

Carolina Camellias



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

VOL. XIV

FALL 1962

NO. 3

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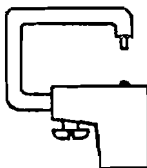
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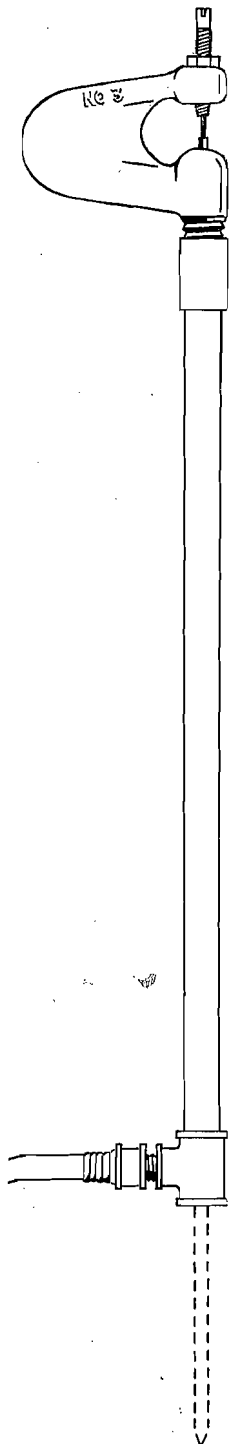
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Carolina Camellias

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

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About the Cover

This issue's cover features one of the new Camellia Hybrids — named DIAMOND HEAD. It was developed by David L. Feathers of Lafayette, California. Photo courtesy Dr. John D. Lawson, Antioch, California.

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President's Page



Among the many pleasant things about the fall and winter seasons are camellias. After several months of watching young grafts grow and buds swell, we will soon be enjoying blooms.

As the camellia blooms open everyone will be thinking of camellia shows. With camellia shows begin a round of pleasant week-ends, where we will renew old friendships and make new ones. Can one imagine a more pleasant trend of thought?

The Luncheon Meetings in Charleston and Greenville were outstanding because of the fine work of the local committees.

The officers and directors held a meeting July 14 at the mountain home of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Burwell near Tryon, North Carolina. Following the meeting Mr. and Mrs. Burwell served a delightful picnic supper.

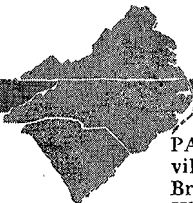
Our thoughts are now turned toward our fall meeting in Columbia on November 17. The Luncheon will be at the Jefferson Hotel. An interesting program is being arranged. Send your reservation for the luncheon meeting to our secretary, Paul Rush, as soon as possible.

Following the South Carolina Camellia Society meeting the Men's Camellia Club of Columbia will open the fall show at 3:30 p.m. in the South Carolina National Bank, 900 Assembly Street.

I have enjoyed my year as President of the South Carolina Camellia Society. I want to thank all of those who had a part in the year's work. All progress made during the year is due to the fine cooperation from the members.

Looking forward to seeing you in Columbia on November 17.

Carroll T. Moon
President



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DR. OWEN IS CAMELLIA GROWER OF THE YEAR

WINS BROOKIN'S AWARD
IN NATIONAL CONTEST



DR. OLIN W. OWEN
Charlotte, N. C.

There have been Camellias of the Year but up to this time there has been no Camellia Grower of the Year. Now for the first time there is a grower who qualifies for the title of Camelia Grower of the Year. This grower is Dr. Oin W. Owen of Charotte, N. C.

Brookin's Award

Mr. Fred C. Brookins of the "Mister B" nozzle fame donated a silver service for the grower who won the most points under a system set up by the Camellian. Under this system points were given for Best Bloom In Show, number of blue ribbons won, etc. Dr. Owen entered eight shows in S. C., and Ga., and accumulated a total of 10,030 points to win the "Mister B" trophy.

There were nearly 100 entrants and the runners-up were Hugh Mathis, Canton Texas; Ike Harvy, Atlanta, Ga.; Edward Metcalf, San Marino, Calif.; and Mr. & Mrs. P. A. Slidell, La.

Nationwide Participation

From the above list it is obvious that this contest was truly national in scope and Dr. Owens has earned his title against the best that the camellia world can offer.

Congratulations Dr. Owens.

OPEN TO ALL

SCCS ANNUAL FALL SHOW SET FOR COLUMBIA, NOV. 17 & 18

The annual fall camellia show of the South Carolina Camellia Society will be held jointly with the Men's Camellia Club of Columbia, South Carolina this year. This will be the twelfth annual fall show sponsored by the South Carolina Camellia Society.

The show will be held in the South Carolina National Bank building, 900 Assembly Street. The South Carolina National Bank is not only furnishing the building for the show but is also giving financial assistance in putting on the show.

Immediately preceding the show the annual fall meeting of the South Carolina Camellia Society will meet at the Jefferson Hotel in Columbia on November 17th. This meeting will begin with a dutch luncheon for members and friends of the society. The luncheon will be at 12 o'clock noon and will be followed by a business meeting and an entertaining program will follow.

All camellia growers are invited to exhibit their blooms. The show will be staged by the Men's Camellia Club of Columbia. Dr. Samuel B. Marks is chairman of the Horticulture department and Mrs. P. G. Chastain is chairman of the artistic arrangement department.

There will be no division of indoor and outdoor blooms in this fall show. All blooms will be considered as grown outdoors.

Several pieces of silver will be awarded to winning blooms as well as the winning arrangement.

The show will be open for public viewing from 3:30 P.M. to 10:00 Saturday, November 17th, and from 2:00 P. M. to 5:00 P. M. Sunday November 18th. Admission will be free.

CAMELLIA CULTURE

By

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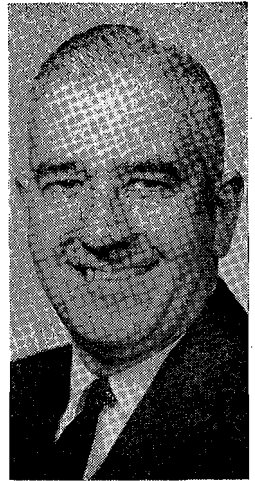
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HANDLE WITH CARE

By

Mansfield Latimer



Mansfield Latimer

If there is any one thing that separates the winner from the also ran when it comes to camellia blooms in shows it is the care given to the bloom in seeing that it gets from the plant to the show in good shape.

It is true that many of the poor and damaged blooms in shows were that way **before** they were cut. On the other hand many a bloom that was **perfect** when it was cut ended up at the show as a damaged bloom.

Let us review some of the things that can and do happen to blooms and then see what can be done to prevent this damage.

Care On Plant

First is the care on the plant. This is before the bloom is cut. If leaves or branches are touching the bloom the chances are that the wind is going to move them enough to cause bad spots on the bloom. Even in greenhouses the blooms need to have these offending leaves and limbs pinned back. That is if you want the Best in Show bloom.

In other words there is nothing you can do in the way of care and

handling to help a bloom that is ruined before it is cut.

So, first protect that special bloom on the plant.

When To Cut

A bloom should be cut **before** its peak. There is a temptation to wait one more day to cut the bloom because you think that it will get just a little bit bigger if you leave it one more day. **This is a mistake.** Not only does it not get any larger after it reaches its peak it will actually get smaller and worst of all it loses that certain sheen and life that makes it stand out.

A bloom cut **just before** it reaches its peak can be kept in a refrigerator for a week and still look good enough to be a winner. A bloom that is cut after it reaches its peak or even at its peak will not hold up long enough to get to the show even if it is cut only a few hours before show time.

So, cut it before it reaches its peak.

Handling:

This is where the real trouble comes. With the best of care a bloom will be handled or moved at least a dozen times from the

time it is cut until it is actually judged. This may sound unreasonable but just stop to think about it.

First it is cut, then placed in some sort of container, carried to the house, perhaps it is wired, placed in water for harding off, placed in a refrigerator, placed in carrying box, taken to car, placed in car, ridden in car for many many bouncing miles, taken out of car, taken into show, moved to tray, moved to table, placed in container, and probably the container is moved two or three times before the bloom is actually judged. Exaggerated? Not at all. In many cases the boom will be handled even more.

Not only is it handled but often by several individuals other than the exhibitor. Individuals who do not have the same loving concern for the bloom that the exhibitor does and unfortunately in many cases by individuals who do not know the proper way to handle blooms.

So, handle with care and no more than is absolutely necessary.

Containers

There are many types of containers for carrying camellia blooms. Some good but most bad. In general cardboard boxes and make-shift containers are bad. A good metal container of the correct type is well worth the cost.

Then boxes that should hold ten blooms have twenty in them. Boxes that should hold twenty blooms have thirty in them. When this happens the petals of the different blooms are going to touch each other and they are going to be bruised after a few miles of riding.

So, be sure you have the correct type of container and don't over-crowd it.

Material For Bloom Support

Sometimes blooms are placed in containers with no supporting material. Regardless of how careful you are the blooms will slide from side to side and end to end almost as if they were alive and trying to find some way to get out of the container.

Wet and soggy newspapers, tissues, etc are almost as bad as no material. Spanish moss or spagnum moss, damp but not wet are good materials.

So, be sure to use proper supporting material.

General

In general let it be said that every individual who handles a bloom has a responsibility to treat it with loving care so that when it comes time for it to be judged it will be as nearly like it was when on the plant as possible.

Certainly the exhibitor ought to have enough interest in his own blooms so that he will do all in his power to see that they arrive at the show in good condition. Then the show personnel responsible for handling blooms should be properly instructed in how to handle blooms.

So, it becomes a dual responsibility. The exhibitor and the show personnel must work together.

