasm emanates from three sources—

The local camellia society is concerned with staging camellia shows and bringing small groups together.

The state society enlarges the area and affords an exchange of ideas within the state.

The national society again enlarges the area and affords an exchange of ideas over the entire camellia belt.

We can increase the value of our state societies by enlarging the membership. Think EMGAM. Every Member Get A Member. Send your new memberships to your state society secretary.

NOTICE — NOTICE !

We are going to need your zip code number. Please send it to your state society secretary when you mail your dues.

Pruning and Spacing Camellias

By W. T. BRIGHTWELL, Tifton, Georgia

Spacing camellias to me is one of the most perplexing problems. There is such a long list of fine varieties that each of us would like to have and each camellia enthusiast will add ten or fifteen more to our want-list. About twenty years ago when I started my camellia garden, I felt that setting those little plants six to eight feet apart was a waste of space. These plants grew well in the partial shaded area I then had, and soon it became necessary to plant pine trees to produce shade in a larger area. Many of those first plants are now 12 feet in height with an equal spread.

In selecting camellia plants for a particular location or purpose, one has a wide range for selection. Different varieties vary widely in habits of growth. The varieties 'Mrs. Lyman Clark', 'Landscape Beauty', 'Gen. Geo. Patten', and 'Cheerful', for example grow tall and slender. The 'Betty Sheffields', 'Wildwood', and 'Haku Rakutan' grow lower and are more spreading. 'Masterpiece' with its large leaves and vigorous growth makes a beautiful specimen evergreen plant. If a riot of color is desired at one time, some of the so called "massbloomers" may be planted such as 'Donation', 'Lady Clare', or 'Flame'. If larger flower size is desired one has many beautiful varieties such as 'Guilio Nuccio', 'Tomorrow', 'Betty Sheffield Blush Supreme', 'Drama Girl', 'Coronation', 'Dixie Knight', and a host of others.

It should always be remembered that the camellia is naturally a large growing plant so should not be used in areas where a plant must be kept small. The size and shape of plants may be altered to some extent by pruning. Several general principles of pruning apply to camellias. The first possibility is that pruning is a dwarfing process. Pruned plants do not make as much total growth as unpruned plants. A second is that heading back induces lateral growth and finally, removal of laterals induces terminal growth. Pruning young plants should be light and just enough to keep the plant from getting out of shape. Pinching out a growing tip will induce branching. As the plant grows larger more severe pruning may be necessary to keep the plant open, thus facilitating spraying and to produce better blooms. The size of large plants may be reduced by one-half and still retain a good shape. This type of pruning is usually more desirable than the severe "dehorning" often given plants. Heavy pruning may be necessary to reduce crowding when plants are set much closer than six feet apart.

In general, a light pruning of young plants is sufficient. As the plants grow larger, those branches growing inside the plant and those rubbing should be removed. One cardinal point to remember is that camellia plants respond favorably to moderately heavy

pruning and it is more desirable to keep the plants open and in good condition than to give them severe pruning.

In conclusion, I would like to add that the "camellia-bug" bites hard.

— CAROLINA CAMELLIAS —

Try Gib on Your Grafts

Frank Key of Florence, S. C. used gibberellic acid on scions and had good luck last year.

155 mg of gib was dissolved in 1 cc of distilled water with enough household ammonia to dissolve the gib crystals. Each scion was trimmed and placed in the solution while the understock was being prepared to re-

ceive the scion. The scion was placed in the understock in the usual way and the two drops of the solution were put in the cleft. The cut edges of the understock were painted with the solution. The gibbed grafts, all 25 of them, grew 13 to 25 inches the first year. The control grafts, 29 of them did not catch up with the gibbed grafts during the first year. Try a few gibbed grafts and see how you come out.



Mr. Charles Puddle, Secretary of the International Camellia Society photographed at Buckingham Palace with his award when he attended to receive the M.B.E. from Her Majesty, the Queen. With him, his wife, daughter and two sons. Mr. Puddle is a member of the South Carolina Camellia Society. To join the International Camellia Society mail yearly dues (\$3.00) to Mr. Albert Fendig, First Natl. Bank Bldg., Brunswick, Ga.



