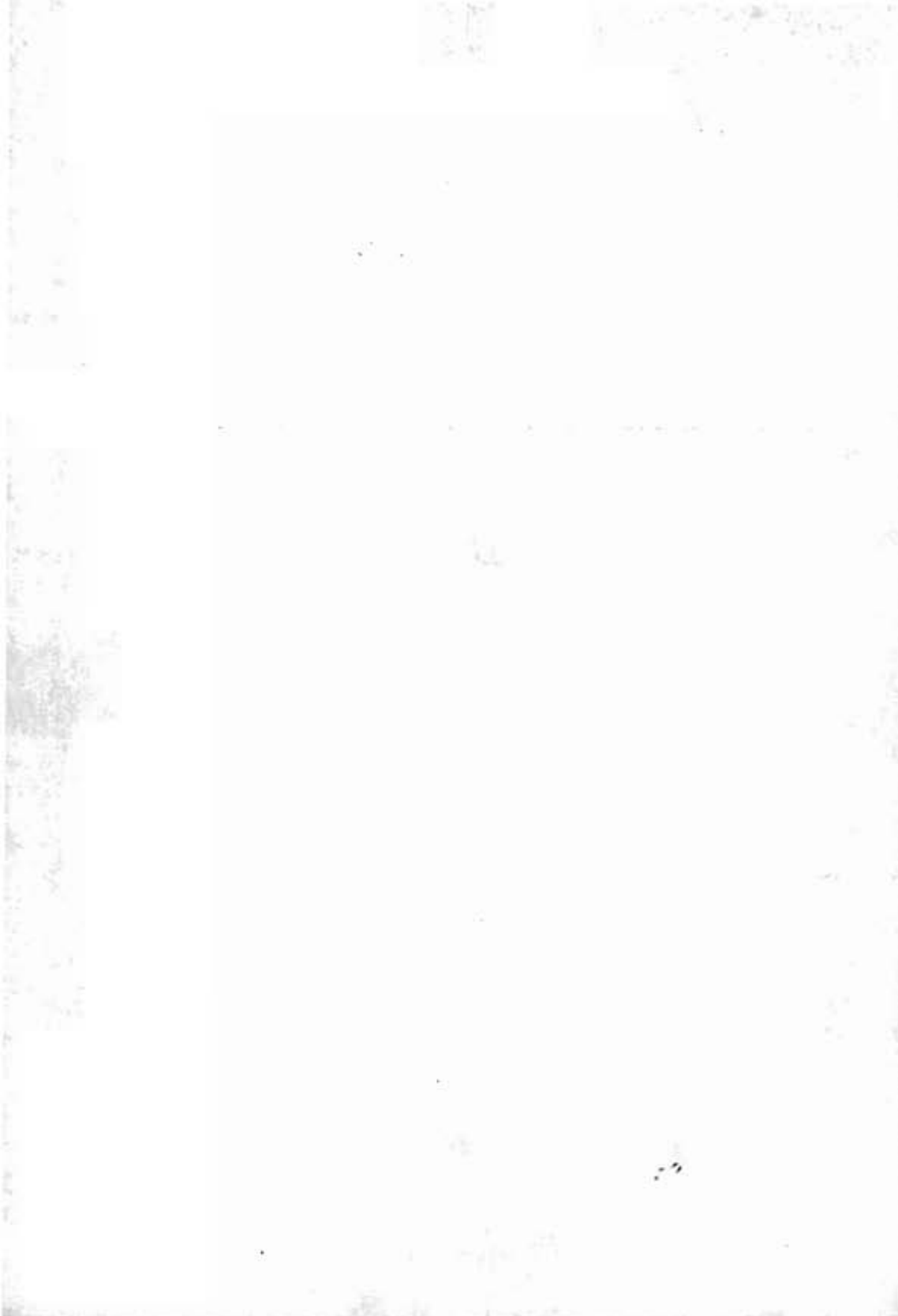


Carolina Camellias



CAMELLIA JAPONICA—PINK ICE

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



Carolina Camellias

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About the Cover

This issue's cover features "Pink Ice" which is also our choice for a "Sleeper" (see page 14) introduced in 1957 by Harvey Short.

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REPORTS FROM MEMBERS

INDICATE 'GIB' PATTERNS

Mansfield Latimer
Rock Hill, S. C.

Our readers have been generous in sharing with us the result of their experience in the use of "Gib" in treating camellia buds. In turn we have tried to pass along to you this information so that you will not only profit from their experience but will be encouraged to use Gib yourself. We also hope that you will keep records of your experiments and send them in to us so that we can share this information with all camellia growers.

Mr. Haskell Gray, Jr. of Greenville, S. C. and M. James Shepherd of Northport, Ala. have made available to us the results of their use of Gib during the past camellia season. We have analyzed this information and believe that we have come up with some statistics that will be of interest to all growers who are using Gib or intend to use it.

Patterns Appear

From a statistical standpoint the information we have to date is too limited to enable us to make positive statements about the use of Gib. However from the information these growers have furnished

us and from the information previously received from other growers and from our own experience in the use of Gib we believe that some patterns are beginning to appear that will permit us to make some general observations that may be of value.

Percent of Good Blooms

Regardless of how much Gib may advance the blooming season or how much it may increase the size of the bloom or improve the quality its use would not be worthwhile if too many blooms failed to open or were inferior to what they would have been if not treated.

Bearing this in mind we studied these two reports and came up with the following results:

Blooms treated by Mr. Gray.

Number treated—383

Percent good—78%

Percent fair—9%

Percent Poor—13%

Blooms treated by Mr. Shepherd.

Number treated—83

Percent good—82%

Percent fair—5%

Number treated—383

- - - Gib effective on 80% of Buds Treated

You will note that the above percentages are almost the same and since these were treated by different growers in different parts of the country we feel that this information is probably accurate.

Time Important

However before taking this information at face value we must consider the time the buds were treated. When we do this we come up with some information that is somewhat different.

A breakdown by months shows that of the buds treated in September the percentage of bad blooms was 23% while of the buds treated after September there were only 17% bad buds or a difference of 6% between buds treated early and those treated later.

If only the buds treated during the month of December are considered then the percentage of bad blooms drops to only 10%. At the other extreme very few of the buds treated in July and August were good.

Maturity of Bud

Actually this information just confirms what we might logically expect to be the case. That is the more mature the bud is when it is treated the better chance it has of producing a good bloom. On the other hand when a very immature bud is treated in July or August the chances are it will not open or if it does the bloom will be inferior.

This does not of course mean that no blooms should be treated in July or August for if you have plenty of buds the chance of getting a few extra early blooms is well worth the chance you take. Since early varieties would be

more likely to have mature buds at the early date it stands to reason that you would get better results from early treatment of the varieties that normally bloom early.

Failures

A further study of the figures were made to determine the reason the blooms were not good. This showed the following:

Bullnosed—16%

Stayed cup shaped or failed to open—23%

Too small—30%

Color off

(bloom itself good)—10%

No specific reason given—21%

Of those that bullnosed or failed to open almost all were in the group that was treated in September or October. Most of those that were off color were in the Mathotiana family. As is well known there is a tendency in this family to turn purple under certain conditions even when not treated.

Time-Table

One question that is often asked is "When should I treat a bud in order to have a bloom for a certain show?"

This is a question that cannot be answered for there are too many variables. For example the normal blooming habits of the variety, the season that particular year, the amount of water the plant had that season, size and age of the plant, number of buds on the plant, stage of development of bud at time of treatment, amount of Gib that reached that particular bud and dozens of other factors that would vary from time to time and place to place.

In view of this we do not believe that the time will ever come when you will be able to say if I treated

Gib Works Quicker in Winter - - -

Tomorrow on Sept. 9th I will have an excellent bloom on Nov. 4th. However I do believe that the information we have will help us to do a better job of having blooms when we want them.

Quicker in Winter

For example: Mr. Shepherd's records showed that the time between treatment and blooms in October was 60 days; in November 61 days; and December 46 days.

A study of Mr. Gray's records showed that 48% of buds treated in September bloomed within two months but only 25% of the buds treated in October bloomed in two months. On the otherhand 95% of the buds treated in December bloomed within two months.

This would seem to lead us to the logical conclusion that when varieties that tend to bloom early are treated early while the weather is still warm they will tend to bloom. After this first spurt of blooming when the weather turns cooler and the varieties would not normally be blooming there is a slow down in blooming. Then later when there would be a tendency for the varieties to bloom, even if not Gib treated, there is a speed up in the blooming cycle.

