

The Camellia Bulletin

Volume 14, Number 3

May, 1961



(Courtesy Royal Horticultural Society)

Camellia Hybrid MONTICELLO

Published by
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY, INC.

OFFICERS**PRESIDENT**

Dr. Fred E. Heitman (CL 4-2177)
 1035 Lorinda Lane, Lafayette

SECRETARY

George P. Neilsen
 4061 Golden Avenue, Concord

VICE-PRESIDENT

Lloyd F. Smith (AC 8-4445)
 3360 Glendora Drive, Martinez

TREASURER

S. Robert Juch
 1826 Drake Drive, Oakland

DIRECTORS

Kenneth C. Hallstone

Lovell M. Preston

Samuel P. Stevens

PACIFIC CAMELLIA SOCIETY**OFFICERS****PRESIDENT**

Douglas G. Thompson
 3162 Lindo St.,
 Los Angeles 28 (HO 7-3646)

SECRETARY

Mrs. Perry W. Clark
 1951 N. Edgemont St.,
 Los Angeles 27 (NO 5-6306)

VICE-PRESIDENT

Raymond R. Noyes
 123 N. Arden Blvd.
 Los Angeles 4

TREASURER—Al Gamper, 2116 Via Venada, La Canada

CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF SACRAMENTO**PRESIDENT**

S. Lawrence Bouque
 1437 Marian Way,
 Sacramento

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Harold C. Rambath (1st)
 Jack D. Hansen, Sr. (2nd)

TREASURER

Charles C. Marks
 1821 Eastern Ave.
 Sacramento 25

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—Mrs. Charles Marks, 1821 Eastern Ave., Sacramento 25

CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF SANTA CLARA COUNTY**PRESIDENT**

Edgar Heffley
 1236 Avis Drive, San Jose

VICE-PRESIDENT

Willis McEntyre
 San Jose, California

SECRETARY-TREASURER

George Strickler
 626 Phelan Ave., San Jose

LOS ANGELES CAMELLIA SOCIETY**PRESIDENT**

W. H. Pike
 3630 Francis Ave.,
 Los Angeles 66 (EX 7-0873)

VICE-PRESIDENT

Karl Blank
 1211 N. Edgemont,
 Los Angeles 29 (NO 2-1077)

SECRETARY

Miss Mabel Luella Huck,
 3907 Somerset Drive,
 Los Angeles 8 (AX 2-6878)

BULLETIN EDITORIAL STAFF**EDITOR**

David L. Feathers
 1 Camellia Lane, Lafayette

ADVISORY BOARD

Woodford F. Harrison
 Harold L. Paige

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

J. Carroll Reiners
 1555 Potrero Way, Sacramento

Roy T. Thompson
 2723 Hermosita Drive, Glendale 8

Mrs. M. J. (Lilette) Witman
 Route 1, Macon, Georgia

The Camellia Bulletin, in keeping with the fundamental concept of the amateur organizations it serves, is a non-profit enterprise published quarterly (Nov., Feb., May and Aug.) by the Northern California Camellia Society, Inc. Its principal objects and purposes are furtherance of the enjoyment and benefits derived from the culture of camellias and the dissemination of knowledge related thereto. By special arrangement with, and through the co-operation of, the Pacific Camellia Society, The Camellia Society of Sacramento and the Los Angeles Camellia Society, this Bulletin is also available in conjunction with membership, which is open to the general public upon application to the Secretary of any of the societies mentioned, at the respective addresses shown above. For full membership in the Northern California Camellia Society, Inc., and with respect to all persons resident in the counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco and San Mateo, the annual dues are \$5.00—outside that area, limited membership privileges, including the right to all Society publications, are \$3.00 per year. MEETINGS are held on the first Monday of each month November through May, at 8 p.m. in the Claremont Junior High School Auditorium, Oakland, and include an informal flower display and refreshments. All matter regarding the content of the Bulletin should be addressed to the Editor. CHANGE OF ADDRESS should be reported promptly to **your Secretary**, as the Post Office will not forward periodicals. Remit dues to Treasurer.

EDITORIAL

One of the nicest attitudes that one person can evidence for another is consideration of him—of his comfort, his pleasure, his viewpoint. In our intensive devotion to camellias and the many and varied considerations this involves it is always possible that we may have been a bit remiss, in the seven years with this publication, in not seeking out your wishes, your desires as to the subject matter we present, more than we have. If so, we sincerely regret this omission for we do wish to please; in fact that has been our principal objective and only reward for many, many hours spent in that effort.

It may be that you would wish us to exhibit some priceless gift of humor, of flowery expression, of irrelevant anecdote, or fanciful imagination, occasionally flavored with the pepper of vindictive or the spice of rumor. If so, we are in trouble because of a very practical business background, wherein all emphasis is on the main essentials and all effort in the

direction of eliminating the extraneous and the time-consuming. This is at once a virtue and a handicap—a virtue because one habitually shuns the irrelevant, a handicap because in traveling the fast highway we sometimes miss fascinating and interesting by-ways.

With your cooperation, we think that we can give you what you want, always bearing in mind that, because of our cosmopolitan audience our material must include both the elemental and the technical. For this reason, we strive to hold to the middle of the road, generally speaking.

Will you, therefore, accept this invitation to tell us in what respect you think we can improve? That is, of course, something we are always seeking. To the extent that these limitations and our budget will permit, we shall try to please everybody—an impossible task, of course, but surely a target worthy of our most careful aim.

—D.L.F.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Effective with this issue, J. Carroll Reiners succeeds Richard C. Brown as our Associate Editor for the Sacramento, California, area who, due to business reasons, has found it burdensome to continue to devote the necessary time to this work, which he has performed with distinction for this publication during the past five years.

It is with considerable regret that we lose Dick Brown—a camellia enthusiast of the first water, a top-notch grower and an acknowledged authority, who has a host of friends throughout the camellia world. However, we know that, in matters of this kind one must not get into the position where what is supposed to be a pleasure becomes a burden. We are grateful for the five years which Dick has devoted in a mutual effort to improve and expand this publication and with our thanks to him and his good wife Helen, an equally devoted and talented enthusiast, go our sincere wishes for the very best in the many years to come.

Our new Associate comes as a very welcome addition to the staff. Being a long-time camellia grower and enthusiast. Carroll Reiners is particularly well equipped to serve as a regular contributor. Holder of a B.S. degree (1934) and recipient of the Luther Burbank Gold Medal for Plant Research, Mr. Reiners is presently employed as Senior Landscape Architect with the State of California at Sacramento, and is the author of many articles on camellias and their usage in the past. He brings to us not only a professional viewpoint but one that is peculiarly suited to a publication of this kind because of his long-time intimate relationship with the amateur endeavor and keen appreciation of the esthetic. It is a great pleasure, therefore, to have Mr. Reiners join us. We know that you will look forward, as we do, to the many interesting articles which will appear in future issues from this new and talented contributor.

DR. LLOYD J. TAYLOR—1891-1961

The loss of a good friend is always a hard blow—it is doubly so when he is an outstanding person in a particular field, or distinguished by endearing characteristics. Such a man was Lloyd John Taylor, D.D.S., of Flintridge, California—a camellia enthusiast of the first water, whose love for and devotion to the flower of his choice was infectuous.

It is with a heavy heart and hand that we record the passing on May 14 of this likeable, friendly and accomplished flower grower and authority—a past President of the Southern California Camellia Society and long-time Director-at-Large of the American Camellia Society, member of the exclusive Men's Garden Club of Los Angeles, and many other and varied organizations. But, above all, Dr. Taylor was a person of great personal warmth and understanding, whose particular pleasure was always the sharing of the bounty from his garden with others less fortunate.