Conclusion:

To sum up:

1. Care for bloom while it is still on the plant.
2. Cut it before it reaches its peak.
3. Handle with care and don't handle any more than is necessary.
4. Use proper container. Leave plenty of space between blooms.
5. Use proper material to support your blooms in transit.
6. Pray that nobody along the way drops your bloom.

LANDSCAPING THE SMALL HOME

By

Catherine Latimer

On home grounds the house is the main center of interest. Wise landscaping enhances its good points and distracts attention from any weak points. The house should not seem to be an isolated building but instead part of a complete pattern composed of the house, the lawn, the trees, the shrubs, and the flowers that reach to the edge of the property.

There are no hard and fast rules for designing and developing one's home and garden because no two places are exactly alike and growing things are always changing in shape and size. A home and its garden should reflect the personality of the owner.

Study & Observer

Before beginning a plan for landscaping your home it is good to study books on landscaping and to observe homes and gardens in your own town for design, color, form and line.

After this study you can work toward a picture that will answer your own family needs and satisfy your individual taste. Family re-

quirements affect your use of your land and its plantings.

Hobbies and recreation interest should be considered before definite plans are made. If the family desires a tennis court, or swimming pool, or a cook-out area, you can see how this would affect your plan. There are limitations in making any plan—from financial to topographical and climatic and space. So it is wise to have a plan that can be developed over a period of time.

In creating a pleasing picture of house and grounds we must understand a few of the simple principles of design which are **Unity, Proportion, Balance, and Variety.**

Unity can best be described as that which gives a feeling that everything belongs together.

Proportion adds restfulness.

Balance focuses attention on a center of interest.

Variety prevents monotomy.

In applying the principles mentioned above let me give an illustration. Have you ever seen a large tree directly in front of a house and recognized that it was competing with the house as the center of interest? When that same tree is to one side, it seems to frame the house and provide unity by bringing the picture together.

Check For Unity

One good way to check your plan for unity of design is to take snap shots of your house and grounds—before and after. If for instance there is a high heavy planting on one side and little on the other side, the planting will look incomplete because it lacks **balance and proportion.** Too much thick massive foliage from trees, evergreens,

and shrubs tend to over power a house and yet, if all the plants are small, the house will be too dominant.

Balance can be **symmetrical**. (That means the design is the same on one side as the other). Balance can also be obtained in other ways. For example, a large tree near one end of the house will balance a heavy chimney at the other end.

Variety is achieved by use of different types of plant material in shape, size, texture, density, line, and color. All of these add interest to planting, yet they must be combined to blend harmoniously.

Simple Solution

Utility as well as beauty must be considered in design. Lack of convenience means poor design. The simple solution to each problem is apt to be most orderly and

the most satisfactory. Don't try anything too complicated.

The first step in design comes in dividing the property into general units according to use.

First is the **entrance area**. This is shared by every visitor and every passer-by.

Second is the **service-area** adjoining the kitchen. It should include the kitchen, the garage, fuel delivery, laundry, and vegetable garden, if desired. It must be easily accessible, yet screened from the living area, the neighbors and the public.

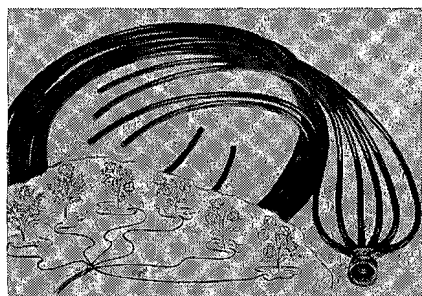
Last is the **living area**. This may include a terrace and adjoining bits of lawn or garden, space for games, a grill, varied vistas or special gardens.

Access Important

Access to each area from the other areas and from the house is most important. Each unit should function conveniently. The house, lawns, planting, and open areas should blend together so that the eye is lead easily from one part of the property to the next.

It is a good general rule to make the area nearest the house more formal, merging into the less formal areas farther away. The degree of formality and informality should be adjusted to the style of the house and the taste of the family.

The front lawn and entrance area should be treated simply. Planning the approach to the front door explains the necessity for order and simplicity as well as beauty. Usually it is better to let the path run straight to the house. If this cuts the lawn into long unequal rectangular areas, it is better to have the path run beside the driveway and make a right angle turn at the house.



6 From 1

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The front door opening on to a paved terrace can make a most attractive entrance. Such a terrace should be used only when the distance between the house and street is comparatively great, otherwise the area will look cut-up.

Other Problems

There are other problems to consider when landscaping your home. Some of these are construction, drainage, and cost. The width of the walk to the house must be adequate for the length. It may have to be fitted to a slope or have steps. The material chosen must be suitable for the type of house. And for a finishing touch a tree may be planted near it to serve the double purpose of shading the walk and framing the entrance. Each part of the design, from making the plans to planting the last flower must be treated individually and yet considered as a part of the whole pattern.

Boundary planting is an individual problem. Shutting other people out can shut the owner in. To much boundary planting makes the place look small. It is sometimes advisable to screen out an unsightly object by planting a hedge or building a fence with a flower bed beside it, or raised bed which is quite stylish at the present.

Lawns Important

Between the boundary planting and the house may be a lawn or a pattern garden. If there is an attractive view, planting should enhance it. Lawns are important in landscape design. They give a simple restful feeling in contrast to the more intricate composition of the shrub borders and flower beds that surround them.

Considering the service area next (which includes the kitchen,

garage, garbage, laundry, etc.) we can see how important access to the house is in this area. In this particular area walls, fences, and planting may shield this area from the house. Sometimes an entire plan will be ruined when some part of the service area shows.

Living Area

Now we come to the last area—the living area. Let us consider it first in a general way. A place may have flowers in abundance without any space being set aside for a garden. Vines, beds beside the house or terrace planting along the boundary fence, flowering trees and shrubs can accomplish this.

If there is a definite garden, there are certain fundamentals to be considered. The word garden means "an enclosed place." Flowers to be effective need a background and the smaller the space, the more important it is to have every plant well chosen.

Proportions in a garden are important. If the area is a rectangle its lines are usually pleasing when its length is about two and one half times its width. The focus point is at the far end where there may be balanced planting for background. If the focus features a pool, sundial, or bench, it should not be too close to the background because it gives an impression of overcrowding and disturbs the feeling of peace and restfulness that a garden should possess.

Eye Catchers

A squarish area may be made into a circular garden, an octagon or remain a square. The eye tends to look to the center in this design. Therefore any planting or feature in this center must be well chosen and in proportion. Gazing globes, stone animals, metal birds, and

such features have to be used with extreme care in the small garden less they be disturbing and eye catchers.

Bird baths, pools of good proportion and chairs and benches have their place in the garden but they should be placed where they add to the picture as a whole. Some gardens are made gay and attractive by brightly colored chairs and tables but generally speaking a quite green is better than a bright yellow or red.

There are few places where the owner has complete control over all the elements of design. The shape of the lot its soil and exposure, the house, the outcrop of rock, slopes, existing trees on the property and your neighbor's property must be taken into consideration.

Use Existing Features

Sometimes the design can be changed for the better, sometimes it can not be changed because it is too expensive and the design must be woven around existing features. Often this ends in a more attractive place because it has originality and uniqueness.

In closing I must point out that design is not permanent. One important change is growth of trees and shrubs. Growth of trees and increasing shade and roots may damage nearby shrubs or less vigorous trees. On the other hand, the loss of trees by storms or disease may change the design radically. There are changes from season to season. The owner must have a watchful eye that will tell him when plants should be removed to prevent overcrowding, when to remove a branch to improve a vista, or when a little color is needed to balance color elsewhere. The design of a place is never finished!



Memorial Fountain—Members of the late Dr. W. T. Rainey's family admire the fountain erected in his memory by the Fayetteville Camellia Club at the dedication Friday June 29, 1962. Three grandchildren, children of W. T. Rainey, Jr., are on the front row. From left to right they are Eleanor, Tommy and Julia. W. T. Rainey, Jr. stands behind Eleanor; Mrs. W. T. Rainey, behind Julia. Mrs. Merle Rainey Prewitt and her husband, Al, stand at the right.

RAINEY MEMORIAL DEDICATED

On Friday June 29th, the Dr. William T. Rainey Memorial Fountain was dedicated. The fountain is a symbol of the love and admiration of Dr. Rainey's camellia friends.

Dr. Rainey was not only influential in the local club, he was active in both the state and national societies, having been a Vice-President of the American Camellia Society at the time of his death in

September of 1961.

The fountain will serve as a focal point of the Fayetteville Camellia Garden. This garden has become one of the communities beauty spots. It is open to the public at all times. There are now 40 camellias planted in the garden. Each bears a marker showing the variety, the name of the donor and the name of the person in whose memory it was given.

SCCS DIRECTORS HOLD SUMMER MEETING & APPOINTMENT AIDS

The Board of Directors of the South Carolina Camellia Society held a special summer meeting on Saturday, July 14, at the summer mountain home of Vice President Ernest Burwell near Tryon, N. C.

The directors and their wives were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Burwell at a picnic following a business session in which the directors voted to appoint members from their respective districts to assist with (1) securing new members; (2) contacting delinquent members; (3) getting Camellia Blooms to the various shows.

The following members were appointed as assistants to the directors:

Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Ashby, 1372 N. Edgewater Dr. Charleston, S. C.

Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Ott 109 Park Place, West, N. Charleston, S. C.

Mr. & Mrs. Eugene Sutter, Squirrel Inn, Summerville S. C.

Mr. R. Frank Brownlee P. O. Box 1170, Anderson, S. C.

Mr. Tom Taylor, P. O. Box 298, Anderson, S. C.

Mr. Coy Argo, Abbeville S. C.