Averages

However, even if all of this is true, we still have only general information to go on. We might go so far as to say that on the average: 1. It takes about two months after treatment for the bloom to develop. 2. That early blooming varieties develop more quickly. 3. That there is some slow down in midseason. 4. That there is some speed up in the last third of the

season. 5. This would mean that **on an average** you need about two months lead time to produce Gib treated blooms **but** since this is not exact you should treat a number of buds at the same time. If this is done then the law of averages should insure that you will have some blooms when you want them.

Influence of Variety

Undoubtedly there are some varieties that respond to Gib better than others and probably some varieties that Gib may actually hurt. However up to this time we have not been able to see any positive trends in the varieties on which we have information. Just when we think we have some information on a variety that Gib seems to hurt we receive information that someone had a bloom, Gib treated of course, that should have won best in show. On the other hand when we have about decided that we have located a variety that never fails to perform when Gib treated some one will advise us that they have treated two dozen buds on four different plants of that variety and didn't get one good bloom.

Conclusion

We still believe that as time goes on and more and more information is available we will be able to come up, if not with some positive statements, at least with some general information that will be of great help to camellia growers. In the meantime we will try to pass along to you information furnished to us by our readers. If you have any information, records, experience or comments how about sharing them with us and our readers. We'll appreciate it.

GUILIO NUCCIO WAS 1964

'BEST IN SHOW' CHAMP

By

Mansfield Datimer

Rock Hill, S. C.

Many all time records broken during the 1964 camellia season. More shows were held than ever before with more varieties winning Best In Show and more varieties winning more than three Best In Show. There was also a new over all Best In Show champ this past season.

For the past five years three heavy weights of the camellia world have slugged it out to see which would be the "Champ". These three varieties were Ville de Nantes, Tomorrow and Giulio Nuccio. Tomorrow won the title back in 1968 and managed to hold the title for next four years although Ville de Nantes cut the margin to victory a little each year until in 1962 Ville K.O.ed Tomorrow by three wins to become the new champ. Ville managed to hold in to the title in 1963 by two Wins.

During this period Giulio Nuccio was fighting a good fight to remain a strong contender in third place. Last year a new challenger, Betty Sheffield Supreme, dropped Giulio to fourth place. This evidently aroused Giulio's fighting instinct for in 1964 this fine variety scored clean knock-outs over all opponents to become the new Best In Show Champ.



Latimer

TOP WINNERS

Our top winners list is composed of those varieties that win three or more Best In Show awards each year. Down through the years about the same number of varieties have made this Top Winner list. Back in 1958 there were 9 varieties, 10 in 1959, 8 in both 1960 and 1961, 11 in 1962 and 8 in 1963. However in 1964 the record book was re-written with a total of 20 varieties winning three or more Best In Show awards.

Although, with the exception of this year, about the same number of varieties have made the top list these top winners have not always been the same varieties. Only four varieties have made this list every year. These four "super" camellias are Ville de Nantes, Tomorrow, Giulio Nuccio and Mrs. D. W. Davis. The others come and go or have their hour of glory for a year or two and then like an old soldier they "fade away". This select group last year not only managed to stay on the select group but did it with wins to spare.

Listed below are the top winning camellias for 1964:

TOP WINNING CAMELLIAS OF 1964

	'64	'63	'62	'61	'60	'59	'58	Total
Guilio Nuccio	14	3	6	11	7	6	0	47
Tomorrow	13	7	9	13	18	21	7	88
Ville de Nantes	11	9	11	11	13	13	4	72
Donckelarii	8	1	6	2	4	7	5	33
Reg Ragland	8	3	4	2	2	3	4	26
Carter's Sunburst	7	1	3	1	1	0	0	13
Mathotiana Supreme	5	3	2	4	2	10	3	29
Rosea Superba	5	1	2	2	2	3	1	16
Betty Sheffield Supreme	5	6	1	0	0	0	0	12
Julia France	5	3	0	3	0	0	0	11
Lady Kay	5	0	1	1	2	0	1	10
Kate Smith	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
Tomorrow's Dawn	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
Don Mac	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
Mrs. D. W. Davis	3	3	3	9	4	5	5	32
Sawada's Dream	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	5
Simeon	3	0	0	0	0	4	1	8
Thelma Dale	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	5
Pink Diddy	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Magnoliaflora	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

OUTSTANDING CAMELLIA FAMILIES

There are a number of camellias that have sported one or more outstanding sports. Some of these sports are thought to be even better than the original. Some of these families have been most successful in winning Best In Show as shown by the fact that four of these families won 37% of all Best In Show awards this year. These four "super" camellia families are Donckelari with 24 wins, Tomorrow with 18 wins, Mathotiana with 15 wins and the Betty Sheffield family with 7 wins.

67 Varieties

This year there were more different varieties winning Best In Show than ever before with 10 more than Heinz famous 57 varieties of soap. The total of 67 winners compares with only 43 varieties in 1963, 38 in 192, 54 in 1961 and 56 in 1960. Of course some of these extra winners were due to some shows having a separate class for Gib blooms but even without this new classification there were more varieties winning than ever before.

80 Shows

There were also more camellia shows held last year than ever before. The 80 shows held in 1964 exceeded by one the previous record year of 1961 when 79 shows were held. In 1963 there were only 46 shows held due to the cold weather that cut down on the number of shows. This compares with 59 shows in 1962 and 76 in 1960.

Additional Winners

In addition to the varieties winning Best In Show three or more time there were five varieties winning two times. These were Betty Sheffield Pink and Var., Jessie Katz, Emmett Pfingstl and Vulcan. The other variety winning twice is a new variety named Tiffany which is being shown for the first time this year. We can expect this new variety to give some competition to the old timers in the years to come.

Varieties winning Best In Show once are as follows: Masterpiece, Laura Walker, Elizabeth Lebey, Kyo-Kanoko, Iwana, Coronation, Red

Elephant, Dutchess of Sutherland, Saudade De Martins Branco, General Dwight Eisenhower, Wildwood, Hazel Herrin, Tom Herrin, Mrs. Lyman Clark, Faith, C. M. Wilson, Mary Ann Houser, Frosty Morn, Hooper Connell, Coral Pink Lotus, Adolphe Audusson, Silver Chalice, Mercury, Helen Christian, Pearl Maxwell, La Peppermint, Hallmark, Woodville Red, Seventh Heaven, Fred Sander, King's Ransom, Gigantea, Elegans Supreme, Drama Girl, Spring Sonnet, Kramer's Supreme, Clark Hubbs, O. K. Bowman, Sadie Mancil, Flame, Tricolor, and Ballet Dancer.

Hybrids

More and more interest is being shown in hybrids and more and more shows are providing special divisions for hybrids. Three years ago there were only 16 hybrid winners. Two years ago this jumped to 25 winners and this year the winners increased to 32. This year there was a tie for first place as the number one hybrid with Leonard Messel and Citation winning 6 times each. Leonard Messel was runner up to the old stand by Donation last year. Donation dropped down to a tie for fourth place this year. Hybrid winners and number of wins are listed below:

Variety	Wins
Leonard Messell	6
Citation	6
Brigadoon	5
Donation	3
Felice Harris	3
E. G. Waterhouse	3
Julia Hamiter	2
Phil Doak	2
Diamond Head	2
Creation	2

Reticulata

There is an increased interest in Reticulata as shown by the fact that last year there were only 25 shows have divisions for Reticulata while this year there were 40 shows giving this award. Reticulata winners are listed below:

Variety	Wins
Lionhead	9
Budda	8
Crimson Robe	6
Nobel Pearl	5
Willow Wand	3
William Hertrich	3
Cornelian	2
Chang's Temple	2
Confucius	2

Conclusion

A review of the records will show that this past season was the best ever with progress being made in almost every classification. With more shows being held and with more varieties winning Best In Show awards we can look forward to the coming season with confidence and the expectation that more records will be set and more new "champs" crowned.



SPARTANBURG'S FIRST SHOW WAS A 'HUMDINGER'

The Men's Camellia Society of Spartanburg, S. C. held their first camellia show on March 14 and 15, 1964. To say that this first show was a success would be an understatement. There are camellia shows that have been held for many years that have never reached the level attained by Spartanburg with its first show.