Although he had not been in good health for the past few years, this only served to slow down somewhat the great activity always devoted to the Taylor garden, their many friends and the welfare of those organizations related to gardening with which he was so intimately associated. An alumnus of the University of Southern California, Lloyd Taylor was keenly interested in collegiate

affairs, and in football particularly among the sports. It was our good fortune that this interest and their intense love of flowers brought "Johnny" and D'Loris twice a year to this locality—to attend the games played here by their alma mater and to see and judge at the annual Spring Garden Show in Oakland. In fact, it was on such a judging assignment that Dr. Taylor made his last trip away from home—only a few weeks ago—notwithstanding the extreme tediousness of the undertaking.

To his California camellia friends, particularly, Lloyd Taylor will always be remembered as having, with the invaluable support of his devoted wife, chairmanned the two most artistically successful camellia shows to date in Southern California—financially speaking, perhaps the most successful camellia shows ever put on anywhere. The friendliness he exuded surrounded him with kindred souls much as the spacious gardens he created surrounded and embellished his beautiful home in the Pasadena foothills.

Lloyd John Taylor lived the full life, in the midst of those things he loved most, until the end. The grief which we share with the bereaved family at his passing is, in some measure, assuaged by this thought, even though the loss seems so irreparable.

—D. L. F.

COVER FLOWER

'MONTICELLO' (A.C.S. Registration No. 428) is a 7-year-old hybrid camellia raised from seed of the hybrid camellia 'Sylvia May' obtained from a plant owned by Mr. Harold L. Paige, the seed having been propagated by David L. Feathers, also of Lafayette, California.

The flower is of the loose peony type, very high centered and medium large, being about 4 to 4½ inches in diameter. It is an unusually compound flower, normally having about 40 petals and the color is a rich pink, bearing very little of the lavender cast ordinarily associated with hybrids of the *saluenensis-japonica* derivation. The tendency of the petal

formation is to height rather than breadth.

The plant has excellent foliage, the leaves being dark, glossy green and averaging around 3 inches in length by 2 inches in width. It is an extremely vigorous grower, making wood of heavy caliper and yet of extraordinary length and it blooms rather heavily. It seems to thrive best in rather full sun.

'MONTICELLO' is being propagated by a number of nurseries here and abroad and should be on the market within the near future. It was originally known under the temporary designation of "S. M. Peony," some scions having been distributed under that identification. It was registered under date of August 20, 1959.

DIE BACK IN CAMELIAS

Walter G. Hazlewood, Epping, New South Wales, Australia

This trouble has been the cause of much discussion amongst camellia growers in the United States. Many articles have been written about it. In the 1946 *Yearbook* of the American Camellia Society, Erdman West had an article about the subject and another one in 1947, as did the late Sigmund J. Katz in 1948 (and in the *Quarterly*, July 1953), Walter Allan and L. W. Baxter in 1953 and D. L. Gill in 1955. It was considered that die back was caused by a fungus, *glomerella cingulata*. However, all the writers report the ineffectiveness of fungicidal sprays and when some of them tried to infect healthy plants with *glomerella* spores, the result was a complete failure. All this points to its not being a disease at all but a nutritional deficiency, which causes the young shoots to die and the fungus then attacks the dead tissue. Sigmund Katz gave the answer in his article in the *Quarterly* but this was not taken seriously. His article in the 1948 *Yearbook* begins with one of James Haywood's Proverbs:

*"Who is so deaf or so blind as is he
that willfully will neither heare nor
see."*

This proverb is not quite applicable in this case but it shows how easily valuable information can be overlooked. I quote the Katz article from the July, 1953 *Quarterly*:

DIEBACK — A PROGRESS REPORT.

Sigmund J. Katz, Covington, Louisiana

"When Mrs. Katz and I submitted the report on the control of dieback that appeared in the American Camellia *Yearbook* for 1948, we had great hopes that we had found the answer but, also, some misgivings. We believed that through the application of drastic surgery and the practises described in that article we had come upon the treatment that would curb the ravages of the disease. At the same time, we were discouraged by the high incidence of incipient cankers and the dying back of twigs.

"When we first became interested in camellias, it was generally believed that, to thrive, camellias must be planted in an

acid soil and, like most gardeners, we decided that if a little acid was good for the plants, more would be better. We treated the soil in accordance with this theory, and the most striking result obtained was an alarming increase in the occurrence of dieback and cankers.

"Fortunately, about that time we read R. A. Merritt's article 'Chemistry as Applied to the Growing of Camellias' that appeared in the *Home Gardening Magazine*. (Incidentally, this article was reprinted in the 1951 *Yearbook* at the suggestion of Mrs. Katz). A study of the article and the chart that accompanied it convinced us that we were on the right track. Mr. Merritt pointed out that in a soil with a pH 4 or 4.5, a condition that we had maintained in our planting, the ability of plants to assimilate calcium and nitrates was reduced to a minimum.

"Realizing the importance of calcium and nitrogen for plant growth, not to mention the fact that we were slowly but surely starving our plants to death, we proceeded to raise the pH to a degree where the soil would be slightly acid instead of very acid. This was accomplished by the application of basic slag. On three occasions, and at intervals of from four to six months, we made heavy applications of basic slag over the entire surface of the camellia beds. This material was not applied in bands around each plant, but over an area large enough to include all the feeding roots. Furthermore, we discontinued the use of old pine sawdust as a mulch, having been informed that this material had a pH of 4, and started using pine needles instead.

"After a lapse of three years, apparently the period required for the slag to dissolve and permeate the soil to a depth where it becomes available to the feeder roots, the occurrence of new cankers has almost disappeared and twig dieback has been reduced to an almost inconsequential amount. According to some scientific workers, dieback and cankers are caused by some fungus. To date these investigators have not developed a worthwhile fungicide for the trouble. It is our unscientific

observation that by paying proper attention to the chemistry of the soil, we have made it possible for our plants to assimilate adequate amounts of the chemicals applied as fertilisers and to withstand attacks by dieback and cankers."

This is borne out by my own experience and by our Australian scientists. My brother-in-law, Walter L. Waterhouse, Professor Emeritus of Agriculture at Sydney University, a noted breeder of new strains of wheat, says that of 43 strains of *glomerella* fungus in Australia, only one of them was ever known to attack live tissue. C. R. von Stieglitz, F.R.A.C.I. officer in Charge of Plant Nutrition Section of the Queensland Department of Agriculture and F. Chippendale, M.Sc.Agr., treat this subject in "Nutritional Disorders of Plants." The idea of this publication was inspired by the second edition of Dr. T. Wallace's book, "The Diagnosis of Mineral Deficiencies of Plants" printed in 1951. "Current scientific literature reveals the fact that at least 26 elements are known to be absorbed by plants and of these about 15 are thought to be essential for their healthy growth." Von Stieglitz and Chippendale give two causes for die back of young shoots, one being deficiency of copper in a soil that is too strongly alkaline. As it is generally understood that camellias like an acid soil, this is not the usual cause of die back. The other cause is a deficiency of molybdenum due to over-acidity. This is the most likely answer as camellias are usually mulched with vegetable matter which when rotted, tends to create more acidity. They are often grown in containers and the constant watering tends to make an acid condition.* Their recommendation was to spray the foliage with 1 oz. ammonium molybdate to 6 gallons of water, but this is not a practical solution as constant spraying would be needed. There is usually enough

molybdenum in the soil but it is rendered unavailable by the excess acidity. This then comes back to the application of lime, preferably dolomite lime, in just enough quantity to correct the trouble. Mr. Katz talks of basic slag taking three years to produce an effect but I have had results in a fortnight. Although I did not know the real reason for die back until some years later it was Mr. Katz's article which gave me the clue. My first case was a *C. sasanqua* which developed die back. After the application of a small quantity of lime, healthy shoots appeared within a fortnight.

In January, 1949, I imported 5 of the new Kunming Reticulatas from China. These established themselves and I had worked 11 young plants from them. Then they developed die back and, thinking I had imported a dangerous disease, I destroyed all the plants. A few months later I received another 16 varieties and, in an attempt to stop any fungus developing, I covered the plants with a copper paste, with the result that I lost all except two. These were *Hoyeh tiecheh* or Butterfly Wings and *Tsueban* or Chrysanthemum Petal.

