

Carolina Camellias



Elsie Ruth Marshall

Camellia Show

Presented by

**MID-CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY
AND COLUMBIA MALL**

An invitation to exhibit and attend our Show on Saturday and Sunday, February 14 & 15, 1981. Show will be held at the Columbia Mall, Highway #1 (Two Notch Road), 6 miles north of Columbia. Entries will be received from 8:00 to 11:00, Saturday morning. Admission free.

Col. J. D. Heriot - Show Chairman, 7172 Caledonia Lane, Columbia, S. C. 29209.



ENTER BLOOMS AT ENTRANCE BETWEEN
BELK AND SEARS DEPARTMENT STORES

Carolina Camellias

Published three times annually — Winter, Spring, Fall — for the members of the South Carolina, North Carolina and the Virginia Camellia Societies.

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Editor's Page



Well, it's a new year, 1981. What a year 1980 was! The biggest happening for camellia people in the East was the organization of the Atlantic Coast Camellia Society. What it will mean to us remains to be seen, and depends entirely on us. The intent, at its inception, was that it would bind the state societies and various clubs together and make them stronger and more viable. How? By doing something! Whether it be fighting blight, planting camellias, staging shows, publishing a book, sending a poor kid to college (to study horticulture, of course), or whatever. It doesn't matter too much what the action is, but action we must have. This action will provide goals toward which the camellia people could work. Many existing camellia organizations are too weak financially and membership-wise to have much of any sort of goal except to remain in existence. If the A.C.C.S. just meets once a year at Myrtle Beach and doesn't do **something**, it will join the ranks of the camellia organizations that are heading for the fate of the dodo.

1980 saw the biggest crop of new introductions yet. There were more than 100 registered in the States alone, not counting the Australian

and New Zealand cultivars. I suppose every year will see an increasing number of new ones since so many back yard hybridizers and seed planters are getting into the fascinating act. How many will be identical to some already existing? Quite a few, I imagine. One camellia grower proposed in all seriousness, that a 5 year moratorium be declared on camellia registration. That proposal, though it may have some merit, couldn't get very far. Too many camellia growers want to immortalize their wives, children and grandchildren. But it does indicate though, that someone is concerned about "look-alikes", doesn't it?

Another extremely important accomplishment that can be credited to 1980 is the introduction of the yellow camellia, chrysantha, into the Western World. It is growing now in Australia and in the United States. It really does promise the long strived for "break through", colorwise. Dr. Ackerman has already grafted it onto a japonica and has found that it is compatible. He has also established that it is a diploid, the same as most japonicas. It is a fantastic producer of pollen. Dr. Ackerman, though warning against over optimism, believes

that crosses can be made between *C. chrysantha* and *C. japonica* and probably other species of camellia. He says that the progeny of such a cross will likely be sterile but that doesn't worry him much. If he could double the chromosome count of 'Fragrant Pink' in order to make it fertile, he can do the same with *chrysantha* crosses. He says that scions of *C. chrysantha* should be available to amateur hybridizers, at least on a limited basis, by 1982. I, for one, can't wait!



SOME THOUGHTS FOR '81

Joe Austin, Four Oaks, N.C.

Well, the scent of magnolia is gone with the wind. Willie Nelson and the Hill billies are being replaced in the capitol with Bob Hope and Frank Sinatra, thank Heavens!

I have just received my new ACS membership roster and I find we now have 83 pages of names. In 1976 we had 99 pages. This is what you call going "backwards". This amounts to a loss of over a thousand members, plus or minus a few. At this rate, in a few short years we will be in the extinct category. This is a shame, because we have a great society. Most of us are complacent and are willing to let things go along as they are. Some of our clubs are pricing themselves out of business. Hotel bills, gas, food, etc. are so high till you have to be rich to be a member and go to four or five shows a year.

I signed up a new member last week. She is young, beautiful, and very enthusiastic now, but I wonder how long this enthusiasm will last.

I have just returned after a trip to Charleston for understock. I hope to start grafting the middle of January. I

The American Camellia Society celebrated 1980 as the year of the camellia. Though the International Camellia Society did not join us in this designation and celebration, it was not because the directors did not think it fitting. They felt that there was not sufficient time to make successful plans from an international viewpoint. Too bad! It will probably be a long time till another year rolls around with so many good things camellia-wise to merit such a designation.

shall try to hold it down to about one hundred and fifty this year. I never seem able to stop grafting, I love it so much.

The Wilmington show was very outstanding. I did not expect so many beautiful flowers. Jack Teague had a bloom of 'Anticipation' that I was sure was 'Dreamboat', but it wasn't. It was a most beautiful flower that looked like 'Dreamboat' but was much larger. It was six and a half inches. Would I like to set this one with variegation!

Well, enough of this jazz! I look forward to our new season — all the shows and seeing our friends. Will also miss the friends that I knew in the past. There are so many gone till I know there must be a big party going on somewhere.



Presidents' Messages

SOUTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY



I have enjoyed two great camellia conventions this fall. The newly formed Atlantic Coast Society is off to a great start. If you missed it, make plans to attend next year in the fall. Exact date will be announced later. Please join us in this effort to further promote camellias. You will enjoy the fellowship and camellia talk that this great organization promises to render. You may still join as a charter member until the next convention.

The Coastal Carolina Camellia Society did a superb job of hosting the A.C.S. convention and camellia show. We enjoyed the fellowship offered by all of the members as well as our visit to the historic city. Thanks, club members, for a job well

done.

The flowers seem to be about two weeks behind for the fall shows, but the quality has been excellent. I don't know if it were the dry weather or the heat, or a combination of the two. Our buds looked mature in early September when we jibbed, but they didn't open as early as we had planned.

Our membership is on the decline in the S.C. Camellia Society. Let's all give at least one gift membership in 1981 to S.C.C.S. to help improve our membership. Gift memberships are only \$5.00. Looking forward to seeing each of you on the camellia trail.

Oliver Mizzell, President

NORTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY



As I write my first message as your new president for the 1981-1982 camellia season, we look forward to another good year under the guidance of the Board of Directors.

Our camellia season has got off to a good start. The Fall shows have been very successful with many excellent flowers displayed.

If you have not renewed your membership in N.C.C.S. for 1981, be sure to do this right away. We need the continuous support of all members. We also hope the old members will enlist some new members.

It is my goal to visit each club during the 1981-82 season. I had the pleasure of visiting with the Charlotte club in November and had an enjoyable evening.

For a good new year's resolution, plan to attend as many camellia shows and exhibit as many blooms as possible this season. This way you will always be a winner because of the many wonderful people you will meet.

Ed. Liebers, President

VIRGINIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY



Our plant sale at the charity bazaar held at Pembroke Mall in early October turned out very well under the able supervision of Cecil Sears. This was followed by our fall show and plant sale at the same mall and another similar show and sale at the Coliseum Mall in Hampton, Va., the latter being our first venture outside of the Norfolk area. Our kudos go to Mrs. "Lil" Miller for handling the two functions so capably. It was a "baptism of fire" for both Cecil and Lil in managing our

projects and we do thank them for their successes.

Our spring camellia show will be held in the Norfolk Botanical Garden Auditorium under the guidance of Bill Redwood. To get the best blooms for this show, Charley Mason recommends that "gibbing" be commenced January 1st by doing a few buds each week, on warm days, and continuing for four weeks.

The Frank Suttons are slowly recuperating from a severe automobile accident suffered in February 1980. "Lib" is doing better lately but Frank's hip is still restricting him to ambulatory status. We miss them at our meetings.

The hospitality and "family" dinner at the home of Sunny and Sally Hanckel during the ACS convention at Charleston was outstanding!

John Walsh, President

PLEASE READ THIS

This is a reminder to members of all three societies. If you have not already paid your dues for 1981, **they are past due**. So please send your check right away to your treasurer.

S.C. Camellia Society, Mr. Elliott Brogdon, 309 DuBose Dr., Columbia,

S.C. 29204.

N.C. Camellia Society, Mr. Harris Newber, Rt. 3, Box 57, Wilmington, N.C. 29403.

Virginia Camellia Society, Mrs. C. E. Sears, 1355 Monteray Ave., Norfolk, VA. 23508.

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OUR CAMELLIA CHILDREN

Violet May Stone, Baton Rouge, La.

'Gary's Red' - The first three years it bloomed, Mrs. Gates and Mrs. Knight said the black edge was due to cold damage. The next year, we were going to New Orleans for the show at the Roosevelt Hotel and I cut a bloom and put it atop the dash panel. We had not even had a frost that year so we all three laughed about it. When Theo got out of the car by the loading dock at the hotel with the bloom in her hand, Sam Zerkowsky asked what she had. To make the story short, it was entered into competition with 96 other blooms of all sizes and it won best seedling award. It did the same in Slidell and again in Lafayette the following weeks.

'Honeyglow' - This was named 'Honeyglow' as "Honey" is my nickname for Hank, and it has an ivory glow in the center, and the backs of the incurved petals have a slight blush under the outer rows.

'Lerlind' - This white formal holds a rosebud center for several days and is excellent for corsages. It is named for my sister who loves white flowers. It blooms, usually, from late September all the way through the season.

'Lil Stella' - This is a 'Letitia Schrader' x 'Dr. Tinsley' seedling. It was entered as L.S. (meaning 'Letitia Schrader' seedling), so we had to come up with a name to match initials. Our daughter is named Stella.