What's New



By MANSFIELD LATIMER, Rock Hill, S. C.

Some of the items that have been covered in our What's New section may seem *far out*. However most things that are really new often seem way out. If they didn't they wouldn't be new. We have seen many of the items or systems we have covered put into effect. Others are still pending while others may never prove practical. However we do try to stimulate your thinking and that is what we are trying to do.

Under normal conditions we face a problem when we try to keep a camellia bloom in fresh condition for two or three days or just until that show on Saturday. What would you say if you could keep the bloom fresh for a week, or a month, or maybe even longer? As unbelievable as this may sound it may not be impossible.

Nitrogen gas is now being used to control the atmosphere for fruits and vegetables to preserve them during transit. When nitrogen gas is used produce maintains its fresh crispness during longhaul trips. Even more sensational, the use of nitrogen gas has extended the marketing season of high perishable MacIntosh apples to 10 months instead of 2.

While an apple is not a camellia, it is possible that this system or some variation of it could be used to keep

camellia blooms fresh over a long period of time. We think it's worth a try.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company recently demonstrated how Controlled Atmosphere involves the use of nitrogen gas to maintain high nitrogen-low oxygen atmosphere within the refrigerated piggy-back trailer.

The nitrogen puts the lettuce to sleep by sharply reducing the high natural respiration of the leafy stuff. The technique is also applied to other fruits and vegetables.

Why would it not be possible to put a camellia bloom to "sleep" by using this same system? We hope that some of our readers who are experiment minded will do a little scientific experimenting on this problem and share with us the results. Who knows. Maybe we can have beautiful camellia blooms the year round. If you have any other information on this subject please let us hear from you.

—CAROLINA CAMELLIAS—

ATTENTION MEMBERS OF THE GEORGIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Mail your dues and address changes to Mr. James A. Blissitt, 3193 Wynn Drive, Avondale Estates, Ga.

TOOEY

will be released
FALL OF 1966

Greenhouse Protected Plants and Scions

List of 1 Yr. Grafts

Alexis Smith	Dan Graves	Marie Bracey Var.
Apache Var.	Dixie Knight Supreme	Mister John
Allie Blue	Ed Anderson Var.	Mary Agnes Patin
Annabel Lansdell	Extravaganza	Mark Allen Var.
Anna Ray	Extravaganza pink	Mary Knock
Alyne Brothers pink (sport)	Elegans Supreme	Miss Mary
Betty Sheffield Speckled	Erin Farmer	Miss Charleston Var.
Betty Sheffield Blush	Ecclefield	Marguerite Cannon
Betty Sheffield Veined	Flora Dora Girl	Mark Culver
Betty Sheffield Funny Face	Goldwater Var.	Moonlight Sonata
Betty Sheffield Supreme	Grand Slam	One Alone
Betty Sheffield Supreme Blush	Guilio Nuccio Var.	Our Julia
Betty Sheffield Coral	Gun Smoke	Pink Passion
Betty Sheffield Special	Gus Menard	Pink Parfait
Ballet Dancer	Howard Asper—hybrid	Paris Pink
Blanche Graham	Judge W. T. Ragland	Pink Davis
Charlie Bettes	Judge Marvin Mann Var.	Pink Superlative
Clark Hubbs S & Var.	Juanita Smith	Rebell Yell
Coral Queen	Julia France	Rosea Superba Var.
Cajun Queen	Julia Hamiter—hybrid	Red Rouge
Christine Smith	King Size Var.	Richfield
Christian McSeveen	Kick Off	Sarah R
Coed	Kay Truesdale	Silver Calice
Commander MulRoy	Luscious Lady	Sawada's Dream
Clarice Carlton	Lucky Thirteen	Tomorrow's Dawn
Carters Sunburst	Lady Velma Var.	Tomorrow Pink Var.
Charlean	Mrs. R. L. Wheeler	Tom Cat
Drama Girl Var.	Mississippi Beauty	Tom Herrin
Diamond Head—hybrid	Marian Harrison	Waltz Dream
Dr. Burnside Var.	Marianne Rankin Var.	Wonderland

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Back Yard Hybridizing

By GEORGE E. NEWTON, Fayetteville, N. C.