Another mistaken idea is that camellias need an acid soil. James Bonner and Shigeru Honda in "Experiments of Camellia Nutrition" in the 1949 A.C.S. Yearbook say "Thus far we have found no large differences in growth over the range pH 4.5 to pH 8." To get the full extent of their findings it would be necessary to read their article, but summed up in a nutshell, if all the elements are present in the soil the plant just absorbs what it requires and ignores the surplus.

*This would depend upon the character of the water — the tendency would be the opposite where the water supply has a high pH (alkaline). —Ed.

WATER

There is no single element in the culture of camellias that is more important than watering. Peak demands are during the blooming season and immediately thereafter when the major growth is made, insofar as performance is con-

cerned. From the survival standpoint, the hot weather season is, of course, the most demanding. It is difficult to overwater camellias, provided drainage is good, another absolute essential.

THE SOUTHERN SCENE

Mrs. M. J. (Lilette) Witman, Macon, Ga.

The proud Old South will never surrender! In fact it is rising again this year with pride-tinged enthusiasm in order to celebrate the centennial of the beginning of the War Between the States. Celebrations are being organized everywhere. Confederate flags are being dusted out and unfurled. Battle-worn grey uniforms, precious heritage from gallant ancestors, are brought out of old trunks to be donned by young beaux. Long sweeping hoop-skirted gowns, that great grandmothers wore at the balls, are rejuvenated for these occasions and made to fit the young southern belles of our generation. Luxurious and carefree life, so ably depicted by Margaret Mitchell in "Gone With the Wind," is nostalgically re-lived for a day.

A camellia seedling to be released this fall by its originator, Carl Wheeler of Macon, Ga., has been named *Rebel Yell* to commemorate the undaunted spirit of the young rebels of 1861—a fitting tribute indeed, since camellias were highly prized throughout the southern states before the Civil War. Somehow to me this regal and sumptuous flower seems to belong to the Ante Bellum period of our history more than to any other. It brought everlasting springtime to the famous Southern plantations, and I like to fancy the lovely ladies who lived in these picturesque surroundings, gliding about the gardens in their long hoop skirts, nonchalantly plucking camellia blossoms and placing them coquettishly among their pretty curls. In those days and up to recent years, this could be done in the South any day in the course of our delightfully mild winter months. During the past five or six winters, however, dreaded freezes and ice storms have come to damage mercilessly our shrubs, destroy our blooms and prevent our shows.

Finding a way to continue having camellia blooms in mid-winter for mere enjoyment, in spite of adverse weather conditions, is a real challenge to southern camellia lovers. This challenge it seems is being met, thanks to that old indomitable southern spirit. Camellia shelters are springing up everywhere—an aston-

ishing number of them. I regret that space will not permit me to mention all the reports I hear. Some of these shelters are small and inexpensive, some large and costly. In many instances the camellia lover, willing to go to infinite trouble to protect his precious blossoms, builds the shelter himself.

Many new camellia houses are in the process of being erected in our home town of Macon, Ga. I was told that Charlotte, N. C. counts now over two hundred of them and Columbia, S. C. at least one hundred. From Hal Hayward of Jackson, Miss., I heard that, although four years ago there was only one camellia house in that city, there are now nine of them. Mrs. Webb Brunson of Meridian, Miss., reports twelve new ones in her vicinity. In Memphis, Tenn., which I visited recently, camellia enthusiasts are as busy as beavers putting up shelters, and the same is happening in and around New Orleans I was told. In Mobile, the "city of nurseries," which heretofore was famous for having outdoor blooms all winter long, growers are becoming aware of the new necessity of having at least one house as a showroom. Les Richards of River View nursery, which specializes in rare C. japonicas and hybrids, has lately constructed a spacious and attractive one. There, regardless of the weather, the visitor can always pause to admire the gorgeous blossoms that Les knows so well how to grow.

Frank Lynch of Birmingham, Ala., stated in a bulletin distributed to judges before their last camellia show that nine new camellia houses had been added in 1961 to the already large number that exists in the area. I had the privilege of visiting five or six of them, thanks to George Wheeler who kindly escorted a few of us around his beautiful city, and I was deeply impressed by the tremendous blooms that some of the Birmingham growers can raise. George Wheeler, by the way, has written an interesting and informative article on GREENHOUSES in the March issue of the ACS Journal. It should be valuable reading for the many beginners in greenhouse culture.

The most practical and ingenious of the camellia houses that have sprung up in recent years are, in my opinion, those owned by Spencer Walden of Albany, Ga., the new ACS state director for Georgia. The first was built close to his home, in connection with his garage. An artistically designed Italian open brick garden wall has been erected to screen both. As it inevitably happens to camellia collectors, soon the little house became inadequate. About the time Spencer had made up his mind to acquire a second house he noticed that an old frame Albany hotel, with large glass windows, was being wrecked. "I bought 120 of the windows . . . for \$100," he told me, "and my farm crew erected the new glasshouse which now holds about 200 plants."

Spencer's collection soon grew out of bounds again. This time he contrived a means of utilizing a three-year-old lath house he owned by covering it with a fiberglass cloth which he had heard was being used by the navy to cover ships when placed in "moth balls." Spencer had heard that this cloth is porous, does not deteriorate, and that it accurately protects the blossoms from freezes with the help of heaters, although it also allows air, rain and 85% sunlight to penetrate. It only costs 18 cents per square yard and can be purchased from POLY-FILM Co., Inc., P. O. Box 2114, Jacksonville, Fla. Spencer is very enthusiastic about this material and thinks that it may prove tougher and more durable than any of the plastic cloths used to date for the same purpose. He also believes that it may answer the need of the grower who desires to build a practical but inexpensive shelter. Judging only by the mag-

nificent blooms we saw, on two occasions during the past season in Spencer's houses, we feel that he has indeed found the perfect answer to the challenge offered by our whimsical winters.

Several years ago I had the pleasure of visiting Mrs. Samuel Porter's camellia house in Atlanta, Ga., and to admire her beautiful flowers. Mrs. Porter is without doubt the South pioneer in "under glass" camellia culture. Her house had become quite famous and was visited yearly by a great many people, among them numerous Atlantans. Thus it provided the inspiration for the houses built later all over the city, now numbering around sixty. I have been anxious to visit these and admire on the bush the fabulous blooms which I have seen at the shows. This past winter I made arrangements to do so under the kind guidance of Carl Good, one of Atlanta's top growers. Unfortunately severe storms and downpours prevented this much anticipated expedition taking place and I regret to say that it will have to be postponed for another year.

We are still longingly awaiting the return of a milder trend of winter weather in the South, but in the meantime it might be wise that we change the dates of our shows to make them coincide with our new camellia blooming season—the early spring of late years. With so many folks having shelters now it should also be possible to stage in mid-winter strictly "under glass" exhibitions, such as those staged each year without fail by the growers of Atlanta, Ga. and Birmingham, Ala. These exhibitions would certainly help keep alive the community interest in camellias.

NOTICE

For the convenience of our Australian and New Zealand friends, *The Camellia Bulletin* has appointed as agent for the Antipodes:

Mr. A. E. Campbell
28 Pentecost Highway
St. Ives, N. S. W.

through whom subscriptions may be placed and fees paid at the annual rate of £ 2/. We welcome the support of all camellia enthusiasts.

In reciprocation we invite the attention

of our readers to the excellent *Camellia Annual* published by the Australian Camellia Research Society. This outstanding 32-page annual is supplemented by an interim news booklet issued in March, June and September of each year, to all of which subscription may be had post-paid by payment of \$3.00 to:

David L. Feathers
No. 1 Camellia Lane
Lafayette, California

You will find much of interest in these excellent publications.

