Northern California Camellia Society

A Non-Profit Organization

Volume 1, No. 5 OFFICIAL BULLETIN April, 1948

THE APRIL MEETING

The April meeting of the Northern California Camellia Society will be held Monday evening, April 5, 1948, at Chabot School, on Chabot Road just six-tenths of a mile east of College Avenue, at the corner of Patton Street, Oakland.

7:45- 8:00 p.m.—Display of Camellia blooms grown by members. Please bring blooms by 7:30 or by 7:45 the latest.

8:00- 8:10 p.m.—Announcements and Remarks—President Harold L. Paige.

8:10- 8:20 p.m.—Report on the 1948 Camellia Show Results and Finances in General—Barlow Hollingshead, Secretary-Treasurer.

8:20- 9:00 p.m.—CAROLINA CAMELLIAS IN KODACHROME
Outstanding varieties from the collection of the famous Magnolia Gardens, Johns Island, South Carolina, beautifully pictured in color. (Projection by Dr. Noble H. Logan.)

9:00- 9:10 p.m.—Intermission.

9:10- 9:55 p.m.—THE CAMELLIA FAMILY—Dr. Walker Wells, Piedmont.
History and botanical classification of the Camellia, its origin, the related genera and species. An illustrated talk by our own eminent student of and authority on the Camellia.

9:55-10:00 p.m.—DRAWING OF PRIZES
DOOR PRIZE: Chastity, 2-year graft.
EXHIBITOR'S PRIZE: Glen 40 Vgt., 1-year graft.
Both plants donated by Vernon A. James, Elliot's Nursery, Los Gatos (Highway 17, 2 miles north of Los Gatos.)

GROWING PRIZE-WINNING CAMELLIAS

By W. L. Stoeckle, Concord, California

In growing prize-winning camellia blooms, luck plays an important part. One is very fortunate indeed to have that super-bloom open so as to be perfect on the day of the annual camellia show. I am sure that everyone who grows camellias has experienced having that prize-winning bloom eliminated by frost, wind, or rain—or by having it open the day after the show.

Many of the best blooms are probably left in the garden because people are timid about exhibiting them. Remember that you cannot win a ribbon with blooms that are at home in the garden. This is the subject of a sermon I preach to my wife every year at show time.

Now I am going to talk about the methods that Mrs. Stoeckle and I have used in our garden for the past ten years. No doubt you use some of them. There will be other techniques that you do not agree with, since there is no subject in which there are more conflicting ideas than in the culture of camellias.

Location

We select a location in the garden that affords partial shade for the ca-

*During the past two years, the Stoeckles have won sweepstakes at the 1947 and 1948 shows of the Northern California Camellia Society, the 1947 and 1948 shows of the Sacramento Camellia Society, and the 1948 show of the Southern California Camellia Society. They have also received the award for the most outstanding blossom in the show with Flame at the 1947 Sacramento Camellia show and with Adolphe Audusson Red at the 1948 Passadena show; and the award for the best display of three blossoms of one variety with Finlandia at the 1947 Sacramento show.

Growing Camellias—

mellia. The selection is guided by variety, for some like more sun than others. This characteristic can be checked with your local nurseryman.

We have plants in our garden that are located on the east side of our house where they receive morning sun and afternoon shade and on the south side where they are partially shaded by walnut trees. Others are located on the north side of the house where they get very little sun, and some are under lath. My preference in our locality would be—regardless of variety—a position where they receive full morning sun and afternoon shade.

Planting

After selecting a suitable location, I dig the planting hole about two feet deep and two feet wide for the average size camellia sold at nurseries.

In the bottom of this hole I dig a smaller hole about six by six inches and fill this, as well as the lower two inches of the larger hole, with gravel. This affords good drainage which is essential and may help to check bud drop.

For a planting medium, we use one-third peat moss, one-third silt, and one-third leaf mold.

The leaf mold is from under pine trees. We also use the soil just under the pine needles, since it has a high acid content. As this leaf mold is thoroughly decayed, there is less chance for the plant to settle after it has been planted.

We make sure that the planting medium is well mixed and has some moisture in it before we use it.

The planting mixture should be well packed in the hole under the camellia plant, before the plant is placed in the hole. And the camellia should not be set any deeper than it was in the container. If anything, it should be placed slightly higher. This is a most important point since a camellia that is planted too deep will

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GRAFTING OF CAMELLIAS WITH EMPHASIS ON AFTER CARE

By Vernon James, Elliot's Nursery, Los Gatos

About one week before grafting camellias, water the plants to be used as understock thoroughly, since very little moisture will expire from the plant after the top is cut off. If the understock is too wet at the time of grafting, mold will form. And mold is the big bugaboo in grafting.

Treatment for Mold

At the first sign of mold, wipe it off with finger and air the plant off. If the day is warm, one to one and a half hours will be sufficient. On a cool day, three to four hours will be required. Such airing should kill any mold that is formed, in the early stages. However, if the mold persists, use about a 2 per cent solution of white vinegar and apply it with a small water-color brush. A fungicide, such as sulphur, could be used, but too strong a solution will burn. Usually a little air is all that is necessary if the mold is caught when it first starts to form.

After Care

After the healing process starts along the base of the scion, let a shoulder built out until the cut or wound is completely closed in. Then, on a cool evening, take the jar off and there will be no ill effects whatsoever.

If quite a little growth has started, remove the jar on a cool evening and check the new growth the following morning. If there is any sign of wilt, put the jar back on. Then the next evening, try removing the jar again.

Question: How long should the jar remain on?

Answer: Leave the jar on until the callous is formed on both sides and quite a little shoulder is built up. The time required depends upon weather conditions. In the greenhouse, it would take about three weeks to show signs of callous. But on most plants the jar should come off in about six weeks.

Question: Should one water the grafted plant?

Answer: The plant need not be watered if there is still moisture ½ inch down. But don't let the plant get completely dry as that will injure the root more than necessary. I soak the understock well the week before I graft. Then by the time I start grafting, I have a nice moist condition—it isn't too wet and it isn't too dry. Never water the understock the same day that you graft, for you are just asking for mold to form in a humid atmosphere.

Question: Would you keep the grafted plant on the dry side?

Answer: Yes, particularly until the scion is healed up.

Question: Do you use any kind of wax or healing compound after the jar is removed?

