

THE *Camellia*
REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society



'Pink Davis'

Courtesy American Camellia Society

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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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A. WILKINS GARNER, Pres.
1444 El Rito, Glendale 8
Cl. 1-2630

R. F. DICKSON, JR., Vice Pres.
1227 N. Reidel, Fullerton
LA. 6-6404 (Area code 714)

HAROLD E. DRYDEN, Sec'y-Treas.
820 Winston Ave., San Marino
793-4214

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12022 Gertrude Dr., Lynwood
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745 Canterbury Rd., San Marino
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HAROLD E. DRYDEN, Editor
820 Winston Ave., San Marino
793-4214

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THOUGHTS

from the editor

I sometimes wonder as I write and read about camellia shows how many of the readers of CAMELLIA REVIEW grow camellias primarily for the shows and how many grow them primarily for their personal pleasure in their own gardens. Dr. Cecil Eshelman considers show flowers to be the end result and final proof of cultural practices; the show competitions are tests of who is doing the better job. (See Douglas Thompson's article about Dr. Eshelman in this issue of CAMELLIA REVIEW.) If that point of view is sound, and I find no fault with it, it becomes increasingly important that the show rules for competition be such that the show results truly reflect which people are doing the best job of growing camellias.

I have no set of rules to suggest that will accomplish this purpose. The Los Angeles Camellia Council set up a new Division for gibberellic treated blooms entered in the Descanso Gardens show. It proved nothing because the Descanso show is near the end of the camellia blooming season and Frank Reed doesn't claim much for its effectiveness late in the season. (See his article in this issue.) It is effective early in the season, however, and results in the earlier Southern California shows in the past season suggest that a separate Division would serve a useful purpose in early shows.

This isn't the only factor for consideration, however. Betty Robinson talks about greenhouse flowers in her "Betty's Barbs" in this issue. There is also a wide gray area that needs to be refined with regard to what is legal and what is not in protecting flowers. A. C. S. show rules go rather far in this respect, farther in my opinion than is proper or necessary for Southern California. What is "indoors"? Is there any difference between putting a plant under some kind of shelter to assist in its growing and in its bud and flower forming, and steps to protect the blooms from the elements as they open? Harvey Short has taught some of us to cover the blooms with wax paper when it rains. Is this different in principle or intent from moving the plant to a location where the rain will not hurt the bloom?

I think there is a difference between helping the plant to grow and the bloom to form, and the protection of the opening bloom from the elements. Maybe this would serve as a point for delineation between what is and is not permissible. I see a difference between the practice of good cultural procedures and the use of special means to obtain good blooms. I also see a difference between the use of protection to assist in growth and the use of covering to protect opening blooms from the weather. Maybe this would be a worthwhile project to pursue prior to next show season.

Harold E. Gaylor

WIDENING OF THE SCOPE OF CAMELLIA CULTIVATION

RESEARCHES IN 1962 AND 1963

Albert E. Longley and Clifford R. Parks

Geneticists, Camellia Research Advisory Committee*

In this discussion of the approaches to the improvement of the cultivated camellias, it will be necessary in a very general way to consider some of the thinking behind this work. To assist in this thinking, we may use an analogy between the total hereditary potential of a plant and a deck of cards where each card is analogous to the heredity of a single characteristic. Basically, there are two ways to introduce horticulturally favorable characteristics into a cultivated species. First, characteristics already existing within the species may be recombined — reshuffled so to speak; or, second, entirely new cards may be added to the hereditary deck. In the first case no new characteristics are added to the basic plant type, but a more favorable combination of already existing characters is made. Through the sexual process the hereditary decks of the parent plants are shuffled, and the resulting offspring has new combinations (not necessarily favorable) of hereditary cards but note that no new cards are introduced. Man then selects the new combination which he considers to be an “improvement”. Except in the rare cases of an unusual combination, as in a card game something like a royal flush, rarely do we obtain offspring which look like they carry a new character previously unknown to the species, then, for the most part, by breeding within the species, we obtain offspring which are variations on the theme for that series.

However, very frequently in plant breeding we desire characteristics which are not expressed within the species. In its hereditary deck, the plant's species has no card for the

desired characteristic. Sometimes it is possible to introduce the needed card. There are two ways of doing this; one, a card may be permanently changed, or, two, the desired card may be introduced from a related but different species which has the desired card.

There are experimental, and indeed natural, means of changing cards permanently, and this process is called mutation. Mutation has not been overly successful in changing favorably hereditary decks since at the present time it is not possible to change one particular desired card at a time, and often in the process important cards are lost or damaged. These hereditary cards can be the difference between life and death for the plant.

In plant breeding the approach of bringing in desired hereditary cards from another species has been more successful. The major problems are analogous to the problems of trying to mix two different playing-card decks. If the decks are similar, the decks can be mixed and shuffled with ease, and the desired card can be transferred. If the decks are too different, it may not be possible to mix them in any case, or, if they can be mixed, it may not be possible to shuffle them, but often there are ways of partial mixing.

In *Camellia* breeding, we are playing the genetic card game in all of these various ways. We are shuffling the cards within the species, trying to

(Continued on next page)

*See February 1962 issue of CAMELLIA REVIEW, page 22, for statement of membership and objectives of Camellia Research Advisory Committee.

change cards by mutation, as well as trying to bring in entirely new cards from other *Camellia* species. The genetic cards which are being shuffled and introduced include increased cold resistance, increased fragrance, new color hues toward blue and yellow, and fall flowering. To date the work has consisted of two seasons of intensive *Camellia* breeding (1962 and 1963). Following the 1963 season and before the 1964 season, the work will consist of various types of analyses of relationships between cultivars, races, and species of *Camellia*, as well as the relationship of the genus *Camellia* to related species of Theaceous genera. The conclusions from the analyses will give important clues for the breeding of cultivated Camellias even though some of the types analysed may appear superficially to have little ornamental significance. The analytic approaches will consist of the microscopic observation of *Camellia* parts, chemical "fingerprints" and classical botanical analysis of gross structures. Greater knowledge of the relationships between the types of Camellias will aid in defining breeding possibilities, and also will help us to better predict the resulting offspring of our crosses.

With this brief introduction to some of the concepts of *Camellia* breeding, we can proceed directly to discuss, again briefly and generally, the specific approaches in *Camellia* breeding as we have carried them out to date.

DISCUSSION

Cold Hardiness: The nature of the resistance to cold, or the manner in which this is inherited, is not well understood in the *Camellia*. It is a reasonable guess that inheritance of this characteristic is very complex and probably many genetic cards each contribute a small amount to the total cold resistance in any one *Camellia* cultivar. (Cultivar means cultivated variety, i.e., horticultural variety.) Evidence for this complexity of in-

heritance lies in the observation that no two cultivars show exactly the same resistance to cold, but rather there is great variation in this regard. Within the species *C. japonica* there is a considerable range to tolerance to cold. Since we seem to be dealing with an inherited characteristic which shows a range of variation, a large number of offspring is likely necessary to obtain recombinations (reshufflings) which are more resistant to cold than their parents. In *C. japonica* the more cold resistant cultivars have been used in as many crosses as possible even when the primary purpose of the particular cross is not cold resistance. By this means it may be possible to obtain an offspring which is more cold hardy than even the most resistant parent. We also have attempted to introduce new resistance genetic cards into the cultivated *Camellia* deck by interspecific hybridization with the variously cold resistant Williamsii hybrids and *C. granthamiana*. About 500 seedlings from the 1962 crosses are of the intrajaponica type involving cold hardy *C. japonica* cultivars. About one-fifth of these have some *C. saluensis* parentage. About 3000 crosses have been made in 1963 involving in various combinations all of the above approaches to cold resistance. Since the cold resistance of interspecific hybrids cannot be readily predicted, a number of other hybrids of this type will be scrutinized for any possible cold hardiness.

Fragrance: Like cold hardiness, the nature of the inheritance of fragrance in *Camellia* is not known, but the variation observed in this respect would suggest that probably like cold hardiness the inheritance is complicated. Since within the species *C. japonica* no cultivar is strongly fragrant, probably at best then the most fragrant type that can be achieved by interbreeding *C. japonica* is a weakly fragrant type. By working with

sufficiently large numbers of offspring within *C. japonica*, it may be possible to significantly increase fragrance within this species by rare recombination. On this basis, about 470 seedlings are growing now from the 1962 crosses.

Particularly, in the case of fragrance we likely will make our best progress by introducing fragrance characteristics into *C. japonica* from other more fragrant species. Accordingly, last year we used a very limited supply of *C. lutchuensis* pollen on flowers of *C. japonica*. From these crosses we now have 11 seedlings. Although the flowers of *C. lutchuensis* appear relatively inconspicuous, they have a striking scent. This year our breeding for increased fragrance has centered about interspecific hybridization, and we have attempted about 650 crosses with *C. lutchuensis* and other *Camellia* species including *C. japonica*, *C. reticulata*, *C. pitardii* and *C. saluenensis*. The species *C. sasanqua* has notable fragrance and the 1000 crosses with this species and the above named species may produce a hybrid offspring with considerable scent. Particularly, in the case of the *C. lutchuensis* hybrids additional generations may be required to produce horticulturally acceptable selections. At present many potentially very interesting interspecific crosses are developing, but it is too early to predict success. It appears that hybrids with *C. sasanqua* are more difficult to make than those with *C. lutchuensis*.

Flower color: In the development of a yellow *Camellia*, we have been hampered by the fact no yellow *Camellia* species are available for our breeding program, so in the absence of this type our program has to be centered about the search for a rare recombination. There is evidence that considerable potential for yellow flowers is carried by the species *C. japonica* and possibly by the species

C. saluenensis. After choosing types with a maximum amount of yellow pigment, we then crossed these types exhaustively. We worked with cream colored, orange-red and pink types which seemed to have some yellow potential. Since we are looking for a rare recombination, it has been necessary to work with as large numbers of offspring as possible. Over 1000 plants from the 1962 breeding season are part of this program, and twice that many crosses have been made in 1963.

Another approach to the development of a yellow flowered *Camellia* is based on the hope of transferring the yellow color from the genus *Tutcheria* to the genus *Camellia*. So far, a few questionable hybrids of this sort exist, and many capsules from the 1963 work are still developing. It appears that this hybrid can be made, but here we are involved with the attempt (to return to our earlier analogy) to mix two rather different genetic card decks, and at best we are not guaranteed that our hybrids will be desirable or will have yellow flowers, and it would be unlikely if such intergeneric hybrids were fertile and could be used further in the breeding program. Even so, this approach is certainly worth the effort since one vigorous hybrid with *Tutcheria* might be worth 10,000 *C. japonica* offspring in terms of yellow colored flowers.

The efforts to produce a bluer *Camellia* might be more fruitful since we have more genetic cards for blue in our genetic deck than we do for yellow. Our efforts within the species *C. japonica* are centered about an attempt to recombine characteristics in current purple-red *C. japonica* types. This can be done by crossing two of these purple-red types together or by crossing a purple-red with a white type. Since hybrids of *C. japonica* X *C. saluenensis* are usually more blue tending than either parent,

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many crosses of this type also have been made. Clear color tones are obtained when *C. saluenensis* constitutes one-half or one-fourth of the parentage. Pure *C. japonica* purple-reds are usually somewhat muddy in appearance. About 650 plants from the 1962 crosses are now growing, and an additional 500 crosses have been made in 1963. About 200 plants from the 1962 crosses of various interspecific origins may also be of interest in the development of a bluer *Camellia*, but it is difficult to predict specifically the color behavior of an interspecific hybrid.