The show was held in the beautiful new Spartanburg High School Gymnasium which proved to be ideal for the staging of a camellia show. The only drawback was the bad rainy weather on Saturday but this did not dampen the spirit of the show personnel or the many exhibitors.

Silver trophies were awarded to 19 winners in a dozen different divisions including specimens blooms grown outside, under glass and chemical treated. Awards were also given to three different groups of collections, for seedlings, Reticulata, hybrids and arrangements in addition to special awards.

Some measure of the success of the show is the actual count of 3,275 blooms exhibited (largest entry in S. C. in 1964) and the enthusiasm is shown by the 17 new members secured for the American Camellia Society plus 4 new members for the South Carolina Society.

READERS GIVE THEIR IDEAS ON SHOWS AND PEOPLE

In the Spring issue of Carolina Camellias we gave our readers an opportunity to "sound-off" about certain questions having to do with Camellia Shows and Judging of Camellia Shows.

Apparently a lot of readers were waiting for such an opportunity for the response was overwhelming and not only were the questions answered but many readers wrote additional comments about the various questions and related subjects.

The object of the questionnaire was as follows:

1. Compare ideas of accredited judges and non-judges.
2. Bring attention to our current rules.
3. Bring up rules that might need changing or modifying.
4. Bring up points not covered by rules that should be covered.
5. Stimulate thinking on the subject.

We believe that the questionnaire has achieved all of these objects. One of the most pleasing things about the response was the fact that both judges and non-judges sent in their answers with 67% of the replies being from judges and

43% from non-judges. We feel that this gives us a very fair representation from both groups.

In reporting the results to you we are breaking down the answers into three groups as follows:

1. Questions on which there was either 100% agreement or at least 100% agreement.
2. Questions on which there was at least three-fourths agreement.
3. Questions on which there was less than three-fourths agreement.

The wide diversity of opinion is shown by the fact that there were very few of the questions on which there was full agreement. Perhaps this should cause those charged with this responsibility to re-think some rules and to go slow on making new "hard and fast rules".

Points of General Agreement

There were only two points on which there was 100% agreement. All liked the idea of having a Court of Honor and all thought that the Best In Show should be selected by majority vote. Only one person thought that Best in Show should be selected by nomination and a show of hands. All others were for a written ballot. Most thought that the Court of

Honor should have ten or more blooms.

Points on Which at Least Three-Fourths Agreed

Note: Unless otherwise indicated the judges and non-judges voted about the same.

79% thought that in general judges are doing a good job but 21% thought otherwise.

With reference to handling blooms, 75% thought that a judge should be able to carry a bloom to the head table to be considered for best in show while 25% said no.

80% thought a judge should move a bloom on the table so it could be better examined while 20% said no.

85% thought a judge should be able to adjust a bloom in the container where it had been placed one sided while only 15% thought otherwise.

80% said they would vote for the better bloom that might lose its head before the end of the show while 20% said they would vote for a second best bloom that was fresher.

80% thought a judge should not be limited to the area he judged in selecting blooms to be considered of Best in Show while 20% felt he should be limited.

Best in Show

85% thought that blooms to be considered for Best in Show should be blue ribbon blooms while 15% disagreed.

81% said they would vote for Best In Show a variety they had never seen before while 19% said they would not.

80% said there should be a division for Best in Show over 4" and Best in Show under 4". 20% voted for only one class. Only 60% thought there should be a class for Best in Show under 2".

Rule Unpopular

Present instructions are that just a tiny spot of white, regard-

less of how small it is, shall cause a bloom to be classified as variegated. 76% disagreed with this and only 24% felt it should be classified variegated. (Editors note: We have all seen outstanding blooms with just one tiny fleck of white that didn't stand a chance as a variegated bloom for the simple reason it was not really variegated when compared to blooms with a lot of white. Perhaps the rule should be that any bloom with only **one** spot of white **less** than 1/2 inch in size would be considered a solid flower.)

The question of what to do with a bloom that had three or more leaves on it is one that comes up in every show. Only 15% said they would disqualify it while 85% said they would either take off the excess leaves or just treat it as if it had only two leaves.

Seedlings

With reference to seedlings 76% thought there should be a separate class for those grown under glass while only 24% thought they should compete against seedlings grown outside.

91% thought that there should be a limit on the length of time an exhibitor had owned a plant before entering a bloom from it. 45% thought this time should be 30 days while 55% thought it should be 6 months or longer.

80% thought that collectors should be able to compete against those having only a few plants while only 10% thought otherwise.

With reference to what the term Best In Show means 95% thought it means "the most perfect bloom".

Considerable Disagreement

64% thought that it was all right for a judge to enter blooms in a show if he is asked to by the show people but 36% felt that judges should not compete even if asked to. One reader made a suggestion that a good solution to this problem would be a separate sec-

tion where the judges could compete against each other. Show chairman might give some thought to this suggestion.

60% thought that judges should be required to attend a judging school and 60% also felt that judges should be required to judge a certain number of shows in order to remain accredited. 66% thought that two shows in three years would be about the right requirement while 34% thought they ought to judge at least one show every year. It is interesting to note that this is one of the few times that the judges voted together and the non-judges voted together. There was only one non-judge who felt that the judges should not be required to judge a certain number of shows and there were only three judges who thought they should.

Even-Stephen

There was a fifty-fifty breakdown on whether they would vote for an old variety for Best in Show or a new variety (other things being equal) One commented that this should not be a factor in the consideration for Best in Show. Several others said they would vote for the "best one" and one reader said he would vote for the "big red one".

38% thought there should be a limit in the number of blooms a judge could select for consideration for Best in Show while 62% did not feel there should be any limit on the selection. However 60% did feel that there should be some limit on the number before the voting started.

Blue Ribbons

43% felt that more than one blue ribbon should be given for varieties that normally have several forms such as peony and semi-double while 57% said no, give only one ribbon.

The question was asked what the reader would do in case a

greenhouse bloom was perfect but smaller than normal for that variety when it is grown in a greenhouse. 43% said they would give it a blue ribbon but 57% said they would give it a red or yellow and two readers would not give it a ribbon.

On the question of whether to vote for an outstanding old bloom or an average fresh bloom .The old outstanding bloom got a slight edge of 55% to 45% for the average fresh bloom.

Weather Damage

Another related question was what to do in the case of an outstanding outdoor bloom that had been wind or weather damaged as compared with an average bloom in good condition. In this case the average bloom in good condition won 59% to 41%. One reader said it would depend on the extend of damage and another said they would be guided by the directions of the sow chairman.

In the case of two blooms of the same variety that is normally formal double 67% said they would vote for the formal double while only 33% said they would vote for the bloom that was not typical even though it was a larger and better bloom.

58% said they would vote for an average bloom that was typical as to color while 42% would vote for an outstanding bloom of the variety even though the color might not be typical.

Past Peak

The question was asked if a flower good in every respect except being past its peak should get a blue ribbon. 63% said yes while 37% said no.

Since it counts against a bloom if it is **smaller** than normal readers were asked if it should also count against a flower if it was **larger** than normal. 67% said it should not be penalized for extra size while 33% said it should.

(Several commented only in the case of a miniature variety should extra size be penalized)

60% said that some sort of recognition should be given to an outstanding bloom that is not typical of a variety while 40% voted no.

36% thought they could judge a bloom on the point system but 64% did not feel that they could use a point system in judging.

There was a definite division of opinion on whether Gib treated blooms should be entered in a special class. 57% thought they should while 43% felt just as strongly they should not.

General Comments

It is recognized that the terminology used in many of the questions creates an opening for controversy as to the exact meaning of certain words. For example we wanted the term "slightly past the peak" to mean just that but some thought it referred to an old or aged bloom. Also we realize that if the bloom referred to in a question was actually seen it could be as one reader wrote, "—all things considered, I might change some of my answers".

All in all I think that a lot of thought was given to answering the questions and that we have been given a lot of 'food for thought'.

Reader's Comments

Listed below are some of the comments made by our readers on some of the questions:

"I have for years advocated a get-together of judges to clarify some of the points under discussion and maybe others."

"I feel a good judge should be able to handle the blooms more carefully than pages and I don't see why not turn a flower to its best advantage if it has not been so placed in container by page."

"What do you mean by off-color? If pleasant, yes—if not,

no. One year in Jax, they wanted to disqualify all Mathiotianas because they were pink—it had been a very warm year. I did not agree, as they were fine flowers."