Mr. Lonnie Timmerman, 112 Matthews Heights Greenwood S. C.

Mr. Ben W. Couch, P. O. Box 126, McCormick, S. C.

Mr. R. R. Mellette, P. O. Box 495, Aiken, S. C.

Mr. T. H. Curlee, 1017 Riverside Ave., Orangeburg, S. C.

Mr. J. D. Carroll, Lexington, S. C.

Mr. Wendell Levi, P. O. Box 571 Sumter, S. C.

Mr. J. H. Hair, 515 Duke Ave., Columbia, S. C.

Dr. H. Racoff, 5029 Wofford Ave., Columbia, S. C.

Mr. & Mrs. W. B. Marvin, 123 Water St., Waterboro, S. C.

Mr. & Mrs. Albert S. Horne, Box 94, Mocks Corner, S. C.

Mr. L. Caston, Wannamaker

Other names will be added at a later date and a list of members who will speak to clubs will also be published.

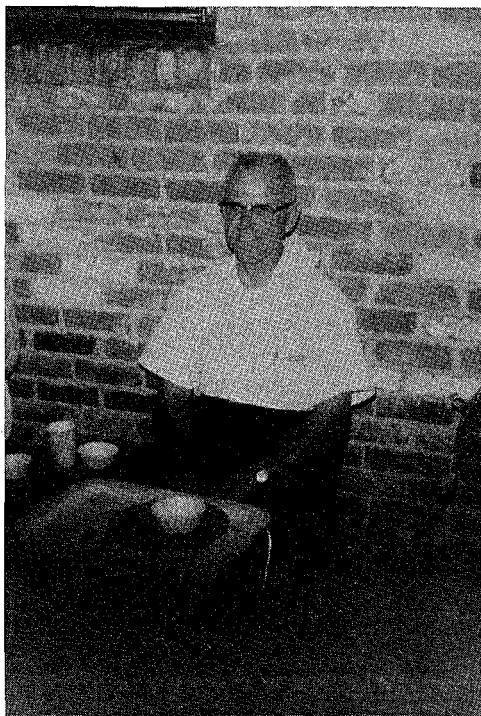
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Coronation	Standard and Rare Varieties	Reg Ragland Var.
Julia France	<i>Grown In Our Own Gardens</i>	Margaret Short
Faith		Drama Girl
Guillo Nuccio, S & V	Mrs. Elizabeth W. Hicklin	Dixie Knight, Var.
2920 Gervais Street	Phone AL 2-4044	Columbia, S. C.



Tryon Session

Attending the special fall meeting of the Board of Directors of the South Carolina Camellia Society at Tryon, N. C. were the above, left to right seated, H. L. Benson, Columbia, S. C., Joe Carter and Mansfield Latimer, Rock Hill, S. C. standing, John D. Carroll, Lexington S. C. Frank Key, Florence, S. C., T. H. Maxwell, Jr., Greenwood, S. C., Carroll T. Moon, Columbia, S. C., Ernest Burwell, Spartanburg, S. C., and Paul D. Rush, Lexington, S. C.

Paul D. Rush, Secretary-Treasurer of SCCS listens to camellia talk at the summer meeting in Tryon, N. C.



**12th ANNUAL
FLORENCE FALL
CAMELLIA SHOW**

**Masonic Temple - Florence, S. C.
Corner West Cheves & South McQueen St.**

November 24 & 25, 1962

Show Open 3 P.M. to 9 P.M. Saturday, 1 P.M. to 6 P.M. Sunday

Sponsored by

MEN'S GARDEN CLUB OF THE PEE DEE

Florence, S. C.

In Cooperation With

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

and the

SOUTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

The Annual Fall Shows are open to all exhibitors and blooms—one or a hundred. Entries will be received from 8 A.M. to 12 Noon, Saturday, November 24.

The artistic arrangement division will be under the supervision of the Florence Council of Garden Clubs.

EVERYBODY'S FAVORITE!

READERS SELECT BERENICE BODDY MOST COLD HARDY

The number one enemy of camellia blooms is cold. While most camellia plants can stand considerable cold, most camellia buds and practically all buds showing color or open blooms suffer some degree of cold damage when the temperature drops much below freezing. There are however, some varieties that seem to be considerably more cold hardy than most.

In view of the fact that the camellia belt is moving farther and farther north each year and the fact that even in the deep south we experience some weather in the "teens" almost every year the cold

hardy varieties are of ever increasing interest to all camellia growers.

Your Bulletin has been fortunate in having two experienced growers, Mr. Wendell Levi of Sumter S. C. and the late Mr. Bill Jones of Kinston N. C. share with us their records of their experience with cold hardy varieties. These records were published in previous issues of Carolina Camellias.

Reader's Poll

However, their experience came from only two locations and two gardens and it is well known that even a difference in location within the same garden can affect a

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variety's reaction to cold. In view of this and the ever increasing interest in cold hardy varieties your Bulletin has conducted a cold hardy poll of its readers.

Most Cold Hardy

The first question asked in the cold hardy poll was the name of the most cold hardy variety. It came as no surprise that the winner in this classification was Berenice Boddy. As a matter of fact Berenice Boddy was the only variety to receive more than one vote in this group. Several growers commented on how cold hardy this variety is. The grower who wrote, "Three days after 8 degree weather we have fine blooms of Berenice Boddy," pretty well summed up the comments on this fine variety.

Other Varieties

In addition to Berenice Boddy there were 12 other varieties named as the most cold hardy. Most of these varieties named came as no surprise with the exception of Elegans and C. M. Wilson. Strangely enough both of these were named by growers in Baltimore, Md. Neither of these are normally classed in the southern part of the camellia belt as being particularly cold hardy. This brings up an interesting question. Is it possible that when a variety is exposed to more extreme cold it then becomes more cold hardy?

In addition to these, other varieties named as most cold hardy were: Dr. Tinsley, Gov. Mouton, Ville de Nantes, Scented Treasure, Winifred Womack, T. K. Variegated, Rose Dawn, Magnoliaeflora, Rev. John Drayton, Marjorie Magnificent, and Lady Vansittart.

In addition to the one most cold hardy variety growers were asked to list the 10 varieties that had proved most cold hardy for them.

This list is as follows: (There was of course much duplication on this list).

Prof. C. S. Sargent; Lady Clare; Herme; Casablanca; White Empress; Mrs. Chas. Cobb; Mary Ann Houser.

Kramer's Supreme; Monjisu; Frizzle White; Tricolor; H. A. Downing; Flame; Christine Lee; Donckelarii; Iwane.

Willie Hite; Rutledge Minnex; Mrs. Josephine Hearn; Adolphe Auduson; Glen 40; Eleanor McDowell, Capt. John Smith; Beauty of Holland; Crepe Rosette; Imura; Pink Champagne; Kumasaka; Dawn (V.); Pearl Harbor, Var.

Sunset Glory; Edwin Polk.

Studies Confirmed

In general the results of this survey seem to bear out the results of previous individual studies of cold hardy varieties.

With the possible exception of Elegans most of the varieties named could be considered either very cold hardy or at least more cold hardy than the average camellia.

Our thanks go to those growers who participated in this survey. While nothing new or sensational has come from this study it has been additional confirmation of previous information.

Virginia Camellia Society

To Meet In Norfolk, Va.

Of special interest to all members of the Virginia Camellia Society is the meeting of the Society which will be held at the Granby High School Cafeteria in Norfolk, Va. on March 23, and 24, 1963. All members of this Society should make their plans to attend this important meeting.

THANKS DELORES!

DICK LASHLEY'S PAPERS

PUBLISHED IN BOOK

For more than 20 years, the late Dick Lashley of Greenville, S. C. was one of the most successful Camellia growers in the Camellia Belt. He was widely sought as a speaker on the subject of Camellias. He was also in much demand as a writer. Authoritative articles on Camellias were written for many publications including Flower Garden, The Home Garden Magazine, Popular Gardening and practically every Camellia publication, large and small.

He was a recognized authority on Camellia culture and his advice and guidance was widely sought. He had many friends in the Camellia world and he was never too busy to discuss Camellias. He helped literally hundreds of beginners get started.

Like so many of us who write, Dick Lashley never got around to

writing a book. He was too busy writing speeches and articles and helping others. But his charming wife, Delores, has collected many of his valuable compositions written through the years and published them in a 16-page booklet entitled: "Camellias — Their Culture" by Dick Lashley. Camellia growers everywhere are indebted to her for assembling this source of authoritative knowledge.

The booklet is concise and to the point. It covers all the fundamentals of Camellia Culture. Illustrations are included in the grafting and rooting sections. It covers a lifetime of experience and will prove invaluable to the beginner and the veteran grower of Camellias.

The booklet is advertised in this issue and is highly recommended to one and all. (By John Marshall, Editor)

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NURSERY
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New Camellias

**MARGUERITE
CANNON**

Regular Feature

Mark Cannon of Dothan Alabama is a camellia grower who really works at his hobby of growing fine camellias. As the originator of the Scion business he advertises that "If new and released we have it." This comes very close to being the truth for any time Mark hears about a new camellia he doesn't let any grass grow under his feet until he has a plant of the new one.

Now it stands to reason that a man who not only has seen all the camellias but has them growing in his own yard is not going to name just any new seedling for his wife. Therefore the fact that Mark has named a new seedling for his lovely wife, Marguerite Cannon, is a real recommendation for it.

The seedling Marguerite Cannon is a 9-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1959. It was grown by Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Ashby, Charleston, S. C., and is from the same bed of seedlings that have given us so many other fine seedlings.

It first bloomed in 1959 and was winner of the ACS Highly Commended Seedling award at the Norfolk, Va. Camellia Show which was held at the time of the ACS Annual Meeting that year.

