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Carolina Camellias

Published three times annually—Winter, Spring and Fall—for the members of the North and South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia Camellia Societies by the South Carolina Camellia Society, Inc. Carroll T. Moon, Chairman of Publications Committee, 421 Arrowwood Rd., Columbia, S. C. 29210, H. L. Benson, Chairman of Advertising Committee, 2425 Heyward St., Columbia, S. C., P. L. Horne, Chairman of Articles Committee, 1722 Glenwood Rd., Columbia, S. C.

In This Issue

S.C.C.S. President's Message	2
V.C.S. President's Message	3
N.C.C.S. President's Message	4
Officers and Directors	5
The Editor's Message	6
Did You See or Did You Hear	7
A Flower Meditation	8
Camellias Flourish in North Carolina's Unique Elizabethan Garden	9
Camellias Are For Everyone	14
International Camellia Society 1973 Conferences	18
One Impression on Spraying	20
Your Next Vacation	24
Looking for New Camellia Club Members	25
Piedmont "Mini Shows"	27
Function of Elements (Flower Arrangement)	29
Gib Acid and Camellias	31
A Grandmother Is	33
New Varieties	34
Hole Grafting	36

SOUTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President's Message



T. C. EVANS

Another camellia season is rapidly coming to a close and this is regrettable because the wonderful weekly associations with other camellia enthusiasts will occur much less frequently. However, we are deeply appreciative of the many new friends we met this season and will ever be thankful to the many growers who exhibited such superior camellias in the shows we attended.

Our plans for a spring meeting in Charleston, South Carolina on April 7 are firm, and we are hopeful that it will be the largest gathering of S.C.C.S. members ever assembled. We are encouraged that members from Atlanta, Charlotte, Fayetteville, northern Florida, and other cities throughout the southeast have expressed an intention to attend. Please send your \$4.50 per person luncheon fee to H. D. Pregnell as promptly as possible so he can make firm reservations at the Mills-Hyatt House and Magnolia Gardens.

The Board of Directors met in Aiken on January 27 and grappled with the problem of increasing costs of operations. As you are aware, printing, mailing, and operating costs for Carolina Camellias continue to rise. In spite of increased membership, it is necessary to raise Society dues for 1974. In our judgment, a \$1.00 increase per member coupled with additional paid advertisements in the bulletin will permit us to continue to provide members with three issues of this fine publication each year.

I extend best wishes for the spring and summer to all of you and look forward again to an exciting fall camellia show season.

THOMAS C. EVANS, *President.*

VIRGINIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President's Message



DR. ANNE LEE, M.D.

DEAR MEMBERS:

As gardeners, and particularly as Camellia lovers, we are incurable optimists. So after the disastrous winter of 1972 we are looking forward to another springtime even though nine inches of snow have covered our plants right now.

We are planning on a Spring Show March 24th and 25th, 1973, at the Military Mall Shopping Circle. This is a new shopping mall extremely busy and hopefully we want to interest new people to Camellias.

We had a trial on a small basis in the Fall and the response was great. Naturally, we want to see as many of our old friends as possible, too and I am certain you will enjoy the nice shops as well as the facilities of the Sheraton Inn all under one roof. So plan to come for a visit.

Since our greatest concern is to increase our membership, we also are planning to open some good gardens for public viewing. Many people are acquainted with Camellias solely on the lapel of a friend, a show bench or possibly may have acquired a plant of three or four branches eighteen inches tall at a nursery. I think for many such people it will be quite a surprise to see some well grown Camellias in a garden setting.

So here is hoping for a lovely spring with a wealth of Camellia blossoms.

Sincerely

DR. ANNE LEE

NORTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President's Message



GEORGE B. HERNDON

DEAR MEMBERS:

Everyone who attended our fall meeting in Washington was impressed by the hospitality of our hosts and by the beautiful fall blossoms. Special thanks go to Marshall Richardson and the Beaufort County and Washington Garden Club Councils. We wonder if more of our clubs might try shows in the fall.

There is such enthusiasm among camellia lovers in our state! It would be wonderful if more of our clubs would plan shows either in the spring or fall. Think about it! Some of our clubs have had successful shows in the past but have not participated in the last few years. We especially appeal to our societies in the western part of the state. Nothing seems to generate interest like the array of blooms in a show. Many new, young enthusiasts are found through local shows.

Our Whiteville club's annual show was held February 17-18. As always, it was a great success. On February 24-25, both Wilmington and Charlotte will have shows. Fayetteville will have its show on March 3-4 in conjunction with the N. C. Camellia Society's spring meeting on March 3. Make plans to attend!

Sincerely,

GEORGE B. HERNDON,
President, N.C.C.S.

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The Editor's Message

As I approach the last issue of *Carolina Camellias* as Editor I find it very difficult to find words to express my feelings. It has been eight years filled with small problems which were always solved with the help of friends. The rewards have been many and the friendships I have made through *Carolina Camellias* I will always cherish. I am especially indebted to those who have contributed articles and information to *Carolina Camellias*. I am also indebted to our loyal advertisers who have helped with their ads to support our publication in a financial way.

I feel that *Carolina Camellias* will be in good hands as Mrs. Pearle D. Cooper takes over as editor. Pearle is interested in *Carolina Camellias*, in camellias and camellia people and will continue the quality of our publication with your support. Pearle will need articles and information from all over the area covered by *Carolina Camellias*.

I trust you will continue your support with articles, information and ads. If you support your local, state and national organizations, our wonderful hobby will continue to thrive and our publications will be outstanding. Let us all pitch in and help Pearle make *Carolina Camellias* a worthy publication.

Working with *Carolina Camellias* has been a pleasure.

Again, from my heart, please accept my thanks for your help, patience and friendship during the past eight years.

Sincerely,

CARROLL T. MOON

Did You See Or Did You Hear?

By JAMES H. MCCOY
Fayetteville, North Carolina

Well, Mobile is behind us and what a glorious annual meeting ACS had! I'm sure at least one of our good writers will prepare an article telling all about it.

But at a conference such as this, there are always small happenings which are interesting but never get recorded. I thought I might tell about a few of them in hopes that someone might appreciate them, and even if they don't, I can always go back and reread my article and relive to a degree this enjoyable experience.

Did anyone else make the mistake of having a big dinner Thursday evening and could not do justice to the mountains of food served at the social hour later that evening?

Did you hear Arthur Squyres telling about grafting a rootstock with one of its own scions? Seems that he was woolgathering while grafting, and unintentionally cut off one of his choice plants. When he discovered, to his horror, what he had done, he simply grafted one of its own scions back on the rootstock. It took and is still one of his choice plants.

