

THE *Camellia*
REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society



C. RETICULATA SEEDLING 'SAN MARINO,' Courtesy Nuccio's Nurseries

Vol. 39

July - August

No. 6

One Dollar twenty-five cents

Southern California Camellia Society Inc.

An organization devoted to the advancement of the Camellia for the benefit of mankind — physically, mentally, and inspirationally.

The Society holds open meetings on the Second Tuesday of every month, November to April, inclusive at the San Marino Women's Club House, 1800 Huntington Drive, San Marino. A cut-camellia blossom exhibit at 7:30 o'clock regularly precedes the program which starts at 8:00.

Application for membership may be made by letter to the Secretary. Annual dues, \$10.00

OFFICERS — 1977 - 1978

MELVIN GUM, President
5641 N. Willard, San Gabriel 91776
Tel. 287-6765

BERNICE GUNN, Vice President
8421 California Ave., Whittier 90605
Tel. 693-5967

DIRECTORS

PAMELA BROWN
935 Chester
San Marino, Ca 91108
Tel. 796-6934

WILLIAM W. DONNAN
3521 Yorkshire Rd., Pasadena, 91107
Tel 795-9427

LEE GAETA
4209 N. Cedar Ave., El Monte 91732
Tel. 444-4698

GRADY PERIGAN
11147 Daines Dr., Arcadia 91006
Tel. 448-9795

FRANKLIN R. MOORE
212 S. Turner
West Covina 91790
Tel. 331-6157

JACK HALPIN, Sec.-Treasurer
P.O. Box 717
Arcadia, CA 91006
Tel. 444-2420

GEORGE LEWIS
1691 La Cresta, Pasadena 91103
Tel. 681-1479

MEYER PIET
757 Anoakia Lane, Arcadia 91006
Tel. 355-6947

LEONE M. SUMMERSON
1395 Opeechee Way, Glendale 91208
Tel. 244-4789

WALTER HARMSEN
3016 N. Mountain, Claremont 91711
Tel. (714) 624-9111

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS

DR. JOHN H. CLAIRMONT*
HAROLD E. DRYDEN
COLONEL TOM DURRANT
COL. C. M. GALE*
MRS. ANNE GALLI*
MR. WALTER G. HAZELWOOD
DR. WILLIAM HERTRICH*

DR. H. HAROLD HUME*
MR. RALPH S. PEER*
COLONEL FRANK REED
MR. E. C. TOURJE*
COLONEL FRANK REED*
MR. WILLIAM E. WOODROOF
MR. WILLARD F. GOERTZ

*Deceased

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

GEORGE ROBB
P.O. Box 313
Putoruru, New Zealand

JOHN G. RIDDLE
17 Church St. Pymble NSW
2073 Australia

THE CAMELLIA REVIEW: William W. Donnan, Editor, 3521 Yorkshire Rd., Pasadena Tel. 795-9427

PUBLISHED BY THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY, INC.

© Copyright 1977

Six issues per volume—September, November, January, March, May and July.

All manuscript for publication and correspondence should be sent directly to the Editor. Republication permitted, if due credit is given the Camellia Review and the author.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Notify the Secretary at once. Magazines are not forwarded by the Post Office.



THOUGHTS

from the editor

With this issue, Volume 39 of the CAMELLIA REVIEW will be completed. In many ways this has been a good year. We have managed to maintain our 32 page format and the advent of publishing every two months seems to meet with acceptance. We have also realized a net gain of about 65 "subscriptions" since last summer and we look forward to next fall with real eagerness.

This reminds me of the proverb: "ENTHUSIASM ARISES FROM PRIDE, HOPE, PRESUMPTION, AND A WARM IMAGINATION, TOGETHER WITH IGNORANCE!" For one thing, the "subscription" list of CAMELLIA REVIEW always rises on the "coat tails" of a new edition of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE! Then too, inflation is always lurking in the wings, ready to pounce on the unwary.

Never-the-less, we are planning to go forward under a full head of steam. Here is a preview: Our volume 40, No. 1, September-October, 1978 will be a special issue to commemorate 40 volumes of continuous publication. We plan to continue our series on "Camellia Giants of the Past" and have three of the six articles needed for this in our files. We are going to run a series of excerpts from the delightful little book entitled: "Practical Camellia Culture—A Treatise on the Propagation and Culture of the Camellia Japonica," by Robert J. Halladay published in 1880. (This little gem sells for \$250, if it can be found in the rare book stalls, and it gives interesting insights into the way they grew camellias a hundred years ago.) We plan to continue printing old but good articles from issues of CAMELLIA REVIEW of 20 to 30 years ago and we hope to reprint good current articles on camellias from other publications when we can find them.

But most of all, we are counting on YOU to contribute a constant flow of articles for YOUR magazine. This, after all, is the life blood of CAMELLIA REVIEW. YOUR articles on culture, fertilization, grafting, hybridizing, gibbing, watering, judging, showing, etc., are what makes the magazine tick. Some one has said: "It's nice to be needed." Well, we need YOU and any contributions you can make. With YOUR help we will make volume 40 one of the best yet.

INTRODUCING IN 1977-78

NUCCIO'S PEARL MAUI

DEBUT WHITE RETIC

HAROLD PAIGE

JEAN PURSEL

**NUCCIO'S
NURSERIES**

3555 CHANEY TRAIL
ALTADENA, CALIFORNIA 91002
Phone - - - - - 794-3383

(Closed Wednesdays and Thursdays)

CAMELLIA GIANTS OF THE PAST

ARTHUR W. SOLOMON

By SARAH HENRY MAYER

The American Camellia Society was conceived in Savannah by Judge Arthur W. Solomon on February 10, 1945. At that time he realized the great need for straightening out the nomenclature of Camellias. After the Camellia show, that year, he entertained a number of growers at the General Oglethorpe Hotel. He asked Dr. Harold H. Hume to sum up the situation, which was rapidly getting out of hand. A committee was formed to work out plans for some sort of organization for the purpose of standardizing the nomenclature.

The committee decided that this could be best accomplished by forming a national society to cover all phases of Camellia interest.

At a meeting in Macon, Ga., a proposed charter and by-laws were drawn up and adopted, and on September 29th, 1945, the elected secretary was instructed to take the necessary steps to incorporate the American Camellia Society. Thus the Society conceived in Savannah and born in Macon came into being.

When Judge Solomon was a boy in Savannah, his mother who had been born in England, used to tell him of the beautiful plants and flowers she had seen in England as a girl. She told him about Kew Gardens and of the other beautiful gardens and estates that were in the English countryside surrounding her native London. This early influence evidently aroused his interest and later his love for Floriculture. When in his middle age he became able to do so, he obtained 27 acres of land on the salt water near Savannah. This became his garden as well as his home. He named it Wellesly Manor. It was covered with beautiful live oaks, many tall pine trees and all of the natural growth that is indigenous to the coast of Georgia. This was in 1913.

With the help of Mr. Berckmans of Augusta and Mr. Meehan of German town and Mr. Dreer of Philadelphia, he was able to obtain the original camellias he set out at Wellesly Manor. The first 50 camellias were varieties from Guichard Soers in Nantes, France. That was in March, 1914. From then on he added the newer varieties as they became available from the surrounding states and in Georgia. Mostly they came from regular nursery sources, but many came from different rural sources either in the form of old plants and in many cases from cuttings which he propagated. He later had the opportunity to go to Europe where he saw many old and large plants and during all of these experiences he went through all of the trials and education which come to all camellia lovers.

Around Savannah the Judge was well known for opening his gardens at all times to the public, and for sharing with anyone interested also cuttings, plants, and blooms. His great reward was to see other people enjoy what he had done. He used to tell the visitors, "Please walk on the grass." Part of his sharing with camellia lovers, was the amount of his time, and he was a very busy man, with many other interests. He expended a great deal of effort and time to build up the American Camellia Society. He became its second president in 1949, succeeding Dr. Hume, and during the years he served in that office he spent many hours and travelled many miles in its behalf.

One of the important things he did as president was organizing the test gardens at Baton Rouge, La., Gainesville, Fla., Clemson, S.C. and Raleigh, N. C.

The Judge would have been pleased with the progress the society has made in the years since he passed away in

1962 B.G. (before gibberillic acid). with the more orderly state of Nomenclature which really got the whole development of the flowers themselves thing started.
and he would have been most pleased

SHOW RESULTS

CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF SACRAMENTO

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA—MARCH 4 & 5, 1978

OUTSTANDING FLOWER OF SHOW

- 'Miss Tulare'—Mr. and Mrs. James M. Randall, Sacramento
- BEST VERY LARGE JAPONICA (OVER 5½")**
- 'Miss Charleston Var.'—Mr. and Mrs. A. Taylor, Fresno
- Runner-up 'Elegans Splendor'—Mr. and Mrs. Donald Lesmeister, Carmichael
- BEST LARGE JAPONICA (4½" to 5½")**
- 'Nuccio's Gem'—Mr. and Mrs. James M. Randall, Sacramento
- Runner-up 'Louise Hariston Var.'—Mr. and Mrs. Pete Grosso, Modesto
- BEST MEDIUM JAPONICA (3½" to 4½")**
- 'Gee Homeyer'—Larry and Nancy Pitts, Antioch
- Runner-up—'Midnight'—Mr. and Mrs. Jack Woo, Fresno
- BEST SMALL JAPONICA (2½" to 3½")**
- 'Maroon and Gold'—Mrs. J. C. Kilsby, Clayton
- Runner-up—'Mrs. R. L. Wheeler'—Mr. and Mrs. Al Taylor, Fresno
- BEST MINIATURE JAPONICA (up to 2½")**
- 'Little Man Formal'—Mr. and Mrs. Tony Pinheiro, Modesto
- Runner-up—'Little Slam Var.'—The Art Gonos Family, Fresno
- BEST 3 VERY LARGE JAPONICAS (Over 5½")**
- 'Tomorrow Park Hill'—Mr. and Mrs. James M. Randall, Sacramento
- BEST 3 LARGE JAPONICAS (4½" to 5½")**
- 'Adolph Audusson Special'—Jack Lewis, Concord
- BEST 3 MEDIUM JAPONICAS (3½" to 4½")**
- 'In the Pink'—R. W. Gerdel, Roseville
- BEST 3 SMALL JAPONICAS (2½" to 3½")**
- 'Alison Leigh Woodroof'—Mr. and Mrs. Donald Lesmeister, Carmichael
- BEST 3 MINIATURE JAPONICAS (up to 2½")**
- 'Fircone Var.'—Mr. and Mrs. Al Taylor, Fresno
- BEST 5 JAPONICAS (over 4½")**
- 'White Nun'—Mr. and Mrs. Donald Lesmeister, Carmichael
- BEST 5 JAPONICAS (under 4½")**
- 'Uncle Sam Var.'—Mrs. Marlo Bergamini, Martinez
- BEST 11 JAPONICAS**
- 'Elegans Supreme'—The Harlan Smith Family, Modesto
- BEST RETICULATA HYBRID (over 6")**
- 'Dr. Clifford Parks'—Mr. and Mrs. James M. Randall, Sacramento
- BEST RETICULATA HYBRID (under 6")**
- 'Miss Tulare'—Mr. and Mrs. James M. Randall, Sacramento
- BEST 3 RETICULATA HYBRIDS**
- 'Harold Paige'—Mary Paige, Lafayette
- BEST 5 RETICULATA HYBRIDS**
- 'Francie L.'—Mr. and Mrs. Tony Pinheiro, Modesto
- BEST NON-RETICULATA HYBRID**
- 'Taylors Perfection'—Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Achterberg, Citrus Heights
- BEST 3 NON-RETICULATA HYBRIDS**
- 'Debbie'—Joan Balzarini, Walnut Creek
- BEST COLLECTION OF 9 DIFFERENT JAPONICAS**
- Mrs. William R. Breuner, Orinda
- BEST SEEDLING**—George Stewart, Sacramento
- 1st Runner-up—Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Busse, Lafayette
- 2nd Runner-up—Kramer Bros. Nursery, Upland
- BEST SPORT**
- 'White Sport of 'Carter's Sunburst'—Mr. and Mrs. Marc Irish, Sacramento
- BEST CHEMICALLY TREATED BLOOM**
- 'Elegans Champagne'—Mrs. William R. Breuner, Orinda
- YOUTH CLASS**—
- Best Japonica (under 2½")—'Fircone Var.'—Kirk Smith, Modesto
- Best Japonica (2½" to 4½")—'Nuccio's Gem'—Jene Pitts, Antioch

