

THE *Camellia*
REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society



'Sylvia May Wells'

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.

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THE COVER FLOWER

'Sylvia May Wells' is one of the many new hybrid seedlings that Harold L. Paige of Lafayette, California has displayed during recent years at California camellia shows. It is a chance seedling from the hybrid 'Sylvia May' which has been one of his favorite parent plants in his hybridizing program. He thought enough of the seedling to name it after the daughter of Dr. Walker M. Wells who imported 'Sylvia May' from England. The flower is a 5 inch peonyform pale blush shading to light lavender pink. Petal substance is said to be superior to that of most hybrids.

:-?)



THOUGHTS

from the editor

The close of a camellia season is a time for review of the past year for guidance for the year ahead. All of us, of course, will seek to profit from our individual mistakes or to seek methods to improve on what may have been satisfactory cultural results but somewhat below our hopes. Will those of us who participate in what I think is the heart of the camellia hobby, the camellia shows, also spend some time in thinking of how we can change or improve our show rules and schedules so that they will be more attractive to the marginal camellia hobbyist? The time to do that is now, not as show time approaches and the Show Committee is faced with a dead line to get out the entry information.

The Los Angeles Camellia Council changed the schedules for the recent Descanso Gardens Show in three respects that I believe are in the right direction. They were:

1. Sweepstakes Award was discontinued. The Pomona and Temple City Societies, members of the Camellia Council, also discontinued this Award for their shows. From what I have learned, this change has been favorably accepted by all exhibitors in these shows.

2. Four Awards for "Best Japonica" were introduced, namely, Best Large, Best Medium, Best Small and Best Miniature Japonica. Other shows have had Best Medium Award and, of course, Best Miniature or Best Boutonniere have become almost standard. 'Magnoliaeflora' won the "hardware" for Best Medium in the Bakersfield show, a feat probably not attainable if Medium had been in competition with Large.

3. The A. C. S. recommendation for two Best Hybrid Awards was adopted — one for hybrid with *reticulata* parentage and one for hybrid with other than *reticulata* parentage. In California, 'Howard Asper' and this year 'Francie L' have largely pre-empted the hybrid awards. With the two classes, varieties that are equally beautiful but less spectacular can become winners.

These surely are not the only changes that can be made for the improvement of camellia shows. I know from my own early experience that people who are new in this hobby hesitate to enter shows because of the feeling "I don't have a chance." This makes it so important that the people in the hobby who make the show rules and schedules work toward the objective that they broaden the field of competition and remove from the schedules those provisions that are, in effect, closed competition for only a few exhibitors or for a relatively few varieties of Camellia. The time to think seriously and constructively about this is while the subject is fresh in mind.

Harold E. Dwyer

CYGON AND CAMELLIA FLOWER BLIGHT

Dr. G. E. Holcomb

Assistant Professor of Plant Pathology, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Systemic pesticides, including insecticides and fungicides, offer the most hope for ultimate control of plant pests and diseases. These chemical compounds are absorbed into the plant tissues, spread throughout the entire plant, and kill the plant pests by direct poisoning action. This area of research is relatively new and there are many problems involved. The insect researchers are probably ahead of the plant disease researchers in this area, but insects and fungi are quite different organisms and consequently are usually not affected in the same way by chemical poisons.

Cygon is a systemic insecticide and a recommended chemical for control of camellia scale insects. Recent articles by Mr. Frank Griffin¹ suggested that Cygon might also be effective for camellia flower blight control. The importance of such a possibility prompted me to set up controlled field experiments designed to determine whether or not Cygon could control flower blight.

Two different camellia plantings were used to evaluate Cygon. One planting was located on the property of Mrs. T. K. McKnight of Baton Rouge, and the other on the Experiment Station. Varieties used in these tests included 'Purple Dawn', 'R. L. Wheeler', 'Bessie McArthur', 'Pink Perfection', 'Jarvis Red', and 'Virginia Sheffield'. Bushes were randomly selected in Mrs. McKnight's planting. Some were sprayed with Cygon and others left unsprayed to serve as checks. The Experiment Station planting was set up using an experimental design that could be analyzed statistically if desired. One part of this planting contained four rows of 25 plants