'Billy Gates' - This was named for Dr. William H. Gates whose wife, Theo, was a charter member of ACS. Billy loved miniature plants and flowers of all kinds. The parent plant was stolen from our plastic shed and the whereabouts are now unknown.

'Brother Rose' - Entered as B.R.,

parentage unknown. It was growing on our east fence line by the Brothers of the Sacred Heart School. It has a rose formation, so my brother suggested that I name it 'Brother Rose'.

'Dr. Lilyan Hanchey' - This very palest blush pink formal has center petals incurved. It is named for my eldest niece and the flower is as gentle as she is.

'Bloody Mary' - Color of tobasco. Everyone thought we had so named it because the drink might be my favorite, when in fact, I have never tasted it.

'Lil Schaefer' - Named for a lifelong friend of the family. Our fathers were friends. No other camellia in our garden is more profuse. It is a very pale pink (blush) with startling streaks of fuschia.

'Amazing Graces' - This sweet pea color flower was a podmate of the brilliant red miniature named 'Billy Gates'. It is named for two very courageous friends of the family.

We now have several new ones which have won many blue ribbons and we plan to try to register shortly. One is to be 'Theo's Mini'. Another, 'Matt Cooper', our youngest grandson. We sometimes designate seedlings by parentage, I.E., SM/E (1, 2, 3, 4) which would be 'Sadie Mancill' x 'Evelina' crosses. We also have a very fragrant hybrid seedling which we call 'Sal x Lut', meaning Saluenensis x Lutchuensis cross. We'll probably just name it 'Salut'. Also have one we plan to name 'Angelique' for the nun who took care of our daughter when Hank was in service and I had to operate the business. I called her my "angel".



FOR THE BEGINNER

Regular Feature

Well, beginner, as you read this, it is the dead of winter, probably mid-February. There is absolutely nothing that you should be doing for your camellias right now except enjoying them as they open, and picking up fallen blooms. But before the next issue of Carolina Camellias comes out, mid-spring, there is much that you should have done, or be doing. So we will cover spring care of camellias in this, the winter issue.

First, let's consider the young plants that you set out last March or thereabouts. They have now gone through one complete year on their own. The fact that they're still alive and healthy looking proves that you did it all right. Around the 1st of March, you can fertilize them, but **please** be cautious. They are still babies and are not ready for meat and potatoes. The best feeding you can give them this 1st year is a little cottonseed meal, let's say about 2 rounded tablespoons full. Then in about 2 months, give them another feeding of cottonseed meal, same amount. I wouldn't recommend feeding them any more this year. You will not have to be so concerned with watering from now on. Their roots have by now grown out into the surrounding ground and should be able to find the moisture the plant needs, especially if you have a good oak leaf or pine needles mulch. If we run into anything like a

serious drought, then you might be wise to water them. But if you do, remember to water them thoroughly. This is all the care your young plants will need except for spraying and we will cover that next.

Let's look at your old established plants. They will never need watering. I have never heard of an old established camellia (one that has been in the ground 5 years or longer) drying or being seriously affected by lack of water. They will need other care, namely spraying, fertilizing and pruning. Of these requirements, spraying is the most important. You will be fighting scale. The following applies to your young plants too — the ones you planted last year.

You may use an oil spray, if you like. Most camellia growers do. Get Florida Volck or Oil-I-Cide and mix according to directions on the bottle. Spray around the 1st of April and again around the middle of May, and pray that you have hit the crawlers while they're crawling. Try to cover both sides of every leaf. A hard job? You bet! There is a much easier way but it hasn't gained much support among camellia growers, and I don't know why. It is very, very effective and **much** easier. You simply use cygon, full strength, and paint a band around the trunk of the plant, close to the ground. Use a very small paint brush or a swab made with cotton on

the end of a stick. The width of the band need not be exact, I would say about an inch wide would be good. You need to do this when the plant begins to put out new growth in March or April. It is most effective on plants not over 6 feet tall. On plants taller than that, it might not do a good job. But **DON'T REPEAT**, at least not till next year. Also, don't use this treatment on the 'Tomorrow' family. There may be other varieties that would be damaged by this treatment, but I have not yet found any others. Also, don't use this treatment on container grown plants. I have no personal knowledge that it would harm them, but I have read that it will, and I believe that it could.

The next item relative to care of the old plants is fertilizing. Actually, you don't have to fertilize them, but they seem to perform better if you do. Don't go overboard here either. It would be impossible to prescribe exactly how much to use, but for a plant as tall as you are, or taller, you could scatter 3 or 4 handfuls of fertilizer (the same stuff you use on your lawn would be alright) under the plant. Probably it would be better to scatter it around the "drip" edge of the plant. Water it in if you want to.

Immediately after blooming is the best time to prune your camellias. Again, it is not required that you do any pruning, but you surely could improve the appearance and well being of your camellias if you did. First, remove any dead limbs and twigs and any branches or portions of branches that appear unthrifty. Now, if you really want to help your plants in their attempt to give you good flowers, thin out the plant, or you could say, hollow out the plant. If it's so thick till it would attract a brown thrasher with nest building on it's mind, then it's too thick. Remove all those inside

branches and twigs. They don't produce many if any blooms and you couldn't see them if they did. If the outside branches are very thick, remove some of them too. Let the breezes blow through. Needless to say, remove any branch that is growing wildly out to one side and destroying any semblance of symmetry. Paint the cut ends with Tree Coat or asphalt. Some growers "raise the hemlines" of their camellias, that is, remove the lower branches. Some want the branches to grow right on down to the ground. They seem to be less susceptible to tea scale if the branches do not touch the ground.

Now, that's **all** that you need to do for your camellias until autumn. You can get out the old lawn chair and relax. It might be a good idea to leave one camellia unpruned. You could put your lawn chair behind it so your wife couldn't find you when she wanted her roses sprayed.



The following is from the results of some tests performed with camellias in 1951 by Dr. D. L. Gill, plant pathologist, then at the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Tifton, Georgia. It was reported in the 1957 ACS yearbook.

"The increased nitrogen applied in 1951 through 1953 resulted in more dieback through 1954 but not in increased growth of the plants. More dieback also followed the high application of the complete fertilizer. The amount of fertilizer applied in these tests is not more than is often applied by camellia growers. Thus these tests show that more dieback is likely to occur if an attempt is made to grow the plants rapidly."

Ed. Note: Dieback referred to above is the non-contagious type. Camellia growers are familiar with both types.

AN OVERSEAS CAMELLIA GROWER SPEAKS OUT

Editor's note: One type of article which seems to interest many readers, judging from the comments received by the editor, are articles which express someone's opinion or evaluation of camellia cultivars. We have persuaded one of our overseas readers to let us publish his evaluation of some camellias that he grows. As you will see from his comments, he has very strong feelings both for and against some that are popular here. He asked us not to reveal his name or even his country. Here goes:

I was fascinated by Bill Donnan's "Best 10" in Carolina Camellias and also very interested in Joe Austin's comments. Here are a few of my own.

Occasionally I get a really good 'Adolph Audusson' but quite a few have been poorly variegated. Of the variegated blooms, perhaps the most consistent has been 'Miss Charleston, Var'. But when it comes good, I've not seen anything to beat 'Guilio Nuccio, Var'. I've also been greatly impressed by the blooms on 'Apollo 14'. 'Commander Mulroy' is good, but I believe 'Sawanda's Dream' is superior. I agree with Bill Donnan's comments on 'Fimbriata', however I think I'd be hard put to separate it from 'Nuccio's Gem'. He likes 'Crimson Robe' and 'Nuccio's Ruby' but I would prefer 'Dr. Clifford C. Parks' to either. He also likes 'E.G. Waterhouse' and 'Garden Glory', but for me 'Betty Ridley' is superior to either. 'Yuletide' is a top sasanqua but an untidy groomer. 'Miss Tulare' can be good, but again, I have to say that 'Dr. Clifford C. Parks' is consistently superior. 'Angel wings' has the appearance of lacking substance. I've had some glorious blooms of 'Desire' and think that your use of the word "exquisite" to describe it is inadequate. 'Feathery Touch' is a **gem** as is 'Nuccio's Pearl'. I have 'Martha Israel' and it is good. 'Look Again' has not been up to expectations yet with

me. Joe was uncompromising about 'Jury's Yellow', but — it is as good or better than 'Gwenneth Morey' and in any case, Jury raised it as a breeder on the way to **The Yellow Camellia**. I have recently flowered 'Mrs. D. W. Davis, Special'. For me, it is strictly for the dog house! However, 'Mrs. D. W. Davis, Descanso' is something very special and definitely a **must**. A flower that can produce beautiful form is 'Dream Time' but it would only be good for the show —. Another that bloomed this year is 'Carter's Sunburst, Blush'. I believe it is destined to go far. Here's something curious, 'Lasca Beauty', 'Lila Naff' and 'Strike it Rich' are all rather similar, pink and they collapse very quickly. I've never seen an 'Elsie Jury' that I like and it rarely gets anywhere at the shows here. Here are some that invariably produce "oohs" and "ahs" when visitors come here: 'Bea Rogers', 'Mary Wheeler', 'Sawada's Dream', 'Twilight', 'Hishi Karaito', 'Shiro Chan', 'Silver Challice', 'Grace Albritton', 'Grace Albritton Blush', 'Little Babe', 'Glen 40', 'Nuccio's Gem', and 'Nuccio's Pearl'. The flamboyant 'Pirate's Gold' was a talking point at the show here. I grafted 'Anticipation' onto 'Dixie Knight, Supreme' and got a bloom of 'Anticipation Var.' that was just a little short of sensational. 'Adolph Audusson, Special', 'Miss Charleston, Var.', 'Vulcan, Var.', 'Rena Swick, Var.', 'June Stewart, Supreme', 'Reg Ragland, Var.', 'Guilio Nuccio, Var.', and 'Miss Tulare' both solid and variegated were all outstanding this season. 'Valentine Day' was perhaps one of the best of the "monsters".