- Best Japonica (over 4½")—'Betty Sheffield Supreme'—Curtis Randall, Sacramento
 Best Hybrid (any size)—'K. O. Hester'—Miss Tracy Breuner, Orinda
BEST SPRAY OR STEM EXHIBIT
 'Drama Girl Var.'—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mack, Sacramento
BEST FRAGRANT BLOOM
 'Kramer's Supreme'—Mr. and Mrs. Tony Pinheiro, Modesto
BEST YELLOW OR CREAM BLOOM
 'Brushfield's Yellow'—Mr. and Mrs. Donald Lesmeister, Carmichael
BEST "OLD TIMERS" BLOOM
 'Adolph Audusson Special'—Ed Combatalade, Sacramento
BEST BLOOM EXHIBITED BY A JUDGE
 'Miss Tulare'—Mr. and Mrs. E. Passinetti, Sebastopol
 1st Runner-up—'Jean Pursel'—R. E. Bernhardt, Redwood City
 2nd Runner-up—'Mandalay Queen Var.'—Miss Joy Monte Leone, Santa Rosa
SWEEPSTAKES AWARD—R. Walter Lanhart, Isleton
 Runner-up—Don Bergamini, Martinez
MOST OUTSTANDING ARRANGEMENT—Ruth Ann Gray, Sacramento

SHOW RESULTS

CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF KERN COUNTY

30th ANNUAL SHOW—MARCH 11 AND 12, 1978

- BEST FLOWER OF SHOW**
 'Montancha'—Mr. and Mrs. Pat Novak
BEST LARGE JAPONICA
 'Easter Morn'—Jack Woo
BEST LARGE JAPONICA (RUNNER-UP)
 'Julia France'—Lee and Arlene Chow
BEST MEDIUM JAPONICA
 'Nuccio's Pearl'—Lee and Arlene Chow
BEST MEDIUM JAPONICA (RUNNER-UP)
 'Nuccios Gem'—Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rowe
BEST MINIATURE JAPONICA
 'Man Size'—Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Svendsen
BEST MINIATURE JAPONICA (RUNNER-UP)
 'Mini-Pink'—Mr. and Mrs. Grady Perigan
BEST TRAY OF 3 JAPONICAS
 'Grand Slam'—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dukes
BESTS TRAY OF 3 JAPONICAS (RUNNER-UP)
 'Julia France'—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dukes
BEST GIULIO NUCCIO—Caryll Pitken
BEST KRAMER'S SUPREME—Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rowe
BEST HYBRID RETICULATA
 'Montancha'—Mr. and Mrs. Pat Novak
BEST HYBRID RETICULATA (RUNNER-UP)
 Mr. and Mrs. William B. Johnston
BEST HYBRID RETICULATA TRAY OF 3
 'Valley Knudsen'—Dr. and Mrs. Richard Stiern
BEST HYBRID RETICULATA TRAY OF 3 (RUNNER-UP)
 'John Taylor'—Dr. and Mrs. Richard Stiern
BESTS NON-RETICULATA
 'Charleana'—Dr. and Mrs. Richard Stiern
BEST NON-RETICULATA (RUNNER-UP)
 'E. G. Waterhouse'—Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Pace
BEST TRAY OF 3 NON-RETICULATA
 'Waltze Time Var.'—Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci
BEST CHEMICALLY TREATED
 'Miss Tulare'—Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Abramson
BEST SEEDLING
 'Donation Seedling'—Mr. and Mrs. I. John Movich
BEST SPECIES BOTANYRIKI—Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Pieri
NOVICE CLASS
BEST NOVICE FLOWER OF SHOW
 'Mathotiana'—Jean Kleinknight
BEST LARGE JAPONICA (RUNNER-UP)
 'Kramers Supreme'—Patsy Wear

BEST MEDIUM JAPONICA
 'Flame'—Mr. Zwartendyke
 BEST MEDIUM JAPONICA (RUNNER-UP)
 'Flame'—Mr. Zwartendyke
 BEST HYBRID
 'Nuccios Ruby'—Cece Swett
 BEST MINIATURE
 'Pink Perfection'—Jean Kleinknight
 BEST TRAY OF 3
 'Tomorrows Park Hill'—Tonya Newby
 BEST TRAY OF 3 (RUNNER-UP)
 'Purity'—Penner
 BEST COLLECTORS TRAY—Mr. and Mrs. Jack Woo
 BEST COLLECTORS TRAY (RUNNER-UP)—Lee and Arlene Chow
 ARRANGEMENTS
 BEST OF SHOW—Dorothy Shugart
 BEST OF SHOW, NOVICE—Cora Scranton
 BEST OF SHOW, NOVICE (RUNNER-UP)—Mrs. Jim Smith
 BEST CHILDREN'S—Kent Lee Jue

SHOW RESULTS

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

AWARD OF EXCELLENCE—Art Gonos Family, Fresno
 HUGH MEKELLAR MEMORIAL AWARD—Ken Franklin, Fresno
 BEST LARGE JAPONICA
 'Carter's Sunburst'—Mr. and Mrs. Mourie Abramson, Tulare
 RUNNER-UP LARGE JAPONICA
 'Tomorrow Park Hill Pink'—Mr. and Mrs. Don Lesmeister, Carmichael
 BEST MEDIUM
 'Atomic Red'—Mr. and Mrs. Pete Grosso, Modesto
 RUNNER-UP
 'Ballet Dancer'—Mr. and Mrs. Mourie Abramson, Tulare
 BEST SMALL
 'Maroon and Gold'—Bill Harris Family
 BEST MINIATURE
 'Man Size'—Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Mobley, Ceres
 BEST 3 LARGE
 'Drama Girl'—Mr. and Mrs. Dick Pozdol, Fresno
 BEST 3 MEDIUM
 'Magnoliaflora'—Art Gonos Family, Fresno
 BEST 3 BOUTONNIERE
 'Pink Perfection'—Art Gonos Family, Fresno
 BEST 9 DIFFERENT—Art Gonos Family
 'Francie L';—'Tomorrow Park Hill'—'White Nun'—'Elegans Slendor'
 'Grand Slam'—'Otto Hopfer'—'Julia France';—'Grand Prix'—'Howard Asper'
 BEST HYBRID OVER 5"
 'Howard Asper'—Art Gonos Family, Fresno
 RUNNER-UP OVER 5"
 'Dr. Clifford Parks'—Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Ray, Fresno
 BEST HYBRID UNDER 5"
 'Julia Hamiter'—Mr. and Mrs. Jack Woo, Fresno
 RUNNER-UP UNDER 5"
 'Valley Knudson'—Mr. and Mrs. Pete Grosso, Modesto
 BEST 3 HYBRIDS OVER 5"
 'Nuccio's Ruby'—Bill Harris Family, Fresno
 BEST THREE HYBRIDS UNDER 5"
 'Julia Hamiter'—Mr. and Mrs. Jack Woo, Fresno
 CHEMICALLY TREATED:
 BEST TREATED JAPONICA
 'Mrs. D. W. Davis'—Art Gonos Family, Fresno
 Runner-up—'Tomorrow's Dawn'—Mr. and Mrs. Al Taylor
 BEST TREATED HYBRID
 'Elsie Jury Var.'—Art Gonos Family
 Runner-up—'Valentine Day'—Art Gonos Family
 BEST SEEDLING
 'Pink'—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Collier, Chowchilla

JUNIOR DIVISION (18 AND UNDER)

BEST JAPONICA—'Ballet Dancer'—Tod Harris, Fresno
RUNNER-UP JAPONICA—'Annette Gehry'—Kathleen Gonos, Fresno
2ND RUNNER-UP JAPONICA—'Fashionata'—Kathleen Gonos, Fresno
BEST CAMELLIA OTHER THAN JAPONICA—'Three Dreams'—Tod Harris
RUNNER-UP CAMELLIA OTHER THAN JAPONICA
'Dr. Clifford Parks'—Tod Harris, Fresno
BEST BOUTONNIERE—'Little Slam'—Kathleen Gonos, Fresno
ARTISTIC DIVISION:
BEST OF SHOW AND BEST INTERMEDIATE—Ruth Ann Lewis, Fresno
BEST ADVANCED—Pat Pozdol, Fresno
BEST BEGINNER—Diane Brown, Fresno
BEST MEN'S—Jack Woo, Fresno
BEST JUNIOR (10-12 GR)—Dorice Martin, Fresno
BEST JUNIOR (1-6 GR)—Bobbie Grim, Fresno
TOTAL NUMBER OF BLOOMS 1818—ATTENDANCE 1000

SHOW RESULTS
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

WILLOWS, CONCORD, CALIFORNIA, MARCH 11-12

SWEEPSTAKES—Harlan Smith Family
SWEEPSTAKES RUNNER-UP—Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Pinherio
NOVICE SWEEPSTAKES—Mr. and Mrs. D. Lesmeister
AWARD OF EXCELLENCE—Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Pinherio
CHALLENGE AWARD—Mr. and Mrs. Jack Oseguedo
BEST LARGE OR VERY LARGE JAPONICA
'Helen Bower'—Harlan Smith Family
Runner-up—'Elegans Champagne'—Larry and Nancy Pitts
BEST MEDIUM JAPONICA
'Nuccio's Gem'—Mr. and Mrs. Larry Pitts
Runner-up—'Jean Clere'—Mr. and Mrs. D. Lesmeister
BEST 3 JAPONICA LARGE OR VERY LARGE
'Charlie Bettles'—Mr. and Mrs. Philip Mobley, Jr.
BEST 3 JAPONICA MEDIUM
'Margaret Davis'—Mr. and Mrs. D. Lesmeister
BEST 6 JAPONICA
'Mrs. D. W. Davis'—Harlan Smith Family
BEST BOUTONNIERE MINIATURE
'Just Darling'—Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Rambath
BEST BOUTONNIERE SMALL
'Tammia'—Mr. and Mrs. A. Pinherio
BEST 3 BOUTONNIERE
'Sugar Babe'—Mr. and Mrs. A. Pinherio
BEST 6 BOUTONNIERE
'Hopkin's Pink'—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Rusher
BEST HLBRID RETICULATA
'Harold Page'—Robert C. Adrian
Runner-up—'Lilette Whitman'—George A. Stewart
BEST 3 HYBRID RETICULATA
'Miss Tulare'—Mr. and Mrs. J. Randall
BEST 6 HYBRID RETICULATA
'Howard Asper'—Jack Osegueda
BEST HYBRID
Elsie Jury—Mr. and Mrs. D. Lesmeister
BEST 3 HYBRID
'Brigadoon'—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Stech
BEST 6 HYBRID
'E. G. Waterhous'—Mr. and Mrs. Larry Pitts
BEST FRAGRANT SEEDLING—Mr. and Mrs. Ken Hallstone
BEST LARGE SEEDLING—Mr. and Mrs. D. Lesmeister
BEST MEDIUM SEEDLING—George A. Stewart
BEST BOUTONNIERE SEEDLING—Mr. and Mrs. E. Busse
BEST 12 DIFFERENT—Mrs. William R. Breuner
BEST HAROLD PAIGE—Robert C. Adrian
BEST JEAN PURSEL—Edith Mazzei