Answer: Yes. A wax or a tree seal —something like that—may be used to keep the understock from drying out. Let a small callous form and then paint the unhealed portion of the understock with wax or tree seal. In two years time, the callous should completely cover the old stock.

Question: When the plant becomes dry enough after grafting, how much water should be used?

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*This talk was given at the February 2, 1948, meeting of the Northern California Camellia Society. See the January BULLETIN for other articles on Grafting.

NEW MEMBER OF HORTICULTURAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Robert M. Hoffman of Red Bluff—University of California Farm Adviser for Tehama County, Agricultural Extension Service— is the latest to become a member of our Horticultural Research Committee, chairmaned by Dr. Gordon W. Richmond, M.D., of Richmond.

For some time, Mr. Hoffman has been engaged in research with reference to Camellias. Before joining the staff of the Agricultural Extension Service, Mr. Hoffman conducted a number of experiments at the University of California in Berkeley, in connection with propagation of Camellias, using root-inducing hormones.

At present, Mr. Hoffman is working with Colchicine, a drug that prevents cell wall formation, thereby doubling the chromosome number of the cells treated. In the exploratory experiment, he is using Camellia seedlings. Later, he plans to do some work on named varieties, producing tetraploids. Mr. Hoffman hopes there will be a rearrangement of the chromosomal structure which will not only induce a faster growing plant but increase the flower size accordingly.

In the present experiment Mr. Hoffman has treated a great number of Camellia seedlings at different concentrations of this material (Colchicine) and for different lengths of time in an endeavor to find the correct dosage and the correct time to induce the polyploidy he is looking for.

Mr. Hoffman has been interested in Camellias for eight years. His special interest is in producing new varieties by the induced method. In his collection he has 140 named varieties, including four species; and 5300 seedlings — 4800 1 year old, 400 2 years old, and 100 over 3 years.

Grafting—

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Answer: Give it only a very light watering because you still have a moist condition at the bottom of the can.

Question: When mold forms after grafting, is it due to an excessively moist condition?

Answer: No. Mold is formed from spores in the air or on one's hand. A moist condition allows it to grow. High humidity gives mold an ideal condition for growth.

Question: How much light should be given the newly grafted plant?

Answer: Place the grafted plant under lath and burlap in the open. I would place the plant, preferably, on the east side of building where it would get the morning sun and use double burlap. The plant should not be placed in complete darkness, but in more shade than in an ordinary lath house. Darkness, too, helps mold to develop.

Question: Wouldn't it be a good idea to let water come up from the bottom?

Answer: Perhaps, but I shouldn't care to try that on three thousand plants.

Question: How large should the scion be?

Answer: I have found in grafting that it might take old wood longer to heal because there is a larger healing surface. However, you will get more growth the first year.

Question: Does tree seal have any effect on callous growth?

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THIRD ANNUAL CAMELLIA SHOW

The Third Annual Camellia Show of the Northern California Camellia Society was held at the Twentieth Century Club in Berkeley on Saturday and Sunday, February 28 and 29, 1948, opening at 2 p.m. on Saturday and closing at 6 p.m. on Sunday.

Some four thousand visitors were in attendance, many coming from far-off places such as Boston, Massachusetts; Lexington, Kentucky; Durham, North Carolina; Norris, Tennessee; Columbus and North Olmstead, Ohio; Chicago City, Minnesota: El Paso, Texas; Phoenix and Grand Canyon, Arizona; Reno, Nevada; Seattle and Longview, Washington; and Portland, Oregon. Twelve states were represented.

California, too, was well represented. Camellia fanciers trekked from San Diego, Del Mar, Flintridge, Pasadena, Inglewood, Los Angeles, Santa Ana, Bakersfield, Fresno, Auburn, Jackson, Willits, Ukiah, Red Bluff, Gerber, Chico, Oroville, Marysville, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Petaluma, Calistoga, Napa, Vallejo, Colusa, Sacramento, North Sacramento, Roseville, Walnut Grove, Inverness, Stimson Beach, Ross, San Anselmo, Kentfield, Larkspur, Fairfax, Mill Valley, San Rafael, Novato, Manor, Santa Cruz, Soquel, Carmel, Pebble Beach, Monterey, Pacific Grove, Salinas, Watsonville, Hollister, Modesto, Turlock, Denair, Stockton, Lodi, Los Altos, Los Gatos, Saratoga, Cupertino, San Jose, Palo Alto, Redwood City, Burlingame, Hillsborough, San Mateo, Atherton, San Carlos, Mt. Eden, Mountain View, Lomita Park, Brisbane, Daly City, Orinda, Lafayette, Walnut Creek, Diablo, Danville, Martinez, Concord, Port Chicago, Antioch, Pittsburg, Richmond, San Pablo, Associated, Canyon, Hayward, Niles, Alamo, San Lorenzo, San Leandro, Alameda, Emeryville, El Cerrito, Albany, Berkeley, Mills College, Piedmont, Oakland and San Francisco. One hundred towns and 25 counties were represented. The above listing was taken from the cards used in the drawing for the door prizes.

Each woman visitor was presented with a camellia corsage through the courtesy of the Toichi Domoto Nursery, Hayward. Mr. Domoto provided something like three thousand camellia corsages of many varieties.

The exquisite beauty and perfection of the thousands of camellia blooms in the horticultural exhibit placed the Third Annual Camellia Show well up on the list of Pacific Coast shows.

Camellia Reticulata Specimen Plant

Many visitors, awed by the beauty of the eight-foot Camellia Reticulata plant in full bloom and in a blaze of color with its 57 wide-open blossoms, each from six to eight inches in diameter, and 19 buds showing color, exclaimed that that alone was more than worth the admission price.

In order to give this incomparable treat, it was necessary for the owner, Mr. Benjamin F. Enos of San Leandro, to groom the plant for a period of three months preceding the show, in an endeavor to coax the many buds to open simultaneously.

All of you, I am sure, will want to know how Mr. Enos accomplished this difficult feat. Mr. Enos explained that every morning during the three-month grooming period, he gave the tub a half-turn in the lath house. And every evening, he sprayed the buds gently with a fine spray. On weekends, when the weather permitted, the tub was carried out of the lath house and the plant was allowed to bask in the sunshine, from noon to 4 o'clock on Saturdays and from 10 to 4 on Sundays. A half dozen times during the day, the tub was turned to give the plant a gentle toasting on all sides. In the late afternoon, the Reticulata was returned to the lath house,

allowed to cool off, and then the buds were sprayed with a fine spray. At all times the ground in the tub was kept moist.

