

Carolina Camellias



VILLE DE NANTES

Vol. XXIII
SPRING, 1971
No. 2

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Carolina Camellias

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

In This Issue

South Carolina Camellia Society	2
North Carolina Camellia Society	3
Virginia Camellia Society	4
Officers and Directors of State Societies	5
ACS Fall Meetings—Wilmington, N. C. 1970; Memphis, Tenn. 1971 By Mrs. (A. B.) Elizabeth Cooper	7
Camellia Shows—Some Observations on Changes—By Hody Wilson, Jr.	9
Flower Arranging—By Mary K. Dugan	13
A Teenager and a Camellia Convention—By Margaret Allen	15
Coastal Carolina Camellia Show—By Edward Ulmer	17
The Rhododendron's Story	20
Plant Food—Function of Elements	22
Source of Nitrogen Determines Availability	26
SCCS Winter Meeting—By Frank S. Watters	28
Longwood Gardens—Fireworks—Azaleas—By Mrs. Joe Wingard	31
Soluble Salts—By John Farmer	32
Round Robin	33
Columbia Camellia Show Feb. 13, 1971	34
Sasanquas—By Abram H. Cannon	35
Let George Do It—E. Dargin McKnight	37
Why Sweepstakes—By Mrs. Gentry Kidd	39

About the Cover

'VILLE DE NANTIS'

PAUL JONES. The original by the Australian artist Paul Jones was commissioned by Mr. and Mrs. L. G. MacDowell of Lakeland, Florida, as a special gift to Mr. Strother. This variety was his favorite. The prints are 19 by 12½ inches on high quality paper suitable for framing. In order that everyone may enjoy this beautiful print and give their friends one we are offering these at the modest price of only \$5.00 postpaid. Make checks payable to ACS Endowment Fund. P. O. Box 212, Fort Valley, Ga. 31030.

SOUTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President's Message



H. D. PREGNALL

DEAR MEMBERS,

Those of you who could not be with us in Aiken in February, for the Spring Meeting, missed a wonderful program and show, sponsored by the Aiken Camellia Society.

Mrs. E. C. Cushman and Mrs. J. H. Williams put on a marvelous skit and Mr. Everett Miller of Longwood Gardens at Kennett Square, Pa., gave a very impressive talk and also showed beautiful movies of the gardens. If you are ever near Longwood Gardens you should plan to spend a few days there as these gardens cover hundreds of acres.

It was a wonderful surprise and pleasure to see John and Martha Ann Tyler at the Aiken Show. John won best in show under four inches and two other pieces of silver. Keep up the good work, John.

Please plan to attend the next South Carolina Camellia Society meeting to be held in Columbia in conjunction with their Fall Show. We have a very fine program already arranged, with one of the very few "Deans of Camellias" as our speaker. More about this in the next issue.

Don't forget, with summer just around the corner, to care for your plants during the hot weather and start planning how you are going to win that silver next year.

Best wishes for a good summer and take care so that we can all be together next fall.

Sincerely,

H. D. PREGNALL.

NORTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President's Message



J. K. BLANCHARD

DEAR MEMBERS,

As the blooming season ends, our thoughts usually turn to pruning and pest control. Having been in the pesticide business for a good many years, I would like to urge all of you to use caution when using any pest control product. Dispose of empty containers properly. Do not store pesticides or put empty containers where children can get to them. Be sure to follow directions. If you want to experiment, well and good, but do so on a few plants that are not very valuable. Wear protective gloves, clothing and etc., when the directions call for them. It usually costs a company about five to seven million dollars to come up with a product and determine, through research, how to use it. This sometimes requires as much as five years. It has always been interesting to me to see an article in some of our camellia publications about someone who think they have defied all the chemist and research people and discovered a new way to use a product and later find that they have defoliated all of a certain variety. Pesticides, properly used, are a great tool and blessing for us. But as with so many other things, improperly used, they can be dangerous to the user and can also cause us to lose some of our valuable plants.

Sincerely,

J. K. BLANCHARD.

VIRGINIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President's Message



SAMUEL F. THORNTON

DEAR MEMBERS:

Our unprotected camellias again are suffering through a winter of severe and prolonged cold weather. As I write this, however, the sun is shining brightly, the temperature is in the sixties and hope once more is beginning to "spring eternal".

Actually, on this eighteenth day of February, we already are heavily engaged in preparation for our late March Show and many of our growers are busily gibbing in anticipation of this and other similar occasions elsewhere.

All of this will be over by the time you read this letter. It will not, however, be too late for each of you to take a look at what has happened to your own plants during these months. We have had a number of colder than usual winters in this and many other camellia growing areas and there is no indication that this situation will change for the better in the immediate future. Some varieties can handle such cold weather with little or no difficulty. Others just can't take it without protection and can profitably be replaced with varieties that are known to be hardier.

For many years, your Society has staged outstanding Spring Camellia Shows and for the past two years considerable effort has been devoted to developing smaller but equally high quality Fall Shows. These two annual events not only interest and inform the general public but also serve as dominant factors in keeping your Society alive and active. They are deserving of your special attention and devoted help. Please remember this when your Show Chairman puts out his call for assistance next year. He most likely will be in desperate need of help.

Sincerely yours,

SAMUEL F. THORNTON.

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From the Great Atlantic to the Mighty Mississippi

1970 — ACS Fall Meetings — 1971

By (Mrs. A. B.) ELIZABETH COOPER

Originally designed as merely business sessions of the Board of Directors, the fall meetings of the American Camellia Society have come to be almost as popular as the annual meetings. Coming as they do in mid-November, there is little worry about snow for highway travelers and the use of "gib" has made November shows not only possible but a huge success.

Such a gathering was the 1970 fall meetings in Wilmington, N. C., with headquarters at a lovely new motor hotel, The Timme Plaza on the Cape Fear River overlooking the USS North Carolina berthed there. Early arrivers on Thursday, November 12, were greeted in Hospitality Room 316 which was kept open day and night during the entire meeting thanks to the generosity of Les Marbury, Mr. Camellia of North Carolina. It was indeed the gathering spot of the meeting where at all times could be found cool refreshments and warm fellowship even though on occasion ladies were detained outside the door until one of the men inside could finish telling his joke.

Following breakfast Friday morning members boarded buses for a garden

tour. First was Airlie Gardens located at the edge of the sea where the owners graciously served coffee on the patio. Next stop was Orton Plantation where the large group enjoyed a barbecue luncheon under the age-old trees and roamed at will through the extensive grounds with numerous camellia and azalea trails or enjoyed the lower floor of the 250 year old columned mansion. Returning in late afternoon those who did not frequent Room 316 had ample time to tidy up for the social hour before joining small intimate groups for dinner.

Saturday morning found the buses going again with the first stop at Cornwallis House so-called because Lord Cornwallis used it as his headquarters during the British occupation. It is rightly known as the Burgwin-Wright House and is headquarters of the Colonial Dames of America in North Carolina, some of whose members were our costumed hostesses serving sherry and tidbits.

The scenic tour then included a two-hour walk through the USS North Carolina. That afternoon was reserved for viewing the camellia show held at the Timme Plaza. Concluding

the meeting was the evening social hour followed by a delicious banquet. After the entertainment Judge Sherill Hallbert of Sacramento, California, was inducted into office as president of the American Camellia Society.