NOTES ON AUSTRALIAN-NEW ZEALAND CAMELIAS

David L. Feathers, Lafayette, California

Of 40 or 50 varieties of *C. japonica* and hybrids received from Australia and New Zealand by the writer over the past 13 years, the majority have now bloomed sufficiently to justify giving comprehensive report on them. Included in the group are 27 received on their own roots as one-year cutting-grown plants in March, 1948, by reason of which there has been no chance of distortion from the effect of the stock used, as sometimes

occurs in grafting. These plants came from Camellia Grove Nursery at St. Ives, near Sydney, N. S. W., which was then operated by the late esteemed Ronald L. Fisher, and they were subjected to fumigation by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Nevertheless, we were able to save (at least temporarily) all except one of the 28 plants shipped.

As of this writing I can report the following:

CAMELIAS WHICH ARE IDENTICAL TO AMERICAN VARIETIES

Otabuhu Beauty—first received as "Duke of York," name subsequently changed to "Aspasia Rosea" and finally revised as above (this is identical to our "Paeoniaeflora Rosea").

Aspasia Macarthur—first received as "Aspasia" (this is identical to our "Paeoniaeflora").

Lady Loch—first received as "Edward Billing" (this is identical to our "Pink Lady").

Venus de Medici—cannot distinguish any difference between this and our much-named "Prince Eugene Napoleon."

Mme. Annie Marie Hovey—listed in S.C. C.S. Nomenclature Book as "Mrs. Anne

Marie Hovey" but correctly "Mrs. Annie Marie Hovey" we believe—an old American variety.

Wrightii—flower does not match description in catalog (Camellia Grove), appears identical to "Imperator (France)"—also known as "French Emperor."

Helenor—appears to be the same as the variety "Guilfoyle's Helenor" (subsequently "Guilfolius Halleana") purchased from Lindo Nursery, Chico.

Magnoliaeflora—this appears to be the same as our "Semidouble Blush" ("Celtic Rosea").

Vernalis—identical to *C. vernalis* we have under this name and "Dawn."

CAMELIAS WHICH WERE SUBSEQUENTLY LOST OR ELIMINATED

Alexander Hunter—eliminated as an ordinary single red.

Pink Cup of Beauty—lingered for some time but eventually died.

Leviathan—original plant lost. Graft from another source is a rather fine, large, soft rose-pink semi-double to peony-form, late-blooming camellia we know here under the name of "Kenny."

VARIETIES WHICH ARE NOW REPORTED ON AFTER SEVERAL YEARS' PERFORMANCE

Mrs. Swan—this is a rather nice salmony pink semi-double but the plant, since being placed in the ground, has yielded practically nothing but variegated flowers the past few years, though on its own roots. This spoils the effect of the unusual shade of the self-colored bloom. A beautifully shaped camellia with fine foliage.

Jean Lyne—regarded as one of the best of its kind—a strong growing, well-shaped bush which bears medium large carmine-striped semi-double flowers on a background of white suffused light

pink. The only fault one could find with this and its sports, "Edith Linton" and "Nancy Bird" (commentary on which follows) is that the blooms have a fairly short life before falling.

Edith Linton—an entrancing off-shade of pink and with me the flowers tend to be slightly larger than those of "Jean Lyne."

Nancy Bird—much like "Jean Lyne" except pink rather than variegated—my plant also seems to be a slower grower.

Eugenie de Massena—this camellia, both plant and flower, closely resembles our

"Elisabeth Pink" but the flower is a richer shade, with striking veination and simply unbeatable in its type (formal double) when in the bud; however, the fully open bloom is of rather poor form, petals tending to reverse.

Odoratissima—(received under the name of "La Graciola")—makes a very beautiful plant with distinctly different heavily serrated foliage, the blooming habit being good, a bit late, and the flowers of unique, loose-peony form, in a light red, rather bright color. Some fragrance.

Simplicity—good grower but in a field where the competition is unusually severe (semi-double white) this must be regarded as commonplace.

Paolina Maggi—this is a superior camellia in all respects, being a comparatively large, full double white of exquisite form, having a unique lemon cast when in the bud and an occasional fleck of pink. It is a shapely plant that is quite vigorous. Using the A. C. S. system, I would rate this camellia: Plant 86.1%, Flower 88.8%, Flowering Habit 80%. Normal Rating 86% with 5 special points for its unique color and margination.

Mrs. Harry Boyce—is a pink sport of "Paolina Maggi" that is just as good in its color class as the white form. The venation is pronounced and the margination accentuated due to the color, which is a pleasing soft pink—one of my favorites.

Cassandra—(this was received under the name "Chandleri Magniflora"). A fine Elegans-type flower of good size and unusual substance, in a deep red color which does, however, tend to fade somewhat. The growth habit is about as husky as any camellia and it bears very heavy foliage of good size that is very dark green. Tends to be late and this is, no doubt, one of the reasons for some fading because of the then warmer sun. Quite worthwhile and different. Growth a little slow but pleasantly compact. Would rate this one about 82% overall.

Great Eastern—has done extremely well, both in a wooden tub in the hot sun and in the ground in partial shade,

where its real beauty develops. A large, high-centered, deep red semi-double to rosette-centered peonyform bloom of superior substance, borne on a very vigorous plant having a superb growth habit and excellent foliage. This is one of the best camellias of its kind. For garden effect, it has few equals and its desirability is enhanced by a very long blooming season. Bears a strong resemblance to our "St. Andre" ("Rose Hill Rubra") but has better form and color and less tendency to blue from cold weather or age. This must be regarded as one of the finest of the Australian japonicas of which I have knowledge and would rate it very close to 90%: Plant 92.5%, Flower 87.5%, Flowering Habit 87.5% = 89.5% overall.

Prince Frederick Wilhelm—arrived minus a tag but later identified. This has been grown as a container subject for years in a wooden tub on a relatively shady front patio, with only early morning sun and under 10-foot porch overhang. Considered to be among the finest of the medium sized formal pinks, a consistently good performer, bushy, vigorous plant with good foliage. The shade of pink is slightly darker than that of "Eleanor Hagood" but the form is better and more consistent. Would rate well up in the 80's.

Lady Belmore—(properly "Countess of Belmore") plant has never adapted itself and evidently did not recover fully from the fumigation. Bloom so far has been unimpressive, a rose-pink peonyform camellia of medium size. Prof. Waterhouse advised years ago he thought this a sport of "Countess of Orkney." (Also known as "Thompsonii Rosea.")

Warratah—originally received under the label "Red Warratah" but assumed to be properly "Anemonaeflora," the familiar brilliant red, medium anemoneform old-timer that has few equals for brightness of color.

(The foregoing, excluding "Nancy Bird," accounts for the original 27 received from Camellia Grove Nursery in which there were some duplications.)

Camden Park—another sport of the "Paeoniaeflora" group, rose-red with

prominent white blotches—essentially a variegated "Otauhu Beauty"; otherwise similar in all respects to the "Aspacia Macarthur" group, but tends to be more formal here.

The Czar—can see no basis for assumption this is the same as "Adolphe Audusson." The flower is much lighter and form more constant. A very heavy bloom of good size, light red and has very interesting conformation.

Adrien Feint—a rather strikingly marked semi-double, crimson stripes of varying width on a basically white background, medium large. Plant and foliage characteristics about average.

Dainty Maiden—a bit early to judge as have had but one bloom but on this limited basis must say this is one of the most beautiful semi-double pinks I have seen. The shade is simply gorgeous and the one flower had noticeable fimbriation. Plant appears to be quite vigorous foliage of average size and color.

Plantation Pink—a sasanqua that is evidently a dainty morsel, for the deer have nibbled at it unmercifully. However, recall this in past years as a very attractive, large-flowered pale pink of graceful form.