Did you see Bea Rogers standing in the ditch dressed in white slacks? No, she wasn't, either! She was there to keep any of her guests from "not seeing the ditch and falling in".

Speaking of Belle Fontaine, did you see that little plant of 'Feathery Touch' with that spectacular bloom?

Do you think it was coincidental that it was located right there where no one could miss seeing it? Do you think Belle Fontaine has any plants of this variety left?

Did you notice the shoes that the young lady from California was wearing for the tour of Bellingrath gardens—tennis shoes. If you did, I'll bet you wished that you had been smart enough to think of that. I certainly did. Incidentally, Mrs. Batt (and her husband) impressed everyone as delightful young people, real authorities on camellias and a credit to ACS.

Did you ever see so many oysters on the half shell in your born days as they had at the seafood jamboree Friday night? Did you see Angie McCoy wandering around looking for a glass of water, as she does not drink either coffee or the other beverage. No, she never found any.

Did you see Nancy Mandarich dancing with Mark Eleven Saturday evening? No, I'm not talking about two camellias — I'm talking about Jack's lovely wife and fine young son. As you probably know, Mark was with us in Birmingham also. It's good to see young people among us grandfathers and grandmothers.

Did you see the Nadeaus jitterbugging? Made me wish that I didn't smoke so many cigarettes. And how about Bob Ehrhart's polka! and how about Carrol Moon's—well, you name it!

Did you hear our president, Clyde Copeland, as he accepted the "key to the city of Mobile", ask plaintively if it fitted the door to the jail.

Did you see young Carvain hovering like a mother hen over his bloom of 'Carvain's Silk Moire'? He has good reasons to be proud of his introduction. That was a lovely bloom, somewhat lighter in color than I had expected, but big beautiful, and a candidate for best-in-show.

And finally, did you feel like you had a narrow escape as you crossed the causeway out of the city Sunday morning? There probably was no danger, but a land-lubber like me had an uneasy feeling watching the sea wash up over the road.

Well, Mobile is behind us and what a glorious annual meeting ACS had!

A Flower Meditation

MRS. ARTHUR SIMPSON

Jacksonville, Fla.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Read on December 3, at Jacksonville, Fla. Camellia Show dinner by Mrs. Arthur Simpson.

Lord, we thank Thee for these hours

We've set aside to speak of flowers.

They are indeed a gift Divine,

Reflecting Glory which is Thine.

Lord, we see in each flower's face

The beauty of Thy Love and Grace.

We see in each tall stately tree,

A symbol of the strength in Thee.

We thank Thee, Lord, for all of these,

And ask if it Thy will doth please,

That Thou preserve each one who's
here,

Along with those whom we hold
dear.

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SOME OF OUR RECENT INTRODUCTIONS

'APOLLO 14' 'SNOWIE' 'MARY ALICE COX'

'MISS MANDIE SUPREME' 'MRS. CHARLES JONAS'

WE HAVE MANY OF THE MORE RECENT INTRODUCTIONS
AND OLD STANDARD VARIETIES TO CHOOSE FROM

Stop by and visit us at the "BARN"

Camellias Flourish In North Carolina's Unique Elizabethan Garden

By MRS. W. P. "BETTY" KEMP

There is a significant area on our North Carolina eastern coast, where our country began. Roanoke Island was the region chosen by Sir Walter Raleigh for his first English colonies. Several surveys of the coast line were made and there was a brief and futile attempt to establish a colony in 1585. Then in 1587 Sir Walter sent three ships with over a hundred men, women and a few children to Virginia, which then encompassed the east coast of North Carolina as well as Virginia, under the governorship of John White. After a long and hazardous voyage via the West Indies, they arrived on the shores of Roanoke Island. Tradition has it that Lord Grenville himself led colonists up the bank at a certain point now within our present Elizabethan Garden. Here these brave men and women made their new home in the wilderness. On the eighteenth of August, Virginia Dare—child of John White's daughter, Elyoner and Ananias Dare, was born; the first white child of English parentage, an appealing yet tragic figure.

Later John White returned to England for supplies, but because of the Spanish war, and other frustrations, it was February 4, 1590 when he returned. The colonists had vanished leaving only the word "Croatoan" carved on an oak tree as a clue to their whereabouts. No further clue to the mystery has ever been found.

Because of this first colony and the succeeding one in Jamestown, Virginia, our country is now an English speaking nation and here are our roots.

The idea of an English garden on this spot honoring both the Great Queen Elizabeth I, and Queen Elizabeth II, and commemorating the courage and valor of our first colonists, was conceived in 1951 by women of the Garden Club of North Carolina. Incidentally, work on the garden began the day that Queen Elizabeth II was crowned.

The garden adjoins the area of Fort Raleigh and the amphitheater for the great symphonic drama of "The Lost Colony". This was written by Paul Green and is the oldest of the historic dramas in the United States. It has been presented each year since 1937 and is still playing to capacity audiences.

Ten acres of land were leased from the Roanoke Island Historical Assoc. and plans made to build a simple English garden, such as were popular in England at the time of Queen Elizabeth. This was to be a garden including not only the plants of that era in England but also plants indigenous to the area and new species and varieties of plant material that might grow well here. At first the goal was a modest one to raise \$10,000 thru the State Garden Clubs, to



Gate House through Camellias and trees at Elizabethan Garden.

cover clearing the property, bringing in water and proper soil, planting wind breaks against the storms and salt water, and to combat mosquitoes. Incidentally rumor has it that these mosquitoes may have been responsible for carrying off the colonists.

Our garden club leaders of that era were ladies of great taste, foresight and knowledge and they engaged the outstanding landscape firm of Umberto Innocenti and Richard K. Webel to plan the garden. The significance of the spot and possibilities of the area immediately appealed to their practiced eyes and they designed a far more elaborate garden than first anticipated. The Elizabethan Era was the "Golden Era" and the Queen encouraged her people to have pleasure gardens around the great houses built during her reign. They added to the usual "nosegay" and herb gardens, those of formal design, embellished with fine statuary, urns, gazebos, mounds, summer houses, terraces, etc. Through a lucky chance the project came to the attention of the Honorable John Hey Whitney, later ambassador to England. He was redesigning his own garden in Thomasville, Georgia. The formal and elegant statuary collected for the estate by Stanford White in Europe, which Mr. Whitney planned to give to the Metropolitan Museum in New York, became the gift and inspiration for a new concept for the Elizabethan Garden. An ancient Italian marble fountain and pool, wellhead, bird bath, sundial, steps and benches dating beyond the Elizabethan Era were included. Cost of dismantling, crating,

transporting and refilling the holes according to agreement soon exhausted the then small treasury! Old hand made brick also had to be purchased in large quantities for walls and walks.