Some others that show promise (they've only had their first blooms) are 'Leah Homeyer', 'Elizabeth Cooper', 'Dorothy Hills', 'Martha Israel',

'Kim McGowan', 'Frances Council' and 'Tammia, Blush'.

Great interest is shown here in the miniatures, particularly 'Mansize', 'Hishi Karaito', 'Bob's Tinsie', 'Ma-roon and Gold', 'Bonbon, Blush', 'Lela Laurents', 'Little Slam', and

'Fircone'.

Before closing, I must mention that I had one bloom (the very first) of 'Harold L. Paige', and apart from its promise as an excellent bloom, it must be highly regarded as a pollen donor, good form and color.

LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA CHAPTER AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Gordon P. Howell, Lynchburg, Virginia

This camellia club was formed on September 27, 1953, at the home of Colonel Harry Holt with sixteen charter members. Colonel Holt was really the inspiration and at that time was one of two charter members with more than ten plants. There is no record of who inspired him, but he gave much of himself to get that group of men interested. One of the new members went so far as to say the only way we would make any meetings would be if there was a rain or snow storm going on or if there were no football games on television. Of course, he made most of the future meetings.

The only rules we had in the beginning were that each member must have at least one plant and must also become a member of the American Camellia Society. The two rules still prevail and dues are collected at our only formal meeting which is usually held on the first Sunday in December. Members not in attendance are contacted and dues collected so that the treasurer can send them in one check to the National Organization.

During the last twenty-seven years, we have had no shows and only one exhibit that turned into a mini-show because we awarded a best flower and even had an honor court. Only Lynchburg growers participated. Only two of the members have greenhouses. However, R. D. Hicks, who formerly lived at Troutville, Virginia,

was a member until he moved to Alabama some years ago. He was most generous with his greenhouse blooms and most of our members drove the fifty miles to see them in bloom at his home. He took the writer to his first show which was the Richmond, Virginia Chapter's first show.

We have had several Spring walking meetings where members gathered for tours of some of the gardens with many plantings. These have proved very beneficial and most of us hope will be a continuing thing.

Since the club membership is composed of pharmacists, nuclear engineers, life insurance agents, doctors, dentists, lawyers and retirees of several professions, we have had only minute interest in propagation and grafting. However, this past year, the writer started two of our members on propagation and one of these also tried a few grafts.

Last Winter in Lynchburg has to have been the best year we have ever had for camellias. Everyone had plenty of blooms and most were of a very good quality. So some of the "on the fence" growers are now convinced that they can grow any variety, and with this renewed enthusiasm, there surely will be more and more men who will get stung by the camellia bug. Hence, there should always be a Lynchburg Chapter of the American Camellia Society.

CAMELLIA CULTURE

Ken Blanchard, Wallace, N.C.

Ed. Note: The following are excerpts from a talk to the Fayetteville Camellia Club, November, 1980.

Annabelle asked me to present this program tonight on a camellia culture because **I know** how to grow camellias. Whether or not I know is an open question. I do have a background in chemicals, as they apply to agriculture. I believe that the same things are basic to growing camellias.

If I were to list the important items in camellia culture, I would say drainage, p/H and minor elements, and fertilizer, in that order. They are basic. A teacher of one of my grandsons told me once, "I'm teaching him the basic fundamentals." Well, the "basic fundamentals" of growing camellias start with drainage. Roots require oxygen and air. Without oxygen, the plant will die and you won't have any need for any other item of culture. The roots of almost all plants require oxygen, even trees. You say, "How about cypress trees that grow in the water?" Well, have you ever noticed the cypress "knees?" That's just the roots way of getting oxygen. Take tobacco for instance. You have heard of fields of tobacco "drowning." Well that's due to excessive rain. Water ponds in the fields. The soil becomes saturated with water. The roots cannot get oxygen. The tobacco plants die.

In the culture of camellias, whether it be in cans or in the ground, you must have good drainage. You read of this soil mix and that soil mix, really, the soil mix is not all that critical. What is important is a material that holds dampness, yet readily drains.

When you plant them in the yard, consider the location. Most yards

have high and low places. I would avoid the low places if possible. But if you have no choice, set the plant on top of the ground and bank soil up around it. I use the same planting mix for outside plants as I do for those in containers.

Now we get to No. 2, p/H and minor elements. p/H is a scale. You have a scale to measure temperature, a thermometer; a scale to measure atmospheric pressure, a barometer; etc. You might say that the p/H scale is to measure the acidity or the alkalinity of the soil. 7 is neutral, above 7 is alkaline and below 7 is acid.

You have heard, I'm sure, that camellias are acid loving plants. That is the most misleading statement I know of. Of course, camellias require an acid soil, that is, 5.5 to 6.5. This is just on the acid side of 7. Pine trees, oak trees, soy beans, corn and some other plants like the same p/H that camellias do. But have you ever heard it said that the pine tree is an acid loving plant? If the soil is alkaline, like it is in parts of the country, OK. But this part of the country is naturally acid — the Carolinas, down the east coast, the gulf coast, and on up to Washington, D.C. — the pine belt. The soil there is acid in its natural state. Most of the agronomists who test the soil say they have never seen a soil sample from this part of the country that wasn't acid, unless it had lime applied.

You are aware that decaying organic matter: oak leaves, pine needles, bark, etc., create acidity in the soil. Pine bark is about 4, sawdust

about 4.5 and peat is very acid. If we don't add lime, the mix will be highly acid. Camellias will not grow. Then here comes the acid forming fertilizer, more acid! If the p/H is too low, the plant cannot take up the fertilizer, no matter what kind you use. This also applies to the minor elements. Camellias growing in the ground can ordinarily get the minerals they need, including the trace elements. This is not always true for container plants — there just aren't any minerals or trace elements in pine bark, perlite, sand, etc.

How do you correct the p/H? There are two ways. Here are some soil sample boxes. Farmers use them. The lab is behind the state fair grounds in Raleigh and the service is free.

This is the way you collect soil samples. Get a shovel and a bucket and take some soil from several places in your yard. Some from the low places and some from the high places. Mix the soil in the bucket. Assign a number to the sample, put some in the box and either mail it or take it to Raleigh. You will get the analysis back and so will your county agent.

Their computer hasn't heard of container soil mix for camellias yet. The form is really designed for field crops: tobacco, soy beans, corn, etc. Be sure to tell them that it is for camellias. If it's for container grown camellias, tell them that. Their fertilizer recommendations won't do you much good as they talk about so much needed per thousand square feet. But they will tell you what the p/H is and the percent of organic matter, and that's what you want to know.

Don't you believe that camellias LOVE a highly acid soil. If your p/H is low, scatter lime around the camellias, and also in the containers. The right kind is dolomitic. What you want is 54% calcium and 46% magnesium. You also need it ground fine. One place was selling lime that was in big particles. You wouldn't live long enough for it to do any good. He said that he sold that kind because many of his customers used it on their small lots and wanted something that wouldn't blow over into their neighbor's yard.

You need to allow about 90 days for the lime to correct the p/H. How much to put? I don't know. * I put it on by trial and error. First a little bit, then more if it seems to need it.

The other way to test your soil for p/H is this little gadget. It is not too accurate, but it will give you an idea of your p/H. I have two types, this one that looks like an ice cream cone and the other with two prongs that you insert into the soil. They both are all right, but they are not too precise. Depend on Raleigh. Another thing, don't pay any attention to the optimum p/H readings that is on the literature that came with this instrument. It says for camellias 4 to 5.5. See how wild some instructions are. I'll tell you one thing, if your plant doesn't die in a soil with a p/H of 4 to 4.5, I'd be surprised.

Once you get your p/H corrected, it will stay all right for 2½ to 3 years. Then as the soil mix breaks down, it will get more acid again. Check your containers once a year, but if you find it low and have to add lime, check it again within 3 months.

The third item is fertilizer. If you get

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*A formula worked out by Clyde Dorrity and used successfully is the following: Add one tablespoon of lime per gallon of soil for each degree of p/H you want to add. For example, to change 3 gallons of soil from 4 to 6, add 6 tablespoons of lime.

ROSE RESEARCH MAY SHOW FUNGICIDES AREN'T NECESSARY DURING SUMMER

CLEMSON, S.C. — Spraying fungicides on roses every week during the summer involves a good deal of time, trouble, money and risk.

"Your and the plant's chances of getting hurt by chemical toxicity buildup are greater during hot weather," says Luther Baxter, a S.C. Experiment Station plant pathologist.

So this summer Baxter tried to find out whether gardeners can curtail summer sprayings without increasing the incidence of the two most common rose diseases — black spot and powdery mildew.

Baxter and his assistant, Teresa Morrisset, divided a large rose garden near the Clemson University campus in half. They sprayed the rear half according to recommendations — every week with Daconil and every other week with Benlate. But they

only sprayed the front half three times in the spring and three times in the fall with both chemicals.