each with each row a different variety. The entire planting was divided into blocks of eight bushes containing two plants of each variety. The treatments applied to each block alternated between Cygon-sprayed blocks, barrier blocks, unsprayed check blocks, barrier blocks, etc. Barrier blocks were used to prevent the spray from drifting onto the unsprayed check blocks. Cygon was applied in two different ways: (1) as a foliage spray and (2) as a ground drench or spray. One plant ('Bessie McArthur' in Mrs. McKnight's planting) had both a foliage spray and a ground spray applied (about 2 gallons total spray). Cygon 2E was used at the rate of 4 tablespoons per gallon of water for all treatments. The bushes were sprayed until the material dripped from the foliage; this amounted to about $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of spray material for a 6 to 8 foot bush. The plants that had only a ground spray applied were small bushes and ranged in size from 3 to 5 feet. About $\frac{1}{3}$ gallon of Cygon was applied under each bush. All treatments using Cygon were made between December 7 and 14, 1966.

A few blighted camellia flowers were observed during the first week of January 1967. However, no observations were recorded from the Cygon experiments at this time due to the prevalence of frost injury. The first observations, from both plantings, were recorded January 28 and February 1, 1967, at which time flower blight was widespread and most of the frost injured flowers had fallen. The total number of flowers on each bush and also the total number of flowers showing blight symptoms was counted. Flower blight was confirmed by laboratory tests in which the fungus was isolated from infected

¹Camellia Review 28: 10-11, 17 (1966).
The Camellia Journal 21(3): 44(1966);
21(5): 13-14(1966).

flower samples and grown in "test tube" cultures where it could be positively identified. Table 1 shows some representative data from observations on the variety 'Purple Dawn', from the University planting, that had Cygon applied as a foliage spray. Considering the total number of flowers on all plants, from Table 1, 38.6%

of the flowers were blighted on the unsprayed plants and 22.9% on the Cygon-sprayed plants. It is doubtful that this difference between Cygon-sprayed and unsprayed plants is significant; besides, any chemical treatment worth consideration should reduce the disease incidence to near 0 percent. This is especially true for

Table 1. Incidence of flower blight on unsprayed and Cygon-sprayed 'Purple Dawn' camellias.

Treatment	Plant Number	Total Number of Flowers	Number of Infected Flowers	Percent Infected
Unsprayed Controls	1	29	9	31.0
	2	30	12	40.0
	3	30	11	36.6
	4	25	13	52.0
	5	32	10	31.0
	6	9	5	55.5
	Totals	155	60	38.6
Cygon-sprayed	1	35	9	25.7
	2	60	15	25.0
	3	4	1	25.0
	4	14	7	50.0
	5	14	1	7.1
	6	21	1	4.8
	Totals	148	34	22.9

Table 2. Incidence of flower blight on 'Pink Perfection' camellias treated with Cygon as a ground spray.

Treatment	Plant Number	Total Number of Flowers	Number of Infected Flowers	Percent Infected
Unsprayed Controls	1	13	7	53.8
	2	6	1	16.7
	3	8	1	12.5
	4	31	3	9.7
	5	10	5	50.0
	6	11	3	27.3
	7	47	23	49.0
	Totals	126	43	34.0
Cygon-sprayed	1	4	2	50.0
	2	3	1	33.3
	3	44	8	18.0
	4	16	4	25.0
	5	27	9	33.3
	6	12	10	83.3
	Totals	106	34	32.0

camellia flower blight since the blight fungus, after forming its resting stage in just one infected flower, can produce thousands of spores that could potentially infect as many flowers the following year. Observations on Cygon-sprayed bushes in Mrs. McKnight's plantings were similar to those already described. Two sprayed 'R. L. Wheeler' bushes, for example, had 11 of 30 and 3 of 8 flowers infected with blight. The percent of infected flowers on these two plants was 36.6% and 47.5%, respectively. The two unsprayed 'R. L. Wheeler' checks had 8 of 15 and 5 of 6 flowers infected with blight. The percent of blighted flowers on these two plants was 53.3% and 83.3%, respectively.