"If the schedule calls for two leaves there should be two—but I think it should read 'two or more' leaves. If removing a leaf will display a flower to better advantage, I see no objection to removing it."

"A judging school is good for beginners, but older judges should have a get together for discussion."

"Its too easy to get to be a judge."

"Yes, but who is going to teach the judging school?"

"Most of the better shows last two days. It is discouraging to see a substantial percentage of the head table on the second day. I think more credit should be given to freshness."

"We plan to have a Judge's Trophy—judges only can enter."

"Scoring is not for show judging—individual blooms yes—yes for training judges."

"Everyone protects in some way if only to plant behind a fence or under a tree."

"There are plenty of judges, but not enough truly qualified judges."

Last Questions

The last two questions were what do you like best about camellia shows and what do you dislike most about camellia shows. One item that appared on both the like and dislike list was the same—**People**. Of course the adjectives used in describing these people were quite different so they were not talking about the same people. The ones who were liked were, friendly, helpful, nice, etc. while the ones who were disliked were just the opposite. They were not friendly, snobbish, poor sports, show offs, ribbon-hogs, etc.

Of course one reader divided it another way. He liked the pretty

women and disliked the men. (No we're not going to tell you who he is)

There were several things that were mentioned by a number of people in both the like and dislike categories.

Repeated under the like section was seeing flowers, both old and new varieties, seeing old friends and meeting new friends, entering blooms, the good fellowship.

Dislikes

Repeated under the dis-like section were the un-friendly people already referred to, crowding of blooms, fatigue, restrictions that keep exhibitors away, poor judging, lack of organization and help in entering blooms, having to get up so early to get to the show, flower arrangers, lack of space to work with blooms, show offs, rough handling of blooms, etc.

However the one dislike that almost everyone listed was expressed by comments like the following, "not starting on time, late opening to the public, judges running over time, having to wait for show to open past time given, etc."

Strangely enough your editor's pet dislike was not listed once. That is the long ride home after the show is over.

There was one fine lady however who wrote, "I can't think of anything I don't like about a camellia show."

The statement we liked best though was from the reader who wrote, "I do not believe in cutting up my 'CAROLINA CAMELLIAS' so on a separate paper I've answered your questions. CAROLINA CAMELLIAS IS THE BEST AND I SAVE EVERYONE AND FILE IT AWAY SO I CAN GO BACK RE-READ THEM."

SLEEPER: "PINK ICE"

Our sleeper for this issue is the flower shown on the cover of this issue of Carolina Camellias.

We are indebted to our good friend Everett Bierman for suggesting this variety as a sleeper and for the plates used on this cover.

When Everett first suggest that Pink Ice was not fully appreciated I asked him to give us some more information about it since I was not familiar with this variety. Everett not only told us about his experience with Pink Ice but wrote to Harvey F. Short the originator of this variety.

We quote below Harvey's letter which we think tells you something of the variety:

"Dear Mr. Bierman:

Thank you for your letter of inquiry on the camellia "Pink Ice".

Mr. Nuccio sent your letter on to me as I was responsible for its introduction in 1957. While too many people are not interested in singles I felt this one had distinctive beauty.

It is a very vigorous grower inheriting many qualities of its maternal parent "Amabilis" excepting the lovely shade of pink and beautiful stamen formation. I have the original bush and with moderate pruning it has made a handsome bush.

My flowers were very nice, the average being as you have found them. I treated a few buds with the gibrel and they made striking flowers. In either case they seemed to please many admirers."

Sincerely,
Harvey F. Short

S. C. CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President's Page



Dear Fellow Members:

I know you have had a busy season of grafting, spraying, thinning, fertilizing, and many other jobs getting ready for a hopeful fall and winter Camellia Season. May your hard work pay off with beautiful breath-taking blue ribbon blossoms whose beauty will thrill you. In Aiken we have had a wonderful growing season and a good set of buds. We had an Arejishi bloom July 22, others since then, as well as hearing others with September Morn, Diaks early bloomers.

Make arrangements now to attend the fall meeting of the South Carolina Camellia Society at Columbia, S. C. Nov. 7, 12 noon at the Wade Hampton Hotel. An interesting program has been arranged, and the election of officers. Our meeting is being held in conjunction with the fall Camellia Show sponsored by the Columbia Men's Camellia Club. The show promises to be bigger and better than the 1963 show which was a bell ringer of magnificence and quality.

Did you decide to try a little "Gib Acid" this year? We hope to have a research report on some factors involved in "Gibbing".

The Cooperation of the Officers and Board of Directors has been of invaluable help to your president and it is deeply appreciated. There is some kind of undefinable loyalty and friendliness among Camellia growers and lovers of beauty.

Looking forward to seeing many of you at the Fall Meeting and flower show No. 7, and wishing the best season ever.

Russell Mellette

Russell Mellette



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



Here's your 1964-65
CAMELLIA SHOW CALENDAR

**IT'S SHOW TIME
 DOWN SOUTH**

	1964
Macon, Georgia Camellia Society	Nov. 7
Savannah, Men's Garden Club	Nov. 7-8
Columbia, Men's Camellia Club	Nov. 7-8
Charleston, Coastal Carolina Camellia Society	Nov. 14-15
	1965
Bainbridge, Bainbridge Garden Clubs	Jan. 16-17
Cairo, Ga., Garden Club Council	Feb. 6-7
Savannah, Men's Garden Club	Feb. 6-7
Aiken, S. C., Aiken Camellia Society	Feb. 6-7
Birmingham, Men's Camellia Society	Feb. 13-14
Augusta, Augusta Garden Council and The Georgia Railroad Bank and Trust Co.	Feb. 13-14
Albany, Federated Garden Clubs, Inc.	Feb. 13-14
Thomasville, Ga., Thomasville Garden Club, Inc.	Feb. 13-14
Georgetown, S. C., Council of Garden Clubs	Feb. 13-14
Macon, Ga., Middle Georgia Camellia Society	Feb. 20-21
Charleston, Coastal Carolina Camellia Society	Feb. 20-21
Columbia, Men's Camellia Club	Feb. 20-21
Summerville, S. C., Summerville Camellia Society	Feb. 20-21
Atlanta, Atlanta Camellia Society, North Georgia Camellia Society and The Buckhead Lions Club	Feb. 27-28
Whiteville, N. C., Whiteville Camellia Society	Feb. 27-28
Wilmington, Tidewater Camellia Club	Feb. 27-28
Mt. Pleasant, S. C., East Cooper Camellia Society	Feb. 27-28
Fayetteville, N. C., Fayetteville Camellia Club	Mar. 6-7
Greenville, S. C. Men's Camellia Club	Mar. 6-7
Charlotte, Men's Camellia Club	Mar. 13-14
Clinton, Coharie Men's Garden Club	Mar. 13-14
Greensboro, N. C., Men's Piedmont Camellia Club	Mar. 20-21
Spartanburg, Men's Camellia Club	Mar. 20-21
Norfolk, Va., Va. Camellia Society	Mar. 20-21
Elizabeth City, N. C., Men's Horticultural Society	Mar. 27-28

DATES FOR AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY MEETINGS

The American Camellia Society has announced that its fall meeting will be held this year in New Orleans, Nov. 12-14. In recent years the fall meeting has rivalled the annual meeting in attendance and activity.

The ACS annual meeting will be held in Tallahassee, Fla., January 21-24, 1965. Full details of the programs will be published in the November issue of the ACS Camellia Journal.

MEMBER WANTS TO KNOW:

WHO OR WHAT

One purpose of Carolina Camellias is to answer the questions of our readers. We are not always able to do this and Ernest Burwell of Tryon, N. C., recently stumped us with his inquiry as to what was causing the damage to the trunks of some of his camellias as shown by the photograph on this page.

We had not seen this type damage before and so wrote to one of the top camellia men in the country, who is also a scientist, asking if he could tell us the source of this damage.

He wrote us as follows:

"It was very nice to hear from you, even though I couldn't be of any help to you. I am returning the photograph which you sent to me. I have had no experience with this type of injury, Offhand, it looks like a couple of big, hard-nosed beetles were running a rather close race. I would be very much interested in knowing what actually caused the damage."




Who Dunit?

Other people we asked about this damage had not seen it before and did not know the cause. Now we appeal to you, Have any of you had any experience with this type damage or do you know what caused it and what to do to cure it and prevent damage to other plants. Let us hear from you so that we can advise Ernest and share the information with all our readers.

