# Carolina Camellias



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# Carolina Tamellias

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.

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### About the Cover

The 'Carolina Sunrise' bloom is deep pink with yellow anthers and white filaments.

## SOUTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

# President's Message



H. D. PREGNALL

### Dear Fellow Members

I trust everyone had a good time at the fall shows. The size of the blooms seems to increase every year and the fall shows were fine,

The outside flowers suffered considerable damage during the November cold spell, however Lm sure our greenhouse growers will exhibit many fine flowers in the February and March shows.

Make your plans to attend as many shows as possible and earry your blooms.

Don't forget the South Carolina Camellia Society Luncheon in Aiken on February 6th.

The Aiken show is always one of the outstanding Camellia shows of the season.

Send your reservation for the luncheon to Mr. F. S. Watters, 431 Dupree Place, S.W., Aiken, S. C. 29801.

Bring a new member with you.

Looking forward to seeing you in Aiken on February 6th.

Sincerely,

H. D. PREGNALL

### NORTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

# President's Message



I. K. BLANCHARD

### DEAR MEMBERS:

At the spring meeting in Wilmington, the North Carolina Camellia Society passed a resolution encouraging the holding of fall camellia shows. It was the feeling of those present that with the use of gibberellic acid, we could have good shows in the fall. This was brought to our attention by the excellent show that was held in Wilmington in connection with the meeting of the American Camellia Society, Personally, I think it would be a good idea for a number of reasons, among them being the fact that there are only a small number of prime weekends in the spring to have shows and we now have conflicts on, at least, two weekends in North Carolina. The idea is that where there is a conflict, the shows could be rotated, that is, one town would have a fall show; the other a spring show. The next year, it would be reversed. Also at present, I think there is too much competition in obtaining judges. A little competition is good for all of us. It tends to keep us on our toes but when we have two shows on the same date fairly close together, the judges don't get to go to all the places they would like. In the fall everybody has an equal chance; greenhouse growers and those who have plants only in the open. All they have to do is fertilize property and use gibberellic acid. It would also give us camellia nuts more time to enjoy our hobby. I invite your serious consideration concerning this.

I would like to ask each of you to help us increase our membership. Our organization is no different from any other in that we get out about what we put into it.

Sincerely,

J. K. Blanchard, President.

## VIRGINIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

# President's Message



SAMUEL F. THORNTON

### Dear Members:

The "quiet time" in the Camellia world is upon us as this is written. The time for gibbing, transplanting, disbudding and getting ready for the fall shows is behind us and spring activities still seem a long way off. It is a good time to pause and take stock.

It is the hope of your officers that the newly discovered fall blooming season for this area was good to you. For most of us this depended largely on whether or not we started gibbing in early September and continued at weekly intervals until at least early October. If you missed out on this in 1970, please make a note not to fail in 1971. You will find it well worthwhile.

Our informal fall show was successful beyond our expectations. As indicated in an early notice sent to V. C. S. members, this was staged and publicised as an educational exhibit dealing primarily with the benefits of fall gibbing.

Attendance was good during the entire show and attendants were kept busy answering questions from the many beginners and smaller growers who, almost without exception, expressed complete amazement at the number and quality of the blooms on display. I wish all of you could have been with us during the time the show was open to the public. I know you would have been as pleased and encouraged as we were.

So far, the wisdom of holding fall shows in this area has been in some doubt. The success experienced in 1970, however, goes far toward eliminating this doubt, providing interest in gibbing continues to grow. It is estimated that well over 90% of all blooms on display had been gibbed and that close to 80% were grown out of doors.

Our spring show is scheduled for March 27 and 28 and may have come and gone before you receive this message. If not, I hope you will look at it as a call for your help in making this another big occasion for V. C. S. To a large extent this exhibit is the showcase for your society.

Sincerely yours,

Samuel F. Thornton.

### SOUTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

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# North Carolina Fall Meeting

November 14, 1970

By M. G. Schnibben

The Fall Meeting of our Society was held the same week end of The American Camellia Society Fall Meeting at The Timme Plaza Motor Inn. It is needless to say that we had more members and friends together at one time, than had ever been together in North Carolina before. It has been estimated to have been between three and four hundred.

A delightful Buffet Luncheon was enjoyed by 165 members and friends from South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Virginia, California, and of course our own state. After our luncheon and before the guest speaker was introduced, about twenty-five wives from the Judges Luncheon joined us. President Clark then introduced President-Elect of A. C. S., Judge Sherrill Halbert, who spoke to us on the subject "The Flower is the Thing". I think everyone enjoyed Judge Halbert's talk and everyone fell in love with the Judge and Mrs. Halbert. We are looking forward to a return visit from them in the near future.

President Clark called on the Membership Chairman who advised us that your Officers and Directors had



Mrs. Sherrill Halbert cuts the ribbon opening the Wilmington Fall Camellia show while Judge Sherrill Halbert, President of A. C. S. and Henry Rehder look on.

been shooting for three hundred members by the luncheon Meeting. This goal was reached two days before when one of our visitors asked your Chairman for an application blank and he completed it and handed it with his check to your Chairman. This made us reach our goal. Judge Sherrill, Sacramento, California, and Mrs. Halbert were our 300th members and were presented their membership card. Mrs. Halbert was presented a North Carolina cured ham and a bag of North Carolina peanuts.

President Clark then presented the Favetteville Camellia Club, "The Bob Holmes Trophy" for having the best membership booth. President Clark then gave the Society the benefit of a discussion at the Directors meeting as follows: The subject of conflicting show dates between several of our clubs and possible methods for eliminating these conflicts, and it was suggested that with cooperation and understanding by all the clubs, two or three fall shows on a rotating basis might be the answer. It was felt that the successful use of "Gib" would assure the effectiveness of fall shows. The addition of two or three new show dates would make it possible for all North Carolina clubs to have non conflicting dates. It was also suggested that each club discuss this and send a representative to the Spring Meeting with their thoughts on the matter, or with instructions to act on drawing up a suitable schedule. President Clark then presented the slate of officers and Directors as recommended by your Directors. There being no objections they were elected by acclamation. President Clark then introduced the new officers and directors and turned the gavel over to President Ken Blanchard.

President Blanchard asked e a c h club to help solve the schedule conflicts and that he hopes to visit each club during his term of office. Our Society is on the move. Let's all get new members this year. If you need an application blank or blanks write to North Carolina Camellia Society, 617 Pine Valley Dr., Wilmington, N. C. 28401

We hope you all enjoyed the Luncheon and meeting.

We all enjoyed having you. You all come again.



I'm not interested in Diamonds and folding I'm looking for d Yellow Camellia!

# Camellia Personalities

By L. H. KNOCK

EDITOR'S NOTE: I asked Lewis Knock to write an article on Stewart Howard, a camellia personalty. He wrote the following tribute to a friend and sent a newspaper story written in 1968 by Jim Parker of the Sampsonian.