Fall flowering: Again, the inheritance mechanism of the period of flowering is not understood in the *Camellia*. Since considering the number of *C. japonica* varieties which have been introduced with no change in the flowering period, it is not likely that fall flowering types can be developed by working exclusively within the species *C. japonica*. Our attempt then to develop fall flowering types is based on interspecific crosses with the two fall flowering species *C. granthamiana* and *C. sasanqua*. These species have been used as pollen parents in crosses with *C. japonica*, *C. reticulata*, *C. pitardii* and *C. saluenensis*. In all cases *C. granthamiana* appears to form hybrids readily with the other species, while *C. sasanqua* does not form hybrids readily in any case; however, some capsules of the latter type are forming. The reader may have noted by now that many of our hybrid combinations are made with several purposes in mind. For example, a successful hybrid between *C. japonica* and *C. sasanqua* may have improved fall flowering and fragrance while it retains ornamentally desirable characteristics of the species *C. japonica*.

Mutation studies: We have already mentioned that another means of developing new characteristics is mutation. One means of doing this is

to double the number of microscopic hereditary units in each cell. This sometimes can be done by treatment with the chemical colchicine. Fifteen plants which have developed from colchicine treated flowers in 1962 will soon be large enough to examine microscopically. Since the gross hereditary units (chromosomes), can be counted under the microscope, it will soon be possible to determine if we have been able to double the chromosome number.

Usually, we associate the idea of mutation with the change of particular plant characteristics, and there are a number of means of attempting to induce this type of mutation. These means include treatment with particular chemicals, X-rays and ultra violet light. These treatments can be made to pollen, developing capsules before or after pollination, and to the growing points on developing plants. All of these approaches have been applied to *Camellias* this spring in large numbers, and we can only wait to see what results we may have. Since mutation induction is a random process we cannot easily predict the outcome.

Pollen storage: Dr. Walter Lamerts has found (personal communication) that pollen can be stored up to a year in a refrigerator in a container that is kept dry with an anhydrous salt such as calcium chloride. This year we have found that *Camellia* pollen stores very well when frozen, but the particulars of this approach have not yet been tested.

IN CONCLUSION

Anyone who has grown *Camellias* from seed will realize that it will be some time before we will know if our predictions about *Camellia* inheritance are correct; however, some encouraging observations can be noted. At the moment 2773 seedlings from the 1962 crosses are growing and about 8000

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CAMELLIA PERSONALITIES -- DR. CECIL ESHELMAN

THE GENIAL GENTLEMAN OF SHERMAN OAKS

Douglas G. Thompson
Los Angeles, California

M

My first personal awareness of camellias centered about 'Pink Perfection' corsages. I obtained them from the corner florist and made a pleasant custom of carrying them to the courting of my wife. This flower was to us the sum and substance of the camellia genus. Some years later, we met Nadine and Cecil Eshelman at our church and learned of his large lathhouse of camellias. In our ignorance, I remember, we wondered at the oddity of a whole garden of the delicate formal pink flowers reminiscent of our romance. We went to see and were overwhelmed by com-

pletely unexpected diversity of form and color. That day, one lover of camellias wooed and won another . . . our collection began with two plants, gifts from the genial gentleman of Sherman Oaks.

In much the same wooing, winning way, Dr. Eshelman began his hobby in 1943. He met again a former friend, J. Howard Asper, curator for camellias at Rancho del Descanso. Mr. Asper gave him his first plant, 'Elegans Variegated', and taught him how to care for it and how to graft. Dr. Eshelman already had a deep
(Continued on next page)



Dr. Cecil Eshelman and Best Japonica 'White Nun'

natural interest in gardening. He spent two college years in botanical and entomological studies before his attention focussed on doctoring people instead of plants. Encouraged and aided by Howard Asper, he built a lathhouse. His collection quickly grew to seventeen varieties. Then came his first important camellia venture. He purchased a gallon-size 'Captain Rawes' from Mr. Carter for \$25, a rare plant and a considerable sum in those days. He had chosen it with an eye to the three good tip-end scions for grafting and set it carefully aside for that purpose. The next day the can was empty. 'Captain Rawes' had completely disappeared, only to turn up later — eaten through and discarded on a trash heap. Cecil still marvels at the sophisticated pack rat that knew just which expensive tidbit to devour. He still feels the pangs of his most poignant camellia disappointment.

Relieving office pressure in garden tranquility, camellias became his relaxation and his challenge. Cecil developed his collection to its present 500 or more varieties. He adds some 75 new ones every year, for the most part his own grafts of the rarest scions from near and far. A similar number of the less choice or disappointing performers is eliminated. He keeps his collection in containers, maintaining its youth and vigor by discarding specimens grown too large and replacing them with smaller duplicates. The large specimens become donations to community plantings, churches, schools and hospitals. His collection makes a real contribution to local camellia culture. Always the latest obtainable varieties from everywhere are on display to be compared, evaluated, and rated against established champions.

Dr. Eshelman speaks with enthusiasm of the joys of show flower competition. For many years he has been an accredited judge of the American

Camellia Society. He has been active in practically every camellia show each year in Southern California. By now, this must add up to nearly 100 shows. During each season he has conducted his own private show day after day of two dozen choice blooms on a card table in his reception room. He remembers with pleasure the many patients whose first interest in camellias was aroused by these displays. Some of them are now serious collectors. Cecil considers show flowers to be the end result and final proof of cultural practices; the show competitions are tests of who is doing the better job. That he has successfully met the challenges of these tests is evidenced by the 36 silver trophies in the magnificent antique trophy case in his den. Nadine is an authority on antique furniture, and this particular historic glass-front, ceiling-high cabinet is one of her proudest finds. Many loving hours of stripping, varnishing and hand rubbing restored it to beauty and utility. Many loving hours of camellia culture filled it with its treasure.

Dr. Eshelman cites as his most noteworthy achievement the winter of 1960 when he parlayed a virtually unknown Vern McCaskill seedling, 'White Nun', into the sensation of the season by winning best japonica, best three japonicas, best five japonicas, and runner-up best japonica in four successive camellia shows. Even Vern had no idea 'White Nun' was that good.

I asked Cecil to name his favorite old tie varieties. These turned out to be 'Adolphe Audusson Variegated', 'Mrs. Freeman Weiss', 'Mattie O'Reilly' and 'White Giant'. 'Guilio Nuccio', 'Reg Ragland' and, of course, 'White Nun' were named as the greatest newer introductions in his collection.

Cecil says he derives his greatest satisfaction from giving away flowers

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FRESNO SHOW IMPRESSES WITH QUALITY OF BLOOMS

The high light of the March 10th Fresno show of the Central California Camellia Society, at least from the point of view of the society members, was the winning by Homer E. Wilson of the Best Japonica Bloom award with his 'Tomorrow's Dawn'. Mr. Wilson is a charter member of the Central California Society. He was born in Kansas in a log cabin. After teaching school in Kansas, he went to South Africa in 1900 where he remained for three and one-half years. On his return to the United States, he settled in Hanford, California where he ran a grocery store. In 1912 he was elected supervising principal of the Hanford school without applying for the job. Subsequently he

served as principal of several schools and in 1937 was appointed Superintendent of Schools. He lived in Hanford until 1950 when he was made principal of the detention school in Fresno.

Mr. Wilson saw his first camellia bloom in 1896 in Pasadena. He has been growing camellias since 1920. He has introduced several new seedlings, including 'Lady Bird', named for his wife, 'Maylene Wong', 'Frances Wheaton' and 'Charlotte Walker'. He has 140 varieties and over 200 plants in his collection. He has one other claim to fame on camellia show day than the fine blooms he enters. He supplies a large batch of peanut

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Left to right: Homer E. Wilson, winner of Best Japonica Bloom with 'Tomorrow's Dawn'; Maynard Munger, Fresno, Sweepstakes Runner-up; H. H. Collier, Chowchilla, winner of Sweepstakes Award.

SHOW RESULTS

LOS ANGELES CAMELLIA COUNCIL

Descanso Gardens — March 2-3, 1963

- Sweepstakes — Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria
Sweepstakes Runner-up — Dr. Leland Chow, Bakersfield
Sweepstakes for Miniatures — John & Betty Robinson, La Canada
Best Japonica — 'Charlotte Bradford', H. H. Collier, Chowchilla
Best Japonica Runner-up — 'Tomorrow', Thomas H. Stull, Bakersfield
Japonicas in Court of Honor — 'Southern Charm', 'Carter's Sunburst', 'Elegans (Chandler)', 'Drama Girl', 'Jennie Mills', 'Thelma Dale', 'Mrs. D. W. Davis', 'Lady in Red', 'Kramer's Supreme', 'Coronation'
Best 3 Japonicas — 'Drama Girl', John & Betty Robinson, La Canada
Best 3 Japonicas Runner-up — 'Ville de Nantes', W. V. Lytle
Best 5 Japonicas — 'Tomorrow', Dr. Leland Chow, Bakersfield
Best 5 Japonicas Runner-up — 'Edwin Folk', Dr. Leland Chow, Bakersfield
Best Reticulata — 'Moutancha', Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria
Best Reticulata Runner-up — 'Capt. Rawes', Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria
Best 3 Reticulatas — 'Chang's Temple', P. A. Kaldhusdal
Best 3 Reticulatas Runner-up — 'Takeiyeh', Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria
Best 5 Reticulatas — 'Buddha', Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Krumm, Altadena
Best 5 Reticulatas Runner-up — 'Noble Pearl', Mr. & Mrs. Stanley Miller, El Cajon
Best Miniature — 'Fircone Var', Dr. Leland Chow, Bakersfield
Best Miniature Runner-up — 'Kitty', Mr. & Mrs. George Kalin, La Mesa
Best Hybrid — 'Fair Lass', John & Betty Robinson, La Canada
Best Species — Wild Saluenensis, Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Ragland, Orange
Best New Japonica Seedling — 'Tiffany', Dr. John Urabec, La Canada
Best New Hybrid Seedling — 'Phillipa Forword', Verne & Billie McCaskill, Pasadena
Best New Sport — Sport of 'Richard Nixon', Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Eskridge, Julian
Best Specially Treated Bloom — 'Mattie O'Reilly', Frank Reed, Pasadena
Best Collector's Japonica Table — Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria
Best Collector's Reticulata Table — Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria

CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF SACRAMENTO

Sacramento, California, — March 2-3, 1963

- Sweepstakes — Thomas J. Sertich, Sacramento
Sweepstakes Runner-up — Newton Pratt, Sacramento
Best Japonica — 'Ballet Dancer', Mrs. George McKee, Sacramento
Best Japonica Runner-up — 'Lady in Red', Phil Duncan, Sacramento
Runners-up to Best and Second Best Japonicas — 'Carter's Sunburst', Mrs. Charles Vanina, Sacramento; 'Guilio Nuccio Var', Mrs. J. M. Daigle, Sacramento; 'Sawada's Dream', Mr. & Mrs. S. B. Davi, Pittsburgh
Best 3 Japonicas — 'Carter's Sunburst', Mrs. Charles Vanina, Sacramento
Best 3 Japonicas Runner-up — 'Drama Girl', Mr. & Mrs. Fred Carnie, Sr.; 'Mrs. D. W. Davis', A. S. Eckendorf, San Jose; 'Satellite', Richard F. Roggio, San Jose

- Best 6 Japonicas — 'Magnoliaflora', Beulah E. Capers, Rio Lindo
 Best 6 Japonicas Runner-up — 'Kramer's Supreme', Mr. & Mrs. A. A. Spencer; 'Mathotiana', Beulah E. Capers, Rio Lindo; 'Purity', Mrs. Mary O'Neal, Sacramento
 Best Reticulata — 'Crimson Robe', Mrs. Charles Vanina, Sacramento
 Best Reticulata Runner-up — 'Chang's Temple', Mrs. Charles Vanina, Sacramento
 Runner-up to Best and Second Best Reticulatas — 'Moutancha', Dr. John E. Kennedy, Sacramento
 Best 3 Reticulatas — 'Crimson Robe', Mrs. Myrtle Johnson, Sacramento
 Best 3 Reticulatas Runner-up — 'Lionhead', Carl Pearson, Galt
 Best Hybrid — 'Brigadoon', Mrs. I. K. Sibole, Sacramento
 Best Hybrid Runner-up — 'E. G. Waterhouse', Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Burnett, Castro Valley
 Best Miniature — 'Wilamina', Curtis Derr, Sacramento
 Best Miniature Runner-up — 'Little Bit', Mr. & Mrs. S. B. Davi, Pittsburgh
 Outstanding Seedling — 'De Mure', David L. Feathers, Lafayette
 Best Collection of 15 Named Cultivars — Martha Derr, Sacramento
 Best Collection of 25 to 40 Named Cultivars — Dr. & Mrs. D. Jackson Faustman, Sacramento

CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF KERN COUNTY
Bakersfield, California — February 9-10, 1963

- Sweepstakes — Edwards H. Metcalf, San Marino
 Sweepstakes Runner-up — John & Betty Robinson, La Canada
 Best Japonica over 4½ inches — 'Reg Ragland', Amos Kleinsasser, Bakersfield
 Best Japonica under 4½ inches — 'Dr. Tinsley', Amos Kleinsasser, Bakersfield
 Best 3 Japonicas — 'Magnoliaflora', Mrs. Wm. H. MacDonald,
 Best 5 Japonicas — 'Reg Ragland', Amos Kleinsasser, Bakersfield
 Japonicas in Court of Honor, over 4½ inches — 'Tomorrow', 'Lady in Red Var', 'Mrs. D. W. Davis', 'Guilio Nuccio Var', 'Kramer's Supreme', 'Betty Sheffield Blush', 'Betty Sheffield Supreme'
 Japonicas in Court of Honor, under 4½ inches — 'Iwani', 'Ann Miller', 'Yours Truly', 'Spring Sonnet', 'Herme', 'Monte Carlo', 'Jennie Mills'
 Best Reticulata — 'Moutancha', Mrs. Frank Storum, Pacific Palisades
 Best 3 Reticulatas — 'Moutancha', Wm. E. Woodroof, Sherman Oaks
 Best Seedling — Kramer Bros. Nursery, Upland
 Best Sport — Sport of 'Fred Sanders', Amos Kleinsasser, Bakersfield
 Best Miniature — 'Pearl's Pet', Dr. Leland Chow, Bakersfield
 Best Specie — 'Betty McCaskill', Dr. Leland Chow, Bakersfield
 Best Hybrid — 'Brigadoon', Mrs. W. B. Camp, Sr.,

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY
Fresno, California — March 10, 1963

- Sweepstakes — Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Collier, Chowchilla
 Sweepstakes Runner-up — Mr. & Mrs. Maynard Munger, Fresno
 Best Japonica — 'Tomorrow's Dawn', Homer Wilson, Fresno
 Best 3 Japonicas — 'Ethel Davis', Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo,

(Continued on page 28)

CAMELLIAS AND RETIREMENT

Roy T. Thompson
Glendale, California

Most of us have problems — they come as part of the package. But it is something of a surprise to discover that in our modern set-up, a person beyond middle age *is* a problem. This conclusion is inescapable in the face of the large number of printed articles on retirement and old age, and the many radio and TV programs dealing with “senior citizens,” “recipes for retirement,” and, believe it or not, “the technology of retirement.” It would seem that persons in this classification were of a different species, that they were something of a curiosity and were somehow on trial — or on exhibit.

For example, a recent TV program pictured a roomful of elderly people dancing, playing games, and otherwise enjoying themselves, as though this were a surprising and newsworthy event. Viewers of the program were doubtless expected to feel that these

curious people were fighting hard to keep away from tears, boredom, dogs, children, and loud noises, that they were repeating to themselves Keats' famous lines:

*Here, where men sit and
each other groan;
Where palsy shakes a few,
sad, last gray hairs.*

It is true, of course, that living sensibly in an age of rapid motion is an art, but long experience has taught us that one of the sanest means of achieving a balanced, un-hurried pace, is to have a garden. A garden is an open space under the sky where, with feet on the soil, one is free of confinement, where there is quiet, peace, and coolness among plants and trees. The earth and growing plants ease the tensions and strains of a mechanized world and bring the human spirit back to a feeling of good will toward mankind. Chief

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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by the originator of 'Kramer's Supreme'

Plants now available in gallon — 2-gallon — 3-gallon containers,
at reasonable prices through your nurseryman.

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UPLAND, CALIFORNIA

Our color camellia wall hangers with 32 beautiful camellia pictures
now available to the public @ \$2.00 postpaid.

among the many blessings of plants is that they have no vocal cords and do not talk back.

Among the coolest and calmest of plants the camellia has no rival; it maintains a well-groomed and polished air, well satisfied with things as they are. Camellias look alive, healthy, and smiling, as though, like Mona Lisa, they had it figured. Best of all, they are at their peak in the winter season when other plants look dormant and discouraged, and it is in this "off-season" that camellias burst out with their shapely flowers, each one of which is a masterpiece of form and color. No wonder that, when camellias broke over Europe and America like a tide in the last century, they were called *Perfections*. No wonder that they have inspired the creation of many clubs and societies all over the temperate world.

The combination of smooth leaves and clean-cut flowers gives camellias distinction; it is as though each flower had been carved by a sculptor, so definite and distinct is its form. Camellias have perhaps made a few mistakes in the matter of stripes and speckles, but these make up only a small percentage of the total of flower patterns. Most flowers, especially the solid color varieties, have the finished appearance of masterpieces.

So much for the aesthetic side of the picture. There is also a practical side, and this is where the needs of the retired person are so admirably served. A camellia garden affords exactly the type and amount of moderate exercise needed by members of the retired group. And this exercise is provided in the most salutary manner, that is, indirectly. For example, the participant in golfing, walking, or gymnasium classes is conscious, throughout the exercise, of his need for exercise and that he is now getting it. But the gardener has his mind usually on the particular task he is performing and loses sight of

the exercise value of his work. This, undoubtedly, is the more natural and more salutary way of getting it, for he is getting the exercise without knowing it, so to speak.

Another advantage is that garden jobs are infinitely varied from day to day and so are free from the frustrating feeling of monotony which so often attaches to other forms of exercise. Furthermore, garden jobs need not be finished all at one time. Fortunately, the most monotonous and deadly of all garden jobs — watering — can now be neatly accomplished by using one or more of the many gadgets and devices which have, in recent years, come on the market.

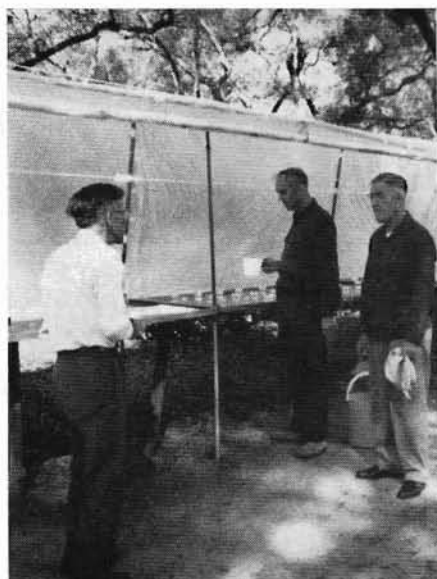
But it all adds up to an ideal occupation for older persons. Few gardeners realize it, but every step taken is a unit of exercise, and every movement of the body a gain. Gardening is a good general exercise for it keeps a great variety of muscles in working order. A favorite gymnasium exercise is to bend the body forward from the waist, keeping the lower part of the body rigidly upright. This is supposed to be a good weight reducer. Of late years camellia gardeners have been doing this exercise quite systematically as they pick up fallen flowers, grumbling like mad all the time, but nevertheless getting valuable exercise.

These are only a few of the values afforded by gardening. If a social engineer were asked to design an environment especially suitable for retired people, he could hardly do better than suggest a camellia garden, for camellias give so much pleasure and require so little care that they are all but unique.



Camellia seeds from the Huntington Botanical Gardens will be available about October 1st. See the October CAMELLIA REVIEW for information.

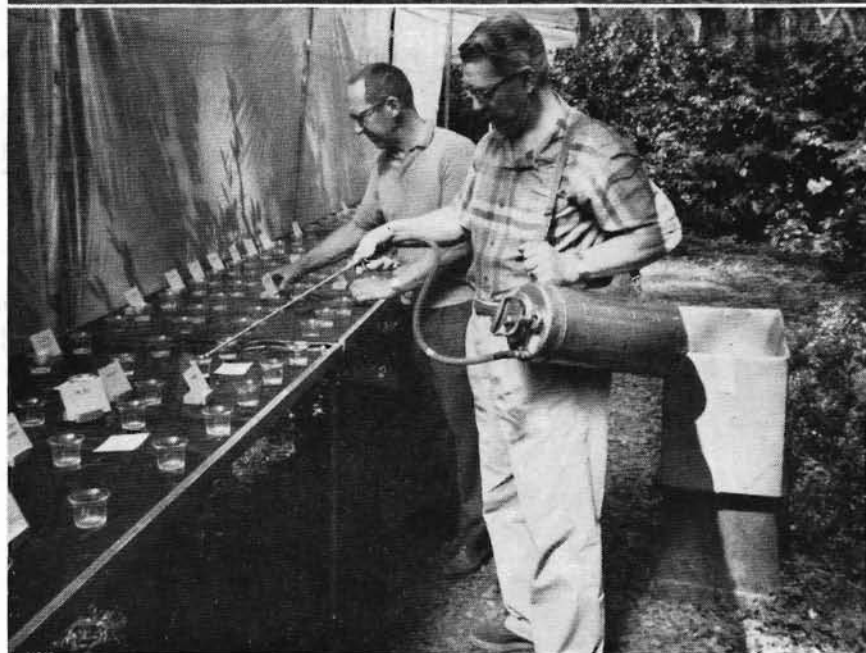
Descanso Gardens



ABOVE: Upper L, Leslie Groeneveld, Edwards Metcalf and Calvin Mullen setting up the tables; Upper R, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Reed placing blooms; Lower L, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Harmsen placing blooms; Lower R, Douglas Thompson placing blooms.

NEXT PAGE: Upper, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Noyes placing blooms; Lower, Dr. Cecil Eshelman and Bill Goertz setting up the tables.

Show Snapshots



FURTHER REPORT ON SOIL MIX

Reg W. Ragland
Orange, California

In the March 1962 issue of *CAMEL REVIEW* (Volume 23, No. 5) I made a report on the use of a form of the University of California soil mix for container-grown plants. At that time I had used the mix approximately one year, and I said that another year should tell the story.

I believe that the additional year has given the answer so far as I am concerned, and I think that I am safe in saying that the mix that I have used consisting of: (1) 25% fine sand, (2) 25% ground fir bark, (3) 25% German (or Holland) peat moss, and (4) 25% rice hulls, is excellent for container-grown camellia plants, when used in connection with a fertilizer program adapted to it.

My basis for this conclusion is that two years ago I removed plants from two-gallon cans, bare rooted them, and placed them in the above soil mix in egg cans. Last week I examined several of them and found that the egg cans were well filled with fine white roots. As a matter of fact, the plants themselves were evidence of fine root systems, but I examined several just to make sure.

As stated at page 68 of the *University of California Manual**, the unique ingredient of the U.C. type mix is "fine sand", a term which applies to soil particles of a certain size. As used in the *Manual*, the maximum and minimum dimensions are 0.5mm (approximately 1/50th in.) and 0.05mm (approximately 1/500th in.) respectively. As explained in the *Manual*, such "fine sand" plus peat approaches loam in water and nutri-

ent retention but avoids the complications involved where clay is present. I understand that either perlite or vermiculite serves the same purpose and is just as good, but I wanted to follow the *Manual* exactly and used fine sand, which I purchased as "SN-20" at the Irwindale plant of Consolidated Rock Co.