The ancient Greeks believed that man would remain immortal as long as his name was remembered. I know of no better way for anyone to immortalize his name than to lend his name to some new and outstanding variety of camellia. It will be a long time before the names of 'J. C. Williams (Williamsii hybrids)', 'Mrs. D. W. Davis' and others will be forgotten.

Where do the new camellias come from? Most are the product of chance pollination. Others are the product of careful breeding programs, initiated by back yard hybridists . . . or as we amateurs prefer to call ourselves . . . pollen-daubers. A great knowledge of genetics is not essential for this undertaking. Only the most basic knowledge of principals must be understood and a willingness to devote a few hours of time each week. Your project can be as large or as small as time permits.

It is necessary to understand a little of the terminology. A hybrid is a cross between two species such as, *Sasanqua* × *Japonica* or *Saluenensis* × *Reticulata*. A cross between two varieties of the same species such as, *Japonica* × *Japonica*, will result in an inter-specific cross. If you chose the latter for a project, then you will have much competition. Many amateurs and most of the nurseries plant a number of seeds each year. With

the inter-specific crosses, you cannot hope for anything that is really new and different . . . perhaps a little different form, a slightly different color, but nothing that is really new. What the camellia world needs is something that is completely new. Hybrids that will grow in arid places with little humidity, others that will survive the cold northern winters.

Two obstacles have stood in the way of many would-be hybridists and discouraged experimentation. First, the popular misconception that plants with different chromosome counts would not mate. The second, the lack of knowledge on how to store pollen. The theory that species with different chromosome counts would not cross was definitely proved wrong by the late John Sobeck. John readily crossed *Granthamiana* with *Reticulata* and also *Saluenensis* with *Reticulata*. Chromosome counts on these species vary from 30 to 90, and yet they were crossed with little or no difficulty. Storing of pollen from early blooming varieties, for use on the late blooming varieties is no longer a problem. All you need is a small quantity of Calcium Chloride, a few gelatin pill capsules, some sterile cotton, and a sterilized pint jar with a screw on lid. Put one to two inches of calcium chloride in the bottom of the jar. Over this place the cotton. You can store capsules of pollen from

as many varieties as you can locate. We number our capsules and keep a chart for ready reference. Always close the jar tightly and store in the crisper section of the refrigerator. Pollen may be safely stored for over a year in this manner. The calcium chloride will absorb any excess moisture if the lid is kept tightly closed. It is important that the pollen be kept dry.

Another thing that has perhaps discouraged many hybridists is the length of time required to bring the plants into bloom. Mr. Sobeck perfected what he called, Nurse Seed Grafting. This process, with the use of lights, will shorten the blooming period from years to as little as eighteen months. Anyone seriously interested in hybridizing should read this little book. Through the courtesy of Mrs. Rosina Sobeck, copies may be obtained for only \$1.00. At the writing of this article, Mrs. Sobeck is uncertain of her address and suggests that requests for copies be placed through me at 529 Pearl St., Fayetteville, N. C.

There is nothing difficult about pollinating flowers and raising new varieties from seed. An excellent article appeared on the subject in the 1964 ACS Yearbook.

This is one of the most rewarding aspects of our hobby. It would be impossible to describe the elation you will feel when you find your first seed capsule forming as a result of one of your crosses. One word of caution, this sort of thing can get in your blood and you will never be able to give it up. You will find your-

self coddling the seeds and then the plants as you would children until you are able to bring them to flower. The anticipation you feel is almost too much to bear.

— CAROLINA CAMELLIAS —

Some Observations and Use of Gibberellic Acid

(From ACS Journal)

K. Sawado of Mobile, Ala., made the following observations on use of gibberellic acid. Plants were outside and ranged in age from 10 to 80 years old. He began treatment of buds on Sept. 18th.

1. Gibberellic Acid does not have good effect on outdoor camellias as it does on indoor flowers. (Ed. note. He should have started gibbing Aug. 15th instead of Sept. 18th).