Now that you see what fun it is to go to an ACS meeting, why not set your sights on attending the 1971 fall meeting in Memphis, Tenn., sitting proudly on the Chickasaw Bluffs of the Mississippi River mid-way between New Orleans and St. Louis and easy of access to ACS members east, south and west. The meeting opens on Thursday, November 11, with a "Welcome to Memphis" cocktail party at the headquarters—The Rivermont. This is the ultimate in Holiday Inns, a Memphis Corporation, with 300 swanky rooms standing high overlooking the mighty Mississippi.

Friday morning buses will take the ACS guests to interesting spots in the Bluff City with a stop for coffee in the Garden Center Building in Audu-

bon Park, the site of the annual Memphis Camellia Show in February. Adjacent to this are two camellia houses each with a memorial collection of camellias. Returning to the Rivermont by noon a trip has been arranged up river on a sternwheeler (steamboat) with box lunches served on board.

In late afternoon Joe Brunckerhoff, director from Tennessee and chairman of the meeting, assures us there will be a camellia show on Saturday at the Rivermont although it will be the first fall show ever held in Tennessee. Growers in Nashville and Chattanooga, as well as Memphis, practiced this year with the gib-needle and hopefully will have blooms to compete with those which must come from better camellia-growing climates. That evening a banquet will wind up the 1971 fall meeting to which a hearty welcome is extended all ACS members from those of us living in the Volunteer State.

In Memoriam

FRED McGEE

By W. F. WILSON, JR.

Camellia Shows— Some Observations on Changes

(From Texas Camellia Society)

It seems only a short while since, as I can remember them, the few camellia shows were often set up with little or no classification of the varieties and the general arrangement of the show was based on having sections of white flowers, red flowers, pink flowers, and the pink and red variegated. This, of course, made a very pretty show to look at as a whole, but I can't help but remember how often these shows were called off due to cold weather and the very poor quality in general of the flowers placed in these shows. Some of these shows also involved the use of varietal classification as well as by colors.

As we began to use the conventional entries by varietal names, many problems confronted the people setting up or handling the show. Many exhibitors did not know what varieties they were growing; and many others just cut the flowers and brought them and depended upon the classification committee to name them properly and put them in the show. Many times this was a way of obtaining a number of blooms for the show. I know that classifying was a nightmare and a full-time job at these shows.

Then, along came the varietal cards with the synonyms that had been established for many of the varieties. This, of course, was a great step forward; but you still had to contend with the exhibitors who for instance had brought a "Lady Jane Grey" and knew that it was that variety and that it was not "Eugene Lize," etc.

Gradually classification became much easier and many exhibitors properly identified their varieties, and

their flowers were properly marked for placement in the show. The use of more or less standardized entry cards was a great help to both exhibitors and show workers. Along with these changes were corresponding improvements in the cultural practices for growing flowers and the handling of flowers for the shows which has so greatly improved the competition and quality of the shows.

Without any doubt, we have also introduced improved varieties at a very rapid rate. The wide-spread use of the California Nomenclature Book as the established authority for varietal names has made some of our problems easier.

For many years practically all the shows in this area offered trophies for sweepstakes, outstanding bloom, and the plates or collections of three or more blossoms. In most areas sweepstakes trophies were always won by one or two exhibitors who had systematically secured varieties for this purpose. Up until quite recently these few competitors who grew for the purpose of winning sweepstakes did much to make the shows a success. In those times when the weather conditions were such that the growers of a few plants had very few, if any, blossoms, these few large growers were good enough to come and exhibit many blossoms in order to assist the various shows in having an adequate number of blooms to make their show worthwhile. This entailed a great deal of hard work on the part of these few large growers.

Of course, along with the other refinements and improvements, these

large growers have improved the quality of the flowers which they exhibit. Despite the fact that these large exhibitors were responsible in so many cases for the success of the individual shows, there was always a grumbling and rumbling from the growers of a few plants about the smaller grower not having a chance to win a major trophy.

During this period and until the present time so far as that's concerned, the trophy for outstanding bloom in the shows of any given area was usually won by one of a few individ-

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uals. This is true in a majority of the cases, and it is easy to understand why that would consistently be the case. Also during this period, there were certain growers with a few choice varieties that produced specimens in order to compete for the outstanding bloom, and many times these plants were grown in a very select location.

These growers were usually very dedicated growers and highly competitive. In most every case, these individuals had the time to devote during the entire year to caring for their select group of plants, which is still a must in order to compete successfully. At the present time in a great many areas, we have so many good growers that this competition is fiercely competitive among this large group of growers who are all well known to each other and compete in a large number of shows together. This has done much to add to the quality and beauty of the shows.

However, on the other hand, there are still a few areas where there are relatively few growers and exhibitors of this type, and they usually win the top award in most of the shows in the area where they compete. These individuals usually do not care for the trophies, but they are very competitive in so far as producing the very best of blooms is concerned. Of course, being human there is always, after a year or so, the rumbling and grumbling about the same individuals winning the top awards.

I might, at this point, throw in an expression which I like very much. It was not originally made by me, but

I like to use it. That in order to improve our shows, I do not think it would be better or even good for these top exhibitors to lower their standards toward the average, but that we work to get more of the average growers to producing flowers which will compete or compare with the specimens produced by these good growers.

All of this foregoing discussion is more or less an introduction to comments which are to follow regarding some of the changes which are occurring very rapidly in our shows at the present time.

First, I might say that practically all of the regular shows now are offering a trophy for the best miniature flower and many of them for the best medium flower. In many cases there are special awards for other specimen blooms; for example, the best white flower or the best 'Sheffield.' These changes, of course, have made available trophies for some of the real good flowers in these groups which in the past only received ribbons and offers many of the other exhibitors an opportunity to compete for major trophies.

There are two other major changes which seem to be coming and the smart growers and competing exhibitors will get ready now to take advantage of these changes or to make their plans for showing before these changes occur. As most of you have observed in the past two or three years, with facilities for producing protected flowers there is a trend toward the growing of reticulatas and some of the fine new hybrids

which are appearing each year. In a number of shows in the past two seasons, the schedules of some shows have specified only the outstanding bloom of the show. I am sure that most of you realize that some of these fine hybrids or a particularly good reticulata would usually be selected as the outstanding flower of the show, not that we do not have some very fine varieties of camellia japonica for this competition. This wide-spread growing of these very pretty new hybrids and some of the reticulatas will shortly, in fact already has in some areas, create an almost new section in most of our shows of these fine flowers. This increasing section will add much to our shows.

Along with this, there has been on the West Coast some elimination of the trophy for sweepstakes and in this area, a case or two with no sweepstakes award. As I have already seen one case, it would not be surprising that the trophy for outstanding bloom be eliminated in a great many shows and the trophies go to size classification; namely large to very large japonica, medium large, medium, miniature, and so forth. At the same time there will be trophies and awards in the reticulata and hybrid groups, possibly with subdivisions, as the number of blooms exhibited in these groups become larger.

In the past, major trophies were predominately for the large blooms, but we are at the present time rapidly offering a greater number of trophies which includes awards for the fine

flowers that we have in the various size groups. Certainly there are enough shows at the present time which offer trophies that the grower of fine minatures and select varieties of medium sized flowers can exhibit in these groups with awards comparable to those offered for the large flowers which had received the only major trophy in the past.

Yes, we still have problems as our shows change, but we will take care of them as we progress. Certainly to me these changes are greatly improving our shows and adding greater incentive to the exhibitors. Certainly we will be offering the public a greater opportunity to see and appreciate our fine varieties of flowers in all groups.



Savannah, Ga. Camellia Shows Next Season

The Men's Garden Club of Savannah has set the dates for the Fall and Spring Shows as follows:

The Fall Show will be held at the Savannah Bank and Trust Company located at Bull and Bryan Streets on November 6 and 7th, 1971.

