

THE *Camellia*
REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society



'Noble Pearl'

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One Dollar

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. Annual dues: \$6.00.

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THE CAMELLIA REVIEW

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THE COVER FLOWER

C. *Reticulata* 'Noble Pearl'

This is the prime blooming period for *C. reticulata* in Southern California and 'Noble Pearl' has been used as this month's cover flower in recognition of the species. Seedlings from the original group that was brought into the United States some thirteen years ago are now blooming and some of them show promise for introduction to the public. Fortunately for the public, those who are propagating these seedlings are loathe to introduce something that is not sufficiently distinctive from the existing ones to merit introduction. This year's blooms point to the certainty that some will soon meet this condition. Meanwhile, 'Noble Pearl', 'Tali Queen' (some people think the two are identical and that one or the other was mislabeled in shipment), the variegated trio ('Lionhead', 'Chang's Temple' and 'Cornelian'), 'Crimson Robe', 'Buddha', and the others are providing pleasure for the many who are growing them successfully in the Southern California area.



THOUGHTS

from the editor

The San Diego show started me to thinking about the purpose of camellia shows. San Diego has two general classifications; one for exhibitors who have won Sweepstakes in any show, called Super Sweepstakes, and one for all other exhibitors. Their shows are always well done and worthy of attendance as well as exhibiting. The purpose of the two classifications is to give the smaller collector a better chance to win ribbons and major awards. There is also the possibility of recognition to those who have won sweepstakes award in shows. For most varieties the entries are pretty thin and this thinness is not confined to the new varieties. In the singles that the team in which I participated judged in the Super group, at least 25% of the varieties had only one entry. At least an equal number had only two entries. We judged all the multiples in the Super group and at least two-thirds of them had only one entry. There was somewhat more competition in the Amateur group, but here again there were many varieties with only one entry, particularly in the multiples where the situation was comparable with that in the Super group.

I wonder which is more important to the exhibitor, the ribbons which he wins without competition against other blooms or the pleasure he derives from fewer ribbons won in competition with others. I won blue ribbons in both the singles and multiples where there was no competition and did not get much kick out of it. I had what I thought were a few rather good blooms, not necessarily best of show candidates but good enough to be pleased over. I would have been happier if all the blooms of the show had been thrown together in competition, even though some of my blue ribbons might have turned to red because of superior blooms in the other group. Incidentally, the "Amateurs" would not have suffered by this move because the quality of their blooms was just as good as that of the "Supers". Maybe I am different from others in this respect, but that's why I started to thinking about it.

I wonder also if the public would not derive greater pleasure if all of a variety were put together. The few who participate in the show know what it is all about. Do the others who attend because of their desire to see the flowers understand what the distinction in groups means? Or do they care? They pay the tab and are certainly entitled to consideration when the rules and regulations are worked out. Attendance at camellia shows would be pretty thin if it included only exhibitors or even only members of camellia societies. Do we think enough about the public when we plan our shows?

Harold E. Dwyler

I LIKE CYMBIDIUMS BUT I STILL LOVE CAMELLIAS

Dr. Cecil Eshelman

Sherman Oaks, California

Some people jokingly call them onions, others weeds, but all will admit that a cymbidium orchid in full bloom with its graceful spikes covered with beautiful flowers is a joy to behold.

Most flower lovers confine their affection and interest to just one type of flower or plant which they call their specialty, and at the same time they find real pleasure in growing other dissimilar plants. There are certain basic growing principles that exist in all horticulture, and when this knowledge is assimilated it is relatively easy to adjust to the individual needs of your favorite flower. This knowledge relates to light tolerance, soil mix composition, drainage, fertilization and many other factors.

Camellias have occupied most of my extra time the past twenty years, but along with them I have found time to experiment with quite a variety of different types of flowers and have had good success with most of them. Some years ago, Dr. Walter Lammerts of rose fame helped me select some hundred roses that he thought would thrive in my particular growing zone. The great success that I had attested to his good judgment plus my knowledge of caring for them. Growing other kinds of flowers prepared me for this next step, the challenge of growing cymbidium orchids. I became attracted to them especially because they so closely complemented camellias in their cultural demands and blooming habits.

Many of our early camellia hobbyists are no longer found on our camellia society list of members. They have lost their first love and are now indulging in glass houses that are crowded with orchids of various

species. This trend was disturbing to me, and upon inquiring the reason for this movement I found that there were several factors that induced these former camellia people to leave our ranks. Shortly after the war, orchids were at a premium, the blooms were moving on the market at reasonable profit to the grower, and there was a strong quest to acquire the more desirable plants because of the higher price obtained from the better quality of flower. In other words, the chance to make their hobby pay. The long lasting quality of cymbidiums attracted a few advocates. Camellia blooms at best last for three to four days, while a spike of cymbidiums if properly handled will retain its freshness for three to four weeks. Another reason for this migration was the greater challenge that orchids present due to more complex cultural demands.

The improvement in the size and quality of the cymbidium flower during the last fifteen years has been remarkable. This has been the result of advanced scientific breeding and greatly improved knowledge of the growing demands of the plants. Some of the present crosses can trace their ancestry to the turn of the century. The improvement in the appearance and quality of the flowers has greatly increased the public acceptance. Their usage as cut flowers has been greatly extended by florists. This same improvement in both size and quality of blooms has been the trend also in the camellia field, as new and exciting seedlings and sports make their appearance. This has proven a stimulus for the collectors of many years and this also has recruited many new people into the hobby.

(Continued on next page)

There have been several new developments in the cymbidium orchid field in the last few years that have been noteworthy. The trend toward miniaturization has by no means been confined to the camellia field. Recently the choice large stud varieties have been crossed to dwarf species resulting in miniature plants that are hardy and that flower prolifically. The dainty little spikes with small highly colored flowers are a flower arranger's delight. Hybridizers are exerting considerable effort to eliminate muddiness in the petals of the flowers and are succeeding to a great extent. Yellow is a basic color with orchids, and this color greatly increases the color range or combinations that are possible. As with camellias, the growers strive to obtain early varieties because they are in greater demand at this time, before the great mass of flowers are thrown on the market. To date, the early species have proven to have certain genetical weaknesses which make the problem most difficult.

There are a few simple cultural rules that apply to cymbidiums. In recent years, the cymbidium orchid potting mix has undergone a distinct shift with the emphasis toward wood products as the chief ingredient. A typical composition of compost might be as follows: $\frac{1}{3}$ German peat moss, $\frac{1}{3}$ redwood fiber wool, and $\frac{1}{3}$ redwood fiber bits. This mix provides porosity, retains fertilizer and has the proper p. h. Cymbidiums, like camellias, enjoy a great deal of light just short of the burning of the leaves. This additional light tends to induce flower spikes. A 60% shade, which is ideally provided by saran cloth, gives the necessary protection against the hot sun with which most inland valleys have to contend. This shade arrangement is also ideal for camellias. Cymbidiums are cool loving but do have a wide temperature tolerance. A 40° F. minimum at night with an

80° F. during the day appears to be ideal. Cymbidiums are quite susceptible to pests. Modern insecticides are so hazardous to humans that I have found it prudent to employ a licensed entomologist to check my range monthly. Red spider, thrip, aphids and snails and slugs are the main pest offenders. Water is applied in generous amounts principally in the summer months, but it is infrequently applied during the winter months when the plants are dormant and the flower spikes are present. Like camellias and all container plants, watering must be thorough and a frequent flushing of salts must occur. Both liquid and dry forms of fertilizer may be applied. The amount of application is influenced by the time of the year. Usually, a diminished amount is applied during the flowering period. The demand for food is somewhat greater than with the camellia plant. Divisions that outgrow their container may be separated just after the blooming period and before the intense growth period starts.

In Southern California, cymbidiums thrive best next to the ocean where they enjoy the cool ocean breeze which also protects them against low temperatures in the winter. In the inland areas, protection must be provided to insure against temperature extremes. Modern, inexpensive materials for outfitting an enclosed house have attracted my attention through the years. My present 1200 sq. ft. house contains a roof covering using celo-glass. This material is sometimes called hardware cloth and should have usage for up to five years. This material is strong, is air tight, and admits a reasonable amount of light. The sides of the house are constructed of polyethylene, a less durable, inexpensive material, but still entirely adequate for the job.

A cooling system must be an essential ingredient of every glass house.