VEEP Amendment To Be on Ballot

Amendment to the By-Laws of The South Carolina Camellia Society, Inc., to add a third Vice-President to Officers, will be voted upon at the annual Fall Membership Meeting. This meeting will be held November 7, 1964, 12:00 noon, at Wade Hampton Hotel, Columbia, S. C.



Seasonal Reminders

Regular Feature

Treat some of your camellia buds with Gibberellic Acid. Treatment should have started back in August but you can still get a lot of benefit from use now. Read Spring issue (1963) of Carolina Camellias for details on use of "Gib".

Fall is a busy season in the camellia garden. Its the last chance to do a lot of the things you have been putting off. Its also the best time to do many of the jobs that need to be done.

Now is the time to transplant your camellias.

Now is the time to buy plants.

Now is the time to replace or add mulch around your plants.

Now is the time to take inventory of the equipment you may need this fall.

Now is the time to disbud. There are always a few more buds that you have overlooked that should come off now.

Now is the time to germinate your camellia seed if you haven't already done so.

Now is the time to water your plants if there is a shortage of natural rain. This often happens in the fall and may lead to bud drop or inferior blooms if you don't help out with a little extra water.

Now is the time to make those last minute repairs to your greenhouse.

Now is the time to fertilize with a non-nitrogen fertilizer. Do not, repeat do not, fertilize with a regular fertilizer.

Now is the time to join your local camellia society.

Now is the time to join your state camellia society.

Now is the time to join the American Camellia Society.

Now is the time to PAY YOUR DUES.

Now is the time to get all your work out of the way so you can enjoy your camellias and the camellia shows during the coming camellia season.

Standard and Rare Varieties

Own Root Camellias

YOUNG 8-18" PLANTS, NOT ROOTED

CUTTINGS — 50¢ UP

RARE GRAFTS CANNED PLANTS

Bea and Neal Rogers

BELLE FONTAINE NURSERY

Route 3, Box 546 Theodore, Alabama

15 miles South of Mobile on Hwy. 163

Dauphin Island Parkway

BIRMINGHAM NAMED TOP CAMELLIA CITY OF 1964

By John H. Marshall
Editor, Carolina Camellias

Birmingham, Alabama, one of the South's great Industrial centers, especially noted for its coal and iron, can add another distinction to its long list.

It was the Top Camellia City in the U. S. in 1964.

Twice stymied in its bid for the title — first on 1962 when it finished second to Sacramento, Calif., and again in 1963 when it finished fourth — Birmingham won the coveted award in 1964 by nosing out Shreveport, the 1963 winner.

Washington, D. C. was a distant third and New Orleans fourth, La-Canada, Calif. finished fifth.

The TOP CAMELLIA CITY is selected each year by Carolina Camellias based on entries, attendance and ratio of blooms to attendance. Only shows sponsored and reporting to the American Camellia Society are considered.



Birmingham won the 1964 title on February 8 & 9 by conducting the best rounded and most successful Camellia Show of the 1964 season from a record number of shows.

TOP TWENTY CITIES

1 Birmingham, Ala.	115.0
2. Shreveport, La.	106.7
3. Washington, D. C.	76.5
4 New Orleans, La.	64.2
5. Lacanada, Calif.	62.5
6. Modesto, Calif.	57.9
7. Columbia, S. C.	55.6
8. Hattiesburg, Miss.	51.1
9. San Mateo, Calif	47.7
10. Lafayette, La.	45.5
11. Greensboro, N. C.	44.6
11. Augusta, Ga.	tie 44.6
12. Beaumont, Texas	42.9
13. Jackson, Miss.	42.5
14. Houston, Texas	40.9
15. Bakersfield, Calif.	40.7
16. Clinton, N. C.	40.4
17. Mobile, Ala.	40.1
17. Tuscaloosa, Ala.	39.9
19. Slidell, La.	tie 38.4
19. Memphis, Tenn.	38.4

The Birmingham show was first in attendance with 55,000. Other leaders in this department were: Sacramento, 45,000; Shreveport, 40,000; Washington, D. C., 24,000; and Augusta, Ga. and New Orleans 15,000 each.

The new champ was fourth in number of blooms entered with 4,870. Leaders in this division were: Shreveport, 6,000; Modesto, Calif., 5,192; Hattiesburg, Miss., 5,000 and New Orleans, 4,600.

To make the award even sweeter, Birmingham won the title from a record number of shows, with included 81 leading cities along the East, Gulf and West Coasts attended by over 500,000 people.

The list of the **TOP TWENTY CITIES** (see tabulation) includes four cities from Louisiana and California; three from Alabama, and two each from Mississippi, North Carolina and Texas.

The award winning show was sponsored by the Bessemer and Birmingham Men's Camellia Societies. Richard E. Ward, Jr. was chairman of the show.

A tabulation of the shows held by states follows:

NUMBER SHOWS

State	Number Shows			
	'61	'62	'63	'64
Ala.	2	1	3	4
Ark.	0	0	0	1
Calif.	6	8	7	9
D. C.	0	1	1	2
Fla.	7	5	2	9
Ga.	9	10	3	9
La.	12	3	5	10
Md.	1	1	1	1
Miss	12	4	2	8
N. C.	7	8	4	7
S. C.	6	7	5	8
Tenn.	0	1	1	1
Texas	13	7	11	11
Va.	2	3	1	1
	77	59	46	81



LARGEST ENTRY LIST in South Carolina this Spring was reported from Spartanburg which was holding its **FIRST Camellia Show**. There were 3,275 blooms entered. Attendance was limited by severe rain storm. Other South Carolina cities—namely Charleston, Columbia and Greenville can look to their laurels if Spartanburg has a clear day this Spring.

HOW EACH CITY RATED IN 1964

City	Alabama (4 shows)		Ratio	Total Points
	Blooms	Attendance		
Birmingham	4870	55,000	11.3	115.0
Mobile	3,500	4,000	1.1	40.1
Montgomery	2,500	2,000	0.8	27.8
Tuscaloosa	2,730	9,200	3.4	39.9
Arkansas (1 show)				
Eldorado	3,000	5,000	1.7	36.7
California (9 shows)				
Bakersfield	3,000	8,000	2.7	40.7
Fresno	N.R.	N.R.		
Lacandada	3,750	19,780	5.3	62.6
Modesto	5,192	5,000	1.0	57.9
Pleasant Hill	N.R.	N.R.		
Sacramento	N.R.	40-50,000		45.0
San Diego	2,600	2,500	1.0	29.5
San Mateo	3,514	9,362	2.6	47.7
Temple City	2,400	8,500	3.5	36.0
District of Columbia (2 shows)				
Washington (Mar)	767	24,000	31.3	
Washington (April)	993	1,800	1.8	76.5
Florida (9 shows)				
Gainesville	2,110	3,259	1.5	25.9
Jacksonville (Dec)	953	673	0.7	
Jacksonville (Jan)	902	2,200	2.4	24.3
Marianna	3,000	500	0.2	30.7
Orlanda	3,500	858	0.6	13.5
Orland a	3,500	858	0.2	36.1
Panama City	1,825	2,500	1.4	22.2
Pensacala	2,200	1,200	0.5	23.7
Tallahasse	738	1,550	2.1	11.1
Georgia (9 shows)				
Albany	1,000	525	0.5	11.0
Atlanta	2,036	4,000	1.9	26.3
Augusta	2,312	15,000	6.5	44.6
Cario	1,602	616	0.4	17.0
Macon	1,350	3,500	2.6	19.6
St. Simons Is.	1,100	500	0.5	12.0
Savannah	3,500	2,000	0.6	37.6
Thomasville	2,700	1,500	0.6	29.1
Waycross	694	500	0.7	8.1
Louisiana (10 shows)				
Alexandria	2,000	1,206	0.6	21.6
Bogalusa	832	517	0.6	9.4
Covington	3,500	2,000	0.6	37.6
Lafayette (Jan)	N.R.	N.R.	-0-	-0-
Lafayette (Feb)	3,915	5,000	1.3	45.5
Lake Charles	3,264	1,250	0.4	34.3