Plants of the 'Pink Perfection' variety to which Cygon was applied as a ground spray were just as susceptible to flower blight as those that received the foliage spray. Table 2 shows results of the first recorded observations on these plants. The unsprayed plants had 34.0% of their flowers blighted and the ground sprayed plants 32.0%. The one plant ('Bessie McArthur') which had Cygon applied as both a foliage spray and a ground spray was heavily infected with blight when observed on February 23. This was a large bush, approximately 10 to 12 feet tall, and was estimated to have had at least 100 flowers at that time. Two branches on which counts were made had 8 of 11 and 7 of 12 flowers blighted. This bush was estimated to have had between 60.0% and 70.0% of its flowers infected with blight.

The spore producing structures of the blight fungus (apothecia) were found in abundance under all Cygon-sprayed bushes in Mrs. McKnight's plantings, including the one which had both the ground and foliage application of Cygon. This would indicate that Cygon did not affect spore production of the blight fungus in these experiments.

Several laboratory tests were con-

ducted using Cygon. In one such test Cygon was sprayed on healthy flowers at two different concentrations: 100 and 480 ppm (parts per million) of active Cygon. After the flowers had dried, they were then sprayed with a water suspension of spores of the blight fungus. Flowers that had not been sprayed with Cygon were also sprayed with the fungus spores. All flowers, including those sprayed with Cygon, showed flower blight infections after several days.

In spite of the poor showing that Cygon made in field tests, it was found in the laboratory that this chemical could kill or inhibit growth of the blight fungus in "test tube" experiments. These experiments consisted of adding Cygon to a medium (potato dextrose agar) on which pure cultures of the blight fungus would grow. The size of the blight fungus colonies (measured as diameter in millimeters of radial growth) on the medium containing 1000 ppm Cygon was 6 mm, on 100 ppm Cygon 14 mm, and on 0 ppm Cygon 63 mm. Ten ppm and 1 ppm of Cygon did not affect growth of the fungus. Further tests showed that the blight fungus was definitely killed on the medium which contained 1000 ppm Cygon.

The results of the field experiments are quite conclusive. Cygon was of no value in protecting camellia flowers against blight under the conditions in which it was tested in these experiments. It is possible that a higher concentration of Cygon might give some protection, but it should have shown some indication of this at the concentration that was used. The finding that Cygon could kill or inhibit growth of the blight fungus, in laboratory culture tests, is interesting but of no practical value at this time.

I personally believe that a systemic fungicide will be the ultimate answer to the camellia flower blight problem. Evidence is accumulating that the chemical cycloheximide has systemic

(Continued on Next Page)

activity and can control the wheat rust and cherry leaf spot diseases. Many other chemicals have been tested for their systemic activity in

controlling plant diseases. One of these, or one still undiscovered, may be the answer to control of camellia flower blight.

FRANK GRIFFIN REPLIES TO GORDON E. HOLCOMB'S LETTER IN MARCH "CAMELLIA REVIEW"

I have the utmost respect for Mr. Holcomb and his research work in plant pathology. I also have the highest regard for all work done in horticulture at Louisiana State University and believe it to be second to none in the United States. However, I do not believe Mr. Holcomb followed the suggestions that were included in both my articles in which I set forth my experience with the use of Cygon. Mr. Holcomb says that he sprayed the foliage on camellias with Cygon E2 using *4 tablespoons to the gallon of water*. Frankly, if I had used such a strong solution as a foliage spray I believe all my camellias would have been defoliated and some of the plants would have been killed outright. As an insecticide I have found that from *three to four teaspoons of Cygon E2* to the gallon of water is *sufficient to kill and to abort scale*, etc., on the foliage.

The *ground soaking solution* that I used and suggested in *both my articles* was from 3 to 4 ounces of Cygon E2 to each gallon of water and I *warned that this solution should not come in contact with the foliage*. If this solution had been used by Mr. Holcomb *on the soil or mulch under all the*

plants I cannot believe that petal blight spores or blight fungus would have or could have tolerated the effects of Cygon. Perhaps the Cygon solution should have been used prior to just 30 days before the petal blight was evident. Of course, I cannot guess the "environmental and experimental" conditions that exist wherever the Cygon tests were made at L.S.U. But whatever tests were made by Mr. Holcomb in *random plots* are far from being "quite conclusive" according to my use of Cygon E2 and the results I am continuing to get. There are heavy petal blight infestations in other gardens nearby. I have used Cygon E2 *as outlined in both my articles and I have not had one bloom to show any signs of petal blight — last season or this season*.