(Continued on page 12)

S. C. C. S. FEBRUARY MEETING

Dr. Robert Atkinson, Garden Editor of the Los Angeles Times, filled in adequately on short notice for Jerry Olrich, State Gardener in Sacramento, as speaker of the evening. Illness kept Mr. Olrich at home. Dr. Atkinson talked on the subject of the U. C. Soil Mix. Without going into a detailed description of the mix, he defined it as a mixture of sand and organic matter, a formula for growing large numbers of plants in containers inexpensively. He said that the development of this mix is a recognition of how difficult it is to grow plants in containers, "like growing animals in a zoo."

He devoted a good part of his talk to the beneficial effect of the mix in connection with controlling salinity in the soil. He emphasized the detrimental effects of salinity in growing camellias, particularly in Southern California because of the hard water. He described how the salt forms around the plant roots and repels the water from the roots as it goes through the container. The remedy is to have a porous mixture such as the U. C. mix, and periodically to leach the plant with a heavy watering. To water the plant only sufficiently to cause the water to run out at the bottom of the container is not enough. Rain water is particularly effectively in combatting salinity and Dr. Atkinson suggested that rain water be saved for this purpose. He recommended against the use of manures because of the possibility they may contain salt. He emphasized the importance of using in the mix, organics that do not contain salt.

Dr. Atkinson said that the U. C. mix is practically sterile and it is important to add fertilizers that will develop bacteria that are favorable to the plant. He would use composted material that is high in nitrogen or a nitro-humus. He would also use

fertilizers that do not contain salt, such as mill organite, blood meal, or hoof and horn. Chemical fertilizers contain salt and should be applied sparingly and infrequently. Nitrogen in the fertilizer should be in nitrate form.

When asked about the use of chelates, he said that minerals are advantageous to the plant. Minerals are absorbed better when in an organic acid. Chelates are an organic acid, therefore are good. They do not reduce salt concentration.

The Nominating Committee presented nominations for the Society's Board of Directors for next year as follows: 2-year term carry-over members from present Board — W. F. Goertz, R. F. Dickson Jr., Frank Ford, Wilkins Garner; nominated for 1-year term — Julius Nuccio, Edwards H. Metcalf, Alvin L. Gunn; nominated for 2-year term — Wilber Foss, Frank Storment, Douglas Thompson, John Robinson.

The flower show was up to quality but a little short on quantity because of the heavy rains. Winners in the judging were as follows:

Japonicas, medium to large: 1st, 'Finlandia Var'; 2nd, 'Spring Sonnet'; 3rd, 'Julia's Favorite'; 4th, 'C. M. Hovey'; 5th, 'Glen 40'.

Japonicas, large to very large: 1st, 'Guilio Nuccio'; 2nd, 'R. L. Wheeler'; 3rd, 'Drama Girl'; 4th, 'White Empress'; 5th, 'Guilio Nuccio Var'.

Miniatures: 1st, 'Johnny's Folly'; 2nd, 'Fircone'; 3rd, 'Hopkin's Pink'.

Reticulatas: 1st, 'Moutancha'; 2nd, 'Tali Queen'; 3rd — tie between 'Buddha' and 'Noble Pearl'.

Hybrids: 1st, 'E. G. Waterhouse'; 2nd, 'E. G. Waterhouse'; 3rd, 'Donation Var'.

Species: 1st, 'Barbara Hiller' (Heterophylla); 2nd, Fraterna.

SHOW RESULTS

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY San Diego, Calif., February 10-11, 1962

SUPER SWEEPSTAKES DIVISION

(Open to former Sweepstakes winners of any Camellia Show)

- Sweepstakes — Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria
Sweepstakes Runner-up — Reg Ragland, Orange
Best Japonica — 'Clarise Carlton', Dr. Leland Chow, Bakersfield
Best Japonica Runner-up — 'Betty Robinson', Dr. Cecil H. Eshelman,
Sherman Oaks
Best Reticulata — 'Pagoda', Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Miller, El Cajon
Best Reticulata Runner-up — 'Chang's Temple', Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria
Best 3 or 5 Japonicas — 'R. L. Wheeler', Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria
Best 3 or 5 Reticulatas — 'Buddha', Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Miller, El Cajon
Best Miniature — 'Tom Thumb', Edwards H. Metcalf, San Marino
Best Hybrid — 'Bonnie Marie', Col. Frank Reed, Pasadena

AMATEUR DIVISION

(Non-winners of Sweepstakes Award)

- Sweepstakes — Thomas Zuck, Santa Ana
Sweepstakes Runner-up — Ray Greer, Spring Valley
Best Japonica — 'Elegans (Chandler)', Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Pace, Upland
Best Japonica Runner-up — 'Betty Robinson', Mr. and Mrs. John Robinson,
La Canada
Best Reticulata — 'Crimson Robe', Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Gunn, Lynwood
Best Reticulata Runner-up — 'Buddha', Mr. and Mrs. Paul McClelland,
Orange
Best 3 or 5 Japonicas — 'Grace Bunton', Thomas Zuck, Santa Ana
Best 3 or 5 Reticulatas — 'Buddha', Les Goodall, San Diego
Best Miniature — 'Miss Muffet', Judge and Mrs. Byron Lindsley, San Diego
Best Hybrid — 'E. G. Waterhouse', R. F. Dickson Sr., Pasadena

COURT OF HONOR — BOTH DIVISIONS

- Japonicas — 'Glen 40 Var', 'Guilio Nuccio', 'R. L. Wheeler', 'Reg. Ragland',
'Shiro Chan', 'Tomorrow Var', 'Vulcan'

BEST NEW INTRODUCTION — AMATEUR OR PROFESSIONAL, SEEDLING OR SPORT

- Seedling #585 — Milo Rowell, Fresno

PENINSULA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Redwood City, California, February 10-11, 1962

- Sweepstakes — Clifton W. Lattin, Los Gatos.
Best Japonica — 'Guilio Nuccio', A. Eckendorph, San Jose.
Japonicas in Court of Honor — 'Donckelarii', 'Dr. Tinsley', 'Clarise Carlton
Var', 'Shiro Chan', 'Frances M. Solomon', 'Spring Sonnet', 'Jessie Katz',
'Sweeti Vera', 'Mrs. D. W. Davis', 'Indian Chief'.
Best Reticulata — 'Tali Queen', Mrs. Fred Nickard, San Carlos.
Reticulatas in Court of Honor — 'Cornelian', 'Buddha'.
Best 3 Japonicas — 'Ville de Nantes', R. F. Roggia, San Jose.
Best 3 Japonicas in Court of Honor — 'Drama Girl', 'Guest of Honor', 'Flame',
'Thelma Dale', 'Jessie Katz', 'Virginia Robinson'.

- Best 7 Japonicas, All Different Varieties — H. S. Ashuckian, Lafayette, with
 'Coronation', 'Faith', 'Adolphe Audusson', 'Guilio Nuccio', 'Agnes of
 the Oaks', 'Reg Ragland', 'R. L. Wheeler'.
 Best Japonica Plant — 'Kramer's Supreme', A. R. Beardsley, San Carlos.
 Best Reticulata Plant — 'Crimson Robe', A. R. Beardsley, San Carlos.
 Best Hybrid — 'Donation Var', Jack Mandarick, Menlo Park.
 Best Seedling — Unnamed, Jack Mandarick, Menlo Park.

POMONA VALLEY CAMELLIA SOCIETY
Pomona, California, February 17-18, 1962

- Sweepstakes — Mr. and Mrs. Reg W. Ragland, Orange
 Sweepstakes Runner-up — Col. Frank Reed, Pasadena
 Best Japonica — 'Carter's Sunburst', Judge and Mrs. Byron Lindsley,
 San Diego
 Best Japonica Runner-up — 'Mrs. D. W. Davis', Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rowe,
 Upland
 Japonicas in Court of Honor — 'Angel', 'Ballet Dancer', 'Cardinal', 'Betty
 Sheffield Blush', 'Guilio Nuccio Var', 'Magic Moments', 'Princess Laven-
 der', 'Rosea Superba', 'White Nun'
 Best Reticulata — 'Crimson Robe', Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Gunn, Lynwood
 Best 3 Japonicas — 'Laura Walker', W. F. Goertz, San Marino
 Best 5 Japonicas — 'Tomorrow', Dr. Cecil Eshelman, Sherman Oaks
 Best 3 Reticulatas — 'Buddha', Edwards H. Metcalf, San Marino
 Best Miniature — 'Kitty', Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Zuck, Orange
 Best 3 Miniatures — 'Fircone', W. O. Addicott, Bakersfield
 Best Hybrid — 'Donation', Janice Robertson, Ontario
 Best 3 Hybrids — 'E. G. Waterhouse', Edwards H. Metcalf, San Marino
 Best Species — 'Dawn', Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Pace, Upland