2. Gibberellic Acid does not show much benefit on old bushes flower. (Ed note, Read, Old Timers Return To The Stage, by Mrs. Alex Brunson in the Spring 1965 issue of Carolina Camellias.)

3. Some varieties seem to respond better to gibberellic acid than do others. For instance *Mothotiana* and some large semi-double show more effect by Gibberellic acid than full double, small flowers as *Pink Perfection*, *Mrs. K. Sawoda* or *Sarah Frost*.

This is my rough observation of gibberellic acid on outdoor flowers. Of course, one year of observation is not much. We need several years observation for concrete opinions.

Old Favorite

'Magnoliiflora'

Regular Feature

By ALBERT FENDIG

This delicate flesh pink semi-double is always one of the admired blooms. Its texture is excellent and its formation appears to be chiseled. It blooms profusely and produces many seeds from which some fine seedlings have originated. The cultivar may be recognized by its typical foliage which is pale, shiny green with sharply pointed tips tending to turn downwards.

Introduced into England by Sander Ltd. of St. Albans in the late 1800's, J. T. Bennett Poe writes in "The Garden" in 1912 that he obtained his plant in 1902 from Fratelli Rovelli in Palonze, Italy.

While the above spelling is to be preferred, this name is usually spelled 'Magnoliaeflora'. Other synonyms are as follows:

'Hagoromo' which may be proven its earliest name.

'Cho-No-Hagasane', 'Rose of Dawn', 'Peach Blossom', 'Celtic Rosea' have been used as synonyms of this cultivar as well as other cultivars.

There are at least two clones (strains) of this cultivar. The English is light pink to white. The Southern (U. S.) is blush pink.

Among its seedlings are: 'Wishing Well', 'Alabaster', 'Francis Butler', 'Gail Evans', 'Winifred Womack', 'Helen Christian', 'Gloradora Girl', 'Man Size', 'Magic Moments', 'Ballet Dancer', 'Charlotte Walker' and 'Betty Arnott'.

'Magnoliiflora' is not one of those doomed to become extinct because of mediocrity. It always will be treasured in camellia gardens.

— CAROLINA CAMELLIAS —



LESTER O. WOOD
Second Vice-Pres. and Program Chairman
Virginia Camellia Society

Moon Sign Dates for Grafting

It appears that the dates of Moon Sign grafting are here to stay.

By popular demand Carolina Camellias is again printing the moon sign dates favorable for grafting.

The dates are 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.

For 1966 they are if you want to try them:

Note: All dates and times are Eastern Standard—Subtract one hour for each time zone west and add one hour for each time zone east.

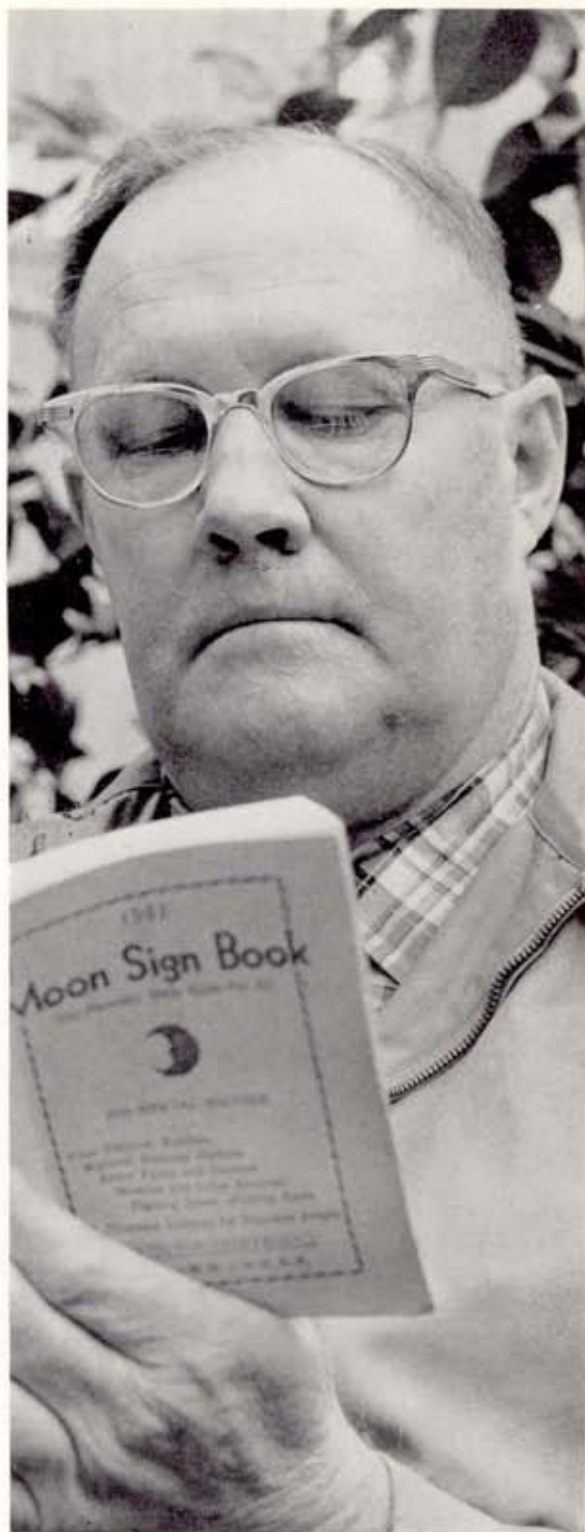
<i>Date</i>	<i>Best Sign</i>	<i>Good Sign</i>
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January