According to the *Manual*, one of the virtues of peat is that it is largely decomposed before it is dug and therefore shrinkage during use is comparatively minor. I believe that fir bark likewise decomposes very slowly. What surprised me the most on my examination of the mix after two years was that there had been practically no decomposition of the rice hulls. Moreover, they seemed to retain moisture to a remarkable degree.

The mix I used is a variation of the U. C. Mix "D" which calls for 25% fine sand and 75% peat moss. The *Manual* states that redwood shavings or sawdust or rice hulls may be substituted for all or part of the peat moss provided they too satisfy the physical and chemical requirements that are provided by peat moss. Because rice hulls seemed to retain moisture to a high degree, I would not advise more than 25% in any soil mix. In fact, I am going to experiment with the omission of rice hulls altogether and use 25% fine sand, 37½% fir bark, and 37½% peat moss. Since this article may be read by camellia hobbyists in the South, it is probably well to say that when the *Manual* speaks of "peat moss" it refers to the sphagnum type obtained from Europe, Canada and some parts of Northern United States. It states that "in general, other types of peat are too uncertain in chemical com-

*Manual 23, University of California Division of Agricultural Sciences, Agricultural Experiment Station — Extension Service entitled "The U C System for Producing Healthy Container-Grown Plants"

position and physical composition to be included in standard mixes". Moreover, the peat moss should be finely ground so that it will readily mix with the other components. The mixing operation is greatly facilitated by moistening the peat a day or two beforehand.

I have qualified my recommendation of the soil mix by saying that it should be used in connection with a proper fertilizer program. I recommend a fertilizer made up of the following mixture: 4 lbs. Hoof and Horn; 4 lbs. Single Superphosphate; 1 lb. Sulphate of Potash; and 1 lb. of a good mixture of micronutrients such as Red Star's "Vim".

The Hoof and Horn provides the nitrogen. I use a very finely ground mixture because I believe that it mixes better than a coarse grind and becomes available to the roots more evenly. Blood meal is just as good, but for awhile it has an offensive odor that Hoof and Horn does not have. I use a single superphosphate, the analysis of which is "phosphoric acid, 20%; anhydrous calcium sulphate, 51%, and sulphur combined (from calcium sulphate), 12%. The calcium sulphate will prevent the mix from becoming too acid. I use a sulphate of potash, the analysis of which is "water soluble potash K_2O , not less than 52%; and combine sulphur, 17.5% minimum".

I recommend the use of the above fertilizer three times a year: March 1st, May 1st, July 1st.

The quantity I use is at the rate of one rounded teaspoon per gallon of soil. This works out as applied to various containers: 1/4 of a teaspoon for a quart can, 1 teaspoon for a gallon can, 2 teaspoons for a two-gallon can, 4 rounded teaspoons for an egg can, 3 heaping tablespoons for a 16" tub, a scant 1/3 cup for an 18" tub, a full 1/3 cup for a 19" tub, and a half-cup for a 21" tub.

If on September 1st the plants indicate through the color of the foliage a further need for nitrogen, this same fertilizer should be used again. My own experience indicates that the plants will not need any nitrogen at that time; so I give them on September 1st a fertilizer consisting of a mixture of 6 lbs. of single superphosphate and 1 lb. of potassium sulphate applied as to quantities at the same rates given above for the other fertilizer.

Since the fertility of the soil mix is very low, furnishing a low starting point for adding nutrients, and since it provides good aeration and water drainage, there is little danger of the foregoing fertilizer program causing any burn. For us it has provided very healthy plants, and if we could just do something about those spells of dry hot summer time which we have every winter in my location, I think that Lollie and I could produce some good blooms. At least, we have no excuses as far as soil is concerned.

WIDENING OF THE SCOPE *(Continued)*

crosses have been made in 1963. All of the approaches discussed in this paper have been and are being explored, and the analyses program to aid us in better understanding the genetic relationships within the Genus *Camellia* is under way. A paper on this subject soon will be forthcoming. While it is not possible for us to gaze into the crystal ball and predict precisely what the *Camellia* of the future will be like or where it will grow, we feel confident that we are making progress toward the goals defined in this project; so it is just a matter of time until we know exactly how far we have gone.

FRANK L. STORMENT AWARD FOR RETICULATAS

The Southern California Camellia Society announced at the April 9th meeting of the Society that the Board of Directors has accepted an offer from Mrs. Frank L. Storment of a perpetual trophy to be known as the Frank L. Storment Award for Reticulatas, which will recognize new reticulata seedlings of merit. In this respect, the Storment Award will be for new reticulata seedlings what the Margarete Hertrich Award has been for new japonica seedlings, the William Hertrich Award for new japonica mutants, the William E. Wylam Award for new miniatures, and the Edwards H. Metcalf Award for new hybrids. All these Awards are under the administration of the Society's Awards Committee.

Frank Storment joined the Southern California Camellia Society in 1954. He was a devotee of all kinds of flowers but compared with many

in the Society, he was a relatively late starter with camellias. Among his early purchases was a collection of reticulatas which he planted in the ground at his home in Pacific Palisades, close by the ocean at Santa Monica. Storment first attracted attention in Society meetings by bringing blooms from these reticulata plants to the meetings. He attained full stature as a grower of reticulatas when, in 1959, he won awards for best reticulata, best 3 reticulatas and best 5 reticulatas at the Descanso Gardens Camellia Show.

In addition to producing good reticulata blooms, he was one of the few people to grow good looking reticulata plants. The accompanying picture shows the full foliated reticulata trees in a corner of the Storment garden. The name "Storment" is worthy of association with awards for new reticulata seedlings of merit.



Full foliated reticulatas in Storment garden

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY ANNOUNCES AWARDS FOR BEST NEW CAMELLIAS

The Awards Committee of the Southern California Camellia Society administers five awards for new camellias of merit, as follows:

Margarete Hertrich Award for best new japonica seedling

William Hertrich Award for best new japonica mutant (sport)

William E. Wylam Award for best new miniature camellia

Edwards Metcalf Award for best new hybrid camellia

Frank L. Storment Award* for best new reticulata.

In administering these awards, nominations are received by the Awards Committee from the originators of new varieties or from other people for consideration. All flowers that have been nominated are judged by accredited judges under a schedule of values that are prescribed in the rules pertaining to the different Awards. In order to preclude the chance that blooms in a single year might not be typical of the new variety, scores for two years judging are used in reaching decisions of awards. Awards are made only in cases where

*See page 18 for announcement of this new Award.

the judging indicates varieties of outstanding merit.

The following awards have been made for the year 1963:

Margaret Hertrich Award to C. japonica '**Carter's Sunburst**'. This camellia was introduced by Mr. Alvin Carter of Monterey Park, California, deceased. Mr. Carter was one of the early camellia nurserymen in this area. He did not live to enjoy the success of his introduction, because it was a "sleeper" that took time to get started. After it got under way, however, it took hold and its choice as "Best Flower" in camellia shows has supported the scores that it received in connection with Hertrich Award consideration.

William Hertrich Award to C. japonica '**Betty Sheffield Supreme**'. This beautiful new japonica sport came from the garden of Mrs. Green W. Alday of Thomasville, Georgia. The 'Betty Sheffield' family includes several sports, of which 'Supreme' attracted immediate and favorable attention. While people who have seen the blooms in the South and in California report that the blooms in California are somewhat

(Continued on page 40)

CAMELLIA SALE

800 varieties of Japonicas, Sasanquas, Hybrids and species
at 1/2 price.

We are not quitting business but we must have room, so here
is your chance to round out your collection at a big saving.

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PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY AWARDS MADE

Caryll W. Pitkin

A.C.S. State Director for California
San Marino, California

Howard Asper of Escondido, California has been announced as the first winner of the American Camellia Society sponsored Aubrey Harris Hybrid Award. This award, which may be given annually if a hybrid of sufficient merit is found, was given Mr. Asper for his successful cross of 'Lionhead' X 'Coronation', which at the insistence of his family was named 'Howard Asper'. The flower is a lively rose-red. It is very large, high petaled, stylish, of heavy substance, and above all on a vigorous, heavy foliaged, upright plant. It sounds like the answer to a camellia grower's dream. People who have seen it say it is just that. The engraved plaque which is emblematic of the award was presented to Mr. Asper at the March meeting of the Southern California Camellia Society. Mr. Asper has announced that scions of 'Howard Asper' will be available in the fall of 1964.

At the same time it was announced that Mrs. H. Turner Brice of Valdosta, Georgia has been given the Ilges Medal for her fine japonica seedling 'Marie Bracey'. This American Camellia Society award is named for the late John Ilges, one of the

founders of the American Camellia Society, and may be given annually to a meritorious japonica seedling. This is the first time the Ilges Medal has been awarded since it was won by 'Guilio Nuccio' in 1958. As with all A.C.S. awards, the selection is made by a secret committee appointed by the president.

Mrs. Green W. Alday of Thomasville, Georgia was given the John Sewell Award for the sensationally beautiful 'Betty Sheffield Supreme'. This A.C.S. award may be given annually for the outstanding japonica mutant and honors Mr. John Sewell of Jacksonville, Florida, for many years an officer of the American Camellia Society.

No award was made of the Ralph S. Peer Sasanqua Cup for 1963. This award honors the late Ralph Peer, longtime member of the Southern California Camellia Society and two-term president of the American Camellia Society. As the name suggests, it may be given annually for the outstanding sasanqua seedling of the year. It is administered by the Awards Committee of the American Camellia Society as are the other awards previously mentioned.

MARSHALL'S CAMELLIA NURSERY

(AT THE SIGN OF THE CAMELLIA)

RETAIL

WHOLESALE

Camellias — Azaleas — Rhododendrons

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AT. 7-0505

When? Why? How?

W. H. Goertz
San Marino, California

One of the highly desirable phases of the camellia hobby is that it provides a continuing interest — there is always something to watch for and look forward to. (If you get bored holding the hose for a couple hours, try hooking a transistor radio to your belt and listen to music or some sporting event!) This is the beginning of the season when irrigating is our most important duty. If you neglect to prune or to fertilize, your camellia plants will still struggle along, remain green and put out fair blooms in the winter. But if you neglect to give your plants water they are just not going to live. I like to soak all the plants well once each week, and according to the weather I will water lightly at least once more during the week and sometimes (in the 80 and 90 degree summer months) I will spray the leaves and the ground every single evening. Young grafts of course should not receive this much moisture but only enough to keep from drying out.

This month we are still carefully removing jars and plastic bags from our December to March grafts. If you are losing some due to fungus, next time use a rooting powder to cover the cut portion of understock and scion. My losses due to this cause used to run 5 to 10% which has been completely eliminated. A 35¢ package of "Root-Tone" will take care of hundreds of grafts. I have found that glass jars do better than plastic bags on small understock — while the root

stock over $\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter seems to put out sufficient moisture so that plastic bags remain well humidified on the inside. This summer, why not cut a couple of inches off the understocks which didn't take this Spring — if they are still alive — and put them back to work with new scions.

If you haven't already given your plants a good insecticide spraying this spring you should do so at once. There aren't too many varmints which like to work on camellias — but I find that the aphid in early Spring and the leaf chewers a few months later can nicely be controlled with a treatment in April and again in June of a spray or dust containing chlordane. If you have more serious plant diseases you should follow the excellent suggestions outlined in "Camellia Culture".

I have had real good luck fertilizing three times a year — in April, June and August — and if you use only cottonseed meal your plants should do just fine. While watering and working around the garden carry pruning shears with you and keep snipping away at the new shoots which are crossing other branches, spoiling the shape of or generally "cluttering up" the plant. Then in July we can start disbudding — the sooner the better — when the flower buds can be recognized. Leave only one bud to each branch tip, preferably the one facing down. Except on those plants which are desired only

(Continued on page 32)

BEST BLOOMS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Frank F. Reed
Pasadena, California

The article with the above subject in the May 1962 CAMELLIA REVIEW was based on the bloom competitions at ten to twelve meetings each year of the Southern California and Temple City Societies from the Fall of 1956 to the Spring of 1962. The results of the meetings through March 1963 are now added. This year the points awarded in Reticulata, Sasanqua, Miniature and hybrid class are 5 for first, 4 for second, and so on down to 1 for 5th.