Suddenly the sights were raised and a new garden designed containing all the important features of the great gardens of England. First of all a formal square Knot Garden with marble fountain, which may have come from the Farnese palace in Rome, with a pool and balustrade is the central focal point. The brick walks divide the area into four equal beds, each centered with a statue. Steps lead up thru the sheared convex holly hedge and grassed embankment inside the brick wall to important features above. A pleached allee surrounds the garden above with arched openings in carefully sheared yaupon holly providing views of the garden.

To the east, steps lead up to one of the most important features always included in old gardens, "The Mount". This is adorned with an unusual marble wellhead and benches. Beyond is an imaginative statute of Virginia Dare in maturity, done by an American Sculptress in 1859. Enroute to America it was shipwrecked and lay in the sea for two years off Spain. Eventually it was given to Paul Green, who donated it to the garden.

To the north, steps lead to a large open terrace with bench and urns, another, typical feature useful for social events, and used for staging plays, dances, etc. This gives a fine view of the sound. Nearby in a shady spot a small statue of Pan and a bench give a pleasant view of the water. Paths



Louis Midgett, garden superintendent, Mr. and Mrs. David, Oates, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Hutaff, Members of N. C. Camellia Society inspecting blooms in front of Gate House before taking them for exhibition at a local show.

lead through indigenous growth to the sound and a water gate.

South of the garden, the land was cleared for a great lawn, surrounded by live oaks and other native shrubs. Some of these trees are so old that the first colonists probably walked in their shade. The path around the area is bordered by groups of camellias, planted according to color with whites in deepest shade and sasanquas in the sunny spots. There are also hybrids and many fine specimen plants. These were planted in 1960 in the face of an oncoming hurricane by two ladies and a dedicated nurseryman, all members of the Camellia Society of North Carolina. They began the task at

4:00 P. M. one afternoon and finished planting two hundred (200) camellias and one-hundred and fifty (150) companion plants at 2:30 P. M. the following day. There really were three ladies for Hurricane Donna herself did the watering immediately, so well that all the plants survived. Many new varieties have been added later as memorials, and scions sent by friends have added new beauties. The specimen of Tiffany are now large plants and have specially fine blooms. Displays of blooms are sent to nearby shows and invariably they compare with greenhouse blooms, probably due to the humidity of the nearby water.

Other plant societies have sent fine donations. The hemerocallies planted in large beds add much color during the summer.

The Lily society planted very fine new varieties and additional ones added each year, are spectacular during the late summer.

A charming and restful wild flower area is most appealing and its cool ferns and flowers are much enjoyed in the hot summer as well as blooms in early spring.

At the entrance, a Gatehouse like the orangerie of the period, holds many treasures—a portrait of the Virgin Queen herself done in 1592, old furniture reminiscent of the period, books and other treasures. The entrance gates of fine wrought iron came from the French Embassy in Washington. Near here is an herb garden and a small formal garden surrounds the Gatehouse itself.

The purpose of the Elizabethan Pleasure Garden was for social events,

relaxation of the owner and guests and as a setting for plays and madrigals. Many fine performances have been given by players from The Lost Colony. They once put on a performance of "The Tempest" which proved to be an extraordinary event, both for the acting and the costuming. These events are usually for the celebration of Virginia Dare's birthday and are looked forward to with great interest.

You will find a trip to the garden most rewarding, not only for the historic association and beauty there, but it is so close to the unforgettable drama of the "Lost Colony", fine beaches, and bathing, good fishing and hunting in the fall add interest for many. Across the sound is the Wright Memorial, another attraction marking the site of the first powered air flight.

It is a place to refresh the body and spirit and also faith in the ability of the people of our great land to accomplish great things.

In Memoriam

Mr. James Lyle Love—September 12, 1972

Mr. Love was a civic leader-attorney. He was founder of the Fidelity Federal Savings and Loan Association; First President of City Beautification in Greenville, S. C.; a camellia judge; and an enthusiast who grew and loved camellias.

Herbert L. Benson — February 25, 1973

He was president of Benson Oil Co., Past-president of the S. C. Oil Jobbers Association. He was director and life member of the American Camellia Society, member and past director of the South Carolina Camellia Society and past president of the Men's Camellia Club of Columbia. He was generous in supporting A.C.S. and Massie Lane.

Camellias Are For Everyone

LUTHER W. BAXTER, JR.

Camellias can be grown and caused to flower in every yard in South Carolina! Most certainly cultivars of *Camellia sasanqua* will bloom in the fall in the upper Piedmont, for at Clemson such "varieties" as Texas Star, Cleopatra, Setsugekka, Maiden's Blush, Jean May, Daydream and literally dozens of others perform beautifully every fall and occasionally Mine-No-Yuki, Crimson Bride, and other late bloomers do very well.

Appreciation is extended to the Horticulture Department, Clemson University, for making the facilities at the Ornamental Trial Gardens available for many of the studies which contributed to the formulation of the ideas herein presented.

Cultivars of many *C. japonica* plants will survive our winters without injury to the vegetative parts. Since our winters are unpredictable, the probability of good flowers in March and April is not good. However, many of these spring varieties respond well to "gibbing" and can be forced to bloom in the fall. Among these can be listed Rose Hill Red, Rev. John Drayton, Pink Perfection, Kumasaka, Emmett Barnes, Governor Mouton, Doctor Tinsley, Flame, Professor Sargent, Gladys Wannamaker, Lady Clare, and Debutante, to name a dozen. There are unquestionably many others which respond equally well to gibbing and which too can withstand our temperature extremes.

One of the great delights in my own garden has been the results of gibbing the cultivar Debutante. Since it is inherently an early bloomer it responds well by blooming within 40 days after gibbing. Also the size of the flower is enlarged and the color is intensified. This variety grows rapidly and sets buds in abundance. However, it does put out new growth early in the spring and therefore is subject to late spring frosts. Also, the plant is subject to rather severe foliage chlorosis and variegated flowers when it is virus infected. The chlorotic leaf areas are prone to both sun scald and frost injury. Therefore, it is advisable to use virus-free plants when available.

Since Debutante variegates excessively, this cultivar can be used to index rootstocks for the presence or absence of virus. For example, plants of Mine-Yo-Yuki, which usually fail to exhibit virus variegation in both leaves and flowers, can be carrying a severe strain of virus which may or may not be objectionable in a rootstock, depending on the variety. Ten to twenty cuttings taken from such a plant and rooted can serve as subsequent stock plants. If the scion shows virus symptoms, the cuttings then can be destroyed, while cuttings taken from another plant used as a rootstock and not trans-

mitting variegation to the Debutante scion can herefore be increased. From a few known indexed plants, virus-free Mine-No-Yuki plans could be propagated and serve as rootstocks for grafting purposes.