The Spring Show will be held at the Citizens and Southern Bank in the DeSota-Hilton Complex on Liberty Street on February 5 and 6th, 1972.

Flower Arranging

By MARY K. DUGAN

The creation of Beauty is Art whether carried out in color, clay, lives, music, literature, drama or in flowers.

The arranging of flowers and foliage has become one of the most widely practiced visual arts.

Unfortunately the "masterpieces" of our art are a "one time thing" and cannot be preserved for posterity except through photography which, good as it is, it loses much of its real and tangible beauty.

Floral decorations are as old as civilization itself and dates back to Ancient Egypt.

In our Western Civilization perhaps the first articles on flower arranging, as such, was published in "Godey's Lady's Book", in 1885.

Flower arranging became so popular during the Victorian era that beautiful vases were created expressly for that purpose and were imported from China, England, France and many other countries.

We have come through many phases of flower arranging. It has not been too long since it attained its proper prospectus and is now considered one of the arts.

Classes in arrangements are given in college departments of art, landscape design, forestry, horticulture, and home economics as well as in some high schools and elementary schools.

A course of study set up by the National Council of Garden Clubs for those wishing to become flower show judges came into being. I cannot stress enough how much work and effort goes into that title, "Nationally Accredited Flower Show Judge".

In order to become a judge one must dedicate at least 15 years of work and study to achieve that goal.

There are five courses of study in Flower Show Schools. If they are available in your area, if not one must travel to other places where they are given. Two schools a year may be completed. Three days of intensive study followed by a written examination on both Flower Show Practice and Arranging as well as Horticulture and Point Scoring of exhibits are given at the end of each school. A passing grade of 75 is required.

After the third course one becomes a student judge. She is then required to exhibit in standard shows until she wins 5 blue ribbons. She must also help judge 5 accredited shows, accompanied by 2 accredited judges and show proof of this by signed schedules.

There are perhaps 15 or more books on the required reading list that she must buy, read and study. These books cover not only Flower Arranging but Horticulture, Landscape Design, Art Principles, etc.

When 5 courses of study are completed and all requirements met, a so called "Reading Examination" is given covering all she has learned from all 5 courses. *If* she is fortunate enough to pass with a grade of 75 she may then apply for her certificate

and become a "Nationally Accredited Amateur Flower Show Judge".

After a lapse of 2 years, showing proof that she has continued exhibiting and judging and after attending 3 more symposiums and taking the joint scoring examinations and passing all requirements, one of which is that she is an active member in an accredited garden club and also subscribes to "The National Gardener" to keep up on current procedures, she may then apply and become a lifetime judge.

Many who are weary of all the study and traveling, the many demands made on her as a judge stop with her Life Certificate but the majority prefer to go further and become Master Judges. To do this she must constantly study, acquaint herself with new procedures, attend

Judges Council, continue to Judge and Exhibit and attend 2 advanced symposiums—pass examinations.

When all these requirements are met and that wonderful day comes she receives from National that gold card that reads "Master Judge". She has reached a goal she has worked long and hard to achieve. But if she is a good judge she never ceases to study and keep abreast of what is new. It goes on and on.

So my friends, when you see a judge busily engaged in her work, evaluating the exhibits at your flower show, give her the respect she so richly deserves. She is an expert in her chosen field, she has worked long and hard, not for pay for she receives *none*, but for the love of her art and the beauty of flowers and how to arrange them.

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A Teenager and a Camellia Convention

By MARGARET ALLEN
Wilmington, N. C.

I have been attending the Wilmington Shows ever since I can remember. Only recently have I attended the Fall Shows, first in Norfolk, Va., and then here in Wilmington.

This year has been the most work and fun. Since I am sixteen, I helped my mother, Kathryn Allen, with the Welcoming Committee. We met people coming in by plane, brought them to the Hotel, and then returned

them to the airport when it was time to go home.

In my years associated with you "flower" people, I have met many interesting and wonderful friends. I would not trade the pleasure of knowing you for all the tea in China!

As I talk to all of you at these meetings, I can learn what it is like all over the country, because this flower gathers people from coast to coast. One thing I can evaluate from meeting you all is that there isn't a friendlier group of people in the whole world. I have met people who are strangers one minute and dear friends the next. That, I think, is the greatest trait of this society.

Most of the teenagers I know can't stand to be around their parent's friends. I wouldn't miss it for anything. The things I have learned from you is an education I could never find in any school.

Camellia Shows are a lot of fun, but it involves much hard work. I soon found this out as I drove back and forth from the airport several times a day.

The people who come to these shows are ready to have a good time, but when it comes down to working, you've never seen a harder, more determined group of workers in your life. I love to work with you all. It is really an experience I could never find anywhere else.

That's about all I have to say except thank you for all you've done for me and my outlook on life through your kindness to one little kid in far away Wilmington, N. C., who happens to like flowers too.

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

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

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

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Coastal Carolina Camellia Show

By EDWARD Y. ULMER

The Coastal Carolina Camellia Society held its annual Spring Camellia Show at Historic Charles Towne Landing on Highway 171, Charleston, S. C. January 30-31, 1971.

Over two thousand blooms from throughout South Carolina, as well as part of North Carolina and Georgia were entered by Camellia growers.

Mr. Victor A. Boudolt and Mr. Edward Y. Ulmer of Charleston, S. C., were Co-chairmen for the show. Mr. John H. Graham of Mt. Pleasant, S. C., is President of the Society.

Silver awards were given for the outstanding blooms, best seedlings, court of honor selections, and sweepstakes winners. Blooms were judged by accredited American Camellia Society Judges.

Scores of people gathered at the Charles Towne Landing Pavilion on this windy, rainy week-end to admire the over two thousand beautiful camellia blooms.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Little of Belton grew the most outstanding bloom in the show, "Tomorrow Park Hill".



Pete Home with best white in Charleston shown.

Mr. and Mrs. John Farmer of Hanahan were winners of Section A, Best Crown in Open with their 'Ville de Nantes'. Mrs. Midge Shaw of Mount Pleasant was runner-up with her 'Diddy Mealing'.

In Section A, Grown Under Glass, David Elliott of Clinton won first prize with 'Carter's Sunburst Pink'. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Edge of Spartanburg were runners-up with 'Elegans-Supreme'.

S. H. Hackney of Charlotte won the ACS Award for the "Best Seedling" in the show.

In Section E, Collection of Three, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Evans of Aiken, were winners with 'Don Mac'.

In the commercial section the Little Red Barn of Georgetown walked away with the top prize.

For the best white bloom in the show, P. L. Horne of Columbia was named winner because of his 'Snowman'.

Mr. and Mrs. Farmer displayed the outstanding bloom grown by a member—'Fashionata'.

After viewing the pretty blooms many visitors spent the rest of the day touring the Landing, which was established as a part of the South Carolina Tricentennial as a permanent exhibit. The landing is just west of the Ashley River from downtown Charleston and is where the first settlers landed in 1670.

The 200-acre Exposition Park contains not only archaeological remnants of the original settlement, but an astounding number of special exhibits. An ultra-modern exhibit pavilion de-

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picts the first hundred years of South Carolina's history, emphasizing Charleston and the Low Country in visual displays worthy of a world's fair.