The flower is described as a clear pink for lack of better words to describe it. However it is a different pink and the color is distinctive. It is a loose semidouble in form

with fluted and ruffled petals. Grown outside it is 5" to 6" in diameter and 1½ inches in depth, with 18 petals. There is every reason to believe that when grown in the greenhouse it would be even larger.

One of the most outstanding features of this flower is its texture. The writer had an opportunity to observe two blooms that were worn as corsages all day and during that time they traveled almost 200 miles. They were then placed in a refrigerator and two weeks later they still looked good. This is exceptional holding and lasting qualities for any camellia, especially one with large flowers.

The plant growth is spreading, open, and of slow rate with light green leaves. Experience to date does not indicate that it is easy to graft.

This new camellia is being released this year for the first time by the Ma-Dot-Cha Hobby Nursery, 300 Montezuma Ave., Dothan, Ala.

Deadline

for advertising

in next issue

December 28

WHO'S WHO IN CAMELLIAS?

SEE WINTER EDITION!

Where is the top Camellia section in the United States? . . . Is it the Gulf Coast? . . . the West Coast? . . . or the East Coast?

What were the top cities in the Camellia world in 1962? . . . What State in the Camellia Belt had the best all-around record? . . . and what's most important . . . WHY? The old pro gets brutally frank.

Read John Marshall's most interesting article in the WINTER EDITION of CAROLINA CAMELLIAS, to appear in January.

Your local pride may be slightly tarnished, but the figures speak for themselves.

What Camellia won the most "Best In Shows" in 1962? What Camellia has the best record over a five year period . . . How many new varieties made it to the winner's circle last year? . . . What Camellias are the most consistent over the five-year period? Be sure to read Mansfield Latimer's fifth annual article on this most interesting subject in the Winter Issue.

* * *

And . . . DON'T FORGET . . . the Winter issue will carry the ever popular list of MOON SIGNS by Director Joe Carter.

* * *



COMPLETE CONSTANT MIST PROPAGATION SYSTEM

MISTIC BUBBLE ROOTS SOFTWOOD CUTTINGS from shrubs, trees, houseplants —roses, lilacs, CAMELLIAS, chrysanthemums, hollies, magnolias, abelias, rhododendrons, forsythias, tropica's many others. Plastic enclosure admits optimum light. Long lasting, STAINLESS STEEL, low-capacity fog nozzle—1½ gals. per hr.—cheap to operate. No drainage problem. Connect to garden hose. Diameter 4 ft.—holds up to 1000 cuttings at a time—several crops a season. Requires almost no attention or previous experience, IDEAL FOR EXPERIMENTATION WITH LIGHT, HEAT, MIST AND HORMONES. MISTIC BUBBLE comes complete, except bricks and sand. Directions incl. \$29.95 ppd. in U. S.

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

MIST METHODS CO. — JEWEL W. TEMPLETON — CC-4 WINCHESTER, TENN.

Sleeper

TICK TOCK

Regular Feature

In classifying a camellia as a sleeper one always runs the risk of having someone say, "Why that's not a sleeper. I've had it for years and it is one of my best camellias." This of course may be true, but at the same time there are many others who do not know of this camellia or its true value.

Such a Camellia is Tick Tock. Those that have it are high in their praise of this fine camellia. On the other hand it is not as well known as it should be. Perhaps this is because it is the little sister of one of the finest camellias ever developed.

Tick Tock is a chance seedling originated by Mrs. Ross Hayes of Tick Tock Camellia Nursery, Thomasville, Georgia. As every camellia grower knows Mrs. Hayes is the originator of the one and only Tomorrow. Any camellia that has to share the spotlight with Tomorrow is at a disadvantage.

Tick Tock is a 12-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed back in 1949 and it was registered in 1955. (This variety was formerly known as "Tick Tock No. 2.")

The flower is a beautiful white, striped and flecked with cherry red. It is of course named after the Tick Tock Camellia nursery. However one grower said, upon seeing a bloom for the first time, "I can understand how it got its name because with those little red stripes it looks exactly like the face of a

clock." And he was right for it does not take much imagination to see that it does look like the face of a clock.

Normally the flower is a incomplete double with mixed petaloids, similar to Nobilissima, however it often comes in an anemone form. It has also sported a solid red flower which some feel is even more beautiful than the original color. In size the flower runs 4¼ inches to 5½ inches in diameter.

Plant growth is upright in type and it is a rapid grower. The flower buds are ovoid and green.

The blooming season is normally from the middle of December to the middle of January. However it often blooms in the early fall. This of course makes it a more valuable camellia for there are only a very limited number of early blooming japonicas.

This is one that deserves more recognition.

READ ABOUT

Moon Sign Dates

IN WINTER ISSUE
(January)

Carolina Camellias

SCOTTISH FOOD EXPERT CLAIMS METHOD OF FREEZING FLOWERS

All camellia growers have had from time to time blooms which they would like to keep for some special occasion. And of course all growers would like to have some way to keep a few camellia blooms for use during the summer months. To date there has been no way to do this.

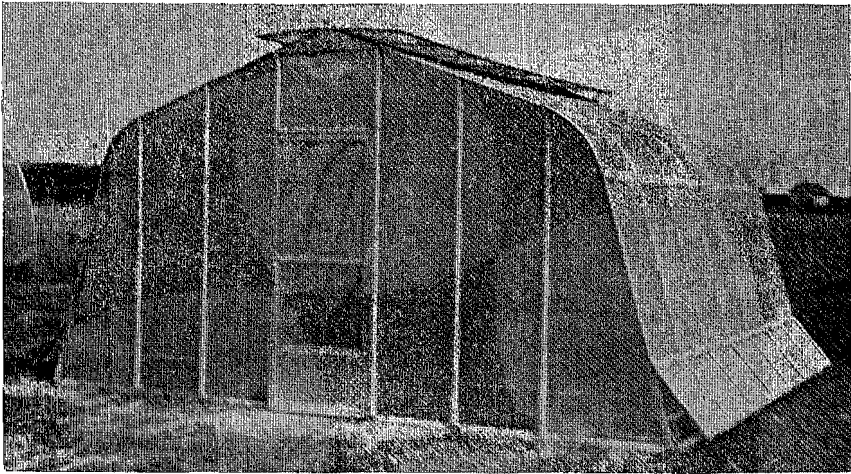
Now however it may be possible that the problem of freezing flowers has been licked. A recent arti-

cle in the newspaper, datelined Inverness, Scotland, read in part as follows: "A Scottish frozen food expert says his firm has perfected a method of freezing flowers.

Alan Thornton, manager of the firm, said Americans started it all by asking for some frozen heather.

"There were difficulties," Thornton said. "The heather became brittle when frozen and broke when handled. But now we have found a

NEW 'SUBURBAN' MODEL



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

BLOOMS EARLY TO MIDSEASON



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MAGNIFICENT SHOCKING
PINK SEMI-DOUBLE

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2-YEAR GRAFTS

First Size \$35.

Second Size \$25.

(most are budded)

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completely successful way of freezing it."

"Unfortunately we discovered how to do it too late for this year's St. Andrew's Night — the heather crop was over. By next year we hope to be in business in a big way."

Meanwhile, Thornton said, his company has tried the same process with roses.

"And it works wonderfully," Thornton said. "I wore a rose bud in my buttonhole for five days last week after it had been frozen for three weeks."

That was the end of the newspaper article. To date we have not been successful in learning the secret of this special freezing process. We seek the help of all camellia growers in this connection. Do you know anything about this? Can you find out anything about it? If so please let us know so we can share this wonderful scientific advance with all camellia growers.

You will note in the above article Mr. Thornton said he wore a rose bud in his buttonhole for five days after it had been frozen for three weeks. This is exactly four and one half days longer than we have ever been able to wear a fresh rose bud. With the natural superiority of the keeping qualities of the camellia as compared to the keeping qualities of the rose when they are worn as corsages, about two frozen camellias should see your wife through the entire camellia season and one extra bloom would see her through the summer months.

So if you can give us any information on this startling new development in flower preservation please let us know about it so we can share it with all growers.

RULES FOR ARRANGEMENT CONTEST GIVEN BY ACS

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

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

The theme for the American Camellia Society's 1962-63 Arrangement contest was inspired by The Seattle World's Fair.

A scale of points is given with the schedule.

Theme: Camellias in the Space Age

CLASS I

Seattle Fair "Space Needle"

A. An arrangement featuring "Space Needle"—Symbol of the Fair, using one or two camellias.

B. An arrangement featuring Camellias, using "Space Needle" as an accessory. Five or more camellias to be used.

CLASS II

"Floating" City of the Year 2000—The magic mysteries of space. Use extra large variety of camellias.

CLASS III

A. Old masters—Rembrandt, Titan, Goya, Renoir Gauguin and any others. Arrangement interpretive in spirit.

B. Contemporary Painters—Interpretation shall express the spirit of painting.

CLASS IV

"Thrill Rides"

An interpretation of any ride of amusement found at a "Fair."

CLASS V

"Nations Represented"

From Ivory Coast to The Republic of China, Sweden, Thailand, British and Canadian, Yugoslavia, France, Japan, USSR, etc.

The arrangements should be adaptations in spirit of nation chosen to depict.

Note: In the above arrangements other Foliage, Flowers, Dried Plant Material, Treated Material, Weathered Material, Shells, Pebbles, Figurines, Sculpture, Coral, Driftwood, Branches, Bases and any accessory may be used. (No artificial flowers or artificial foliage permitted.)

One or more camellias must be used.

