

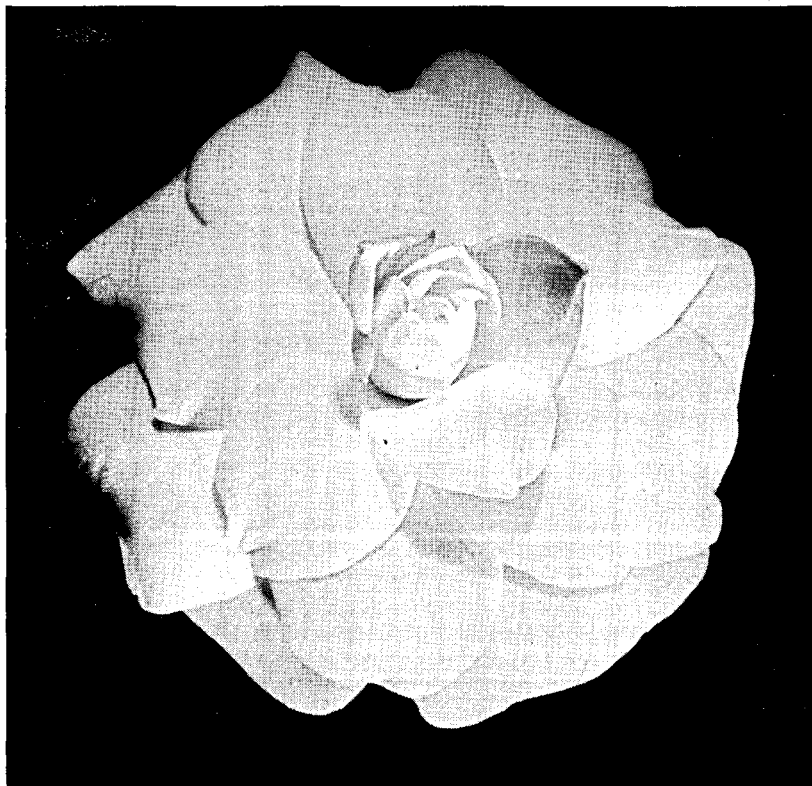
Northern California Camellia Society, Inc.

A Non-Profit Organization

Volume 2, Number 3

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

February, 1949



* P A X

PAX (White Laurel Leaf, Yuki Daruma) — One of the most exquisite regular-imbricated white camellias; quite flat, reminding one of a Gardenia. Excellent for corsages. Handsome foliage. Compact and bushy. Blooms midseason to late. West Coast introduction.

* Courtesy Gordon Courtright, East Bay Nursery, Berkeley.
Photograph by Herbert V. Mitchell, Oakland.

**NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY, INC.
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1 Camellia Lane, Lafayette 1
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(HU 3-0951) 133 Hagar St., Piedmont.

The Northern California Camellia Society is a non-profit organization of camellia fanciers interested in the culture, propagation, and development of camellias. Meetings are held on the first Monday in each month from October to May inclusive, at 8 p.m., at the Chabot School Auditorium, Oakland. Membership is open to all those with a serious interest in the subject. Annual dues \$5.00. Membership application blanks may be obtained from Barlow W. S. Hollingshead, Secretary-Treasurer, 12 La Cintilla Avenue, Orinda, California.

CONTAINER CULTURE

By David L. Feathers, Lafayette
President, Northern California Camellia Society, Inc.

What I have to say in regard to Container Culture is largely extemporaneous and based on practical experience gained over a number of years.

There are two sides to the story of growing camellias in containers: there are **advantages** and there are **disadvantages**.

On the pro side, I would list the following:

(1) Camellias in containers are portable and can be moved easily. This is an advantage if you have limited garden space as the containers can be placed on the lawn, in a patio, or any place you wish where you get

the best effect and the most enjoyment from them as blooming plants. In our front patio we keep half a dozen blooming plants just outside our large front window so that we can enjoy the blooms from indoors in good weather or bad, day or night. When one plant finishes blooming, we replace it with another. There is not much need for picking the flowers to place on the table, for we get a similar effect and the blooms last longer.

(2) One can control the shape of the plant. When the root system is confined in a relatively small area beyond which it cannot expand, the

THE FEBRUARY MEETING

The February meeting of the Northern California Camellia Society, Inc., will be held Monday evening, February 7, 1949, at 8 o'clock, at the Chabot School Auditorium on Chabot Road about one-half mile east of College Avenue, at the corner of Patton Street, Oakland.

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

Announcement and Remarks: President David L. Feathers.

THE CARE AND GROWING OF CAMELLIAS—John Edwards, Palo Alto.

Intermission.

CAMELLIA FLOWER CLASSIFICATION. Illustrated with kodachrome slides—Barlow W.

S. Hollingshead, Secretary-Treasurer.

DRAWING OF DOOR PRIZES:

EXHIBITOR'S PRIZE: First choice of the plants listed below.

THREE DOOR PRIZES: Choice of remaining plants, in order of drawing.

DEBUTANTE, 5-gallon size, donated by BROCK'S FLOWER SHOP AND NURSERY,
4105 MacArthur Blvd., Oakland.

VILLE DE NANTES, 1-gallon graft
SENATOR DUNCAN FLETCHER, 1-gallon graft
ADOLPHE AUDUSSON VGT., 1-gallon graft

donated by
SARATOGA CAMELLIA NURSERY
(E. Gilligan)
Saratoga-Sunnyvale Highway
between Cupertino and Saratoga

growth of the Camellia above ground is regulated. Generally speaking, a plant grown in a container for several years will have much less tendency to send out long, willowy shoots, making a more compact and therefore a more beautiful bush. On the other hand, a Camellia growing in the open ground, with nothing to restrict the roots from rambling, will have a tendency for lush growth above ground. However, when you grow a Camellia in a heavy adobe soil in which you have a very limited amount of good soil in a hole dug rather small, you get practically the same effect as growing in containers since the roots have difficulty penetrating the adobe. By proper pruning, of course, one can shape a Camellia plant growing in the ground by removing the excess growth.