LOS ANGELES CAMELLIA COUNCIL
Descanso Gardens, La Canada, California
February 24-25, 1962

- Sweepstakes — Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria
 Sweepstakes Runner-up — Mr. and Mrs. Reg Ragland, Orange
 Sweepstakes for Miniatures — Edwards H. Metcalf, San Marino
 Best Japonica — 'Guest of Honor', Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria
 Best Japonica Runner-up — 'Guilio Nuccio Var', A. W. Garner, Glendale
 Japonicas in Court of Honor — 'Adolphe Audusson', 'Adolphe Audusson Var',
 'Angel', 'Carter's Sunburst', 'Destiny', 'Drama Girl', 'Ecclefield', 'Guilio
 Nuccio', 'Lady Macon', 'Mrs. D. W. Davis', 'Reg Ragland', 'White Nun'
 Best Reticulata — 'Crimson Robe', Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Miller, El Cajon
 Best Reticulata Runner-up — 'Lionhead', Howard E. Burnett, Castro Valley
 Best 3 Japonicas — 'Mrs. D. W. Davis', Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria
 Best 5 Japonicas — 'R. L. Wheeler', Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria
 Best 3 Reticulatas — 'Purple Gown', Howard E. Burnett, Castro Valley
 Best 5 Reticulatas — 'Crimson Robe', Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Miller, El Cajon
 Best Miniature — 'Fircone Var', W. O. Addicott, Bakersfield
 Best Hybrid — 'Galaxie', Edwards H. Metcalf, San Marino
 Best Species — 'Dawn', Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Pace, Upland
 Best Seedling — Number 55, Milo Rowell, Fresno

SAN DIEGO SOCIETY OPENS CAMELLIA SHOW SEASON

The San Diego Camellia Society ushered in the camellia show season in California with its annual show which was held on January 10th and 11th in Balboa Park, San Diego. Actually, there were two shows in one because of the two general classifications: Super Sweepstakes for those who had previously won Sweepstakes in any camellia show, and Amateurs for all others. Flowers were in good quantity but quality was a little below standard because of the rains which had prevailed for several days prior to the show, particularly from Orange County north. Show results are recorded elsewhere in this issue of CAMELLIA REVIEW.

The San Diego show is always an enjoyable event for the people from the north, i.e., any place north of the San Diego County line. As usual there was a good representation of exhibitors from other societies and likewise, as usual, the San Diego people went all out to entertain the visitors. Late Saturday afternoon President and Mrs. Clive Pillsbury of the San Diego Society entertained with a cocktail party at their home that overlooks Mission Valley and the old San Diego mission where California's modern history began. Sunday morning the visitors were guests of the William Gibsons for breakfast at their home on Point Loma. The menu included steak, ham, bacon, eggs and hotcakes, preceded by fruit juice and accompanied by coffee refills.

Saturday night the visitors and a good representation from San Diego had dinner together at the Mission Valley Inn. Actually, the people paused only long enough between the cocktail party and the "happy hour" that preceded the dinner to freshen themselves in their hotel rooms. In some spots conversation other than

about camellias was heard, but in general the topics were those which are customary at gatherings of camellia people: namely, "Camellias". The high spot of the period prior to dinner was the entrance of the Howard Asper party which included Mr. and Mrs. Asper, Dr. and Mrs. John Urabec, and Mr. Asper's son Maynard and his wife Yolanda. Mrs. Asper and Mrs. Urabec were wearing the new Urabec seedling — a beautiful pink that was six inches in diameter and at least half that much in height. The seedling will be introduced in October 1964 and now is a subject of conversation among Southern California camellia people. Yolanda contented herself with a seven inch 'Gigantea'. About sixty people attended the dinner.

On the return trip "north" several stopped at the Howard Asper "ranch" which is located about 35 miles north of San Diego, near Escondido. Mr. Asper has done a great amount of hybridizing with reticulatas and his work is beginning to bear fruit in the seedlings that are now blooming.

Among the group who spent the weekend in San Diego were the Howard Aspers, Bob Briggs, Leland Chows, Al Dekkers, Bob Dicksons, Flinn Dicksons, Harold Drydens, Dr. Cecil Eshelmans, Wilber Fosses, Wilkins Garners, Bill Goertzs, Leslie Groenevelds, Alvin Gunns, Fred Hamiltons, Clarence Irvines, P. A. Kaldhusdals, Paul McClellands, Edwards Metcalfs, Calvin Mullens, Raymond Noyes, Pat Novaks, Berkeley Paces, Ernie Pieris, Caryll Pitkins, Dr. Norman Palmers, Reg Raglands, Dan Roberts, John Robinsons, Doug Thompsons, and Dr. John Urabecs; also Mrs. Perry W. Clark, and Mrs. Ralph Peer.



Upper Left: Mr. and Mrs. Caryll Pitkin with their Best 3 Japonicas ('Jessie Katz') in Super Sweepstakes section. Upper Right: Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley Pace, winner of Best Japonica in Amateur section with 'Elegans'. Center: Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hamilton, winner of Sweepstakes in Super Sweepstakes section. Lower Left: Some of the exhibitors from "up north": Reg Ragland, Frank Stormont, Wilkins Garter, Mrs. Reg (Lollie) Ragland, Doug Thompson. Lower Right: The awards table.



The San Diego hosts: Mr. and Mrs. William Gibson, hosts at Sunday morning breakfast; Ferris Jones, show chairman; Mr. and Mrs. Clive Pillsbury, hosts at Saturday cocktail party.

At the Cocktail Party

Wilber Foss, S. C. C. S. president; Edwards H. Metcalf; Raymond Noyes; Mrs. Foss; Mrs. Mildred Pitkin, S. C. C. S. secretary.



At the bar, with Tim Miller, assistant show chairman, serving as bartender.

W. F. Goertz, Al H. Dekker, Mrs. Alvin Gunn and seated, Mrs. Edwards Metcalf in the living room of the Pillsbury home.



When? Why? How?

R. FLINN DICKSON SR.

Temperature Affects Flowering

Any time you start talking about your blooms, the relationship of good or poor quality is nearly always tied to weather. In an effort to pinpoint the exact bearing of weather on blooms I have gone back through published data and offer you these facts. Several years prior to 1948, Dr. James Bonner of the California Institute of Technology started a series of tests under close controls to determine the temperature that would produce the best flowers; or stated in reverse, the temperature unfavorable to good flowers. When plants are growing in a hot climate where temperatures are as high as 80 degrees day and night, many buds form but they do not result in normal flowers. Most of these buds wither and drop long before they are due to open. Those few that remain and open are of poor color and size. It also was found that the flowers that opened at this high temperature did not open as early as the same variety did when tested at lower temperature. In the case of 'Pink Perfection' the flowers were almost white. Flowers that were tested at 80 degree daytime and 50 degree nighttime temperatures produced flowers of normal size and color. When day temperature was 65 degrees and night 50 degrees the flowers needed about 5 days more time to fully open but they were larger and well pigmented.

From this we arrive at these facts:

1. Blooms produced at high tempera-

tures are under size and poorly pigmented. 2. Blooms produced at low temperatures are larger and with more pigmentation. And, before you raise the question regarding the early blooming varieties, it appears that these are less affected than are the mid-season. These seem to do well in a range of 80 degree day to 50 degree night temperature. So as to be able to graphically demonstrate what we are saying I made a slide December 1, 1961 of an 'Aaron's Ruby'. The size of the bloom was 4" x 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", the color I thought was much too light. On January 18, 1962, from the same plant and after two weeks of low night temperature, I made a second slide. The flower was 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " by 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " and was of a much better color. From my own experience I am sure that the effect of temperature varies widely between varieties; and to be happy with my garden I must cultivate those that do well here and give up on those that react unfavorably at this location. Light intensity and the length of our days through the blooming season are also important considerations, but the one factor more important even than humidity, I think, is temperature.

How Big Do They Grow?

Recently during a visit to Huntington Gardens I noticed camellia blooms amongst the branches of one of the very large oak trees. The camellia tree producing the blooms had grown during the lifetime of the man who

(Continued on next page)

planted it: Dr. Hertrich. I know that many reads of CAMELLIA REVIEW are familiar with big camellias now growing in many locations around Los Angeles County and in the Sacramento area. This made me wonder about other places. In looking through some old year books of the American Camellia Society I found these that I think are worth calling your attention to. Mr. J. M. Napier in 1950 reported that a camellia patriarch growing in Darlington County, South Carolina, was 29 feet tall with a limb spread of 30 feet and the trunk had a circumference of 4 feet 11 inches when measured a foot above the ground. The exact age of this tree is not known, but it was known to be growing on the plantation in 1869.