Little did I realize at a Camellia Show in Washington, D. C., about 12 years ago, when I was called by Col. Lee Edwards to come across the room to meet a friend of his, what an effect this meeting would have on my life in later years. Lee had been visiting his friend's nursery and had been telling what a beautiful spot it was and what wonderful plants were grown there. The Colonel made the statement that some cuttings were pulled from a propogation bed with roots on them like hair on a dogs back. Ever since there has been some dispute between the owner, the Colonel and myself about the number of cuttings in the bed, A figure like 17 million was certainly mentioned to me. I must add it must have looked like it to Lee as it did to me when I first saw these propogation beds. I was assigned to judge the show with a charming lady who had to introduce herself. She was none other than Mrs. I. Stewart Howard, and the friend Col. Edwards wanted me to meet was none other than J. Stewart Howard.

Mrs, Knock and I were not long in paying a visit to these wonderful people and my camellia plant problems were over. How wonderful it was, after having plants bought from catalogs and having to travel long distances to get what I wanted and most always not very satisfactory ones at that. And then, to have such attention and painstaking care taken in the selection of my wants and needs by Mr. Howard in the way of good plants.

Almost immediately, a deep and abiding friendship was formed. Trips to camellia shows where we met large numbers of the nicest people. Gardens of friends of Mr. and Mrs. Howard were visited which otherwise we never would have seen. The companionship of these two wonderful people has been the highlight of our lives.

We are hearing so much today about the necessity of improving our environment. A great bit of it is in keeping it green, A visit to Laurel Lake Gardens, one and one half miles from Salemburg, N. C., will show quite an example of what was planned twenty some years ago. You will see a place planned for beauty, for a quiet uplift of the spirit and what one may accomplish in one short lifetime, an almost impossible dream. For when you see at Laurel Lake, the beautiful healthy plants, and at blooming time, the georgeous flowers, you will see Stewart and Mary Howard's dream coming true. And the most wonderful thing about it all is how they get so much happiness in sharing it with others. After quite

a few years of association with the Howard's, I can certainly say that their love of flowers and plants is only exceeded by their love of their fellowman.

# Illness Opened Up New Life For Stewart Howard

By JIM PARKER

When John Stewart Howard, owner and developer of Salemburg's Laurel Lake Gardens and Nursery, Inc., walks around the 200 acres on which he has flowers and shrubs growing, he frequently has to pinch himself to be sure that he isn't dreaming.

In 1950 Stewart Howard, then living in South Carolina, where he was state manager for an agriculture chemical company, came back to his boyhood home at Salemburg, a bedridden, sick man who couldn't even walk.

Today, 18 years later, he is the guiding light of a nursery which is known all over the south for its fine azaleas and camellias, and Mr. Howard has become a leading authority on camellias.

Stewart Howard was born in the old family home at the site of Laurel Lake Nursery in 1893, He left there at the age of 14 when both his parents died from tuberculosis. After working his way through N. C. State College, he taught agriculture at Cary High school and then at Salemburg High. Then for seven years he was Eastern

North Carolina district supervisor for the state's high school vocational agriculture program.

After this he went with an agricultural chemical company, spending seven years with the firm in Raleigh and then moving to Columbia, S. C., as state manager.

He held on to the farm which his parents had left, but from the time he left at the age of 14 until he was 53, he was able to do little more than keep the taxes paid. In the fall of 1946 he and Mrs. Howard decided to come back and restore the farm to what it had once been. They started by cleaning out the lake, which was built in 1846 to supply water for a grist mill. The dam had been out for 36 years and the lake bed was grown up in trees and briars. It took several months to get the lake bed cleared, plus \$25,000 in borrowed money.

Then the Howards built a small cottage on the property and Mrs. Howard and their six daughters began to spend their summers there while he worked all week in Columbia and came on the weekends.

About this time Stewart Howard began to suffer from arthritis. In February 1950, he was at his desk when he was stricken with pain so severe that he could not even move. Doctors told him that he would be bedridden for a long period of time, perhaps for the rest of his life, and he decided to come back home to Salemburg.

So he retired and came back to his boyhood home to live. For 12 months he was flat on his back, wondering if he would ever walk again. "Those were dark days. I was in constant pain and the fact that I had given up my job worried me. Time passed slowly and I had to find something to occupy my mind," he said.

The Howards had grown azaleas very successfully in South Carolina and so he turned to azaleas as a sort of hobby. He purchased 6,000 small plants and set them out on the far side of the lake. Or rather he had them set out because he was still a bed patient. Mrs. Howard did the work with a crew of Negro men.

From his bed he next directed the planting of a large azealea bed at the back of the old house, now part of the gardens which are full of huge plants taller than a man's head. Visitors began to come to admire the flowers and people began to ask if they could buy plants.

Finally Stewart Howard decided that he might as well get in the nursery business. He purchased 100 camellias for 50 cents each and set them out in beds to grow. These were sold and he bought more. He began to sell azaleas and before long his health had improved so that he could get out of bed. He walked with a cane, and wore a brace on his back, but his enthusiasm for the flowers was so strong that he soon found himself full-scale in the nursery business.

"We knew nothing about ornamental horticulture. But both Mrs. Howard and I liked plants and we wanted to make the farm a showplace. So we kept plugging along and over the years we added more and more plants until we finally reached the point where we are today," he said. The way wasn't easy. The farm hadn't been worked in years and most of it was in briars and broomsedge. Mrs. Howard directed the workmen in clearing the land and in helping set out 25,000 pine seedlings. Today these seedlings are the pine trees under which thousands of camellias and azaleas grow.

The old Howard home, built by Stewart Howard's grandfather, was gradually restored to its original condition and the Howards left the small cottage and moved into the larger house.

"We had no idea of starting any sort of commercial operation. We wanted to get the land cleared and farm back to a semblence of its original condition. While I was still in bed Mrs. Howard would get up before dawn, fix breakfast and be out in the field directing the workmen by the time it was light. She worked day and night and a major part of the credit for Laurel Lake must go to her," said her husband.

By 1954 the nursery was started, but it was still small. Mr. and Mrs. Howard had seen what could be done, however, and they were well on their way toward development of the beautiful gardens and outstanding business which they have today.

"We started out to make this a place of beauty so that everyone who came by could enjoy it. We had no idea of making money and money is still secondary in our lives. It is nice not to have to worry about where the next dollar is coming from, but our major emphasis has been on developing Laurel Lake as a place that everyone could enjoy. The work was done on faith—she did the labor and I did the worrying at first," he recalled.

Today there are over 100,000 persons yearly to visit the gardens. They come from all over the nation—some from as far away as California. Stewart Howard is a recognized authority on azaleas and camellias and he and Mrs. Howard spend a great deal of their time traveling around the country to judge camellia shows.