SCALE OF POINTS

Design	35
Interpretation	20
Textural Values	20
Distinction	15
Relation of all material	10

RULES

1. The competitive period shall be from November 1, 1962, through April 30, 1963. Any photographs received postmarked later than May 1, 1963 will be disqualified. All photographs shall become the property of the American Camellia Society.

2. The contest shall be open to exhibitors in camellia shows held

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in cooperation with the American Camellia Society.

3. The Standard System of Awarding as outlined by the National Council of State Garden Clubs shall be used—only one blue ribbon, one red ribbon, and one yellow ribbon may be given in a class.

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

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

6. Backgrounds shall be plain, no draping allowed.

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

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

9. Photographs of winning blue ribbon exhibits in cooperating shows shall be sent to the National Chairman of the Arrangement Contest. These photographs shall be 5 x 7 inches or larger in size, printed in black and white with glossy finish. They must be clear-cut in design. Ribbons won at local shows, or other extraneous materials such as entry cards, are not a part of the arrangement and photographing. However, should local regulations prohibit their removal, the inclusion of these articles will not disqualify an entry.

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

11. Photographs and descriptions must be mailed, postmarked not later than May 1, 1963, to the

National Chairman of the Arrangement Contest, Mrs. Hudson J. Malone 1203 N. Davis Street Albany, Georgia.

AWARDS

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

A Silver Trophy to be retained by the winner.

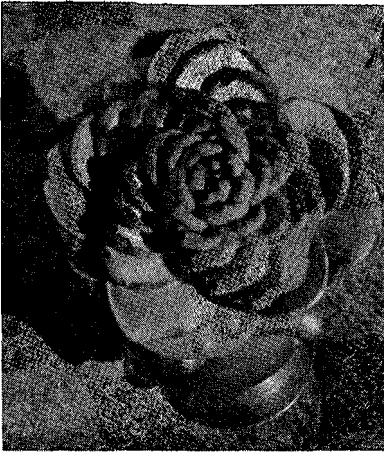
Second best in the contest — A Silver Trophy to be retained by the winner.

First in each class—American Camellia Society Membership for one year.

Second in each class — Current American Yearbook.

Third in each class — Current American Yearbook.

For further information contact the Committee Member nearest you or Mrs. Hudson J. Malone, The National Chairman.



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

TAMMIA'S

NEW INTRODUCTIONS

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

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

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

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

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1 - 2 - 3-YEAR GRAFTS
\$2.00 CRATING CHARGE EACH PLANT

SCIONS WILL BE AVAILABLE TO MOST VARIETIES—WRITE FOR LIST

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MR. & MRS. SAM ZERKOWSKY

Visit Our Nursery



CLAY B. FOREMAN, president of the North Carolina Camellia Society, and David Oates, vice president, sure have winning ways. Foreman won top awards in three Virginia shows last spring—Falls Church (Lotus); Norfolk (Tomorrow) and Richmond (Ville De Nantes). He and Oates are seen above at the Richmond show with the two Camellia Princesses. Miss Robinson of Charlottesville and Patricia Louis Hinton of Richmond. What about the Camellias boys?

ON NOV. 10:

OUTSTANDING SPEAKERS FEATURE NCCS MEETING

The North Carolina Camellia Society will hold its annual Fall Meeting on Saturday, November 10th, at Buck Overton's Restaurant in Rocky Mount.

The meeting will feature an outstanding group of speakers as well as a business session in which officers for 1963 will be elected. And, just in case you haven't visited Rocky Mount recently, or aren't familiar with Buck Overton's reputation, the food will be more than satisfying.

All-Star Speakers

Convening at 10 a.m. promptly, the meeting's all-star line-up of speakers and their subjects are:

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The charming and distinguished Fera (Mrs. Sam) Zerkowsky, one of the Gulf Coast's leading growers and authorities on Camellias. Operator of Tammia Nursery, Sidell, La.

Lib (Mrs. Frank) Dowd, one of Charlotte's top growers will talk about "Greenhouses" of which she exceptionally qualified. You will continue to wonder how Lib can be so pretty and so smart.

W. H. (Red) Robbins will discuss Sasanquas and will no doubt have blooms that will testify to his ability and authority on the subject, or haven't you ever seen any of Red's sasanquas?

Another feature speaker in this all-star cast is Dr. Frank Haasas of N. C. State College who will explain treatments of petal blight and root rot.

Panel Discussion

S. L. (Les) Marbury of Wilmington will lead a panel discussion on questions presented by the membership. If you have a pet question on Camellias bring it along.

Rounding out the program will be a business session which will include the election of officers for the coming year and other important business.

A dutch luncheon will be served at 2 p.m. Pre-paid reservations are \$2.50 and you are requested to mail your check to Mrs. F. E. Butler, P. O. Box 445, Rocky Mount. If you plan to arrive Friday, Mrs. Butler will also be pleased to make reservations for you at Carlton House Motel.



Seasonal Reminders

Regular Feature

Now is the time to get all those odd jobs out of the way so you will have your Saturdays free to attend Camellia Shows.

Replace or add to the mulch around your plants.

Now is the time to transplant your camellias. Move a plant to a new location if it is not thriving where it is.

It is too late now to use an oil spray but if you have a problem with scale you can use malathion.

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

Syringe foliage in very dry weather.

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

JOIN YOUR LOCAL CAMELLIA SOCIETY.

JOIN YOUR STATE CAMELLIA SOCIETY.

JOIN THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY.

RENEW YOUR DUES TO YOUR STATE CAMELLIA SOCIETY.

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

Don't buy a plant just because it is heavily budded. Unhealthy plants or plants with poor root system usually set lots of buds. A young well grown plant will usually have only a few buds.

Don't plant too deeply. Ninety percent of your trouble will come from planting too deeply and from poor drainage.

Continue to disbud. There are always a few more buds that you have overlooked that should come off now.

It's too late to fertilize now. Now is the time to germinate your camellia seed.

Don't believe everything the expert says or writes. He doesn't know it all.

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

HOWEVER, don't buy every new variety just because its new. You can't have them all and some of the old ones that you don't have are better than some of the new ones.

AND DON'T FORGET. PAY YOUR DUES.

12:00 NOON:

SCCS ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING SCHEDULED FOR COLUMBIA, NOV. 17

The annual meeting of the South Carolina Camellia Society will be held in Columbia S. C. on November 17 1962.

The annual meeting will begin at 12:00 o'clock noon Saturday with a dutch luncheon for all members and friends of the Society. The luncheon will begin promptly at 12:00 noon and will be held at the Jefferson Hotel.

Following the luncheon the annual business meeting and election

of officers and directors will be held. Following this an excellent program will be presented. Carroll Moon, president of the South Carolina Camellia Society, will have charge of the meeting and program.

Reservations for the luncheon should be mailed to Paul D. Rush, P. O. Box 117, Lexington, South Carolina, before November 12th. Cost of the luncheon will be \$2.25 per person.

ELLEN GOFF

(America's Most Beautiful Camellia)

MISS CHARLESTON

(5 Times ACS Award Winner)

Limited Number One, Two and Three Year Grafts Now Available

One-Year Grafts—\$25.00 & \$30.00

Two-Year Grafts—\$37.50

Three-Year — Some Budded — \$50.00

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

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

Earliest Orders Get Choice of Plants

★ Our Scion List will Appear in Carolina Camellias in January ★

SEND FOR LIST OF SCIONS and RARE GRAFTS

True's Camellias

6800 Devine Street

Columbia, S. C.



Questions & Answers

Regular Feature

Q. Do all camellias belong to the same species?

A. No. There are at least 80 different species, and it was believed that there are probably many more. However there are only a few of these generally grown in this country. The Japonica is of course the best known of all the camellias. The fall-blooming Sasangua is second best known and the Reticulata, which was brought to this country only within the past fifteen years, is the third best known.

Q. Do camellias have to be planted in the shade?

A. No. However it must be pointed out that camellias do best in partial shade. If planted in a sunny location they will require more care until they are established. Also there will be more frost damage to blooms where there is no overhead protection. On the other hand it should be pointed out that most camellias do not do well in full shade. Unless they get some sun they will not be as vigorous or have as many blooms as when planted in a more ideal location.

Q. Is peat moss the best mulch to use?

A. No. Peat moss has a tendency to pack and dry out, and when it is in this condition, it is almost impossible for the water to penetrate to the roots of the plant. You

can't beat pine straw as a mulch material.

Q. How long is it possible to grow camellias in containers?

A. There is no limit to how long a camellia can be grown in a container. That is, provided it has the proper care, which consists of fertilization, watering and repotting when the plant becomes rootbound. Proper pruning and root pruning of the plant can cut down on the need for frequent changes to larger containers. There are some container plants that are 25 years old and they are still in 15 inch containers. I understand that there are camellia plants in Europe that have been growing in containers of over 100 years.

Q. Can some varieties of camellias stand more fertilizer than others?

A. This may be true. Some growers believe that the faster growing varieties of camellias can stand a greater amount of fertilizer than the slower growing varieties. This sounds logical. However it is better to give a plant a little less fertilizer than it can stand than to give it to more than it can stand.

Q. When should disbudding be started?

A. Just as soon as you can identify the growth as a bud.

**MANSFIELD IS
OUT ON A LIMB:**

PREDICTS MILD WINTES

There are two groups of camellia growers. During the summer months it is almost impossible to tell them apart. However as the winter months approach certain changes in their facial expressions gradually take place which makes it a rather simple matter to classify the individuals as to his group.

If you see a grower walking around with a half-smile on his face you will know that he is the proud owner of a greenhouse and that he is dreaming of the big blooms he will soon be displaying at the camellia shows.