There are a great many old camellias along the Gulf Coast. I recall seeing many when I was in the area during World War I. Then they were called japonicas by all who had them. A very fine specimen reported on in 1950 was a 'Sarah Frost' growing at Ocean Springs, Miss. At that time it was 32 feet tall. It is perhaps, if it has not been given up to progress, 95 years old now.

One more that interested me was reported on from Logtown, Miss. It was planted about 1875 and was 40 feet tall and about 32 feet across. It was growing under a mammoth oak tree with its topmost branches amongst the oak branches. The variety was not mentioned. It blooms heavily and flowers are red semi-double.

Heavy Rain Leaching

The recent heavy rains in Southern California have done all of our plants a lot of good. Much of the material accumulated through using water containing those chemicals which camellias resent have been leached away. At the same time some fertilizer was being lost. Take it easy when you start replacing the lost fertilizer. Too

much at one time will get you real problems. As soon as my plants start putting out new growth I intend to start light feedings spaced a week closer together than for the past few seasons that were quite dry. By so doing I expect to finish the feeding cycle with what will equal an extra feeding by the previous season's rate, which I believe will offset that which the heavy rains leached away.

I LIKE CYMBIDIUMS (Cont'd.)

The system must be efficient enough to handle the 110 degree F. days that occur from time to time here in the San Fernando Valley. I have put two exhaust fans at one end of the house and at the opposite end I installed wet fibrous pads with circulating water to keep them moist. Air is drawn through the pads and cooled by evaporation of the water. This provides a smooth, even flow of cooled, moist air which is evenly distributed over the growing area. This arrangement is ideal for growth and is conducive to flower production. Two gas heaters are capable of keeping the temperature above the minimum required. Both the heating and cooling systems are automatically controlled.

This brief discussion of cymbidiums represents certain observations that I have made from growing these lovely flowers for the past five years. I am occasionally asked if this interest in growing orchids has diminished my enthusiasm for camellias and I reply that my camellia collection has never looked better, and I have the finest group of first year blooming varieties that I have ever had. Also, my grafting house is full of new and exciting varieties that give great promise for the future. Perhaps you too will try orchids some time in the future. I am certain that your knowledge of camellias will eminently qualify you to do a superior job with them.

LUCY HESTER CAMELLIA GARDEN DEDICATED AT DESCANSO GARDENS

The Lucy Hester Camellia Garden unit of Descanso Gardens was dedicated at a ceremony unveiling a plaque on the site of the new unit on February 20, 1962. The occasion was the annual meeting of Descanso Gardens Guild. This unit was opened to the public following the ceremony.

The Lucy Hester unit, consisting of approximately three hundred plants of modern varieties of camellias surrounding the original seedling named for Mrs. Hester, is located on the mountain side under native oak trees in a hitherto undeveloped section of historic Descanso Gardens. It has taken a year of preparation and development to ready this unit for its dedication.

The new Garden is made possible through the generosity of Mr. K. O. Hester of Stockton, California, working in cooperation with Descanso Gardens Guild, and commemorates the origin of the nationally popular camellia variety named for Mrs. Hester, now deceased.

The Hesters, former residents of Glendale, California, and long time camellia fanciers, grew this beautiful variety 'Lucy Hester' from seed. The plant first bloomed in the winter of 1952 and immediately achieved popularity. Mr. Hester, in collaboration with Mrs. Judge Smith, President of Descanso Gardens Guild, formally presented the original plant and

(Continued on page 22)



Mr. Hester and Mrs. Judge Smith, president of Descanso Gardens Guild, remove cover from plaque in dedication of Lucy Hester Garden. E. C. Tourje, Master of Ceremonies, is the other person in the picture.

DESCANSO GARDENS CAMELLIA SHOW

Harold E. Dryden

Rain and in some localities hail that preceded the annual Descanso Gardens Camellia Show that was held February 24th and 25th reduced the number of blooms that were entered. At least one person who is always high in the blue ribbon group had no blooms of show quality after the hail of the 21st. Those who were not hit by weather, however, brought in what many people felt were the best quality blooms we have had since the Descanso Gardens Show was inaugurated in 1956. Exhibitors came from as far south as San Diego and as far north as the San Francisco Bay area.

Sweepstakes honors went to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hamilton of Santa Maria, located about 175 miles north of Los Angeles. The Hamiltons also won Sweepstakes in the Super Sweep-

stakes division of the San Diego show on February 10-11, which gives them two Sweepstakes out of three shows to date. A new Sweepstakes award for miniatures was introduced this year, which was won by Edwards H. Metcalf of San Marino. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton also won the three major awards for japonicas: i.e., singles, 3's and 5's. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Miller of El Cajon, a San Diego suburb, won the reticulatas awards for singles and 5's. The award for the best 3 reticulatas went to Howard E. Burnett of Castro Valley, an Oakland suburb.

Rain during the opening day and clouds during the second day held down the attendance somewhat, but the 16,933 who attended during the 2 days were rewarded by the excel-

(Continued on page 16)



100 tables covered with plastic material were placed along the walks under the oak trees and among the growing camellias. The covering protected the blooms from sun and rain.



Dr. Leland Chow of Bakersfield placing his blooms. Not visible is the fine brush he uses to remove the specks that he sees on the blooms.

Frank and Norma Anderson of Bakersfield. He is Show Chairman of the Bakersfield Society's 1962 show.



Leslie Marshall of Marshall's Camellia Nursery standing by his display at Descanso Gardens.

The trophy table at the Descanso Gardens show.



DESCANSO (Continued)

lence of the blooms through the two days. The attendance was down 1800 from that of last year. In some of the previous years, warm weather has caused many of the blooms to wilt. This year's cool weather during the show kept the blooms fresh throughout the show.

An important part of the Descanso show is always the section for flower arrangements. The schedule for this year's show included entries for novices, children, amateur, advanced amateurs and professionals. All sections had good representation among the entries. "Best of Show" and the Rose Gish trophy was won by Mrs. Viola Saurman of Whittier, with an arrangement of three fans in red to magenta colors. The plant materials were placed in a small container to flow out with the fans and were on a black base. Pink camellias were used. "Best of Show Runner-up" went to Mrs. Frank Hoffman of San Gabriel who won with an arrangement of a grouping of one tall orange lacker compote, a second of lesser size, and a third dimension with a low container of the same orange shade. Mrs. Hoffman also used two fans that blended in shades of light tan bordered with orange. Mrs. Florence Meyen of Riverside was the winner in the division for past Sweepstakes and Best of Show winners, with an arrangement using a piece of driftwood aged with markings of grey to deep dark gray. It was most artistic with a paper-white camellia and pine. The best corsage was entered by Collette J. Rettie of Glendale.

An innovation in this year's flower arrangement show was a popular vote to select the best arrangement. The votes were dropped in a box by the door as the people left the show. The reason for the Arrangements Committee doing this has not been announced, but the writer suspects that they wished to quiet the claims

of those who only grow camellias, all men, that arrangements winners may be properly chosen on the basis of rules for flower arrangements but certainly not on the basis of popular appeal. If this was the reason for the public vote, the objective was defeated because the winner by the public vote was Ann Boyd of Burbank.

Chairman of the camellia show was W. F. Goertz. Mrs. Jaunita Garat of Riverside was chairman of the flower arrangements show.

Temple City Society News

The Temple City Camellia Society will meet on March 26th, at the Temple City Womans Club House located at Kauffman and Woodruff Avenues. The guest speaker of the evening is Mr. Richard Bullard, who is in charge of the Propagation Department for Parks and Recreation of the City of Los Angeles. His topic for the evening will be "Camellias and Companion Plants and Shrubs, and Landscaping." Mr. Bullard is a recognized authority in his field and his talk should prove most interesting and beneficial to those who wish to supplement their camellia gardens with suitable companion plants. The meeting will convene at 8:00 P.M. Blooms will, however, be placed and exhibited on the display table from 7:30 until 8:00 P.M.

The Society wishes to thank the members of all of the other Camellia Societies who participated in our 13th Annual Show held at the Arboretum on March 3rd and 4th. Your contribution of fine blooms made it one of our most successful efforts.