SHOW RESULTS

MODESTO CAMELLIA SOCIETY

MARCH 18-19, 1978

- SWEEPSTAKES AWARD—Mr. and Mrs. Al Taylor
Runner-up Sweepstakes Award—Mr. and Mrs. A. Pinheiro
- BEST LARGE TO VERY LARGE JAPONICA
'Grand Prix'—The Harland Smith Family
Runner-up—'Charlie Bettes'—Mr. and Mrs. James Randall
- BEST MEDIUM JAPONICA
'Ragland Supreme'—The Harland Smith Family
Runner-up—'In The Red'—Mr. and Mrs. A. Pinheiro
- BEST SMALL JAPONICA
'Kitty'—Mr. and Mrs. Phil Mobley Jr.
Runner-up—'Tiny Bell'—Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Ray
- BEST THREE LARGE TO VERY LARGE JAPONICAS
'Grand Prix'—Mr. and Mrs. Phil Mobeley Jr.
Runner-up—'Margaret Davis'—Art Gonos Family
- BEST FIVE LARGE TO VERY LARGE JAPONICAS
'Grand Prix'—Art Gonos Family
Runner-up—'In The Red'—Mr. and Mrs. A. Pinheiro
- BEST RETIC HYBRID
'Dr. Clifford Parks'—Mr. and Mrs. James Randall
Runner-up—'Miss Tulare'—Mr. and Mrs. M. Abramson
- BEST THREE RETIC HYBRIDS
'Aztec'—The Bill Harris Family
Runner-up—'Julia Hamiter'—Mr. and Mrs. Jack Woo
- BEST THREE NON-RETIC HYBRIDS
'E. G. Waterhouse'—Larry and Nancy Pitts
- BEST MINIATURE BLOOM
'Mi Linda'—Robert Marcy III
Runner-up—'Tammia'—Mr. and Mrs. A. Pinheiro
- BEST THREE MINIATURE BLOOMS
'Tammia'—Mr. and Mrs. A. Pinheiro
- BEST FIVE MINIATURE BLOOMS
'Man Size'—Mr. and Mrs. A. Pinheiro
- BEST WHITE JAPONICA
'Charlie Bettes'—Mr. and Mrs. James Randall
- BEST TRAY OF TWELVE BLOOMS—Winner—Art Gonos Family
- BEST LARGE SEEDLING—Winner—Dave Feathers
- BEST SMALL SEEDLING—Winner—John Movich
- AWARD OF EXCELLENCE—Mr. and Mrs. A. Pinheiro
- PETER HISCHIER MEMORIAL TROPHY—Winner—Barbara Butler
- BEST JAPONICA BLOOM BY MODESTO SOCIETY MEMBER
'Atomic Red'—Mr. and Mrs. Pete Grosso
Runner-up—'Helen Bower'—Judy Smith
- BEST JAPONICA BLOOM, NON-CAMELLIA SOCIETY MEMBERS
'Gulio Nuccio'—Richard Skiles
Runner-up—'Carter's Sunburst'—Judy Benjamin
- BEST FRAGRANT BLOOM—Winner—Mr. and Mrs. Ken Hallstone
- BEST HIGO BLOOM—Winner—Mrs. Marge O'Malley
- BEST JEAN PURCELL BLOOM—Winner—R. E. Bernhardt
- BEST SPECIES—Winner—Robert Marcy III
- BEST SPORT—Winner—Mr. and Mrs. Don Bergamini
- JUNIOR DIVISION
- BEST MINIATURE—'Tammia'—Kelly Pinheiro
- BEST JAPONICA—'Nuccio's Gem'—Kelly Pinheiro
- BEST RETIC HYBRID—'Mandalay Queen'—Meilin Wang
- BEST NON-RETIC HYBRID—'E. G. Waterhouse'—Jane Pitts

SHOW RESULTS

SONOMA COUNTY CAMELLIA SOCIETY

JAPONICA

Over 5½" — 'Grand Prix' — Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Achterbery
 Runner-up — 'Silver Triumph' — Anthony Pinheiro
 4½" to 5½" — 'Raspberry Ice' — Mrs. J. C. Kilsby
 Runner-up — 'Dixie Knight Supreme' — The Art Gonos Family
 3½ - 4½" — 'In The Pink' — Mr. James Randall
 Runner-up — 'Pink Pagoda' — Dr. and Mrs. Hugh Wang
 2½" - 3½" — 'Grace Albritton' — Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Achterberg
 Runner-up — 'Ole' — N. H. Downing
 Under 2½" — 'Starlet' — Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Marcy
 Runner-up — 'Baby Sis Pink' — Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Batt
 Tray of Three over 4½" — 'Tiffany' — Dr. and Mrs. Hugh Wang
 Runner-up — 'Mathotiana' — Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rusher
 3" - 4½" — 'Gee Homeyer' — Larry and Nancy Pitts
 Runner-up — 'In The Pink' — The Art Gonos Family
 Under 3" — 'Black Tie' — Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Achterberg
 Runner-up — 'Kitty' — Mr. and Mrs. James Grant
 Tray of Fives — 'Kitty' — Mr. and Mrs. James Grant
 Runner-up — 'Tomorrow Park Hill' — The Art Gonos Family

RETIC-HYBRIDS

Over 5½" — 'Aztec' — Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stewart
 Runner-up — 'Howard Asper' — Dr. and Mrs. Hugh Wang
 Under 5½" — 'Dr. Louis Polizzi' — John H. Hall
 Runner-up — 'Black Lace' — Mr. and Mrs. Peter Grosso
 Tray of Three — 'Black Lace' — The Art Gonos Family
 Runner-up — 'Harold Paige' — Mary Paige

HYBRIDS NON-RETIC

Over 4" — 'Taylors Perfection' — Mr. and Mrs. Don Lesmeister
 Runner-up — 'Elsie Jury' — Mr. and Mrs. Jack Woo
 Under 4" — 'E. G. Waterhouse' — Mr. and Mrs. John Balzarini
 Runner-up — 'Debbie' — Joan Balzarini
 Tray of Three — 'Elsie Jury' — Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Hallstone
 Runner-up — 'Anticipation' — Mr. and Mrs. James Grant

SEEDLING S

Japonica Seedling — Dave Feathers
 Retic-Hybrid Seedling — Frank Pursel
 Hybrid Seedling — Dave Feathers

MEMBERS TROPHY

'Grand Prix' — Joy Monteleone
 'Howard Asper' — E. P. Passinetti (Runner-up)

YOUTH TROPHY

'Grace Albritton' — Leah Lesmeister

RETIC-HYBRIDS FIVE DIFFERENT — Mrs. Wm. Breuner

NINE (9) DIFFERENT BLOOMS — Mrs. Wm. Breuner

COURT OF HONOR CERTIFICATES

'Pinnacle' — Harold Rambath
 'Tomorrow's Dawn' — Jack Woo
 'Tomorrow Park Hill' — Don Lesmeister
 'Jean Clere' — Don Lesmeister
 'Veiled Beauty' — Mrs. Sal Davi
 'Black Tie' — Wilbur Ray
 'Bon Bon' — Dave Rusher
 'Wilamina' — Mrs. Marlo Bergamini
 'Snippet' — Kenneth Hallstone
 'Spanked Baby' — Kenneth Hallstone
 'Anticipation' — James Randall
 'Dr. Clifford Parks' — James Randall
 'Purple Gown' — Mr. and Mrs. C. C. McCorkle
 'Massee Lane' — Joy Monteleone
 'Tammia' — Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Passinetti
 'Chang's Temple (True)' — Mr. and Mrs. James Grant

SWEEPSTAKE — Jark Osegueda

RUNNER-UP SWEEPSTAKE — Kenneth Hallstone

MY DEAR JOHN LETTERS

By JOHN M. HERNDON

We all know that our beautiful Camellias and other flowers came from weeds and wild trees that have been carefully selected and cultivated over the centuries. Perhaps we should also recognize that friends are just people—people that we have taken the time, interest and concern to cultivate.

Now for the real subject of this short article. DEAR JOHN LETTERS is the title. During times of war, Dear John Letters were from those who used to care, but no longer do. In my case, it is just the reverse. First, we were strangers, but now we are friends — very, very good friends.

Early in 1971, I decided to start a world-wide swap program with Camellaites, anywhere in the world; a program involving the exchange of scions, seed, and pollen of the many species and varieties of Camellias, as well as their kissing cousins. These include Franklina, Gordonia, Stewartia, Eurya, Clereya, Schima and even Bonnetia from the high plateaus of South America. Some of these are yellow.

My first step was to obtain a Plant Import Permit from the United States Department of Agriculture, which was located in Hoboken at that time. By using *Air Mail, Special Delivery* I was able to put scions in my foreign friends hands in three days. With the help of the U.S.D.A. import permits, they were able to get their scions to me in four days. The extra day was for plant inspection at the San Francisco Airport. They were always inspected and back in the mail to me—the very same day.

My first—Pen Pal, as you might call him, was Dr. Kaoru Hagiya, of Niigata University in Niigata, Japan. In about two months his answer arrived. He was greatly excited and happy to exchange scions of Camellia,

rusticana and would like, in return, scions of several species of Camellia that were lacking in his collection. Naturally, I was more than pleased, as Dr. Hagiya is the world's foremost authority on Camellia, rusticana, or snow Camellias and has about 1500 different varieties .

My first shipment to him consisted of ten species and two hybrids. One of these was 'Fragrant Pink,' a C. lutchuensis hybrid with very good fragrance. This hybrid was developed by Dr. William Ackerman. Dr. Hagiya's first shipment to me was comprised of 31 varieties of C. rusticana, with their names in both Japanese characters and in English—with complete information as to their color, size and form.

I am not going to detail all the exchanges that we made during the ensuing 6 years, however, on August 10, 1971, I received his letter acknowledging receipt of my first shipment and he said, at that time, and I quote, "Dear Mr. Herndon, Thank you very much for your letter and the scions of Camellias, which I have been eager to get, but I am sorry to report the bad situation. They arrived August 3rd in no good condition. The scions of Camellia, tsai and C. maliflora had been defoliated." Well, naturally this shipment was replaced and he soon received all the scions he had asked for.

His first letter started with the greeting: 'Dear Mr. John M. Herndon' and was signed, Kaoru Hagiya, Faculty of Agriculture, Niigata University, Niigata, Japan. In less than one year, his letters carried the greeting, 'Dear John' which they continue to do, and for the last two years, they have all been signed, 'Kaoru.'

During the last six years, he has sent me over 100 scions, and in that same time I have sent him about 90 scions that he requested by name

and pollen of ten of our newest and rarest show Camellias. He recently informed me that this pollen had produced 56 nice seedlings that should bloom this season. I was also able to send him, at his request, scions of 'Franklinia,' the Camellia Nomenclature, and a copy of the Technical Bulletin by Dr. Ackerman detailing studies that he had made of Camellias and their related Genera.

As you may know, Camellia, granthamiana comes from Hong Kong, where the only existing tree was discovered, not many years ago. In late 1972, I wrote to the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries in Hong Kong, asking for some seed of Camellia, hongkongensis, C. crapnelliana as well as Tutcheria, spectabilis and they were very kind and sent them to me. In their accompanying letter, however, they said, "we are having great trouble in propagating our Camellia, granthamiana. We would be very grateful for any helpful comments you can make on vegetative propagation techniques." Well, after several long distance calls to some real Camellia experts, I was able to bring Hong Kong up to date on our methods—and send them some samples of various rooting hormones and other propagation aids.

Another interesting exchange occurred when I wrote to the Commanding Officer of the Corps of Engineers on Okinawa, asking for assistance in obtaining scions or seed of certain Camellias that were native to the Ryuku Islands. I didn't hear anything for three or four months but then I received a card from a 'Roy Schild' and he said 'Merry Christmas' this is just a note to let you know that your letter to the Engineer Corps, in Okinawa, do not end up in file 13! Then he proceeded to tell me that he would arrange to send the seed that I wanted, by working with the University of the Ryukus. Almost a year later, I received the seed that I had requested and a Christmas card that I great-

ly appreciated. This all occurred in 1972. Then, 4 years later, in August of 1976, I received a card from Roy Schild telling me that he had been in Korea for several years and would soon be heading home. And he ended his card with "Thanks for the friendship."

An exchange of correspondence that you may appreciate was in November 1972, to the Director of the Administration of Agriculture, in Saigon, South Vietnam. At that time, and they were difficult times, too, I requested his help in obtaining some Camellia scions, or seed, that were native to that area, with special emphasis on several species that had some yellow in their make-up. Two months later, in January of 1973, I received an interesting reply in which he said, and I quote, "With reference to your letter of November 2, 1972, concerning the exchange of Camellia species, we regret very much that, due to some unexpected difficulties, at the present time we are not able to supply you with Camellia scions or seed. However, in the near future, as these become available, we will send them to you," unquote.

There is one species of Camellia that we would all like to have. This is called Theopsis, chrysantha. It is *Fragrant* and it is *Yellow*. The only problem is that it exists only in mainland China. Early in 1976, perhaps in the first week of January, I was talking with my cousin, Dr. Samuel P. Welles, a recently retired professor of Paleontology from the University of California, at Berkeley. When I mentioned Theopsis, chrysantha and China, he said, "I have a very good friend in China, whom I met several years ago, when I was a Fulbright Scholar there. He is a member of the Academy of Science in Peking and I will write him and see if he can help get this for you. He owes me some favors for things I did for him in his country." About a month later, my cousin called me and said, "We

have some good news. My friend in China said *FINE*—where do we send it?" We were all quite elated. We sent him all the permits, instructions and everything else and then, on January 28, 1976, by his letter, he informed my cousin as follows, "Dear Dr. Welles: I have connection with the member of the Institute of Botany. The result is quite disappointing. There is no seed, scions or propagating material of the new species *THE-OPSIS, chrysantha*. Very sorry not to be able to satisfy your wishes." Well, as Robert Burns said, "The best laid plans of mice and men often get all fouled up!"