City	Blooms	Attendance	Ratio	Total Points
Monroe	2,000	12,000	6.0	38.0
New Orleans	4,600	15,000	3.3	64.2
Slidell	3,193	5,000	1.6	38.5
Shreveport	6,000	40,000	6.7	106.7
Maryland (1 show)				
Baltimore	865	3,500	4.0	16.2
Mississippi (8 shows)				
Brookhaven	2,000	600	0.3	20.9
Hattiesburg	5,000	900	0.2	51.1
Jackson	2,500	12,500	5.0	42.5
Laurel	1,600	400	0.3	16.7
Meridan	3,000	1,500	0.5	32.0
Moss Point	2,645	640	0.2	27.3
Natchez (Dec.)	1,262	1,100	0.9	
Natchez (Feb.)	1,342	1,130	0.9	30.0
North Carolina (7 shows)				
Charlotte	3,030	2,109	0.7	33.1
Clinton	3,891	1,226	0.3	40.4
Elizabeth City	3,500	1,000	0.3	36.3
Fayetteville	3,500	1,500	0.4	36.9
Greensboro	3,150	10,000	3.1	44.6
Whiteville	2,400	950	0.4	25.4
Wilmington	2,500	1,500	0.6	27.1
South Carolina (8 shows)				
Aiken	1,525	2,150	1.4	18.9
Charleston	2,500	8,000	3.2	36.2
Columbia (Nov.)	2,000	3,250	1.6	
Columbia (Feb.)	2,900	1,2500	0.4	55.6
Florence	685	600	0.9	8.4
Georgetown	1,025	575	0.5	11.4
Greenville	2,800	2,500	0.9	31.4
Spartanburg	3,275	900	0.3	34.0
Tennessee (1 show)				
Memphis	2,750	8,000	2.9	38.4
Texas (11 shows)				
Beaumont (Jan)	1,256	3,000	2.4	
Beaumont (Feb)	2,410	560	0.2	42.9
Dallas	1,500	10,000	6.7	31.7
Fort Worth	1,600	2,500	1.6	20.1
Houston	3,100	7,500	2.4	40.9
Kilgore	1,189	723	0.6	13.2
Marshall (Feb.)	1,200	500	0.4	
Marshall (Mar.)	350	250	0.7	17.4
Port Arthur	800	3,100	4.0	15.1
Tyler	1,746	3,967	2.3	23.8
Texarkana	2,602	2,361	0.9	29.3
Virginia (1 show)				
Norfolk	2,300	680	0.3	24.0

COLD HARDY VARIETIES

Regular Feature

The question of what varieties to select probably poses the most difficult problem that the beginner has to face. It's not so much a lack of suggestions as it is an over abundance of suggestions. Most growers that the beginner meets are eager to help him by suggesting varieties he "must have". While these varieties may be good for the grower who is doing the suggesting they may not be the best ones for the beginner whose situation and objectives may be entirely different from the experienced grower.

Now that we have that miracle chemical "Gib" the cold resistance of a camellia may not be as important to the experienced grower as it once was but to the beginner the number one requirements of his first selections should be the ability of the variety to perform under adverse cold conditions. Later on when he has more plants and has learned how to use Gib he will be able to select some of the varieties whose blooms are outstanding only if the weather is mild.

Cold Hardy Varieties

We must be perfectly honest about the varieties that are most cold hardy and state at the beginning that for the most part they are the varieties that are not as large or full as some of those that usually win Best In Show awards. They are the varieties that have the ability to open in two or three

days. The larger and fuller varieties that take a week or two to fully open are usually caught by a sudden freeze. We have to bear in mind that regardless of how cold resistant a bud may be no open or partially open bloom can withstand freezing weather so to produce good blooms during the winter the variety must have the ability to open quickly.

The following varieties will bloom successfully and the buds are usually unhurt in even the more severe winters:

Berenice Boddy
Ville de Nantes
Gov. Mouton
Donation
T. K. Varigated
Dr. Tinsley
Margaret Ratcliff
Willie Hite
Winifred Womack
Dawn
Iwane
Flame
Magnoliaeflora
Eleanor McDowell
Frances McLanahan
Imura
Leucantha
Oniji
Rev. John Drayton
Crepe Rosette
Donckelarii

Without a doubt Berenice Boddy is just about the most cold hardy of any variety. We have had beautiful blooms open on a plant three days after 17 degree weather. In

addition it blooms over a long period with the first blooms opening in early fall.

Hardy & Beautiful

Ville de Nantes is not only cold hardy but is still one of the most beautiful of all camellias and continues to make its way to the head table as Best In Show with regularity.

In addition to the others listed there are of course many others that will perform well except in continuously abnormal cold weather. However from this list you should be able to select a half a dozen varieties that will give you the start of a good collection in several different forms and colors. Later as you gain additional experience you can add to your collection some of the marginal performers that have special features that may appeal to you.

For example you may want a Debutante which is a beautiful light pink peony type camellia and one of the all time favorites. Although its blooms and buds are not cold hardy it does bloom early and under average conditions you can count on getting about half of your buds to open before cold weather comes. The same thing applies to that beautiful early bloomer Daikagura. Your personal preference will determine what other varieties you may want that may not perform 100% each year.

Look Around You! Choose Varieties That Perform Best

We feel that too many beginners are overcome by the beautiful blooms that they may see at camellia shows and that their

want list is often made up of varieties that were grown under glass or other wise protected.

The best advice we can give you is to suggest that you observe which varieties perform best outside in your **own home town** or in the geographical area where you live. The ones that perform best for your neighbors are the ones that will perform best for you.

Basic Fundamentals

There are a few basic things that you should know before you start to buy camellias. One is that some varieties that are not cold hardy as far as the blooms are concerned are vigorous growers and thus nurseries are prone to push the sale of these plants due to this extra size. The second is not to take too seriously the various list of cold hardy varieties that are published from time to time. We recently saw a list of cold hardy varieties that included several whose buds are damaged in just an average winter. (Perhaps there will be some who will say that about our list)

At any rate don't be discouraged. Go ahead and buy some camellias. Even if you don't have a lot of perfect blooms every year those that you do have in the good years will compensate you for those bad years. And remember this. Even if you never have a bloom you will have a beautiful evergreen shrub that can add to the beauty of your home.

And last, but not least, with the simple use of a little Gib you can have beautiful blooms on most all varieties **before** cold weather comes in the fall so that regardless of what kind of winter we have you will have had a lot of pretty blooms that will make it all worth while.



CAMELLIA
SPOTLIGHT

Regular Feature

In our regular feature of new camellias we have tried to cover one outstanding new camellia in each issue. The information for the new camellia came either from our own knowledge or from suggestions made by experienced growers.

While we are sure that there are many outstanding new camellias we do not of our own personal knowledge know of one nor has one been recommended to us. In view of this we are going to cover several new varieties that have recently been registered by ACS. We do not have any personal knowledge of these camellias and they have been selected only on the basis of the description of certain features which we believe might make them just a little better than some of the other new ones.

Lillie S. Adams (Reg. No. 764) A 10-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1959, originated by Nick Adams, Albany, Ga., to be propagated by Wilkes Nursery, Moultrie, Ga.

The semidouble to peony form flowers are rose pink to lighter rose pink with yellow anthers and white filaments. The flowers are 5 to 5½ inches in diameter and 2½ inches in depth and have 29 petals and 8 petaloids. Flowers hold on plant unusually long and drop intact. Plant is cold resistant and buds have endured cold outside real well.

Chatham (reg. No. 766) A 6-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1962, originated by

J. M. Jones, Savannah, Ga.

The semidouble to anemore form flowers are Turkey Red with yellow anthers and red to yellow filaments. They are 6¼ inches in diameter (bloomed outside) and 2 ¾ inches in depth with 13 petals and 3 to 15 petaloids. Petals have a marked sheen. Bloomed outside after 9 degrees in December 1962 without blemish to bloom and again in January after 20 degree weather.

Gladys Marie (Reg. No. 792) A sport of Debutante which was first observed in 1957. Propagated in 1958 and has bloomed 100% true for three years on three different plants. Leaves are larger and darker than Debutante and it is a fast grower.

The peony flowers are 5½ inches in diameter and 2 1/3 inches in depth. Color is deep rose pink to red with yellow filaments and white anthers. Blooms hold much longer than Debutante without showing signs of sunburn. Flowering season is early.

Blushing Beauty (Reg. No. 797) A 7-year-old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1962, originated and propagated by Neal Cox, Little Red Barn, Georgetown, S. C., for commercial introduction in 1966.

The formal double flowers are white-blushed pink. Blooms measure 3 to 3¼ inches in diameter and 1 to 1½ inches in depth and have 60 petals. Cold hardy, texture good, keeping qualities very good.