The March 13th meeting of the Southern California Camellia Society has been designated as Temple City Camellia Society night. All members are urged to be present.

GENERAL RULES FOR FILING AND PROCESSING APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF CAMELIAS SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

1. Application forms may be obtained from the Secretary of this Society's Nomenclature Research Committee, R. F. Dickson, 1494 Casa Grande, Pasadena 7, California.

2. The varietal registration application forms shall be made out in quadruplicate, as fully and completely as possible, to avoid delays in final disposition, and three copies of the application shall be forwarded to the Secretary, the fourth copy being retained by the applicant.

3. Applicants are urged to send two 35 mm Kodachromes of flowers for each variety for which registration is desired. If this cannot be done, send two glossy black and white photographs.

4. Applications received by the

Secretary will be forwarded to a member of the Nomenclature Research Committee (or his designated agent) in the area in which the applicant resides, who shall make such examination as he deems necessary and forward the applications with his recommendations to the Chairman of the Committee for his approval or rejection. The Chairman of the Committee shall approve or reject the applications, stating reasons for rejection, and shall forward the applications to the Secretary, who will notify the applicants as to the action, and if the application is rejected the reasons therefor will be furnished upon request.

5. Approval for registration carries no guarantee beyond formal
(Continued on next page)



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Semidouble — Early to Midseason**

I Had 75 Flowers Open on Sept. 29th

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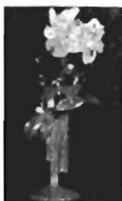
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recognition and publication of the name and description of plant and flower in CAMELLIA REVIEW and in CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE.

6. Applications for registration of **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".

NOMENCLATURE RULES

A. Formation and Use of Names:

1. Name must be a proper name or a word in common language, and not a scientific name of Latin form.

2. Each word of the name must begin with a capital letter, except when national custom requires otherwise.

3. Single quotation marks are to be used to enclose a name.

4. Name must be used only once, and not for more than one species.

5. Name should preferably consist of one or two words and must not consist of more than three words, and excessively long words or phrases must not be used. (Examples: 'Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II')

6. Name of sport should include name of parent as initial word where practicable, and it is considered practicable where solid colored or variegated variety produces one sport consisting of a variegated or solid form and does not violate other rules.

(1) However, when a variety produces various sports, a name not including the name of the parent is permissible, although reference should be made to the parent in a publication or registration. (2) Example: (1) 'Herme Pink'; (2) 'Colonial Lady')

7. Name containing an initial article must not be used unless required by linguistic custom. (Example: 'The Dove' is not permitted and 'La Bella' is permitted.)

8. Name containing initial abbreviation must not be used, except in abbreviation of forms of address. (Example: 'St. Andre' for 'Saint Andre')

9. Although not mandatory, avoid the use of the following names:

- (a) Names containing forms of address as distinguished from forms of title. (Example: Miss, Mr., Mrs., but forms of title such as Dr., Judge, Capt., etc. are permissible.)
- (b) Names exaggerating the merits of a variety. (Example: 'Mathotiana Supreme')
- (c) Names likely to be confused. (Example: 'Imperial' 'Imperialis')
- (d) Names resulting in a series of names with same initial word. (Example: 'Pink Ball', 'Pink Beauty' — 'White Ball', 'White Beauty')

B. Priority of Use of Names:

1. First validly published name has priority, and valid publication consists of listing of name accompanied by a description sufficient to

identify the variety in a dated (at least as to year), printed or similarly duplicated publication which is distributed to the public, including horticultural books or magazines, nursery or trade catalogues and publications of horticultural societies, provided publication is made with permission of originator or introducer. Registration with an official registration authority without such valid publication does not give priority.

2. Names generally established and in common use will take priority over a name first validly published.

C. Change of Names:

1. Name first validly published cannot be changed, except in the following cases:

- (a) Where the same name is used for different species, the name may be changed if reference is made to disclose the former name in any listing or publication.
- (b) Translation or transliteration is allowed where there are

(Continued on page 24)

INTRODUCING THE GLAMOROUS

'MISS UNIVERSE'

(Patent Pending)

A new seedling, 'Miss Universe' is a glamorous, free flowering, large white seedling of 'Purity'. It is rose to peony in form, with 46 silky textured petals. The reflection of the center stamens lends a yellow glow to the center petaloids in a very pleasing effect.

Growth habit is vigorous, dense and erect.

One of the most prolific bloomers on the market today, setting buds on young plants. Midseason to late.

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EDWARDS METCALF HYBRID AWARD GOES TO 'E. G. WATERHOUSE'

As announced briefly in the January 1962 issue of *CAMELLIA REVIEW*, the Awards Committee of the Southern California Camellia Society has designated 'E. G. Waterhouse' as the first winner of the Edwards Metcalf Hybrid Trophy. This trophy was announced in May 1960 for recognition of outstanding new hybrid camellias. It was propagated by Prof. E. G. Waterhouse of New South Wales, Australia.

Prof. Waterhouse has provided the following background of this camellia. The parent of the hybrid was a plant of *saluenensis* that was imported to Australia from Somerset, England in 1938. It was planted in a bed in the vicinity of a number of japonicas. It

early showed a tendency to die back in some of its smaller branches. In 1945 it flowered profusely and set seed. In 1946 the plant died but in the meantime twenty-two seedlings had sprung up beneath it. These seedlings were potted up.

One of these twenty-two was the seedling that came to be known as 'E. G. Waterhouse', which first flowered in 1945 and was registered by the Australian Camellia Research Society in 1957. It is a well imbricated formal double bloom with many rows of petals. Color is Fuchsine Pink 21/2. Foliage is matt green and closer to japonica than to *saluenensis*. It is a midseason to late bloomer.

The limited experience in Southern California with 'E. G. Waterhouse' has been excellent. Holding qualities are good. The pink coloring is clear, in contrast with the pale pink which is sometimes associated with hybrids. The plants in the area are still young and have a tendency to be "leggy". The adjoining picture of the parent plant, which Prof. Waterhouse sent from Australia, shows what we can look forward to by giving proper attention to the plant growth.



'E. G. Waterhouse' plant



'E. G. Waterhouse' bloom



Betty's Barbs

By Betty Robinson

Does anyone know a good duck psychologist? A year ago our son bought a two-day old duckling and with great imagination named him "Donald". Since this time D. Duck has never seen another duck and so with a certain amount of reason, doesn't realize he is a duck. He seems to have two main goals in life: to get in the car and to come in the house. Now don't misunderstand me, he is a very hard working duck too. When it rains he patrols the fences carefully looking for an adventurous snail that will come in to his domain or for any weed brave enough to sprout. He also has a schedule of his own devising for checking the orchids to make sure no slugs attempt to take up residence. He also very carefully takes some of his grain and plants it so he can eat the sprouts. Another portion of his food he puts in the bottom of his water pan to ferment. Gee, I hope the "revenoers" don't think he is operating a still! But these activities don't keep Donald busy all the time. The

rest of his days are spent racing me for the back door or to the car. So far I have always won, although I have to threaten to shut the door on his foot. (He seems to have taken a lesson from the door-to-door salesmen in this.) So, I either need a duck psychologist to explain the facts of life to him or I need an inventor to come up with a duck-diaper. Any takers for either?

The Yellow Pages advertise that they will help you find anything. They haven't been a bit of help in this problem, but after looking through them I have decided it is as hard to find something in there as it is to look up a word you can't spell in the dictionary. I couldn't even find a classification for "Quack" doctors much less Duck Psychologists.

I recently took one of my houseplants up to the neighborhood nursery for a face-lifting. While it was being rejuvenated I went around in back to look at the camellias to pass the

(Continued on next page)

MARSHALL'S CAMELLIA NURSERY

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BETTY'S BARBS *(Continued)*

time and because I am naturally nosey. For awhile I thought I must have blundered into a meeting of the American Kennel Club. I never saw so many "dogs" in my life! I swear they almost barked at me. On top of that if they had been the AKC variety, the SPCA would have hauled the nurseryman into court for cruelty to dumb animals. I suppose it is a little like the question of which comes first, the chicken or the egg as to whether the nurseryman or the wholesale grower was to blame. At any rate it does seem a shame to supply the public with this type of merchandise. Perhaps one of the societies' philanthropic projects could be an educational program at the wholesale level. I can't really believe that it costs any more to grow a decent variety than to perpetuate some of these "dogs".