"We've met some of the finest people in the world in this business. Not long ago we spent the night with a couple in Virginia and when we left he gave us an outstanding new plant that he had brought back from California with him on a plane trip. People have been so kind to us and we are convinced that this friendship is worth all the riches in the world," he said.

Today Laurel Lake Nursery grows 80,000 camellias a year and even more azaleas. Some 20,000 new camellias are rooted each year and Mr. Howard personally supervises the grafting of 10,000 plants each year.

Whenever a new variety comes on the market, Mr. Howard personally checks it to see that it can stand the climate in this location, and if it will do what is expected of it. If it doesn't bloom well in cold weather, or if anything else is wrong with it, then the plant stays in the nursery and is not put on the market.

There are over 4,000 varities of camellias in this country today, and Laurel Lake Nursery has over 1,400 of them. Many of the others have



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been tested by Mr. Howard and found to be unsuitable for this section of the nation.

Despite his constant work with plants, Mr. Howard doesn't try to develop new plants. There are people who specialize in breeding new plant varieties and some of them are patented.

"We don't touch patented plants. We feel that they are for everyone to enjoy and we wouldn't think of getting a patent on a plant. We try to get the new varieties tested and out to the public just as soon as possible and at a reasonable price," he said.

The Howards once drove 1,300 miles to obtain a new variety of camellia. They purchased three small plants, paying \$300 for the three. As soon as they got them back to Laurel Lake, cuttings were made, then more plants started so that the public could obtain the rare new variety.

Soon after the Howards found themselves in the nursery business they decided to develop a camellia trail where they could offer to the public one example of each outstanding type of camellia. So far the trail is about two miles long and contains over 800 different varieties of camellias, most of them huge specimen plants which are worth thousands of dollars. The trail has cost the Howards around \$20,000 in labor alone in the past 15 years and they aren't anywhere near finished yet.

Every year thousands of people stroll down the camellia trail, where they can see hundreds of varieties of the same color plants. "We aren't through with it yet, we have plans for making it much, much bigger and there are so many more varieties which we need to add," said Mr. Howard.

Despite the love which both Mr. and Mrs. Howard have for azaleas and camellias, the nursery grows far more hollies than it does either of the other two plants.

"Hollies are our bread and butter. We ship them out by the truck load and they really are the backbone of the business," he said.

The nursery also grows most every other kind of ornamental shrubbery and tree. It does not grow soft plants such as petunias, marigolds, etc.

In 1965 Mr. Howard and his daughters organized Laurel Lake Landscaping Corp., with Sammy Thomasson of Fayetteville, a graduate of N. C. State College in Landscape Architecture, as general manager. This section of the business has grown by leaps and bounds and young Thomasson has proved to be a prize winner. He has already received national prizes for his landscaping of an industrial plant and a motel.

"I've known Sammy since he was a nine year old boy. I sold him a \$3 camellia then and I've been watching him ever since. He was just the man we wanted for this new business," said Howard.

Mrs. Elizabeth Freeman, the oldest daughter of the Howards, is in charge of the nursery office, and her husband, W. J. Freeman, runs the nursery. Another daughter, Mrs. Sanford Price, lives with Mr. and Mrs. Howard and also helps out in the business. Today Stewart Howard is 75 years old. He retired from active business, or so he thought, at the age of 57. But camellias and azaleas soon became his ruling passion in life and he found that he didn't have time to lie in the bed a sick man.

"They saved my life," he said, "and all I want now is to leave something here for the people to enjoy. There's so much more to be done, however, that we'll never accomplish all we would like to do."

CAROLINA CAMELLIAS-

### Attention!

Members of former Georgia Camellia Society, please send your 1971 Dues to:

> P. D. Rush, Sec.-Treas. Box 177 Lexington, S. C. 29072

You will receive the 1971 Winter Edition of Carolina Camellias and be billed from the South Carolina Camellia Society.

Members of the North Carolina Society, please send your 1971 Dues to:

M. Y. Schnibben 617 Pine Valley Dr. Wilmington, N. C. 28401

Members of the Virginia Camellia Society, please send your 1971 Dues to:

> Mrs. E. M. Worrell, Sec.-Treas. 1341 Harmott Ave. Norfolk, Va. 23509

Members of the South Carolina Camellia Society, please send your 1971 Dues to:

> P. D. Rush, Sec.-Treas. Box 177 Lexington, S. C. 29072

### A Round Robin

The way a Round Robin works is rather simple. It is just a group of people who write letters, all enclosed in one envelope, and they are mailed from one person to the other, beginning, and ending, with the leader of the group.

The leader of the group will write a letter and mail it to the first person on the route sheet. This person would read the letter, write his and enclose his, along with yours and mail it to the second person on the route sheet. The second would read both letters, reply to the various comments also offer new comments, and mail his letter, the first persons letter and the leaders letter to the third person on the route sheet and so it goes on down the list.

The purpose of the whole thing is to give members an opportunity to talk to each other through letters in groups of five or more.

There would be several divisions such as greenhouse camellias, outdoor camellias, fertilizing, spraying, grafting, landscaping, etc.

The members belonging to the Round Robin would cultivate new friends and create a lot of new interest within our hobby. Even though we don't have club meetings or publications during the summer months, there is a lot going on during the summer and this would keep interest the year around. Our Round Robins could include members from all over.

Mr. Zack Culler, Box 438, North, S. C., 29112, has agreed to serve as leader of our first Round Robin.

### President of the American Camellia Society

(Picture of Judge Halbert shown on page 7)

Judge Sherrill Halbert was born in 1901, the son of Edward D. and Martha Ellen (Rhodes) Halbert, both of whom were California pioneers. He married Verna Irene Dyer in 1927, and they are the parents of two children: a daughter, Shirley Ellen (Mrs. Herbert M. Hanson, Jr.), and a son, Douglas James. He received his education in the public schools of California, attaining the degree of Juris Doctor at the University of California in 1927. He also holds a LL.D. degree from McGeorge College of Law, and is at present a member of the Board of Regents of the University of the Pacific.

Judge Halbert practiced law for over twenty years before he was elevated to the Bench, and held numerous public offices. He is now one of the United States District Judges for the Eastern District of California.

Judge Halbert has been active in public affairs and has held office in a number of organizations. He became a member of Rotary International in 1932, and was President of the Rotary Club in Porterville in 1936. He has been a member of the Rotary Club of Sacramento since 1955.

His chief interests, aside from his work, are Lincolniana, the Pony Express, and camellias. He is co-author of two books on President Lincoln. He is a Director at Large of the National Pony Express Centennial Association, and a Vice President of the American Camellia Society.

Judge Halbert served as President of the Sacramento Camellia Society and also as President of the Sacramento Camellia Festival Association.