In the lath house, the plant was protected from afternoon sun by means of canvas on the west side, inside the lattice work. Mr. Enos also made a special lattice frame for the plant.

About every third week, a feeding was given of Atlas Fish Emulsion in a gallon of water, according to the directions on container. This was supplemented with a feeding of well-rotted manure—about two handfuls—once a month.

In regard to disbudding, just one bud was left per lateral. After disbudding, there was a total of 76 buds.

Special Displays by Breuners, Oakland, Hogan & Evers, Oakland, and Podesta & Baldocchi, San Francisco

Baeuners, one of the largest home furnishers in California, participated in the Third Annual Camellia Show with an outstanding exhibition demonstrating the beauty with which fine home furnishings and colorful floral arrangements can be combined. Mr. William G. McGuiness, Display Manager of Breuners, Oakland, was in charge.

The most outstanding display was a dining room setting, with a Georgian mahogany dining room table set for a buffet dinner, with a handmade, ecru, cut-work banquet cloth to set off English bone china, cut crystal, sterling flatware, napkins, and other accessories. The centerpiece was an elaborate Sheffield plate epergne in two tiers with cornucopia-shaped top, filled with massed camellias in shades of pink. At each end of the table there was a silver wine cooler, used as container for still more massed camellias in rose tones. The flower arrangements were done by Mr. Ivan Olson of Podesta & Baldocchi, internationally known florists of San Francisco.

As a background for the dining room setting, Breuners used an embossed Chinese rug with self-pattern in an oriental shade of green.

The second display was an outdoor table setting in an informal garden, designed through the combined efforts of Mr. McGuiness of Breuners and Mr. John Toso of Hogan & Evers Florists, Oakland. Camellias in tones of red were centered on a Salterini wrought iron table with glass top. The chairs around the table were fitted with colorful green box cushions.

The shrubbery in the background was ficus. Several large camellia bushes in full bloom were banked with azalea plants in rose shades, and a border of white primulas extended clear around the garden.

The third display of Breuners was a bedroom setting showing colorful camellia chintz print draped on walls, padded headboard, and billowing bedspread. The white background of the fabric set off big red print camellias.

On a round, low coffee table with glass top in the foreground, Podesta & Baldocchi exhibited a simple, low arrangement of white camellias. This table was flanked by a pair of boudoir chairs, also covered in camellia chintz.

A pair of bedside tables were set off with white lamps and small, square glass containers floating white camellias.

Chinese Fish Lamp

The Chinese fish lamp of Mrs. Charles W. Ehlers of Trestle Glen Road, Oakland, received considerable attention. The arrangement was reminiscent of the mountain areas of China where camellias grow wild and form a natural background for the pagoda temples frequent in those regions.

A clear Ming vase about a foot in diameter was used as an aquarium for tiny oriental fish less than an inch

in length, miniature red snails from Australia, and dwarf tropical plants. Inside the bowl was a Chinese village scene, consisting of figurines — a house and little men—on a base of sand and gravel, with tiny plant life to represent trees and shrubs. The diminutive red snails adhered to the glass walls of the container so that the observer saw in perspective the tiny fish swimming across a background depicting a miniature Chinese panorama.

The Ming vase rested on two brass stands to give it height. At the top of the spherical aquarium, a Chinese pagoda was built of tin cans enameled in Chinese green, with Chinese gold paper cut out in oriental patterns and glued on. The pagoda was designed by Mrs. Ehlers' brother-in-law, Mr. Fyfe Ehlers of Los Angeles, who also provided the fish and snails from his collection.

The Chinese fish lamp was banked with camellia foliage on long stems, with two or three blossoms to a stem.

Mrs. Ehlers explained that a well-balanced aquarium never needs cleaning, for the combination of growing-plants, fish, and snails, purify the water. The plants aerate the water, the fish agitate the water as they swim, and the snails act as scavengers.

Children went into ecstasies watching the fish against the colorful Chinese background and wondered whether the life-like turtle figurine in the tank was alive.

Non-Competitive Exhibits

Courtesy exhibits of camellia plants and hundreds of high quality specimen blooms were shown by Berkeley Horticultural Nursery, Berkeley; Camellia Hall Nursery, Sacramento; East Bay Nursery, Berkeley; Toichi Domoto Nursery, Hayward; Elliot's Nursery, Los Gatos; McDonnell Florist, Oakland; McDonnell Nursery, Oakland; Saratoga Camellia Nursery, Saratoga; and Smyth's Camellia Nursery, Ross.

A colorful display of camellia prints was exhibited by Camellia Hall Nursery, Sacramento.

Complimentary Exhibits

Complimentary exhibits of rare and unusual blooms were entered by A. E. Morrison of Sacramento and by the State Nursery in Capitol Park, Sacramento. The state display included well over a hundred varieties.

Camellia Arrangements

Anne Hathaway Cobbledick was in charge of camellia arrangements which were of high standard.

Complimentary arrangements were entered by Ebell Club, Glenview Women's Club, Hillside Gardens of Montclair, Montclair Women's Club, Twentieth Century Club, U. C. Mothers' Club, University Mothers' Club, Mrs. Robert Dixon of Oakland, Mrs. Ada M. Tucker, Oakland, Mrs. Henry Carmouche of Orinda, and Mrs. William J. Roth of San Francisco.

CLASSES AND AWARDS

Specimen Group

1. SINGLE. One Bloom.

PINK
1—Dr. Walker Wells, Piedmont (Shin Akebono)

RED OR ROSE
1—W. L. Stoeckle, Concord (Kreena)
2—Herbert V. Mitchell, Oakland (Kreena)
3—Dr. Walker Wells, Piedmont (Capitol City)

VARIEGATED
1, 2, 3—None.