THEME FOR ARRANGEMENT CONTESTS ARE ANNOUNCED

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.

THEME: DECOR FOR LIVING,
WITH CAMELLIAS

CLASS I

A Design Reminiscent of:

- A. Early American and/or
- B. Spanish Colonial adapted for an informal room.

CLASS II

A Massed Design:

- A. Inspired by the Williamsburg period and/or
- B. Victorian period.

CLASS III

A Formal Arrangement Adapted From:

- A. The French period and/or
- B. The Georgian period.

CLASS IV

A Line Design:

- A. In the spirit of the Oriental using warm colors and/or

CLASS V

- B. Contemporary using cool colors.

A Table Arrangement (to be exhibited in niches using one place setting):

- A. Designed for an informal luncheon for four and/or
- B. A formal luncheon for six.

CLASS VI (Optional)

Vignettes: A flower arrangement staged in a room setting, influ-

enced by the following periods:

- A. 18th Century
- B. Victorian
- C. Spanish
- D. Oriental
- E. Modern

(Suitable background such as a floor screen, planned as a wall or window with table, chair, chest and/or drapery may be used to carry out the design.) Exhibitor should refer to the March-April 1964 issue of *The National Gardener*.

ADDITIONAL ARTISTIC DIVISION RULES


1. The Standard System of Judging, as required by The National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc., shall be used, and all decisions of the judges will be final. "The Handbook for Flower Shows" and Directive No. II will be used by exhibitors and judges as authority.
2. Exhibitors shall be limited to one entry in each class.
3. Camellias must be featured and predominate. Other plant material (foliage and/or flowers) and accessories must be subordinate and used only to carry out the theme or design of the arrangement. No artificial plant material allowed.
4. Backgrounds must be plain with no draping or distracting textures. The exhibitor must keep in mind the silhouette of the design—light against dark or dark against light—for photographic purposes.
5. Descriptive information must

be typed and accompany each photograph. Do not write on the back of the photograph or attach material with clips, pins or scotch tape.

6. Photographs must be made at the show as soon after judging as possible.
7. The minimum classes of the Artistic Division will be a selection of A or B in the first five classes. A show may include all

ten classes plus class six, which is optional. There is no required number of entries for a standard show class, although it is advised to require at least five.

8. Additional classes may be added by a local club, however, only classes from the American Camellia Society Schedule will be eligible for competition in the American Camellia Society Contest.



Flower Arrangement

Regular Feature

Planning of Design

Suggests A Theme

Continuing our thoughts on interpretive arrangements let us consider how we approach the planning of a design that **suggests** a theme rather than pictures it in detail. Dorothy Riester says, "Art is not illustration. It makes the invisible, it gives form to feeling. Every element in the design should enter into the expression. The total form of the arrangement is the interpretation, is the experience of the emotion." She further suggests that topics or class themes assigned to arrangers are not always suitable for inspiration or the medium of flower arranging. Many titles, however, do help stimulate the imagination, can strongly influence the choice of materials

and control design. They should suggest images which can be expressed by the medium of plant materials. They should suggest **ideas** rather than **things**. Moods and emotions locales, seasons, the elements, and occasions seem possible themes for interpreting with flowers. For instance, wouldn't a lovely airy arrangement of blossoming branches with daffodils express "Spring" to full satisfaction? How would you express "Fury", "Paris", "Wind"?

Expression

Every element of the design should be chosen to serve a purpose, to unify, and to complete the whole. The expression of the arrangement begins with the choice of materials and develops as the design takes form. It is the all over form of the design that tells the story. Plant material may be chosen for various reasons—for its beauty and appeal, color, texture, form, for its interesting growth habit, for its symbolism, or some

thought association with a particular container. Many containers have interpretive value in themselves, but if one is not available choose one that is related to the plant material in color or texture. If a stand is used think of the imaginative possibilities of wood in many finishes; weathered or crude, highly polished, Oriental, Victorian, Contemporary; of stone, slate, metal, bamboo, or fiber. They may be elaborate or simple, each has its function — each its suitability to the idea being expressed. Backgrounds, if used, are usually of fabric, and should be selected for color, texture, weight, and importance to the theme, and the arrangement it frames. Now the design—will it be one of the many patterns, or will it be free, different, and individualistic?

For a little practice in interpretive design choose a theme and try to express your response to it.

Suppose you were given the title, "Moonlight and Camellias". What, first of all, would be your choice of camellias? Would they be creamy white with a glow from yellow stamens, or pure white with shadows in the folds of their fluffy petals? Would pale pink or blush better enhance the theme? Would you use other flowers or foliage? Now to select a container. Alabaster perhaps, or a ceramic in a soft glaze, or maybe no container using only a hidden pinpoint cup? How would you depict "Moonlight", that glow without substance, mysterious, ethereal? Color would certainly play an important part here, in the choice of flowers, container, and background. When all elements are chosen carefully to create a unified whole, the design executed with imagination and skill, the composition may achieve that intangible quality, Distinction. Strive for it.

Annual Meeting of S. C. Society Scheduled Nov. 7 in Columbia

The annual fall membership meeting of The South Carolina Camellia Society will be held in Columbia, S. C. on November 7, 1964, at the Wade Hampton Hotel. This is the same date as the fall Camellia Show sponsored by the Men's Camellia Club of Columbia,

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

Immediately following the luncheon the annual business meeting and election of officers and directors from districts 2, 4, and 6 will be held. Also, an interesting program will be presented. The meeting will adjourn in plenty of time for you to attend the Camellia Show.

Russell R. Mellette, President of The South Carolina Camellia Society, will have charge of the meeting and program.

Reservations for the luncheon should be made directly with the H L. Benson, P. O. Box 5152, Columbia, S. C., by November 5th. The cost of the luncheon will be \$2.25 per person.

Begin the new Camellia Year by meeting your Camellia friends in Columbia, S. C., on November 7th.



Greenhouse Culture

Regular Feature

It is common knowledge that it is a woman's prerogative to change her mind. We do not begrudge her this privilege but this once would like to share this prerogative for we have changed our mind about a very important feature of camellia greenhouse culture.

During the years we have published Carolina Camellias the one requirement that we have stressed above all others is the need for lots of ventilation in a camellia greenhouse. The main reason for stressing this need was the problem of keeping the greenhouse cool enough for camellias, especially on days when the sun was shining.

Humidity

We have come almost full circle in our thinking and now believe that although excessive heat is the enemy of good camellia culture as even greater enemy is **lack of humidity**.

To express it another way we believe that you can grow better camellia blooms with heat of 100 degrees and humidity of almost 100 percent than you can with temperature of 60 degrees and humidity of 10 to 20 percent or lower.

We will grant that the ideal would probably be a low temperature and a high humidity but unfortunately you cannot have your cake and eat it too for it is not practical to maintain a lot of ventilation and a high humidity at the same time. On the other hand you can maintain a high humidity,

even when the temperature is high, provided the greenhouse is kept closed and the ground wet.

New Theory

This new theory of greenhouse culture was not arrived at on the spur of the moment but through several years of study, observation and some experiments.

We observed that in the middle of the day especially open blooms tended to wilt when the humidity was low even though the temperature was not excessive. On the other hand we noted that even when the temperature was over 100 degrees open blooms did not seem to wilt **provided the humidity was close to 100 per cent**.

We further noted that a small group of growers who were winning most of the shows were the growers who maintained high humidity. We have done some experimenting along this line ourselves and to date the results seem to bear out our theory.

Let Her Sweat

We believe in this theory to the extent that this year we plan to line our greenhouses with plastic, cover the floor with sawdust which will be kept wet at all times, close the doors and "let her sweat".

If this proves to be even a partial answer to the heat problem it will be not only a boon to all those who now have greenhouses but should encourage more people to build. The main problem in building greenhouses, and the feature that was most costly was

windows or some form of ventilation. Now any sort of frame covered with plastic will be an adequate camellia greenhouse.

We do not pretend that we have all the answers to this but believe that we are heading in the right direction and that continued experiments will furnish us with additional valuable information.

Use Judgement

We do not contend that greenhouses should be shut tight 100 per cent of the time for we realize the need for some ventilation and fresh air. This is of course needed for several reasons. As in every other phase of camellia culture

good judgement will have to be used as to the amount of ventilation needed and when.