"People towers" contain artifacts and pictorial presentations of Indians, French, Spanish, British, and Africans. A film presentation compresses 300 years into four minutes. On an animated relief map a movie is shown describing early settlement, transportation, and migrations. In suspended "sound pods" one can hear Cherokee war chants, Gullah dialect, Negro spirituals, and "blues" by South Carolina composers.

Visitors to Exposition Park may walk, ride battery-operated carts, or rent bicycles to visit the site of Charles Towne, and the Adventure, a reproduction of an 18th century West Indies trading ketch. Historically significant crops such as rice, indigo, and cotton are under cultivation. At the Animal Forest various creatures live in their natural habitat, much as the colonists would have found them.

Just a few miles away are the famous Charleston Gardens — each with its own personality and period representation. Newest is Cypress Garden, a natural wonder which visitors see by skimming black waters in boats and walking along paths. Azaleas and jasmine bloom in spring, glowing in dark shadows of moss-strewn cypress. Magnolia Gardens, which John Galsworthy called the most beautiful in the world, represents the 19th century. Paths wind through a natural setting of camellias, azaleas and other blooming things.

At Middleton Place the formalized gardens of the 18th century have been preserved; terraced lawns reach toward butterfly lakes; pools reflect masses of spring blooms; paths are bordered by azaleas and camellias. By refurbishing the plantation stables, the enthusiastic young owner, Charles Duell, a Middleton descendant, is adding year-round visitor appeal. Skilled local men and women demonstrate crafts—carpentry, forge work, corn milling—which were part of plantation life. Even carefully selected farm animals are representative of 18th century breeds.

Moss festooned live oaks lend a mellowness to Charleston and the Low Country the year-around. Occasional palmettoes are a reminder that the climate is sub-tropical. But Charleston still has a mood for all seasons. In summer it's lush, vibrant with the bloom of oleanders, bright-hued cannas, clusters of crepe myrtle. In autumn, the old city sparkles in an almost incandescent light beside its tranquil bay. Roses may last into December.

In winter, camellias, most incredibly perfect of blooming things, begin to glow against old stone walls. Some days the mist closes in, gently hovering over roof, spire, and dome. Seagulls stand hunched on the walls of the Battery, like old men lost in reveries of the past.

And then comes spring, with its riot of azaleas, golden daffodils and purple wisteria, sweeping down on old Charleston with an almost physical impact.

The Rhododendron's Story

Contributed by Mrs. W. W. HOWARD

The early day Indians loved the Rhododendron, and this is the tale they told of its birth.

The men children in Heaven were complaining and quarreling, whining about everything, thus making Heaven an unhappy place for everyone.

The Great Father talked to them and counselled with them, but all to no avail. They soon began stirring up trouble again.

The Great Father called them together for another talk about their behavior. He discussed at great length their complaints and made suggestions as to how to better things. He then said that things must change; if they did not, punishment would be dealt out to all. Heaven must be a peaceful place in order that the work of watching over the world could be done as it should be.

For a short time everything was quiet, but soon there was grumbling, quarrels were frequent and noisy, much worse than ever.

Again the Great Father called the men children to a conference. He more severely, and definitely, telling them there would be no more talk. If difficulties continued punishment would follow and the men children would be cast out of Heaven into the raging water below.

A third time the Great Father called the men children before him;

he was more definite in his talk and more severe, telling them there would be no conference and if difficulties continued they would find punishment following them and would be cast out of Heaven.

Peace lasted a bit longer this time, then again quarrels, noisy arguments and disagreeable actions were making Heaven unbearable.

The Great Father called his guards and ordered them to cut an open space in Heaven and cast the men children into the raging waters below.

The guards obeyed, then closed the opening and peace reigned at last.

Soon guards found a beautiful little girl child that had been overlooked; they were sorry for her, and so protected her and cared for her, hoping the Great Father would not discover her or that he would allow her to stay if he did.

It wasn't long until he did find her and asked why she was there. The guards explained that she had been asleep and been overlooked.

The Great Father ordered them to cast her out and when they protested he replied that his order must stand, no one was excepted from the punishment.

Reluctantly the guards cut a small space and cast the tiny girl down to earth for the waters were subsiding and a small island of earth was to be

seen. The child slipped slowly into the earth, and soon disappeared. The sun, and the wind, and the rain were saddened, and wondered what they could do to bring back to earth that beauty.

The sun said, "I will shine on the earth so it will dry," and the wind said, "I will blow softly over the earth singing a song of beauty", and the rain said, "I will send gentle showers to keep the earth a safe bed".

Before long a spear of green appeared on the island and grew rapidly and sent out leaves and tiny branches, and the sun, and the wind, and the rain rejoiced. It soon became a shrub of beautiful proportions and little knots appeared on the branches, but it was now time for winter to take over and the sun left. The gentle

rain became storms and the wind was fierce, and never quiet.

The shrub remained quiet until one day the birds came singing, "spring is just behind", and then the sun shone brightly, and said "Hello, Little Shrub", and gentle breezes blew and happy little showers encouraged the shrub to start growing. The little knots grew into flower buds, and the sun, and the wind, and the rain wondered what they would be like, and the color. They decided that the color should be a beautiful sky blue pink like the colors in the sunset.

And then one beautiful spring day the shrub was covered with the most wonderful sky blue pink flowers, and the sun, and the rain, and the wind rejoiced, and so was born our Rhododendron.

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PLANT FOOD—Function of Elements

NITROGEN

- Gives dark green color to plants.
- Promotes leaf, stem, and fruit or seed growth.
- Improves quality of leaf crops.
- Produces rapid growth.
- Increases protein content of food and feed crops.
- Feed soils microorganisms during their decomposition of low-nitrogen organic materials.

PHOSPHORUS

- Stimulates early root formation and growth.
- Gives rapid and vigorous start to plants.
- Hastens maturity.
- Stimulates blooming and aids in seed formation.
- Gives winter hardiness to fall-seeded grains and hay crops.

POTASH

- Imparts increased vigor and disease resistance to plants.
- Produces strong, stiff stalks, thus reduces lodging.
- Increases plumpness of the grain and seed.
- Essential to the formation and transfer of starches, sugars and oils.
- Imparts winter hardiness to legumes and other crops.

CALCIUM: Calcium is found abundantly in various limestones, oystershells, phosphate rock, superphosphate and gypsum.

- Promotes early root formation and growth.
- Improves general plant vigor and stiffness of straw.
- Influences intake of other plant foods.
- Neutralizes poisons produced in the plant.
- Encourages grain and seed production.
- Increases calcium content of food and feed crops.

MAGNESIUM: Magnesium is found in dolomitic limestone, magnesium sulfate, sulfate potash-magnesium and magnesium oxide.

- Aids in maintaining dark green of leaves.
- Regulates uptake of other plant foods.
- Acts as carrier of phosphoric acid in the plant.
- Promotes the formation of oils and fats.
- Plays a part in the translocation of starch.

SULFUR: The chief sources of sulfur for crops use are natural sulfur and sulfur obtained from fertilizer materials such as gypsum, ordinary superphosphate, sulfate of ammonia and sulfate of potash. Considerable sulfur liberated into the atmosphere in the burning of coal is returned to the soil in rain-water.

- Gives increased root growth.
- Helps maintain dark green color.

Promotes nodule formation on legumes.
Stimulated seed production.
Encourages more vigorous plant growth.

MINOR PLANT FOOD

The minor plant food elements, also called "trace elements," are boron, manganese, copper, zinc, iron and molybdenum. Although relatively small quantities are required, all are necessary for plant growth. Much attention now is being given to these elements and their importance in plant nutrition.