WHITE
1—Barlow Hollingshead, Orinda (Gigantea Alba)
2—A. R. Carstensen, Sacramento (Amabilis)
3—W. L. Stoeckle, Concord (Amabilis)

2. SEMI-DOUBLE. One Bloom.

PINK
1—D. L. Feathers, Oakland (California)
2—W. L. Stoeckle, Concord (Lady Clare)
3—Louis J. Macchia, San Carlos (Gloire de Nantes)

RED OR ROSE
1—Edwin Bedell, Sacramento (Adolphe Audusson)
2—W. L. Stoeckle, Concord (Ville de Nantes)
3—A. R. Carstensen, Sacramento (Victory)

VARIEGATED
1—Edwin Bedell, Sacramento (Donckelari)
2—W. L. Stoeckle, Concord (Gigantea)
3—Barlow Hollingshead, Orinda (Finlandia Vgt.)

WHITE
1—W. L. Stoeckle, Concord (Finlandia)
2—Dr. Walker Wells, Piedmont (Imura)
3—Harold L. Paige, Oakland (Lotus)

3. ANEMONE FORM. One Bloom.

PINK
1—W. L. Stoeckle, Concord (Chandleri Elegans Pink)
2—Edwin Bedell, Sacramenot (Chandleri Elegans Pink)
3—Barlow Hollingshead, Orinda (Chandleri Elegans Pink)

RED OR ROSE
1—D. L. Feathers, Oakland (Duncan Bell)
2—Dr. Walker Wells, Piedmont (Prof. C. S. Sargent)
3—W. L. Stoeckle, Concord (Prof. C. S. Sargent)

VARIEGATED
1—The Misses Daniel, San Anselmo (Chandleri Elegans)
2—W. L. Stoeckle, Concord (Chandleri Elegans)
3—Mrs. W. S. Snook, Orinda (Chandleri Elegans)

WHITE
1, 2, 3—None.

ONE VARIETY—GIGANTEA
1—W. L. Stoeckle, Concord
2—Edwin Bedell, Sacramento
3—D. L. Feathers, Oakland

4. PEONIFORM. One Bloom.

PINK
1—W. L. Stoeckle, Concord (Pink Ball)
2—D. L. Feathers, Oakland (Debutante)
3—Edwin Bedell, Sacramento (Pink Ball)

RED OR ROSE
1—Harold A. Wescott, San Leandro (Prof. C. S. Sargent)
2—D. L. Feathers, Oakland (Pride of Greenville)
3—Harry L. Mohr, Oakland (Arajishi)

VARIEGATED
1—W. L. Stoeckle, Concord (Paeoniaeflora)
2—Edwin Bedell, Sacramento (Cleopatra —M. A.)
3—Floyd R. Bourlier, Oakland (Gov. Mouton Vgt.)

WHITE
1—W. L. Stoeckle, Concord (Paeoniaeflora Alba)
2—Barlow Hollingshead, Orinda (Dante)
3—Dr. Walker Wells, Piedmont (Warratah)

5. INCOMPLETE DOUBLE. One Bloom.

PINK
1—Edwin Bedell, Sacramento (Pink Star)
2—Dr. Walker Wells, Piedmont (Rosea Superba)
3—W. L. Stoeckle, Concord (Regina dei Giganti)

RED OR ROSE
1—Edwin Bedell, Sacramento (Princess Bacchiochi)
2—W. L. Stoeckle, Concord (Victory)
3—Harold L. Paige, Oakland (Mathotiana)

VARIEGATED
1—Barlow Hollingshead, Orinda (Herme)
2—Arthur E. Mohr, Sacramento (Mathotiana Vgt.)
3—Harold L. Paige, Oakland (Kumasaka Vgt.)

WHITE
1—Dr. Walker Wells, Piedmont (Haku Rakuten)
2—Dr. Myron Grismore, Oakland (Elizabeth)
3—A. R. Carstensen, Sacramento (White Crane)

6. COMPLETE DOUBLE. One Bloom.

PINK
1—Barlow Hollingshead, Orinda (Biho Pink)
2—James G. Parmelee, Oakland (Sarah Frost)
3—D. L. Feathers, Oakland (Otome Pink)

RED OR ROSE
1—Dr. Walker Wells, Piedmont (C. M. Hovey-Col. Firey)
2—Dr. Myron Grismore, Oakland (Glen 40)
3—Mrs. Paul May, Oakland (Pope Pius IX)

VARIEGATED
1—A. R. Carstensen, Sacramento (Lallarook)
2—W. L. Stoeckle, Concord (Elizabeth)
3—O. E. Hopfer, Oakland (Busch Garden Red)

WHITE
1—Dr. Walker Wells, Piedmont (Pax)
2—D. L. Feathers, Oakland (Fimbriata)
2—W. L. Stoeckle, Concord (Alba Plena)

7. SINGLE. Three Blooms.

PINK
1—Dr. Walker Wells, Piedmont (Shin Akebono)
2—Dr. Robert Cutter, Berkeley (Pink Seedling)
3—None.

RED OR ROSE
1—W. L. Stoeckle, Concord (Benten)
2—Dr. Walker Wells, Piedmont (Capitol City)
3—None.

VARIEGATED
1, 2, 3—None.

WHITE
1—W. L. Stoeckle, Concord (Amabilis)
2, 3—None.

8. SEMI-DOUBLE. Three Blooms.

PINK
1—W. L. Stoeckle, Concord (Magnoliaflora-Southern)
2—D. L. Feathers, Oakland (Lady Devere)

3—Barlow Hollingshead, Orinda (Princess Nagasaki)

RED OR ROSE

1—Barlow Hollingshead, Orinda (Lady Vansittart)
2—D. L. Feathers, Oakland (Lady Vansittart)
3—W. L. Stoeckle, Concord (Flame)

VARIEGATED

1—Dr. Myron Grismore, Oakland (Tricolor Sieboldi)
2—D. L. Feathers, Oakland (Donckelari)
3—W. L. Stoeckle, Concord (Luries Favorite Vgt.)

WHITE

1—W. L. Stoeckle, Concord (Finlandia)
2—Herbert V. Mitchell, Oakland (Magnoliaflora White)
3—D. L. Feathers, Oakland (Lotus)

9. ANEMONE FORM. Three Blooms.

PINK

1—W. L. Stoeckle, Concord (Chandleri Elegans Pink)
2, 3—None.

RED OR ROSE

1, 2, 3—None.

VARIEGATED

1—W. L. Stoeckle, Concord (Chandleri Elegans)
2—O. E. Hopfer, Oakland (Gigantea)
3—Arthur E. Mohr, Sacramento (Chandleri Elegans)

WHITE

1, 2, 3—None.