Where available, the show results were consolidated for San Diego, Bakersfield, and all Los Angeles area shows. You see many of the same faces at all shows since the determined competitors and the corps of judges change very little during our open season. 6 points are given for best in show, 4 for runner-up, best multiple and best plant. Two points are given to each Court of Honor bloom.

The japonicas will be dealt with first by giving total scores; second by "blooming" periods which more correctly is by periods in which the meetings are held; and lastly the show results.

JAPONICA TOTAL SCORES (MEETINGS)

Giulio Nuccio (& Var.)	94	Reg Ragland	45	Gallant Array	17
Debutante	84	Kramer's Supreme	44	Clarise Carlton	17
Adolphe Audusson		Flame (& Var.)	43	Pink Clouds	17
Family	80			Frosty Morn	16
		Shiro Chan	20	Royal Trumpeteer	15
Daikagura	79	C. M. Wilson	18	Lallarook	15
High Hat	39	Elegans	12	Gen. George Patton	14
Daikagura Red	30	Elegans Var.	5	Finlandia Var.	13
Conrad Hilton	4	Barbara Woodroof	3		
		Hawaii	4	Fred Sanders	13
Spring Sonnet	74			Cinderella	11
Herme	26	My Fair Lady	33		
		Guest of Honor	32	Fire Falls	12
Alba Plena	63	White Empress	31	Margaret Short	12
Fimbriata	19	Gigantea	30	Prince E. Napoleon	12
		Tomorrow (& Var.)	29	Rosea Plena	12
R. L. Wheeler (& Var.)	70	Elizabeth Lebey	28	Majorette	12
		Sunset Glory	26	Sun-up	11
Donckelarii	44	Coronation	26	Edelweiss	11
Ville de Nantes	39	Emmet Barnes	26	Nina Avery	11
Lady Kay	14	Dr. Tinsley	26	J. J. Pringle Smith	11
		Purity	24	Daitairin	11
Joshua Youtz	53	Magnoliaflora	24	Aaron's Ruby	11
		Mrs. D. W. Davis	24	Forrest Green	10
Mathotiana	28	Billy McCaskill	22	Silver Anniversary	9
Mathotiana Supreme	23	Indian Summer	22	Special Tribute	9
Sultana	14	Emily Wilson	22	Kick-off	9
Rosea Superba	12	Wildwood	22	Rosea Plena	9
		Jessie Katz	22	Lady Clare	9
Glen 40	37	Mrs. Freeman Weiss	20	Mattie O'Reilly	8
Glen 40 Var.	10	Morning Glow	20	Bride's Bouquet	8
		Eleanor Hagood	20	Carter's Sunburst	8
Jack McCaskill	34	Drama Girl	20	Pax	8
Te Deum	29	Ballet Dancer	19	Melody Lane	8
		C. M. Hovey	19	Peach Blossom	8

Star Dust	8	Betty Robinson	6	Tinsley Smith	5
Emmett Pfingstl	7	Tick Tock	6	Sweetheart	5
Ann Miller	7	Cardinal	6	Virginia Robinson	4
Ada Pieper	7	Onetia Holland	6	Lady in Red	4
Diddy Mealing	7	Katharine Nuccio	5	Flamingo	4
Mrs. Tingley	7	Jennie Mills	5	Marie Bracey	4
Carolyn Tuttle	7	New Horizons	5	Mrs. Goodman Knight	4
Ava Maria	7	Jean Marie	5	Lady Macon	4
Richard Nixon	7	Imperator	5	Florence Newell	4
Rose Queen	7	Marjorie Magnificent	5		
Julia's Favorite	6	Angel	5		

JAPONICAS BY BLOOMING PERIODS

Oct. - Nov. - Dec.		Jan. - Feb.		Mar. - Apr.	
Debutante	68	Reg Jagland	40	Jack McCaskill	29
Daikagura	67	Adolphe Audusson		Te Deum	27
High Hat	39	Family	36	Spring Sonnet	28
Daikagura Red	30	Spring Sonnet	33	Herme	9
Conrad Hilton	4	Herme	9	R. L. Wheeler (& Var.)	25
Alba Plena	57	Glen 40	27	Mathotiana	18
Fimbriata	18	Glen 40 Var.	13	Rosea Superba	12
Guilio Nuccio (& Var.)	55	C. M. Wilson	18	Sultana	5
Joshua Youtz	50	Elegans	12	Mathotiana Supreme	5
R. L. Wheeler (& Var.)	34	Shiro Chan	8	Adolphe Audusson	
Emmett Barnes	25	Elegans Var.	4	Family	21
Flame (& Var.)	23	Guilio Nuccio (& Var.)	27	Eleanor Hagood	20
Indian Summer	22	Ville de Nantes	23	Elizabeth Lebey	18
Donckelarii	20	Donckelarii	16	Purity	18
Ville de Nantes	5	Lady Kay	9	Billie McCaskill	17
Adolphe Audusson				C. M. Hovey	13
Family	21	Tomorrow (& Var.)	23	Fred Sanders	13
My Fair Lady	18	Wildwood	22	Cinderella	5
Gallant Array	17	Kramer's Supreme	20	Guilio Nuccio (& Var.)	12
Kramer's Supreme	16	Flame	20	Ville de Nantes	11
Spring Sonnet	14	Gigantea	18	Donckelarii	8
Herme	4	Dr. Tinsley	18	Lady Kay	5
Coronation	14	Jessie Katz	17	Mrs. D. W. Davis	11
White Empress	14	Drama Girl	16	My Fair Lady	10
Sunset Glory	12	Guest of Honor	14	Frosty Morn	9
Daitairin	11	Debutante	14	Guest of Honor	9
Clarise Carlton	11	Ballet Dancer	13	J. J. Pringle Smith	9
Royal Trumpeteer	10	Emily Wilson	12	Pink Clouds	8
Mathotiana Supreme	10	Daikagura	12	Melody Lane	8
Sultana	4	White Empress	12	Kramer's Supreme	8
Guest of Honor	10	Mathotiana	11	Gigantea	7
Emily Wilson	10	Mathotiana Supreme	11	Diddy Mealing	7
Forest Green	10	Sultana	5	Rose Queen	7
Magnoliaeflora	10	R. L. Wheeler (& Var.)	11	Ann Miller	7
Lady Clare	9	Magnoliaeflora	11	Sunset Glory	6
Kick-off	9	Gen. George Patton	11	Drama Girl	6
Special Tribute	9	Mrs. D. W. Davis	10	White Empress	5
Majorette	8	Mrs. Freeman Weiss	10	Mrs. Freeman Weiss	5
Fire Falls	8	Coronation	8	Onetia Holland	5
Peach Blossom	8	Frosty Morn	7	Finlandia Var.	5
Star Dust	8	Emmett Pfingstl	7	Break O'Day	5
		Prince E. Napoleon	7	Prince Eugene Napoleon	5
		Julia's Favorite	6	June McCaskill	5

(Continued on next page)

Arejishi	8	C. M. Hovey	6	New Horizons	5
Mrs. Tingley	7	Alba Plena	6	Morning Glow	5
Tomorrow	7	Edelweiss	6	Pax	5
Carolyn Tuttle	7	Pink Clouds	6	Mattie O'Reilly	5
Ava Maria	7	Billie McCaskill	6	Jean Marie	5
Ada Pieper	7	Sun-Up	5	Pearl Maxwell	5
Aaron's Ruby	7	Sunset Glory	5	Mrs. Baldwin Wood	5
Morning Glow	6	Morning Glow	6	Thelma Dale	3
Cinderella	6	Cardinal	6	Charlotte Bradford	1
Ballet Dancer	6	Rosea Plena	5		
Lallarook	5	Jennie Mills	5	Shiro Chan	5
Bride's Bouquet	5	Frizzle White	5	Barbara Woodroof	1
Gigantea	5	Letitia Schrader	5	Hawaii	4
Angel	5	Finlandia Var.	5		
Edelweiss	5	Jack McCaskill	5	Elena Nobile	4
Laura Walker	5	Purity	6	Betty Robinson	4
Dr. John D. Bell	5	Clarise Carlton	6	Lady Macon	4
Strawberry Blonde	5	Silver Anniversary	5	Red Rhythm	4
Mrs. Hooper Connell	5	Tinsey Smith	5	Blood of China	4
Dr. Tinsley	5	Majorette	4	T. S. Clower	4
Jessie Katz	5	Elizabeth Lebey	4	Grand Finale	4
Mrs. Freeman Weiss	5	Miss Hollywood	4	Arlene Marshall	3
Tick Tock	5	Sweetheart	4		
Imperator	5	Lady in Red	4		
Marjorie Magnificent	5				
Rosea Plena	4				
Marie Bracey	4				
Mrs. Goodwin Knight	4				

'Guilio Nuccio', a very large red camellia, again leads the list, but, except for 'R. L. Wheeler', 'Reg Ragland', 'Tomorrow' and 'Kramer's Supreme', the other very large camellias are surrounded by modest sized varieties, many of which are formals. 'Debutante', the 'Spring Sonnet'-'Herme' combination and the 'Alba Plena'-'Fimbriata' family each have higher scores than any two camellias rated as very large.

'Ballet Dancer', 'Kick-off', and 'Majorette' are new camellias which have scored well this year. The other japonicas which have made most points this year are in order: 'Spring Sonnet', 'Mathotiana', 'Debutante', 'Adolphe Audusson', 'Dr. Tinsley', 'Joshua Youtz', 'Reg Ragland', 'Morning Glow', 'Clarise Carlton', 'R. L. Wheeler', 'Herme', 'Daikagura', 'Kramer's Supreme' and 'Magnoliaeflora'. Note that 'Tomorrow' is not in this list.

We have not revised the list showing the limiting months in which ribbons were won. There was no October meeting at Temple City and this is being written before the Southern California April meeting, so there would not be too many changes.

This seven years of judgment by many visitors as well as our own well qualified judges can be used as a basis for selecting your camellias and advising others in Southern California. This analysis is based on month by month judging under hard competition in contrast with some "best" groups which are based on recollections at the season's end.

One interpretation, aided by a look at the show results, is to present the "Best Dozen":

Guilio Nuccio	Spring Sonnet	Joshua Youtz
Debutante	Alba Plena	Glen 40
Adolphe Audusson	R. L. Wheeler	Reg Ragland
Daikagura	Ville de Nantes	Tomorrow

SHOWS (Bakersfield to San Diego)

Japonicas

Tomorrow (& Var.)	75	Elegans,	June McCaskill	6
Reg Ragland (& Var.)	74	Shiro Chan and	Catharine McCorn	6
Guilio Nuccio (& Var.)	65	C. M. Wilson	Mattie O'Reilly	6
Mrs. D. W. Davis	56	Hawaii	Colonial Dame	6
R. L. Wheeler (& Var.)	44	Spring Sonnet	Flamewood	6
Drama Girl	42	Herme	Alice Wood	6
Carter's Sunburst	33	Ballet Dancer	Frizzle White	6
Guest of Honor	30	Onetia Holland	Nagasaki	6
Kramer's Supreme	30	Jessie Katz	Betty McCaskill	6
Charlotte Bradford	30	Ville de Nantes	Adolphe Audusson	6
Thelma Dale	4	Wildwood	Rosemary Kinzer	6
Clarise Carlton	28	Frances McClanahan	Ashby's 60	6
White Nun	26	Billie McCaskill	Judge W. T. Ragland	6
Angel	24	Mathotiana Supreme	Tiffany	6
Dr. Tinsley	21	Edwin H. Folk	Gov. Earl Warren	6
Lady in Red	20	Purity	Melody Lane	6
Glen 40 (& Var.)	17	Julia France	Fred Sanders	6
Betty Robinson	16	Rosea Superba	Nancy Mandarin	6
Flame	16	Betty Sheffield (Asstd.)	Julia's Favorite Sport	6

'Tomorrow', which is way down on the meeting night list, has gone into the lead over 'Reg Ragland' by one point. Then seven other very large camellias follow in order. Our shows are held during 'Tomorrow's' best blooming season but it does not have as long a season as 'Reg Ragland', 'Guilio Nuccio', 'R. L. Wheeler', 'Debutante', 'Adolphe Audusson', 'Kramer's Supreme', 'Ville de Nantes' and 'Guest of Honor' which won ribbons at meeting nights which are six months apart. 'My Fair Lady' has won at October and April meetings.