Speaking of philanthropic activities, why don't more of us use our camellias to give pleasure to others? After each meeting there are scads of blooms which are never used. Why couldn't they be taken to convalescent homes, children's wards in hospitals or to homes for the elderly? I am sure lots of us would enjoy donating our flowers to give people enjoyment. We could even bring extra flowers to each meeting for this purpose. Many of the bed-ridden people in these homes never have a chance to see blooms or enjoy them. Possibly we could even go a step farther and take some corsages to the homes for the aged to help celebrate the monthly birthdays. How about a committee of people with some time to do this, Wilber?

Each month lots of people ask me what I'll write about next. Who knows! I am afraid giving me a piece of paper and an audience is like giving my teen-age daughter a telephone. It is real easy to get started but just try and get it stopped!

New Camellia Variety 'Mona Monique'

In 1954 Ralph and Monique Peer, while traveling in Japan, found a beautiful unnamed camellia japonica seedling in a farm garden in a small village near Beppu, Kyushu. Mr. Satomi was with the Peers at this time and arrangements were made to send scions of this seedling to the Peers in the United States, and authority was obtained for the Peers to name the seedling if they so desired. The scions were forwarded and grafted and placed in the Peer garden at Park Hill, and bloomed for the first time late in 1958 or early in 1959, displaying a beautiful soft pink flower of great merit. Ralph thereupon named the variety 'Mona Monique' in honor of Monique, which was a nickname given to her as a school girl.

The color of the flower is a soft pink to a soft pink shading to fuchsia pink at the edge of the petals and on the underpetals. The flower is large and deep and varies in form from a formal double to a rose form double to a peony form. The plant growth is vigorous and upright.

Prior to his death Ralph Peer made tentative arrangements to have the variety propagated by Nuccio Nurseries, and in accord with his wishes Monique has now completed such arrangements. It will probably be approximately two years before this variety is ready for distribution, but it is beautiful and well worth waiting for.

LUCY HESTER *(Continued)*

plaque, together with the accompanying collection to Mr. Mark Anthony, Superintendent of Descanso Gardens and Dr. William S. Stewart, Director, Department of Arboreta and Botanic Gardens, Los Angeles County. Mr. E. C. Tourje, Editor of *Camellia Culture*, was M.C. for the occasion.

PROGRESS REPORT ON SOIL MIX

R. W. Ragland
Orange, California

The Editor of the CAMELLIA REVIEW has asked me for a "progress report" on my use of the University of California soil mix for container grown camellia plants. "Mix D", which was recommended for camellias, calls for a combination of 25% inorganic and 75% organic materials. The form I adopted consists of: (1) 25% sand which is free of clay, and the grains of which are very fine, just one grade larger in size than silt, (2) 25% ground fir bark, (3) 25% German (or Holland) peat moss, and (4) 25% rice hulls.

I began the use of this mix to a limited extent in the summer of 1960 when I moved up to two gallon cans the grafts of the winter before which were in one gallon cans. I did not go "whole hog" on the program until the spring and summer of 1961 and therefore feel that I have not had sufficient experience with the mix to form any definite and conclusive judgments; so, therefore, this is a report of how the program looks at this time.

It may be of interest to know what is involved in transferring a large collection of plants to the new mix. I first transferred all plants in metal containers. In a few cases I transferred the plants to a larger size

metal can, and I transferred approximately 100 plants from egg cans to 14" redwood tubs, but for the most part I was able to put the plants back in the same containers. It is with the young plants that have been small enough for metal containers, up to the present time, that I hope for the greatest success with the new mix, for the simple reason that these plants will have the benefit of the mix early in life.

After taking care of the smaller plants I tackled those in tubs, but for this I enlisted the aid of a nineteen year old lad with the physique and strength of an All-American football tackle. It took practically all summer, but we got the job done, changing to the new mix all plants in tubs except those older plants in 21" and 24" tubs which were root-bound. The only soil mix those older plants need or want is that provided by Mother Earth without benefit of containers. My "strong man" assistant and I became rather proficient in transferring the plants from one tub to another. We placed the tub containing the plant on its side, and my assistant lifted the tub at the bottom and bumped it repeatedly on the concrete slab on which we were working, while
(Continued on next page)

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I pulled on the plant, I had let the plants get fairly dry before this operation and most of them came out of the tub with the soil intact without too much difficulty. My aid would then carry the plant and the ball of soil that came out with it over to a nearby wheelbarrow where he would shake it vigorously. The reader can see that a strong back and muscular arms and shoulders are needed for this operation. In a case where there was a vigorous root system there was not much old soil that could be shaken out. That indicated that the plant was doing all right as it was, so in such a case I gave the roots a little pruning and put the plant into a larger size container where it would have the benefit of the new mix on the sides as well as at the bottom. In many cases, however, we were able to shake off a great deal of the old soil simply because there were not enough roots to bind it. In those cases the roots had just refused to grow into the sandy loam which contained entirely too much clay and the roots had "pancaked" and matted within the top few inches of soil. I saw enough cases of this to convince me that the soil mix I had been using was wrong. I was just unfortunate in never being able to get a sandy loam which did not contain too much clay. I do not yet know how good the new mix is, but I do know that it has to be much better than what I was using.

I believe very strongly that the new mix I am using is ideal for container grown camellias. I have found that it provides perfect drainage — that water goes evenly through the fine sand and does not channel. I am sure this provides fine aeration for the roots. At the same time the mix stays moist longer than any other soil mix that I have ever used before, and consequently there is less danger of excessive drying out. Moreover, I have looked at the roots of some of the plants which I changed just six

months ago and have found many new white roots growing.

The chief problem in connection with the use of such a light mix is fertilization. I fed a solid fertilizer four times during the past growing season; and around the first of December I gave the plants a light feeding. The foliage on my plants has good color and the plants look generally healthy. I believe that if I can work out a fertilizing program that is right for this kind of soil mix I will obtain good results. However, as I said at the beginning, it is too early to be sure. Another year should tell the story.

NOMENCLATURE RULES

(Continued).

- linguistic or other difficulties, except as to personal names. The first published translation or transliteration has priority in the particular language.
- (c) Where a variety is introduced into another country, and its original name is commercially unacceptable due to the difficulty of pronunciation or when the original name or a translation would have a different connotation or implication, the name may be changed upon the approval of the originator.
 2. A name generally established or in common use should not be changed to comply with rules.

At the annual meeting of the American Camellia Society in Charleston, S. C., held February 22-24, Alton B. Parker was elected Vice President of A. C. S. and Caryll W. Pitkin was elected to fill the unexpired term of Milo Rowell of Fresno as state director for California. Both men are members of S. C. C. S., Mr. Pitkin having served as president of the Society in the period 1957-1959.

REVISED RULES FOR HERTRICH AWARD COMPETITION

The Awards Committee of the Southern California Camellia Society has announced revisions in the rules governing nominations and competition for the William Hertrich Award for Best Japonica Mutant and the Margarete Hertrich Award for Best Japonica Seedling. The revisions are another step toward the objective of having these Awards go to the very best camellias that will meet the standards set by the rules for competition. The principal revisions are as follows:

1. A camellia (seedling or mutant) may be entered by the originator or may be nominated for competition

by another person. In the past, some excellent camellias have not been entered by the originators. Under the revised rule, there should be no reason for any outstanding new camellias not being entered.

2. Size of bloom has been deleted as an essential factor and emphasis will be placed on distinctiveness of the bloom and its lasting quality.

3. The flower will be judged at its growing location. In this way, the judges will see the blooms in all their different stages, as well as the plant itself.

The full rules as revised are printed below.

HERTRICH AWARD RULES AND REGULATIONS 1962 REVISION

The Margarete Hertrich Award is offered annually by the Southern California Camellia Society for the outstanding established japonica seedling, outdoor grown.

The William Hertrich Award is offered annually by the Southern California Camellia Society for the outstanding japonica camellia mutant (sport) that is established by propagation, outdoor grown.

The rules and conditions for the competition for the Hertrich Award are as follows:

1. The competition is open to entry by any originator or by nomination without restriction as to the originator. All entries and nominations are to be made with the Chairman or Vice Chairman of the Awards Committee of the Southern California Camellia Society or through the Society Secretary on forms that will be supplied.

2. Listing, as referred to above, is separate and distinct from any action taken to register the same horticultural variety with any accredited registration agency.

3. All judging, except for lasting quality, is done at the growing site of the candidate and on flowering plants. It will be done by judges appointed for the purpose by the Awards Committee of the Southern California Camellia Society. Such judging must include the parent plant when available and a minimum of five propagations. The time of judging is to be established by the grower with the Awards Committee.