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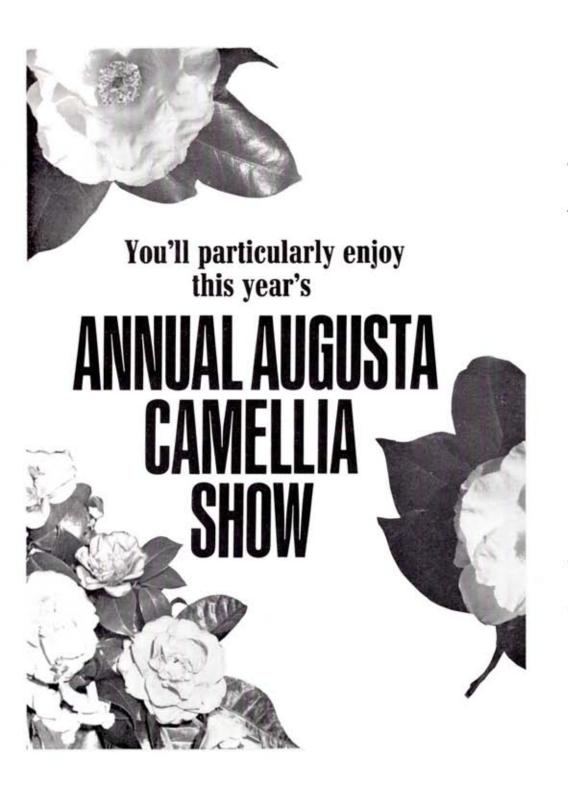
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The Main Banking Room of the Georgia Railroad Bank Building is a spacious and delightful setting for the thousands of blooms that make up the Augusta Camellia Show. Georgia Railroad Bank & Trust is very pleased to cooperate in this beautiful event, cosponsored by The Augusta Council of Garden Clubs, Inc., and The American Camellia Society.

You are cordially invited to attend and participate. Information on entries may be obtained from Mrs. H. C. Marbut, Chairman of the Show: 409 Aumond Road, Augusta, Georgia 30904. Phone (404) 733-4594. Or contact Mrs. Henry P. Eve, Vice Chairman: (404) 733-4577.

LOCAL ENTRIES: Saturday, February 20, 8:30-10:00 a.m.

OUT OF TOWN ENTRIES: Saturday, February 20, 8:30-11:30 a. m.

SHOW TIMES: Saturday, February 20, 3:30-9:00 p. m. Sunday, February 21, 12:00-6:00 p. m.



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### FLOWER ARRANGEMENT

# **Arranging Camellias**

By Mary K. Dugan Columbia, S. C.

I hope those of you who attended the South Carolina Camellia Society Show this past November took special notice of the Artistic Division, and the beautifully designed arrangements.

I feel we who are growers in special plant societies, such as the Rose Society, Iris Society, Camellia Society, etc., are not cognizant enough of the painstaking work and effort that goes into the Artistic Division of our Shows. We consider them necessary to enhance our shows but perhaps of less importance. These girls in the various garden clubs give freely, their time and talent, with no thought of gain. The judges in this division are trained nationally accredited flower show judges. Many come from out of town to judge these shows.

The growers we liken to artisans who produces his perfection in a bloom. In the exhibition room where his work is displayed the individuality and perfection of his production is his ultimate goal, in neat rows and classes to be judged, approved, admired. It is not until these blooms are taken "on stage" so to speak and in arrangements made to come to life and speak, to interpret a theme.

"Beauty is a personal thing and to create it we must above all have the desire to express something within ourselves, then the curiosity to investigate the work of others. By study we enrich our understanding, gain perspective, broaden our horizons; we train our minds to see and understand much that is beyond casual comprehension.

"There are different ways of seeing. The horticulturist for instance examines a Camellia to detect signs of disease, insect spray, or chemical deficiency. The flower arranger looks at a Camellia and is aware, not only of its physical perfection but of its form, its satin texture and the vibrancy of its color. For these are the attributes to be dealt with in our chosen arts."

This year's theme "Camellias, Long Live the Queen," was most fitting.

The Camellia Court held sway in the exhibition room and in the Artistic Division the court was again represented in design.

One particular arrangement "The Queen's Mother" won the Tri-Color Award. It was designed by Mrs. William Beck and was one of the most outstanding arrangements this arranger has been privileged to see in some time. "White Empress Camellias" predominated in this arrangement and it was truly regal.

The whole show was outstanding and creative. The arrangers deserve a big vote of thanks for displaying these beautiful camellias in such an artistic way.

Let's take more time to see and appreciate the effort of our arrangers.

# Winter Meeting of South Carolina Camellia Society

The Winter Meeting of the South Carolina Camellia Society will be held in Aiken, South Carolina on February 6, 1971, in conjunction with the annual Aiken Camellia Show. William M. Olliff, President of the Aiken Camellia Club, and Paul A. Dahlen, Show Chairman, cordially invite all camellia enthusiasts to enter blooms in the Aiken Show and participate in activities scheduled by the Society. Luncheon will be served at \$3.75 per person at the Heart of Aiken Motel at 12:00 noon. Their roast beef is very delicious. Reservations for the lunch-

eon should be made by mailing the fee to Mr. Frank S. Watters, 431 Dupree Place, S. W., Aiken, South Carolina, 29801.

The Aiken Camellia Show usually produces some of the keenest competition from exhibitors living throughout the southeast. Facilities for entering and displaying blooms are among the best to be found. Entry cards may be obtained by requesting them from William M. Olliff, 601 Sandhurst Place, S. W., Aiken, South Carolina, 29801.

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### SHOW TIMES

Aiken, S. C. 29801

Saturday, February 6 3:00 p.m.-9:00 p.m.

Sunday, February 7 12:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.







# Highlights of the Winter Meeting

Longwood Gardens, Kennett Square, Pa., will be illustrated and described at the Winter Meeting of the South Carolina Camellia Society by Mr. Everitt L. Miller, Head of Horticulture. These gardens, the former estate of Pierre S. Du Pont and now administered by the State of Pennsylvania, have extensive glass conservatories devoted to the culture of camellias and many tropical plants. In addition, the gardens are widely recognized for their outstanding water fountain and statuary displays.

Mr. Miller, a member of ACS and accredited camellia judge, will speak following the luncheon at the Heart of Aiken Motel, U. S. Route 1 on the south side of Aiken. Also following the luncheon, Mrs. E. C. Cushman, Jr. and Mrs. J. H. Williams will render their interpretation of two artistic arrangement designers hard at work preparing their floral contribution to the design division of a camellia show.

This meeting of the South Carolina Camellia Society is being held in conjunction with the Aiken Camellia Show on February 6 and 7, 1971. Blooms may be entered from 8:00 A. M. 'til noon on Saturday at the Kennedy Junior High School on Pine Log Road. The show will open to the public at 3:30 P. M. on Saturday and there in no admission charge.