On the other hand, if you see a grower walking around with a long face, a worried look, and a wrinkled brow you can be sure he does not have a greenhouse. He grows his camellias outside and he is worrying about the winter ahead. Will it be cold or mild? Will he have blooms to make him smile?

We are most happy to report to

these outside growers that they take comfort in the fact that there are indications that this winter will be mild. At least some of the signs of a hard winter are missing.

Of course there may be those who will say that these signs are not scientific. That only those who are superstitious would believe them. If you're not superstitious maybe you're a dyed-in-the-wool optimist who can take some comfort from the following indications of a mild winter.

It has been said that a heavy crops of nuts indicated a hard winter, the theory being that a sympathetic Mother Nature was thus providing food for the little animals during the frigid months.

Well, if we have a hard winter this time the little animals are going to bed hungry unless the government declares they are in a disaster area for from all reports the nut crop this year is almost a

Emily Wilson	WILSON'S NURSERY	Maryland
Pink Explorer	BATESBURG, S. C.	Edmund B
Pink Champagne	Reasonable Priced	Lady Macon
Sanadas Dream	Plants & Scions	Alpine Glows (SFV)
Mrs. W. D. Davis	<i>Growers of Fine Camellias</i>	Marie Bracey
Betty Sheffield Supreme	<i>Prices Available on Request</i>	Tomorrow's Dawn

total failure. Few nuts were set in the spring and most of these dropped off during the unusually dry summer.

Nature is also suppose to be very generous in supplying a heavy fur coat ahead of a tough winter. If this should turn out to be a cold winter the squirrels in our neck of the woods are going to have to do do the twist to keep warm for the ones we have observed are still wearing summer-weight garments. At least one had no fur at all in spots.

There is an old saying that when skunks leave the woods and hole-in under a barn you can expect one of the meanest winters the weatherman can dish out. We have not been able to check on this one since we do not have a barn. On the other hand no one has reported a skunk under his barn. Of course this may be due to the fact that

there are few barns left in the land.

If you would like to check some of these signs yourself there is a delightful little ditty about onions that goes like this:

Onion's skin very thin

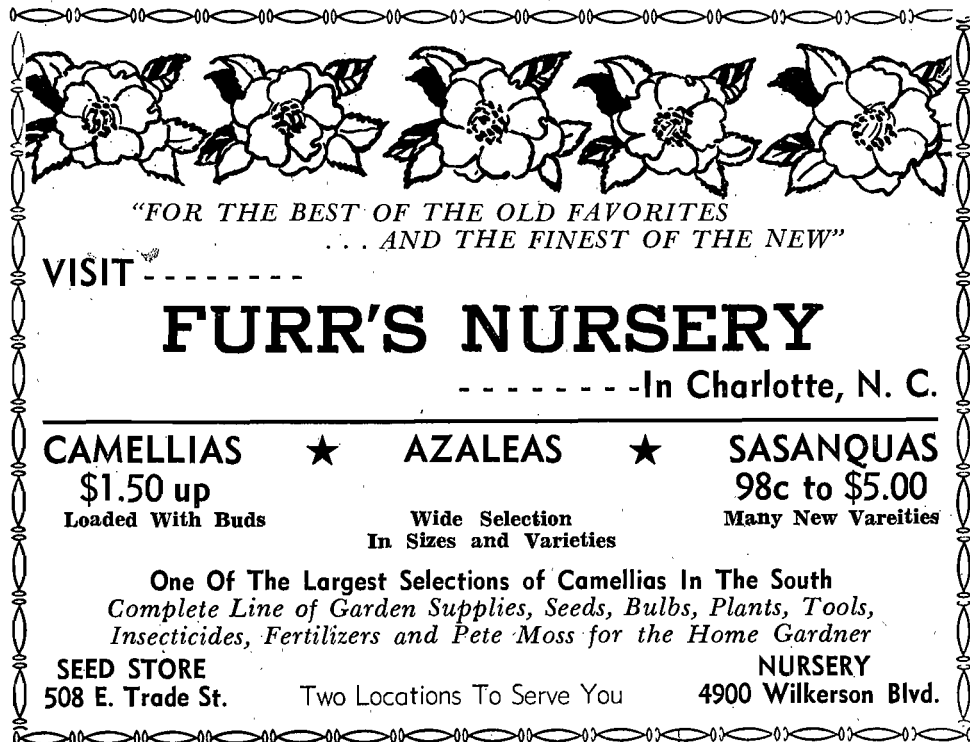
Mild winter coming in.

Onion's skin very thick and tough
Coming winter cold and rough.

Anybody who has read the grocery ads recently knows that nice, tender onions are being advertised at bargain prices.

However, anyone who relies on onions may be disappointed and may freeze before summer rolls around again.

Nobody in his right mind ever predicts a mild winter, and mind or no mind we're predicting one this time. Anyway we haven't thrown away last year's overcoat. We hope it will be wearable when the first frost hits. (By M. L.)



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Flower Arrangement

Regular Feature

By MRS. FRED J. HAY

Dillon, S. C.



Let's back track a little in our discussion of color. We have learned that in the pigment theory of color from our three primaries of yellow, blue, and red all other colors are obtained. Also, that by combining two primaries we get a secondary color. The three secondaries are green, violet, and orange. Now, by combining our primary and secondary colors we produce what is known as tertiary hues. These are:

- yellow and green—yellow green.
- blue and green—blue green.
- red and violet—red violet.
- blue and violet—blue violet.
- red and orange—red orange.
- yellow and orange—yellow orange.

Here are a few color terms with which we should be familiar:

Hue is synonymous with color.
Tint is made by the addition of white to a color.
Shade is the addition of black to any color.
Tone is the addition of both white and black, or gray to a color.
Value is the lightness or darkness of a color. Tint is a light value; shade is a dark value; and full chroma is middle value.

Chroma is the intensity or strength of a color. Full chroma red means that the red is just as red as it can be. To weaken chroma add gray or a degree of its complement.

A very fascinating psychological effect that colors exert upon us is

the fact that they appear to possess certain physical qualities. **Temperature** is one of these. They are warm or cool. Red, orange, and yellow, the colors associated with fire and the sun are the warm hues.

Greens, blues and violet have a cooling effect. They produce mental pictures of azure sky, blue water, refreshing green of lawns and new spring growth.

Colors also have **motion**. They advance or recede. Warm colors come to meet you, cool colors recede. The closer an object is the larger it seems. An area of brilliant red, for instance, not only advances, but it also seems larger than any other area in an arrangement.

Warm hues have the happy faculty of creating unity. However, when using full chroma in combin-

ing hues, keep in mind that a little counts for a lot. This is because warm colors pull the eye, and thus become dominant, a danger we noted earlier. These warm hues are best **featured** in an arrangement, just as we do our camellias. A good general guide is "most of tints, less of shades, and least of brilliance."

This feeling of motion that colors seem to have help us to achieve depth in our arrangements. Just as the blue haze on mountain ranges make them seem so very far away,

so do the blues and violets recede in your color scheme. The more distant an object the smaller it seems, so an area of cool color equal to one of warm seems to be smaller. Even though cool colors seem to separate units, they are wonderful for giving that third dimension for which we all strive.

Another physical quality of color is **weight**. Tints are lighter in weight visually than shades and tones.

IN MEMORIAM

Judge Arthur W. Solomon

Judge Solomon a founder and President Emeritus of the American Camellia Society, died in Savannah, Ga. April 22. Although he was in his 90th year and had been in declining health for several years, Judge never lost interest in camellias and his many camellia friends.

His home and 12-acre garden, at Gimball's Point near Savannah, was a mecca for camellia lovers from all over the world.

A man whose life extended far into two centuries, he had received many honors. But to his camelia friends he will be best remembered for his love of all things beautiful, especially the camellia.

CARL A. WESTON

Carl A. Weston of Charlotte, N. C. passed away May 23, 1962 after a brief and sudden illness in Memorial Hospital.

Carl was past president of North Carolina Camellia Society and Men's Camellia Society of Charlotte, N. C. He also served on various committees of the American Camellia Society.

For many years he and his lovely wife Alma have grown the finest outdoor camellias on the Eastern Seaboard at their place on the Catawba River. Their garden has brought pleasure to many flower lovers.

Carl was never too busy to help a new enthusiast get started. He gave unselfishly of himself and had more energy than anyone when it came to the flowers he loved.

Carl will be greatly missed as he was loved and respected by many, far and near. We hope that Alma will carry on the great interest in camellias that she and Carl built up in the Western section of North Carolina.

Son Hackney



Greenhouse Culture

Regular Feature

Several years ago there was a popular song that said, "She's either too young or she's too old". If we paraphrase this and apply it to a greenhouse we could say, "It's either too hot or its too cold."

Certainly one of the main problems you will have with your greenhouse is maintaining the proper temperature. During the day it will get too hot and during the night it will get too cold.

Low 40s Ideal

No one knows for sure just what the ideal greenhouse temperature is. Most all growers will agree that it should not be too warm and if it were possible to maintain a temperature in the low forties that would probably be close to ideal. Since this is not possible we have to do our best to keep it from getting to hot or too cold.

In greenhouse culture, even in the middle of winter, your biggest problem will be, not in keeping it warm, but in keeping it cool. Even in the winter, when the sun comes out, the temperature can rise very quickly and very high. On sunny days, if the windows are kept closed, it is possible for the temperature to jump up to the eighties or even nineties although the outside temperature may be in the thirties or forties.

Blooms Ruined

When this happens you are in trouble. Open blooms are ruined. Buds about to open never reach their full potential. Therefore in camellia greenhouse culture your big enemy, from the temperature standpoint, is heat.

Keeping your greenhouse warm enough will be no problem. Actually unless the night time temperature is going below freezing you will need no heat at all. There are many ways to heat your greenhouse. This can be done by electricity, natural gas, oil, etc.