All roses were sprayed with miticides and pesticides as needed.

At the end of the growing season, "we found that the front rows had performed just as well as the back rows," Morrisset says.

Baxter cautions, however, that the findings might have been influenced by this summer's hot, dry weather, which is not conducive to black spot. But if he obtains similar results after two more years, he may recommend that gardeners omit spraying fungicides in the summer.

"We think this last year is encouraging, but at this time, we lack sufficient evidence to change the recommendations," he says.



PLANT PATHOLOGIST, Luther Baxter says limiting fungicide applications during summer apparently did not harm roses in a Clemson University research garden.

(CU Newsphoto)

Who Gets the Silver Candelabra?

The eager but inexperienced show chairman and the eager but inexperienced chairman of awards committee were discussing distribution of the trophies.

Said the show chairman, "Let's give the two silver candelabra,* the best trophies, one to the best outside bloom and one to the best inside bloom. We can give the silver goblets, the next best trophies, one to the best in each division. Then we can give the shadow pictures one to the sweepstakes winner outside and one to the sweepstakes winner protected."

Then the chairman of the awards committee said, "I wouldn't do it that way. I'd give the silver candelabra to the winners of the sweepstakes."

"Why?"

"Well, who contributes more to the success of your show, the collector who brings a half dozen super blooms of the newest varieties or the exhibitor who brings 100 excellent blooms, many of which are the best of its variety and would be contenders for best in show if it were left up to the public to decide?"

"Well —"

"Look, can you imagine the time and trouble it takes to cut, prepare and pack 100 blooms? Just filling out that many entry cards is a major operation! If he doesn't deserve to be rewarded, I don't know who does."

"No, I can't agree with you. I think the best bloom in the show ought to get the best trophy."

"Why?"

"Because this man has spent his good money for the newest camellia, cultivated it with more tender love

and care than many mothers give their children, packed his magnificent bloom in cotton and ice and hauled it down here for all of us to see, before we decide whether we want to spend our good money for a new, untested variety. Don't you think that ought to be rewarded?"

"Well —"

"And another thing, where do the people congregate at shows? Around the head table, that's where. What do they see there? The newest, the biggest, the most gorgeous blooms in the whole show. Don't you think the exhibitors of these mind-boggling blooms ought to be rewarded?"

"Let's ask Mr. Camellia" (the wise, old, camellia grower who has forgotten more about camellias than they'll ever learn)."

So, unable to agree, they look him up and ask his opinion. They got it in ten words. Can you guess what he told them — even the gist of what he told them? If you want to know, turn to page 32.

— *Carolina Camellias*

*This conversation must have taken place ten years ago.



It is extremely difficult to know what to expect from crossing, even when the parents are known, because present varieties are already mixed up and may have more than ten different bloods in their ancestry.

Mr. K. Sawada

HOME GARDENING

January, 1952.

CAMELLIAS ARE FOREVER

Charles L. Keeton, Long Beach, Miss.

In an article published on pages 79-81 of the 1969 ACS Yearbook, I reported an interview with Kyoto University professor in which he predicted camellias in America were heading into a period of less popularity than during the renaissance period that began at the end of World War II. He based his prediction on a theory that camellias have always gone up and down in regular cycles during their long history as the aristocrat of flowers. And after a quarter century of being "in", they would head into a slide in our U.S.A.

I refused to take his idea seriously and in my report treated it facetiously. Quoting from what I wrote then: "He goes by his simple cycle theory, and I fall back on the theory of affluence." I could not believe that anything except a disastrous financial upset would make us lose interest in our camellia growing and showing hobby. Yet, in retrospect, I now see that Dr. Kitamura did hit on the truth. In spite of a new surge of interest in camellias outside our own country in recent years, it is apparent that camellias here have not been leading the way as previously. Japan, which gave camellias to the world originally, paced the new revival of interest stimulated by publication of some beautiful volumes of color plates (two of the best books by Yoshiaki Andoh who has written for this and other American camellia publications). Enthusiasm engendered by the late Prof. Waterhouse's reorganization of the International Camellia Society and the efforts of "down under" hybridizers pushed Australia and New Zealand forward. Mr. Andoh, incidentally, is a vice president of the ICS, showing that everywhere camellia affici-

dos are working together.

The ease of exchanging scions across the seas is a great help in the universal forward movement of camellias. The great American contributions during our years of greatness since 1950 have supplied a foundation for building soundly for the development of camellias worldwide. But somehow, while the other countries have gone up from their past camellia depression, we have been slowly slipping into a recession here.

I could say that our slipping is because our affluence is reduced, backing up my ideas of 1969, but honestly, I don't think our economic conditions are solely to blame for what I feel is less general popularity of the camellia here. Attendance figures at most shows have fallen off. ACS and other camellia organizations have less members than formerly. Sales of plants and scions are falling over all. All of these suggest that we are hurting economically and thus spending less on our hobby, but the basic core group of camellia lovers which moved us forward in the past is still an affluent group, though numerically reduced by attrition and drop-outs. Appeals for generosity to build the greenhouse at Masee Lane and to raise the reward fund to fight petal blight certainly did not go unheeded. Even the growing number of camellia lovers in foreign countries, particularly prosperous Japan, who have joined ACS as life members is no denial that affluence is important.

But isn't our lowered affluence playing but a minor role in the important dramatic drop which becomes more and more evident with the passage of years? Certainly, prices in all things camelliawise have not

jumped at the same rate as things in other hobbies, such as boating, golf, etc. Some will argue that greenhouses are getting astronomic in price, and heating to keep temperature just above freezing is certainly not cheap. True enough, and this does suggest that some of the seeming drop-outs are more likely just temporarily back-sliding as an economy measure. Actually, I can present no consensus, and your own opinion is as good as mine. If you want to blame the national economy for more than a minor role, I don't completely disagree.

But as one who went all-out growing camellias a quarter century back when we moved to the Mississippi Gulf Coast and discovered these beautiful broad-leaved blooming landscape plants, I feel that the spread of petal blight is responsible for considerable loss of enthusiasm in our hobby. I've fought it in our garden for ten years, pruning tops and roots to keep my plants small, and disbudding to reduce the number of blooms even more. We pick up and bury all blooms after the beginning of the calendar year, but I can only report that we are in a no-win war. Our greatest satisfaction has become gibbing galore in September to have as many blooms as possible before Christmas. Thank God for gib!

We do have a good alternative of course, going exclusively into container growing since we do have a greenhouse, but as a dirt farmer at heart, it doesn't have the same appeal for me as planting in the ground. Nevertheless, that's where I'm headed. The future of camellias worldwide (and that's particularly including me) lies in containers. And it's a bright future indeed!

Our current period of transition from past to future in things camellia-

wise, includes facing up to the fact that our jaded appetites for "something new and different" will someday again be satisfied. The "sameness" of blooms introduced today (and in recent years) have seemed to my old eyes just new names rather than worthy additions to our collections. Now that we have the long sought true yellow from China in the hands of some of our hybridizers and view the possibility of getting further species from Southeast Asia, we know that we can count on the talent and scientific know-how to produce their full share of great new cultivars to revive our old enthusiasm. Also I know that the new international cooperation will help us in this area because overseas hybridizers are at work with their own ideas and tastes to improve the American contributions.

The U.S. life-style as we know it, with fairly large homes surrounded by gardened lots or acreage, is undergoing change that affects camellias too. Never were potted plants so popular, and what is better than a potted camellia unless it is a number of potted camellias? I predict great popularity of container camellia growing in all parts of this country and the world because the amateur can become an expert if he will use common sense and read some of what has been published about the subject.

Returning to the only cloudy spot in the picture as I see it — petal blight — I believe that where blight exists, it must be considered a community problem, even to making certain that abandoned old plants are destroyed or denuded of buds for a year or two to break the cycle of the mushroom-type fungus. Meanwhile, we hope that some scientist in a university or commercial lab will come up with a systemic fungicide to lick our trouble

Did Someone Fire on Fort Sumter?

As far as I know, nobody fired on Fort Sumter, but Charleston was invaded just the same. The invaders came from all points of the compass. This time they were welcomed with open arms. They started coming on Wednesday, November 20, and by Saturday, they were too numerous to count. Of course, the cause for this joyful "invasion" of Charleston was the ACS convention.

For those who came Wednesday, the highlight of that day was the culinary cuisine, served that evening. The fame of the Beaufort stew has spread throughout the American camellia community. One excited conventioneer, obviously a gourmet and a lover of stews, urged the editor of Carolina Camellias to publish the recipe, although he (the editor) had just expressed publicly his aversion to recipes in camellia publications.

Thursday was the business part of the convention, board meetings and other such necessary distractions. But it also was the day of the tour of the beautiful old areas of the city with a visit to Drayton Hall, an unoccupied but interesting anti-bellum mansion. A visit to world famous Magnolia Gardens with a box lunch on the premises rounded out an enjoyable day.