Hybrids—I have grown for years the Waterhouse *saluenensis* x *japonica* hybrids "E. G. Waterhouse" and "Margaret Waterhouse" as well as "Lady Gowrie,"

which have been thoroughly described in our articles on hybrids in the past and are now widely established here. My particular favorite is the first-named, the earliest and best formal hybrid camellia, remarkable for its size and lasting quality on the bush. The lavender-tinted shade of pink is most pleasing, the growth habit tall and vigorous but not to the extent of "Margaret Waterhouse," which is earlier blooming, lighter pink and semi-double. "Lady Gowrie" is more of the "Donation" type but has less rampant growth and the bloom is more cupped (less flat) and carries a little more of the blue tone—a large semi-double.

Of the Doak hybrids from New Zealand, I have bloomed three, the best by far being "Phyl Doak," from a cross of *C. saluenensis* x *C. reticulata* Wild Form. This is an extremely rapid grower and bears large, light pink blooms of semi-double form borne on long branches. This past season in the greenhouse "Phyl Doak" yielded rabbit-eared flowers very *reticulata*-like in form and exquisitely beautiful but, as the season wore on, the height of the flowers lessened and they resumed the conventional semi-double form, still very much worthwhile, nevertheless. "Barbara Clark" so far has lacked the sensational qualities of "Phyl Doak," while Doak No. 2/15 is a *saluenensis-reticulata* hybrid of good size along the lines of "Inamorata" but is a tremendous, leggy grower evidencing "hybrid vigor" to the utmost.

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING

At the Annual Meeting held in Anaheim, California, February 23-26, 1961, the Directors of the American Camellia Society elected Mr. Charles W. Farmer of Macon, Georgia, to the office of President for the ensuing year, succeeding Mr. L. Caston Wannamaker, who served the maximum two terms and was elected Senior Vice-President.

To fill the vacancy in State Director for Georgia, caused by Mr. Farmer's resignation in order to accept the presidency, Mr. Spencer Walden, of Albany, was elected to fill the unexpired term.

Other new appointments were:

Vice-President (Atlantic Coast)—Dr. W. T. Rainey, Fayetteville, N. C., (succeeding Dr. J. M. Habel, Jr.).

Vice-President (Gulf Coast)—Hal Hayward, Jackson, Miss. (succeeding T. S. Clower).

Director-at-Large—S. L. Marbury, Wilmington, N. C. (succeeding Maxwell R. Murray).

All other officers and directors were re-elected, including R. W. (Reg) Ragland of Orange, California, who will again serve as Vice-President for the Pacific Coast.

N.C.C.S. 16th ANNUAL CAMELLIA SHOW

Mrs. Milton R. Bell, Walnut Creek, California

The charm of the Orient was captured at the 16th Annual Northern California Camellia Show in Walnut Creek March 18 and 19, 1961.

The design of the show was beautifully planned by Landscape Architect Robert Graves. Included was a garden wall of interesting texture and unique composition conceived and constructed by President Arthur Patterson. Further enhancing the theme of the show were oriental gardens which flanked the wall. Passing through an authentic Japanese gate in the wall, show visitors enjoyed a vista of camellia blooms. Camellias in all their beauty formed a rhythmic view down the middle of the large hall.

President Patterson, Dr. Fred Heitman, show chairman, and many others contributed in numerous ways toward the success of the show. An educational exhibit featuring corsage making by Mrs. H. G. Sanders and Mrs. F. A. Grimmelman, an outstanding exhibit of books and correct labeling of specimen blooms all contributed to the knowledge of those who attended the show.

The Flower Arrangement Division was also outstanding in staging and in the

quality of exhibits. Beautiful camellia blooms provided by Mr. and Mrs. Harold Paige, Mr. and Mrs. David Feathers and many other society members inspired the arrangers. One hundred arrangements in classes ranging from those for teachers and lecturers to those who had never entered a show before added to the charm of the show. New ideas in techniques and containers added to the educational value. The Masculine Approach Division brought to light the talent of the men and the Junior Division is always interesting and well done. Classes of the American Camellia Society were a major part of the show and blue ribbon winners will compete in a nation wide contest. Following the theme was an exhibit of Oriental Flower Arrangements which added greatly to the entire show. Members of the Nisei Women's Club served as hostesses in their colorful native costumes contributing color and charm to the show. Mrs. K. K. Tahira organized this magnificently.

Well attended, beautifully presented, the 16th Annual Camellia show will long be remembered. A list of the flower and arrangements competition winners follows:

SWEEPSTAKES COMPETITION (Blue Ribbons only)

Mr. Newton Pratt, Sacramento (winner)	69 ribbons
Mr. Clifton W. Lattin, Santa Cruz (runner-up)	43 ribbons
Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Davi, Pittsburg	24 ribbons
Mr Amos Kleinsasser, Bakersfield	20 ribbons
Mr. K. O. Hester, Stockton	19 ribbons
Mr A M Patterson, Concord	16 ribbons
Robert Heitman, Lafayette	16 ribbons
Mr. Richard F. Roggia, San Jose	13 ribbons
Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Busse, Lafayette	13 ribbons
Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Viegas, Sacramento	12 ribbons

TROPHY WINNERS

SWEEPSTAKES TROPHY won by Mr. Newton Pratt, Sacramento.

BEST FLOWER OF SHOW (Japonica)—H. L. Paige Trophy won by Mr. and Mrs. O.

L. Davis of Orinda—flower *Mrs. D. W. Davis*.

BEST RETICULATA FLOWER—Mary Elizabeth Purcell Brown Trophy won by Miss Annabelle Little of San Jose—flower *Noble Pearl*.

BEST SEEDLING FLOWER OF SHOW—D. L. Feathers Trophy won by Mr. Harold Paige of Lafayette.

BEST GROUP OF THREE FLOWERS (Japonica) —Barlow W. S. Hollingshead Trophy won by Mr. C. C. Viegas of Sacramento—flower *Drama Girl*.

BEST GROUP OF SEVEN FLOWERS (Japonica)—Clifton W. Lattin Trophy won by Mr. Amos Kleinsasser, Bakersfield—flower *Reg Ragland*.

(Continued on Page 17)

REPORT ON THE 1961 SACRAMENTO CAMELLIA SHOW

J. Carroll Reiners, Sacramento, California

The 37th annual Camellia Show on March 4 and 5, 1961, sponsored by the Camellia Society of Sacramento under the directorship of President S. Lawrence Bouque and Show Chairman Irwin K. Sibole, was another outstanding success.

Forty-five thousand visitors attested to the beauty of the exhibition as staged by Erwin E. Nowak, the Show planner. The theme of International Friendship was unified to the beautiful floor design and highlighted by dancing waters whose changing colors echoed the riot of hues of an array of 100 State and Foreign flags all forming the perimeter for a central matrix of 8,413 specimen camellia blooms.

International groups, including Czechoslovakia, Mexico, Sweden, Russia and Japan, with their national exhibits, native costumes and music greeted the Show visi-

tors at the entrance foyer of the Sacramento Municipal Memorial Auditorium.

The bloom size was definitely down from previous years although the form, quality and cleanliness was certainly superior. Petal blight was practically nonexistent due to two days of drying winds preceding the Show. Exhibitors were pleased with the excellent lasting qualities of the blooms this year. Show officials credit this phenomenon to the use of sponge rock. This terminates many years of search for a suitable medium for holding the blooms for better viewing.

This year a new record of 106 new cultivars never previously exhibited here were entered in the Show.

Trophy winners and runners-up are as follows:

BEST JAPONICA—*Carter's Sunburst*—Mrs. W. R. Breuner

Second Best—*R. L. Wheeler*—Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Davis

Third Best—*Guilio Nuccio*—Dr. John Kennedy

Fourth Best—*Kramer's Supreme*—H. H. Collier

Fifth Best—*C. M. Wilson*—Jane Wulff

BEST TRAY OF 3 JAPONICAS—*Magnoliaeflora*—Fred E. Carne, Jr.