10. PEONIFORM. Three Blooms.

PINK

1—D. L. Feathers, Oakland (Pink Ball)
2—W. L. Stoeckle, Concord (Debutante)
3—A. R. Carstensen, Sacramento (Pink Ball)

RED OR ROSE

1—W. L. Stoeckle, Concord (Aunt Jetty)
2—Louis J. Macchia, San Carlos (Floraplena Paeoniaeflora)
3—Harold A. Wescott, San Leandro (Prof. C. S. Sargent)

VARIEGATED

1—W. L. Stoeckle, Concord (Paeoniaeflora)
2—D. L. Feathers, Oakland (Variabilis)
3—None.

WHITE

1, 2, 3—None.

11. INCOMPLETE DOUBLE. Three Blooms.

PINK

1—Dr. Walker Wells, Piedmont (Regina dei Giganti)
2—Louis P. Glaudon, San Anselmo (Regina dei Giganti)
3—Dr. Myron Grismore, Oakland (Kumasaka)

RED OR ROSE

1—D. L. Feathers, Oakland (Blood of China)
2—Dr. Noble H. Logan, Oakland (Emperor of Russia)
3—W. L. Stoeckle, Concord (Monjisu Red)

VARIEGATED

1—W. L. Stoeckle, Concord (Mathotiana Vgt.)
2—Barlow Hollingshead, Orinda (Herme)
3—D. L. Feathers, Oakland (Colonial Lady)

WHITE

1—Dr. Walker Wells, Piedmont (Haku Rakuten)
2—Barlow Hollingshead, Orinda (Caprice)
3—D. L. Feathers, Oakland (Ethrington White)

12. COMPLETE DOUBLE. Three Blooms.

PINK

1—Louis J. Macchia, San Carlos (Enrico Bettoni)
2—D. L. Feathers, Oakland (Mrs. K. Sawada)
3—W. L. Stoeckle, Concord (Wilder's Rose)

RED OR ROSE

1—D. L. Feathers, Oakland (C. M. Hovey-Col. Firey)
2—O. E. Hopfer, Oakland (Col. Firey)
—Louis J. Macchia, San Carlos (Pope Pius IX)

VARIEGATED

1—W. L. Stoeckle, Concord (Elizabeth)
2—Herbert V. Mitchell, Oakland (Lallarook)
3—Dr. Walker Wells, Piedmont (Teutonia White Vgt.)

WHITE

1—D. L. Feathers. Oakland (Alba Plena)
2—W. L. Stoeckle, Concord (Alba Plena)
3—A. R. Carstensen, Sacramento (Pax)

13. SIX BLOSSOMS OF DIFFERENT NAMED VARIETIES

1—Mrs. Carmel H. Booth, San Anselmo (Anita, Climax, Candida Elegantissima, Grandiflora Rosea, Lallarook, Queen Bessie)
2—W. L. Stoeckle, Concord (Bella Romana, Chandleri Elegans, Elizabeth, George W. Towle, Mathotiana Vgt., Paeonaiaflora)
3—Dr. Noble H. Logan, Oakland (Alba Plena, Caleb Cope, Altheaflora, Emperor of Russia, Fanny Bolis, Grandiflora Rosea)

14. SIX BLOSSOMS OF ONE VARIETY

1—W. L. Stoeckle, Concord (Alba Plena)
2—Harold L. Paige, Oakland (Kumasaka)
3—O. E. Hopfer, Oakland (Col. Firey)

15. TWELVE BLOSSOMS OF DIFFERENT NAMED VARIETIES

1—W. L. Stoeckle, Concord (Bella Romana, Chandleri Elegans, Chandleri Elegans Pink, Elizabth, Flame, Flame Vgt., Finlandia, Gigantea, Lady Clare, Mathotiana Vgt., Paeonaiaflora, Triphosa)

2—Dr. W. Scott Polland, Ross (Anita, Dr. Shepherd, Eugene Lize, H. A. Downing, Henry Middleton, Lady Hume's Blush, Martha Brice, Mathotiana Vgt., Mrs. H. McGrady, Mrs. K. Sawada, La Reine Vgt., Purity)

3—Mrs. Sara S. Tuckey, Kentfield (Daikagura Vgt., Herme, High Hat, Kumasaka, Lallarook, Lotus, Otome Pink, Pink Ball, Prof. C. S. Sargent, Stardust, Te Deum)

16. TWELVE BLOSSOMS OF ONE VARIETY

1—W. L. Stoeckle, Concord (Chandleri Elegans)

2—Dr. Walker Wells, Piedmont (Rosea Superba)

3—D. L. Feathers, Oakland (Pope Pius IX)

17. THREE CAMELLIA PLANTS, POTTED OR BOXED

1—Harold L. Paige, Oakland (Kumasaka, Kumasaka Vgt., C. M. Hovey)

2—Dr. Robert Cutter, Berkeley (Grandiflora Alba, Lotus, C. M. Hovey)

3—D. L. Feathers, Oakland (Lallarook, Glen 40, Purity)

18. BEST CAMELLIA PLANT EXHIBITED IN CONTAINER

1—Benjamin F. Enos, San Leandro (Bella Romana)

2—Dr. Robert Cutter, Berkeley (Flame)

3—Mrs. Virgilio Cheda, San Rafael (John Illges)

19. BEST CAMELLIA FLOWER FROM EXHIBITOR'S OWN SEEDLING

1—O. E. Hopfer, Oakland (Kumasaka-Chandleri Cross)

2—Louis J. Macchia, San Carlos

3—None.

20. CAMELLIA RETICULATA. One Bloom.

1—Dr. Walker Wells, Piedmont

2—Louis P. Glaudon, San Anselmo

3—Dr. Myron Grismore, Oakland

Special Awards

MOST OUTSTANDING FLOWER IN AMATEUR CLASSES—Edwin Bedell, Sacramento (Mathotiana). PRIZE: Specimen plant of Blood of China, donated by McDonnell Nursery, Oakland.

MOST OUTSTANDING PLANT IN AMATEUR CLASSES—Harold L. Paige, Oakland (C. M. Hovey). PRIZE. Specimen plant of Amanogawa, a white, semi-double Japanese variety, donated by Toichi Domoto Nursery, Hayward.