As long as I receive letters from the Tea Research Institute in Assam, India saying, "Thank you for the Camellia scions. These will be a valuable addition to our collection;" and letters from the propagator of Elsie Jury in New Zealand telling me that my hybridizing program is *SPOT ON*; and when I can receive a letter from a friend in Japan telling me that my scions arrived in *NO GOOD CONDITION*; then, I am only too pleased to get letters with the greeting "Dear John."

Fussy restaurant patron to waiter: "Two fried eggs, please. Don't fry them a second after the white is cooked. Don't turn them over. Not too much grease. Just a pinch of salt, and no pepper."

(After a pause): "Well, what are you waiting for?"

Waiter: "The hen's name is Eleanor. Is that all right?"

* * *

The obstetrician received a phone call at two in the morning. A frantic male voice described his wife's symptoms.

"Is this her first baby?" the doctor asked.

"No," the excited voice on the phone replied, "this is her husband."

* * *

There is no safety in numbers, or in anything else.



"HODY"

A \$100,000 endowment to Stephen F. Austin University in Nacogdoches, Texas, the largest single donation ever received at the school, has been given in honor of Walter Foard (Hody) Wilson, Jr. Donors were his mother, Mrs. Willie May Wilson of Texas City, and his 10 brothers and sisters.

Hody was graduated from the university in 1930 and then received an M.A. degree from Louisiana State University. He became professor of horticulture at the latter and was superintendent of the LSU Experiment Station in Hammond for 30 years retiring in 1975. The endowment will be used to fund scholarships and research at the Texas university in the Department of Agriculture in the field of horticulture.

A long-time member and judge of the American Camellia Society, Hody was made an ACS Fellow in 1974. Among his numerous camellia introductions are 'Evelina,' 'Vulcan,' 'Elizabeth Dowd Silver,' 'Man Size,' 'Omega,' 'Jerry Wilson,' 'Jerry Wilson Pink' and 'Music City.' Hody has held many official positions in the national organization and until his recent resignation for reasons of health, he was a director-at-large for the Gulf Region.

CAMELLIAS AS GARDEN PLANTS— SOME NEW BREEDING LINES

By JAMES SMART

Barnstaple, North Devon, United Kingdom

Ed. Note: Reprinted from Rhododendrons 1977 with Magnolias and Camellias, yearbook of the Royal Horticultural Society, London.

During 1976 the summer drought caused severe damage to rhododendrons in very many parts of the country, killing some, doing lasting damage to others, and causing at least a setback to most.

However, the camellia as a genus appears not to have suffered at all, in fact they put in good growth and budded up very well, so that this year the flowering has been excellent. In fact I saw only one camellia plant anywhere suffering at all from the drought during the entire year, and that was a large *reticulata* wild form which very quickly revived after a couple cans of water.

The reason for the better performance of the camellia in drought conditions is not immediately clear as both genera have a similar rather shallow root system. It appears possible that the more glossy foliage of the camellia may better be able to resist excessive transpiration. This view is supported by the fact that the one plant that I saw suffering was a *reticulata* which has a comparatively dull leaf surface.

While I may be out of my depth in speculating as to the cause, the evident result is that the camellias thrived whilst the rhododendrons did not in these conditions. This led me to think again on the value of camellias as garden plants, quite apart from the size of the flower.

A tour of Australia and New Zealand during the summer followed by a visit to the United States in the spring led to a further consideration of the landscaping qualities of the plant. As there was no flower on the camellias in the Southern Hemisphere

at that time, I was better able to appreciate some of the foliage plants which are now being developed. In the United State, there is possibly more concentration on the size and quality of the flower, in view of the many active societies with shows throughout the season, from October through to the end of March. On my recent visit there however, there seemed to be some move away from concentration on mere size, and there is a considerable interest in the miniatures and small flowered cultivars and there was even a class for the species in one of the shows I went to, where *C. rosae-flora* was the best exhibit and reached the top table for prizes.

In spite of this welcome tendency there is still, I think, more interest in Australia and New Zealand in the camellia as a garden plant than amongst the American Societies. There are shows in Australia and New Zealand, but these do not concentrate nearly so much on individual competition, and the emphasis from what I saw of it is much more on the camellia as a landscape or garden plant. This is our attitude in the United Kingdom as well, and I was therefore interested in some of the newer hybrids being produced.

Firstly there is a very good inter-specific hybrid, a cross between *rosae-flora* and *tsaii*, called 'Baby Bear.' This was raised by Mr. Neville Haydon in Auckland, New Zealand; it is a compact, low growing plant with flowers only slightly larger than those of *rosae-flora*. Being floriferous, and of good habit it is eminently suitable for the small garden or even as a rock garden shrub. It grows horizontally and so far has reached no great height (2 feet high by 2 feet wide after 11 years); the leaves are one and one-half inches long by one-half

inch wide and lie attractively on the plant; Neville Haydon has a program to develop further plants of this type.

Mrs. Betty Durrant of Rotarua, New Zealand, wife of Colonel Tom Durrant of *Camellia reticulata* Yun-nan fame and a naturalist and skilled gardener, has registered two hybrids of *C. pitardii* which are notable for their small size, slow growth and compact habit, small leaves and prolific bloom. This feature of small leaves with flowers in proportion is a major advantage in view of the fact that most miniature blooms which have been developed of late years, although very beautiful, have the major disadvantage in my view, of being out of proportion with the leaves of the plant on which they are growing. They are lovely when picked, but seen on the bush do not appear to me to be quite right. The Durrant hybrids are known as 'Prudence' and 'Snippet.' 'Snippet' has a profusion of flowers which smother the bush and hang on for six weeks before going over; the flower is pale pink, of 'Donation' form, and in proportion with its leaves. As seen in flower in the United States, it was only two feet tall, and so is a valuable addition for the smaller garden.

From early results I think there is considerable scope still for hybridization of many of the species with small flowers, so as to produce hybrids of this kind for garden ornament. Further work of this kind has been done by Mr. Tom Savige of Albury, N.S.W., the Australian Vice-President of the International Camellia Society. He has been working particularly with *C. rosaeflora*, 'Tiny Princess,' etc. and has produced 'Wirlinga Belle,' a soft pink medium single flower with weeping habit and small bronze young foliage (it is *rosaeflora* x *williamsii*), 'Wirlinga Princess' is a further hybrid ('Tiny Princess' x *pitardii* var. *pitardii*) which is even more floriferous, with gar-

lands of small irregular flowers, light pink with a deeper edge. With a similar habit is 'Cinnamon Cindy' from Dr. W. Ackerman of the National Arboretum in Washington, D.C. The parentage is *japonica* 'Kenjo Tai' x *lutchuensis*; the latter parent introduces scent into its progeny.

Camellia 'Hassaku' introduces dwarfing characteristics into its off-spring and 'Fortune's Smile' from Jury in New Zealand is a *C. saluenensis* x 'Hassaku' cross with spreading growth and medium pink flowers. Another small flowered hybrid, though without the dwarf habit, is 'Cornish Spring' from Miss Carlyon of Tregrehan in Cornwall. This has attractive small pink flowers in profusion along the branches. It is 'Rosea Simplex' x *cuspidata* and is an excellent garden plant.

Seen in the United States was a very slow growing *sasanqua* with weeping habit, which should prove very useful for hanging baskets or for growing over a wall; this was being grown by Mr. W. Goertz of San Marino, California and it is called 'Abbotts' Special.' Another *sasanqua* seen in Los Angeles was a sport of the small growing 'Yuletide' with a narrow border of yellow around the leaf margin; the variegation was very regular and did not appear to be due to virus.

Mr. Dave Feathers in Lafayette, California, has a number of interspecific crosses producing dwarf plants. Particularly noticeable was a 'Donation' seedling with 'Donation' type flowers on an entirely recumbent and weeping bush. He also has a pendulous pink seedling which is 'Buddha' x *fraterna*, several seedlings of *fraterna* and of *pitardii*, and a weeping plant with small pink flowers registered as 'Dave's Weeper'; this is *fraterna* x *japonica*. Another seedling of 'Donation' with formal double pink flowers only 3 feet high after 10 years, has been registered as 'Mini-Mint.'

Mr. Ken Hallstone of Lafayette, California, has a very interesting collection of dwarf camellia plants which could well be used as a feature in a bed on their own in the garden. Some of these are chance seedlings and others are *pitardii* var. *pitardii* x *fraterna*. He has another dwarf series arising from an *oleifera* x 'Narumigat' cross and the reverse 'Narumigata' x *oleifera*; these have carried on their dwarf habit to several other crosses, particularly with 'Show Girl.' These plants were less than twelve inches tall after eight years.

On my way home from New Zealand I spent two weeks in California as the guest of camellia people there, attended the lovely Descanso show held in the open amongst flowering camellia bushes, the American Camellia Society annual convention and show at Modesto, California, and visited the marvelous gardens of Descanso and Huntington and a number of private gardens. Drought conditions had obtained throughout California for 12 months and more and the southern part of the state suffered particularly from hot driving winds in February and March. The temperatures in February were up to 90 degrees F. and more for days on end. In the United Kingdom, we suffer from climatic conditions such as frost and cold winds during the flowering season and it was interesting to see similar disastrous results from precisely the reverse conditions. At the time of my visit in mid-March the blooms were frequently stunted and deformed and I saw blooms of 'Francie L' only two inches in diameter. The north part of the state suffered far less severely and practically all the prizes in both shows went to growers from these areas. It was interesting to note that a very high percentage of the flowers exhibited and also of those winning prizes were the same cultivars as I had seen on my last visit in 1968.

For those interested in newer intro-

ductions of merit I particularly noted 'Miss Tulare,' 'Jean Pursel,' 'Harold L. Paige,' 'Dr. Clifford Parks' and 'Lasca Beauty' amongst the *reticulata* hybrids; 'Bob Hope,' 'Elegans Champagne,' 'Nuccio's Ruby,' 'Elsie Ruth Marshall,' 'Silver Chalice,' 'In the Pink,' and 'Angels Wings' amongst the *japonicas*, and 'Black Tie' and 'Tammia' amongst the miniature *japonicas*.

This was a fascinating trip through areas where camellias have been seen at all stages, in flower and just in leaf, and thus has given me an opportunity to view the genus in all its phases

I have been received with great hospitality and kindness everywhere and if only a proportion of the scions and seeds that I have been given by kind hosts survive I shall have very great pleasure to come, and to remember them all by.

PLAY SAFETY FIRST BEFORE "PUTTING ON THE DOGS"

Summer means wiping off the lawn furniture, pulling out the grill, inviting a few friends over, and "putting on the dogs."

But before striking a match, keep in mind these safety tips as offered by the National Safety Council:

- set your grill on level ground
 - never use the grill where children are playing
 - avoid using gasoline to start the fire
 - keep water or fire extinguisher handy
 - use long-handled tongs when handling food on the grill
 - wear pot holder type gloves while working near the grill
 - dress properly—keep loose-fitting clothing away from the coals
 - never use the grill indoors
 - be extra careful on windy days
 - use a top or cover on grill to eliminate sparks
- After barbecuing: close the dampers or "water the fire" to extinguish the burning coals.

REPORT FROM THE NORTHWEST

By MARY MARSHDALE

The Oregon Camellia Society held its 37th Annual Show, April 1 and 2, at the Jantzen Baach Center in Portland, just across the Columbia River from the State of Washington. Exhibitors and visitors came from both states.

The theme of the show was "Camellias, Yesterday-Today -and-Tomorrow." The camellia flower-of-the-year, chosen by the Society was 'Elsie Jury.'

The opening morning, James Carskadon, President of the Portland Camellia Society, was interviewed on television. He invited the public to the show, told something about camellia culture, and took the viewers on a walking tour through his own camellia garden.

According to Mr. Carskadon, camellias in the northwest are subject to two problems, petal blight and sooty scale. Petal blight can be held in check by early debudding, to cut down on the number of flowers that fall, and by heavy mulching and good sanitary practices. Sooty scale can be controlled by proper spraying in July and August. Unless this scale is controlled, and the camellia plant is pruned to let in air and light, the sooty scale can cover the leaves so completely that camellia growers have been known to accuse their neighbors of having faulty oil furnaces. The sooty scale looks exactly like coal or oil soot, and brushes off on anyone touching the leaves.