Second Best—*Snow Queen*—Ken Davis

Third Best—*Carter's Sunburst*—Mr. and Mrs. Louis F. Lelay

Fourth Best—*Rosemary Kinzer*—Tom Sertich

BEST TRAY OF 6 JAPONICAS—*C. M. Wilson*—Fred E. Carne, Jr.

Second Best—*Gigantea*—A. R. Shearer

Third Best—*Herme*—Beulah E. Capers

Fourth Best—*Mathotiana*—Karn Hortling

BEST RETICULATA SPECIMEN—*Noble Pearl*—Mrs. Philip J. Daube

Second Best—*Willow Wand*—Dr. John Kennedy

BEST TRAY OF 3 RETICULATAS—*Buddha*—Horace B. Wulff

BEST HYBRID—*Donation Variegated*—Clark C. Viegas

BEST MINIATURE—*Hopkins' Pink*—Newton Pratt

BEST COLLECTION OF 15 CULTIVARS—Harold F. Clark

BEST COLLECTION OF 25 TO 40 CULTIVARS—Newton Pratt

OUTSTANDING SEEDLING AWARD (Hybrid)—David L. Feathers

Sweepstakes was won by Tom Sertich (45 blue ribbons).

Sweepstakes runner-up—Newton Pratt (37 blue ribbons).

Two trophies are given each year, one on an annual basis and the other perpetual, for the most outstanding flower ar-

rangment of the Show. Mrs. Richard Payne won these, and Mrs. Otto Bragan was second place winner and Mrs. Garvin Mitchell, third.

The following list of the 25 classes most heavily entered is appended here as an indication of the cultivars favored in

Sacramento, and intended as a possible guide for the new camellia enthusiast. Beginning with the most popular by actual count, we proceed:

- Pink Perfection — 248
- Purity — 222
- Debutante — 192
- Elegans Var. — 161
- Mathotiana — 155
- Herme — 145
- Lady Clare — 144
- Gigantea — 120
- Covina — 117
- Magnoliaeflora — 116
- C. M. Wilson — 116
- Elegans Pink — 101
- Ville de Nantes — 88
- Flame — 83
- Donckelari — 80
- Finlandia — 76
- Lallarook — 72
- Colletii — 71
- Kramer's Supreme — 53
- Fred Sander — 50
- Adolphe Audusson — 48

- Shiro Chan — 43
- Nagasaki — 38
- Adolphe Audusson Special — 38

Of particular interest is the popularity of the camellia japonica *Elegans* complex, including the cultivars *Elegans Pink*, *Elegans Variegated*, *C. M. Wilson*, *Shiro Chan* and *Barbara Woodroof*, which showed a combined total of 425 specimens entered. We note with interest the popularity of *Kramer's Supreme* which has been locally available for only three years.

One last word of gratitude to the many fine judges who came from as far as Louisiana to grace our Show with their expertness.

We know everyone enjoyed the production and those who had their initial viewing experienced amazement. If you were not one of us this Show, you must come next season; you cannot afford to miss this spectacle two years in a row. Our hospitality and information committees will be on hand to greet you.

IN RETROSPECT

In this modern world, with its emphasis on tomorrow, perhaps there may be at times slight inclination to forget yesterday and memories. Such thoughts bring to mind the heavy debt we owe to those who have gone before us and, in many cases, done so much to clear and smooth our path, wherefore present traveling is, by comparison, fairly easy. As it is in so many walks of life, so is it in the camellia world—the rugged pioneering has been largely done, we have but to keep the undergrowth from the clearing.

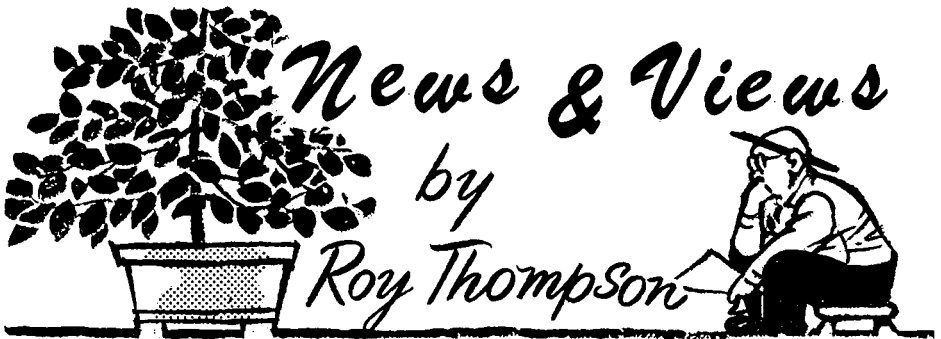
This is at once an advantage and a handicap—those who pioneer have been regard for what they accomplish and cherish the benefits which result—the person who has but to till the land cannot appreciate the back-breaking effort that went into the clearing of the brush and removal of the stones.

This thought comes to mind as the result of what might be called "the return of the patriarch," which occurred on the evening of April 3rd when Mr. O. E. Hopfer was the speaker of the evening before the monthly meeting of the Northern California Camellia Society member-

ship. Author, lecturer and amateur floriculturist of note, Mr. Hopfer was the first President of this Society and sponsored the informal meeting at which it was organized in 1945. Of late years, his varied pursuits, businesswise and otherwise, have tended to severely restrict and somewhat obscure his camellia activities. Thus it was a distinct pleasure to have him among us again, to talk in his inimitable style and bring us up to date on his camellia and other activities. We hope to have Mr. Hopfer do a short article for us within the near future on his new and extremely promising method of grafting reticulatas.

It might be appropriate at this time to mention that there were 14 persons present at the founders' meeting of this Society fifteen and a half years ago, and that the majority of them are still with us and have maintained their interest in camellias. Just to refresh some of your memories, the first list of officers, besides Mr. Hopfer as President, included Harold L. Paige as Vice-President, Arthur J. Tucker as Treasurer and your Editor as Secretary.

—D. L. F.



Each camellia season produces its own peculiar patterns. The one just closing has established something of a record. Like the last one, this season produced a wave of early blooms in December and January, but it has probably exceeded any other season in its eccentricities of color. Some normally light pink varieties have verged on red; some red varieties have bloomed out pink, and some of the late season blooms—which one expects to be different—have been fantastic. Take *Professor Sargent*: In mid-April this plant resumed blooming after a month's rest and produced six or eight purplish-red dahlia-shaped flowers with large, light pink centers. The flowers were flat, not the usual peony shape. *Giulio Nuccio* put on a half dozen 2½-inch rose-form flowers; *Tomorrow*, which has always been deep pink in this area, was almost blush color; *Frizzle White* indulged in three or four fine singles. The *Elegans* family and *Wildwood* never varied from their true patterns and colors, but *Mrs. Charles Cobb* put on a show of the finest largest Cobbs ever seen here. Also, *Blood of China* gave us its most magnificent blooms ever.

Professor E. G. Waterhouse devotes a page in the March, 1961, *Camellia News*, of the Australian Camellia Research Society, to the praise of single camellias. They have naturalness and simplicity, he says, and some of them "have a style and dignity of their own." Many singles are quite ordinary, he adds, but "there are already enough fine singles to warrant the planting of half an acre of ground with singles alone."

The popularity of reticulatas as yard plants has continued to decline at an ac-

celerating pace. If one grows for the blooms alone, they will return amazing rewards; but if one also wants a decorative shrub for his front yard, he will be disappointed. One grower asked me this winter if I wanted three 12-foot reticulatas that he had in his yard and which were practically leafless. Japonicas are still at the top of the list for excellent yard-plants the year around and will probably remain there.

Now is a good time to remove seed-pods which will otherwise draw an increasing amount of sustenance from the plants. This season has produced an unusually large number of seeds and one may just as well sort out the seeds he wishes to save now, rather than wait until they are ripe. A large crop of seeds on a plant will definitely affect the quality of the blooms the next blooming season.

It is interesting to know that the "big-blooming" camellias which have been advertised in the *New York Times* for many years are grown in California.