SWEEPSTAKES AWARD—W. L. Stoeckle, Concord (86 points). PRIZE: Specimen plant of Teutonia Pink, donated by Vernon James, Elliot's Nursery, Los Gatos.

RUNNER-UP—D. L. Feathers, Oakland (41 points)

SECOND RUNNER-UP—Dr. Walker Wells, Piedmont (37 points)

THIRD RUNNER-UP—Barlow Hollingshead, Orinda (21 points)

FOURTH RUNNER-UP—Edwin Bedell, Sacramento (19 points)

MULTIPLE POINTS—

A. R. Carstensen, Sacramento (9 points)
Dr. Myron Grismore, Oakland (9 points)
O. E. Hopfer, Oakland (9 points)
Louis J. Macchia, San Carlos (9 points)
Harold L. Paige, Oakland (8 points)
Dr. Robert Cutter, Berkeley (6 points)
H. V. Mitchell, Oakland (6 points)
Harold A. Wescott, San Leandro (4 pts.)
Dr. Noble H. Logan, Oakland (3 points)
Arthur E. Mohr, Sacramento (3 points)

Door Prizes

CAMELLIA RETICULATA PLANTS (Grafts) Donated by Navlet's, Oakland.

February 28, 1948—Mrs. A. Leslie Oliver 268 La Salle Ave., Piedmont

February 29, 1948—Mr. Wm. Ewing 633 Cleveland Ave., Oakland

Children's Special Awards

The Board of Directors at their March 1948 meeting, voted Special Awards for children's exhibits, as follows:

Special Award for Flower Arrangement by Sylvia Wells, "May Pole Dance."

Special Award for Camellia Corsage by Audrey Hopfer.

Acknowledgments

The success of the Third Annual Camellia Show is due to the many weeks of planning and preparation on the part of President Paige, General Chairman, and his committees of volunteer workers.

As usual, Mr. Herbert V. Mitchell did an outstanding job of staging the show. Both he and President Paige are most grateful to those who helped with the heavy work connected with setting up and dismantling the show:

(continued on page 11)

GROWING CAMELLIAS UNDER GLASS

By Toichi Domoto, Hayward

The main difference between growing camellias under glass and outdoors, in Central California, is protection from weather—from north wind, frost, or rain.

There is no difference between the blooms that you get in your garden or in your greenhouse, except that the flowers may be left on the plant a day longer in the greenhouse and thus increase their size. Flowers grown on the outside have more substance and color, but the blooms might be bruised by wind and rain.

We put camellia plants in the green house so that we can have flowers during the holiday period without worrying about frost nipping the blossoms.

Disadvantages of Greenhouse Growing

The main disadvantage of growing camellias under glass is that a nice warm day may come along when the temperature outdoors runs up to 75 or 80 degrees and in the greenhouse climbs 5 or 10 degrees higher. The heat causes the buds to open prematurely and the blossoms to get soft.

During the spring season, the temperature should not exceed 55 degrees in the greenhouse. Should the temperature climb higher, the flowers get smaller and smaller.

It is also necessary to try to maintain the humidity in the greenhouse, especially in a small house such as you would have at home.

Greenhouse flowers should be shaded. We whitewash the glass to give shade. Possibly if the house is low, heavy muslin may be used underneath the glass to protect from sun. Mathotiana Alba, especially, requires shade.

Advantages of Greenhouse Growing

One of the advantages you will have in the greenhouse is that you may close the windows and use a fumigator instead of a sprayer. Outdoors it is necessary to spray plants pretty thoroughly.

Culture Under Glass

Feeding treatment of camellia plants is the same under glass as outdoors; however, more frequent watering may be necessary.

Temporary Portable Shelter

To make a temporary shelter for a single plant, use Vitapane or Celloglass (Celloglass is costlier) and build a three-sided structure with a sloping roof, leaving the fourth side open. This may be moved around from plant to plant.

Note by D. L. Feathers

The more slowly the camellia opens the larger it will get. If it grows in a hot house it may not open slowly, especially in the springtime, and the blossoms may be small. The size of the bloom may be increased by holding back the opening period of the bloom. Thus, a bloom grown outdoors or under lath may be larger than one grown under glass.

Third Annual Show—

(continued from page 10)

Dr. H. V. Allington
Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Feathers
Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Grimmelman
Dr. Myron Grismore
Messrs. Woodford F. and Terry Harrison
Mr. Bertram Googins
Mr. and Mrs. Barlow Hollingshead
Mr. Harry L. Mohr
Dr. Gordon W. Richmond
Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Sanders
Mr. W. L. Stoeckle
Dr. and Mrs. Walker Wells
Mr. Harold A. Wescott

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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SHOW

The Second All-Camellia Show of Southern California Camellia Society was held on February 21 and 22, 1948, at the Fanny E. Morrison buildings in Brookside Park, Pasadena. The attendance exceeded that of last year, reaching approximately 12,000.

The Fanny E. Morrison Horticultural Center is comprised of four large buildings, with central patio and more than an acre of landscaped area beyond the buildings. It is the horticulturist's dream of a suitable place to hold flower shows.

The main buildings housed the amateurs' and commercial growers' exhibits of specimen blooms, and hundreds of well-designed flower arrangements.

There, some lovely themes were worked out with camellias. One was a large artist's pallette formed by massing camellias of different hues.

Outdoors, one of the most impressive exhibits was placed on a hillside under pine trees that gave complete shelter. Perhaps a hundred camellia plants of many varieties from the collection of Charles S. Jones, had been balled and sunk in the soil to give the appearance of a natural garden planting. Many specimens of azaleas in full bloom were banked at the base of the camellias, introducing masses of color.

Another novel exhibit consisted of an outdoor pool with fountain, where camellia blooms were displayed under water to give a water lily effect. Other camellia blooms were floated on the surface. The underwater display had been accomplished by attaching weights to camellia blossoms and tossing them into the pool.

Around the buildings there were a number of walks, patios, corners, and nooks, in all of which were specimen camellia plants.

Another outstanding exhibit was that of Manchester Boddy, showing the growth of camellia seedlings obtained by different cultural methods. In one experiment, continuous light had been used, causing a 3-year-old plant to attain a height of some six feet. They also showed camellia seed just recently germinated in agar agar, to illustrate the effect of germinating in a culture.