(3) By confining the growth of foliage through container culture I believe that, at least during the earlier and more rapidly growing years, there is a tendency to throw more strength into flower formation, thus inducing more and better blooms

than those grown unrestrictedly on a plant in the ground. However, I would qualify this by saying that I believe that after 8 or 10 years, the added vigor of a plant grown under natural conditions would offset this and develop the better blooms from then on.

(4) A container grown plant may be exhibited at a Camellia show. Usually the rules prescribe that the plant must have been grown by the owner in such container for several months prior to the show. Thus you who like to add to the beauty of our shows by entering growing plants are encouraged to do so; and remember—we award ribbons and sweepstake points for plants just as we do for flowers.

(6) From a space standpoint there is also an advantage. For permanent planting in the ground, it is usually advisable to place Camellias about 8 feet apart—at least 6 feet—otherwise some of them will eventually have to be moved. But if grown in containers, all one has to do is separate them a little more as they grow larger. Some of my friends are now undergoing this expansion process and they are

using ingenious methods of devising more room for their pets! For more details, I can refer you to Harold Paige among others.

Now here are some of the disadvantages as I see them:

(1) It is an unnatural condition to grow Camellias in containers, and there is far greater need for watching all phases of Camellia culture more closely. They must be watered more frequently, fertilized more carefully, and the danger of alkalinity is far greater than if planted in the ground, for you are dealing with a minimum amount of soil which contains strictly limited moisture, acidity and nourishment for proper plant growth. The soil texture becomes a much more critical matter, for the drainage must then be perfect. This means that the soil mixture must be coarser, with plenty of air spaces for proper drainage and aeration. In a container there is no chance for surface drainage as the surface is always flat and all moisture that enters the container escapes only after passing through the soil.

(2) This brings about another disadvantage: leaching out of the soil vital minerals and necessary elements and at least in the EBMUD district, replacing acid or neutral water with heavily alkaline water. In the open ground there is much less of this leaching process.

(3) Less fertilizer can be used because of this same factor; i. e. there is grave danger of an overdose, for the fertilizer, like the water, cannot escape except by passing through the soil and thus all of it comes in contact with the roots as it breaks down. Extreme care should therefore be taken with all fertilizers, especially with those that are immediately available to the root system — the liquid fertilizers.

(4) Unless you treat your containers with a preservative, they will eventually rot out and will have to be replaced. On wood containers I have used both CUPROLIGNUM, a patented copper chemical compound with

a greenish cast, and the old reliable CREOSOTE, which is, of course, black and has a strong odor. There are asphalt-based paints which are used extensively by nurserymen, especially on tin containers to prevent rust. A redwood container will last for several years without any preservative, but the white woods, even oak, rot rather fast if not protected. Untreated containers also are a means of encouraging termites which thrive only in moist wood situations.

(5) There is also eventually the problem and work of repotting, unless you buy a large plant to begin with and place it in at least a 25-inch diameter container. Camellias will do well for years in the larger containers.

Soil Mix

The soil mix formula which I use for container culture is as follows: 2 parts good Loam or Topsoil from the hills; 1 part Peat Moss (Canadian or Modoc or both combined); 1 part Leaf Mold or Compost (Oak Leaf, Redwood, Bay — all are good); 1 part Creek Sand, or Silt; ½ part hard Gravel. Charcoal in bottom of container for drainage, depth about 1/12 that of soil.

If soft Gravel (of sandstone) is used in the above formula, use 1 part instead of ½ part, because the soft Gravel gradually decomposes.

All the above materials are put through ½-inch mesh except the sand and gravel, which are put through ¼-inch mesh.

Five Cardinal Principles

Be sure to keep in mind the five cardinal principles for successful Camellia culture, as given in the article which I wrote for the first issue of our BULLETIN, in October, 1947: ADEQUATE MOISTURE, FREE DRAINAGE, ACID SOIL, PARTIAL SHADE, SOME SHELTER. The first three are absolutely essential and the last two are desirable. With respect to the first three essentials, you are better off growing Camellias in the ground, while for the two less important but

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CAMELLIA CELEBRITIES COME TO WEST COAST

Some thirty Camellia fanciers and collectors are making a Camellia Pilgrimage from the Southern States to the Pacific Coast to attend the Fourth Annual American Camellia Society meeting at Sacramento on March 5, 1949.

The group of Camellia celebrities will arrive in California via Los Angeles in time to attend the Camellia Show of the Pacific Camellia Society on February 26-27, in the Civic Auditorium in Glendale.

During their stay in Southern California the Southern California and Pacific Camellia Societies have arranged conducted tours to many points of interest to Camellia lovers. The Test Garden at the Huntington Botanical Gardens will be visited and trips made to a number of the large nurseries such as Rancho del Descanso, where many new varieties of Camellias have originated.

The Northern California Camellia Society will hold its Fourth Annual Camellia Show in Berkeley on February 26-27 (see show announcement elsewhere in this issue). Visitors who desire may arrange to take an overnight train from Los Angeles to Oakland (or San Francisco). This will permit viewing the Glendale Show on February 26 and the Berkeley Show on February 27.

Tentative plans call for leaving Los Angeles for Sacramento on March 4.

March 5. The Board of Directors of the American Camellia Society will meet at the Municipal Auditorium, 16th and J Streets, Sacramento, at 9:30 a.m. The general meeting, open to all members of the American Camellia Society, will convene at 2 p.m.