I am not taking issue with the learned Mr. Holcomb but I can assure him and all others who have experimented and are experimenting with the use of Cygon for the control of petal blight, that Cygon E2 does and has controlled all camellia petal blight in my garden. It is used under each and every plant in my garden and not under just a selected few.

—FRANK GRIFFIN

EXPERIENCE IN PETAL BLIGHT CONTROL

A. H. Dekker
Glendale, California

I was very much impressed by the results of spraying with Cygon which Frank Griffin described in his article in the November 1966 issue of CA-

MELLIA REVIEW. To review, Frank wrote that he first used Cygon in March 1965 and again in December 1965, and he states "The fact remains

that I did not have any sign whatsoever of blossom blight and I attributed it to the use of Cygon." He stated that he was surprised to find that there was no petal blight inasmuch as he was spraying with Cygon to control camellia scale.

I have been making every effort to eradicate petal blight in our garden for at least 10 or 12 years. We have picked up the fallen blooms and petals. It must be at least 12 years ago that we started dusting the ground under all our plants with the then only known control chemical called "Fermate," which is a black powder resembling powdered wood charcoal. It was effective for only two or three weeks after dusting on the ground.

It must now be about ten years ago that we heard that "Terraclor," made by Monsanto Chemical Company, was an effective control for petal blight. I have used it consistently ever since by dusting before the appearance of blight, usually about January 15th. By following this program I kept the blight under control in our garden to the extent that I would usually see not more than, perhaps, a dozen blooms affected each year and then only toward the end of the blooming season.

After reading Frank's statement to the effect of not seeing any sign whatsoever of flower blight, I was determined to give it a trial. I discussed this with one of our local nursery men who very kindly offered to get me a gallon of Cygon which he sold to me at his cost; namely, \$21.95 per gallon.

I sprayed early in January before the appearance of any blight. I used the entire gallon. I am sad to report that at no blooming season in the past twelve years have I seen so much petal blight in our garden.

It has never cost me anywhere near \$21.95 a season to dust with Terraclor and it has kept petal blight under control, even though it has not completely eradicated it.

Prof. E. G. Waterhouse Honorary Life Member

The Board of Directors of the Southern California Camellia Society has elected Prof. E. G. Waterhouse of Gordon, New South Wales, Australia to be an honorary life member of the Society. Honorary life members are elected from time to time in recognition of such member's contributions to the field of Camellia and, in most cases, of the furtherance of the welfare of the Southern California Camellia Society. Honorary life members of the Society are listed on the inside front cover of CAMELLIA REVIEW. Prof. Waterhouse qualifies for honorary life membership in both respects. While his activities have been confined to Australia, the results of his work are internationally known and respected. The hybrid 'E. G. Waterhouse' serves only to add recognition to the man who qualifies for recognition in ways other than having had a popular camellia named for him. He has served for many years as the Society's foreign representative in Australia.

New SCCS Officers and Directors

New officers of the Southern California Camellia Society have been elected to serve for the 1967-1968 camellia season, as follows:

President—W. F. (Bill) Goertz
Vice President—Fred I. Sinclair
Secretary-Treasurer—
Harold E. Dryden

Directors, in addition to Goertz and Sinclair, are Mrs. Amelia Bliss, Carey Bliss, Wilber Foss, Melvin L. Gum, Alvin L. Gunn, Warren C. Johnson, Ernest Pieri, Caryll W. Pitkin and William E. Woodroof. Harold E. Dryden was re-elected to serve as Editor of CAMELLIA REVIEW.

COMPARISON OF CAMELLIA CONDITIONS: LOS ANGELES -- SYDNEY

James R. Fisher

Camellia Grove Nursery, St. Ives, Sydney, Australia

During my recent visit to Los Angeles, part of a long awaited and greatly enjoyed camellia trail through the South and California, Harold Dryden asked me to draw comparisons between camellia conditions in Los Angeles and Sydney. In attempting to do so I am aware that my friend Gordon Goff has largely stolen my thunder in his excellent article in your January Review and I also remember your own grand envoy Bill Goertz drew some fine comparisons in an article written on his return from Australia two years ago.