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# **Show Dates**

Place, Location and Sponsor	Date
Cairo, Ga., Cairo Federated Garden Club Council January	30-31, 1971
Charleston, S. C., Coastal Carolina Camellia Society January	30-31, 1971
Aiken. S. C., Aiken Camellia Club Februa	ary 6-7, 1971
Savannah, Ga. Februa	ary 6-7, 1971
Swainsboro, Ga., Citizens Bank, Swainsboro Beautification Committee February	13-14, 1971
Beaufort, S. C., Men's Horticulture Society and Beaufort Garden Club February	13-14, 1971
Columbia, S. C., Mid-Carolina Camellia Society February	13-14, 1971
Georgetown, S. C., The Council of Garden Clubs in Georgetown	20-21, 1971
Augusta, Ga., Augusta Camellia Society, Augusta Council of Garden Clubs, Georgia Railroad Bank & Trust. February	20-21, 1971
Georgetown, S. C., The Council of Garden Clubs, Youth Center	20-21, 1971
Atlanta, Ga., North Georgia Camellia Society, Buckhead Lions Club and Atlanta Camellia Society February	20-21, 1971
Wilmington, N. C., Men's Tidewater Camellia Society. February	20-21, 1971
Charlotte, N. C., Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte February	27-28, 1971
Whiteville, N. C., Whiteville Camellia Society February	27-28, 1971
Thomasville, Ga., Men's Garden Club February	27-28, 1971
Statesboro, Ga., Ogeechee Camellia Society, States H. S. Cafeteria February	27-28, 1971
Fayetteville, N. C., Fayetteville Camellia Club	rch 6-7, 1971
Wallace, N. C., Wallace Council of Garden Clubs March	13-14, 1971
Greensboro, N. C., Men's Piedmont Camellia Club March	13-14, 1971
Norfolk, Va., Virginia Camellia Society Spring Show March	27-28, 1971

# Resistance in Camellia Sasanqua

By LUTHER W. BANTER, IR.

Several varieties of Camellia sasanqua, such as Cleopatra, Narumigata (Oleifera), and others, are so susceptible to dieback and canker that commercial production is extremely difficult. Three years ago an attempt was begun to find some resistance in cultivars of C. sasanqua to dieback and the subsequent canker phase 1.

A number of varieties of C. sasanqua were purchased and grown in the greenhouse in 1-gallon containers in a 1-1-1 (by volume) sand-soil-peat mixture. The plants were fertilized periodically as needed to insure good vegetative growth. Eventually these plants were transplanted to 2-gallon Lerio containers filled with the same 1-1-1 mixture. A strain of the fungus Glomerella cingulata was isolated from a canker on the variety Cleopatra for use as inoculum. The fungus was grown in the laboratory on carrot juice agar (Figure 1) for 7 days at a temperature of 70° F (21° C) in a Percival growth chamber (Figure 2). When the fungus was 7 days old, inoculations were made on the central stem through mechanical wounds of 6 plants of 12 different C. sasangua or C. sasangua type cultivars. Controls were wounded and a culture of the fungus Penicillium digitatum isolated from diseased orange fruit was used as inoculum. Following inoculation the plants were grown for 2 years and then given a final evaluation. The varieties and results are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1. The response of 12 Camellia sasangua cultivars (varieties) to inoculation with Glomerella cingulata. Six plants of each variety were inoculated with Glomerella cingulata and 6 plants were inoculated with a culture of Penicillium digitatum from orange to serve as controls.

Variety	Stems noculated with		through wounds Inoculated with	
Maiden Blush	6/6*	6/6**	0/6*	0/6**
Cleopatra	6/6	6/6	0/6	0/6
Bonanza		6/6	0/6	0/6
Narumi-gata		6/6	0/6	0/6
Pink Snow	6/6	6/6	0/6	0/6
Setsugekka	6/6	0/6	0/6	0/6
Mine-No-Yuki	6/6	3/6	0/6	0/6
Showa-No-Sakae	6/6	6/6	0/6	0/6
Jean May	6/6	6/6	0/6	0/6
Hinode-Gumo	6/6	6/6	0/6	0/6
Cherokee	6/6	6/6	0/6	0/6
Agnes Soloman		3/6	0/6	0/6

Numerator represents the number of successful inoculations as revealed by canker formation. The denominator represents the number of stems inoculated. One inoculation was made per plant.
\* Values in the second column represent the results of these inoculations 2 years later. The numerator represents the number of active cankers, the denominator, the number of plants inoculated, one inoculation

per plant.

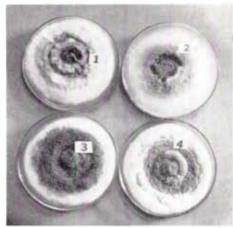


FIGURE 1. Four 7-day-old cultures of Glomerella cingulata, pathogenic to camellias, grown on carrot juice agar at 70 F. Each of the cultures is made up of single spore isolates from cankers of the following camellia varieties: (1) Betty Sheffield, (2) Cleopatra, (3) Donation, and (4) Mathotiana.



Figure 2. Percival growth chamber in which controlled studies are made of a strain of the fungus Glomerella cingulata pathogenic to camellias.

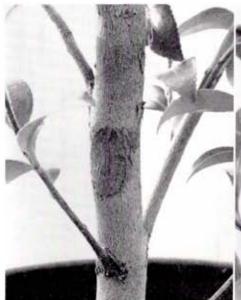


FIGURE 3. The response of Camellia sasanqua cultivar Setsugekka to infection through wounding with a strain of Glomerella cingulata. The canker has completely healed 2 years after inoculation.



Figure 4. The response of Camellia sasanqua cultivar Narumi-gata (Oleifera) to infection through wounding with a strain of Glomerella cingulata. The canker has failed to heal after 2 years.

The results indicate that cankers on the variety Setsugekka after 2 years had completely healed (Figure 3), whereas cankers on most other plants had not healed (Figure 4) No infection occurred when the stems were inoculated with the fungus *Penicillium digitatum* isolated from diseased orange fruit.

Several field experiments using 6 isolates of Glomerella cingulata revealed that isolates from Camellia sasangua, Camellia japonica, and Camellia reticulata were equally capable of causing twig blight and canker on both Camellia japonica and Camellia sasangua varieties. In other words the Glomerella isolates from one species of camellia will cross-infect other species, indicating probably that only one fungus is involved. Certain tests, however, reveal that when the isolates are grown under laboratory conditions differences among isolates occur. One isolate from Pink Dutchess formed the sexual stage in culture, whereas other isolates, such as those from Mathotiana, Cleopatra, and Betty Sheffield, failed to do so even under the best conditions which could be provided. This only indicates that differences among isolates of this fungus do exist, but these differences were not evident in infection studies.