Plants of the cultivar Mine-No-Yuki would make excellent understock (except for the virus) since it rarely is affected by dieback, it is resistant to root rot, it roots easily, and it grows quickly. Furthermore it is winter hardy in the upper Piedmont. Since it blooms so late in the fall, it rarely performs well as a specimen plant for us.

One serious mistake sometimes made by camellia enthusiasts is to select a camellia site with too much shade. With too dense shade, few flower buds are set, such as on the cultivar Governor Mouton; drought may become a serious problem and the wood tends to be leggy. One advantage of dense shade, however, is the protection afforded against early or late light frosts by the heavier overhead canopies. Some compromise in the amount of shade therefore seems to be necessary in order to balance these opposing effects. Many disease problems are more serious in dense shade and camellias are not an exceptional plant in this respect. For example, *Exobasidium* leaf gall on *Camellia sasanqua* is more serious in the shade. Also, camellia flower blight and dieback are likely to be more serious in dense shade which encourages high humidity, a prerequisite for spore dissemination and survival.

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The soils of the Piedmont are not inherently fertile, but most are adequate, with fertilization, to support excellent growth. Pines afford excellent shade for *C. japonica* cultivars. Some pine species, however, are subject to a root disease, little leaf, which is caused by the fungus, *Phytophthora cinnamomi*, a soil borne pathogen. Unfortunately this same fungus causes root rot of many *C. japonica* cultivars and so at times the pine roots support adequate quantities of this fungus which can damage roots of *C. japonica* plants when they are growing on their own roots. Root rot of camellias growing under pines is not a problem on all sites because drainage is a very important factor governing its incidence. In general, good drainage (or planting high) either reduces or eliminates root rot of camellias so that even very susceptible cultivars, such as Pink Perfection on its own roots, can be successfully grown. Occasionally there are certain *C. japonica* cultivars, such as R. L. Wheeler, which seem to perform well in spite of an otherwise poor location, where other *C. japonica* cultivars either die or are seriously stunted.

Another serious mistake made by some growers is to fertilize their plants too heavily. This burns the roots, which makes them susceptible to drought and, in severe cases, the entire plant may be killed. Actually two applications of fertilizer, the first about the first week of spring and a second the first week of summer, are adequate. The amount should not exceed 500 to 750 lb. of a 10-10-10 fertilizer or equivalent per acre (about 1 to 1½ lb. per 100 sq. ft.) each time of application. Spread the fertilizer evenly over the area; do not aggregate large quantities near the base of the plant. If fertilization is to be done on an individual plant basis, spread 1 cup of fertilizer for each 1 inch of trunk diameter around the drip line.

For many soils of the Piedmont a method of transplanting camellias I have used may be of some interest. After a site is selected (not too much shade with adequate drainage) I do not dig a hole and remove soil and then replace with a new mixture, but rather, with the aid of a rototiller, mix into the top soil peat moss, bark, sawdust, or a combination of these along with some lime and phosphate. The net effect is to raise the area slightly, depending on the amount of material added (about one bushel), which protects against root rot. The lime and phosphate are thus worked well into the soil where the roots can be encouraged to ramify throughout the soil. Caution! Do not set the new plant too deeply and be sure to pack the bottom of the hole so that the plant does not settle. Be sure to water the newly transplanted plants well the first year. Preferably transplant in either October or early March although with special care plants can be transplanted any time of the year. Transplanting camellias between April 1 and October 1 usually leads to severe drought problems, especially the first year until the roots become established.

Pruning camellias is sometimes necessary to shape the plant and, on some of the more aggressive cultivars, to keep them restricted in size. Keep in mind however, that pruning, like grafting, creates a wound through which *Glomerella*, the cause of dieback, can enter. If pruning is required, it should be done during August or September for the thinning-out type or during late March to early April for the heading-back type. This timing will facilitate healing and thus maximize the probability of avoiding dieback problems.

For satisfaction from camellias follow these few precautions:

1. Select a good site in partial shade and amend the soil. Do not space plants too closely.
2. Select a healthy dieback—and canker-free cultivar adapted to your region.
3. Transplant correctly at the proper time or provide special care, (watering, shade, mulching in summer, etc.).
4. Fertilize with appropriate amounts at the right time.
5. Prune lower limbs of large plants and keep weeds down to provide good aeration. This practice gives some help in the control of both flower blight and dieback.
6. Irrigate liberally during hot, dry weather.
7. Control scale with Cygon used according to directions.
8. Gib *C. japonica* flower buds in August and September for October and November flowering.
9. Avoid lawn mower and other implement wounds, and afford protection against small animals.
10. Learn to graft and increase your favorite cultivars using *C. sasanqua* seedlings as understock and then give these to friends, schools, churches, municipal organizations, etc.
11. Give camellia plants as door prizes at meetings, as does the Greensboro, N. C., Camellia Club.
12. Think camellias and wear a camellia smile!

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International Camellia Society 1973 Conferences

DEAR MEMBER,

As result of the successful conferences at Stresa and Brighton we are again having two meetings in 1973. The first at the end of March in Guernsey and Jersey and the second in Australia and New Zealand in August 1973.

Australia - New Zealand Congress
26th July - 1st September '73

In association with the Australian Camellia Research Society and the New Zealand Camellia Society we are arranging a tour of these countries at the height of the camellia season in the southern hemisphere. There

will be a Congress at Sydney where delegates will attend the Camellia Show and Festival and in New Plymouth, New Zealand we shall also hold meetings. The Congress will also honour our President, Professor Waterhouse who will be 92 next August.

The tour will leave San Francisco on 26th July, and return on 1st September. Delegates will visit Sydney, Canberra, Swan Hill, Melbourne, Auckland, Rotorua, New Plymouth, Palmerston North, Wellington and Christchurch. From all these centres tours will be made to camellia gardens

South Carolina Camellia Society *Spring Meeting*

TIME: April 7, 1973

WHERE: Charleston, S. C.

Luncheon at Mills Hyatt House
at 12:00 Noon

Tour of Magnolia Gardens
All for only \$4.50

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H. D. "Buddy" PREGNALL
1356 Emory Drive
Edgewater Park
Charleston, S. C. 29407

and nurseries, there will be visits to camellia shows and films, and talks in the evenings.

Transport will be by scheduled flights and luxury coaches, and first-class accommodation will be provided. Due to the great fluctuation in airfares and currencies at the present moment it is not possible to give the exact cost but delegates can rest assured that we shall obtain the best value at the lowest cost. Since the number of delegates has an important bearing on the airfare, will all members seriously interested in joining this conference please let me know im-

mediately and no later than 31st December. This will enable full details to be forwarded to everyone in the New Year.