Unfortunately, Gordon was only able to pay Sydney a brief visit and one must thus accept his statement that Sydney corresponds to Los Angeles in climate (and in latitude) as a generalisation. In fact, the two climates can be at wide variance. Sydney has an average annual rainfall of almost four feet, fairly well spread. We have comparatively mild Winters — no frost is experienced in our many coastal suburbs and only occasional light frosts appear along our North Shore and Epping lines, slightly further inland and mainly at two or three hundred foot elevation — perhaps the heart of our gardening and camellia growing areas. As one progresses further inland through our Western suburbs and the coastal plain lying at the foot of the Blue Mountains, much more severe frosts are experienced and the annual rainfall can be reduced by half. You will thus observe that the large, sprawling city of Sydney has its micro-climates which must be individually experienced to be fully understood — camellia growers living close to the coast have to reckon with the salt blown in on the oft prevailing North-East winds, whilst those in the Western

suburbs have to contend with, at times, quite severe frosts, unknown near the coast. For the purpose of this article it may be well to compare, say, the San Gabriel valley of Los Angeles with the Northern ridges (along the North Shore and Epping electric train lines) of Sydney. Here we find a preponderance of fairly heavy clay loams which usually need lightening and improving before optimum camellia growing conditions are obtained and which necessitates a wary eye to good drainage!

The Summers in Sydney are warm to hot and humid. Temperatures in the eighties are normal, the nineties quite often experienced and occasional heatwaves, usually lasting only a few days, take the mercury over the century mark. This may all sound quite pleasant when one considers the dry heat in Los Angeles but in Sydney one tends to feel enervated due to the high humidity. Except for odd dry or droughty years, relief usually comes in the form of thunder-storms, with heavy rain. The following day this moisture is sucked up again by the hot sun and the humid conditions continue to prevail. You will appreciate these conditions are a hotbed for fungus infections — camellias are liable to be attacked by fungi such as *glomorella cingulata* and incidence is greater in more humid Summers. The species *Saluenensis* shows great weakness in this regard and most of the *Williamsii* hybrids follow suit, experienced Sydney growers viewing them with mistrust. Much has been written in American Camellia Society annuals, over the years, about fungus “dieback”, a plague in your Southern States, so I shall not dwell on it — each one of us has his cross to bear and we in Australia have not yet ex-

perienced petal blight!

Our water supply in Sydney is excellent and we have no salinity problems. Sodium salts in your Los Angeles water supplies seem to vary in concentration, depending on individual source of supply. Julius Nuccio told me that water piped in from the Colorado River is highly alkaline and is treated at your various filtration plants with salt (sodium chloride) to remove the alkalis. Apparently, some salt is left in the water after filtration and this causes trouble when the sodium builds up in the soil, particularly in dry periods. I noticed the comparatively listless foliage and obvious unhappiness of camellias, due to sodium salts, in some Los Angeles areas and only wished something could be done to improve the lot of camellia lovers forced to tolerate it. Your substitution of firbark in place of peat seems an intelligent method to reduce salt retention in root zone—this is something we, in Sydney, have not been concerned with, to date. Our chief concern has been water shortage following drought periods, when we have been rationed as to its use!

One of the strangest things an Australian observes in America is that the sun travels in a Southern arc and that the North side of a house is the shady side. Here, it is just the other way round — we are your antipodes! As Gordon Goff observes, Sydney corresponds to Los Angeles in latitude and one would therefore expect our flowering seasons to be exactly opposite, or six months apart. This is not quite so — whereas the height of your flowering season (untreated) is, say, February to mid March ours is July to mid August — five months later. Another (to me) unexplained phenomenon lies in the brighter colours of your camellia blooms — particularly noticeable in the reds. I had never seen such an orange or scarlet cast in 'Kramer's Supreme' (I also learned to pronounce the first

syllable "Kray" and not "Krar"). We tend to more crimson or blue-red tones. I also noticed the same brighter red colourings in the South — they are more attractive. What a pity we, in Australia, have to be different! I have a very vivid mental picture of the original 'Lady in Red' growing in the ground at Vern McCaskill's nursery, in full bloom — never had I seen, nor do I expect to see again, such a blaze of vivid red. Another thing — I have the impression that your blooms remain longer, on the tree, in good condition. An entire absence of frost, strong wind and really heavy rain (with us, it seems) is just what the doctor ordered for colourful camellia trees — the Descanso Gardens thirty acre planting was a colourful sight when I was there and I also remember three twelve foot specimens of 'Meredith Lake' in the Huntington Gardens, a joy with their mass of pale pink bloom, showing but little tarnish.