Inoculations made on several varieties of *C. sasanqua* under field conditions during the spring of both 1969 and 1970 resulted in infection. On two varieties, Setsugekka and Daydream, the cankers formed in 1969 healed by the fall of 1970. Inoculations made during the spring of 1970 totaled about 450 using 10 isolates. Several

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features are worth noting: (1) At Clemson inoculations made early in the season (April, May) through leaf scars subtending young, succulent shoots (the leaves were actually pulled off), all resulted in early death (7 to 14 days) of shoots and subsequently developed canker formation. (2) Inoculations made through leaf scars subtending young shoots arising from small branches resulted in either death of the distal portion of the branch (dieback) or the resultant canker failed to heal properly. (3) Inoculations made through leaf scars

subtending young, succulent shoots arising from large stems (pencil size or larger) resulted in twig blight and canker formation but no dieback (death of distal portion). These cankers healed rapidly. (4) Inoculations made through leaf scars subtending more mature shoots (June, July, August) either failed to induce twig blight or the twig blight phase was greatly delayed. Canker formation, however, did result. If the stems were large, the cankers healed readily, but on smaller twigs the cankers either healed slowly or not at all. (5) Inoculations made on C. sasangua varieties other than Daydream and Setsugekka resulted in canker and twig blight but the cankers failed to heal

Thus it would appear that the two Camellia sasanqua varieties Daydream and Setsugekka possess a type of resistance that is evident as healing on larger stems. An overtone to these findings, although very exciting, places severe restrictions on improvement through a breeding program, because this means that seedlings from crosses using these varieties as parents will need to be of a certain minimum size before valid evaluations can be made. For example, a cross made in the fall of 1970 between Daydream (female) x Setsugekka (male) will mature seed by fall of 1971. These seed, if planted immediately, will germinate about January or February of 1972 and then must be grown until at least May 1975 before it can be evaluated properly.

Many chance seedlings of both Daydream and Setsugekka are currently being grown for evaluation. In addition, about 500 C. sasanqua crosses were made at Clemson in the fall of 1970 by Miss Ann Fulbright, laboratory assistant in the Clemson University Plant Pathology and Physiology Department. We are grateful to both the Grounds Department, under the direction of Mr. James Carey, and the Horticulture Test Gardens, under the maintenance supervision of Mr. James Crawford, for providing plants for these purposes and thus making this phase of our work possible.

While the results may be slow to appear, it is believed that this method of developing resistant varieties will provide a means of successfully controlling dieback and canker.

Baxter, Luther W., Jr. 1970. Camellia problems, past and future. Carolina Camellias 22(2): 32-39.



If They Don't Grow Camellias ...

I Don't Wanta' Associate

With Em!

# The Red, White and Blue Japonica

By James H. McCoy

The day my grandmother Gordon heard about the Bleeding Heart rose, she couldn't finish the dinner dishes fast enough to get someone to run her up to Miss Alice's to see it.

There wasn't much competition among the ladies of the community in the material things of life as well as I remember. They all had about the same things. Their houses looked very much alike and the furniture was about the same. The clothes the ladies wore were all homemade, and the cloth came from the same dry goods store.

But when it came to flowers, the competition was spirited. All the ladies had spacious flower gardens and they all contained the same kind of flowers. But one could have more beautiful flowers by caring for them better, or using a better fertilizer, or by doing other little things which the ladies never revealed to each other.

Now, as I was saying, the day she heard about the Bleeding Heart rose, she couldn't get "done with the dishes" fast enough. I, myself, went with her to see this amazing phenomenon.

When we got up to Miss Alice's, there was a big to-do in the garden. There were at least a dozen ladies there, all gathered in awe around a small bush. I wasn't too much interested in flowers, so I went to check out the apple orchard. My grandmother Gordon joined the crowd around the Bleeding Heart rose and

I'm sure added her "ohs" and "ahs" to those of the other ladies of the community. Miss Alice, of course, was literally floating with pride. No doubt about it, she was the new-crowned, undisputed queen of the flower gardens in our part of the state. It would be a long time before any of the other ladies could produce anything that would take the shine off her Bleeding Heart rose.

I joined my grandmother Gordon and heard Miss Alice tell for the hundredth time, I'm sure, the story of her pride and joy. It was a plain white rose with the center a real dark red. I thought "Bleeding Heart" was a pretty good name for it. It sure was a funny looking rose. I had never seen one like it before, and I guess nobody else had either, the way they carried on over it.

Well, Miss Alice surely did have the other ladies beat. I'm sure that there wasn't a lady there who wasn't scheming to get a cutting of Miss Alice's rose. I know my grandmother Gordon was.

As the rose bush grew and produced more of these spectacular roses, Miss Alice began to have a stream of devoted visitors. I don't think any of the ladies ever came right out and asked her for a cutting. That just wasn't done. But the hints must have been many and broad. Miss Alice never had to bake any more apple pies or chocolate cakes. More than once she got "the last" of some lady's Christmas fruit cake.

But she turned a stone deaf ear to any talk of giving away cuttings. Once, she carried a vase of her Bleeding Heart roses up to the church and set them on the piano before preaching. I heard my grandmother say on our way home, "That cheapskate cut the stems so short they couldn't be rooted to save your life". She must have eased up to the piano after services and examined the roses to see if any of them were long enough to root.

I don't know if it had the same effect on all the ladies, but this Bleeding Heart rose became a veritable obsession with my grandmother. Scarcely a day passed that she didn't make some remark about the rose. Her own roses suffered the consequences. She would look at them and see no beauty.

Then something happened to eclipse Miss Alice and her Bleeding Heart rose. Something happened which jerked her abruptly out of the limelight and caused her horticultural crown to go tumbling in the dust. Two of my grandmother's young japonicas (they're called "eamellias, now) opened blooms to match Joseph's coat. They were cut from the same 'Alba Plena' plant and rooted under the same jar. Simply to say that they were vari-colored would give the impression of a two-toned bloom: red and white or pink and white or something like that. But these blooms had three colors. Each one of the petals was white toward

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the center, changing to a bright red in the middle and on the outside edge, a lovely robin's blue. As no one had ever seen or heard of a threecolored japonica before, much less blue in a japonica, my grandmother Gordon began to receive a flood of visitors. Every evening there would be a yard full of them, all admiring this stunning new japonica. Often during the mornings or afternoons there would appear a lady of the community, usually bearing some gift like a fresh baked pound cake or a jar of peach pickles or something like that.

My grandmother Gordon was in her glory. She couldn't get much work done around the house but she didn't mind. She would leave her dinner getting cold on the table to tell the story of how she first noticed this funny looking bloom. She, as Miss Alice had done, accepted the gifts with grace, but was immune to any suggestion, however subtle, that she give away a cutting. She guarded her prize with devotion. She wouldn't leave a visitor alone for a minute with the red, white and blue japonica. I guess she didn't want to tempt any of the ladies to "accidentally" break off a twig for rooting.