Yours sincerely,

CHARLES PUDDLE,

Bodnant Garden, Yal Y Cafn, Colwyn Bay, Denbighshire, United Kingdom.

—CAROLINA CAMELLIAS—

Savannah Fall Show date set for Nov. 3-4, 1973.

Notice to all clubs having shows. Please send in your date as soon as possible.

An Invitation to Join **SOUTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY**

Membership which runs with the Calendar year, January 1 through December 31, entitles you to three issues of "CAROLINA CAMELLIAS", issued usually in January, March, and October, which has more regular features, authentic feature articles in Grafting, Planting, Feeding, Gardens, Sasanquas, Judging, Pruning, Arrangement, Disbudding, Diseases, Spraying, and Mulching, to mention a few. Also, there are photographs and other types of illustrations.

The South Carolina Camellia Society will welcome you as a member. For your convenience an application blank is printed below.

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Please enroll the individual shown below and bill for \$3.00 ☐ or enclosed herewith is \$3.00 ☐.

Membership runs with the calendar year, January 1 through December 31. All issues of "CAROLINA CAMELLIAS" for the current year will be sent.

(Please Print or Type)

Name _____

Address _____
(Street or Box)

(City)

(State and Zip Code)

One Impression on Spraying

By DR. H. G. MEALING
N. Augusta, S. C.

I know next to nothing about spray material, so I guess I can qualify as an expert.

I have a friend—a retired university dean—who can paint the trunk of a plant with a systemic insecticide—others claim the same for Cygon—and scale will disappear like magic. My scale apparently don't read, because the results of both of these methods are unsatisfactory with me.

I find regular spraying with complete coverage under and over leaves and also trunks of plants will give best results. No matter what spray you use, complete coverage is a must.

One advertiser states, "We furnish Malathion and Endrine. These are strong and toxic. If you are not prepared to read and heed the label don't use them. It is better to have live bugs than sick people." I would like to modify the above statement and say *all* spray materials are strong and toxic. It is better to have live bugs than *dead* people. I would like to stress that toxicity of spray material varies greatly. Some are absorbed by mouth—due to carelessness as drinking, failing to properly wash up, and smoking during or after applica-

tion—some are absorbed by mucous membranes of the eyes or even though the unbroken skin, also by the lungs. That is by inhaling the spray or even the fumes. Toxicity is cumulative. It builds up after several exposures. Parathion—stay away from this one—Malathion, Cygon (dime-thoate), are cholinesterate destroyers, and if you are using cholinesterate drugs, or if you have had a previous reaction to these spray materials, you should keep away from them until your doctor tells you the cholinesterate has returned to normal. Atropine is specific for this poisoning, but should not be used as a preventive—only after the accident has taken place. With symptoms of poisoning with *any spray* report to your poison control center found in most hospitals.

Parathion is so poisonous that a case was reported of a child who had severe poisoning from eating dirt from where his father had spilled Parathion on the ground six months before. Also, I would like to call your attention to Lindane, as several deaths have been caused by vaporizers which you used to see in restaurants and even some homes. This may cause a

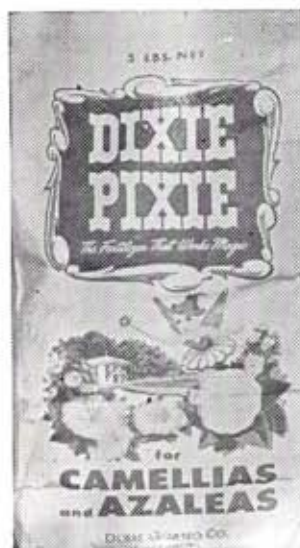
severe blood disease (aplastic anemia). To know the true toxicity you must not only know the lethal amount if taken by mouth, but also the amount which may be absorbed by the skin. A good example is DDT, which is fairly toxic if taken by mouth, requiring only 113 mg. per kilo, but by skin absorption it takes 2,510 mg. per kilo. Chlordane, 335 mg. by mouth, and 530 by skin. You can see Chlordane is three times *less* toxic by mouth, but five times *more* toxic by skin absorption.

Note: 5 grains is about 324 milligram. A kilo is 2.2 pounds.

Skin absorption is why I recommend handling all spray material as the saying goes, "with gloves on"—rubber gloves, that is. This is partic-

ularly important in handling concentrates in mixing your solutions. You should use gloves and protective clothing (or wash your clothes after each spraying). I use rubber boots as I have yet to see a spray gun that does not leak all over you. I also recommend a dust mask when mixing wettable powders. It is recommended on outside spraying to pick a calm day with no wind. I have yet to find such a day. As soon as I start to spray, the wind starts to blow.

The experts tell me Malathion is good for scale, and used alone I hardly agree, for after spraying we have a population explosion. It apparently kills the predators that help hold the scale in check. I have been told the same thing happened with Parathion



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LAURINBURG, N. C.

on apple trees. The experts tell me my spraying with Malathion is all wrong. I should have sat and waited for the scale to begin to crawl and then shoot them one by one. Well, I just don't have that kind of time.

Cygon is relatively safe. Formerly sold 4-E strength, now 2-E at a cheaper price per quart. This, however, is just like the President reducing income tax—you wind up paying more since you have to use twice as much, and weaker concentrates are more likely to cause plant damage as the vehicle which carries the poison is often more toxic to the plant than the spray itself. If you choose to use Cygon, it may be used almost any time of the year, which is a distinct advantage.

For camellia scale I prefer heavy oil spray such as Florida volck. The action of this spray is quite different from the poisons. It is more like plastic clothes bags on small children. It smothers them to death. One part to fifty is quite strong enough. Now, with any sprays don't think if one to fifty is good, two to fifty is better. This is definitely not true and often causes severe damage. Spray in the afternoon when the sun is not too hot and when there is no danger of frost the following night. Why do I like oil spray? (1) It is safe to plant and man. (2) It gives good results with me and also improves the looks of the foliage. (3) It keeps well (I am told that many sprays lose their strength even in original container after about a year).

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'MARGURITE SEARS'

'MALINDA HACKETT'
'SUZY WONG'

AND MANY OTHERS

Please write for complete list

Oil spray will not get aphids. For these, Black Leaf Forty or Malathion may safely be added to oil, or used as a separate spray. I might add a warning, I do not recommend mixing sprays indiscriminately as some florists do. This is a dangerous practice, causing unexpected chemical reactions, sometimes with disastrous results to man and to plants.

For spider mite we use Tedion, or better still, sheet glue (1½ lbs. to a gallon of water). It takes a little work to heat and dissolve this, and be sure to strain through cloth before using. (On mites, this sticks their little legs together and has much the same effect as oil spray on scale. As a matter of fact, this will also work on scale.