Russ Gainer, a society member, had just sold his camellia greenhouse, and made over 300 camellia plants available to the membership for sale at the show. Many of these were one of a kind or large specimens. All were reasonably priced and were eagerly bought by people for landscape planting.

The following prizes were given for show blooms, plants and flower arrangements.

Best Flower in the Show: 'Drama Girl,' F. Cooper Ratliff.

Best Outside Flower (unprotected): 'Drama Girl,' F. Cooper Ratliff.

Best Protected Bloom: 'Ville De Nantes,' Henry Landauer.

Best Small and Miniature Flower: 'Peter Pan,' Rudy Schaad.

Best Hybrid not Reticulata: 'Rose Parade,' Edward Lewis.

Best Reticulata or Ret. Hybrid: 'Three Dreams,' Rudy Schaad.

Sweepstakes (Most Blue Ribbons in Show): Henry Landauer. Runner-up, Oscar Tinkle.

Best Species: 'Fraterna,' Henry Landauer.

Best Jr. Arrangement (For ages 13-17): Elizabeth Carskadon.

Best Jr. Bloom (Ages 13-17): 'Grandiflora,' Dorothy Carskadon.

Best Arrangement: Vi Dickson.

Best Men's Arrangement: James Carskadon.

A "SUPER" WAY TO LOSE WEIGHT

A new product to help diet-conscious Americans lose weight may soon be on the market. It is made in part of wood pulp.

The product is known as "super bread" and could work wonders.

According to reports, the special formula bread, made of purified wood pulp among other ingredients, contains 400 per cent more fiber than whole wheat bread and 33 percent fewer calories than white bread.

It costs about 70 cents a loaf and reportedly tastes as good as ordinary bread.

The Food and Drug Administration has approved the bread for public consumption, and scientists who have endorsed it see the new product as a means of helping overweight people reduce.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY ELECTS NEW BOARD

The Southern California Camellia Society elected it's Board of Directors for the forthcoming year at its monthly meeting on March 14, 1978. Members elected for a two-year term were Meyer Piet; Judy Simons; and Bill Donnan. Members elected to a one-year term were: Lee Gaeta, Walter Scott, and Ted Mitchell. The hold-over members are: Pamela Brown, Bernice Gunn, George Lewis, Mel Gum, Leone Summerson and Walt Harmsen.

At a meeting of the Old and New Board members held on March 28th at the Hospitality House at Descanso Gardens, the following officers were elected: President, Mel Gum; Vice-president, Ted Mitchell; Secretary-Treasurer, Jack Halpin. Among other actions taken by the Board were the following items:

(a) With respect to a proposal to expand Camellia Nomenclature into an International check-list of camellia cultivars, the Board voted to retain the Camellia Nomenclature in it's present form for all of the foreseeable future editions.

(b) Voted the establishment of a new Society award entitled the William E. Woodroof Camellia Hall of Fame. (Details of this new award are carried in this issue of Camellia Review.)

(c) Voted to confer Honorary Life Membership on Harvey Short.

(d) Voted to confirm the proposed increase in the cost of Affiliate Membership from the present \$7.00 per year to \$8.00 per year beginning with the 1978-1979 camellia year.

At a second meeting of the Board held on May 4th assignments were made for the coming year and plans were discussed for the June Awards picnic. The Board authorized the bulk sale of the magazine *Camellia Review* at \$1.00 per copy plus postage and confirmed plans to publish a special

issue to commemorate Volume 40, No. 1, the September-October, 1978 issue.

LETTER TO THE ED-IT-OR

Dear Bill:

Again, as usual, u did a gud job in U'r ed-it-or-ial in the January-February issuu of the "Review." Man it shur ters me up when I heer peepl talk about how much mor muny they spend for Camel-lia plants and Camel-lia Sossieti dues. HOW CUM they don't stop to figur outw hat a bar-gun they get for ther sossiety dues of \$10.00. They get six issus of the "Review," one every two months dur-in the year tellin us about Camel-lias all year around, and then that wunderful camel-lia No-men-cla-ture buk every two years. Two years dues cost \$20.00, U get 12 issus of the "Review," costin \$1.25 per issu and the bi-annual Camel-lia No-men-cla-ture Buk, costin \$4.00. Lets figur it out, for two years U get \$15.00 wurth of "Review's" and \$4.00 wurth of No-men-cla-ture Buk, total \$19.00 for U'r \$20.00 mem-ber-ship dues. Act-tual-ly you are getting all of these things at 50c per year per mem-ber. How can U beat that? How can you keep a Camel-lia Sossieti in the black on 50c per member per year. That is not always tru because two peepl, who are married, get by for only the cost of one mem-ber-ship.

Our camel-lia peepl had better wake up and tell other camel-lia peepl about this bar-gan. Where can you get a better Camel-lia magazin that tells about camellias, not about parties, soshial activ-ities and is not askin for mony to build ap ro-gram at a place wher very few of us Cal-if-or-nia folk ever get a chance to see. We are not con-cerned about who belongs to what Sentury Club regarding don-ashuns or any other such kind.

We have ben reeding and hearin about the farmers and their need to make ther farm prod-ucts pay for ther work. How about the camel-lia nurs-ury men that supply us with both the old and newer vari-aties? Did U ever realiz that to get a gud new intro-duc-shun they have to plant thousands of seeds for a possible one or two gud new flours, and then test the plant for a few years to see if its till looks like the first flour before they tell sum body about it? Did you ever stop to think, in turms of man-hours, how much it cost the nurs-ery man to intro-dus a new flour? Yet, the camel-lia peopl cry about the cost of a new intro-duc-shun. Have U red other camel-lia maga-zins or garden maga-zins to find the prices that other camel-lia nur-sery men are askin for ther new intro-duc-shuns? Just recently, saw sum new intro-duc-shuns that wer ad-ver-tised—a five gallon can size, \$35 to 50.00, a one gallon can size, \$15 to \$20 00, all of them grafted plants. HOW CUM we don think about such things? Oh, well, I guess we camel-lia lovers feel that they do it all fur us. Baloney, don fall for that eatin hous ad. If you belong to some kind of a union, as most of us do, ever-time the cost-of living goes up, U'r salary is increased to take care of the cost of living increase. Soo, who pays for all of thes in-creases, we do—Mr. Public. HOW CUM sum wun doesn't get wiz and try to do sum thin about it, in-fla-shun, that is, and get the spiral to turn around a bit. I feel sorry for thoz retired persons who are livin on a fixed in come, and have to meet the muny demands made by our public offi-shals, city, county, state and nation-al. They always raise ther salaries, but not thoz for the retired peopl. Then they make a big cry about how much ther taxes are costing them. Hope sum budy will sum day tell our city, county, state and nashunal ad-mini-strat-ers, that they have bled us to a point wher no-bud-dy can own any prop-erty because

they had to sell ther prop-erty to pay for the high taxes that were ass-essed to pay the pol-iti-shuns salary. Then they will have to find a way so peo-ple won't have to pay so much, and maybe the cost of living index will go down in-sted of up.

Sincerely
A. NANY MUS

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Mr. Donnan:

I must apologize for not answering your letter of April 23, 1977, inviting me to write an article for your CAM-ELLIA REVIEW on the subject of cold hardiness and growing camellias here in New York City. In part, the delay was to let another winter pass to see how successful I was; to assess the winter severity and damage; and to try various new (for me) named varieties.

Thanks to Julius Nuccio I have a large number of camellias outside and, of these, perhaps five have borne their buds through the past winter and show signs of life and growth. Fortunately, we had a mild winter, despite heavy snow. The coldest temperature here in New York City was 11 degrees F compared to three nights of -1 degre F with a rise during the day to about 5 degreesF in the winter of 1976-1977! I have tried a number of devices to protect against cold drying winds and winter sunshine. These include plastic sheet from two to three feet high tied to stakes; inverted, light weight plastic pots; covering with leaves inside wire cylinders; covering with plastic lined manila mailing envelopes held down by a brick (providing light and air with wind protection); burlap for shade; a mulch of pine bark; spraying in late fall with an anti-drying spray to minimize winter burn; and a few more schemes to provide wind proofing or shelter.

The five cultivars which have promise are as follows:

'Magniflora' which bloomed on April 5th and is still blooming.

'Bernice Boddy' which bloomed on April 19th.

'Kumasaka' which opened on April 21st.

'Mathotiana' and 'Adolph Audusson' both of which have buds opening as I write this on April 22nd.

In addition to these, several more which had no buds have come through the winter with little or no damage. They are: 'Pearl Maxwell,' 'Gigantea,' and 'General George Patton,' and several unknown cuttings I took in Virginia and North Carolina. My 'Blood Of China' suffered some damage and has lost its top leaves. A C. sasanqua, 'Hiryu' from Australia appears dead. The following other C. sasanquas seem to have survived: 'Dazzler,' 'Jean May,' 'Showa-nosakae,' 'Shisi-Gashera,' 'Tanya' and 'Rosea.'

Last Christmas I obtained another 8 cultivars from Nuccio's Nurseries, but these have been in the house to protect them from the sudden change in climate. I expect to plant them outside soon. From all of the above you can see that I share your enthusiasm and Julius Nuccio's for these beautiful camellias. I envy you your climate. I hope to research weather records and hardiness experience along the East Coast. I have friends in Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee who are growing camellias successfully.

Finally, I will be more than happy to provide you with the article you requested, some time within the next two or three months. This letter is just a preliminary report. I am sending copies to Julius Nuccio and to Rudy Moore at the Huntington Gardens, because I know they will be interested in hearing how last winter was and how successful the camellias were.

Very truly yours,

Martin Bernstein
98 Van Cortlandt Park So.
Bronx, New York 10463

NEW NOTRE DAME CAMELLIA GROWN BY MRS. O'MALLEY

Ed Note: This clipping appeared in a midwestern newspaper and is being reprinted primarily for U.S.C. hobbyists who may want to buy a plant.

There's a new bloom on the horizon for flower fanciers, the "Notre Dame" variety of camellia. Not a hardy green, but a delicate layering of pinkish red petals with gold stamens, the new flower has been bred by a camellia expert in California and successfully transplanted to a campus greenhouse.

Mrs. Charles F. (Marjorie) O'Malley, a friend and benefactor of the University, admits giving the hybrid seedlings liberal measures of the school's famous "Victory March" along with a little Bach and Mozart during a two-year growing period. Two radios were installed in her Woodside California, greenhouse for broadcasts of Notre Dame football and basketball games, "just in case the signal of one station might fade."

Plants such as the new Notre Dame camellia are originated by grafting promising seedlings on live rootstock in large tubs. Two of these were air-shipped from California to Notre Dame where they have been tended by Father Robert J. Austgen, C.S.C., a theologian by training, director of the Summer Session by occupation, and an amateur horticulturist by avocation.

The new flower has been officially registered with the American Camellia Society by Mrs. O'Malley, who says the family preference for the variety goes back to the 1930's and the preference for the University is now in the fifth generation. She will see the bloom on the Notre Dame campus during an April 2 visit for the dedication of a new great organ in the University's Sacred Heart Church, a gift from her and her husband.

CAMELLIA HALL OF FAME AWARD

The Southern California Camellia Society in March 1978 announced the establishment of its Camellia Hall of Fame Award in honor of William E. Woodroof, on the occasion of his fortieth year of service to camellia nomenclature and thirtieth year as Editor of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE. The Award will be known as the William E. Woodroof Camellia Hall of Fame. Only the most distinctive and outstanding camellia cultivars will be chosen for entry into the Hall of Fame. Nominations will be made by a Hall of Fame Committee consisting of three members appointed by the President of the S.C.C.S.

Camellia varieties to be eligible for this award must have been grown in Southern California and have been commercially available for a period of ten years or more in the belief that such a period of time is required for the establishment of merit. The factors to be considered in evaluating a cultivar for nomination for the award are as follows:

- (1) Clearness of color
- (2) Substance and form
- (3) Size as related to form
- (4) Manner of setting buds
- (5) Bloom opening characteristics
- (6) Lasting quality
- (7) Non-shatter tendency
- (8) Plant growth and foliage
- (9) Consistency
- (10) Acceptance

To inaugurate this award the Committee has selected the following ten varieties:

- 'Adolph Audusson Var.'
- 'Debutante'
- 'Gulio Nuccio'
- 'Grand Prix'
- 'Kramer's Supreme'
- 'Mathotiana Supreme'
- 'Reg Ragland'
- 'R. L. Wheeler'
- 'Tiffany'
- 'Tomorrow Park Hill'

In future years no more than two varieties, if warranted, can receive this award in any one year.