Friday was the "educational day" — everything from "Update on Die-back" to "A Report on a Camellia Trip to China". It included the welcome luncheon, which was more like a banquet than a luncheon. The city of Charleston officially and graciously welcomed American Camellia Society members. Then, in the evening came the "Dinner Under the Stars" at Sunny and Sally Hanckel's. The preparation for this event must have been a staggering job. It was felt that the weather wasn't conducive to an

enjoyable evening under the stars so, believe it or not, every stick of furniture in that big two story house was moved out, or it appeared to have been moved out. There were tables and chairs set up every where, upstairs and down. The whole group was accommodated **inside** the house except for a few on the patio. Every club ought to have as members a couple like the Hanckels. The entertainment at this event was also unusual and delightful. Tita Heins presented a program in "Gullah", the disappearing language of the Charleston coastal inhabitants. It must have fascinated those who had never heard Gullah spoken, and it surely brought back memories of long gone youth to those who had. Her story of the love sick "maiden" who stole a "cameelyuh" from "Mistah Stringfelluh yahd" to attract her lover only to suffer ignominious loss of camellia and lover, was hilarious.

At the show Saturday there were about 600 blooms, which is pretty good for a fall show. Most of the blooms were of good quality and several new varieties were exhibited. Nobody had to go out for lunch. The Charleston people prepared a bounteous buffet luncheon for everybody, not just the judges. The banquet Saturday was notable for several things: the successful raffle of Anne Hackney's beautiful camellia painting and an equally lovely needlepoint camellia tray, the dinner music, and the food — mountains of seafood on a help-yourself buffet line. Announcement was made that 'Grace Albritton' and 'Valentine Day' were added to the list of ACS National Hall of Fame camellias. Also, Bill Ackerman was designated a Fellow of the

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SHOW RESULTS

COASTAL CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Charleston, S.C., November 22 & 23, 1980

- Best bloom, protected: 'Tomorrow, Park Hill', Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Mizzell.
Runner-up: 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Mizzell.
Best bloom, unprotected: 'Miss Charleston, Var', Lloyd M. Benjamin.
Runner-up: 'Woodville Red', Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Dubus.
Best Reticulata: 'Dr. Clifford Parks', Hulyn Smith.
Runner-up: 'Lasca Beauty', Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Mizzell.
Best Seedling: '0-12', Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Abendroth. (Considered for Provisional Seedling Certificate for Chemically Treated Flower).
Gold Sweepstakes, Protected: Mr. & Mrs. L. M. Fetterman.
Silver Sweepstakes, Protected: Mr. & Mrs. Jack Teague.
Gold Sweepstakes, Unprotected: Mrs. H. C. Scott.
Silver Sweepstakes, Unprotected: Mr. J. R. Comber.
Court of Honor, Protected:
 'Valentine Day Var.', Graem Yates.
 'Hulyn Smith', Hulyn Smith.
 'Kick Off', Mr. & Mrs. L. M. Fetterman.
 'Cornelia Walden Var.', Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Blanchard.
 'Margaret Davis', Dr. Harry T. Moore, Jr.
 'Charlie Bettles', Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Mizzell.
Runner-Up, Protected:
 'Sawada's Dream', Mr. & Mrs. L. M. Fetterman.
 'Allie Habel', Mr. & Mrs. L. M. Fetterman.
 'Easter Morn', Mr. & Mrs. L. M. Fetterman.
 'Nuccio's Jewel', Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Lively.
 'Han-Ling Snow', Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Blanchard.
 'Betty Sheffield Coral', M. S. McKennon.
Court of Honor, Unprotected:
 'Mathotiana', Mr. & Mrs. C. R. Grace.
 'White Deb', Mr. & Mrs. J. E. McCormack.
 'Fran Mathis', Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Dubus.
 'Rena Swick, Var', M. S. Edwards.
 'Sunset Oaks', J. R. Comber.
 'Helen Bower, Var', Mr. & Mrs. W. T. Shepherd.
Runner-Up, Unprotected:
 'Kiku-Toji', Henry C. Lunsford.
 'Rose Dawn', Edwin L. Atkins.
 'Mississippi Beauty', Mrs. A. B. Rhodes.
 'Morris Moughan', Mr. & Mrs. W. T. Shepherd.
 'Magnoliaeflora', Mr. & Mrs. W. T. Shepherd.
Blooms shown: 600
Show Chairman: Charlie Heins

MID-CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Columbia, S.C. October 24-25, 1980

- Japonicas grown in open:
5' and over: 'Easter Morn', Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Dubus.
Runner-up: 'Kick Off', Donna & Bill Shepherd.
Under 5': 'Debutante', Mrs. H. C. Scott.
Runner-up: 'Marchioness of Exeter', Dr. & Mrs. H. Racoff.

Best White: 'Joshua Youtz', Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Dubus.

Best Seedling: Unnamed Red, Rev. L. E. Brubaker.

Sweepstakes (Gold Certificate): Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Timmerman.

Sweepstakes (Silver Certificate): Mrs. H. C. Scott.

Japonicas grown under glass:

5' & over: 'Charlie Bettles', Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Mizzell.

Runner-up: 'Tiffany', C. T. Freeman.

Under 5': 'Campari', John T. Newsome.

Runner-up: 'Doris Ellis', Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Mizzell.

Best White: 'Charlie Bettles', Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Mizzell.

Best Miniature: 'Fircone, Var.', Mr. & Mrs. F. N. Bush.

Reticulatas and hybrids with reticulata parentage, under glass: 'Dr. Clifford Parks, Var.', Annabelle & Lou Fetterman.

Hybrids with other than reticulata parentage, under glass: 'Elsie Jury, Var.', Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Mizzell.

Sweepstakes under glass (Gold Certificate): Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Blanchard.

Sweepstakes under glass (Silver Certificate): Mr. & Mrs. F. N. Bush.

Court of Honor:

'Betty Sheffield, Supreme', Mrs. H. C. Scott.

'Doris Ellis', Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Dubus.

'Mary Alice Cox', Mr. & Mrs. G. R. Dubus.

'Marie Bracey Var.', Donna & Bill Shepherd.

'Helen Bower Var.', Bill P. Mayer.

Grown under Glass:

'Gus Menard', Mrs. J. C. Bickley.

'Vulcan Var.', Mr. & Mrs. Oliver Mizzell.

'Ivory Tower', Mr. & Mrs. F. N. Bush.

'Elegans Supreme Var.', Mr. & Mrs. F. N. Bush.

'Dr. Burnside Var.', Mr. & Mrs. F. N. Bush.

'Mathotiana Supreme', Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Blanchard.

'Valentine Day', Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Timmerman.

Blooms shown: 500

Show Chairman: Herbert Racoff

TIDEWATER CAMELLIA CLUB

Wilmington, N.C., November 15, 1980

Best japonica grown in open: 'Tiffany', Bill & Molly Howell.

Best japonica, protected: 'Easter Morn Var', Marshall H. Rhyne.

Best miniature: 'Baby Sergeant', Joe Scannell.

Best reticulata or reticulata hybrid: 'Dr. Clifford Parks, Var', Ernest Aycock.

Best non-reticulata hybrid: 'Anticipation', Mr. & Mrs. Jack Teague.

Best seedling: Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Blanchard.

Best white japonica grown in open: 'Campari White Sport', Bill & Molly Howell.

Best white japonica, protected: 'Helen Christian', Annabelle & Lew Fetterman.

Court of Honor, grown in open:

'Magnoliaeflora', Donna & Bill Shepherd

'Mary Alice Cox', Donna & Bill Shepherd.

'Betty Sheffield Dream', Bill & Molly Howell.

'Mathotiana', Bill & Molly Howell.

'Stewart's White Supreme', Mrs. A. B. Rhodes.

Court of Honor, grown protected:

'Tomorrow's Dawn', Annabelle & Lew Fetterman.

'Tomorrow, Var', Annabelle & Lew Fetterman.

'Jonathan', Annabelle & Lew Fetterman.

'Campari', Annabelle & Lew Fetterman.

'Valentine Day', Mr. & Mrs. J. K. Blanchard.

VIRGINIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Norfolk, VA, November 7 & 8, 1980

Best over 4½": 'Mary Agnes Patin', Dr. & Mrs. J. M. Habel.

Runner-up: 'Debutante', Grover C. Miller.

Best under 4½": 'Winifred Womack', Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Mason.

Runner-up: 'Little Ginger', Dr. & Mrs. J. M. Habel.

Best Virginia registered: 'Guest Star', Grover C. Miller.

Best white: 'Mary Alice Cox', Grover C. Miller.

Blooms shown: 203

Chairman: Mrs. Lillian B. Miller

VIRGINIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Norfolk, VA, November 14 & 15, 1980

Best over 4½": 'Mary Agnes Patin', Robert Fitchett.

Runner-up: 'Prelude', Grover C. Miller.

Best under 4½": 'Anticipation', Ira Hefner.

Runner-up: 'Doris Ellis', Grover C. Miller.

Best Virginia registered: 'Our Linda', Lester O. Wood.

Blooms shown: 208

Chairman: Mrs. Lillian B. Miller

CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF THE POTOMAC VALLEY

Washington, D.C., November 1, 1980

Best bloom in show: 'Bernice Boddy', Mr. & Mrs. Walter Hamer.

Best outdoor bloom: 'Berenice Boddy', Mr. & Mrs. Walter Hamer.

2nd Best outdoor bloom: 'Carolyn', Mrs. John C. White.

3rd Best outdoor bloom: 'Lindsay Neill', Dr. & Mrs. Arthur Maryott.

Best indoor bloom: 'Debutante', Mrs. John C. White.

2nd Best indoor bloom: 'High Hat', Mr. & Mrs. John Pumphrey.

3rd best indoor bloom: 'K Sawada', Mrs. John C. White.

Best Sasanqua bloom: 'Sparkling Burgundy', Mr. & Mrs. William Sette.