The following table gives you some idea of the toxicity of spray material.

	<i>Lethal dose in mgs. per kilo</i>	
	<i>Oral</i>	<i>Dermal</i>
Nicotine—Black Leaf 40 ..	50	
Lindane	88	900
Diazinon (Sprecticide) ..	108	900
DDT	113	2,510
Dimethoate (Cygon)	215	1,000
Chlordane	335	530
Malathion	1,375	4,444+
Tedion	14,700	1,000+
Petroleum oil (Volck, etc.)	safe	safe

You see by this that our old friend Black Leaf 40 is very toxic—so handle it with care. I read a recent report about children poisoned after eating cigar butts. There is no accounting for taste, so keep all spray material from children. They may even like the flavor of malathion.

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Your Next Vacation??

By MRS. J. EDWARD BENNETT

When one returns from a vacation with more kindness in his heart, an uplift of spirit, renewed belief in the good in people, and a more awareness of his fellowman, then a vacation has been a success. Such was our experience this year.

We took a Camellia Vacation in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. We mapped our route by checking the areas where we could learn more about camellia culture, see gardens and nurseries, visit with the owners and profit from their experience. We were not disappointed.

At the ACS meeting in Orlando in 1970 we heard Dr. Senn, the banquet speaker, tell of the research that Clemson University was doing on camellias. That was our first stop and proved very worthwhile. That set the tone for our entire trip. Everyone was ready and willing to share his knowledge and time with us.

This was our first opportunity to go to "Mecca," the ACS Headquarters at Massee Lane. We can truthfully say that Dr. Strother's famed southern hospitality is being perpetuated by the present staff. We then proceeded to various nurseries and gardens and each place we were received as

warmly as we had been in Massee Lane.

We spent much time in small towns and also in big cities, and everywhere we went (even when we weren't talking camellias) we found people taking time to be pleasant.

Upon our return we have found time to smile and say "hello" to people we casually contact in our business life in Washington, D. C. We find it easier to wait in line for a purchase and to give the clerk a word of praise. We have found time to write to business concerns and thank the salesmen who have shown a deep concern to get us what we wanted and help us make the right selections. We are more aware of the goodness of people in our own area. We take time to really enjoy the beauties of nature, watch the birds and their habits. We take time to visit and phone the lonely. We go to church with an open heart to accept God's goodness and blessings.

If a two-week vacation can do all that and more for us, it can do the same for you. Take an early spring vacation in the southland and take time to see gardens, and talk to people—the little people. They are there waiting for you, just as they were for us.

Looking For New Camellia Club Members?



I would like to call your attention to two articles in the Winter 1973 issue of *Carolina Camellias*. First; Greenwood Club Exhibits at the County Fair. The important paragraph was: "The exhibit attracted many viewers and local club members discovered quite a few persons interested in camellia culture whom they had not known about before.

Growing and flowering plants were on display and each step of camellia culture was carefully portrayed."

This is indeed a wonderful avenue that can be explored by any camellia club or society. The County Fair is usually already set up. You are growing camellias and know about gib. All you need is some planning and preparation.

Second: Aiken's Mini Show. Plans were made to have novices enter their blooms and try for their first wins. To make growers aware of the wonders of gibberellic acid members of the Aiken Camellia Club gibbed buds for any interested in the process and left a little acid in the tube for the novice to try by himself. These were the camellia growers who had a few plants in their yards who often have said, "I have some plants but I never see a bloom. The cold always kills them."

The show was held at a local bank on Saturday afternoon and open only three hours. 131 blooms were entered by 31 exhibitors. A lot was learned about the mechanics of entering camellias in a show. 26 varieties of camellias appeared on the tables and made a beautiful picture. The thrill of ones first win, ribbon or silver at a camellia show is something to behold.

We need the experienced growers to make a beautiful show but we also need the beginner to continue our growth. Why not try one or both of these plans and I'm sure you will enroll some new members in your club.

AN INVITATION TO JOIN
AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

1971 DUES \$7.50

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The American Camellia Society is a worldwide scientific, horticultural and hobby organization of more than 7,500 members in 40 states and 15 foreign countries. The Society was founded as a non-profit organization in October, 1945.

Among other benefits, membership entitles you to four issues of THE CAMELLIA JOURNAL issued in January, April, September and November. Each issue of 32 to 40 pages of interesting articles, news and photographs, has a four-color reproduction of a new variety on the cover.

Each December, members receive a handsome cloth bound Yearbook of some 300 pages, containing the latest information on both greenhouse and outdoor culture, breeding, disease control, history, arrangements, descriptions of gardens and other articles of interest. There are several full color plates of new varieties in addition to numerous photographs illustrating the articles. A roster of members is published in each Yearbook. All new varieties registered with the Society are described. Our 7 acre Camellia garden and headquarters building are open to visitors the year round.

The American Camellia Society will welcome you to its program of mutual pleasure and interest. For your convenience an application blank is printed below.

Annual Membership \$7.50

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P. O. BOX 212
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Please enroll the undersigned as a member and bill for \$7.50 ☐ or enclosed herewith is \$7.50 ☐.

Please send me the current Yearbook at \$4.00 ☐. I understand that the \$7.50 covers the cost of the Yearbook to be issued in December.

Membership runs from January 1st to December 31. All journals for the current year will be sent and the Yearbook will be forwarded when published.

Print or Type Name _____

Address _____
STREET OR BOX

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Piedmont "Mini Shows"

By GEORGE HAMPTON

Four years ago, members of Men's Piedmont Camellia Club began holding a camellia "mini-show" in High Point, North Carolina. The popular response enlarged this initial venture into camellia "mini-shows" in High Point, Reidsville and Burlington, all sponsored, staged and directed by local members of Men's Piedmont Camellia Club in these cities.

For this year these shows were held in High Point, the week-end of January 19; in Reidsville, the week-end of January 26; and in Burlington, the week-end of February 2. The High Point show was held in Westchester Mall, where 360 blooms, exhibited by 10 club members drew an attendance of between three and four thousand. The Reidsville show was held in Penn-



Burlington Mini-Show. Left to Right: E. M. Todd and Ralph R. McVey.

rose Mall, where 350 blooms, exhibited by eleven club members drew an attendance of about three thousand. The Burlington show was held in Holly Hill Mall, where 540 blooms, exhibited by thirteen club members, drew an attendance of over four thousand.

There was no judging of these "mini-shows", until this year, when, for the first time, the High Point show was judged by members of the High Point Garden Council with the winning blooms being 'CHINA DOLL' (E. M. Todd), 'SILVER ANNIVERSARY' (R. R. McVey), 'KITTY' (Sam Hudson), and a seedling (Johnny Lewis).