As expected, there are more medium sized blooms on the show list because in some of the shows there is now Best in Show for blooms below four inches.

For "Best in Show (Large)" in our six shows, there was one red, one phlox pink, one salmon pink and three whites. The chief culprit, of course, is Bill Woodroof with his 'White Nun' at San Gabriel Valley show. He will probably go for the miniature silverware next year.

The better point winners at the 1963 shows were in order: 'Drama Girl' (18), 'Tomorrow', 'Angel', 'Reg Ragland', 'Mrs. D. W. Davis', 'Guilio Nuccio' and 'R. L. Wheeler' (8).

Due to lack of space, the analysis of the results in Sasanquas, Reticulatas, Hybrids and Miniatures will be given in the next issue of the CAMELLIA REVIEW. Then we will show why we selected the "Other Best Dozen":

Little Gem	Crimson Robe	Citation
Hiryu	Purple Gown	Fircone
Dazzler	Donation	Florence Daniell
Buddha	E. G. Waterhouse	Wilamina

BILL WOODROOF EVALUATES NEW CAMELLIAS

Bill Woodroof gave his annual evaluation of new camellias to the members of Pacific Camellia Society at their dinner meeting on April 4th. Every year Mr. Woodroof gives this evaluation at the end of the camellia season to one of the Los Angeles area camellia societies. As he explained it to the Pacific Society members, he in effect runs a test garden. (He also grows good blooms — Best Japonica at the Temple City show with 'White Nun' and Best 3 Reticulatas at the Bakersfield show with 'Moutancha'.) He started to grow camellias in the late 1930's. Because of his nomenclature work, he receives for testing in Southern California scions of new varieties from all parts of the camellia belt. While he has played at growing species, sasanquas and reticulatas, his principal interest has been in japonicas, and during his years of growing camellias he has "processed" about 1000 varieties. His lath house capacity is 350 plants, consequently he is faced every year with the necessity of discarding to make way for the new.

He retains the *good* ones. Those not good in his opinion do not get beyond 2 gallon cans. By good, he means something different, such as a break in color or form or an improvement over a similar flower. The fact that a new variety is a pretty flower is not in itself sufficient reason for keeping it. Nor does he rely only on his own growing and judgment. He places new varieties in other collections, so that his reports are based on growing conditions in the San Fernando Valley, the Pasadena area and Orange County.

How does he go about making his decisions? He looks at a new variety at different times and under different conditions. He compares the flower with the originator's description as contained in the Nomenclature Book.

In this connection, he said that we can always expect the description in the Nomenclature Book to describe a flower at its best. The originator seldom uses modesty in describing a new one. How are blooming habits and lasting quality? Are the plant growth habits and foliage good? If the flower agrees with the description and it has merit under his ground rules, he keeps it. If it agrees with the description but does not add something, he discards it. If the bloom does not agree with the description, he waits another year or two before deciding.

He pointed out that varieties often do not do as well in Southern California as they do at the point of origin or as described in the Nomenclature Book. Some of this may be due to the over enthusiasm of the originator in his description. Some originators do not compare the new one with existing varieties — they like it and want to name it for someone so into the stream it goes. Size is a consideration when size is necessary to make the flower a good one, to give it the style that is described and which makes the variety distinctively new. He sometimes wonders whether the size stated in the description is based on greenhouse grown blooms rather on outdoor growing such as we have in Southern California. Even for California originated varieties, areas differ such as between the Los Angeles area and the San Joaquin Valley. He emphasized that while he may have personal preferences, such as for big red, his evaluations as stated in his reports such as this do not reflect personal views. And when he rates a new camellia as poor or fair, he is not running down that camellia. He is only reporting on it as he has seen it grow in Southern California.

On this basis he classified new var- commenting briefly on the different varieties as he rated them.

- AUBREY HARRIS — Is this something new or 'David Wirth Var-?
APACHE — Size not up to description. Hold it awhile.
BETSY BOULWARE — Good sweet pea type.
BETTY SHEFFIELD SILVER — Supposed to differ from 'Betty Sheffield Blush' by absence of pink marking of latter. His flowers show the pink markings so there is nothing new here.
BARNEY DIAMOND — Size not up to description. If size comes up, will be just good.
BESSIE BOWMAN — Good form and color
✓ CLARISE CARLETON — Excellent
CAROLINE BROWNE — Too close to 'Clarise Carleton' and not as good
COUNTRY DOCTOR — Not good enough
CANDLELIGHT — Is it too soft? Wait and see
CORAL QUEEN — Good
COED — Good
DON-MAC — Good color, no size or form
DUTCHESS OF COVINGTON — Good
DORIS FREEMAN — Fair
DUBONNET VAR — Size not up, wait
✓ ECCLEFIELD — Excellent
EXTRAVAGANZA PINK — Good
EVELINA — Good
✓ FORTUNE TELLER — Excellent
FLYING SAUCER — Color bad, size poor
FANNIE LOUGHRIDGE — Wait a while to decide
FIVE STAR GENERAL — Size not up, wait
FIRST PROM — Good early formal white, does not shatter
GLADYS WANAMAKER — Good form, size not up. Wait before deciding
✓ GRANDEUR — Excellent
✓ HIGH WIDE'N HANDSOME — Excellent
INEZ MOLL — Not good enough
ISLE OF CAPRI — Wait to see if size comes up
JANE MOON — Nothing new to offer. Size not up
JULIA FRANCE — Good
JUDGE W. T. RAGLAND — Good
JOHN HOUSER — Nothing new
KATE SMITH — Nothing but a 'Mathotiana'
KING'S RANSOM — Good
✓ KING SIZE VAR — Good
KICK-OFF — Good early variety
LOVE LIGHT — Good. Texture of 'White Nun'
LADY VELMA — Good
LADY MACON — Good
MAUDE FOOTE — Does not add anything
MARY JANE VAR — Not good enough
MARYLAND VAR — Good form, size and color
MISS MARY — Size not up, wait
✓ MILO ROWELL SEEDLING #585 — Excellent
MARY WHEELER — Not good enough
MERRY MEN — Not good enough
MRS. FAIR DODD — Not ready to decide
MAVERICK — A variegated 'Tomorrow'
MARK CULVER — Good
MATTIE GRAYSON — Wait a while
NELLIE McGRATH — Not good enough
PEG O' MY HEART — Too similar to 'Peter Pan'
RED WINE — Size not up. Is it an improvement on 'Flame'?
REBECCA JONES — Size? Does not add anything new
RED ELEPHANT — Wait awhile on size and color
RANGERETTE — Size? Is it 'Liberty Var'?
RICHFIELD — Good
RED ROGUE — Good
SISSY LACKEY — Not good enough

(Continued on next page)

SILVER CHALICE — Good
 SAWADA'S DREAM — The jury is out
 SUE ANN MOUTON — Does it add anything?
 SAMARKAND — Good
 SUMMER SUNSET — Good
 TICK TOCK RED VAR — Good
 TOUCHDOWN — Good pink sport of 'Kick-Off'
 TICKLED PINK — Not good enough
 ✓TIFFANY — Excellent
 THE BRIDE — Wait for size and form
 WARM HEART — Good if size comes up
 VIOLA SIMMONS — Good
 VIRGINIA CAGLE — Wait for size
 VULCAN — Does well in some areas. White streak in center in Los Angeles area detracts
 WAR EAGLE — Wait for size

SHOW RESULTS (Continued)

Best Reticulata — 'Buddha', Mr. & Mrs. Milo E. Rowell, Fresno
 Best Hybrid — 'Phyl Doak', Mr. & Mrs. Milo E. Rowell, Fresno
 Best Seedling — Harold L. Paige, Lafayette
 Best Miniature — 'Dryade', John Robinson, La Canada
 Court of Honor, single — 'Lady in Red', 'Marie Bracey', 'King's Ransom',
 'Billie McCaskill', 'Clarise Carlton', 'Nagasaki', 'Guilio Nuccio', 'Carter's
 Sunburst', 'Mrs. D. W. Davis', 'Mrs. D. W. Davis Peony', 'Te Deum',
 'Vedrine', 'Kramer's Supreme', 'Peter Pan', 'Mathotiana Supreme',
 'Gigantea', 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', 'Mrs. Carl Anderson', 'Laura Walker
 Var', 'Ann Miller', 'Dr. Tinsley', 'Mrs. Lyman Clark'
 Court of Honor, Group of 3 — 'Confucius', 'Sierra Spring', 'Tomorrow',
 'Donckelarii', 'Simeon', 'Mrs. D. W. Davis'

CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF MODESTO Modesto, California — March 16-17, 1963

Sweepstakes — Newton Pratt, Sacramento
 Sweepstakes Runner-up — Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Collier, Chowchilla
 Best Japonica — 'Moonlight Sonata', Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Collier, Chowchilla
 Best Japonica Runner-up — 'Alice Wood', Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Collier,
 Chowchilla
 Japonicas in Court of Honor — 'Rosea Plena', 'Betty Sheffield Supreme',
 'Mrs. D. W. Davis', 'Reg Ragland Var', 'Mary Ann Houser', 'Coronation',
 'Rosea Superba', 'Ecclefield', 'St. Andre', 'Faith', 'Sunset Glory', 'To-
 morrow', 'New Horizons', 'Carter's Sunburst', 'Coral Pink Lotus', 'Mar-
 garet Short', 'Destiny', 'Guilio Nuccio Var'
 Best 3 Japonicas — 'Mrs. D. W. Davis', Dr. & Mrs. D. Jackson Faustman,
 Sacramento
 Best 6 Japonicas — 'Spring Sonnet', A. S. Eckendorf, San Jose
 Best Reticulata — 'Moutancha', Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Burnette, Castro Valley
 Best Reticulata Runner-up — 'Lionhead', Ken Thompson, Fresno
 Best 3 Reticulatas — 'Buddha', Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Burnette, Castro Valley
 Best Miniature — 'Little Bit', Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Burnette, Castro Valley
 Best Hybrid — 'Donation', Hollis McFarland, Sacramento
 Best Seedling — Milo Rowell, Jr., San Jose
 Best Collection of 15 Blooms — Mrs. Martha Derr, Sacramento
 Best Collection of 25-40 Blooms — Dr. & Mrs. D. Jackson Faustman,
 Sacramento

SUMMER PROPAGATION

Alvin L. Gunn
Lynwood, California

The middle of July is one of the best times of the year to propagate camellias. After the new growth has hardened, scions may be cut from those choice new varieties to graft what we hope will be future show winners.

The bark graft is one of the easiest methods of summer grafting, as we don't have to be careful to match the cambium layers of the scion and understock. Bark grafting is particularly good when using large understock, which can crush the scion on a cleft graft. If you have a choice new seedling which is just a few inches tall, scrape the bark off of one side of the seedling a couple of inches from the top and slide it under the bark of the understock — tie the graft and cover the roots of the seedling with peat moss. After the graft has calloused the seedling is cut loose and you have the grafted plant and the seedling.

Grafting *reticulatas* in the summer will give a higher percentage of takes, as they heal rapidly (three to four weeks). If you graft the slow growing 'Moutancha' or 'Purple Gown', use strong vigorous understock.