2nd best sasanqua bloom: 'Maiden's Blush', Mr. & Mrs. Harry Kendig.

3rd best sasanqua bloom: 'Cleopatra', Mr. & Mrs. Preston Davis.

Best display: 'Jean May' (spray), Mr. & Mrs. William Sette.

Show Chairman: Mrs. Arthur Maryott.

CAMELLIA CULTURE

continued from page 13

5 camellia people together, you'll have 5 different fertilizers. I am a person who simply cannot use commercial fertilizers on container camellias without killing them. If you use too much commercial fertilizer, the soluble salts that are in most all commercial fertilizer will burn the fine fibrous roots.

I have gone to cottonseed meal and Osmocote in containers. Outside, in the ground, you can get away with using commercial fertilizer, because

the roots are 'way out yonder. I have simply burnt so many plants till I have decided to stay away from it. Osmocote will work all right because the granules are coated with plastic and the fertilizer is released slowly.

In conclusion, I would say that drainage is extremely important. p/H is important in our food and water as well as in growing camellias. Control it and don't burn the roots with commercial fertilizer and you can **really** raise flowers.

ATLANTIC COAST CAMELLIA SOCIETY ORGANIZED

The Atlantic Coast Camellia Society, organized September 13, 1980 at Myrtle Beach continues to grow in membership. It now has, as of December 1, 1980, 249 members.



Top left, president Hulyn Smith: Top right, the whole motley crew: Center left, Angie McCoy and Mary Stringfellow at the banquet: Center right, Bill and Betty Kemp at the banquet: Lower left, Jim McCoy and Latimer McClintock sign up members at the pool party: Lower right, Mildred Robertson and Tyler Mizell with Anne Hackney's camellia paintings.

CAMELLIA POSTAGE STAMP — A REALITY

After much leg work by Dr. Dan Nathan and the Executive Secretary and almost continual effort by Congressman Jack Brinkley, a final "push" was given by Mrs. Clarence (Ann) Dodson of Plains, Georgia to get the camellia on a stamp. At the Judges Cocktail Buffet at the Middle Georgia Camellia Society's Show, Dan, and Brownie later, talked to Mrs. Dodson on how disappointed we were not to have had the camellia on a stamp. She contacted her close personal friends, The President and Mrs. Carter. They in turn contacted Postmaster General Bolger. In two weeks time the stamp was under way.

The first day of issue will be at Fort Valley and Masee Lane on April 23, 1981. ACS is having First Day of Issue stamped envelopes or cachets printed up for sale. Details on how you can purchase the First Day of Issue envelope or cachet will be in our next (Spring) issue of Carolina Camellias.

PESTS - SCALE

Lester M. Allen, Greensboro, N. C.

We all know that there are pests for practically everything that grows. Camellias, of course, are no exception. Not many years ago, Nurseries, in advertising camellias, claimed that there were no serious pests. However, as we go along it seems that there are more pests or enemies than it was once thought.

Most growers are familiar with camellia scale and tea scale. These scales will multiply, and if nothing is done to check them, they will spread completely over the plant. I have seen plants so badly infested that it was not possible to do a thorough job of spraying unless power equipment was available. A man I once knew had a camellia planted on each side of his walkway at the entrance to his home. These were beautiful large plants around ten to twelve feet tall. In spite of the severe infestation of scale, there were some fair blooms. However, he knew that they did not have the excellent blooms that they had produced in time past. He became concerned with the scale, but lacking power equipment, he

soon said that he was just wasting his time trying to eradicate it by hand powered equipment. One day as I passed along his house, there was something noticeably missing. To my surprise he had cut down those large camellias about two or three inches above the ground. These were radical measures to get rid of tea or camellia scale, and I gave it no more thought.

About a couple of months later when I happened by his house again my eye caught sight of two beautiful camellias about two feet tall, growing along each side of his walk at the entrance of the house. When I examined them, they were completely free of scale, and he probably never let them get infested again as they were before. These camellias had sprouted back up and formed two beautiful, shapely plants.

Just in the last few years, another scale has appeared on the scene in this area. For quite awhile, no one seemed to know what it was. As it spread to many plants, it became known as the peony scale.

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MEETING OF S.C.C.S. AT MYRTLE BEACH

President Oliver Mizell called this meeting to order on the walkway adjoining the Holiday Inn Restaurant Saturday morning at 10:30 a.m. for S.C.C.S. members attending the organizational meeting for an Atlantic Coast Camellia Society convening this weekend.

Minutes from the Spring (May) Meeting of S.C.C.S. were approved as read.

Treasurer Elliott Brogden reported a balance of \$1453.51 in our treasury with no outstanding bills.

Dr. Luther Baxter gave a short research report on his work with camellia blight and dieback. Using scions sent to him last Winter, Dr. Baxter stated that he had had 194 takes out of 200. He has planted in their Test Gardens 20 camellia grafts; 2 each of 10 varieties, and will do this annually.

Editor Jim McCoy stated that we should receive "Carolina Camellias" around October 1st; so as to get out further information on the Charleston Fall Convention of A.C.S. Milton Brown announced that A.C.S. had printed the notice about our current meeting at no cost to the newly formed society.

Bill Gardner invited our participation in the Greenwood Show slated for November 1st, and distributed schedules.

Geary Serpas issued a general invitation to get reservations in for the Charleston-hosted A.C.S. Convention November 19 - 23.

New Directors elected for the following

District II - Helen (Mrs. F. N.) Bush, Columbia

District IV - Charles H. (Bud) Hendrix, Greer

District VI - J. B. Mayer, Georgetown

N.C.C.S. Meets in Wilmington

The annual fall meeting of the North Carolina Camellia Society was held in Wilmington, November 15, 1980.

At the director's meeting, the difficulties of having fall meetings were discussed. After considering several proposals, it was decided to seek approval from each of the four clubs to have them host N.C.C.S. one year each, for the spring and fall meetings. President-elect Ed Liebers volunteered Fayetteville for 81, pending approval of the club.

The directors also proposed that the by-laws be changed to permit the president to serve two years. This will be brought before the membership at the spring meeting.

Treasurer asked if it was still desirable to provide subscriptions to Carolina Camellias to the ten community colleges, since cost has gone up so much. It was voted to

continue this as a means of exposing camellias to more people.

At the meeting of the membership, president Bill Delaney introduced the incoming president, Ed Liebers; president of Tidewater Camellia Club, Tim Gallivan; and show chairman, Bill Howell. Mr. Gallivan welcomed N.C.C.S. to Wilmington. The treasurer's report revealed that we have 104 paid up members with \$1,027.10 in the bank.

Marshall Rhyne reported that Son Hackney was recovering satisfactorily from an operation and wanted to apologize to anyone whom he had not personally invited to join A.C.C.S.

At the close of the business session, Bill Howell introduced the speaker, Dr. Ron Jones from the Dept. of Plant Pathology, University of N.C. at Raleigh.

PESTS - SCALE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 23

Unlike the tea or camellia scale that infests the leaves of camellias, the peony scale infests the stems or trunk of the camellia. It is not too noticeable at first and a plant can have it for maybe a couple of years before it is apparent, unless one knows what to look for. This scale, when it no longer is alive leaves a small waxy place on the stem or trunk about the size of a BB shot. The month of May is the time to look for these scales to begin to loosen a bit and the many small crawlers coming out to start new peony scales. If you look at them thru a strong glass, you will see many small crawlers under the scale like a hen's nest full of eggs.

The peony scale was on my camellias some three or four years before I realized how bad it was. One plant back in a corner had so many scales, they were crusted in places like barnacles on the bottom or sides of a ship. I went to work to clean them up. It was my understanding that oil was the only thing effective against scale. I took the oil and made it about fifty per cent stronger than the directions

for spraying the leaves for tea or camellia scale and added a few drops of nicotine. Then with a small paint brush about one inch across, I painted the oil solution on the trunks and stems until all the affected parts were covered. This is more effective if it is done in the month of May, but may be done anytime. If the scale has multiplied until it is caked or crusted in spots, it may be necessary to go back a second time. On the worse affected plants a dull knife may be used to scrape the crusted places. Also, a small copper wire can be used. Hold the ends in each hand and pull up and down on the trunks or stems to loosen the scales. This is effective if it is done before painting the trunks or stems. When it is time for the crawlers to appear in the month of May is the best time for this to be done. This scale can be eliminated.

Gardening is the only art I know that pays such dividends for such little talent.

Mrs. Mary R. Coker
S. C. Camellia Society Bulletin
Jan. 1956

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IN AND AROUND THE GREENHOUSE

JAMES H. McCOY, Fayetteville, N.C.

Among the slides in a series currently being circulated among the clubs is one of a medium, red formal with distinct and well defined swirls. Among all those monstrous hybrid-retics, this modest, japonica stood out and literally hit you between the eyes. It didn't even have a name, just a number, S-200. What made it so special was its form. To my knowledge, there were previously less than a half dozen cultivars which more or less consistently produced the spiral form: 'Virgine de Colle Beato', an old Italian variety, Tammia's 'Purple Swirl' and 'Elizabeth Cooper', and perhaps 2 or 3 discovered in New Zealand. Now we have another. We have learned that this is from Theodore, Alabama, one of Mr. J. M. Hanie's introductions. It is named 'Redbird'. Ray Gentry is propagating it. Incidentally, Ray is propagating all of Frank Pursel's retic-hybrids. If you want any particular one, contact Ray. If it's not available yet, you can at least get on his waiting list.