The grand opening of the Silver Anniversary Camellia Show of Sacramento will take place at 2 p.m. on March 5 in the Municipal Auditorium, 16th and J Streets, Sacramento.

Tentative plans for a Camellia Dinner at Hotel Senator, Sacramento, on

the evening of March 5, 6:30 to 8:00 p.m., for members of the American Camellia Society, are in process. Following the dinner an open meeting of the membership will continue in the hotel dining room.

March 6. Out-of-state guests will be shown old Camellia plantings in Sacramento for which it has been called "The Camellia City" for forty years; and the largest Camellia of record in the United States at Hood, 15 miles below Sacramento on the Sacramento River. This tree exceeds 28 feet in height. Other specimens in the group range from 22 to 25 feet. The memorial grove of Camellias in Capital Park will also be visited. This park contains about 1,600 specimens of Camellias including 600 varieties. Most of the plants should be at the height of their blooming period at this time.

March 7. The Northern California Camellia Society and the Camellia Society of Santa Clara County are jointly planning a tour for out-of-state visitors, which will include Golden Gate Park in San Francisco, and Camellia gardens and nurseries between San Francisco, San Jose and Oakland. Guests will be called for about 9:30 a.m. Exact time and place will be announced later. At noon, guests will be entertained at a luncheon at San Jose; plans are being arranged by the Santa Clara County Camellia Society.

The tour will end in Oakland where a joint meeting of the two societies will be held. Plans are under way for a miniature Camellia show before the meeting. All members are urged to bring their blooms by 7:30 p.m. Camellia celebrities from the Deep South will be guest speakers. Complete details will be mailed to the membership of the two societies. This promises to be an outstanding meeting.

Prior to the meeting, out-of-state guests will be the dinner guests of local members of the American Camellia Society in a series of small

dinner parties at private homes or at the Claremont Hotel, Berkeley.

The Camellia Society of Santa Clara County invites all visitors to remain over and view their show, which will be held in San Jose on March 13.

Visitors from the Northwest

Visitors from the Northwest are urged to join the group in Oakland, either for the Berkeley Camellia Show on February 26-27 or for the tour and meeting on March 7.

For further information and details regarding the above, contact the following:

David L. Feathers, President, Northern California Camellia Society, 1 Camellia Lane, Lafayette 1 (Lafayette 2747);

Dr. Walker M. Wells, M.D., Chairman Hospitality Committee, in charge of arrangements in Bay Area, 133 Hagar Street, Piedmont (Humboldt 3-0951);

Barlow Hollingshead, Sect.-Treas. Northern California Camellia Society, 12 La Cintilla Ave., Orinda (Orinda 2054);

Chas. J. DeLorenzo, President, Camellia Society of Santa Clara County, 1200 Blewett Ave., San Jose 10 (Columbia 600);

Harold L. Paige, Vice-President, American Camellia Society, 5651 Oak Grove Ave., Oakland 9 (Olympic 2-5040);

A. E. Morrison, Director-at-Large, American Camellia Society, in charge of arrangements at Sacramento, 2524 Marshall Way, Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO CAMELLIA SHOW

The Silver Anniversary Camellia Show of the Camellia Society of Sacramento will be held on Saturday and Sunday, March 5-6, 1949, at the Municipal Auditorium, 16th and J Streets, Sacramento. Exhibits will be open from 2 p.m. to 9 p.m. on the 5th; and from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. on the 6th. There will be no admission charge.

PRIZE WINNERS AND DONORS

The Northern California Camellia Society has been fortunate indeed to be able to offer so high a quality of door and exhibitor's prizes as those donated by nurserymen and society officers this fall and winter.

At the December 6, 1948, meeting, all three prizes were donated by the Vernon James Rare Plant Nursery, Highway 17 at Union Street, Campbell. The exhibitor's prize, DOROTHEA BLANCHE (CHIYO-NO-HANA-GATA), an exquisite flesh-pink incomplete double with folded and fluted petals, was won by John D. Vasquez of Oakland. The door prize, TINSIE, a rare miniature with bright red guard-petals and ring of tiny, whitened petaloids at center, was won by Dr. Fred E. Heitman of Oakland. The door prize, WOODVILLE RED, a very large, brilliant red, complete double irregular, recognized for its size, shape and color, was won by Dr. J. H. Willmore of San Rafael.

At the January 3, 1949 meeting, five prizes were awarded. The exhibitor's prize, consisting of a well-branched RETICULATA graft, donated by the McDonnell Nursery (John L. McDonnell) of Oakland and Walnut Creek, was won by Dr. E. H. Padden of Piedmont. The door prize, a well-branched MARGARET HIGDON, donated by the Berkeley Horticultural Nursery (George Budgen) of Berkeley, was won by Mrs. Herbert Teachout of Orinda. The East Bay Nursery (Gordon Courtright) of Berkeley donated two plants: a well-branched TEA GARDEN DONCKELARI which went to President David L. Feathers of Lafayette; and a GLEN 40 graft which went to John Paul Edwards of Oakland. Mr. S. L. Munro of Orinda won a set of p-Hydron papers for testing the pH of water and of liquid fertilizers, donated by our Chairman of Door Prizes, Mr. H. G. Sanders of the Aloe Company, Oakland, dealers in surgical and laboratory equipment.

CAMELLIA FLOWER CLASSIFICATION

R. J. Wilmot, Assistant Horticulturist
Agricultural Experiment Stations
Gainesville, Florida

Ever since there has been interest in Camellias there has been interest in classification.