Dr. R. J. Wilmot, Secretary of the American Camellia Society, came from the University at Gainesville, Florida, where he is in charge of the Camellia Test Gardens, to act as one of the judges of specimen blooms and to give several talks—one on "Camellia Culture in Florida" and one on "Camellia Classification." Dr. Wilmot illustrated the latter talk with dozens of camellias of different form, brought from the Huntington Library Test Gardens by Dr. William Hertrich, Curator. First, Dr. Wilmot classified these blooms according to the American Camellia Society classifications, which are based on botanical considerations. Then he classified them according to the Southern California Camellia Society's classifications which are based on similarity to other flower forms. The American Camellia Society's type of classification (which is based on Dr. H. Harold Hume's classification) resulted in a more even distribution of the blossoms among the classes. Anyone who has had experience classifying camellias according to their similarity to other flowers knows that they tend to fall largely in two or three classes. Then too, a number of people classifying camellias are more likely to agree when Hume's method is used.

The following members of the Northern California Camellia Society attended the Pasadena show: Mr. and Mrs. Harold L. Paige, Mr. D. L. Feathers, Dr. H. V. Allington, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Stoeckle, Mrs. H. G. Sanders, Mr. Ernest Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Kampschroer, Mr. Toichi Domoto, and Mr. Vernon James.

Again the W. L. Stoeckles of Concord came away triumphant, for they

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SACRAMENTO CAMELLIA SHOW

The twenty-fourth annual show of the Camellia Society of Sacramento was given in the memorial auditorium on Saturday and Sunday, March 6 and 7, 1948.

"The record attendance more than justified our moving the show to the memorial auditorium," President Arthur E. Mohr said. "It was an outstanding success, and we shall make arrangements to hold the 1949 show there. The Society wishes to thank the public for its response."

The sweepstakes award went to W. L. Stoeckle of Concord with 85 points. As sweepstakes winner, Mr. Stoeckle was awarded the trophy of the Camellia Society of Sacramento. Edwin Bedell of Sacramento. Edwin Bedell of Sacramento was second in the sweepstakes class; Barlow Hollingshead of Orinda was third; Dr. Walker Wells of Piedmont was fourth; Herman Mueller of Sacramento was fifth; and A. R. Carstensen of Sacramento was sixth. The Northern California Camellia Society is proud to have three of its members place among the first four winners.

The Stoeckles entered 42 classes and won 40 ribbons: 19 first awards, 11 seconds, 5 third, and 5 honorable mention.

D. L. Sprague of Sacramento received the award for exhibiting the best flower in the show—a glorious Gigantea with much white variegation. W. L. Stoeckle's bloom—a super Fred Sander of remarkable beauty—was one of the five blossoms considered for this honor.

Mr. Sprague also received the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce trophy for the best collection of named varieties. Edwin Bedell was second in this class and Barlow Hollingshead was third.

The national prominence of the Sacramento show was attested by courtesy exhibits from Fruitland Nurseries, Augusta, Georgia, and from Mrs. Jessie Feusse, Lafayette, Louisiana.

President Mohr announced the 1949 show will be held in connection with the national convention in Sacramento of the American Camellia Society. He stated the convention will bring camellia growers from throughout the United States, with an expected increase in the number of exhibits from out of the state.

Southern California Show—

(continued from page 12)

not only won the cup for sweepstakes with 86 points, but also won the cup for the best flower in the entire show with their Audolphe Audusson Red.

The Stoeckles picked their blossoms at noon on Friday, packed them in boxes, and left by automobile at 5 o'clock. Arriving at their destination about 4 the next morning, they had a leisurely breakfast and went out to the exhibition buildings about seven o'clock. A friendly janitor let them in so that they could start placing their flowers. They entered 42 classes and won 20 first awards, 9 second, and 8 third.

Judges of exhibits were: William Hertrich, Chairman; R. J. Wilmot, Jerry Olrich, Harold L. Paige, Lovell Swisher, and Richard Wescott.

R. J. Wilmot's article on "Camellia Growing," which covers the history of the Camellia, Classification, Propagation, Planting, Fertilizing and Culture, Pests and Pest Control, may be obtained free by writing to the University of Florida, Agricultural Extension Service, Gainesville, Florida, and asking for Bulletin No. 130, November, 1946.

Growing Camellias—

(continued from page 2)

be a sick plant as long as it lives. It will have yellow foliage, very little new growth, many small, inferior buds, and eventually it will die. After digging up as many sick camellias as I have that have been planted too deep, I am convinced that this accounts for the loss of many plants.

Mulching

A mulch is beneficial to camellias in many ways. We use from three to four inches of pine needles as a mulch and cover the entire planting hole. The mulch helps to keep the temperature fluctuation of the root ball at a minimum in summer and winter. It also helps to retain moisture near the roots. This is important—especially where the pH of the water is high—since less water will be needed and, therefore, the soil will not be leached out so rapidly. As the mulch breaks down it releases organic acids that are so desirable in the soil near the root system. As the pine needles break down, they wash into the soil and disappear.

Fertilizing

We use two kinds of fertilizer: Cottonseed meal is used for plants that have been in the ground less than a year. For well established plants that have been in the ground more than a year, we use a mixture of five pounds of cottonseed meal, two pounds of superphosphate, and one pound of sulfate of potash.

We fertilize four times a year—in March, May, July, and November.

A teaspoonful of fertilizer is used per gallon of water.

For a three to four-foot camellia plant, three to four tablespoonfuls are used for the first three applications. But for the November feeding, we use less than half this amount.

The first three applications will promote growth and formation of flower buds. The November application, we think, helps the buds to develop into good blooms. The reason we reduce the November feeding by half is to prevent late season growth. If the weather is warm at the start of November, we wait until there is some frost, for there is less chance of starting a new cycle of growth after a cold spell.

We always water well the day before we fertilize and immediately after fertilizing.

A good rule to remember is that it is much better to use too little fertilizer than too much.

Watering

We try to keep our plants moist at all times. During the summer we do a great deal of overhead watering as well as irrigating. We believe this overhead watering is good for the plant and helps keep some of the insects in check. Keeping the plants well watered in the summer will help check bud drop.

At blooming time, we pay particular attention to the moisture content of the soil. If the plants are on the dry side at this time, the size and texture of the blooms will be affected.