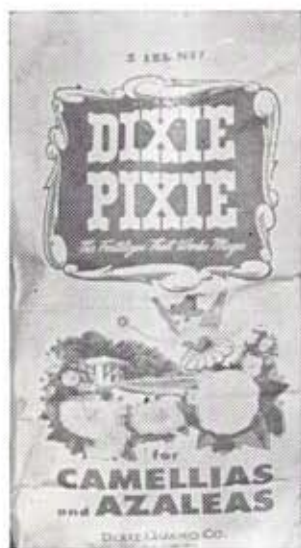
Unsatisfactory plant growth in many areas is traceable to the lack of one or more of these minor elements. Lack of boron, for example, may adversely affect yields of alfalfa

and other crops. Deficiencies of these minor elements in soils are not so wide-spread as to warrant their general additions to all fertilizers. When deficiencies do exist in soils, they can be conveniently corrected by the addition of these elements to commercial fertilizers.

In some cases, minor elements also are effectively used as separate materials applied to the soil and as a spray applied to the growing crop.

With some of these elements the range between beneficial and detrimental amounts is very narrow so they must be carefully used, for too much will cause injury.

Such other elements as sodium and chlorine affect plant growth, although they are not now classified as essen-



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tial plant foods. This is especially true for sodium which on some crops and under some conditions seems to serve a specific function of its own in promotion plant growth. On other crops and under certain conditions it has the ability to substitute for a portion of the potash requirements.

Hunger Signs in Plants

NITROGEN DEFICIENCY

A sickly yellowish green color.

A distinctly slow and dwarfed growth.

Drying up or "firing" of leaves which starts at the bottom of the plant, proceeding upward. In plants like corn, grains and grasses, the firing starts at the tip of the bottom leaves and proceeds down the center or along the midrib.

PHOSPHORUS DEFICIENCY:

Purplish leaves, stems and branches. Slow growth and maturity.

Small slender stalk in case of corn.

In small grains, lack of stooling.

Low yields of grain, fruit and seed.

POTASH DEFICIENCY:

Mottling, spotting, streaking or curling of leaves, starting on the lower levels.

Lower leaves scorched or burned on margins and tips. These dead areas may fall out, leaving ragged edges. In corn, grains and grasses, firing starts at the tip of the leaf and proceeds down from the edge, usually leaving the midrib green.

Premature loss of leaves and small, knotting poorly-opened bolls on plants like cotton.

Plants, like corn, falling down prior to maturity due to poor root development.

CALCIUM DEFICIENCY:

Young leaves in terminal bud become "hooked" in appearance and die back at the tips and along the margins.

Leaves have wrinkled appearance. In some cases, young leaves remain folded.

Light green band along margin of leaves.

Short and much-branched roots.

SULFUR DEFICIENCY:

Young leaves light green in color, have even lighter veins.

Short, slender stalks.

Slow, stunted growth.

Spotting of leaves, as with potatoes.

Immature fruit, light green in color.

MAGNESIUM DEFICIENCY:

A general loss of green color which starts in the bottom leaves and later moves up the stalk. The veins of the leaf remain green.

Cotton leaves often turn a purplish red color between the green veins.

Weak stalks with long branched roots.

Definite and sharply defined series of yellowish-green, light yellow, or even white streaks throughout entire leaf as with corn.

Leaves curve upward along the margins.

MINOR ELEMENT DEFICIENCIES:

Boron need is indicated by cracked stem of celery, brown rot of cauliflower, dry rot sugar beets, heart rot of turnips, yellow top of alfalfa, corky core of apples and black heart of table beets.

Manganese deficiency is shown by pale green to yellow and red colors between green veins of leaves of tomatoes and beets, resinous spots on leaves of citrus, chlorosis of crops, such as, spinach and soybeans on overlined soil, and "gray speck" on oats.

Copper deficiency causes die-back in citrus and, on much soils, blasting of onions and truck crops.

Zinc deficiency is indicated by white bud of corn, rosette of pecans and little leaf of fruit trees.

Iron need is shown by pale-yellowish color foliage, in the presence of adequate amounts of nitrogen and on soils that are high in lime or manganese.

(Taken from "Our Land and Its Care", prepared by American Plant Food Council, Inc., 910 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.)

—CAROLINA CAMELLIAS—

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Source of Nitrogen Determines Availability

The average camellia grower usually thinks of nitrogen as being nitrogen. This is of course true but the fact that there are different sources of nitrogen means that the availability of the nitrogen to a plant will vary.

Nitrogen is a colorless gaseous element, tasteless and odorless, constituting about four-fifths (78.03 per cent) of the atmosphere by volume, and is a constituent of all living tissues.

It is not useful as a fertilizer in this form, however, and before it can be used the free nitrogen must be converted, as by the aid of bacteria, into a form suitable for plant growth. We are not concerned with the technical details of this but rather in its proper use as a fertilizer for our plants.

Basically, nitrogen used as a fertilizer is derived from two sources. First, the inorganic, which is derived from matter other than animal or vegetable. Second, there is the organic, which is derived from living organisms.

Examples of the inorganic type nitrogen would be that found in commercial fertilizers while examples of the organic type would be that found in cow manure, cotton seed meal, and other animal and vegetable products.

We are concerned with the use of fertilizer and in considering the use of nitrogen we must take into consideration the following things: 1. Time of year it is used; 2. Amount used; 3. Availability; 4. Source; 5. Rain or use of water; 6. Type of soil; 7. Frequency.

Time of year it is used

Nitrogen is the element in fertilizer that furnishes most of the food needed for new green growth. Because of this it is not advisable to feed at a time when we do not want new growth forced out. This would mean we should not use nitrogen too late in the summer or too early in the spring since to do either might force a cycle of growth that could be damaged by early or late cold.

Amount to use

We will not attempt to give the amount of fertilizer to be used other than to point out that normally a hand full of commercial inorganic fertilizer would contain more nitrogen than a hand full of organic fertilizer.

When you see a commercial fertilizer labeled as being 5-10-10 that means that 5% is nitrogen or a 4-8-8 is 4% nitrogen or a 0-12-12 means there is no nitrogen in it. The first numeral shows the percentage of nitrogen in the fertilizer. Of course organic fertilizer such as manure is not labeled and the per cent of nitrogen may vary but of course only a small part of the total volume is nitrogen.

Availability

Normally inorganic nitrogen is more readily available than organic. This is due to the fact that inorganic is available immediately when dissolved by a rain or artificial watering. On the other hand, organic nitrogen takes both water and some heat to make it available for it has to decompose before becoming available.

For example if two growers both fertilized on the same day and one used organic and one inorganic nitrogen and a heavy rain occurred that night it is possible for practically all the inorganic nitrogen to be gone before the organic is available, especially if it is in the winter.

Rain

As previously pointed out it takes water to make either the organic or inorganic nitrogen available.

Soil

The soil is another factor that has to be considered in fertilizing. For example, if the soil is a sandy light soil where the water drains through readily there will be considerable leaching. On the other hand if the soil is a clay or heavy type soil there will be less leaching. Thus even if the same fertilizer were used on two different types of soil it would be possible to use more on the sandy light soil than on the heavy clay type soil due to the leaching.

Frequency

As pointed out above in connection with leaching in different types of soil the frequency of fertilizing would be determined partly by the type of soil. The second factor to be considered in frequency of fertilizing would be the source of the nitrogen. For example, with an inorganic nitrogen used on a light sandy soil with plenty of water it would be possible to fertilize a little every month. On the other hand it would be foolish to fertilize every month, or every two months for that matter, if organic nitrogen is used on a heavier type of soil with less water.