The Abbe' Berlese in his *Monographie*, 1837, classified flowers by color and provided a chart. He used such terms as regular simple, regular full and other similar terms to describe form. In the second section of his *Monographie*, 1849, he outlined a form classification and gave names to the various forms based on their resemblance to other flowers. This system was revived a few years ago and used by some clubs and societies in staging Camellia shows.

In 1843 Luigi Colla published his **Camelliografia** in Turin, Italy, and outlined a double classification based on color and form. He used four main groups: simple, partly double, double, and deformed or waratah.

Dr. H. Harold Hume who had watched the use of the Berlese classification, which applied such terms as anemoniform, and peoniform, felt that such terms were past their usefulness because they were meaningless to the uninitiated. Just as meaningless as the use of the term Camellia to describe begonias, dahlias or zinnias. What Camellia?—an Alba Plena or a Donckelari? He felt that the only sound classification was based on botanical considerations, following the changes in flower parts. A preliminary classification was published in the *Bulletin of the Garden Club of America*, pp. 28-32, June 1942, followed by another in the *National Horticultural Magazine*, pp. 1-12, January 1944.

A simple flower is composed of a calyx, corolla, stamens and pistil. The calyx is composed of the greenish underparts of the flower and is the transition from bracts and bud scales toward petals. The sepals of which it is composed grade into bud scales on

one side and may become petaloid on the other. Some flowers may have several petaloid sepals. The type single flower has 5 to 7 petals comprising the corolla. The central ring of stamens is fused together except for 8 to 10 in the center surrounding the pistil. As doubleness in the flower progresses the number of petals is multiplied by petaloid sepals dividing to form petals, the petals themselves dividing, and the stamens or fascicles (bundles) of stamens becoming transformed into petals. In some cases the pistil either disappears or becomes petaloid in nature.

The Camellia flower classification then progresses as follows:

I. SIMPLE — Stamens all central, united in a cylinder or in fascicles.

(a) SINGLE — 5 to 7 petals, sometimes 9. Example: Amabilis, Kimberly.

(b) SEMI-DOUBLE — More than 7 petals, usually 14 to 20. Example: Donckelari, Tricolor.

II. INCOMPLETE DOUBLE: Petals numerous with single stamens or fascicles of stamens or both intermixed, forming an irregular mass.

(a) PETALS LARGE, representing fascicles of stamens. Example: Gloire de Nantes.

(b) PETALS SMALL, formed from single stamens or groups of stamens. Example: Elegans (Chandler) when it shows stamens, as it grows in the Southern States.

(c) PETAL SIZES INTERMIXED. The features of (a) and (b) are combined. Example: Nobilissima, Cliviana.

III. COMPLETE DOUBLE: All stamens have disappeared. Either they have been replaced by petals or, if present, they are few in number and hidden by petals.

(a) REGULAR IMBRICATED. Petals regularly imbricated (i.e. overlapping

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EXHIBITING AT CAMELLIA SHOWS

By W. L. Stoeckle, Concord
Sweepstakes Winner at Three 1948 Camellia Shows:
Berkeley, Pasadena, and Sacramento

When Mrs. Stoeckle and I were asked how we prepared for a Camellia show, we began to wonder just what preparations we did make. Then it dawned on us that everything we did in the Camellia garden for the entire year was in some way connected with the show. All of us, therefore, who are planning to enter Camellia shows have put in a great deal of work in preparation.

Fertilizing

That first application of fertilizer that we put on our plants in March, as well as all the other applications throughout the year, were made with the idea of producing a fine, healthy plant with super blooms. At times we used just a little more fertilizer than we had before to see if it would give us that extra half-inch in our blossoms that would make them prize winners.

Watering

All those hours that we spent in watering our plants in the summer, when the buds were about the size of green peas, kept us wondering whether this would be the year the plants would outdo themselves.

Disbudding

Then there was the very painful job of disbudding that we all find difficult—picking off half or more of the buds in August or September. But this is very important in raising prize-winning blooms. It is better to have a few good blooms than a great many of inferior quality.

Protecting Blooms From Weather

When the Camellias are in bloom there comes the problem of protecting from the weather just before the Camellia show.

Plants that are in small containers should be placed under some kind of protection from frost, wind, sun, or

rain. The blooms will last longer and be in better condition.

Larger plants that are in the ground are more of a problem. I often use a covering of wax paper or cellophane over the blooms for protection.

You may also put blooms that open too early for the show in the hydrator of your refrigerator. Blossoms may be kept in this way for a week or more and still be in good condition at show time.

Watering During Blooming Season

Another thing that is quite important is to make sure the plants have plenty of water at blooming time. If the plants lack water at this time the blooms will have a limp appearance and the size will be affected. At this time of year, it is very easy to allow the plants to suffer from lack of water.

Picking the Blooms

It is desirable to have the blooms reach the show in the same condition as when first picked. Many things can happen to mar them. You probably have all had the experience of dropping that prize bloom when you were picking it from the plant or have had it fall apart in your hands. Some people pick a stem with all their flowers and no doubt this is the best method if you have plenty of wood. Most of us, however, do not have large plants and we pick only the flower. It is much more difficult to pick the flower without taking any wood. Mrs. Stoeckle and I use a small, narrow-pointed pair of scissors for this job and find them satisfactory.

Preparing the Boxes

Try to get boxes for transporting your blooms that are deep enough so that the top may be put on without injuring the blossoms. You will find that some varieties are very high and require deep boxes.