Bill Goertz wrote of his observation that land is not at quite such a premium here — the average Sydneysider has more garden space at his disposal than does his counterpart in a Los Angeles suburb. For this reason he probably sets more store by his camellias as landscape plants and is able to admire them, the year around, as shapely trees, generally uncrowded. He does not usually seek varieties with large blooms — size alone is not his criterion — but rather prefers those showing a quality which measures up to his aesthetic sense. Decorative varieties such as 'Magnoliaeflora' are still high up on his list. Gradually, perhaps, he is showing more interest in entering his blooms at a competitive camellia show yet, by and large, he still prefers to just enjoy them quietly in his garden, show them to his friends or cut a few for the decoration of his home. He will freely offer them for display at a non-competitive show and derives great pleasure from showing them.
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ing them to the girls at the office but he generally lacks the competitive spirit — the average Australian is a strong individualist. He is keen on sasanquas — they stand full sun in Sydney and just cover themselves with flowers once established — they are easy and to him they are very rewarding. If he has heard of gibberellic acid he has, so far, almost certainly not used it — he seems to have all he wants without it. Perhaps the above observations point to some of the reasons contributing to the natural disappointment keen American camellia growers must feel when they view a competitive camellia show in Australia. Compared with the highly and well organised competitive shows you people stage in Los Angeles ours in Sydney can only be regarded as an anti-climax! The standard A. C. S. entry form, for each flower, is missing. A flower is seldom entered in a class for its particular variety — it usually has to compete with other varieties of similar form — single, semi-double, etc. — and this is messy, to say the least! The “table of honour” is also lacking — somewhere you will find a bloom sitting next to a large card or ribbon which advises that it is, say, the best in the show! Perhaps we are inefficient or perhaps just young and may be Mr. Australian camellia grower only lacks more efficient leading to the competitive show altar — with a grand display

of silver on the, at present non-existent, table of honour. Three judges, working together, frequently confer all the awards at one of our competitive shows whereas you would have fifteen or more on the job. One bright star, alone, shines out of our comparative inefficiency — it is still possible for small flowers to win the “best in show” awards — and this they quite frequently do — ‘Magnoliaeflora’, ‘Pink Perfection’, etc. On this point, our flags are still flying and our heads held high!

Early in August, each year, the New South Wales Branch of the Australian Camellia Research Society stages a non-competitive camellia show held in the city of Sydney. The decor is good and the blooms grouped under individual varietal names. Thousands of people flock in to see this show which is maintained over a three day period. Perhaps some of the blooms are a little past their time, when replacement becomes a problem, but what pleasure they give and how hard working is the comparatively small band of Society members who stage and maintain this show — dedicated simply to the love of the camellia. I am always deeply touched by their devotion and doubt if they have their match anywhere else in this wide World — these selfless amateurs of ours, who make me very proud. I do hope many of you good camellia people of Los Angeles will be able

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MARSHALL'S CAMELLIA NURSERY

(AT THE SIGN OF THE CAMELLIA)

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AMERICAN VARIETIES IN CAMELLIA SHOWS IN ENGLAND

George Ayling

Stanmore, Middlesex, England

In England there are only two National flower shows which include sections solely devoted to camellias. These are two competitions promoted by the Royal Horticultural Society of London. The first of these is for camellias grown under glass and is usually held about mid March. The second is for camellias grown in the open only and this takes place sometime towards the end of April. There are insufficient stocks of American cultivars here to permit them to be grown outdoors in any numbers and further, those that have bloomed outdoors do not seem to produce the size of bloom that they do in the greenhouse, therefore it is at the first of these shows that most American cultivars appear. It has been most interesting to note how the number of these has increased during the last few years. Only five years or so ago it was unusual to see anything other than the well tried sorts which have been grown here since the nineteenth century, but this has changed tremendously.