At the regular February meeting of Men's Piedmont Camellia Club it approved, as an annual club project, the

sponsoring of these three "mini-shows" with an effort to add a fourth show for next year to be held in Winston Salem. Exhibitors will be principally club members, but we will also encourage non-members living in our Piedmont area to exhibit. These future shows are to be judged by A.C.S. accredited judges with appropriate ribbons and trophies.

It is our hope that these "mini-shows" will greatly increase interest in growing camellias in this Piedmont section and help us cultivate and increase a general love for and appreciation of their beautiful blooms. Our past success is a continuing challenge to us, and we hope that our "mini-shows" will be a challenge to other clubs.

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Function Of Elements

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

Flower arrangements are made for one of two reasons, either to beautify a setting or as a creative expression. Whichever it is to be is a personal choice, and to give pleasure is the goal. Traditional arrangements, or massed bouquets do beautify when well designed, but they vary little except in color combinations and in seasonal materials. They are more or less copies of past eras and follow man-made rules in somewhat set patterns. Their beauty might be spoken of as "quiet and static". On the other hand, contemporary floral designers, breaking away from man-made rules and aware of our changing world and times, see plant material in a new light and from a different point of view. The flower arrangement of today is classified as a *creative visual art*. Plant materials are seen as pure line, form, texture and color.

We are living in an age of speed and space. Throughout history the various arts have reflected the times, so it is natural that floral art should in its own unique way speak of the new and changing in our world today.

Consider other arts and the products of our crafts and industries—buildings, paintings, ceramics, furniture, and automobiles. Some of the designs are so streamlined that we are startled by them. Much of the modern and abstract that we see in art and especially in floral art today does not appeal because it seems so strange and we do not understand it. In fact a good percentage has been downright ugly! This has repulsed us and we become impatient. It may be difficult for us to see plant materials as just line, or form, or texture, or color—we see them as nature presents them. We are accustomed to putting them together in a more or less traditional manner. However, basic art principles are the real guidelines for both traditional and modern, and if these have become intuitive and are applied correctly, an arranger can forget rules, can place her elements where and how she pleases in a design, and through personal expression create original and arresting designs. These do not have to be ugly or weird with all kinds of objects from the

trash heap! The majority of outstanding contemporary arrangers are also dirt gardeners and love the varied and beautiful plant materials that nature gives us. These they use not merely to make just pretty pictures, but to express feelings and ideas. They are giving "form to feeling".

In the background and decor of traditional homes the abstract and very modern designs naturally are not appropriate—but traditional designs can be modified. It is well for the arranger to study abstract designing and new trends in all art. It enlarges horizons and gives clearer insight. Clarice Wilson said one of the greatest rewards of such study is "a new awareness of previously overlooked

beauty". Thus new distinction is gained through a better and more suitable choice of materials and by not crowding them in such masses that their individual beauty is lost. By such study we learn to give life and verve to our designs.

We have all shared in the excitement that a handsome new camellia specimen bloom stirs in a show. Just as such new developments in hybridization of specimens has increased our interest in the horticultural division of the shows, so this new freedom in flower arranging has expanded and increased our interest in the artistic division. It is stimulating and it is challenging. As arrangers let's keep an open mind.

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Gib Acid and Camellias

By HERBERT RACOFF, DVM, Columbia, South Carolina

WHAT IS IT? Gibberellic acid, gib for short, is a white crystalline powder. It is produced commercially by growing a fungus, *Gibberella fujikuroi*, in a culture. The fungus produces the acid as a product of its growth.

HAS IT BEEN FOUND ELSEWHERE? Gib acid or a chemical indistinguishable from it has been demonstrated to be normally present

in many plants and seeds. It seems to be an integral part of the growth regulating mechanism of many plants.

HOW IS IT USED ON CAMELIAS? Select well developed, mature bloom buds. Break out the tip of the growth bud as shown at A figure 1. This will leave a cup as shown at B figure 2. Fill the cup with gib acid solution using a dropper. Be careful not to let any solution run down the stem since this may damage the growth buds at C and below, figure 1.

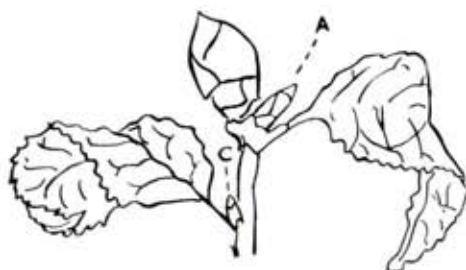


Figure 1

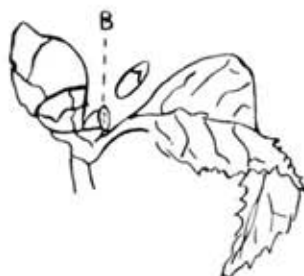


Figure 2

WHEN SHOULD ONE START GIBBING? Gibbing can be started as soon as the buds are well developed and matured. For plants grown outdoors this would be from August 1st to August 15th. Depending on size of plant treat one or more buds weekly until September 15th. Many buds treated after September 15th will get caught by freezes in November. Greenhouse growers can continue to treat as long as there are buds.

WHEN CAN ONE EXPECT GIBBED BUDS TO BLOOM? This is influenced by many factors such as variety, season, temperature, amount of sunlight, rainfall, etc. In general

treated buds can be expected to bloom in from 30 to 90 days after treatment.

WHY SHOULD ONE GIB? Use of gib makes it possible to get blooms before cold weather, even from those varieties classified as late bloomers. When seeing varieties one no longer has to wonder whether or not they will bloom successfully outdoors. Varieties which usually lose their buds when subjected to freezing temperatures can be bloomed successfully in the fall. In many cases the blooms will be larger and prettier than those normally seen, especially if one takes care of the plants and sees to it that they are adequately fertilized. The flowers will stay on the plant better and last longer.

In areas where petal blight is prevalent blooms in the fall are generally not infected with this disease.

USE OF GIBBERELIC ACID ON SEEDS TO GET EARLIER GERMINATION. Use one part of the acid solution used to treat bloom buds. Add 9 parts of tap, rain or distilled water. File a notch in or crack the seed coat. Soak the seeds 24 hours. Remove seeds from the solution and plant in the normal manner.

Using gib acid is no longer experimental or confined to the experts. If you enjoy growing and blooming camellias gib will certainly add to your enjoyment and pleasure. Why don't you try it? Once you do I'm sure you will continue.