Cake boxes or suit boxes may be used for local shows, but they do not hold up well when stacked on top of each other and transported any distance. We learned this about cake boxes last year taking blooms to the Southern California Camellia show. Mrs. Stoeckle and I started from Concord on a Friday night and went to the San Francisco airport with two stacks of three cake boxes each—and that blue-ribbon look in our eyes. Our plane was scheduled to leave the airport at 9 p.m. and after a half-hour delay we were off—cake boxes and all. After about an hour in the air we were informed that we would not be able to land in Los Angeles because of fog; instead we would land at Palm-dale in the Mohave Desert. At Palm-dale we took a bus to the airport. At this point in our journey the cake boxes were in good condition, but after about ten miles over a very bumpy road, in an old bus, we noticed that the boxes had started to wilt somewhat and the bottom box in the stack of three was taking on "that new look." By the time we reached the airport we were speculating on which varieties we had in the lower boxes of each stack and wondering whether they were sturdy enough to hold up the other two boxes without showing the strain.

From the airport we went by taxi to our hotel in Pasadena. The first thing we did when we reached our hotel room was to turn off the radiator and open all the windows. Then we opened our cake boxes and gave the blooms artificial respiration. It was 3 a.m. by this time and we were ready for a little rest before the show which was to open at 8 a.m. for amateur entries.

We were fortunate as the next day we discarded only a few flowers. We use unsterilized cotton for a lining in all of our boxes. You can buy it at any drug store and it is much cheaper than sterilized cotton. For a local show we feel the dry cotton alone is enough, but for a show out of town it

is better to place a piece of moist cotton under each bloom.

For a show such as the Southern California Camellia Show, the N.C. C.S. will furnish anyone who wishes them foil cups such as were used in the Berkeley show last year. We believe they would do a very good job on a long trip. You could use moist cotton in them and I am sure your blossoms would arrive in good condition if you use sturdy boxes.

Segregating the Classes

In placing blooms in the boxes at home it is well to keep all the entries of one class in the same box. On the top of each box make a notation of the varieties in order to simplify finding them to place in their proper classes at the show.

Nomenclature

Exhibit your blooms under the name that is used in the book, "The Camellia, Its Culture and Nomenclature." For instance, exhibit *Grandiflora Rosea* as *Lady Clare*, which is the preferable synonym as determined by the committees on nomenclature in the California Camellia societies which participated in sponsoring the book. I understand that all Camellia societies in California will use this nomenclature. This will be our first opportunity to bring before the public our effort to eliminate some of the confusion that exists in the naming of Camellias.

Registering at Show

If possible, fill in the Exhibitor's Entry Form and file it with the Chairman of Entries the day before the show, so that the entry cards may be typed before the morning show.

If it is not possible to register before the day of the show, when you bring your blooms on Saturday morning, have your classifications checked by the Registration Committee before your entry cards are typed.

When your entry cards are typed you are ready to enter the room where the blooms are to be exhibited.

Everything may seem to be in a state of confusion and you may experience that sinking feeling. But bear in mind that everyone there is doing the same job that you have come to do. Other members of the society would like to help you but they will be busy placing their blooms.

Every class will be clearly marked and each class will be subdivided into four colors: white, pink, red, and variegated. Be sure to place your blooms in the correct class and in the correct color subclass. This prevents any bloom from being disqualified in the judging.

When placing your blooms, if you find it necessary to move other blooms, treat them with as much or more care than your own.

Be sure to study the show schedule from cover to cover. In this you will find the rules of the show and the rules under which your blooms will be judged. I cannot stress too much the importance of knowing the rules. For example, last year, in class 14—display of six blossoms of one variety in low container supplied by exhibitor—it was made quite clear that the exhibitor was to furnish his own container. We brought our blooms in a container, but when we placed them, we decided not to use the container. These flowers were disqualified and were not judged, and rightly so, as we had not complied with the rules of the show.

Anything you can do before the show, such as preparing your boxes, filling your Exhibitor's Entry Form, et cetera, will help everyone.

Bring all your blooms that are in good condition regardless of variety. The fact that you feel certain varieties will not win a ribbon does not mean they should be left at home. The main purpose of the Camellia show is to acquaint the public with the different varieties. I have several varieties such as Covina and Black Prince that I take to every show (although I feel sure they will never win any rib-

bons), in order to give the public an opportunity to see these varieties.

After your blooms are placed you will have several hours before the show opens. This is a good time to go out and try to enjoy a hearty lunch.

Talk given at regular meeting of N.C.C.S. on February 3, 1948.

INTERSOCIETY MEETING

On January 9, 1949, an intersociety meeting was held at the home of Harold L. Paige, Pacific Coast Vice-President of the American Camellia Society, in Oakland, to discuss intersociety relations.

From Sacramento Camellia Society:

Carl M. Hoskinson, President
Arthur Mohr, Past President
A. E. Morrison, Director at Large,
A.C.S.

From Santa Clara County Camellia Society:

Chas. J. DeLorenzo, President
T. J. Moniz, Past President

From Northern California Camellia Society:

David L. Feathers, President
Dr. Walker Wells, Vice-President
Barlow Hollingshead, Sect.-Treas.
Harold L. Paige, Vice-President,
A.C.S.

Mr. A. E. Morrison, in charge of arrangements, reported on the Fourth Annual Meeting of the American Camellia Society. An intersociety plan was evolved for entertaining the out-of-state guests coming to Northern California to attend the annual meeting.

A plan was devised for the three societies to sponsor the Show Issue of the N.C.C.S. BULLETIN, Vol. II, No. 4, April, 1949.

ROSEBUD FARM

By Jerry Olrich, State Gardener, State of California

How many of you have visited Rosebud Farm, Mrs. Frank Edinger's home, sixteen miles south of Sacramento on the Sacramento River? It is one place no Camellia lover should miss seeing. There you will see the largest Camellia trees in California—and perhaps the largest on the entire West Coast. Three large trees planted on the northwest side of the house are truly monarchs.