Conclusion

It has not been our desire to try to give instructions on fertilizing but rather we have tried to point out that while nitrogen is nitrogen there is a definite difference in its availability and use depending on whether the source is organic or inorganic. Bear this in mind and you will be able to make a more intelligent use of your fertilizer.

South Carolina Camellia Society Winter Meeting—February 6, 1971

By FRANK S. WATTERS

The South Carolina Camellia Society Winter Meeting was held at the Heart of Aiken Restaurant in Aiken, S. C. on February 6, 1971. The meeting was held in conjunction with the annual Aiken Camellia Show.

A very fine luncheon was enjoyed by 115 members and guests from Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, Delaware, New York, Pennsylvania and South Carolina. President H. D. (Buddy) Pregnal presided at the



Frank Watters, Master of Ceremonies, at the Aiken Luncheon with Everitt Miller of Longwood Gardens.



Mayor and Mrs. Odell Weeks, with Frank Watters, at the Aiken Luncheon Meeting of the South Carolina Camellia Society.

meeting and Frank Watters assisted him as Arrangements and Program Chairman.

Mayor Odell Weeks of Aiken extended a hearty welcome to the luncheon group and offered the facilities of the City of Aiken to them and expressed the hope that each would return soon. Mr. T. C. Evans, Chairman of Horticulture Judges, and Mrs. C. H. Cowan, Artist Arrangements Chairman, introduced their panel of Judges.

Mrs. John H. Williams and Mrs. Edward C. Cushman gave a most delightful and humorous skit on their

interpretation of a distinguished certified artistic arrangement Judge and designer, attempting to give a talk on some of the finer points of flower arranging while continually being harrassed and upstaged by a hair-brained, confused garden club president who was presiding at a meeting. In their skit these two lovely ladies poked a little fun at Joe Pyron, Herbert Benson, Buddy Pregnall, Neal Cox, Pete Horne and other well known Camellia loving personalities in the audience. Everyone thoroughly enjoyed this part of the program.

The featured speaker for the lunch-

con program was Mr. Everitt L. Miller, Head of Horticulture at Longwood Gardens, Kennett Square, Pa. Mr. Miller has been associated with Longwood since 1956 and is a well-known world-wide traveler and lecturer on all phases of horticulture and is a member of ACS and an accredited Camellia Judge.

Mr. Miller presented a history of Longwood Gardens, the former estate of Pierre S. DuPont and described the organizational structure of administering the gardens. These gardens have extensive glass conservatories comprising an area in excess of five acres devoted to the culture of many tropical plants and Camellias. One research program at Longwood is the testing of cold-hardiness of Camellias.

A colored sound movie was shown of the gardens. The film was excellent and made everyone want to see more of the magnificent gardens by personally visiting them. Your writer was particularly pleased to see the film on Longwood because of having visited the garden many times while residing in Kennett Square in the 1940's.

Our president thanked Mr. Miller for his very interesting and informative talk on one of the finest horticultural and botanical gardens in the United States.

The meeting was adjourned and all went out to see the grand display of beautiful camellia blooms at the Camellia Show at Kennedy Junior High School.

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Longwood Gardens

Fireworks

Azaleas

By MRS. JOE WINGARD

Longwood Gardens at Kennett Square, Pa., is an experience in sight and sound.

One of the outstanding display gardens in America, it is the "liquid fireworks of two multi-colored fountains. It is the blossoming kaleidoscope of camellias, azaleas, orchids, poinsettias, spring flowers and other varieties in conservatory displays. It is the sound of the pure splashing water in nearly every corner of the 1,000 acre site, and of one of the largest pipe organs ever built. It has been said that Longwood is more than a garden, it is a center of culture.

At the winter meeting in Aiken, members of the South Carolina Camellia Society were treated to a film

tour of the gardens, presented by Mr. Everitt L. Miller, head of horticulture at the gardens.

In the motion picture and in his talk, Mr. Miller offered a detailed look at what the gardens have to offer, and at how they were developed.

The gardens were started in 1906 when Pierre Samuel du Pont obtained for his personal use an old property dating back to colonial times.

Under du Pont's direction, Longwood took shape—it's fantastic arboretum and flower garden, with a great variety of plant species—an Italian Water Garden with beautiful fountains and pools—an open air theatre with underground dressing rooms, unusual water curtain and stage fountains—the large conservatory devoted to outstanding floral displays the year round—and the magnificent electric fountains, the finest colored fountains in the world.

The gardens are located in the rolling country of Chester County, Pa. It is an area rich in history. In 1700 William Penn conveyed the original tract of land to George Pierce, a fellow Quaker.

Thus, Longwood was first known as "Pierce's Park", and it is a contemporary of Washington's "Mount Vernon" and Jefferson's "Montecello". During the Revolution the property was within gunshot of the Battle of Brandywine, and one of the first skirmishes took place on the grounds. A century ago it became a station on the celebrated underground railway for runaway slaves.

Mr. Miller said the gardens presently host over one million visitors

each year. The gardens are open every day and never close, he said.

He said that in 1958 the gardens even stayed open when the area was covered by 60 inches of snow. The conservatory lost over 2,000 panes of glass in that snow storm.

Mr. Miller noted that Longwood Foundation which operates the gardens, employs some 200 persons, have a problem in finding trained laborers, and therefore, they educate their own gardeners.

The Foundation conducts a professional gardeners school for high school and college students during the summer. The students attend lectures and field trips, and they do the actual work in the gardens.

They also offer a program for students working on masters degrees. They have an international program, adult educational services, and professional lecturers program, featuring top horticultural speakers throughout the country.

In 1971, he said, the fountains will cease operations while undergoing repairs. But even without the beautiful fountains, the gardens will be offering some beautiful scenery. The gardens are open to the public without charge and without advance reservation.

It takes at least an hour and a half to fully enjoy a visit to the gardens, but you could enjoy it better in a day and a half. The outdoor gardens may be visited from 8 a. m., until sunset. The conservatories are open from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. Organ music is offered at the Main Conservatory on Sundays from 3 to 5 p. m.

Mr. Miller said a two million dollar Camellia greenhouse is currently under construction at the gardens, which should be a tremendous attraction for camellia growers.

—CAROLINA CAMELLIAS—

Soluble Salts

By JOHN FARMER

The term, total soluble salts, refers to the presence in the soil of ions that dissolve easily in water. Potassium, calcium, nitrates, phosphate, sulfates and chlorides are a few of these. Excessive concentrations of these salts damage plant roots; some symptoms are chlorosis or yellowing of the plant, wilting, leaf burn or stunting of the plant, and results in poor blooms, not true to color or form and very small.

Excessive soluble salts may result from heavy applications of fertilizer.

Residues of chlorides, sulfates and other fertilizer materials not used by plants in large quantities, high concentration of salts in the water, poor drainage.

Reducing soluble salts can be accomplished by leaching. Leaching is the most effective method of reducing high salts. Water the soil heavily, applying one gallon of water per square foot. Repeat this two or three times in a day. Make sure that good drainage is available.

Plants in containers can be treated by removing the top or two inches where the salts have accumulated by evaporation. Dilute remaining soil with new soil low in soluble salts or with sand, perlite, or sawdust.

Round Robin

In the winter issue of Carolina Camellias, we talked about organizing a Round Robin.

We are hoping a good number of people will enter into this program. Please fill in the form below and mail to Zack Culler.

This Round Robin has been very successful with other groups and we feel the Camellia growers will profit from it.

SOUTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

ROUND ROBIN DEPARTMENT

MR. ZACK CULLER

Box 438

North, S. C. 29112

Fill out and return promptly, enclosing two 6¢ stamps.

NAME _____ STREET _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____

(Give a brief description of your garden or greenhouse:

How long have you grown Camellias?

How many NAMED varieties do you grow?

Are you a member of the AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY?

Underline the type of groups you prefer: Regional, Hybridizing—Miniature, Landscaping, Greenhouse, outside, Hybrids, Reticulatas, fertilizing, spraying and grafting.

List ten of the favorites you grow and if inside or outside:

- | | |
|----|-----|
| 1. | 6 |
| 2. | 7. |
| 3. | 8. |
| 4. | 9. |
| 5. | 10. |

The Columbia Camellia Show 1971

Rain! High Winds!! Blackouts and Snow!!! All went to make up the Columbia Camellia Show Feb. 13th—Ah, now maybe the number 13 played a part in it also—just according to whether you regard it (13) as lucky or unlucky!

The Show was held at Cayce's beautiful, new Busbee Middle School—An ideal place to hold a Camellia Show—wall to wall carpets and plenty of space to receive and display the hundreds of gorgeous blooms on one floor and the magnificent arrangements on the floor above—Really an exhibitors paradise! Fantastic!! We loved it!

Just as we finished entering our blooms, every light in the building went out, leaving us in total darkness (due to high winds, so I heard). This blackout continued for an hour or longer and during that entire time I did not hear a lady "holler" or scream, nor even a giggle!! That just goes to show how good these Camellia folks *Really* are—Speaking for myself I was sitting real close to a typical Southern gentleman i.e. Colonel Karrol—need I say more?

Regardless of all these handicaps and distractions the show opened on time with 1200 or more blooms—man! What an eye full of feasting! You

would have had to see it to really appreciate such a display of color and beauty.

After the show we were invited to the American Bank and Trust, the sponsors of the Camellia Show, for a social hour and refreshments—True Southern hospitality and delicious food beautifully served by pretty girls bedecked in Camellias.

If we hadn't had so far to drive home we may have been there yet—But every report stated that the snow was getting deeper and deeper and the wind blowing Burr, burr!

Silver? Did I hear you ask? Dear me, some folks always beat us to the top table, where the silver shines—But we keep on trying and as my mate says "We gotta help the shows". Ribbons, anyone? Assorted colors, we have 'em!

Well, here's hoping that our blooms and the weather will be more cooperative at the remaining Camellia shows—Only time will tell, so keep your fingers crossed.

I don't know what lucky person won the colored TV set. I sorter hoped it would be me. But my phone hasn't rung although I wrote my number very plainly and carefully—Oh well, I doubt if my poor, tired heart could have stood such a shock, had I won, not to mention my tired blood! and all in all I'm sure you are tired of reading this so I'll say good bye and and good luck until I see you at the next Camellia Clam bake.

Always,

*Your Rambling, Rowdy,
Roving Reporter.*

Sasanquas

By ABRAHAM H. CANNON*
Chevy Chase, Md.

(Reprinted from The Camellia Society of the Potomac Newsletter)

Were you, in talking to a camellia enthusiast, to ask him if he had any sasanquas, he might answer, "No!" and give you such a look you would probably feel you had insulted him. Maybe you should apologize for even mentioning "sasanqua" in the same breath as "Camellia." I don't feel that way about the camellia sasanqua. It is the second most popular of the camellia species, if one is to consider the number of varieties. The Camellia Nomenclature—1968 lists approximately 4200 camellia japonicas as compared to 300 sasanquas, 155 hybrids and 100 reticulatas.

Sasanquas are not generally satisfactory as cut flowers because with few exceptions they are very fragile and shatter easily. Also, they are not long lasting when cut. Nor are sasanquas showy because of their size as are the very large and exquisite blooms of the reticulata. They do not, as a large number of japonicas, make good corsage flowers. While I don't suggest them for cut flowers, I have a living bouquet of sasanqua 'COVINGTON' and 'APPLE BLOSSOM' just outside

my dining room and glass porch windows. 'SETSUGEKAS' also add to this living loveliness.

There are some very beautiful sasanqua blooms as you will see in the color pictures. One such, 'SPARKLING BURGANDY', a large peony type flower, was good enough to be selected a few years ago as the All American Camellia. As you will notice the richness of color and the perfect form, it is not difficult to understand why it was so honored. My 'SPARKLING BURGANDY' starts blooming about October 1st and blooms up to about November 3rd.

As a plant the sasanqua is somewhat bushier than the japonica. Its branches are more willowy and pliable. Many of the sasanqua varieties respond beautifully to training and through pruning are readily adaptable to espalier treatment. For example, I have a Totenko that stands 15 feet tall with a fan spread of over 12 feet against the east wall of my garage. Between October 20 and November 1st when it is at its best it is really a beautiful picture.

Sasanquas are prolific bloomers and as one author has said, they are really the azalea of the camellia family. They have a very early blooming period—about the same time as the chrysanthemums and so they help to fill the color void that most gardens

* Mr. Abram H. Cannon—Abe to his hosts of friends—has long been a Director of the Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley, past Show Chairman and the Society's most devoted member to Sasanquas. His garden has lovely huge specimen plants.

suffer in the fall of the year. This is actually one of the principle advantages of the sasanqua species. (Perhaps I should have said "was". Now with the promiscuous use of gibberelic acid many japonica blooms are showing in the fall.) Even on "Sasanqua Day" at the National Arboretum—the day of our November meeting each year—you will wander along the "Gib Trail." Let me urge you always not to overlook the lovely "Sasanqua trail." Here you will see a hundred or more very large sasanqua trees all in bloom—not as a result of gib—no pill—no shot—just doing what comes naturally.

This species of camellia starts blooming in late September and continues right up to Christmas or shortly before depending on the weather. A freeze will kill the open flowers but with a warming aftermath other buds will swell and new blooms will open. We have cut beautiful blooms on Christmas day in some years. Whether sasanqua is more hardy than japonica is a moot, or at least disputed, question and neither time nor space will permit any discussion on this score. To be honest about it, I just don't know. In my yard, yes, the sasanqua is more hardy than the japonica.

I was asked once to name my favorite sasanqua. That is like asking a mother to name her favorite child. But—I would probably name Shishi Gashira and I can hear some of you saying that variety is not sasanqua—and you are right. Shishi Gashira is a hiemalis specie, but its habits, culture, etc. are so like the sasanqua that

I include it in the same category. I noticed some 'SHISHI's' in bloom in the National Arboretum on 3 November last year. Other hiemalis in the local area, such as 'SHOWA-NO-NO-SAKAE', 'SHOWA SUPREME' and 'BILL WYLAN', show the same growth and culture characteristics, and could well be included in any discussion or article on sasanquas. These hiemalis varieties some times bloom so late they get caught in the freeze and so we don't have too much time to enjoy them.

Lovely blooms of sasanquas have been photographed by our Past Past President Douglas D. Hall in the gardens of the Leon Habeckers, the Cannons, the Halls and the National Arboretum. I will list some of the ones that have done so well in our area. The first group is generally single flowers, large to very large white—shaded pink. Many people classify this coloring as the "Apple blossom" types. They are: 'COVINGTON', 'APPLE BLOSSOM', 'OCEAN SPRINGS', 'FASHION PLATE', 'HANA-JIMAN' and the semi-double 'SANKO-NISHIKI'.