4. For the benefit of the Awards Committee the grower will supply to the Committee all data about the entry that has accumulated through his own methods of testing and evaluating.

(Continued on next page)

5. Point Scoring by judges is to be as follows:

The Flower

Distinctiveness — maximum	35
Lasting Quality "	20
Consistency of Bloom "	10
Floriferousness "	10

The Shrub

Growth Habit "	10
Bud Set "	10
Foliage "	5

CRITERIA

Distinctiveness is reckoned on flower form, flower color, fragrance or blooming season (early or late), any one or more of which if especially outstanding would merit a near perfect score, provided it is a generally meritorious flower.

Lasting quality relates to the length of time a mature bloom remains in good condition. It can be judged at any place convenient to the judges, where normal conditions prevail. Prime cut flowers are to be supplied to the judges in containers for transporting with enough moisture and so closed as to insure arrival at the place of judging without deterioration. A flower must not be refrigerated or artificially preserved. If the flower is in good condition at the end of three days it is scored 4 points, then 2 points are added for each day after 3 days that it continues to be good, until the maximum score of 20 is reached.

Consistency of bloom applies from plant to plant.

Floriferousness applies to the bearing of the flowers.

Growth habit is method of branching and general shape. A bushy form is good. Sparce foliage near the ground or a tendency to legginess, in other than hanging basket types, should be scored adversely. A willowish growth is most desirable in a hanging basket type.

Bud Set — The ideal is a good bud on all well developed terminals. Sparcely set or heavily set buds should lessen the score.

Foliage — This covers the physical characteristics in relation to the plant in general. A plant should look well clothed. Plants with pale green leaves or yellowish green leaves or those with excessive

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unnatural yellowish variegation should be adversely scored. All foliage should be proportionate to plant and flower.

6. No person may act as a judge for these awards if he is in any way associated or connected with any entry then in competition.

7. Judging for these awards will be accomplished only by judges who are accredited by the Southern California Camellia Society. A minimum of three judges is required to score an entry. The judges do not have to judge simultaneously.

8. Individual score sheets, supplied by the Awards Committee, will be used by the judges; they will sign the score sheets to attest the point score awarded. Completed score sheets may be turned over to any member of the Awards Committee or mailed to the Secretary of the Southern California Camellia Society, who then will forward same to the Awards Committee Chairman.

9. No horticultural variety shall be eligible for a Hertrich Award if such an award has not been won within three seasons of judging.

10. April 30 is set as the termination of the blooming season when competing for these awards. All judging must be completed by this date.

11. At some time prior to the judging of an entry the entrant is requested to supply to the Awards Committee one 35 m. color transparency of the bloom and another of the plant in bloom.

The awards will be evidenced by a suitable trophy (elective), appropriately engraved, which shall be the property of the winner.

These rules and regulations shall be subject to revision or amendment by the Board of Directors of the Southern California Camellia Society.

Modesto Garden Club Holds Camellia Show

The Modesto Garden Club will sponsor its first Camellia Show on March 17th and 18th. It will be their 32nd annual flower show but for the first time they are devoting it to camellias. It will be conducted in accordance with rules and regulations of the American Camellia Society, with the usual range of awards being given. The show will be held in the library of the Modesto Junior College.

When E. W. Haley of Center, Texas bought a large order of seeds from S. C. C. S., he wrote as follows: "Please send me some good ones. The recent freeze ruined me for the present time, killed all my seedlings, root stock, grafts and all my plants in containers. But I am not going to quit. I am going to start right this

time. I was amused at an article some time ago that a man wrote in the American Camellia Magazine. His article was entitled 'You Can't Start Over'. If he is ever wiped out as we have been here he will start over or quit."

The durability of the japonica 'Carter's Sunburst' has been demonstrated in the recent Pomona and Descanso Gardens shows. Judge and Mrs. Byron Lindsley of San Diego won "Best Japonica" with a bloom of the variety at the Pomona show. Unknown to them, a member of the Pomona society took the bloom home and put it in his refrigerator, then took it to the Descanso Gardens show and presented it to them for entry in that show. They did so and the bloom ended up in the Court of Honor. Its condition was excellent at the end of the second day of the show.

NEW CAMELLIA REGISTRATIONS BY SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

GOLD TONE*, W. F. Wilson, Jr., Hammond, Louisiana. (62-1). A 10-year old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1955. Flower of variable form, semi-double to anemone. White, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches in diameter, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, with a large number of bright yellow stamens. Carries 10 to 15 petals with 125 to 200 petaloids. The large number of bright yellow stamens with many petaloids having a distinct yellow cast creates the effect of a flower of considerable yellow color.

WALTZ DREAM, McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, Calif. (62-7). A hybrid, female parent 'William's Lavender', male parent 'Kuro-Tsubaki'. First bloomed in 1959. Semi-double orchid pink flower, diameter 5", depth $2\frac{1}{2}$ ". Stamens are yellow. Blooms midseason. Commercial introduction by McCaskill Gardens in 1961.

VILIA, McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, Calif. (62-8). A hybrid, female parent 'William's Lavender', male parent 'Kuro-Tsubaki'. First bloomed in 1959. Soft lavender pink, semi-double with yellow stamens. Blooms midseason. Diameter 4", depth 2". Commercial introduction in 1961 by McCaskill Gardens.

MIRANDY, McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, Calif. (62-9). This is a species *Hiemalis*. Female parent 'Shishi-Gashira', male parent unknown. Rose pink with white overtone. Semi-double with yellow stamens. Diameter 3", depth 2". Bloomed first in 1955. Blooms early. Commercial introduction in 1961 by McCaskill Gardens.

MISS ANAHEIM, McCaskill

* Reprinted from February 1962 issue of *CAMELLIA REVIEW* to correct error in name.

Gardens, Pasadena, Calif. (62-10). First bloomed in 1954. Female parent 'Peach Blossom', male parent unknown. Soft pink semi-double with yellow stamens. Diameter $4\frac{1}{2}$ ", depth $3\frac{1}{2}$ ". Commercial introduction in 1961 by McCaskill Gardens.

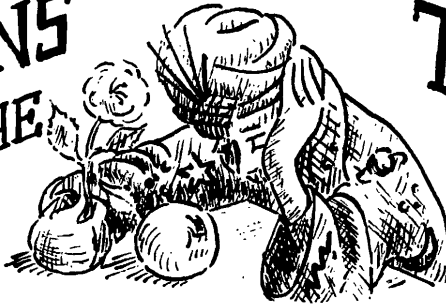
BALI HA'I, McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, Calif. (62-11). Unknown parentage. Semi-double white that sometimes has pink on one petal, with yellow stamens. Diameter $5\frac{1}{2}$ ", depth 3". First bloomed in 1953. Commercial introduction in 1961 by McCaskill Gardens.

RICHFIELD, McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, Calif. (62-12). Female parent 'Donckelarii', male parent unknown. Flower is rose-veined red with yellow stamens, semi-double, with 5" diameter and 2" depth. Blooms midseason. First bloomed in 1953. Commercial introduction in 1962 by McCaskill Gardens.

SMALL WONDER, McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, Calif. (62-13). A new seedling of unknown parentage that first bloomed in 1960. The flower is a purple red that ranges from $1\frac{3}{4}$ " to $2\frac{1}{4}$ " in diameter and is $1\frac{1}{4}$ " in depth. It is formal double, having incurved petals. Commercial introduction in 1962 by McCaskill Gardens.

Just off the press is a 64-page booklet authored by Douglas G. Thompson on the subject "Descanso Gardens — Its History and Camellias." It is on sale at Descanso Gardens for \$1 per copy. It meets a need for the people who visit Descanso Gardens and want to know more about the history of the area. In addition to Descanso lore, the booklet contains a chapter on "The Camellia Flower", and one on "Camellia Culture".

SCIONS
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'Pink Diddy'

One of the prettiest and nicest flowers we saw two years ago (1960) was 'Pink Diddy', the solid pink sport of 'Diddy Mealing'. In the early 1950's many areas ran into a spell of bad years and with this adverse weather camellias were more or less in deep freeze. The past few years* have again started new interest in camellias, especially with more folks using glasshouses and plastic shelters to protect their blooms and plants.

This sport, which first appeared in 1950, is rose form and opens with the typical bud center with stamens showing after the flower is open a long time. Color is dawn pink with vein stitching in the petals. Flower size is listed as medium to large but we have seen and taken pictures of blooms measuring nearly five inches in diameter. Blooming season is from November to April.