As more blooms opened on the two plants and their fame spread, visitors began to arrive from as far away as Columbia, forty miles, just to see my grandmother Gordon's japonica.

I wish I could tell you who suggested it but I don't know. All I know is that Miss Alice and my grandmother traded treasures. Miss Alice

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gave my grandmother a well rooted Bleeding Heart rose and my grandmother gave Miss Alice one of her red white and blue japonicas.

My grandmother's rose bloomed luxuriantly all summer long but when the japonicas finally bloomed, my grandmother Gordon's red, white and blue japonica and the one that she had given to Miss Alice had lost their glorious colors. They were just plain 'Alba Plenas.'

Miss Alice was heart broken. My grandmother Gordon generously offered to return the Bleeding Heart rose. "I don't hold that it's right for me to keep it, Miss Alice.

"No, Miss Gordon, I don't hold it against you one bit. It wasn't your fault that it reconverted. Just keep the rose bush and don't give nobody any cuttings."

"I can't keep it, Miss Alice. I've prayed about it and I just can't."

So I dug up the Bleeding Heart rose, took it up to Miss Alice's and planted it in her garden. Every year this varigated rose caused gasps of amazement and admiration whenever anyone saw it for the first time.

But things changed, as they had to, at my grandmother Gordon's house. Bill, my uncle, and his wife moved in to run the old place when my grandmother Gordon took to her bed that Winter. She seemed to lose interest in everything. Some said that she didn't want to get well. To be in that house where she had come as a bride and not be mistress of the house was more than her independent old soul could stand. It wasn't long after, that we buried her.

It was while we were cleaning up her room, getting together some of her clothes "to give to the needed" that I came across a cigar box in her closet. When I opened the box, I was puzzled for a moment, but only for a moment. I quickly took the box to the kitchen and put the whole thing in the old wood burning stove.

In the box I had found a small brush like children use for water colors and two little pill boxes. In one pill box was a quantity of red powder and in the other, blue powder, beautiful robin's egg blue.

-- CAROLINA CAMELLIAS--

### The Roving Reporter

"For He's a Jolly Good Fellow"

My first New Year's Resolution 1971, i. e., to stop roving long enough to help Carroll Moon!!

You all know how plum pitiful he sounds begging for his magazine doll (not Louise) but Carolina Camellias!

By the way, wouldn't you like to hear that turkey recipe he refrained from telling at the Columbia Camellia lunchcon??? I'll bet it was a popping good one, don't you?

And wasn't it just great to greet our Camellia friends once again and swap Camellia knowledge, etc.?

The South Carolina two fall shows were small in the number of specimens but, oh, so beautiful and large in size! Really a treat to the eyes!

Of course we missed the John Tylers from Wagner, S. C. and hope that they shall soon be back with us on the Camellia Show Circuit—and bring some top table Camellias, they always do—

It's nice to welcome some young, new growers and so far they have brought a good many winners and top table Camellias!

One thing that fascinates and encourages us oldsters is that there is always another show and a next time and Boy does hope spring eternal within our Breasts! We just know we'll be on the top table at the next Camellia show and go loaded down with silver—Ha! Ha! Ha!

Well, Carroll, ole deah, never let it be said that the Roving Reporter let you down or doesn't think that you are doing a bang up job— Really I couldn't do better myselfWell, now having donned my roving raiment I must say that we all love you and thank you for your untiring efforts, from the bottom of our heart—

See ya at the next Camellia Shows

As always,
The Rollicking,
Radiant Roving Reporter.
-CAROLINA CAMELLIAS-

Pioneer Camellia Society of Maryland Officers

Ferdinand A. Korff, President; Dr. C. Clifton Coward, Vice President; Mrs. Arthur E. Hill, Recording Secretary; George Sturmfelsz, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. C. Clifton Coward, Treasurer; Eleanor E. Waltz, Editor, Pioneer Camellia News.

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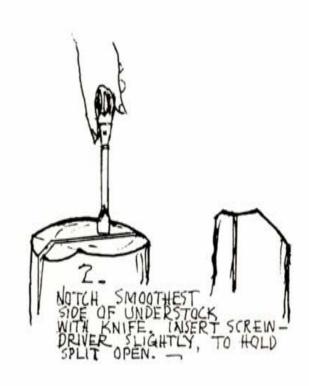
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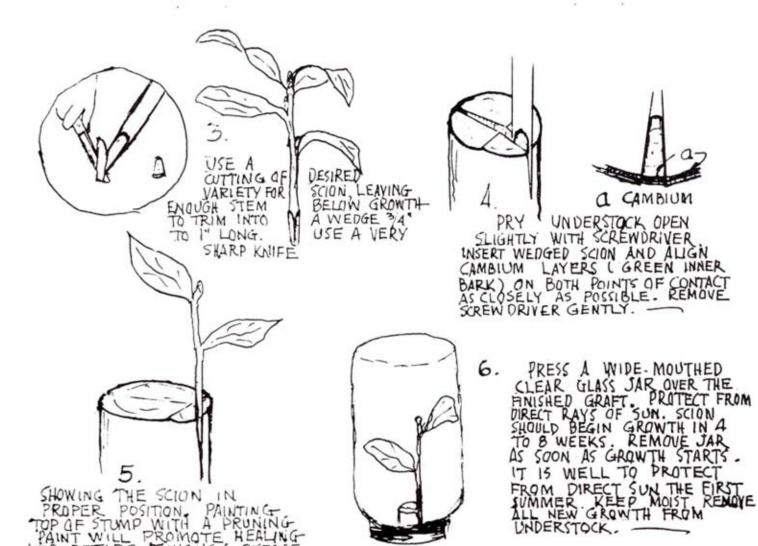
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The American Camellia Society is a worldwide scientific, horticultural and hobby organization of more than 7,500 members in 40 states and 15 foreign countries. The Society was founded as a non-profit organization in October, 1945.

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

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

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

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# Please Make Payment To AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

P. O. BOX 212 Fort Valley, Georgia 31030

Please enroll the	undersigned	<b>as</b>	à	member	and	bill	for	\$7.50	or	еп-
closed herewith is \$7,50	□.									

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

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

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### Round-up of Camellia Blooms

By Frank F. Reed

EDITOR'S NOTE: Frank Reed is hoping some camellia growers on the East Coast will send flowers to the Pasadena Show for the American Camellia Society meeting.

As a part of the Los Angeles Camellia Council Show (Feb. 27-28, 1971) there will be 5 added classes of Camellias that must come from EAST OF DODGE and the PECOS. This show is concurrent with the Annual ACS Meeting in Pasadena.

There will be a trophy for the best bloom in each class. Each contestant will receive a flashy "Horse" ribbon showing that they are "Charter Cowboys" who participated in this historic and momentous event. Each contestant will be limited to a total of 12 blooms.