Growing cuttings to increase the number of good varieties in your collection, or to grow your understock

from cuttings, should not be overlooked. The method can be as simple or complex as you wish to make it. A glass or plastic container placed over a few cuttings in sand is satisfactory. An apple box will hold about fifty cuttings. Put 2½ or 3 inches of washed sand (plaster sand) or half sand and half peat in the box, then take cuttings 3 to 4 inches long cut on an angle. Strip all of the leaves off except the top one or two. Cut these leaves in half. The diagonal cut end can be dipped in water and then in a root hormone. The cuttings are then put about two inches in the root medium a row at a time and tamped firm. Glass or Polyethylene is placed over the box to take air tight. Place the box where it will get filtered light. Air the box once a week for an hour when it is cool. Spray the foliage before closing it up again. Most varieties will root in four to five months. The rooted cuttings can be planted in three to four inch clay pots, and those which have just calloused placed back in the box until they root.

If you want to raise quite a few plants, a cold frame with heating coils and a thermostat set at 65° to 70° is excellent. The plants should be fog-

(Continued on page 32)

California Redwood Plant Tubs

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EARLY BLOOMS WITH GIBBERELIC ACID

Frank F. Reed

Pasadena, California

Why "Early"? That's all I know. Explanation comes later.

In previous articles this season 4 (c) and (d), I gave details of mixing the aqueous gibberellic solution, the method of application and some results. The article in the ACS Journal is much the better one.

On each of four dates I applied one drop of 1% solution (or 10,000 parts per million) in the cup left when a terminal growth bud was broken off. On each date 60 odd terminals were treated. On the fifth date, a 2% solution was used and a 4% solution (or 40,000 parts per million) was used on the sixth date. On this last date, about 60% of the plants were reticulatas and late japonicas and as a result are not truly comparable with the other dates. The date of the median blooming of the untreated blooms in last group was February 11th. The date on which median (either the 31st or 32nd) bloomed was judged to be the index of the blooming ability of each group.

Date Treated	Results	Days Elapsed
	Median Bloomed	
July 8	Oct. 8	92
Aug. 5	Oct. 23	75
Sept. 2	Nov. 4	63
Oct. 7	Dec. 1	54
Oct. 28	Dec. 13	46
Dec. 2	Jan. 29 (?)	58 (!)

The main effects noted were that blooms came much earlier and generally were larger than normal for our local conditions. There were some exceptions. This simple method of getting early blooms should be a great boon to those who wish to beat the sub-freezing and sub-zero weather in areas where such conditions are expected.

The Japonica plants were not materially affected. Out of 350 terminals treated only three showed small growth at leaf axials near the terminal. Of the four Reticulatas treated, three showed vigorous growth two to four inches below the terminal. North, of UCLA, has found similar effects in his experiments with Retics especially with 'Capt. Rawes'. It is probable that Gibberellic can force "sub-apical" growth and make more bushy plants out of Retics.

None of our bloom buds were damaged even when 4% solution was used. North's 5% solution apparently did not bother the bloom buds when a drop was put in an adjacent stump of a growth bud. This indicates that the camellia can handle this organic substance which is so generally found in Nature's seeds, young fruit and shoots. Since the camellia apparently does not use the excess gib from the stronger solutions, it may not be employing a goodly part of the 1% solution (10,000 ppm). This could indicate that some lower concentration such as 2,000 ppm should be tested against 10,000 ppm. Since the amount is not vital, you can continue to use 10,000 ppm solution.

The commercially available Gibberellic acid $C_{19}H_{22}O_6$ appears to be satisfactory. It has been extracted from other plants.

Except as noted with the reticulatas, there is no material change in the plants. Last year when I freely treated most of my plants they continued to produce late blooms. In fact at the March 28, 1962 Temple City meeting, I displayed 92 blooms from my total of 148 varieties.

The optimum time or times of use appear to be in the period September

to December, in our vicinity. Results of July and August treatments were not good.

Giberellin apparently increases the life of the blooms on the bush and after they are cut. My normal practice is to start cutting for meetings and shows about a week ahead of time. Rarely are ill effects noted. North has considerable proof of this increased life. The delay in aging of cut blooms is more pronounced in Japonicas than in Reticulatas.

Possibly better results could be obtained if both a gibberellin and an auxin such as indoleacetic acid be used. The interaction between these natural organic substances has been discussed by North (1), Kuse (2), Sachs p 49 (3), Weaver p 89 (3), and Stowe p 142 (3). Who will take a crack at this logical proposal?

How about show flowers?

Last year at the Southern shows, the gibbed flowers did very well at many shows especially those of Arch Hamil's. Last November at Charleston and Florence, S.C. shows the treated mid-season blooms ran away with all the honors. Results of the later shows are not yet available here.

Foss, Goertz and Pitkin among the acknowledged local gib-jabbers have displayed some outstanding blooms and carried off their share of honors at the Southern California shows especially at San Diego.

How about this bird Reed? Well, he treated about 10% of his camellia buds between the 6th and 12th of January. His chart showed this would provide many large and magnificent blooms for the shows between February 6th and March 9th. Results: one modestly proportioned but well stacked 'Betty Robinson' made the Court of Honor and then there were four "Best This or That" none of which depended on their size to win. In the three shows where he was eligible, he won the Sweepstakes at Pomona and San Gabriel Valley and qualified for Bakersfield's "Sweepstakes" winner which will be awarded to such of these exhibitors that has the "highest number of second place ribbons (red ribbon)." At this latter show, he estimated receiving 22 second place ribbons before the judging started and found 22 after the judging. No plate or leather medal has yet been received for this newly invented "Sweepstakes."

Over half of the Reed entries at these three shows and in the "quarantine" class at Descanso Show were closer to the lower dimension than the upper as prescribed by the Nomenclature book. Two 'Purity' which were just over 3½ inches were the only show entries over the upper limit. (Incidentally neither draw a blue ribbon.) My condolences to you

(Continued on next page)

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who thought you were clobbered for entering large blooms. I had no such complaint about my smaller blooms which were so pleasing to the judges.

The blooms from the buds treated in January expressly for the shows, definitely did not appear to be larger than untreated ones on the same bushes. There may be an explanation. During December, my gib solution wandered out of the refrigerator and I assumed that it had been out "X" hours. A March assessment of results places the sojourn at "X" days. (If "X" be equal or greater than 2, you're dead, according to Eli Lilly, et al.) If this be accepted, then the "treated" bloom buds would have benefitted only by the removal of the adjacent growth bud and a liquid with the approximate potency of distilled water.

There is no more to say about late results so I obviously come back to my usual title "Early Blooms" about which I declaim so glibly.

I wish you a lot of success and future pleasure in using a natural substance like the gibberellins even though you continue to use those dangerous and artificial fertilizer weapons that Dave Feathers (5) warned you about.

The editorializing herein obviously does not represent the views of the REVIEW, the Society, or any Show Management but are those of the author and written for the reading pleasure of that cute gal down on Michillinda Avenue and the Gib-artists between Westwood, California and Goldsboro, N. C.

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5. Feathers, David L. To Fertilize or Not to Fertilize. CAMELLIA REVIEW, Mar. 1963.

WHEN? WHY? HOW? (Cont'd)

for color in the garden and are usually not disbudded, you will be richly rewarded by removing enough flower buds so that none of them are closer together than about six or eight inches.

If you did not get all of your transplanting done before the new growth started, don't be afraid to do so in June or July. I have had good success in bare root transplanting even on extremely hot July days; just be careful not to let the roots dry out while doing the job. By drastic pruning I believe that we can leave our plants in the smaller containers longer. You can always recognize those plants which should be moved up — they are the ones that require the most frequent irrigating; the roots are so vigorous that they quickly soak up all the moisture. In choosing your planting mix there are a lot of fancy mixes to choose from or experiment with. After limited testing with fir bark, rice hulls, etc., I like the old reliable 50/50 mixture of light sandy soil and peat moss.

SUMMER PROPAGATION (Continued)

ged a couple times a week, and the ground of the frame kept wet to keep the humidity high. If the fifty or sixty dollars to purchase the thermostat and cables is more than you want to invest, a few inches of fresh manure covered with two inches of sand will heat the frame.

CAMELLIA REGISTRATIONS

TUFFET (63-1). A miniature seedling developed by Mrs. Estelle Lindsley of San Diego. It is a chance seedling, 7 years old, that first bloomed in 1958. Color is bright red, form is a tight peony that has the appearance similar to that of a red carnation. It has bloomed true on grafts. This seedling won "best seedling" in the Miniatures Division in the San Diego Camellia Society Camellia Show of February 2-3, 1963. This is Mrs. Lindsley's second registration of a miniature seedling in the past year, the other having been 'Miss Muffet' which was reported in the November 1962 issue of CAMELLIA REVIEW.

CORAL QUEEN, Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif. (63-2). A 12 year old chance seedling, first bloomed in 1956. Will be introduced in fall of 1963. Semi-double in form, color is a light pink shading to coral pink at the edge. Diameter $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The flower has upright petals and a mass of yellow stamens. Plant blooms mid-season on a vigorous, upright plant.

SILVER CHALICE, Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif. (63-3). A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1958. White, peony form. Diameter of flower is $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches, with 3 inch depth. Plant is

vigorous, compact and upright. Will be introduced in fall of 1963. Blooms mid-season.

ACE OF HEARTS, Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif. (63-4). A bright red semi-double, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches in diameter, with yellow stamens. It is a 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1957. It will take more sun than most camellias and therefore will be desirable for landscaping usage. It will be introduced in the fall of 1963. It blooms mid-season to late on a vigorous, compact, upright plant.

COED, Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif. (63-5). An 11 year old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1956. A blush pink rose form to formal double that blooms early to midseason. It will be introduced in 1963. Plant is vigorous, compact and upright.

GRANDEUR, Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif. (63-6). A very large coral rose semi-double, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches in diameter, with large, separated erect petals and yellow stamens. A 10 year old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1958. Will be introduced in 1964. It blooms mid-season on a vigorous, compact, upright plant.

(Continued on next page)

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✓ **WILDFIRE**, Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif. (63-7). A 12 year old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1955. Flower is orange red with yellow stamens, 4 inches in diameter and semi-double in form. It will be introduced in 1963. It blooms early to mid-season on a vigorous, upright plant.

MIDNIGHT, Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif. (63-8). A large black red semi-double to anemone form flower with yellow stamens, 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Blooms mid-season on a vigorous, compact, upright plant. Will be introduced in 1964.

✓ **RED ROGUE**, Harvey F. Short, La Mesa, Calif. (63-9). Will be propagated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif. A 6 year old seedling with 'Vedrine' the female parent, that first bloomed in 1961. A very large flower, 5 to 5½ inches in diameter and 3 inches in depth. Color is deep red to maroon. Form is anemone to peony, with loose petals. Blooms mid-season on a vigorous, compact, upright plant. Will be introduced in the fall of 1963.

✓ **FAINT WHISPER**, Harvey F. Short, La Mesa, Calif. (63-10). Will be propagated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif. A delicate shell pink semi-double, with 5½ inch diameter and 2½ inch depth. Stamens are mixed through the petals. A 6 year old seedling with 'Magnolia Queen' the female parent, that first bloomed in 1961. Will be introduced in 1964. Blooms mid-season to late on a medium growing, compact, upright plant.

CORAL REEFS, Harvey F. Short, La Mesa, Calif. (63-11). Will be propagated by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif. A peony form to formal double flower that reaches 5 to 5½ inches in diameter and 2 inches in depth. Color is coral to salmon red. A 10 year old chance seedling with 'Mrs. Freeman Weiss'

the female parent, that first bloomed in 1957. Blooms mid-season to late on a medium growing, upright plant. Will be introduced in 1964.