Now that we have advanced our thinking on this subject we would like to hear from our readers. Have you tried this? If so what was the result? Just how did you do it? What type greenhouse? How did you create humidity? How much if any ventilation did you give your plants? Any other thoughts or suggestions you may have.

When we have the comments from our readers and further information from our own experiments we will pass it along to you.

What's New?

YOU TELL US

Several of our members have made comments on new uses of old material that we think will be of interest to our readers. We pass this information along to you for your consideration.

"Fine sand provides much better drainage in cans than coarse sand." Norwood Hastie

"Styrofoam crushed and placed in bottom of containers insures good drainage and makes containers lighter than when the usual type material is used." H. J. Matchin

Styrofoam

"Styrofoam containers are being used more and more to transport blooms. Our members would be interested to know if any large flat boxes of this material are being manufactured." H. E. Ashley

"The price of styrofoam containers are now cheaper than red wood and plastic. Several growers are experimenting with these this year. This type of container will keep small fish alive for several

days without change of water." H. E. Ashby

Editor's comment—(Mr. Ashby has recently built a new home near a large lake which may explain his comment about fish in containers when we are talking about camellias in containers. We note that he states it will keep "small fish" alive. We know that his wife Nell catches big fish but will accept the above statement as proof that H. E. catches the small size.)

We know that styrofoam boxes are the best product yet developed for transporting blooms. The comments about the use of styrofoam containers for plants is most interesting. We hope that those who are using this type container or who may have used it in the past will share their experience with us so that we can pass it along to our readers. We will look forward to hearing from any of you in this connection.

Old Favorite

SODE-GAKUSHI

Regular Feature

By Albert Fendig

Brunswick, Ga.

Some of our most spectacular and unusual varieties were originated in Japan. One of these is SODE-GAKUSHI (pronounced so-day-gah-koo-she)

which was catalogued by the Yokohama Nursery in 1905. Later the name LOTUS was applied to it by Collidge in 1928. It also has been catalogued under the names of SODEGUTCHIE; GRANDIFLORA ALBA; SODE-KAKUSHI; SODE-GAKUSHI; GAUNTLETTI, and YOKOHAMA.



Albert Fendig

This cultivar has remained an "Old Favorite" because of its very large size and the unusual shape of its bloom. The bud, itself, is spectacular and has been described as resembling the half-furled wings of a swan.

The flower is white, of semi-double formation, and many specimens blooming outdoors (without gib treatment) have measured six inches in diameter. Its fifteen large petals when open form a cup-shaped lotus-like flower. Central stamens are numerous. If it were

not for the fact that this bloom is quite susceptible to damage by sun and rain and cold it would be a very popular variety.

The foliage of SODE-GAKUSHI also is distinctive being long, narrow, heavily ribbed and thick. The plant tends to be bushy and not too vigorous.

One of the important things about this cultivar is the quality of the seedlings which have been produced from it. Its list of outstanding offsprings include MRS. BERTHA A. HARMS, MASTERPIECE, BUDE'S BOUQUET, SUN-UP, GUEST OF HONOR, FROSTY MORN GRAND FINALE, CORAL PINK, LOTUS, CORONATION, CHANSONETTE and EVELENA.

For all of these reasons it is believed SODE-GAKUSHI will continue to remain in the "Camellia Hall of Fame."

No. 1 Camellia

STATE

will be Announced

in the

Winter Issue

GEORGIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President's Page



Dear Fellow Members:

I feel humbly grateful for the honor of being elected president of the Georgia Camellia Society. However, the honor presents a great challenge, as I am succeeding Spencer Walden, who was the organizer and first president of our Society. While I cannot hope to equal Spencer's accomplishments, with the help of the splendid Board of Directors and with the cooperation of every member, we hope to go forward to a great year.

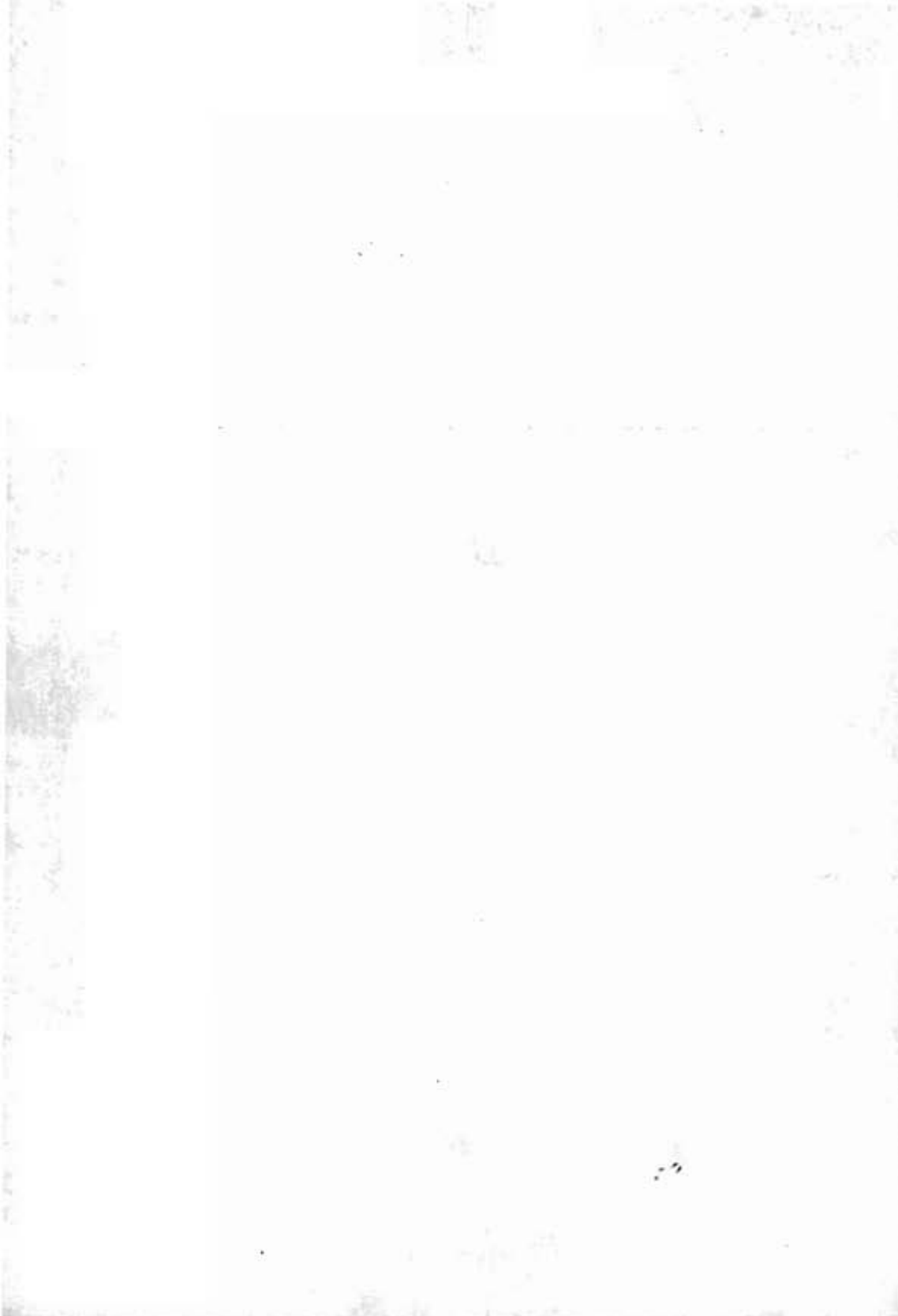
On June 23, the directors held a dinner meeting at the Idle Hour Country Club in Macon and installed the officers for the coming season. Plans were formulated for a fall show to be held in Macon on Saturday, November 7, at the Georgia Bank and Trust Company. On the evening before the show the Georgia Camellia Society will hold its first meeting of the season, meeting with the Middle Georgia Society. Plans were also made for a meeting of the Society in Albany on January 13, 1965. Tentative plans have been made to meet in Atlanta in connection with the Atlanta show in February. In due time members will be notified of the details of these meetings.

On behalf of the officers and directors of the Society I urge the support of every member to make our first fall show a huge success. We need the help of every one of you—and your blooms! We are looking forward to seeing you in Macon on November 6 and 7.

Again I am most appreciative of the honor bestowed on me, and with your help we hope to have a most successful year.

Sincerely,

N. Terrell Weaver



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