A certificate suitable for framing will be presented to the originator of the variety receiving the award and publication will be made in the Camellia Review and Camellia Nomenclature.

WOODROOF AWARDS DINNER

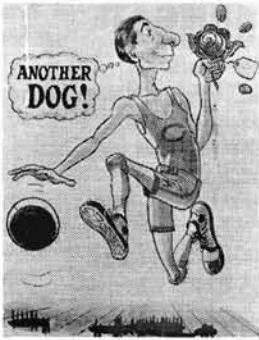
One of the most enjoyable events in many years was the Dinner sponsored by the Southern California Camellia Society to honor Bill and Barbara Woodroof. Some 175 camellia hobbyists gathered at the Brookside Country Club in Pasadena on Sunday evening, April 16, 1978 to pay tribute to Bill and Barbara for their 40 years service to the S.C.C.S. and 30 years as Editor of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE. Other guests at the Dinner were Bill's sister, Mrs. Edith Fields, and the Woodroof children and their spouses: Donna and Peter Woodroof; Rick and Lynn Wetzell; and John and Allison Scherer.

Mel Gum, President of S.C.C.S. presided during the evening's festivities. After an invocation by Mrs. Dolores Taylor there was a toast by Bill Goertz. Then Gum called on Julius Nuccio to act as Master of Ceremonies and there were eulogies by Bill Johnston; Hody Wilson; Cecil Eshelman; Jim Tuliano, and Harold Dryden. This was followed by the announcement of the WILLIAM E. WOODROOF CAMELLIA HALL OF FAME AWARD and the presentation of a bronze plaque.

The inscription on the plaque is as follows:

In Appreciation
William E. Woodroof
Originator of Camellia Nomenclature
Guardian Of Its Integrity

Barbara Woodroof was presented with a cut-glass vase and the formalities ended with the presentation of several humorous gifts to Bill.



**WOODROOF AWARDS DINNER
APRIL 16, 1978**

TO VARIEGATE OR NOT TO VARIEGATE

By LES BASKERVILLE

My interest in variegation started purely by accident. Fifteen years ago I was starting to graft and needed scions of new varieties. A neighbor, Jim Horton, had given me a Nuccio's Nursery catalog and in it was a section called Harvey Short's "Camellias of Tomorrow." Jim explained that Harvey Short lived in La Mesa. One day in desperation I looked up Harvey's phone number, called and introduced myself and asked if he could help me with some scions.

He graciously invited me out for a visit that I thought might take thirty minutes, but four hours later I left with a bag of scions and two new friends, Margaret and Harvey Short. The Short's garden was like an arboretum on two acres of hillside. In this garden were many of Harvey's original plants such as Ballet Dancer, Guest of Honor, Black Heart, Pink Clouds and many more.

It was here one day that I saw what I thought was one of the most beautiful flowers I had ever seen. A bright red flower six inches in diameter with a high styled center. The three year old, five foot bush showed a lot of vigor, and Harvey said it was a Guest of Honor seedling. He said that he was going to call it Premier. When I left that day I had two scions of it in a plastic bag, but I also had a problem, no more rootstock.

In those days I did not like to pick flowers with long stems and my good wife, Edna, did, so I bought her a variegated Lollarook or Laureleaf for her very own. It was a fine plant about five feet tall and the flowers were forty percent white. I thought it would make a fine rootstock for these scions, but it took three martinis before Edna said I could graft Laureleaf. Some grafts are like marriages, they are made in heaven. Both scions took and the plant grew like a weed. Two years later when the

first bud opened, what do you know, the flower was forty percent white. I took it out and showed it to Harvey, and I will never forget what he said. "If you will give that flower some tender loving care, sometime you might make the Court of Honor."

There are two kinds of variegation, the first is caused by heredity, the second is caused by a virus, and it is the latter that I am working with. Infectious virus can be transmitted in several ways, by chewing insects, by touching roots and by grafting. It is easy to variegated a solid color flower simply by grafting it on a variegated understock. If you do not have a variegated understock then put a scion on each side of the cleft graft, one the solid color and the other from a plant like Adolph Audusson Special or Laureleaf. If both scions take, remove the variegated scion when it starts to grow or it may take too much of the strength of the understock and do all the growing.

Some people look at a virus as a problem, which it can be, but I look at it as an opportunity. An opportunity to change a flower and make it more beautiful. A virus is a very small organism that is a parasite that cannot perform and function without using the system of the plant they infect.

It is possible that virus can kill some plants. The different strains of virus in camellias have not been identified, but there could be at least three. One common (and desirable) strain causes large white blotches like Adolph Audusson Special. Another causes small white spots in some parts of the flower and is a nuisance. Another strain causes a yellow color in the leaves, but no variegation in the flower.

I have been variegating flowers for several years and the list includes Francie L, Debutante, Mouchang, El-

sie Jury, Prairie Fires, Tiffany, Nuccio's Ruby, Bob Hope, Marie Bracey, Firechief, Arch of Triumph, K. O. Hester and Black Heart, and there are several more on the drawing board in our intensive care nursery.

Variegating is a gamble and I would like to warn you of some of the problems. You may change the primary color. For instance, a solid red flower may end up a pink and white bloom, or the white may be speckled which is not good. However, this can be removed from the bloom with applications of fourteen percent iron and additional applications of vinegar and water (which lowers the PH). This treatment will not necessarily rid the plant of virus, but seems to make it dormant. Another thing to look for is that excessive virus may make the blooms smaller and in some varieties like our Dixie Knight Supreme, it can change the form of the bloom. By that I mean it can have fewer petals. I have also found that my variegated varieties are not particularly good seed parents and are slow to take when grafted.

Now with all these problems why do I keep variegating? Because one beautiful variegated flower is worth fifty failures. To get a bloom that has good size, good color and even variegation is what I enjoy. Here is a little secret, if you attempt a variegation, and you do not like the result you may have a real good rootstock for another attempt. Just wait a year or two and graft it again.

In our garden we have worked with Premier Variegated for eight years. Each year I take a scion from the previous years graft and either graft it on variegated understock or use a plain understock and put the Premier Variegated scion on one side and an Adolph Audusson Special on the other side of the graft. In most cases this amounts to crossing the virus. I keep records not only of the scions but also the name and amount of variegation of the understock. At this time we

have six generations of Premier Variegated in our garden. When we started with this flower it was more red than white. Now most of the blooms are more white than red with some blooms 90 per cent white.

I also use two sets of grafting tools, one for solid colors and one for variegated plants, because I do not want to spread the virus accidentally. The amount of variegation in some varieties changes as the blooming period progresses. For instance a great deal of variegation early in the season may change to an almost solid color flower later.

I believe there is a relationship between the PH of the rootstock, its trace element content and variegation, and whoever will find the way to keep the original color as it was, with good variegation, size and form of the flower will really have something.

SALUTE TO A WINNER

By **JAMES H. MCCOY**

The winner I'm referring to is a camellia, of course. The winner is 'Glen 40.'

'Glen 40' has been around for a long time, since 1942 at least. I'm not sure of it's origin. Gerbing reports that it came from the Tea Farm in Summerville, S.C. Our nomenclature book says that it comes from Azalea Glen nursery in Loxley, Alabama. But it really isn't important. What is important is that it's a dependable, cold hardy, red, formal double.

I was attracted to this variety when I saw it twelve years ago. I immediately put it high on my want list. I found a small plant almost immediately in a Sears Roebuck parking lot sale. I brought it home proudly and planted it carefully in the shade of tall pine trees. It bloomed the first year and has bloomed every year since. When it's in full bloom, it stands out and calls for attention like a bonfire in a wheat field.

Not only is 'Glen 40' a spectacle in the yard, it is one of the best of all

varieties for cut flowers. An arrangement of 'Glen 40' camellias will last in excellent shape for about a week with normal home temperature and humidity. In late March, I was supposed to have an overnight guest, on her way from Atlanta to Philadelphia. We made a beautiful arrangement of 'Glen 40' camellias for the living room. The prospective guest called the morning of the day she was to arrive, to tell us that she would not be stopping over on account of car trouble, but would like to spend the night with us on her return trip, exactly one week later. When the day came for her arrival, my wife and I debated whether or not to replace these blooms with fresh ones because they still looked crisp and fresh. We finally decided to replace them with fresh blooms and the arrangement created "oohs" and "ahs." This second arrangement lasted a full week before

the blooms wilted and had to be discarded. What more could one ask!

Another quality which deserves mentioning is its ease of clean-up. All blooms fall intact and can be left on the ground, a veritable red carpet until one gets around to gathering them up and disposing of them.

I have mentioned its dependability, but feel I should elaborate. The late Mr. Wendell Levi rated it No. 1—as to cold hardiness. This means that it will bloom successfully regardless of how cold, down to 4 degrees. It is the only camellia in my yard that has bloomed profusely every year for the last 12 years. It even bloomed normally the year that a November freeze eliminated blooms on all other varieties.

So won't you agree with me, that we have an unapplauded winner in our midst, a winner that deserves to be acclaimed and widely planted.

CAMELLIA REGISTRATION

By MILTON H. BROWN

At the Executive Council of the prestigious Northern California Camellia Council on May 15, 1976 there was a discussion on what procedure to follow to properly register a camellia. It was generally agreed that any new variety should be registered with The American Camellia Society. We here as A.C.S. Headquarters underline that statement.

Many people believe that the short listing in *Camellia Nomenclature* indicates or signifies registration. Some have informed us that they arrived at this quite incorrect view because *Camellia Nomenclature* has been "Adopted As the Official Nomenclature Book of The American Camellia Society," as correctly stated in the frontispiece of each edition of *Nomenclature*. The agreement with the Southern California Camellia Society, which publishes *Nomenclature* every other year, states that The American Camellia Society is to assume the registration duties, and that the *Nomenclature* book is

to be the Official Nomenclature Book of the ACS. Therefore, as agreed in 1963 by the ACS Governing Board and the SCCS Board, camellias should be registered with the ACS if they are to be considered as having been registered. Registration and nomenclature are, then, not synonymous. By April 12, 1978, 1481 camellias had been registered with the ACS since 'Katherin Stanton' became ACS Reg. No. 1 on August 5, 1948.

The reasoning behind registering camellias was well expounded by William E. (Bill) Woodroof in the September 1963 issue of the *The Camellia Journal*. The article, written after the ACS/SCCS agreement was drawn up, is as follows:

WHY REGISTER CAMELLIAS?

WILLIAM E. WOODROOF
Sherman Oaks, CA.

"Registration of camellia varieties is of vital importance to all camellia growers and has many objects and purposes, the principal one being the

protection of nomenclature.

"The great confusion in nomenclature would not have existed to such an extent if registration authorities had been established, maintained and used and nomenclature lists published over the years.

"Registration accomplishes this principal object and purpose by the registration authority adopting fixed rules and procedures based upon the International Rules of Nomenclature. Such rules and procedures provide an equitable and practical method for the formation and use of names, priority of use of names and change of names, and prevents duplication of names, old varieties being renamed, old names being re-used and the same variety being given several names, which particularly occurs as to sports that may originate in several areas at approximately the same time.

"The other important objects and purposes of registration are to record new seedlings and sports so that important historical data relating to parentage, place and date of origination and name of originator may be preserved and to fix the variety by name, as it is usually several years before such new varieties become well enough established in the trade to be described in nursery catalogues and other publications. Although registration as such does not preserve a name, publication follows such registration, which does result in the preservation of a name.

"Registration cannot accomplish these objects and purposes and be effective unless the procedures for filing and processing applications are simple and practical, the applications are processed expeditiously by qualified people in each camellia growing area, and camellia growers use the facilities of the registration authority by registering their own varieties and urging others to do so, even to the extent of cooperating with them in the preparation and filing of applications.

"The American Camellia Society

maintains a registration authority under the name of 'American Camellia Registration Committee.' Applications for registration are filed and processed under equitable and practical rules and procedures above referred to and are handled and processed expeditiously by qualified people. We urge that you use this service for your own benefit and for the benefit of camellias."