The *New York Times* garden page has, for a decade or so, carried many articles on camellias. In the issue of February 12, 1961, there is a long, authoritative article on Hybrids and various species such as *Granthamiana*. The growing of camellias in the New York area has, apparently, been successful.

There is a new and very promising trend of late in the larger cities to provide certain organizations with adequate meeting places. A single municipal building will, for example, serve for many organizations. One of the newest and

(Continued on Page 18)

THE SEEDLING PROGRAM

As each year passes, the problem of how to cope with the unending multiplicity of new camellia seedlings intensifies. The point has now been reached, in fact, where those who are seriously concerned with such matters feel that we cannot longer afford merely to deplore but must make some determined effort to come up with a practical means of alleviating this situation. In this matter, the writer is in the peculiar position of dual spokesman of a sort—for the society member on the one hand and the volume seedling-producer on the other. It is possible, therefore, that a measure of self-criticism may be involved here.

Certain conclusions seem rather obvious from a careful look at the situation. To begin with, we can scarcely attack the source by trying to discourage the growing of seedlings per se because that would amount to adopting the principle that research and experimentation are unwarranted. Certainly we seek improvement in every field, including camellias. Therefore, it is not the objective with which we should be concerned but rather its unhappy by-product—a never-ending stream of seedlings the vast majority of which, to be brutal, should never be allowed to survive their first blooming and most of the remainder, their third. One should not, however, blame the originator for often misplaced enthusiasm. After all, human nature being what it is the pride of authorship will always prevail.

On the other hand, there is the other extremity—the natural tendency to maintain the status quo and resist change and improvement. We can think of several instances where a new seedling, although similar in many respects to an established variety, nevertheless possesses important points of improvement. However, unless the betterment is overwhelming who is going to go to the trouble and expense of pioneering a new name when the old is so much easier to sell?

Some contend that the right of registration with the American Camellia Society, which undeniably conveys a certain amount of prestige and certainly publicity of some value, should be re-

stricted only to improved or unusual seedlings. But this immediately raises the question: how to uniformly and equitably screen camellia seedlings so as to separate the worthy from the unworthy? This brings us face to face with the problem of fair appraisal. As if that were not problem enough, some of the very people who advocate restricted registration are critical of all attempts at camellia rating.

We do not profess to have the answers to this. There is much to be said for the principle of restricted registration because, innocent or not, registration implies recognition of a sort. Perhaps there should be an intermediate step—provisional registration—which would merely be the first step toward qualification, much as the Highly Commended Certificate is a first step toward eligibility for the Illges Award. This is, in itself, a screening device of course.

It is fairly obvious to the writer that some scientific evaluation ("rating") of the seedling must be made on a broad basis if we are to adopt a form of selective registration, the end product of which would be tantamount to recommendation. It is equally obvious that this would entail considerable work and expense and that the results would be of material value to the originator of the seedling and to the general public. Now that "All-America Selections" has gone by the board, the necessity of having something of the kind on a more universal and acceptable basis is accentuated.

What does all this add up to? As far as sponsorship is concerned we would think that such a program should be administered by the American Camellia Society operating in conjunction with such organizations abroad as, for example, the Royal Horticultural Society and the Australian Camellia Research Society. For a method, we are of opinion that it would be necessary to evaluate all seedlings by means of some universally-accepted standard of appraisal (rating). For the means, certainly the project should be self-supporting and thus fees charged adequate to offset the costs involved. The work must be under the direction of a qualified and dedicated person having no financial in-

terest whatsoever in the results, directly or indirectly.

As to procedure, one might venture to suggest that initial registration be conditional following personal examination of the plant and flower by at least three qualified appraisers, after submission of their tentative report showing attainment of at least a minimum standard. This tentative registration would remain in effect until a broadly based final rating were possible, at which time the conditional registration (and rating) would be superseded by full registration contingent upon the meeting of an accepted standard and payment of a final registration fee (say \$3 additional) designed to help defray the costs of the procedure.

Conditional Rating from a limited report, followed by Final Rating based on a broad survey, is now being practiced by the American Rose Society. We are not informed whether this involves payment of registration fees but the fee principle is a screening device of a sort in itself and as such has become widely established.

There may be and undoubtedly are flaws in the foregoing. Suppose, for example, that after granting Full Registration a camellia proves to be a dud nevertheless. COULD or SHOULD full registration be withdrawn? Perhaps not directly, but,

by lowering the rating into a category which would not be expressive of satisfactory performance, the same effect could be obtained, particularly if a symbol expressive of quality (such as one star, two stars, three stars) were used in connection with the registration.

It is, of course, too much to hope that we could start from scratch with a perfect system. However, it would seem that the time has arrived when a serious effort should be made to get this project off the ground. With each passing season, the confusion grows. This much seems abundantly clear:

1. The need for screening is dire.
2. Full screening necessarily involves "rating."
3. Rating must be via a universally accepted standard.
4. The project should be self-supporting.
5. The fee charged should be enough to constitute a first step in screening.
6. Safeguards against selfish interest should be built into the plan.

Of course, as in judging, rating, etc., this is largely a do-it-yourself plan. As such, its success would necessarily depend almost wholly upon the degree to which qualified amateurs would lend their support. Perhaps this invitation for an expression of views should be the first step.

N.C.C.S. 16th ANNUAL SHOW (Continued from Page 12)

BEST GROUP OF TWELVE DIFFERENT—Dr. Fred E. Heitman Trophy won by Mr. Newton Pratt, Sacramento.

BEST GROUP OF TWELVE—Dr. G. Myron Grismore Memorial Trophy won by Mr. Amos Kleinsasser, Bakersfield—flower *R. L. Wheeler*.

MOST OUTSTANDING CONTAINER-GROWN (Japonica) PLANT—Sylvia Wells Trophy won by Mr. A. M. Patterson, Concord—variety *Shiro-Chan*.

BEST CONTAINER-GROWN SMALL PLANT—Dr. and Mrs. John D. Lawson Annual Award won by Mr. Lloyd F. Smith, Martinez—variety *C. M. Wilson*.

FLOWER ARRANGEMENT DIVISION WINNERS

DIVISION A—MOST OUTSTANDING ARRANGEMENT IN THE SHOW—Mrs. Evelyn Clarke, Berkeley.

Class 1—IN A HYMN OF PRAISE—Mrs. Evelyn Clarke, Berkeley.

DIVISION B—Class 9—SIMPLY BEAUTIFUL—Mrs. E. C. Tinsley, Piedmont.

DIVISION C—Class 11—NATURE'S HANDIWORK—Mrs. Carolyn Cunningham, Napa.

DIVISION D—MASCULINE APPROACH—Class 14—Dad Makes Arrangements—Mr. Larry Schaefer, Walnut Creek.

DIVISION E—ORIENTAL ARRANGEMENTS—Class 15—NAGEIRE—Mrs. K. K. Tahira, Concord.

DIVISION F—THE YOUTHFUL APPROACH—Class 17—Camellias for Teacher's Desk—Deborah Pember, Walnut Creek.

THE DISNEYLAND SHOW—FEBRUARY 25-26, 1961

This show was put on as a part of Southern California's welcome to the members of the American Camellia Society who came from other parts to attend the Annual Meeting which was held February 23-26 at the Disneyland Hotel in Anaheim. The show was, in large part, the personal creation of Reg Ragland, who, many months in advance, planned every detail. No expense was spared and the result was a memorable spectacle of flowers, decorative detail, entertainment, and showmanship which will stand out for a long time in camellia history as unique. On the practical side, this was the first show in Southern California to use small water glasses for holding the flowers on exhibit. On the decorative side the McCaskill flower creations established a landmark in the camellia show business.

The show drew a record attendance and was successfully financed.

An airplane strike curtailed attendance from the South, nevertheless the registration of delegates was the largest in Southern California history. These registered members were accorded the privilege of viewing the show one hour in advance of the admission of the public, and this proved to be a most welcome privilege for it precluded the usual crowding about the tables.