I have become convinced that the primary cause of death among container grown plants, and especially small plants, is over fertilization. This has been unmistakably demonstrated by a test I have been performing, a test not related to fertilization at all. I was testing a new product, not a fertilizer, which was claimed by the manufacturer to accelerate growth rate of plants. I selected 40 two year old camellia seedlings from a group of about 300 plants in one quart containers. All plants had been fed with Osmocote, 18-6-6, as had all the other plants in the greenhouse. I ap-

plied this new material to 20 of the seedlings and left the other 20 as a check. When it came time to fertilize the camellias in the greenhouse, I applied a small amount of Sta-green to all plants, including the seedlings, but **not** to the 40 seedlings being tested. Shortly after the application of this small amount of Sta-Green, the seedlings began to die — a dozen or more every week. None among those being tested died. At the end of the test period, all the seedlings not in the test had either died or were in such poor condition till they did not warrant repotting or setting out in the seedling patch. The 40 being tested had all put on about normal growth and were repotted into larger containers.

Air layering of camellias seems to be on the rise among camellia growers. Some clubs are doing it on a large scale and quite a few individual growers are doing it too. A word of caution of those who have not found out yet for themselves: air layers, especially large ones, need extreme care relative to watering. They also must be staked. This refers to all those planted out in the garden. This special attention to watering must be kept up for at least one full year after planting out. Another word of warning: they would seem to make excellent grafting stock, and they will, but only after two full growing seasons. If you use them for grafting earlier, you probably will not have success with your grafting. John Walsh reported in his president's letter in the fall 1980 issue of *Carolina Camellias* that the Hefners from his club found that scions grafted on air layered plants

¹Bonner, J., and Greene, J. Further experiments on the relation of vitamin B₁ to the growth of green plants. *Botanical Gazette* 101: 491-500. 1939

did not take.

The benefits of mulching container plants may be one item that most of us are overlooking. Most camellias in containers are not mulched at all, and they surely do look good. But there are advantages to a mulch. One very obvious advantage is the protection that a mulch provides when you water. If you're not careful, you'll dig holes in your potting soil around the plants when you water. The soil under mulch appears to be more friable and better for the roots. Also, the soil would probably not dry out so quickly if it **were mulched**. The above are some benefits that would be obvious to any layman. There are others not so obvious. According to an article by Mr. R. J. Wilmot in the 1946 ACS year-book, there is some substance that is very beneficial to growth that is given up by a freshly fallen oak leaf mulch that is allowed to decay. In this same article, Mr. Wilmot states that Bonner and Green¹ report that vitamin B₁, a substance necessary for root development, can be provided by a mulch. The addition of 1/2 inch of leaf mold to the top of pots gave growth equal to those which had been given B₁.

How about a new way to propagate camellias. Here's one that we ran across in the March 1957 South Carolina Camellia Bulletin. Mr. W. M. Quattlebaum reported on his experiences growing camellias from roots. He reported on three experiments, all of which produced plants.

Experiment #1. He sprouted 8 camellia seeds in a wide mouth jar. He neglected to take the seed out until Spring when the tap roots had grown to some size. He took the 8 sprouted seeds out, cut off the tap roots 1 inch below the seed and planted them. He also planted 6 of the tap roots that had been cut off. He left about 1 inch of the root above ground. They grew.

He soon had 8 seedlings **and** 6 plants grown from roots.

Experiment #2. He pulled up a piece of grafting stock which appeared dead. He found 4 large very healthy looking roots. He cut them off and planted them under a shaded jar, leaving about 2 inches above ground. They developed into blooming size plants which at the time of writing, were large enough to be used for grafting stock.

Experiment #3. After digging up a camellia in the yard, he found a good healthy root that had been left in the ground. He dug up this root, planted it in a shady place, covered it with a jar, and at the time of writing, had a nice plant that he expected to grow well.

He concludes by saying that if you succeed in any of these endeavors, you would automatically become a member of the Two for One club — a club that has no dues, no meetings and does nothing.



Did Someone Fire —

continued from page 18

American Camellia Society for his contributions toward the advance in camellia culture.

The "invaders" of Charleston will surely remember this "engagement" for a long time to come.

Carolina Camellias



Buying camellias is like a woman buying shoes, they never get enough.

T. R. Zimmerman,

Pied-Cam Review, Dec. 1958

SOME NEW CAMELLIAS FROM OUT WEST

Bill Donnan, Pasadena, California

I can't seem to keep up with Jim McCoy when it comes to contributing articles! He is always sending me top notch articles which our membership raves about. What's a fellow editor to do? How can I possibly repay him? I can't write about grafting or hybridizing or fertilizing. I'm just not enough of an expert on those subjects. So, for want of something else to contribute to CAROLINA CAMELLIAS by way of payment, I though I would write about some of our new camellia cultivars, either released or "on the back burner" here in Southern California. Some of these may have been on the cover of CAMELLIA REVIEW or pictured in the ACS JOURNAL. Also, I want to make clear that these are my opinions. I manage to visit Nuccio's Nurseries at least once a week and I have observed and photographed cultivars from most of the "local hybridizers" here in Southern California. Also, these are observations of outdoor grown plants. You guys in the Carolinas and along the Atlantic Coast with all of your greenhouses might get some different results from these observations here.

'BABY PEARL' - This is a chance seedling japonica and it looks exactly like 'Nuccio's Pearl' except that it is only about 2 inches in diameter.

'BETTY'S BEAUTY' - This is a sport of 'Betty Sheffield' which was developed by Rudy Moore. The bloom is a medium semi-double with white petals tipped at the very extreme edge with red.

'NAN BAN KOH' - One of the japonica scions brought over from Japan in 1978 by Julius Nuccio. The bloom is a large dark red anemone. If you like 'Prof. Charles Sargent' you will love 'Nan Ban Koh'.

'KISHU TSUKASA' — This is a beautiful miniature loose peony with white petals picoteed red on the outer edge. In fact, the bloom looks like a miniature 'Betty Sheffield'.*

'SPIRIT OF TROY' - One of Lee Geata's crosses ('Flower Girl' into 'Crimson Robe'). The bloom is a very dark red with a compact button of stamens colored golden. (These are the colors of the Southern Cal Trojans).

'RAMONA' - If you are looking for a beautiful light pink formal double you should consider this cultivar. It blooms early with lots of buds.

'DAIJOHKAN' - This is another japonica which was brought over from Japan in 1978. The bloom is a large to very large white, irregular semi-double.

'CANDLE GLOW' - This cultivar is a japonica x cuspidata hybrid. The bloom is a small to medium, flat, round single. The petals are white shading to a wide band of pink near the center.

'DR. BRIAN DOAK' - Here is another hybrid imported from New Zealand. The bloom is a deep pink with darker veining and petal edges, tending toward white.

'ARCADIA' - One of Meyer Piet's hybrids. The bloom is a very large salmon pink, irregular semi-double. The bush is a nice japonica x retic cross which eliminates the leggyness of the retic-hybrids.

'HODY WILSON' - This is another of Meyer Piet's hybrids, 'Kohinor' x 'Crimson Robe'. The bloom is a very large dark red, irregular semi-double. This bloom will soon be sweeping the head tables.

*Editor's Note: This description sounds more like 'SHUCHUKA'.

'APPLAUSE' - This cultivar is a hybrid cross, 'Moutancha' x 'Elizabeth Johnstone', developed by Nucchio's Nurseries. The bloom is a large, salmon pink, semi-double.

'MISTY MOON' - Here is a sasanqua which bids fair to find a place along side of 'Yuletide' and 'Bonanza'! The bloom is not a small, as listed in the journal, but rather a large, light lavender pink. Look for this one to sweep the species tables at the various shows.

These are only a few of the many

new introductions which have come out or are about ready to be released. I could have included 'Fire Dance', a nice japonica which first bloomed in 1963 and has hung around all these years, too good to discard, and finally released this year; 'Rosette', a really nice new sasanqua; 'Little Mike', a 'Tinsie' cross developed by Rudy Moore which may be ready next year; etc.; Suffice it to say that we camellia hobbyists have much to look forward to as the 1980-1981 season opens.

A GULF COAST TRIP

Joe Austin, Four Oaks, N.C.

Sunday, October 12, 1980, I call Mabel at 4:00 a.m. for a trip south to get camellias. All I get is a moan. I don't know why it is that the ladies don't want to get up and travel early.

We arrive in Fayetteville at 6:30 a.m. to pick up Ruth and Clyde Dority. We hit I-95 and rev it up to around 60 and hold it there all day via Florence, S.C. and Atlanta. There, Clyde tells me to turn on I-85, but we found ourselves going north. We got off and finally wound up going south on Peachtree Street. The girls liked this. We did get on the right route finally.

Four hundred miles from home, my leg was killing me. I asked Clyde if he would drive some and he said yes. I got out and walked behind the car. He got in the driver's seat, revved it up, and took off, leaving me standing in the road. Mabel finally got him to stop. I said, "What were you going to do, old man, leave me in Alabama?"

We spent Sunday night in Montgomery and early Monday, headed for Mobile. We arrived around 11:00 a.m. and checked into the motel. I have never seen a place grow so much, pollution included.