FIRST PROM, M. Leslie Marshall, San Gabriel, Calif. (63-12). Will be propagated by Marshall's Camellia Nursery in San Gabriel. It is a white formal double, 4 inches in diameter, with a blush undertone. The flower has 70 to 75 petals grown together at the base; consequently it falls in one piece. It blooms early — November 9th in 1962. It has medium large, dark heavy foliage on a vigorous, compact, upright plant. It will be introduced in the fall of 1963.

HARVEST TIME, M. Leslie Marshall, San Gabriel, Calif. (63-13). Will be propagated by Marshall's Camellia Nursery in San Gabriel. A chance seedling that first bloomed in 1957. A blush white anemone form flower, 4 inches in diameter and 3 inches in depth, with few stamens, mostly petaloids. Blooms early to mid-season on a vigorous, upright plant. Will be introduced in the fall of 1963.

PATTI ANN VORCE, M. Leslie Marshall, San Gabriel, Calif. (63-14). Will be propagated by Marshall's Camellia Nursery in San Gabriel. A chance seedling that first bloomed in 1960. Light pink rose form double with white and yellow anthers, few stamens, 4 to 4½ inches in diameter and 2½ inches in depth. Blooms early to mid-season on a vigorous, open upright plant. Will be introduced in 1963.

RED BUGLE, Harry Novick, Woodland Hills, Calif. (63-15). Will be propagated by Nursery Mart, Woodland Hills, Calif. A very large red semi-double to loose peony form flower, 5 to 6 inches in diameter and 2½ inches in depth, with golden stamens. An 8 year old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1960. The flower is vivid red, with the petaloids ✓

forming a bugle-like centerpiece around the stamens. Will be introduced in 1963. It blooms mid-season on a vigorous spreading plant.

POUF, Harry Novick, Woodland Hills, Calif. (63-16). Will be propagated by Nursery Mart, Woodland Hills, Calif. A 6 year old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1961. A cream white peony form miniature with a single red petal and with stamens sometimes showing. Will be introduced in 1963. Blooms mid-season on a slow growing, compact upright plant. Depth of flower and diameter are both 2 inches.

NOVICK'S SEVEN, Harry Novick, Woodland Hills, Calif. (63-17). A 9 year old chance seedling that first bloomed in 1959. Medium pink loose anemone to peony form with gold stamens. Diameter is 4 to 5 inches with depth of 2½ to 3 inches. Was introduced in 1962 by Nursery Mart of Woodland Hills. Flowering is middle to late season. Plant is a medium open growth.

DR. CECIL ESHELMAN (*Cont'd*)

to friends, for church decorations and for clubs or parties. For that matter, he seems equally generous in giving away scions for grafting or whole plants. To me, he is a living example of his own statement, "You don't find many selfish people who grow flowers." Just this wholesome generosity, which has started so many of his friends on the road to their own camellia collections, has also led him to serve on the board of directors of the Los Angeles and Pacific Camellia Societies, preside over the Los Angeles Camellia Council in 1957, and contribute articles to several national camellia publications on the care and preparation of show flowers.

If you wonder about the Eshelman's future plans, be warned! When I visited them last Sunday, Nadine

and Cecil were hard at work restoring a priceless 18th Century glass-front corner cabinet — room to spare for 36 more trophies. Take this as simple proof of plans to continue tender care of lovely flowers and high grade competition in local shows. Not that he counts silver trophies as rewards in themselves . . . far from it. Cecil has already found his reward in life-long friendships. Drop by and see him soon.



ASPER AND TOURJE ELECTED TO SHREVE- PORT HALL OF FAME

E. Carl Tourje and J. Howard Asper, Southern California residents and members of the Southern California Camellia Society, have been elected to the Hall of Fame of the Men's Camellia Club of Shreveport, La., the former for the year 1962 and the latter for the year 1963. The two awards were announced simultaneously at the American Camellia Society banquet held in connection with the A. C. S. Annual Meeting this year in March. The announcement regarding Tourje was held over from the previous year because of the deferment of the A. C. S. meeting in Shreveport in 1962 due to cold weather having spoiled camellia blooms, and the desire to make the announcement in Shreveport at the 1963 meeting.

Tourje and Asper join Dave C. Strother of Fort Valley, Georgia and William E. Woodroof of Sherman Oaks, California in the Men's Camellia Club of Shreveport's highest honor, membership in its Hall of Fame. The Southern California Camellia Society is properly proud that three of the four men whom the Shreveport Club has honored are members of the Southern California Society.



Betty's Barbs

By Betty Robinson

The end of another camellia season has come. The shows were certainly easier to enter this year now that we have a permanent number system in the Los Angeles area. The cards could be made out in advance and thus a big chore done before the shows even started.

With so many people growing camellias under cover now, I suppose the shows next year will have to have separate classes for these blooms. Bill Woodroof estimates that flowers will be 1 to 1½ inches bigger when grown this way and we all know they certainly suffer no weather damage. I don't see quite how these flowers can fairly be entered in competition with blooms grown in the open. The Descanso show had a class for "gibbed" flowers and those grown under glass and it seemed to work quite well.

The Southern Californians who judged the Fresno show all seemed to be in agreement that it was fortunate that this show is the last of the year. The flowers up there all seem so much bigger and better than we can grow down here. I suppose the climate must be the answer or maybe the real truth is that the judges enjoy so much of Homer Wilson's marvelous peanut brittle that they are all "sweetened-up". I'll guarantee one thing: the candy is certainly hard on the waistline but I, for one, can't leave it alone!

The last S. C. C. S. meeting was quite colorful. All the plants were 'Hawaii' and the ticket sellers were dressed in Hawaiian costumes. Lots and lots of tickets were sold and not

only because the plants were so desirable. The gals in their sarongs and mumuus really made quite an impression! Think of all the interesting costumes that could be worked on for some of the varieties.

This is the season of the year when I certainly miss our duck, Donald saw to it that we never had a snail. After today's rain I took a census of the snail population and I think it equals the number of cars in the state of California and that they do just as much damage too. Maybe we'll have to get another Donald.

Another thing that comes at this season of the year is my vagueness on the subject of camellias. Last year at this time I was engrossed in politics — this year a trip to Europe occupies my spare moments. Maybe by next fall I'll be back in the swing, so until then —.

FRESNO SHOW (Continued)

brittle candy on which the show workers and the exhibitors munch while the show is being set up.

The several show judges from "south of the Tehachapi mountains" were impressed by the quality and size of the blooms they judged in Fresno. They had a hard time in keeping the number of blooms at the head table within reason, due to their tendency to compare them with those they had judged at earlier shows in their own area. Milo Rowell insisted it was not because of superior growing ability, but could be attributed to the extremes between heat and cold and to the humidity.

THE FIRST CAMELLIA SHOW

V. W. H. Campbell, M. D.

La Jolla, California

Editor's Note: Dr. Campbell wrote the following article for the 1962 A.C.S. Convention Program in Charleston, S.C. while he was a resident of Charleston. He now resides in La Jolla, Calif. He suggested the article might be newsworthy for CAMELLIA REVIEW since its only previous publication was in the Convention Program.

The Camellia Japonica was first introduced into America in Charleston, South Carolina between 1786 and 1796 by Andre Michaux, the celebrated French botanist. Michaux, on November 3, 1786, bought a plantation near the present Charleston Municipal Airport and established a botanic garden where he propagated and cultivated plants collected for the French Government. Michaux left Charleston in August, 1796.

During the ten years Michaux lived in Charleston he was a frequent visitor at Middleton Place on the Ashley River and furnished Mr. Henry Middleton many rare plants and shrubs among which were four Camellias, three of which are still alive. The exact year these Camellias were planted at Middleton Place is uncertain because several years of Michaux's diary for that period are missing. Within a few years, early in the 19th century, many Camellias were growing in Charleston Gardens. Soon to follow was the competitive exhibition of specimen Camellia blooms.

The Sacramento, California show attracted 55,000 to 60,000 people. 8,387 blooms were displayed. The Awards Committee mailed 1900 1st, 2nd and 3rd place award ribbons. This demonstrates what can happen when a show has been as successful for years as the Sacramento show has, when it is well organized, and when it has the support of the entire community such as exists every year in Sacramento.

The first account of a Camellia exhibit appears in the Charleston Courier of September 10, 1832.

"THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF CHARLESTON

Have the pleasure of offering the following list of premiums to their fellow-citizens. Those for plants and flowers are intended to embrace all which may bloom between the present time and the next Anniversary in July 1833. An exhibition of these will take place in April next, the precise day for which will hereafter be announced.

Plants and Flowers - - -

The Silver Medal is offered for the following, viz:

*For the best half dozen of Tulips, Hyacinths, Ranunculuses, Auriculas, Anemones, Pinks and Carnations. For the five best varieties of Chinese Chrysanthemums. For the finest Roses of five different varieties. For the finest Dahlias (Georgians) of five varieties. For the finest specimens of Camellia Japonicas**."*

The preceding notice appeared at almost weekly intervals in the local newspaper during the winter of 1832-1833. The First Camellia Show lasted all winter in contrast to the present hurried week-end show.

The first camellia judges had a correspondingly longer time to select the finest blooms. Judges were instructed to "examine specimens of * * * flowers which are in season, at other than the regular periods of exhibition, and visit gardens in the neighborhood for the purpose of viewing such flowers * * *."

The simplicity of the 1832 Camellia Show is emulated today by the many Camellia enthusiasts who travel miles to visit Camellia gardens and see the latest spectacular specimen blooms in their natural surroundings. However, most modern Americans do not have the time to visit distant Camellia gardens. For those persons, the modern Camellia Show is a suitable substitute where they can see many beautiful Camellias.

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smaller, they rate high in all other characteristics to merit the Award.

William E. Wylam Award to C. japonica 'Pearl's Pet'. This miniature was propagated by Pearl Chicco of Charleston, S. C. This is the first award to be made of this trophy which was donated in 1959 by William E. (Bill) Wylam.

Frank L. Storment Award to C. reticulata 'William Hertrich'. This

new reticulata was propagated by J. Howard Asper of Escondido, California, formerly Superintendent of the Huntington Botanical Gardens and before that of Descanso Gardens. It is named after William Hertrich, Curator Emeritus of the Huntington Gardens.

Edwards Metcalf Award. No award made because of the conclusion that no hybrid in contention had established itself by two years of judging to justify an award.



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 President: Lawrence Ellis; Secretary: Mrs. Charlotte Johnson, 1902 Niles St.,
 Bakersfield.
 Meetings held 2nd Wednesday of the month, October through April, in Police
 Building, 1620 Truxton Ave., Bakersfield.
- Camellia Society of Orange County.....Santa Ana
 President: Howard Foust; Secretary: Mrs. George T. Butler, 1121 Orange, Santa Ana.
 Meetings held fourth Tuesday of month, October through April, in Orange County
 Farm Bureau Building, 1916 W. Chapman, Orange.
- Central California Camellia Society.....Fresno
 President: Edwin H. Hiber; Secretary: Mrs. Patricia Simonsen, 3251 E. Bellaire,
 Fresno 3.
 Meetings held at Heaton School, Del Mar Ave., Fresno, on the following dates:
 November 14th, December 19th, January 23rd, February 27th, March 27th.
- 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: Mrs. Althea T. Hebert; Secretary: Mrs. J. O. Henry, P.O. Box 522,
 Chula Vista.
 Meetings held 2nd Friday of the month, November through May, in Floral Associ-
 ation Building, Balboa Park, San Diego.
- Southern California Camellia Society.....San Marino
 President: A. Wilkins Garner; Secretary: Harold E. Dryden, 820 Winston Ave.,
 San Marino
 Meetings held Second Tuesday of every month, November to April, inclusive at the
 San Marino Women's Club House, 1800 Huntington Drive, San Marino.
- Temple City Camellia Society.....Temple City
 President: Laurence R. Shuey; Secretary: Mrs. Peter Folino, 708 W. Pepper Dr.,
 Arcadia.
 Meetings held November 29th and thereafter December thru March on 4th Thurs-
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