Flowers from as far away as Sacramento and San Diego were entered. Local exhibitors were somewhat handicapped by the dry and windy weather preceding the show, but it was a most memorable show nevertheless. Following are the results of the judging:

LOS ANGELES CAMELLIA COUNCIL SHOW WINNERS

Disneyland, Anaheim, California

SWEEPSTAKES—Clifton W. Lattin, Santa Cruz.

BEST JAPONICA—Mrs. D. W. Davis—Dr. Cecil Eshelman, Sherman Oaks.

BEST RETICULATA—*Buddha*—Dr. Leland Chow, Bakersfield.

COURT OF HONOR—*New Horizons, Captain Rawes, Spring Sonnet, Moutancho, Crimson Robe, Reg Ragland, Angel, Drama Girl, Reg Ragland Var., Carter's Sunburst.*

BEST 3 JAPONICAS—*White Nun*—Dr. Cecil Eshelman, Sherman Oaks.

BEST 5 JAPONICAS—*Flowerwood Var.*—F. B. Anderson, Bakersfield.

BEST 3 RETICULATAS—*Purple Gown*—Fred V. Hamilton, Santa Maria.

BEST 5 RETICULATAS—*Captain Rawes*—Fred V. Hamilton, Santa Maria.

BEST MINIATURE—*Tinker Bell*—Art and Leta Krumm, Altadena.

BEST SPECIES—*Wabisuke*—Clifton W. Lattin, Santa Cruz.

BEST HYBRID—*Fairy Wings*—Milo Rowell, Fresno.

BEST SEEDLING—No. 5914—Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena.

PROFESSIONAL JAPONICA—*Alpine Glow*—Merle Gish.

PROFESSIONAL RETICULATA—*Cornelian*—Marshall's Camellia Nursery, San Gabriel.

BEST COLLECTOR'S TABLE—Dr. Cecil Eshelman, Sherman Oaks.

—R.T.T. (with acknowledgments to Harold Dryden)

NEWS & VIEWS (Continued from Page 15)

most beautiful of such buildings is the Sacramento Garden and Art Center. This center was sponsored by 22 organizations, such as garden clubs, art clubs, etc., which spent over two years in its planning. The result is an exceptionally beautiful, uncrowded, and practical building which includes an auditorium, meeting rooms, dining room, and a well planned patio which is a work of art. The art people

have furnished oil paintings for all the rooms, and the architects saw to it that every detail was up to date in style and materials. This is all set in an old park with big trees and green surroundings, but which has an air of spaciousness. One of the partners in this very successful venture was the Sacramento Camellia Society, which, incidentally, is the oldest camellia society in California.

DESCANSO SHOW—MARCH 11-12, 1961

The Descanso show, sponsored by the six Southern California camellia societies under the name of the Southern California Camellia Council, has now become an established event. The resources of these societies, combined with the unique facilities of Descanso Gardens, give this event far more scope and effectiveness than was formerly possible for any one society. The cooperation of Los Angeles County

through Descanso and Arboretum officials has been from the beginning most complete and gratifying to camellia people.

The date was the latest, probably, of any Southern California show, but the flowers were plentiful. A surprising feature was the unusually large number of entries in the three-camellia and five-camellia group. The judging resulted in the following winners:

SWEEPSTAKES—Dr. Leland Chow, Bakersfield.

BEST JAPONICA—*Tomorrow*—Dr. Leland Chow, Bakersfield.

BEST THREE JAPONICAS—*Tomorrow*—Dr. Leland Chow, Bakersfield.

BEST FIVE JAPONICAS—*Adolphe Audusson*—Charlotte Johnson, Bakersfield.

BEST RETICULATA—*Crimson Robe*—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Johnson, Fresno.

BEST THREE RETICULATAS—*Moutancha*—Mr. and Mrs. Carl Keyes, Burbank.

BEST FIVE RETICULATAS—*Purple Gown*—Fred V. Hamilton, Santa Maria.

BEST MINIATURE—*Still Hope*—Edwards Metcalf, San Marino.

BEST HYBRID—*Creation*—McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena.

BEST SPECIES—*Dawn*—Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Pace, Upland.

BEST SEEDLING—Un-named large, semi-double white—Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena.

BEST SPORT—*Hawaii*—Hamilton & Clark Nursery, Upland.

BEST COLLECTOR'S TABLE—Japonicas—Dr. C. H. Eshelman, Sherman Oaks.

BEST COLLECTOR'S TABLE—Reticulatas—Edwards Metcalf, San Marino.

BEST PROFESSIONAL JAPONICA—*Colonial Dame*—Merle & Rose Gish, Colton.

BEST PROFESSIONAL RETICULATA—*Crimson Robe*—Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena.
—R.T.T.

THE SAN JOSE SHOW

The 19th Annual Show of the Camellia Society of Santa Clara County was held on Sunday, February 26, 1961, at the Civic Auditorium in San Jose. This was one of the best attended shows to date, about 6,000 people being the guests of the hosting society.

With propitious weather the blooms were exceptionally good, the reticulatas, in particular, being well represented. As in the past, this was a non-competitive show, highlighted instead by the Review Tables, where outstanding blooms of each variety and type on exhibit are displayed prominently. The customary complimentary exhibits of camellias (collections) were again a feature, many enhanced by arrangement ornamentation. Included among these was a fine table of blooms displayed on behalf of the Northern California Camellia Society.

An outstanding feature was a beautiful display of flower arrangements featuring camellias, contributed by several of the garden clubs. Other special attractions were: a demonstration of grafting and the growing of camellias from seed, as well as a demonstration of corsage making. The Information Booth was kept busy all day answering questions, while door prizes were given away at the rate of four per hour.

—John J. Mendoza, Santa Clara

(Ed. note: We were sorry at our inability to attend due to conflict of dates with the A.C.S. convention at Los Angeles; however, we did secure a copy of the Show Program, which was particularly outstanding—in keeping with the show, no doubt.)

Membership in a Camellia Society is a Good Investment

• **FOR THE PERSON WHO IS BUSY:**

Because it is essential that he or she have a hobby that will provide necessary relaxation, outdoor exercise and a change of pace.

• **FOR THE PERSON WHO HAS LOTS OF LEISURE:**

Because the Camellia Hobby will fill a vital need for an interest to which one may devote his talents and energies pleasurably and profitably.

• **THE NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY OFFERS YOU THE FOLLOWING:**

7 Monthly Meetings per year, at which instruction and information relating to Camellia Culture and Camellia activities is discussed, demonstrated and exhibited and at which informal showings of blooms, pictures, plants and techniques are held regularly.

7 opportunities each year to win valuable camellia plants and material at free drawings, to obtain free camellia seed for planting and to meet other camellia enthusiasts.

Free Tickets to husband and wife and minor children for the Annual Camellia Show, both to attend or to exhibit.

4 issues of the Society's 20-page quarterly publication, THE CAMELLIA BULLETIN and occasional special publications, without extra charge.

ALL THIS FOR ONLY \$5 PER YEAR!

**GET A FRIEND TO JOIN THE NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
CAMELLIA SOCIETY, INC.**

(also see Page 2 for the names and addresses of other local camellia societies whose inducements are much the same)

• **THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY OFFERS YOU:**

4 issues of its quarterly publication, CAMELLIAS, covering the national scene, a copy of its annual AMERICAN CAMELLIA YEARBOOK, containing articles on all phases of camellia culture, events, scientific matters, registration of varieties, camellia ratings (evaluation of varieties) and other material of general interest throughout the camellia world.

an opportunity to support the important work of this non-profit national organization.

ALL FOR ONLY \$6 PER YEAR!

For further information, please clip coupon below and forward as indicated:

I wish to join the:

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY (dues \$5 per year)

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY (dues \$6 per year)

Complete and mail the application below to:

Mr. S. Robert Juch,
1826 Drake Drive,
Oakland, California

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

.....