One advantage you have in the problem of heating your greenhouse is the fact that you do not have to use heat unless you need it. Also by use of a thermostat you can control the heat or maintain it at the desired temperature — provided of course the outside temperature is lower than the temperature you want to maintain.

Air Conditioned

Such is not the case when it comes to keeping your greenhouse cool. Of course there may be growers who have air conditioned greenhouses but certainly the average grower has to cope with this problem by some other means.

In view of this let us take up some of the things you can do to help keep your greenhouse on the cool side.

First, and most important, is ventilation. Without adequate ventilation there is not much you can do. It has been said that no one ever builds his greenhouse large enough. It can also be said that no one ever builds his greenhouse with enough means of ventilation. From this standpoint the ideal would be no greenhouse at all.

Heat Builds Up

Therefore, the first thing to do is to be sure you have as much ventilation as possible. This will consist of windows, doors, and by all means some type of ventilation at the top of your greenhouse. This is necessary because hot air rises and unless there is some way for it to escape at the top of your greenhouse it will build up even though you may have other ventilation at a lower level.

This of course is one of the drawbacks to a plastic greenhouse. By the very nature of its construction it is more difficult to provide ventilation for a plastic house than for a glass or fiberglass house.

Ventilation depends, of course, upon the construction of your greenhouse, its size, height, length and width. Be sure to have all the ventilation possible.

Shading

Some form of shading will often be necessary. Many people find it necessary to paint their glass house so that the amount of sun coming in is cut down. There are special compounds on the market which can be used for painting and which will wash off during the summer.

Other types of shading materials are tobacco cloth, venetian blinds, certain types of bamboo shades, etc.

Some form of suitable shading material can be most helpful and

in many cases absolutely necessary in controlling excessive heat. Shading as a method of controlling heat also has the advantage that it can be removed during the middle of the winter when, in some cases, it may not be needed and then replaced in the early spring when the problem may be greater.

Circulation

This actually ties in with ventilation but here we are referring to artificially moving the air by use of a fan. This can be very helpful, especially in those cases where the greenhouse does not have sufficient windows for ventilation and in plastic greenhouses a fan is almost a necessity.

Water:

Water can be used in a number of ways to help cool a greenhouse. One way is a system which will spray water on top of the greenhouse. This will help lower the temperature.

Also a fan can be used to draw moisture into a greenhouse by use of some type of "Moisture Pad" which are available through greenhouse supply people or by the use of excelsior which is kept wet and through which a fan can draw air.

Four Tips

To sum up here is what you can do to try to lick the heat problem:

1. Be sure you have adequate ventilation.
2. Use some method of artificially moving the air.
3. Use water for cooling, either on the outside or inside or both.
4. Use some form of shading material.

These won't entirely lick the heat problem the use of all or some combination of them will go a long way toward holding down the temperature.

SCCS CONTRIBUTES \$100 TO CAMELLIA RESEARCH

The Camellia Research Advisory Committee was organized for the purpose of extending interest in the camellia and broadening appreciation of this genus through research.

Recognizing the great need for this scientific approach to camellia research the Board of Directors of the South Carolina Camellia Society voted, at its recent meeting in Tryon, N. C. to contribute \$100.00 to this committee for use in its work.

Some of the special projects this Research Committee will be work-

ing on are color breaks especially yellow, fragrance, cold-hardiness both in plant and bloom, as well as other problems and factors involved in camellia culture.

This committee is composed of members who are widely recognized as being outstanding in such fields as Botany, Plant Breeding, Horticulture, Pathology, Cytology, and Genetics. With this talent applied to the study of camellias we can expect much new information that will be of value in advancing our hobby.

SPECIAL ON LARGE CONTAINER CAMELLIAS

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

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CY GON

Regular Feature

The trouble with most insecticides is they are either too dangerous for the average camellia grower to use or they are not effective or they have certain characteristics that limit their use to certain times of the year.

There is a new insecticide, which from all the information we have been able to secure, is the most effective developed to date for the control of camellia pest.

The name of this new product is CYGON, a product of the American Cyanamid Company of Princeton, New Jersey. It is new on the market, and for this introductory year, is being handled mainly by distributors servicing the agricultural pesticides market.

TWO-WAY CONTROL

Cygon has several advantages over the usual insecticide. Sprayed on foliage, Cygon leaves a control film that kills pest that land or crawl on the treated surface. In addition to this Cygon penetrates the foliage to arm from the inside out. This **systemic** action means that the insecticide is absorbed by the plant, becomes a part of the sap stream and kills the insects that attempt to feed on it. This gives protection even on foliage that wasn't covered by the original spray application.

Not only can Cygon be applied as a conventional spray, it can be applied as a soil drench. It is then picked up by the roots and carried

in the sap stream throughout the plant.

LONG RESIDUAL CONTROL

Because Cygon can work **systematically**, it is not subject to the weathering that cuts down the period of control effectiveness of other insecticides. Cygon is effective up to 21 days from a single application. And control is steady and even without the "highs" and "lows" that go with the ordinary control programs.

LOW TOXICITY

One of the most important things to consider in the use of an insecticide is its toxicity. Cygon is one of the least toxic of the organic phosphate pesticides. It does not require special protective equipment for application. Its safe use requires only the normal precautionary measures necessary when any insecticide is handled.

COMPATIBILITY

Cygon limethoate 4E is thought to be compatible in spray tank mixes with most insecticides miticides and fungicides provided they are not alkaline in reaction.

CONCLUSION

Cygon has been tested for 3 years in camellia growing states. It appears to be safe for use on camellias as well as many other types of plants. As with any insecticide you should read the instructions carefully and follow them exactly.

Old Favorite

OTOME

Regular Feature

ALSO CALLED FRAU MINNA SEIDEL, PINK PERFECTION, USU-OTOME, LEE A. MARKEY

By Albert Fendig
Brunswick, Ga.

This camellia may not be the favorite of those who have many bushes but almost invariably it is the first choice of those who have only one or two.

More often than not, when persons, unfamiliar with camellias, walk through a garden containing many fine, rare varieties they will stop when they reach FRAU MINNA SEIDEL and exclaim "That is the one we want. It is the most beautiful of all."

What is the explanation for this popularity? It is dainty and formal. Its diminutive petals shaded a delicate pink are arranged in geometric perfection. Its synonym "PINK PERFECTION" by which it is commonly called in the United States aptly describes it.

Perhaps the reason this camellia is not so popular with the sophisticated grower is that the regularity of its form and color tends to become monotonous.

The bloom is not large. It averages in diameter only about 2½ inches. There are approximately 60 petals surrounding the small conical bud in the center of the flower which sometimes has a yel-

lowish cast. Often there are twin blooms back to back or side to side on a single stem constituting a nature-made corsage.

Undoubtedly, the earliest name for this cultivar is OTOME—meaning "maiden". This is the name under which it was first listed in Japan. Later the prefix USU—meaning "pale" appears before OTOME. Possibly the prefix was applied to distinguish this camellia from another different one also called OTOME.

This cultivar was first described under the name of OTOME by Iwasaki in 1828. Later, in 1883, T. J. Seidel, a nurseryman of Dresden, Germany, imported this cultivar from Japan and gave it the name FRAU MINNA SEIDEL. Later still, the prefix, USU, was added by the Yokohama Nursery in 1895. The name PINK PERFECTION was also applied to this cultivar in America at about this time. This confusion illustrates the reason for the international rule that the first published name is the proper name of any cultivar.

There are some very old specimens of this cultivar in America

probably as much as a century old.

Generally, the plant is symmetrical and the foliage is of good color and texture. Its tendency to "over-bud" often results in a large bud drop. The bloom is rather tender and easily marred by frost,

wind and rain.

Despite its few bad qualities this cultivar undoubtedly will remain an "old favorite" and still will be fondly regarded when some of the new varieties have been converted into understock.



Mr. George W. Tinnin, president of the Fayetteville Camellia Club, and Mrs. J. F. MacGill, retiring secretary and treasurer, admire the seven piece silver service awarded the club by the Camellian.

This special trophy is given to the single unit club or society whose members accumulate the most points at all shows entered. This makes it a club effort and the Fayetteville Camellia Club and its individual members are to be congratulated for winning this beautiful silver service.

AN INVITATION TO JOIN

American Camellia Society



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 five issues of the CAMELLIA JOURNAL issued in January, March, July, 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, and descriptions of gardens and new varieties. 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.

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 \$6.00

Please Make Payment To:

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY
Post Office Box 465
TIFTON, GEORGIA

Please enroll the undersigned as a member and bill for \$6.00
or enclosed herewith is \$6.00 .

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 in late November.

Print or Type Name _____

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State _____

ACS FALL MEETING IN GULFPORT

You are invited to attend the Fall Meeting of the American Camellia Society in Gulfport, Miss. on November 29, 30 and December 1, 1962.

These Fall Meetings have developed into something much more than a business meeting of the Governing Board of ACS. Attendance at these fall meetings has increased for the past few years until now several hundred members have enjoyed the fine fellowship and entertainment.

Headquarters for this meeting will be the spacious Edgewater Gulf Hotel, directly on the Gulf of

Mexico at Edgewater Park, Miss. Rates at the Edgewater are very reasonable although accommodations are excellent. Rates are \$6 to \$15 single and \$9 to \$18 twin, also deluxe parlor suites.

The Gulf Coast offers much in the way of beauty, entertainment, camellias and fine camellia people. There is every indication that this will be the largest and best Fall meeting yet.

Mr Robert Leeton, 615 Lewis Avenue, Gulfport, is the new President of the Gulfport Men's Camellia Society, who will be the host.