Class X: Japonicas, Large, Very Large, and Large to Very Large

Class XI: Japonicas, Medium and Medium to Large

Class XII: Japonicas, S m a 11 and Miniature

Class XIII: Reticulatas and Reticulata Hybrids

Class XIV: Non-Reticulata Hybrids

### Special Rules

Within your total of 12, you may enter more than one bloom of a variety, but a card must be made for each bloom. If you hope to enter blooms, please apply for entry cards and registration blank to:

> Frank F. Reed 1161 East Howard Street Pasadena, California 91104

Blooms may have been grown under glass. Gibbed flowers are allowed in all classes. You may wire the stems of blooms.

If appropriate, the entry card will be marked "Gibbed" of "Under Glass" to the right of your registration number. These notations will not be visible during the judging, but can be seen later on that part of the card on the table.

For this competition, all points outside of California, are deemed to be EAST OF DODGE and the PECOS.

A special committee will stage all of the DODGE/PECOS blooms at the show; pick up the blooms shipped to LAX (Los Angeles International Airport); collect all those brought by ACS Meeting attendees to the Huntington Sheraton Hotel in Pasadena; and will provide adequate storage (40 deg. Fahr.) for blooms starting with the 24th of February, 1971. Anyone desiring may stage their own blooms. Attendees may get temporary storage upon arrival at the Huntington by applying to Mrs. Wanda Overstreet or Mr. John LeGrand.

It is hoped that all air freight shipments will arrive at LAX between 10:00 A. M. and 2:30 P. M., Pacific Time of 26 February on one of those direct flights shown on attached list. (There will be changes in departure and arrival times between now and February.)

After the blooms are arranged in their shipping container, make a map or layout of them. Wrap the entry cards in this sheet or put both items in an envelope. Attach this envelope so that it will not damage the blooms in transit.

Seal your container with masking tape. In addition wrap it with twine so that there is an obvious handle in the center of the top of the container.

Put a "HOLD AT AIRPORT" sticker on the top of the container. On this sticker write "LAX" (for L. A. International) and in the telephone blank "213-794-1425". If your container is not transparent, put a big red "UP" sign on each side. If the container is transparent, one or two "UP" signs will suffice.

Address the containers to Frank F. Reed care of your Airline's freight office, LAX. Several contestants can pool their shipments and still come within minimum 50 pounds for air freight. The cost for 50 pounds from Washington, Columbia, Greensboro, etc., is 17 or 18 dollars with tax. In making advance reservations, ask for space in the rear belly compartment whose temperature is usually in the low 40's Fahr.

The usual transparent "lingerie" (or sweater) box is about 15x13x5 inches and weighs about 3 pounds when prepared for shipment of camellias. An ideal way to ship camellias is to put two of these in a stack. (Picture in April 1968 ACS Journal). In this setup, the entry cards and layout of the blooms can be put between the boxes.

The treatment of flowers is given in "Humidity and Hormones", "Pony Express Rides Again", "Increasing

# Cooper's Nursery

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'EVELYN POE & PINK'
'FORTY-NINER'
'GRAND PRIX & VAR.'
'GRAND PRIX & VAR.'
'HELEN CARLIN'
'HOWARD ASPER & PINK'
'HOWARD ASPER & PINK'
'LOUISE DOVELL'
'LINDA BROS.'
'MILO ROWELL & VAR.'
'MARGARET DAYIS'
'VALENTINES DAY'
'VALENTINES DAY'

Retics:
'BUDDHA'
'MOUCHANG'
'MANDALAY QUEEN'
'WILLIAM HERTRICH'

Miniatures:
'Bon's Tinshe'
'Black The'
'Fincone & Var.'
'Jingle Bells'
'Kitty'
'Sugar Bare'
'Tinshe'
'Little Red Riding Hood'
'Little Slam'
'Man Size'
'Pinke'
'Pink Smoke'

Write for complete list—over 300 varieties listed. "The best of the newest and the better of the older." Life of Blooms", etc. (See Southern California Camellia Review October 1970.)

If there be a last minute change in your flights, you can phone Reed after 11:00 p. m., Eastern Time, 25 February. This is early evening in L. A. and the "Low Low" cost of the call is the only thing left that you can use your nickles for.

Advise Reed if you wish to have your containers returned by Air Freight, Express or Parcel Post. (Collect.)

While the Airline Guide shows that connections at Atlanta, New Orleans, Ft. Worth, Dallas and other places are made in 45 to 75 minutes and these will generally be made by passengers and their baggage, the airlines figure that they must have approximately 3 hours or more for making connections with air freight shipments.

While Delta 818 is a through flight from LAX to Columbia, S. C., there is not a through flight to LAX. We hope for one by next February.

Earl Blake, Pat Novak, and Frank Reed, local cowhands, will take care of your blooms at the L. A. end of the line.

Please check with your local airport for flights to Los Angeles.

—CAROLINA CAMELLIAS—

### Flower Arrangement In The Eighties

Contributed By Jessie Howard

### How to Make a Bouquet

To make a bouquet first take a mass of white, it may be a truss of geranium, double stocks or elematis, for a small bouquet it may be a small white pyrethrum; then scarlet which to an artist means orange. For instance, a double scarlet geranium, Tom Thumb nasturtium or any brilliant orange, though the color is not as abundant as it should be.

Put any of these on one side next to the white, then take red or a bright rose, the brighter shade nearer the white that the dull reds may go beyond it.

By red is meant all shades of crimson but red is the true designation. Place these on the other side of the white. Some very dark reds very nearly black may be brought near the white but only a very little of this. Beyond the scarlet a very little blue such as the Emperor William Pansy or a sprig of Lobelia.

Beyond the red have purple and yellow brought together, and on the other side any flower with broken color; beyond this again bring in some blue in a mass and your taller flowers such as pentstemon, the blue kind make an admirable background and are always to be had. Dark colored fuchsias, or flowers or leaves of a brownish hue should interpose beyond the blue and the last to introduce should be maiden hair fern which at all times make a very pretty background.

Make this bouquet in your hand and avoid too much formality as the colors will generally arrange themselves with sufficient effect and force though they may intermix a bit.

When complete tie flowers tightly with string and drop in a vase of water.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> The foregoing was published in the June 1883 issue of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

# 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:

Stimulate and extend appreciation of Camellias.

2. Encourage and promote the science and art of Camellia culture.

 Develop, acquire, and disseminate information concerning the Camellia and its origins, history and culture.

 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.

 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.

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

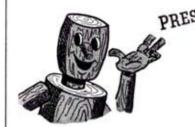
Post Office Box 177 LEXINGTON, S. C. 29072

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

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Equiv. to Ammonia	0.65
Available Phosphoric Acid	0.00
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	0.10
Total Phosphoric Acid	0.10
Equiv. to Sone Phosphate of Li	me
Potash (K <sub>o</sub> O)	0.70
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