The parent plant, 'Diddy Mealing',

was named for Mary, the eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Henry Mealing of Augusta, Georgia. "Diddy" of course is a nickname given her by her younger brother (Diddy for sister). Dr. Mealing named the sport 'Pink Diddy' to denote its source before someone else found the same sport and attached some unrelated name to the flower.

'Care Free'

For over two years I have been trying to contact Mr. George Deme-tropolis for information regarding some of his seedlings. His story like that of many camellia collectors seemed to just naturally fall into the pattern where the collector over a period of 18 years had to raise a few seedlings. It was from one of these

(Continued on next page)

* The writer wonders how serious the toll after the past winter deep freeze to both plant life and camellia enthusiasm.

California Redwood Plant Tubs

There is more fun in gardening — better results, too, when you can control the soil, shade and water conditions. Doubling in duty and decoration.

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several hundred chance seedlings that he found the flower he has named 'Care Free' because it is such a free bloomer.

It is a deep salmon rose pink with golden yellow stamens, and the flower form and styling that will vary from semi-double to peony. The bloom has three rows of large petals, usually 10 to 12 petals and 30 to 40 petaloids interspersed with golden stamens and rabbit-eared petals that can total up to 5. Size of flower is said to be 5 to 5½ inches in diameter and 2 inches in height.

It has average growth habit and reportedly blooms from early to mid-season. Mr. Demetropolis says, "This seedling has good texture, good lasting qualities and falls in one piece." What more can you ask or wish for from your seedling patch?

'Judge Thomas Porter'

Mrs. Jane Moon of Lake Charles, Louisiana has registered a flower blooming from a group of seedlings given her a few years ago around Christmas time. This might indicate that even camellias have Santas.

The flower measures 5½ to 6 inches across and is 3 inches deep. Coloring is deep rose pink. Flower form is semi-double with stamens and petaloids intermixed. The styling or grouping of the stamens is what interested me most for they are divided into three definite groups. In some flowers these stamens and petaloids may be in four divisions.

Foliage is dark green with leaves averaging 3½ inches in length and 2½ inches in width. Growth habit is low and spreading.

'Judge Thomas Porter' was awarded the A C S Highly Commended Seedling Certificate at the Port Arthur, Texas show held in January, 1961. The flower honors the father of Mrs. Jane Moon, Judge Thomas F. Porter of Lake Charles, Louisiana.

'Red Wine'

A good friend, a doctor of Thomas-

ville, Georgia who most friends address as "Merv", has registered one of his seedlings under the name of 'Red Wine'. Apparently it is just coincidental that the originator is none other than Dr. Wine. Last season the report on this flower was that it takes a good three year graft to get the best flowers. However this season's news is as follows: "With each successive year 'Red Wine' gets better and better." A deep red semi-double with a cluster of stamens and occasional petaloids has between ten and twelve petals. It is admittedly a four to five inch flower and could be larger. Foliage is very lovely dark green leaves and plant growth is rapid and spreading. Blooms midseason.

'Apache'

Dr. Gilbert Fisher of Union Springs, Alabama continues to come up with Highly Commendable Certificate Award winners offered by the American Camellia Society for outstanding seedlings. One of his latest is a flower he has named 'Apache' honoring the drill team of Tyler, Texas Junior College who are known as the Apaches. This drill team is most famed for their performance at many major college football and bowl games.

'Apache' is a brilliant red with coloring similar to that of 'Adolphe Audusson'. Loose peony to semi-double in form with soft velvety petals. A flower that is said to reach 5½ to 6 inches in diameter. The plant has dark green foliage but rather small leaves and the growth habit is bushy. Its flowering habits are ideal, for one seldom finds double buds forming. It flowers rather early for November and December is considered the normal blooming period.

'Izma'

Nearly two years ago we first heard much talk about a real fine sasanqua seedling but it was hushed, for the originator had entered it in the All American test gardens. Those who

knew of and had seen the flower spoke most highly of this flower from Willard, North Carolina. Now that the All American has passed from the picture, it is proper to talk about it again.

'Izma' is a clear porcelain white except for the outer row of petals and flower buds which show a very light pink. Flower form is formal double with the bud center. Blooms will average $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches and sometimes may attain the size of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. While it is a chance seedling, the originator feels 'Little Gem' is one of the seed parents. It starts to bloom in October and usually continues flowering until about the 15th of December.

Mr. W. H. "Red" Robbins, upon the insistence of a good many friends, named this new seedling for Mrs. Robbins. Therefore he named it with her first name "Izma". Mr. Robbins, who operates a nursery in Willard, hopes to introduce this seedling this coming Fall for '62.

'Overlook White'

Mr. K. Sawada of Mobile, Alabama has a seedling of 'White Empress' and it is one of the very few seeds he has planted from this variety over a long career of hybridizing and growing seedlings. The first thought was to name this new seedling 'Late White Empress' but registration thought it might create confusion with 'White Empress'. For second choice Mr. Sawada decided to name the flower 'Overlook White' as Overlook is the name of the nursery which Mr. Sawada founded and is now operated by his sons.

Usually the flower form is semi-double, consisting of 20 to 21 petals. It will sometimes vary to formal semi-double form and a few stamens will be interspersed with small petaloids. Flower size will be from 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$

inches. Plant grows dense and upright with strong branches. Foliage is medium thick, serrated and very dark green leaves of 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in width. Normally it will flower February through April.

'Sunday Morning'

The name 'Sunday Morning' first attracted my eye, perhaps just because it sounded good. Then on checking for more information I learned it started to bloom in late October and like many other people I am most interested in the early flowering camellias. This variety just happened to be a first seedling flower for Dr. R. H. Segrest of Bonifay, Florida. He found it open early one Sunday morning, hence the name.

'Sunday Morning', a $5\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter and $2\frac{1}{2}$ " deep bloom, is semi-double rose pink with occasional irregular center and stamens. First flowers this year were on the 23rd of October. It usually starts to flower the last of October, with most of the blooms in November and December, sometimes into January. It reportedly has remarkable stamina and lasting qualities, withstanding extreme cold temperatures. Of the two flowers this writer has seen, the pink with the white blotches was choice and preferable to the solid color flower.

Mrs. William Meyer of Glendora entered her first camellia show in the recent Pomona show. She took four blooms of 'Cardinal', her first camellia plant, to the show. She needed help on how to enter them. One, the best, went into the singles competition. The other 3 were entered in the 3's. Her single entry made the Court of Honor. Her 3's won a blue ribbon. How would you feel?

Directory of Affiliated Societies

- Camellia Society of Kern County.....Bakersfield
 President: Tom Stull; Secretary: Mrs. A. C. Adams, 2827 Sunset, Bakersfield.
 Meetings held 2nd Wednesday of the month, October through April, at Cunningham Memorial Art Gallery, 1930 R St., Bakersfield.
- Camellia Society of Orange County.....Santa Ana
 President: F. E. Kahen; Secretary: Mrs. George T. Butler, 1121 Orange, Santa Ana.
 Meetings held second Thursday of the month, October through April, in Spurgeon Memorial Room of New Santa Ana Public Library.
- Central California Camellia Society.....Fresno
 President: Edwin H. Hiber; Secretary: Mrs. Karen Lee Ahrens, 1144 E. Saginaw Way, Fresno.
 Meetings held at Heaton School, Del Mar Ave., Fresno, on the following dates: November 15th, December 13th, January 24th, February 28th, March 28th with barbecue at Fresno State Horticultural Building.
- Huntington Camellia Garden.....San Marino
 Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, Oxford Road, San Marino.
- Pomona Valley Camellia Society.....Pomona
 President: Bancroft Benner; Secretary: Mrs. Soby Yamamoto, 1081 Weber St., Pomona.
 Meetings held 2nd Thursday of each month, November through April, in the Ganesha Community Building in Ganesha Park, Pomona.
- San Diego Camellia Society.....San Diego
 President: Clive Pillsbury; Secretary: Mrs. Ferris H. Jones, 4545 Dana Drive, La Mesa.
 Meetings held 2nd Friday of the month, November through May, in Floral Association Building, Balboa Park, San Diego.
- Temple City Camellia Society.....Temple City
 President: Laurence S. Shuey; Secretary: Mrs. Peter Folino, 708 W. Pepper Dr., Arcadia.
 Meetings held 4th Monday of the month, October through April, at Women's Club Auditorium, Woodruff at Kaufman, Temple City.
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