We went out to Bea and Neal Rogers' nursery and bought fifteen plants. Then to the Crutcher's, who have a beautiful place on the river. Coke has a large greenhouse and his plants are a sight. He gave each of us a variegated 'Mathotiana, Supreme', which I think is one of the best.

Tuesday morning, early as usual, we go to get the U-Haul trailer. It cost \$103.00 to rent. I felt that we ought to be able to buy one for that amount.

We headed out I-10 to Marianna, Florida to the Holiday Inn, arriving in time for lunch. This is the best run motel that I have ever stayed in. It was clean, good food and everyone treated us like we had arrived at home. The stores are the same way when you go shopping. We went over to Dothan to see Marguerite and Mark while the girls went shopping.

Wednesday morning my blood pressure was rising because we were going to Two Egg, Florida for grafts I had at Paul Gilley's. We arrived before he had got out, but the fice dogs met us, and he was out soon. We got down to business of bringing out cans of grafts and digging plants. We put four to a plastic bag, bare rooted. I do

this, and then put damp peanut hulls or sawdust in the bag on the roots. They carry fine this way. Clyde said that we would never get them all in the trailer, and we almost didn't. We totaled up sixty-six plants.

We went back to the motel and had our lunch — a large one. It was good that we did, as you will see. We were going by Hulyn Smith's and take them out to dinner, but couldn't get room reservations. We decided to try Waycross. The wire came back, rooms with queen size beds only. I told the lady that I didn't want no woman in the bed with me — that we'd go on and take pot luck.

When we arrived in Waycross we found that every place was filled up except one. We went out and it didn't look too bad. So Clyde and I checked it out. I was tired and not used to a trailer, and it was my drink time, so I knew that we were going to stay. I went back to the car and the girls wanted to know how it looked. I said,

"Just beautiful." We all went in and they said, "Don't unload the bags. We'll get our train cases and pajamas, that's all." We had our cocktails and then decided that we would eat cheese crackers and peanuts for dinner. They were very considerate because they knew that I didn't want to get on the highway with the trailer. You could tell the motel wasn't high class, because I was the only one who took a bath.

Thursday morning, everyone was up early, ready to get on I-95 and head for home. We arrived home about 3:00 p.m., tired but happy to be back after a safe, almost 2,000 mile trip. We spent \$775.00 for plants, \$200.00 for lodging, \$106.00 for gas, \$103.00 for the trailer, and \$160.00 for food.

All these plants to be potted up Friday, but this is fun for me. Some of these varieties won't be out for a year or two and I'll probably wish some had never come out.

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THE MOLES AND ME

James H. McCoy, Fayetteville, N.C.

It all started early one morning in mid-March. I went out in the front yard to admire my beautiful centipede lawn and saw a mole tunnel — not one, but a regular network of mole tunnels. This mole (if it were only one) seemed determined to ruin my entire lawn, not just part of it. His tunnels would go 10 to 15 feet in one direction, make a turn and go in another direction, keeping up this undecided-which-way-to-go tactic until the lawn looked like the K-Mart parking lot after the first snow fall.

I carefully flattened them all by stamping them. It took me about an hour. I hoped the mole would get the message and go somewhere else. He didn't. The next day the tunnels were all there again. He had opened the ones I had flattened and had made a few more. I stamped them all down again. This went on for a couple of weeks until Angie told me that I had to do something, the grass was dying. I was already doing all I knew to do. Angie said, "Well, write to Live Wire." Live Wire is a feature in the paper where questions of general interest are answered. I did. Live Wire wrote back promptly telling me that they were concerned only with questions of general interest. Apparently, I was the only one in Fayetteville with a mole problem. I went back to stamping the tunnels down. Angie repeated the exasperating statement that I had to do something.

Then Kirk, my neighbor, told me that if I would drop moth balls down the tunnels I could get rid of the moles. His telling me this indicated what a good neighbor he is, for his mole-less centipede lawn was as pretty as mine used to be. The mole (or moles) could have left my yard

and gone to his. I took his advice. I bought a pound of moth balls and with a screw driver to make holes into the tunnels, deposited the moth balls in every tunnel I could find. The moles seemed to like the smell of moth balls. They not only continued to tunnel in my lawn but they moved to the other side of the driveway and began to tunnel there too. I took to getting out in the yard and stamping down the tunnels before Angie could see them.

At this point I was about ready to give up — move across town or pave the whole yard with concrete or something. Then I ran across a product in a garden shop which promised to get rid of moles by killing all the grubs on which they feed. It cost \$9.98 and specified that you should spray the entire lawn — an awesome job. I had to do something though, according to Angie, so I bought a bottle. I spent the best part of a day saturating my entire lawn. The moles loved it. They continued to tear up my front yard (both sides of the driveway) and moved to the back yard to tear that up too. I surrendered. I swore that I wasn't going to fight any more.

A few days later, coming back to my yard from Kirk's, I found a fresh mole tunnel right on the line between my yard and his. While I stood there contemplating the possibility of my moles moving on to Kirk's yard, I noticed the dirt being pushed up. There was a mole there making a tunnel! I tip-toed over and stomped him. I dug him up and sure enough, it was a fat mole with a short tail and strong digging paws. I put the cadaver in a flower pot to show Angie when she came home. I had to show Angie because my self esteem had begun to suffer. Imagine being beaten by a furry in-

sect eater no bigger than a may pop.

Two days later, in the back yard, while agonizing over some new mole tunnels, I observed another tunnel being constructed. Again, I tip-toed over and stomped him hard enough to stun a mastodon. I held him up by the fur for Angie to see and started down the hill to throw him over the back fence. On the way down the hill, another mole tunnel attracted my attention and I stopped to observe. You guessed it. Another mole at work! I carefully laid the dead mole I was carrying on the ground and crept up to administer the coup-de-grace to the second mole that day. I felt like Frank Buck just back from Africa as I carried 2 dead moles down to the bottom of the hill and threw them over the fence into the swamp.

This could be the end of the story, but it's not. One week and one day later I caught another mole making a tunnel and gave him the left heel treatment. Four moles in less than two weeks! Now about 2 months later, my lawn is beautiful again and there are no mole tunnels anywhere in my yard.

This just goes to show that there is a way to get rid of moles. Of course, you might lose most of your neighborhood friends after they observe you a

few times standing still as a statue, watching the grass grow.

CAMELIAS ARE FOREVER

continued from page 17

where it exists. Or even a cheaper biodegradable Terraclor-type of soil poison would help a lot. The immediate outlook is not too bright for either because it is only the profit motive which brings forth such products as American Cynamid's "Cygon" for scale and their brand new "Androw" for aerial spraying to eliminate fire ants. This firm spends \$100,000,000 annually for research in kindred fields and could help if we could convince the executives of our need. And that brings me back to thinking that maybe I was right in my instinctive feeling that affluence — BIG MONEY — is always the ultimate guarantee of camellia's future. We can all, meanwhile, plant in containers and practice sanitation and produce winners in the shows to spread the news that camellias, like diamonds, are FOREVER!

Silver Candelabra

continued from page 15

Return those ugly shadow pictures. Get two more silver candelabras.



One of the joys of camellia growing — Grafting



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South Carolina

AIKEN CAMELLIA CLUB

President: B. D. Kuhn, Jr.; Secretary: Mrs. William C. Robertson, 319 Deep Run Rd., Aiken, S. C. 29801

Meeting: 2nd Thursday of month at St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Laurens St., Aiken

COASTAL CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Dr. James D. Dickson; Secretary: Donna Shepherd, 106 Park Place East., North Charleston, S. C. 29406.

Meeting: 4th Tuesday, Aug. thru May at Calvary Lutheran Church, 1400 Manor Blvd., Charleston.

MID-CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Elliott P. Brogden; Secretary: Mrs. Richard Mims, 1148 Baywater Dr., West Columbia, S. C. 29169.

Meeting: 8:00 P. M., 2nd Wednesday each month, Sept. thru March at Quincy's, 7375 Two Notch Rd., Columbia.

WEST CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Bruce Rhoden; Secretary: Mrs. Ray Clinkscales, Rt. 2, Box 83-B, Greenwood, S. C.

North Carolina

FAYETTEVILLE CAMELLIA CLUB

President: Ed. Liebers; Secretary: James H. McCoy, 3531 Scottywood Dr., Fayetteville, N. C. 28303.

Meeting: Cafeteria, Eutaw Shopping Center, 3rd Monday of month Sept. thru May except December, 8:00 P. M.

MEN'S CAMELLIA CLUB OF CHARLOTTE

President: Scott B. Coble; Secretary: Latimer McClintock, 1325 E. Barden Rd., Charlotte, N. C. 28211.

Meeting: 1st Monday Sept. thru June 7:30 P. M. at Social Services Center, Billingsley Rd., Charlotte, N. C.

MEN'S PIEDMONT CAMELLIA CLUB

President: L. Martin Austin; Secretary: David Williams, 4807 Charlottesville Rd., Greensboro, N. C. 27410.

Meeting: 2nd Monday each month Oct. thru Apr. at St. Andrews Episcopal Church, 2105 W. Market St., Greensboro. First and last meeting, special meetings held at some other location, usually a cafeteria.

TIDEWATER CAMELLIA CLUB

President: Tim Gallivan; Secretary, Becky Newber, Rt. 3, Box 57, Wilmington, S. C. 28405.

Meeting: Balentine's Cafeteria, Longleaf Mall, Wilmington, 4th Tuesday Sept. thru May except Dec., 7:00 P. M.

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