At this stage it must be explained that the arrangement of classes at shows here is very different from the way these things are done in California. The schedules are divided into sub-sections so far as camellia japonica is concerned, as follows: Single cultivars, semi-double cultivars, anemone form and peony form cultivars, and rose form and formal double cultivars.

Each of these sub-sections in the first show is divided into separate classes for white, solid colour other than white, and variegated. In each of these sub-sections there is also a class for a group of three distinct varieties. There are also classes for forms of reticulata, saluenensis and

williamsii hybrids and for flowers cut as sprays. The main interest is in the single bloom and group classes and it is here that most of the American cultivars are seen. This year there was very little of note amongst the singles as I believe is also the case in California. In the semi-double classes the whites are represented by the 'Lotus' and 'Haku Rakuten' type. There were also blooms of 'Angel' and 'Finlandia' shown and in the solid class, wonderful flowers of 'Mrs. D. W. Davis', 'Drama Girl' and 'Guilio Nuccio' were not as prominent as usual. In the variegated section 'Wheel of Fortune' was one of the successful entries. In the white peony class 'Evelina' and 'Edelweiss' made a first appearance and a flower of the latter which had a decided greenish tint caused a lot of comment. There was also 'Pride of Descanso'. In these classes 'Red Rogue' made a first appearance and was only beaten by a fine flower of 'R. L. Wheeler'. 'Carter's Sunburst' amongst others was also on view. The doubles exhibits still feature mainly forms of 'Mathotiana'. Among others on view were 'Geisha Girl', 'Extravaganza', 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', 'Wildfire', 'The Pilgrim', 'Tomorrow', 'Governor Earl Warren', 'Sunset Glory' and 'Mattie O'Reilly'.

The hybrids shown were mostly of the Williamsii type and nowadays we have most of the Kunming reticulatas on show. 'Purple Gown' was particularly fine this year and last year we saw some splendid blooms of 'William Hertrich'. These reticulatas are grown particularly well in a border where they can behave like the trees they really are, under glass at the Saville Gardens at Windsor.

It must be admitted with regret
(Continued on Page 18)

A WONDERFUL FORTYEIGHT HOURS

Charles Puddle

Bodnant Gardens, North Wales

When I received an invitation from the Pukeiti Rhododendron Trust to visit New Zealand, I could not resist making a brief stop in California. As my time away from Bodnant was limited to three weeks, I could only spend two days in the Los Angeles area. I arrived by air from London on the evening of January 30th. My very good friends Mr. and Mrs. Maynard Munger met me at the airport and with Mr. Harold Dryden looked after me for a very exciting and interesting forty-eight hours.

The weather was not too good on arrival. There had been snow right across the American continent, heavy rain in San Francisco, and now fog in Los Angeles. Was this really California? However next morning when I awoke at my hotel in Pasadena — I knew it was!! Magnolias, camellias, poinsettias, peaches were in full bloom, bananas and other sub-tropical plants clothed the hotel garden and the sun shone from a deep blue sky.

A very full programme had been arranged for me by Mr. and Mrs. Munger and as soon as Mr. and Mrs. Harold Dryden arrived we made an early start for Huntington Gardens where we were greeted by the Director, Mr. Myron Kinnach, Mr. William Wylam and Mr. Vern McCaskill whom I was delighted to meet for the first time after many years of friendship through correspondence.

We made our way to the fabulous cacti and succulent section for which Huntington is so famous and in which Mr. Kinnach takes such a great interest. I have never seen such wonderful specimens nor such an extensive area of these plants and I could have spent many hours wandering along the numerous paths and gaining from Mr. Kinnach's great knowledge of the genera. There is so much to see at

Huntington — the magnificent trees, many unfortunately too tender for Britain, the magnolias, the rose garden, the immaculately kept Japanese Garden and of course the camellias. They were in full flower, planted in much the same way as in Britain, nicely landscaped and well cultivated and obviously one of Bill Wylam's special joys. The size and quantity of flower was my outstanding impression and also the great variation of cultivars under different climatic conditions, for some of the popular kinds were scarcely recognisable with similar varieties in Britain. There were several camellia species and many hybrids but it was quite impossible to select the best varieties, they all looked beautiful under such fine growing conditions and in a lovely setting. Later I saw a great number of new seedlings including many *Camellia reticulata* which Bill has on trial. After lunch graciously provided at Huntington I visited the Art Gallery. One reads so much about the great gardens of the world, and this often leads to disappointment when they are visited, but Huntington more than lived up to its reputation, is excellently maintained and a very great tribute to all those who contribute to its beauty.