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1 Gram—\$4.25

7 cc - 15 M—\$1.50

5 Grams—\$17.50

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A Grandmother Is

(According to a young Granddaughter)

EDITOR'S NOTE—This description of a grandmother is published by CAROLINA CAMELLIAS in honor of the many grandmothers who regularly attend camellia shows and camellia meetings. Most of them just happen to have some pictures of their grandchildren in their pocket book and if you twist their arm hard enough they will show you the pictures.

They will also give ages, names and the I.Q. of each one. May their number increase and their enthusiasm never waiver.

"A grandmother is a lady who has no children of her own so she likes other people's little girls. A grandfather is a man grandmother. He goes for walks with the boys, and they talk about fishing and tractors and like that.

"Grandmas don't have to do anything except be there. They're old, so they shouldn't play hard or run.

It is enough if they drive us to the market where the pretend horse is, and have lots of dimes ready. Or if they take us for walks, they should slow down past things like pretty leaves or caterpillars. They should never, ever say, 'Hurry up.'

"Usually they are fat, but not too fat to tie kids' shoes. They wear glasses and funny underwear. They can take their teeth and gums off.

"It is better if they don't typewrite, or play cards except with us. They don't have to be smart, only answer questions like why dogs hate cats, and how come God isn't married. They don't talk baby talk like visitors do, because it is hard to understand. When they read to us, they don't skip, or mind if it is the same story again.

"Everybody should try to have one—because grandmas are the only grown-ups who have got time."

—*Catholic Digest.*

New Varieties

By W. F. "HODY" WILSON, JR.

(Reprinted from CAMELLIA REVIEW)

Any discussion of new varieties for any area always leads you down many paths, most of which are not to the so-called new ones. I do not like to just name and partially describe those newly registered nor many of those which you hear about. I shall try to mention a few observations that I have made for myself during the season, along with some of the more prominently mentioned new ones which I have not actually seen.

It is probably not surprising that some of the most sought after varieties in this area which offer promise are West Coast varieties and are not actually new but are just becoming available to the growers who exhibit in our shows. Probably you are already aware of the current trend in the South and Southeast which is having very great effect on the make-up of the varieties being grown and exhibited.

Presently there is a widespread demand for the new hybrids and reticulatas. With as many facilities for growing protected plants which we

now have, the grower can expect much greater success than in the past. During this season 'FRANCIE L.', 'HOWARD ASPER', 'VALLEE KNUDSEN', and 'SYVIA MAY WELLS' have produced many fine flowers for our shows. Among the reticulatas, the old variety 'CORNELIAN' and the newer 'MANDALAY QUEEN' and 'MOUCHANG', have produced some fine specimens for the shows of this area. As you would expect, 'VALENTINE DAY' along with the other new hybrids were in great demand.

From this area 'MARGUERITE SEARS', 'MELINDA HACKETT', and 'MISS MANDIE SUPREME' were available and in very great demand. These seedlings have won in numerous shows but have yet to earn a place among the top varieties. It may be of interest to add that 'BARBARA COLBERT' has produced many nice flowers this season over a rather wide area of the South and Southeast.

The following are new to me but from the descriptions seem to have some merit:

'MARIE CROCKETT'—

Early red formal—badly needed

'KATHERINE HALL'—

A small pretty sweetpea type

'GRAVES MEADOR'—

A large red peony that has been a show winner in the seedling class

'CAVALIER'—

From Albany, Georgia—Good reports on this on this seedling

'DR. GEECHEE'—

I have not seen but it is described as a very large bloom with a good potential as a nice flower.

I have had some nice blooms and seen others of two or three varieties that have been around some time but have not appeared in the shows until lately; namely 'HARRIET KNAPP', 'ADA BELLE', and 'TOBY ELLEN'. I observed a couple of good flowers of 'WAR CRY', and 'SARA ABAGAIL'. 'GEORGE COUNTS' is a very good white flower and worthy of trial by any grower who prefers the whites. 'DAWN DELIGHT', a mutation of 'TOMORROW'S DAWN', is a very high, ruffled centered bloom of 'TOMORROW'. It has a different formation from the regular 'TOMORROW' and does well.

I have not seen many seedlings exhibited that excite me very much. Some of Asper's hybrids were very nice and should be good varieties. Lee Poe of Birmingham had a winner in several shows that is an attractive flower—not a very large one but with a very distinctive orange or peach pink color. He also has a large red 'TOMORROW' seedling which is to be named 'RAY LANG'. Personally, I like his mutation of 'EVELYN POE', of the color that we call the blush or blush pink. It is one of the nicest new flowers I have seen.

As you can't be sure of what subsequent blooms from a small plant will be, I hesitate to say much about a potentially very fine miniature. Short-stop Hall, a very young enthusiast of Jackson, Mississippi, showed this one, a deep mahogany color with a tight circle of gold stamens. If it does not get too large with an older and larger plant, it should be an excellent one. Jackson's Nursery, Tyler, has shown a very fine red flowered seedling of 'TIFFANY' in several shows this season.

We probably have more seedlings and are naming more now than ever before; but the standards we use now, this host of fine proven varieties we are growing, prohibits the most of them from offering anything worthwhile.



Hole Grafting

By T. M. McCUTCHEM
Florence, S. C.

To preface this article, it is only fair to tell you readers that I am a new member of the South Carolina Camellia Society. Further, I have had a few years experience with camellias—care and propagation—but on a small scale. Nevertheless, I find it fascinating to work with them.

Frank Key, Sr., told me about this type of grafting a year or two ago. Last year I tried a few, shoulder high on a plant, using plastic to cover them. Two or three took and grew well. This year it was tried on a larger scale and I would like to share my experiences with you.

My "takes" this year, using the "hole" method, exceed the cleft grafts by far. Some were tried using no cover or protection: all died. On another, sand was banked around to help hold the moisture and three of the four are still living. The best way, however, is to use a conventional cover.

In doing this kind of grafting one needs a set of bits, a drill and an ice pick (to start hole in smaller root stock). Trim a half inch of bark from

a one-bud scion, then select the correct size drill. The fit should be snug. If just a little loose, insert a pine straw in the hole to make it fit snugly.

In trimming the scion make the cutting strokes of different lengths. This will make the matching of the cambium layers much easier. Trimming (above) refers to the two layers of bark.

One done in the early winter is now about 5-6 inches tall. All were put on understock in the greenhouse. One rootstock had 14 scions put on it. So far, all are living and beginning to grow. The bud turns upward as soon as it starts growing. Using short (1 bud) scions makes it easier to cover with jar or plastic.

I want to try a root stock at least a foot high, putting two dozen or more scions in it. To cover one this high will require a wire frame with ends stuck in the ground. Cover this with plastic, placing weights on edges to keep out the air.

Maybe research has already been done along this line. If so, I would like to know about it.

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