The next group is predominantly white. 'MINI-NO-YUKI' is a very fine plant with a gorgeous white peony-formed bloom. Dr. Francis De Vos, formerly Assistant Director of the National Arboretum, watched a 'MINI' year after year with lots of buds but no blooms. He was about to give up and rule it out as a satisfactory plant at the Arboretum. Then, one year it bloomed. He was so pleased with it that he wrote an article entitled "The Year that Mini Bloomed." One of the best large white is 'SETSUGEKKA' with

its fluted petals. I was told once that I must have a 'CHEROKEE'. Well, I have it, and it is a beauty, but in my book 'SETSUGEKKA' is the better of the two. I place it as the best of the whites. Both of these varieties bloom well at the National Arboretum. 'WHITE GLORY', a large white single with ruffled petals, is nice.

I will note some of the others that do well in this area and which I am fond of. 'DAWN', is a vernalis species but, like the hiemalis, it fits into the sasanqua blooming time. It is white suffused pink and a very fine plant as well as bloom. 'CLEOPATRA' is a very satisfactory plant and a prolific bloomer from mid-October until frost in December. It is rose pink, semi-double and medium in size. 'PINK SNOW' is a dainty light pink, large semi-double, with a trace of lavender. It is very satisfactory.

'JEAN MAY' is often described as the prize of all sasanquas. It is a large double, shell pink bloom. 'PINK LASSIE' and 'AGNES O. SOLOMAN' are both similar to 'JEAN MAY'. Other satisfactory pinks are: 'TEXAS STAR', 'PAPAYER', 'MAIDEN'S BLUSH', 'RYOMEN-BENI'. The 'CHOJI-GURUMA' is one of the only four sasanqua varieties of the anemone form. It blooms very early. It is also very fragile, but on the plant it lasts a long time. 'BETTIE PATUCIA' is a very beautiful flower. It is Persian rose, rose form double and large. 'BONANZA', a deep red, large semi-double bloom, is a must for me to get for my garden. Some other nice ones are: 'BUTTERFLY', a white; 'DAY DREAM', white edged deep rose pink;

'FUKUZUTSUMI', white shaded rose pink; 'PEACH BLOSSOM', a soft pink single; 'SUPER ROSEA', a rose pink single.

NOW! the piece de resistance. Isn't it a beauty? There is no japonica nor any other quite like 'COTTON CANDY', a clear pink, large semi-double flower with ruffled petals. No garden should be without at least one 'COTTON CANDY'.

These words can turn to an absolute fantasyland if you will take time to stroll leisurely through the Sasanqua Trail at the National Arboretum each fall. Go often to see the various varieties as they begin to bloom and then burst out into all of their glory. Don't be without camellia sasanqua in your garden.

-CAROLINA CAMELLIAS-

Let George Do It

By E. DARGAN MCKNIGHT

These well known words, "Let George do it," are a common expression used almost daily by many in our everyday conversation.

It is a descriptive phrase for our way of shifting responsibility to someone else. Countless people are susceptible to this "let the other guy" do it attitude.

I wonder how many of us know how this expression got started. Recently I came across an article which gave me the information, and since a discussion of this subject is always timely, I pass along this bit of information.

From the pages of history, it is reported that King Louis XII of France had an extremely efficient and able diplomat by the name of George D'Amboise. Because George was such an efficient and able diplomat, King Louis referred to him many vexing state problems, which he usually handled to the satisfaction of his king.

Thus it was that King Louis was free to attend the less demanding and more pleasurable details of the government. He set many wheels in motion by saying simply, "Let George do it."

This tendency to turn over our responsibilities to another is a common

weakness not only in our clubs but in too many of our churches. And the sad part of it all is that so many of those who shirk their responsibilities are the first and most outspoken critics of their "George."

By not attending regular meetings and keeping up with the activities of our clubs and societies, it seems to me you are not justified in making any criticism of the work being done by the faithful, especially someone who has the buck passed on to him.

Don't be guilty of ever saying "Let George do it," unless you are willing to back up George in whatever he does in good faith for his club or his Church.

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“Why Sweepstakes”

By MRS. GENTHY KIDD
Texas Camellia Society

What makes certain people cut every fine flower in their garden to enter them in a Camellia Show? Is it the competitive spirit, or is it their wish to truly further the public's interest in Camellias?

We all know that winning sweepstakes means work, but let's consider that the end result of this labor enables the public to see many additional varieties they would not see if this award was not offered.

It is the volume of Camellias that makes a show and these flowers in profusion is what the public comes to view. As a sweepstakes winner many times over, we take many blossoms we know will never be selected for outstanding bloom of the show, yet they are fine flowers, and good varieties.

We could easily cull our Camellia blooms down to 25 or 30 blossoms, and taking only these few flowers have as many flowers on the queen's table as we would have by entering 200 or more blooms. Furthermore, with these same few blooms we'd win our share of "Outstanding" flower in show, outstanding tray of 3 flowers and other head table awards. But, and this is a large but, the viewing people would see far fewer varieties from our garden.

The coveted prize for sweepstakes is the American Camellia Society's gold certificate. It is A.C.S. recognition of the most blue ribbons won by an exhibitor in the show.

Many times we have had a show chairman state quite simply and frankly they are glad to see us arrive with our many blooms for now they have a show for the public to view. This does not mean of course, other exhibitors, too, aren't contributing their blooms for competition, merely that the total number of flowers is increased a lot by our efforts.

Camellia show Chairmen are anxious to publicize a large total number of flowers in their show, for they know this publicity encourages the public to attend the show. When the public becomes acquainted at the Camellia shows with members of the Camellia Society and impressed by the number of beautiful flowers they see, perhaps they will join the local society, purchase a few plants, and become active, interested growers of Camellias, too.

Only a few of the big growers will expend the time and effort to transport and enter a large number of flowers in a Camellia show, yet those who do, are welcomed with open arms.

It is time consuming to cut, groom, transport and enter a large number of blooms, not to mention the time it takes to fill out entry cards. It is true, it's also work for the Show Committee to count the blue ribbons for the sweepstakes award. Perhaps it is too much work for the overworked few who put the show together.

Yet, for us, the American Camellia Society's gold certificate is recompense enough for these efforts. It is a fine thank you and one we treasure the most, of all A.C.S. awards.

An Invitation to Join

SOUTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

The South Carolina Camellia Society is one of the largest, most active, horticultural and hobby state organizations in America. The Society is a non-profit organization.

The purpose of the Society is to:

1. Stimulate and extend appreciation of Camellias.
2. Encourage and promote the science and art of Camellia culture.
3. Develop, acquire, and disseminate information concerning the Camellia and its origins, history and culture.
4. Seek the aid and cooperation of and to work with Clemson University, the American Camellia Society, the State of S. C., the S. C. Association of Nurserymen and Municipal authorities in the promotion of the purposes of the Society.
5. Promote, sponsor, and supervise state-wide Camellia shows in cooperation with the American Camellia Society, with amateurs, professionals, and nurseries participation with emphasis on horticulture and individual flowers.
6. Publish and distribute a magazine to its members.

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

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

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP—\$3.00

Please Make Payment to:

SOUTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Post Office Box 177

LEXINGTON, S. C. 29072

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

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

	Percent
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Nitrogen	0.53
Equiv. to Ammonia	0.65
Available Phosphoric Acid	0.00
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	0.10
Total Phosphoric Acid	0.10
Equiv. to Bone Phosphate of Lime	
Potash (K_2O)	0.70
Free Phosphoric Acid (P_2O_5)	
pH 3.5	

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