The first in the row, looking from west to east, is a variegated Wakanoura (*Tricolor Sieboldii*), approximately 26 feet in height with a 38-foot spread. When this plant is in bloom it is a truly grand sight.

This colorful Wakanoura tree has produced many varieties from its seed and also from its sports:

PRIDE OF ROSEBUD FARM, a semi-double red with white splotching, is a sport that Mr. George Peterson's father of Lindo Nursery, Chico, introduced quite a number of years ago. It is very showy, not only for its colorful blooms but for its very deep-green and wavy foliage. It is a vigorous upright grower and will make a good variety for your garden.

ARRABELLA, named for Mrs. Edinger's sister, which I consider to be an exceptionally fine Japonica type, is somewhat comparable to *Reticulata* in form of flower, with its folded petals standing upright like rabbit's ears, intermixed with brilliant golden stamens, but the coloring verges on a light brick-red. Why this particular variety was never propagated is beyond me. Recently Rancho del Descanso at La Canada in Southern California decided to propagate it on a large scale and soon every Camellia grower will be able to have one in his collection.

[This variety is also being propagated by Camellia Hall, Sacramento; Smyth Camellia Nursery, Ross; and Carter's Camellia Gardens, Monterey Park.—Ed.]

ANNE LINDBERG, a seedling of Wakanoura, is also a very fine flower and is an introduction from this farm. It is an incomplete double with large and small petals and with quantities of stamens intermixed; is rosy-red in color. It, too, is a midseason bloomer. This variety has been on the market quite a few years.

[It is being propagated by Smyth Camellia Nursery, Ross, and others.—Ed.]

MRS. WILLIAM BECKMAN, also a Wakanoura seedling, was named for a friend of Mrs. Edinger. It is a semi-double, reminding one of the colorful *Finlandia Variegated*, with its pale-orchid background, streaked with light red and showing a large circle of brilliant yellow stamens. Midseason bloomer.

[This variety has been propagated by Camellia Hall Nursery, Sacramento, and Smyth Camellia Nursery, Ross.—Ed.]

CAPTAIN JACK is a seedling that has not yet reached the trade, but it will one of these days. It is a large white semi-double with red splotching and quantities of stamens and is very showy. It grows quite compact as a bush.

FAVORITE, another seedling, was Mr. Edinger's favorite. It is about the same color as *Arrabella*, a light brick-red, incomplete double in form with large upstanding petals intermixed with golden stamens; but has not been propagated yet due to the fact that there are many like it.

LADY ASTOR is a flat semi-double seedling of Wakanoura, mostly white, with several red stripes and an occasional red petal.

MARTHA WASHINGTON is a semi-double seedling of Wakanoura, white with deep pink markings and occasional pink petals. This variety throws a pink sport.

CHRISTMAS TREE is a seedling which the Chinese cook found under the Wakanoura tree some years ago and planted in the garden. It is a red semi-double which blooms at Christmas time, hence its name.

SCARLET PERFECTION, still another seedling, is a complete double, incomplete imbricated, which retains its rosebud center for several days and shows stamens when fully open. It has immense, glossy, leathery, deep-green foliage of outstanding beauty and quality.

[This variety is being propagated by Carter's Camellia Gardens, Monterey Park.—Ed.]

MRS. EDINGER is a seedling which Mrs. Edinger gave to a friend several years ago without naming it; and this friend decided to name it for her. A large incomplete double, white with red variegations, with a mass of large and small petals intermixed with stamens. It sometimes sports red blooms.

There are many more seedlings now blooming, some similar to Lady Campbell, which I am watching closely. How many others Mrs. Edinger has given away, no one knows—including Mrs. Edinger herself. And how many people have grown seedlings from seed furnished by Mrs. Edinger, no one will ever know.

Returning now to the giant Camellia trees, the second in the row is a Purity that is 29 feet tall with an 18-foot spread. This tree also throws some seed.

The third tree in the row is a Pink Perfection that is approximately 26 feet tall with a 25-foot spread. Many times when people complain to me about their Pink Perfections dropping their buds, I ask them to go down to Rosebud Farm and view this particular tree.

A few words about Mrs. Edinger surely should be added to this article as I think she is one of the nicest little ladies I have ever met. Her love of Camellias is real and she does enjoy showing people these grand plants. I won't mention her age because gentlemen never give away secrets like that. You must meet her and walk through her Camellia garden with her, and I assure you, you will never forget either.

December 3, 1948.

CLASSIFICATION—

(continued from page 7)

like shingles on a roof) from circumference to center, either completely or with only a small unexpanded remnant in the center. Example: Alba Plena, Fimbriata, Sarah Frost.

(b) INCOMPLETE IMBRICATED. Petals imbricated except for a relatively large unopened center. Example: Mathotiana, Mathotiana Alba. This center may open eventually to show stamens; then it will fall back into II-a.

(c) IRREGULAR. Petals irregularly arranged in a convex mass, usually small, spatulate, strap-shape and folded with an outer row of normal petals.

(d) TIERED (Optional). Petals arranged in tiers or rows from circumference to center giving a star-like

effect. Varieties that usually fall into III-a may have occasional flowers that fall into this class and other varieties may be predominantly of this class. Example: Candidissima, Lady Hume's Blush.

This system of classification has been used at the Savannah, Georgia, shows since its inception with very good results and very little confusion.

Any Camellia show should, however, be primarily set up by variety, using the form classification for arrangement and to take care of the few flowers that do not appear in sufficient quantity by variety to set up a class. A minimum of, say 10 flowers of a variety, may be set up as a class. If there are less, they can be judged against other varieties in their class which also are below the minimum number.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA VARIETIES

Vernon James, James Rare Plant Nursery, Campbell

I have been asked to give you brief descriptions of new varieties of *Camellia Japonica* or of varieties that are new on the Pacific Coast, with emphasis upon early blooming stock.