The September 1963 issue of the *Journal* also contained an article by the then Executive Secretary, Joseph H. Pryon, "Rules for Registration of New Varieties & Mutations (Sports)." The Nomenclature Rules, as approved by both the ACS and the SCCS, are those still carried in each issue of *Camellia Nomenclature*, most recently on pages 5-6 in the 1978 issue. As written in that September issue, "In general the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants is followed; however, the ACS Committee's rules are more flexible and practical for an amateur plant organization such as ours." The article earlier had stated, "An agreement has been reached between The American Camellia Society and The Southern California Camellia Society in which the ACS's American Camellia Registration Committee (Editor's Note: Later change to Varietal Registration Committee) will be recognized as the national registration authority. . . The Camellia Nomenclature book is published biennially by the Southern California Camellia Society and adopted as the official nomenclature book by the American Camellia Society is to be continued in force as the official Nomenclature Authority."

PROCEDURE FOR REGISTERING A CAMELLIA

1. Application forms may be obtained from The Executive Secretary, American Camellia Society, P.O. Box 1217, Fort Valley, GA 31030.

2. The Registration Forms shall be

made out in triplicate as fully and completely as possible, to avoid delays in final disposition, and the three copies sent to the Executive Secretary.

3. Applicants are to include two 35-mm color slides of the flower to be registered.

4. The Executive Secretary will then review the applications and send a copy of the completed Registration Form to the ACS Accredited Judge listed on the application as being familiar with the new variety, along with a copy of an appraisal form. When this form is returned to ACS Headquarters, the copies of both completed forms are sent to William Woodroof, the Chairman of the Varietal Registration Committee of the ACS. If the application is then approved by that Committee, the Executive Secretary assigns an ACS Registration Number; sends a copy to the Chairman of the Nomenclature Research Committee for inclusion in the next issue of *Camellia Nomenclature*; the name, Registration Number, a brief description, and originator are published in the next issue of *The Camellia Journal*; the full description of the flower, Registration Number and originator are then published in the next issue of *The American Camellia Yearbook*. A very careful check is made at ACS Headquarters to see that there is absolutely no duplication of names. The overall *genus camellia* can have only one name for any cultivar; the same name cannot be used in more than one species, or amongst the hybrids and species.

5. Approval for registration carries no guarantee beyond formal recognition and publication of the name and description of the plant and flower in *The American Camellia Society's Yearbook*, and in *Camellia Nomenclature*.

6. Applications for registration of mutant (sports) will not be considered unless the sport *has been propagated from the parent plant and flowered for at least two years*, during

which period all of the blooms produced were 100 per cent true to type. This test is required as an indication that the sport has been stabilized or "set."

LET'S GO TO NEW ZEALAND IN 1979

We are making tentative plans for about a thirty-day trip again to the Antipodes—this time for the meeting of the International Camellia Society to be held in conjunction with the annual conference of the New Zealand Camellia Society. The meeting will be August 30 through September 4 at Whakatane; we shall all be staying at nearby Rotorura for the conference.

I would suggest about two weeks in New Zealand, one week in Australia with a return via Taiwan or Japan. There could be an optional visit of two or three days in Hawaii on the return home. Since we will have to know as soon as possible as to how many want to take the trip—or who would like to make tentative commitments for the trip—please write to "Project Twinnalt," care ACS Exec. Secy., P. O. Box 1217, Fort Valley, GA 31030. We would like to get a group of as many as 40 for the exciting trip. Contacts are being made with a travel agency here and in New Zealand. Those on Project OIL in 1976 will remember what a good time we had and what excellent arrangements had been made. Project TWINNALT—"Project Twice Inna Life Time." *Write soon for placement of your name on the list.* First come—First served, of course.

After giving what he felt to be one of his best campaign speeches—stirring, fact-filled, informative—the candidate looked out at his audience and asked confidently, "Now, are there any questions?"

"Yes," came a voice from the rear. "Who else is running?"

CHOOSING THE BEST FLOWER IN SHOW

By WILLIAM B. JOHNSTON

The greater part of the Rules and Regulations Governing Procedures of Judging of American Camellia Society Cooperative Shows are advisory only and are set forth as a guide and to help show chairmen and committee in staging such shows. There is one rule, however, which is mandatory. It appears to be more honored in its breach than in its observance. I refer to Subsection A of Section 19, Chapter III of Book One as Amended February 11, 1972, which reads as follows:

“Section 19—Methods of awarding Certificates. A. Outstanding Bloom Certificates: The outstanding Bloom Certificates listed in Section 16 must be selected by a *majority* of all voting judges assigned to judge the various divisions authorized by the local show schedule, (i. e. all judges assigned to judge C. Japonicas shall participate in selecting all C. Japonica Outstanding Bloom Certificates, and similarly for C. Reticulata and Hybrid Awards) or *all* judges working the show may judge for *all* Outstanding Bloom Certificates.” (Emphasis is in the printed rules and is not the author's).

It is to be noted that the emphasis is to the effect that the Outstanding Bloom Certificates must be selected by a *majority* of all voting judges assigned to judge the various divisions authorized by the local show schedule. The wording of the Rules is mandatory (must) and not permissive (may).

The author has observed the judging and tallying of the vote of the judges in a great many shows over a period of years, and in only a very few shows is this rule complied with as written. As an example, in one show there were approximately 36 judges judging the whole show. There were approximately twenty-five to

thirty Large and Very Large blooms on the head table as candidate for Best Large to Very Large Bloom in the Show. After all of the judges had voted, the votes were spread over the many excellent blooms of the Large to Very Large category and the flower with the most votes had eight votes. It was declared to be the Outstanding Large to Very Large Bloom of the show without the requirement that a second or third vote be taken, to be sure that the winning bloom was selected by a majority of the judges voting. The winning bloom was thus selected by a plurality vote of the judges and not by a majority vote. It does not seem to the author that to select the Outstanding Bloom Award with the vote of less than one-fourth of the judges present and voting can hardly be said to be very much of a victory, and certainly cannot be said to be the choice of the majority of the judges voting.

The reason that the rule is not followed is usually in the interest of saving time. The judges are anxious to get it over with; they wander off, and the show chairman is always anxious to complete the judging before the doors are open to the public.

But in order to comply with the rule, and be fair to the exhibitor, the rule should be observed, to the end that the award is truly made to the Outstanding Bloom of the show as selected by a majority vote.

In order to accomplish this purpose and to prevent ties and avoid the necessary re-voting that then must occur, various methods are used. Most shows simply go along with a plurality vote and make the award to the flower with the most votes. Sometimes a tie vote will require a re-vote. Some shows have used a formula that will allow the judges to vote for three or four blooms in each category in the order of the judge's preference. Then

the bloom chosen first by each judge is, for instance, awarded with five points; the bloom chosen by the judge is awarded three points; and the bloom chosen third by the judge is awarded one point. The points are then totalled and the bloom with the most points is declared to be winner and the Outstanding Bloom of the show. The advocates of this system maintain that there are really never any ties using this method, as the chance of such is too small and they always come up with a winner on the first ballot. The vice of this system is that the winner is not necessarily the choice of the majority of the judges and it is possible that the first choice was scattered over many blooms and the flower chosen as second by most or all of the judges would receive the most points. Thus, the second choice flower of most or all of the judges could be awarded the honor of being the Outstanding Bloom.

The net results of not requiring a majority vote of the judges, for Outstanding Bloom of the show, or in using a weighted ballot, as outlined above, makes it possible for a poorer flower to be declared the winner as Outstanding Bloom. This is not a desirable result and one which I am sure nobody really wants to see happen.

If time is a factor, the result can be obtained, as is done in some shows in which I have judged and which still complies with the rule. In such

cases, the judges who judged Japonicas are the only ones voting on Outstanding Japonica bloom in the show, regardless of size, and those judges who judged Reticulatas and Hybrids are the only ones who vote on the Outstanding Reticulata or Hybrid blooms in the show. In another show in which I judged, those who judged outside blooms were the only ones voting for Best Outside grown flowers, and those who judged protected flowers were the only ones who judged for Best Protected Blooms. This, of course, cuts down on the number of judges voting in each category and allows for a quicker re-vote in the case that there is a tie vote or a majority vote is not achieved on the first ballot.

One reason it becomes so difficult to obtain a majority vote on the first ballot, and so much time is consumed in taking re-votes, is the reason that there are, at times, so many good blooms for the judges to choose from on the head table. While I realize that many people do not like a Head Table Team, the use of such helps to speed up the final vote. The objection is made that a Head Table Team of three, five or seven judges is judging the whole show. In my opinion, this simply is not true. They are generally a selective group and what they are doing is picking the eight or ten, or twelve best blooms in each category, as directed by the Chairman of Judges. They are able to compare the

**TRULY ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL SIGHTS
IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY**

**MT. WOODSON CAMELLIA GARDENS
NURSERY & GIFT SHOP**

We have literally thousands of camellias and other plants

FOR INFORMATION CALL

789-2626

**6 miles west of Ramona on Hwy 67 on Mt. Woodson Rd.
across from the giant RED MAIL BOX**

blooms sent to the head table one at a time against the other eight or ten blooms presently there, and they have the time to select the blooms of the best quality. They have the advantage of being able to do this by seeing what is sent up before them and in eliminating the weaker blooms. This enables the rest of the judges to send up any flower that they think might be considered for Outstanding Bloom, without the worry of whether it should be left on the table, and the Head Table Team then compares it with the other eight or ten blooms then on the Head Table. In this connection it is a good idea to have one or more Roving Judges to pick up blooms of outstanding quality that may have been overlooked by the regular team of judges. And, in my opinion, there can be no question that it is far easier for a judge making the final choice of Outstanding Bloom in the show, to pick and vote for such bloom if the judge has only to choose from eight or ten blooms than if he must make his choice from twenty to thirty blooms, and the judges are more likely to come up with the truly Best bloom in the show when the judges choice is thus limited.

The Chairman of Judges and the Show Chairman should, in the opinion of the author, take such steps, as they deem reasonable and practical, to the end that Mandatory Rule 19 is complied with, and see that the Outstanding Bloom Award is given to the flower chosen by a majority of the Judges judging each category and not by a plurality of such judges.

(The foregoing article was written in June, 1976, and was submitted to Milo Rowell for his approval. The writer has since observed many more shows in the South, Atlantic Coast and California and in one, the best Medium flower was chosen by 14 judges out of 67. The ideas herein expressed are those of the author's and do not necessarily represent the views of A.C.S.)

FLUORIDE INJURY ON ORNAMENTALS

Ed. Note: Excerpted from an article in March 1977 "Washline" by Dr. Kurt Schekel, Dept. of Horticulture, Washington State Univ., Pullman.

"Research is now being conducted by Dr. Kurt Schekel to determine the interactions of fluoride with other nutrients when applied to the plant foliage in nutrient solutions. Various bedding plants as well as Easter lillies are being used as test plants. The objectives of the research are to find economical methods to reduce or eliminate the problems on ornamental greenhouse crops that appear to be associated with fluoride in the irrigation water. The feasibility of developing some type of filter to remove the fluoride from the irrigation water is also being determined.

Fluoride at concentrations as low as a few parts per billion when absorbed through the roots can cause injury. Fluoride injury may occur as foliar chlorosis and necrosis, occurring primarily at the leaf tips and margins. Environmental conditions that cause increased transpiration rates (i. e., high temperatures) result in increased fluoride toxicity symptoms due to the accumulation of fluoride at the leaf tips and margins as the water evaporates. At very low concentrations of fluoride, even though no visible injury is observed, growth of the plant may be reduced."

* * *

Since there are many towns now fluoridating their water systems, this may be of interest to greenhouse growers of camellias and other folk.

BILLIONS GO UP IN SMOKE

American consumers puffed a record 6.6 billion cigarettes worth \$15 billion in 1976. That's an average of 4,110 cigarettes per adult. Last year's sales rose slightly above the previous year and are expected to rise again this year.