23	after 8:58 p. m.	
24	all day	
25	all day	
26	until 9:33 a. m.	
28		after 9:43 p. m.
29		all day
30		all day
31		until 4:43 a. m.

February

2	after 8:41 a. m.	
3	all day	
4	until 9:14 a. m.	
20	after 5:50 a. m.	
21	all day	
22	until 3:30 p. m.	
25		after 2:53 a. m.
26		all day
27		until 12:03 p. m.



March

- 1 after 5:48 p. m.
- 2 all day
- 3 until 7:57 p. m.
- 24 after 8:32 a. m.
- 25 all day
- 26 until 5:41 p. m.
- 29 after 3:44 p. m.
- 30 all day
- 31 until 4:12 a. m.

April

- 4 after 5:40 a. m.
- 5 until 6:14 a. m.
- 20 after 3:36 p. m.
- 21 all day
- 22 until 11:27 p. m.
- 25 after 5:48 p. m.
- 26 all day
- 27 until 10:09 a. m.

May

- 1 after 2:31 p. m.
- 2 all day
- 3 until 4:23 p. m.
- 3 after 4:23 p. m.
- 4 until 4:01 p. m.
- 22 after noon
- 23 all day
- 24 until 3:37 p. m.
- 28 after 9:00 p. m.
- 29 all day
- 30 all day
- 31 until 11:00 a. m.
- 31 after 11:00 p. m.

June

- 1 all day
- 2 all day
- 3 until 2:41 a. m.



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Watch for "BLUSHING BEAUTY" release—fall 1966

A Mink Stole and a Camellia Show

By J. U. SMITH

Mother nature produces forms of beauty and what products could charm most of us more than a gracefully designed mink stole and a fantastic collection of the first camellia blooms grown anywhere in the world. The Camellia Show to be held in Columbia, South Carolina, on February 19th and 20th will bring this combination together for another first in South Carolina.

The spread of beauty and service to mankind is the two-fold purpose involved. The Palmetto Sertoma Club is joining hands with the Men's Camellia Club of Columbia and the Rose Garden Club with the view of creating a greater service to needy causes in this area. The Sertoma Clubs in the greater Columbia area have spread joy to many through their untiring efforts for charitable causes. Through them a zoo is becoming a reality. All profits from the Spring Camellia Show will go in their till for some worthwhile charity.