Spraying

We spray in May with an all-purpose spray with an oil base, and again in September if we feel it is necessary. However, we rely a great deal on the spray from the garden hose, with frequent syringing of the plants.

Disbudding

Disbudding is a very important factor in raising blooms of good size. As soon as the flower buds develop enough to distinguish them from the growth buds, we start disbudding. We leave one bud at the end of each branch—the one that is in the best position to open free of leaves and other branches. We disbud each branch throughout the plant, leaving

GREETINGS FROM K. SAWADA

Overlook Nurseries
Crichton Station
Mobile, Alabama

February 5, 1948

Mr. B. W. S. Hollingshead, Sec.-Treas.
Northern California Camellia Society
Orinda, California

Dear Mr. Hollingshead:

I received my membership card and also the BULLETIN. Many thanks.

The Northern California Camellia Society is indeed to be commended for the fine, helpful, up-to-date BULLETIN. Your organization seems to be one of the most progressive and active in the country. And I think it should be a goal and example for all other societies. Not only is this my opinion but also of other camellia boosters. Dr. H. H. Hume sent praise your way. (Dr. Hume is author of the authoritative book, "Camellias in America," and is President of the American Camellia Society.)

I am deeply grateful for the splendid write-up you gave me. (See "New Members from Afar" in January 1948 BULLETIN.) I was most unaware when applying for membership in your society that I would receive such "advertisement." Please accept my sincere appreciation.

Our section has had bad luck with the weather this season as you have probably heard. There are many sad camellia lovers. We still hope to have some shows, however.

Best of luck and success to your Third Annual Show! And with kindest regards to you and Mrs. Hollingshead, I remain

Yours truly,

(Signed) K. SAWADA

Grafting—

(continued from page 4)

Answer: I used to use tree seal, but I found it retards callous growth. Use a regular grafting band to catch the top and bottom of scion to protect it from being disturbed while removing or putting on the jar. Put the seal on after the jar is taken off entirely—just on the bare wood. Sometimes, on very large understock there is quite a gap. In that case, fill the whole crevice with tree seal.

Question: When do you do your grafting?

Answer: I usually start right after Christmas. I now have about fifty more to do and I am through for the year.*

Question: What age understock do you use?

Answer: I use 3 to 4-year-old understock in gallon cans and 5 to 6-year-old in larger containers. If I want a lot of wood, I take a 30 to 50-year-old plant and graft something on it that I like.

Question: Is it all right to graft a fast-growing scion on a slow-growing understock?

Answer: No! Absolutely no! If you do, it will eventually be pinched off.

Question: Can a Reticulata scion be grafted onto Pink Perfection understock?

Answer: A Reticulata scion can be grafted onto any Japonica understock; but be sure to use a **fast** growing variety.

Growing Camellias—

(continued from page 14)

the remaining buds not closer than three to four inches apart.

I know it is difficult for a person who has only a few camellia plants to pick off half the buds in August or September, but we feel that it is better to have half as many blooms of good quality than to have a great many inferior flowers.

NEW MEMBERS

During February and March, 1948, the Northern California Camellia Society elected twenty-seven new members as follows:

Mrs. James H. Anderson, Orinda
Mrs. Violet J. Bennett, Oakland
Charles R. Billig, Burlingame
Otto M. Butzke, Berkeley
Mrs. Wm. P. Byrnes, Atherton
Miss Casse Crow, Hollister
Elbert H. Dean, Fresno
Patrick T. Flynn, San Rafael
E. G. Gilligan, Cupertino
Bertram W. Googins, Berkeley
Miss Erma E. Heal, Oakland
Dr. Fred E. Heitman, Oakland
Robt. M. Hoffman, Red Bluff
Walter Hood, Atherton
Mrs. Eleanor C. Keenan, Berkeley
Mrs. John J. Kampschroer, Oakland
Mrs. Philip N. McCombs, Berkeley
Harry L. Mohr, Oakland
S. L. Munro, Orinda
Dr. John J. Muzio. San Francisco
John F. Osborn, Turlock
Tallant H. Ransome, Oakland
Mrs. Wm. O. Reinhardt, Berkeley
Claude Silva, San Lorenzo
Mrs. Herbert Teachout, Orinda
Wm. O. Tolle, Albany
Mrs. H. W. Weaver, Darlington, S. C.

We now have members from fourteen different counties in California and from four different states. Having so many members from afar stimulates us to strive for better and better quality of BULLETINS.

Third Annual Show—

(continued from page 11)

Mr. and Mrs. Barlow Hollingshead, who had charge of registration, appreciate the efficient work done by the Registration Committee:

Mrs. Rhoda H. Head
Miss Barbara Louise Head
Mrs. John J. Kampschroer
Mrs. S. L. Munro
Mrs. Harold L. Paige
Mrs. Arthur J. Tucker

Mr. Arthur J. Tucker who managed Ticket and Book Sales was ably assisted in the time-consuming task of selling tickets and camellia culture books by:

Ticket Sales

F. A. Grimmelman
Woodford F. Harrison
H. G. Sanders
John B. Booth
E. B. Stengel
A. R. Borchardt
Charles H. Congdon
E. C. Larsen
Bruce Harless
Dr. Noble H. Logan
Dr. H. V. Allington
Dr. Walker Wells
O. E. Hopfer
Dr. Myron Grismore
Mrs. John B. Booth

Book Sales

Mrs. F. A. Grimmelman
Mr. A. R. Borchardt
Mr. D. L. Feathers
Mrs. Barlow Hollingshead
Mrs. O. E. Hopfer
Mrs. Harold L. Paige

Other committee chairmen were:

Entries—D. L. Feathers

Reception and Judges—L. P. Glaudon

Printing and Ribbons—O. E. Hopfer

Hostesses—Mrs. O. E. Hopfer

Publicity:

Radio—Bert E. Williams
Press—Herbert V. Mitchell
Garden Clubs—Alfred Stettler
Nurseries—John L. McDonnell

Properties—Woodford F. Harrison

Transportation—John L. McDonnell

Mrs. Herbert V. Mitchell and Mrs. Barlow Hollingshead acted as Judges' Clerks.

Judges of specimen blooms were:

A. E. Morrison, Sacramento
T. J. Moniz, San Jose
George F. Petersen, Lindo Nurseries, Chico.