INDEX — CAMELLIA REVIEW

VOLUME 38, SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1977—JULY-AUGUST, 1978

First figure indicates Number, second figure indicates Page

Articles

A. Grafting Experiment— Ernie Pieri	3:31
An International Endeavor— Les Jury	3:3
Aneuploidy And Polyploidy In Camellias— Jim McClung	4:14
Birth of a Camellia Society— Dale Christenson	2:17
California Show Winners—1977— Willard F. Goertz	1:16
Camellia Clippings— Helen Foss	1:24, 2:24, 3:21
Camellia Flower Arrangements At South Coast Show— Maize George	5:22
Camellia Giants Of The Past, William Hertrich— Carey Bliss	3:10
Camellia Giants Of The Past, Dave Strother— Joseph H. Pyron	5:3
Camellia Giants Of The Past, Arthur W. Solomon— Sarah Henry Miller	6:3
Camellia Granthamiana— Geoffrey Goror	5:19
Camellia Hall of Fame Award	6:20
Camellia Hobbist Uprooted— Mary Marshdale	2:8
Camellia Of The Year— Ed Lewis	3:15
Camellias As Garden Plants—Some New Breeding Lines— James Smart	6:13
Camellias In Your Landscape— Robert E. Marvin	2:29
Camelliaphile To Dirt Farmer— Howard Burnette	3:17
"Camellia-Rama No-Ka-Oi"— Mary Ann Ray	4:9
Camellia Registration— Milton H. Brown	6:24
Camellia Report From The Northwest— Mary Marshdale	1:15
Camellia Sasanqua And Its Allies— Rudy Moore	3:19
Controlling Soil Salinity In Camellia Culture— Harold E. Peterson	5:29
Demise Of The Camellia—Will It Return?— James H. Wagner	4:31
Descanso Flower Arrangement Show— Randy McDonald	4:17
Dorothy James— Bill Donnan	2:20
E. G. Waterhouse, 1881-1977— Harold E. Dryden	2:19
Epilogue To Project O.I.L. 1976— F. F. Becker II	2:12
Further Thoughts On Petal Blight— Dr. Jake Holtzman	4:19
Genetics Spelled With Three C's— John Herndon	5:15
History Of Awards Of S.C.C.S.— Willard F. Goertz	3:14
"How Cum"— A. Nary Mus	3:25
How To Enter A Camellia Show— Ernie Pieri	5:27
Hybridizing Progress Chit Chat— Meyer Piet	3:22
"I Can Climb Trees" Said Professor Waterhouse— Eric Craig	2:27
In Defense Of The White Camellia— Barbara Butler	4:18
International Camellia Congress In Nantes— Caryll Pitkin	1:27
Irrigation In The Garden— Arthur Hellyer	1:8
Judging Symposium— Marylee Gray	5:23
Kamel-Kaempfer-Linnaeus— E. Harold Hume	2:3
Magical Hobby—Growing Camellias— Francis C. Cox	4:4
Master Gardener—A Success Story— Mary Marshdale	3:30
My Dear John Letters— John M. Herndon	6:10
My Impressions Of Camellias In England— Les Jury	1:3
1977—The Year For Notre Dame— Howard E. Burnette	4:15
New Japanese Camellia Book— Bill Donnan	6:32
New Notre Dame Camellia Grown By Mrs. O'Malley	6:19
Northern California Camellia Society Show— Judy Toomajian	4:21
Oak Root-Rot Disease And Control— P. C. Cheo and James Doty	5:5
Odds And Ends— Jim McClung	1:21; 2:23; 3:20; 4:23; 5:31
Pacific Camellia Society Picnic— Evanne Crawford	2:19
Petal Blight Up-Date— Bill Donnan	2:28
Ralph Peer—A Most Unusual Man— Harold E. Dryden	4:3
Report From The Northwest— Mary Marshdale	4:23; 6:16
Salute To A Winner— James H. McCoy	6:23
San Diego Society Honors Harvey Short— E. C. Snooks	5:18
Should We Always Follow The Rules?— Harold E. Dryden	2:6
Show Results	1:14; 3:8; 4:12; 4:27; 5:8; 6:4
Some Notes On Why Mutations Occur— Elmer Mueller	4:6
South Coast Camellia Show— Harry Putnam	3:13
Southern California Camellia Society Elects New Board	6:17
The Fate Of Oriental Camellias Abroad— E. G. Waterhouse	1:17
The Growth And Cultivation Of Camellias In Italy— Dott. Ing. Antonio Sevesi	4:20
The Introduction Of Camellias Into Australia— Walter G. Hazelwood	4:28
The Queen Ann Cottage— Sandy Snider and Patricia Warren	3:26
The Retic-Retic Hybrid Problem— Jim McClung	1:6
To Drip A Camellia— Burnell Yarick	1:4
To Varigate Or Not To Varigate— Les Baskerville	6:22
Water Conservation Notes— V. S. Aronovici	2:21
What's In A Name?— Arlene Lee Chow	1:22
Winter In California— Steve Shayle-George	4:25
Woodroof Awards Dinner	6:20

Authors

Aronovici, V. S.—Water Conservation Notes	2:21
Baskerville, Les—To Varigate Or Not To Varigate	6:22
Becker, F. F.—Epilogue To Project O.I.L. 1976	2:12
Bliss, Carey—Camellia Giants Of The Past—William Hertrich	3:10
Brown, Milton H.—Camellia Registration	6:24
Burnette, Howard E.—Camelliaphile To Dirt Farmer	3:17
1977—The Year For Notre Dame	4:15
Butler, Barbara—In Defense Of The White Camellia	4:18
Cheo, P. C. and James Doty—Oak Root Rot Disease And Control	5:5
Chow, Arlene Lee—What's In A Name?	1:22
Christenson, Dale—Birth Of A Camellia Society	2:17
Cox, Francis C.—Magical Hobby Growing Camellias	4:4
Craig, Eric—"I Can Climb Trees" Said Professor Waterhouse	2:27
Crawford, Evonne—Pacific Camellia Society Picnic	2:19
Donnan, Bill—Dorothy James	2:20
New Japanese Camellia Book	6:32
Petal Blight Up-Date	2:28
Dryden, Harold E.—Should We Always Follow The Rules?	2:6
E. G. Waterhouse, 1881-1977	2:19
Ralph Peer—A Most Unusual Man	4:3
Foss, Helen—Camellia Clippings	1:24; 2:24; 3:21
George, Mrs. Maize—Camellia Flower Arrangements At The South Coast Show	5:22
Goertz, Willard F.—California Show Winners—1977	1:16
History Of Awards Of S.C.C.S.	3:14
Gorer, Geoffrey—Camellia Granthamiana	5:19
Gray, Marylee—Judging Symposium	5:23
Hazelwood, Walter C.—Introduction Of Camellias Into Australia	4:28
Herndon, John—Genetics Spelled With Three C's	5:15
My Dear John Letters	6:10
Hillyer, Arthur—Irrigation In The Garden	1:8
Holtzman, Jake—Further Thoughts On Petal Blight	4:19
Hume, E. Harold—Kamel-Kaempfer—Linnaeus	2:3
Jury, Les—An International Endeavor	3:3
My Impressions Of Camellias In England	1:3
Lewis, Ed—Camellias Of The Year	3:15
Mary Marshdale—Camellia Hobbist Uprooted	2:8
Camellia Report From The Northwest	1:15
Report From The Northwest	4:23; 6:16
Master Gardener—A Success Story	3:30
Marvin, Robert E.—Camellias In Your Landscape Plans	2:29
McClung, Jim—Odds And Ends	1:21; 2:23; 3:20; 4:23; 5:31
The Retic-Retic Hybrid Problem	1:16
McCoy, James H.—Salute To A Winner	6:23
McDonald, Randy—Descanso Flower Arrangement Show	4:17
Miller, Sarah Henry—Camellia Giants Of The Past—Judge Soloman	6:3
Moore, Rudy—Camellia Sasangua And It's Allies	3:19
Mueller, Elmer—Some Notes On Why Mutations Occur	4:6
Mus, A. Nany—Letter To The Editor	2:31; 3:25; 5:21; 6:17
Peterson, Harold E.—Controlling Soil Salinity In Camellia Culture	5:29
Pieri, Ernie—A Grafting Experiment	3:31
How To Enter A Camellia Show	5:27
Piet, Meyer—Hybridizing Progress—Chit-Chat	3:22
Pitkin, Caryll—International Camellia Congress In Nantes	1:27
Putnam, Harry—South Coast Camellia Show	3:13
Pyron, Joseph H.—Camellia Giants Of The Past—Dave Strother	5:3
Ray, Marv Ann—"Camellia-Rama No-Ka-O!"	4:9
Schekel, Dr. Kurt—Fluoride Injury On Ornaments	6:29
Sevesi, Dott. Ing. Antonio—The Growth And Cultivation Of Camellias In Italy	4:20
Shayle-George, Steve—Winter In California	4:25
Show Results	1:8; 4:12; 4:27; 5:8; 6:4
Smart, James—Camellias As Garden Plants—Some New Breeding Lines	6:13
Snider, Sandy—The Queen Ann Cottage	3:26
Snooks, E. C.—San Diego Society Honors Harvey Short	5:18
Toomajian, Judy—Northern California Camellia Society Show	4:21
Wagner, James H.—Demise Of The Camellia, Will It Return?	4:31
Waterhouse, E. G.—The Fate Of Oriental Camellias Abroad	1:17
Yaeck, Burnell—To Drip A Camellia	1:4

AN INVITATION TO JOIN THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

DUES 1978-79—\$10.00

**Includes 6 Issues of Camellia Review and the
1978 Nomenclature**

P.O. Box 717

Arcadia, Calif. 91006

NEW JAPANESE CAMELLIA BOOK

By BILL DONNAN

Those of us who are lucky enough to be the proud owners of several of the Camellia books from Japan are waiting with eager anticipation for the release of a new volume. The new book is entitled **ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CAMELLIAS IN COLOR, PART II**. You may recall that its predecessor, **ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CAMELLIAS IN COLOR, PART I**, was published in 1972 by the Japanese Camellia Society. It contained over 700 superb color photos and along with the book **CAMELLIAS**, by Yoshiadi Andoh, forms the cornerstone of any camellia hobbyists library of camellia bloom photographs.

The new **ENCYCLOPEDIA** has been in the process of development for the past 2 years and it will be released in April, 1978. A brochure describing the new book has been sent to us by Mr. Hiroshi Terada, one of the Editors. Some of you may recall the visit of Terada to Southern California in the Spring of 1977 when he was in the United States taking pictures of American varieties for use in the new book.

According to the brochure the new book will contain chapters on the following subjects: (1) Overseas camellias with color photos of 154 varieties; (2) Taiwan camellias with 7 pictures; (3) Reticulata hybrids, with 43 photos; (4) Non-Retic hybrids, with 33 photos; (5) Japanese cultivars with 204 photos; (6) Yunan reticulatas with 19 photos; and a chapter on Species with 16 photos. This is a grand total of 476 color photographs with both Japanese and English captions. The book also contains a number of chapters on culture and history the text of which is in Japanese.

The new **ENCYCLOPEDIA** has been compiled and edited by the following list of experts: K. Ohdaira, A. Kirino, K. Tarumoto, H. Terada, E. Nagata, and S. Yokoyama. The book has been sponsored and is being published by the Japanese Camellia Society, under the Presidency of K. Ishikawa. It may be purchased at Dawsons Book Shop, 539 North Larchmont, Los Angeles, California.

AN INVITATION TO JOIN

THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

The Southern California Camellia Society will welcome you as a member. For your convenience an application blank is printed below.

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP—\$10.00

Includes Subscription to Camellia Review—Six issues per year and revised 1978 edition of "Camellia Nomenclature"—200 pages with descriptions of over 4,000 camellias

Please Make Payment to:

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Post Office Box 717
Arcadia, California 91006

Please enroll our family for membership in the Southern California Camellia Society Enclosed herewith is the membership fee—\$10.00.

Name _____

Address _____

Street or Box _____

City, State and Zip Code _____

THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA COUNCIL

and

THE DESCANSO GARDENS GUILD

presents

AN ENCHANTED EVENING IN DESCANSO

and a memorable way for members and guests

to assist in the raising of funds

for the

DESCANSO GARDENS

1418 Descanso Drive, La Canada

at 6:00 o'clock on Friday,

September 22nd

You are invited to gather on the
Main Lawn of the Gardens
from whence festivities will begin

Barbecued roast beef dinner

Tours of the Hospitality House

Dancing — Entertainment

Raffle Prizes

Refreshments throughout the evening (no host)

Donation: \$25 per couple

\$15 per person

Reservations are limited

SOUTHERN
CALIFORNIA

CAMELLIA

Society, Inc.

P. O. BOX 717
ARCADIA, CA 91006



Garry M. Serpas
104 Tyvola Dr.
Summerville, SC 29483

U. S. POSTAGE
Bulk Rate
PAID
Permit No. 230
Whittier, Calif.