A mink stole can also become a reality for someone who buys a \$1.00 ticket for this show, as this and many other door prizes will be given. Runner-up prizes will include a very fine Ville de Nantes plant valued at \$35.00 to \$40.00, a "Dr. Burnside" and other rare or outstanding varie-

ties. Tickets may be obtained in advance if you would like to have them sent to you on the lucky 13th or on your birthday, or if you want 13 tickets sent to you when the moon signs are right. Request them from C. R. (Bob) Jones, Jr., 1618 Gervais Street, Columbia, South Carolina, representing the Sertoma Club or J. U. Smith, 1603 Kathwood Drive, representing the Men's Camellia Club. It is their aim to please and prospects look good for one of the finest Camellia Shows ever held in this area. We believe that the finest camellia blooms ever grown will be shown.

Come to Columbia on February 19th or 20th and you may be the lucky one who will go home wearing a new mink stole or carrying some other very worthwhile prize that will bring you much pleasure for many years to come. You really can't afford to miss it.

— CAROLINA CAMELLIAS —

ATTENTION MEMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Mail your dues and address changes to Mrs. J. F. Macgill, P. O. Box 3424, Fayetteville, N. C.

Letter from the Editor

*To the Membership of Carolina
Camellias:*

Several years ago I helped organize the Men's Camellia Club of Columbia and served as the first president. Later as secretary and treasurer. We attained a membership of over one hundred camellia enthusiasts.

While serving as president of the South Carolina Camellia Society I enjoyed the official publication of the South Carolina Camellia Society, Carolina Camellias. Mansfield Latimer and John Marshall had full responsibility for this publication and they really made a "lady" of our bulletin.

When Mansfield and John decided they would have to give up the job of publishing our bulletin, a group of interested people met in Columbia to get a new editor. With this brief introduction I'm getting to the heart of this message.

After considerable discussion I ended up with the title, Chairman of Publications Committee.

Since the State Societies of North Carolina, Virginia and Georgia had adopted the South Carolina publication for their bulletin and approximately seventeen hundred Camellia growers were expecting a Camellia Bulletin, I felt it was necessary to continue the publication. I felt that the continued growth of the several State Societies depended on a publication.

Only a small per cent of the membership of the several state societies

attend the annual meetings. The bulletin is the only connection that many members have with their State Society.

With all of this in mind I undertook the job of Chairman of Publications.

It is my thinking that if our state societies are to survive we must have a publication. Many of our state society members also belong to the American Camellia Society and receive the excellent publications. Joe Pryon does a wonderful job with the Journal and Yearbook, but he must cover the entire Camellia belt from the Pacific to the Atlantic Oceans.

The State Society publication might be compared to the home-town newspaper where local items and people are featured.

The "Camellia Bulletin", the official publication of the Northern California Camellia Society, has discontinued publication because Dave Feathers decided to retire as editor. This society through its combined membership with A. C. S. will use the Camellia Journal as the publication to be received by the N. C. C. S. members.

I am interested in knowing what trend the membership of the N. C. C. S. will take.

Your new Editor is woefully inadequate for the task ahead.

If the Spring and Fall 65 issue can be considered successful it was due in a large part to my many interested friends over the several

states using our publication. This constitutes a venture into a new field, the outcome of which may well depend upon good fortune and certainly upon your good wishes, understanding, forbearance and a great deal of help from you.

There will be mistakes, technical mis-steps and an amateurish air about the entire deal for I have absolutely no academic training for the job. If love and devotion for Camellias and Camellia people, plus hard work be any criteria, with the help of everyone we will succeed to some degree.

I am attempting to make Carolina Camellias a four state publication, also a bulletin of interest to Camellia growers in thirteen other states and four foreign countries who are on the membership list.

If you have an unusual experience or hear of something that might be of interest to our membership, send it in. We need articles of cultivation and care of Camellias, inside and outside. New chemicals, fertilizers and most anything.

I enjoy the promotion of Camellias but I need help—HELP!

— CAROLINA CAMELLIAS —

ATTENTION MEMBERS OF THE VIRGINIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Mail your dues and address changes to Mr. A. F. Schafhirt, 6018 Upper Brandon Place, Norfolk, Va. 23508



E. M. WOBRELL
*First Vice-President and Show Chairman
Virginia Camellia Society*



A. F. SCHAFHIRT
*Secretary-Treasurer
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