INTERNATIONAL CAMELLIA SOCIETY ORGANIZED

A new Camellia Society to be known as The International Camellia Society has recently been organized. It in no way supplants any national regional or local society but will cooperate fully with such.

The International Camellia Society has been inaugurated with the following motives:

1. To foster the love of camellias throughout the world and to maintain and increase their popularity.

2. To undertake historical, scientific and horticultural research in connection with camellias.

3. To co-operate with all national and regional camellia societies and with other horticultural societies.

4. To disseminate information concerning camellias by means of

bulletins and other publications.

5. To encourage friendly exchange between camellia enthusiasts of all nationalities.

The Society is international in character with directors to be elected on a continental basis thus ensuring equal representation for all camellia areas.

Membership is open to all, amateur or professional, and the annual membership dues are One Pound Sterling or equivalent in other currencies. (Including exchange this would be \$2.95 in American currency)

Those interested in joining should address all communications to:

Mr. Charles Puddle. Bodnant Gardens, Tal-y-Cafn, Colwyn Bay, Denbighshire, United Kingdom

FALL SUGGESTIONS

Regular Feature

It is assumed that you have taken care of your camellias during the summer months and you are now looking forward to enjoying your blooms during the coming blooming season. This does not mean that you can forget a few things that should be done for your camellias during the fall.

A little time spent with your camellias now will pay you some extra dividends in the months ahead in the form of better blooms. It will also enable you to reap the full benefit from the summer care that you have already devoted to your plants.

Listed below are some things that should be done now.

WATER You may find that it won't be necessary to water your plants now but often it is dry in the fall and if this is true this year you should insure against buds dropping due to lack of water. This will happen if your plants get too dry at this time of the year. A little extra water at this time will also mean larger and better blooms when the buds begin to open.

REPLACE MULCH you will find that the mulch, that seemed so adequate at the beginning of the summer has for some unknown reason partially disappeared. Now is the time to replace or add to the mulch so that your plants can enter the winter with plenty of protection.

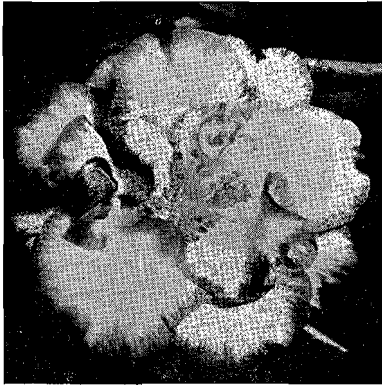
DISBUD You may have already followed a program of disbudding during the summer but this is a never ending job since plants of many varieties will continue to put out new buds almost up to the time of blooming. A careful examination will reveal that there is still much disbudding to be done.

Of course some varieties such as Pink Perfection have small blooms and should not be disbudded because their beauty lies in their profusion of blooms. On the other hand those varieties having large blooms will benefit by disbudding. Now is the time to go over your plants again and remove those buds that were overlooked as well as the new buds that have developed since you last disbudded.

SPRAY This is last call for spraying. It is already late. Remember that you can't spray with an oil spray if it is too cold. However this is important. We might say that "A spray in time, saves nine."

FERTILIZING This is also last call for fertilizing. It is also already late for this. While fertilizing at this time of the year is not necessary, many successful growers do fertilize at this time of the year with a non-nitrogen fertilizer such as 0-10-10 or 0-12-12. Since it does not have nitrogen it does not encourage new growth but does give the plant other necessary foods and gets it off to a good

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start in the spring and some growers claim that it makes the plant more cold hardy during the winter months. If you do fertilize in the fall. **DO NOT USE A FERTILIZER WITH NITROGEN IN IT.**

PLANT AND TRANSPLANT

The fall is one of the best times to plant new camellias or to move those you already have to new locations. Fall planting gives the plant time to become established in its new location before the cold days of winter arrive. Although the top of the plant does not grow in the fall the root system will continue to grow during the fall months so that, not only will the plant become established before cold weather, it will be ready at the first sign of spring to burst into new vigorous growth.

CONCLUSION In closing here are a few don't for fall.

1. Don't prune. If you do you start a cycle of new growth which will be killed before it can harden off.

2. Don't spray when it is too cold.

3. Don't fertilize with a nitrogen fertilizer.

4. Don't cultivate around your camellias. They are shallow rooted plants and will be damaged by digging. If weeds and grass have grown up through your mulch during the summer remove them by pulling up. **NOT BY DIGGING.**

Remember just a little extra care now and you will be rewarded by many large and beautiful blooms through out the blooming season.

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Ann Foreward	Dr. Quattlebaum	Kate Smith	Pink Mrs. Jimmy Davis
Arlene Marshall	Drama Girl Var.	Keepsake	Pink Passion
Arthur Weisner	Eighteen Scholars	King Cotton	Prelude
Bali Hai	Elizabeth Dewd	Kings Ransom	Private Secretary
Barney Diamond	Essiem Rollison	Lady Linda	Rebel Yell
Bessie Bowmah	Ethel Davis Var.	Lady Macon	Red Anniversary
Betsy Boulware	Ethel Doris Blush	Lady in Red	Red Elephant
Betty Special	Evalina	Lady in Red Var.	Sadie Muncil
Betty Supreme	Extravaganna	Lee Wells	Satins Satan
B H F McAlhaes	Felicia Harriss	Love Letters	Silver Lining
Buccaneer	Fletcher Pearson Crown	Man Size	Silvery Betty
Cara Mia	Flirtation	Margaret Wells	Spanked Baby
Carefree	Funny Face	Marion Harrison	Sunday Morning Var.
Carolina Beauty	Glamour Girl	Mark Culver	Susie Q
Carolina Brown	Golden Age	Maroon & Gold	Swadas Dream
Carter's Sunburst	Goldstone	Math. Supreme Pink	Tinsley Smith
Chief Slack	Grace Marie	Maude Foote	Tom Herrin
China Doll	Gus Gerbin	Maverick	Tomorrow's Dawn
Circus Girl	Hallmark	Maylene Pauline	Tyler Nation
Clarise Carlton Var.	Harbor Light	May's Tomorrow	Vivid Var.
Cody Ville	Hawaii	Menia W	Vulcan Var.
Cooper Powers	Herzillio Fruto	Mercury Supreme	Waltz Time
Coronation	I Believe	Miss Mary	Warm Heart
Country Doctor	Inez Moll	Mississippi Beauty	White Foam
Cumbahee	Jaylyle	Mrs. Bennie Ferray	Wheel of Fortune
Cynthia Hoogland	Jean Quarles	Mr. Wonderful	White Nun
Debbie Stutts	Jessie Burgess	Nuccio Special	Witch Doctor
Dr. Agnew Hillsman	Judge Horn	One a Lone	Wonderchild
Dr. Bill Harrison	Judge Marvin Mann		

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CAMELLIA SHOW CALENDAR

**It's Show Time
 Down South**

<i>Place and Sponsor</i>	<i>Date</i>
Columbia, South Carolina, South Carolina Camellia Society, Inc.....	November 17-18, 1962
Florence, S. C., Men's Garden Club of Pee Dee.....	November 24 & 25, 1962
Jacksonville, Florida, Men's Garden Club of Jacksonville.....	January 19-20, 1963
Thomasville, Georgia, Thomasville Garden Club, Inc.....	January 19-20, 1963
Jacksonville, Fla. The Garden Club of Jacksonville.....	January 26 & 27, 1963
Cairo, Georgia, Council of Garden Clubs of Cairo.....	February 2-3, 1963
Slidell, La., Ozone Camellia Club.....	February 2 & 3, 1962
Birmingham, Alabama, Men's Camellia Society of Birmingham and Bessemer.....	February 9-10, 1963
Augusta, Georgia, Augusta Council of Garden Clubs in cooperation with the Georgia Railroad Bank.....	February 9-10, 1963
New Orleans, Louisiana, New Orleans Men's Camellia Club.....	February 9, 1963
Gulfport, Mississippi, Gulfport Men's Camellia Society, Inc.....	February 16-17, 1963
Summerville, South Carolina, Summerville Camellia Society.....	February 16-17, 1963
Atlanta, Ga., Atlanta & N. Ga. Societies.....	February 23-24, 1963
Mt. Pleasant, S. C. The Garden Clubs of Cooper River.....	February 23 & 24, 1963
Whiteville, North Carolina, Whiteville Camellia Society.....	February 23-24, 1963
Wilmington, North Carolina, Tidewater Camellia Club.....	February 23-24, 1963
Meridan, Miss., Meridan Camellia Society.....	February 23 & 24, 1963
Shreveport, Louisiana, Men's Camellia Club of Shreveport, La., Inc.....	March 2-3, 1963
Greenville, South Carolina Men's Garden Club of Greenville.....	March 2-3, 1963
Fayetteville, N. C., Fayetteville Camellia Club.....	March 2-3, 1963
Charlotte, North Carolina, Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte.....	March 9-10, 1963
Clinton, North Carolina, Coharie Men's Garden Club.....	March 9-10, 1963
Greensboro, North Carolina, Men's Piedmont Camellia Club.....	March 16-17, 1963
Rocky Mount, N. C. Eastern Carolina Camellia Society.....	March 16 & 17, 1963
Spartanburg, S. C., Men's Camellia Society.....	March 16 & 17, 1963
Elizabeth City, North Carolina, Men's Horticultural Society of the Albemarle.....	March 23-24, 1963
Norfolk, Virginia Camellia Society.....	March 23-24, 1963



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Alexis Smith	10.00	Celebrity	10.00	Lady-in-Red	8.50	Ruffled Princess	
Alpine Glow-Var.	7.50	Dixerama	8.50	Lady Macon	7.50	Var.	8.50
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