Any variety that blooms before Christmas, I consider to be an early bloomer.

Among the early bloomers are:

ARNALDA DE BRESCIA. Pink blotched white. Formal double. Wil-lowy growth. Excellent for espalier.

SILVERY PINK. Light rose-pink. Formal.

PRINCEPESSA CLOTHILDA. Deep pink, mottled white. Formal.

BERENICE BODDY. Light pink with deeper pink under petals. Medium semi-double. Profuse bloomer. A California introduction.

CAPTAIN MARTIN'S FAVORITE. Pink blotched white. Formal double. Quite upright in growth and inclined to be a little open.

CREPE ROSETTE. Deep pink, veined deeper pink. Informal double. Compact bushy growth. One of the top varieties.

DIATARIN. Rose-pink guard petals; petaloids have much white. Large, anemone form. Distinctive.

HENRY MIDDLETON. Dark red. Very large semi-double. Large, deep-green leaves. Compact growth. Outstanding.

HIGH HAT. Pale pink sport of Dai-kura. One of the finest varieties. California introduction.

J. J. PRINGLE SMITH. Bright red. Very large, loose double to semi-double. Rapid, upright growth.

LINDSEY NEILL. Gorgeous dark red, marbled white. Flowers increase in size as plant grows older.

ROSEA PLENA. Pink formal. As near to a pink *Alba Plena* as possible. Compact slow growth.

ROSE GLORY. Rosy-pink. Large semi-double. Slow, compact upright growth.

TINKY LEE. Soft rose-pink. Formal to informal double. Rapid upright growth.

WHITE EMPRESS. Large, white semi-double with long petaloids standing straight up. This type of flower gives me goose pimles. If you like semi-doubles, this is a must.

WHITE QUEEN. Another fine white semi-double.

Now I shall mention a number of later bloomers that I have seen in bloom or have had good reports on from more than one dependable source:

JESSICA VGT. Bright red, blotched white. Semi-double. The color and formation make this distinctive.

IWANE SHIBORI. I have two very beautiful varieties that carry this name. One I obtained from my good friend, Toichi Domoto—a pink-and-white informal double; the other I picked up in Southern California—a red-and-white cup-shaped semi-double. Foliage and habit of growth are similar: compact and bushy. New wood on Domoto plant is green; on the other is red. Which is the true Iwane Shibori, I do not know; but both are very much worth while.

GLEN 40 VGT. Blotched one-third white against the vivid red of Glen 40 makes this one of the best variegated varieties I know.

FLAME VGT. Variegated form of Flame, which I secured from Toichi Domoto. Exquisite.

FLORENCE STRATTON. Formal pink with white spots, so they say. Has been highly praised in reports on new varieties.

MARION MITCHELL. Beautiful red, shaded with white. Large semi-double.

MILADY. Imbricated light pink with white blotches. When completely open, shows a few short stamens.

MARGARET HIGDON. Red-and-white informal double with a pencil

striping of white at edge of petals. Large, dark-green foliage. Bushy, compact growth.

YEZO NISHIKI. For you who like Tricolor, I can say this is the best of the Tricolors.

BLACK DRAGON. This is another which I have not seen in bloom. Have been told it is a black-red similar in formation to Blood of China.

CONFLAGRATION. Red semi-double. Quite variable in form.

PEARL HARBOR. Enormous red peony, I have been told. Time will tell.

ROBERT E. LEE. Fluted type of red semi-double.

SWEET DELIGHT. Deep pink to red. Incomplete double with large petals, some folded and upstanding, stamens intermixed. The most fragrant of all *C. Japonica*.

ROSE HILL RUBRA (ST. ANDRE). Outstanding for color. Large red anemone type.

TIARA. An orange red, not found in many camellias. Medium, semi-double to double.

ELIZABETH BOARDMAN. White. Large, fluted type of semi-double. Beautiful foliage.

MARGARETE HERTRICH. White. Large, formal double, petals get smaller toward the center. A California introduction and another must.

PRIDE OF DESCANSO. White. Very large, semi-double to loose peony form, from Manchester Boddy's. Expensive, but worth every penny.

BLUSH HIBISCUS. This variety is for lovers of pale pink. Reflections at the base of the petals give a two-toned effect that is beautiful.

DOROTHEA BLANCHE (CHIYONO-HANAGATA). Before the war we picked this up without a label. When it bloomed I thought there was nothing more lovely—unless it was my wife—so we called it Dorothea Blanche. Now we know it is Chiyono-Hanagata. But to me, it will always

be Dorothea Blanche, nomenclature or no nomenclature. The palest of pinks. Fluted type of semi-double with stamens, giving a bright yellow glow deep in the center.

ELEANOR HAGOOD. Soft pink formal, larger than Pink Perfection but nearly the same color. Very nice foliage, too.

LADY CHARLOTTE. Pink with a lavender cast. Large semi-double of beautiful form.

LIGHT PINK IMPORT. You will have to get this from Toichi Domoto this year. An outstanding pink formal.

MARY CHARLOTTE. Another pale pink that you will like. Loose peony.

PAULETTE GODDARD. Very large pink semi-double. Supposed to be as beautiful as the lady for whom it is named.

PINK GLORY (FINLANDIA F. N., renamed ROSARY F. N.). You saw it last year, but I want to remind you of its beauty.

ROSE MALLOW. Pink with deeper pink veining. Very large Hibiscus type, semi-double.

SMILING BEAUTY. Delicate pink semi-double. Not too large, but it need not have size to be beautiful.

MRS. HOWARD ASPER. The easiest way to describe this is to ask you to imagine a pale pink Lotus. Believe me this is nice. Also a California introduction.

Last but not least is the SHELL PINK SPORT OF CHANDLERI ELE-GANS VGT., called C. M. WILSON. Typical Chandleri flower with the identical shade of Otome Pink. Each petal has a white margin that varies from 1/16 to 1/4 of an inch. Foliage and growth habit are those of Chandleri. This has not reached the market and probably will not until next year. Already there are two more synonyms for this flower: William B. Smyth and Mrs. Grace Burkhardt.

LAKESIDE PARK CAMELLIA GARDEN

Planting and General Operation
Wm. Penn Mott, Jr., Superintendent of Parks

The Park Department, in cooperation with the Northern California Camellia Society, Inc., will develop a Camellia Show Garden in Lakeside Park to provide an informal display of Camellias which thrive in the San Francisco Bay area. It is not the intent of this department or the Society to develop a botanically complete collection of Camellias, but rather to indicate to home owners how and what variety of Camellias they can plant successfully in their own home grounds.

Program

The design for the area has been prepared by this department and has been submitted for the approval of the Camellia Society. Construction, planting and maintenance will be functions of this department. The Society has offered to provide the plants and to collaborate with us regarding planting design and methods, and maintenance. In order to simplify the relationship between this department and the Society membership, it has been arranged that liaison between the Oakland Park Department and the Northern California Camellia Society, Inc., will be through the Superintendent of Parks and the chairman of the Lakeside Park Planting Committee of the N.C.C.S. Mr. O. E. Hopfer, 1872 Brentwood Road, Oakland, is presently the chairman of this committee.

Records

The Head Nurseryman will be responsible for receiving the Camellias, numbering them in order of receipt by metal tags to be attached loosely but permanently on the plant, and recording the following in a suitable permanently bound volume of record:

- A. Plant number
- B. Date received
- C. Plant name (horticultural variety)

- D. Donor
- E. Height when received
- F. Spread (if important)
- G. Type and size of container
- H. Flower color and type (if known)
- I. Date planted
- J. Planting bed number
- K. Anticipated height (normal height at maturity)

He will also be responsible for maintaining in this same book a running record of the other pertinent events in the life of each Camellia plant in the garden under "Remarks," as, for instance, date and circumstances of any transplanting, death, removal, special culture or observations, etc. In the case of the death or removal from the Camellia garden of any plant, that plant's number will then be assigned to the next plant received without regard to variety.

The Head Nurseryman will also maintain on a print of the Camellia Garden plan a graphic "as planted" plan.

Labeling

Approved labels showing the name of the variety and the donor should be installed as soon as possible after each planting.

VARIETY REGISTRATION

The Committee on Variety Registration of the American Camellia Society has approved registration forms available on request to anyone wishing to register a new variety.

For copies of these forms and information regarding procedure, contact Harold L. Paige, member of the Variety Registration Committee of the A.C.S., 5651 Oak Grove Ave., Oakland 9, California, phone OLYmpic 2-5040.

ANNOUNCEMENT

*Plan Now to Attend*THE FOURTH ANNUAL
CAMELLIA SHOW

OF THE

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY
[INCORPORATED]in the Auditorium of the TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB
2716 Derby Street, Berkeley (near College Ave.)

Saturday, Feb. 26th — 2 P.M. to 10 P.M.

Sunday, Feb. 27th — 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.

*Competitive Exhibits Invited*Write B. W. S. HOLLINGSHEAD, Secretary
12 La Cintilla Ave., Orinda, for show schedule.

Admission 50c (tax incl.)

NEW MEMBERS

During December 1948 and January 1949, the Northern California Camellia Society, Inc., elected twelve new members as follows:

Mrs. Ruth Blaine, Oakland
 Mrs. Ruby F. Bowman, Fort Bragg
 George L. Campbell, Red Bluff
 Dr. Burr L. Davis, M.D., Palo Alto
 Clifton Davis, Alamo
 Dorothy Gansberger, San Lorenzo
 Mrs. Alf Gogstad, Oakland
 Austin Griffiths, Jr., Gainesville, Fla.
 Mrs. Richard C. Guiles, Berkeley
 C. Norwood Hastie, Jr., Johns Island, South Carolina.
 Mrs. Harry A. Truman, Red Bluff
 Helen M. Wright, Berkeley

CONTAINER CULTURE—

(continued from page 4)

desirable conditions, there is an advantage in growing them in containers because the plants can then be moved to take advantage of sun, shade and shelter when you see fit. This, of course, involves more work, but it is certainly worth while.

The above talk was given at the January 3, 1949 meeting of the N.C.C.S.

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

For information regarding membership in the American Camellia Society, contact Harold L. Paige, Vice-President for the Pacific Coast, 5651 Oak Grove Ave., Oakland 9 (Telephone OLYmpic 2-5040).

Membership dues are \$3.00 per year, including a Quarterly News-Letter and a Yearbook which alone is more than worth the amount of the annual dues. The 1948 Year Book is still available at \$2.50 postpaid.

Membership will enable you to participate in the A.C.S. Fourth Annual meeting at Sacramento and other events planned for the entertainment of out-of-state visitors.

"CAMELLIAS ILLUSTRATED"

Get your copy of "Camellias Illustrated," sponsored by the Oregon Camellia Society, containing 266 illustrations, 49 in natural color, together with cultural and other information of vital interest to every Camellia enthusiast. \$5.00 De Luxe Cloth Bound Edition. Barlow W. S. Hollingshead, Sect.-Treas., 12 La Cintilla Ave., Orinda 2, Calif. (Telephone Orinda 2054).