The Nuccio Nursery run by the brothers Joe and Julius is known to everyone interested in camellias for they have introduced some of the finest new varieties, many of which have proved equally successful all over the world. The reason for their success is quite evident, hard work, coupled with a very keen eye for good camellias whether they be for exhibition or for garden value. All their introductions are given an extensive trial and have to reach their own very high standards before they are put

on the market. The nursery showed great attention to detail and personal supervision both in layout and the quality of their plants. Thousands of camellias of all sizes are grown, some in lath houses, others stood in the shade of trees, all in plastic containers ready for instant landscaping and also a growing export trade. About 100,000 camellias are propagated each year and I was surprised to learn that 70,000 of these were from cuttings and not by grafting which seems to be so widely used in California. Firbark and coarse grit are now used extensively as a soil mix and the camellias seemed to enjoy this compost. Their new seedlings were outstanding and no doubt they will produce many more winners in the future. I am sure the Nuccio brothers great enthusiasm and willingness to help anyone who loves camellias will always be remembered by all those who are so fortunate as to visit their nursery.

From Nuccios to Descanso Gardens where Mr. Mark Anthony very kindly showed us this famous and extensive

camellia garden. Perhaps I should say camellia forest for I have never before seen so many large camellia specimens, often in groups of twenty or more of the same variety. The flowers were magnificent and the mass effect rather overpowering and I could not help thinking how much better it would be if they were given more space and carefully landscaped. For this reason I preferred the new section created by Mr. Anthony where greater space and lesser numbers of the same cultivar were tastefully arranged. The stands for the famous camellia show were being erected and I cannot think of a finer setting. In this garden I was able to confirm that the true 'Mathotiana' is grown under the name of 'Te Deum' in California. Descanso is not all camellias for they have extensive collections of many shrubs, particularly roses, but time did not allow a thorough tour although we did manage a cup of tea at the new Japanese Tea Pavilion. I have no doubt that Mr. Anthony has the scope and the desire to make the camellia
(Continued on Next Page)



Charles Puddle, Superintendent of Bodnant Gardens in North Wales (left) and Myron Kinnach, Curator of Huntington Botanic Gardens in the cactus garden of the Huntington Gardens.

garden an even finer feature in the future.

Before darkness I was able to make a quick tour of Mr. Dryden's own garden. Well grown camellias, in containers and planted in the open ground bearing flowers of excellent quality which would win prizes at any show. All well cultivated with loving care and showing the great skill and enthusiasm which is so characteristic of the leading growers in this region, be they large or small.

In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Dryden very kindly gave a party at which I met such famous names as Alvin Gunn, Bill Woodroof, Bill Goertz, Ernest Pieri, Edwards Metcalf, and many more together with their charming wives. Camellia talk was endless and everyone seemed anxious to know more about camellias in Britain. I was very pleased to meet Bill Woodroof who has done so much for camellia nomenclature and although we do not agree on all points, we are at least making progress towards everyone's goal — an international camellia registrar. This party with its hospitality, friendliness and interest was a glorious end to a perfect day.

Next morning our first call was at the home of Mr. Bill Goertz. His delightful house surrounded by perfect lawns and camellias was a picture. What camellias! — for quality of bloom in so many varieties, the best I have ever seen. Bill has gibbed blooms for sometime and claims not only larger blooms but that they last longer and from what I saw I would be the last to disagree. They were marvelous and not only do they give Bill pleasure but everyone in the district for no-one can pass without admiring his camellia display. Bill is very public spirited, a great enthusiast, a wonderful grower with a charming personality whom I hope we shall see in Britain soon.

The garden of Edwards Metcalf was larger and quite different in style, with many evergreen azaleas as well

as camellias. Under lath houses were hundreds of camellia seedlings on trial. An interesting feature was a very up to date electronic fertilisation and watering system which enabled the whole garden to be watered automatically and each section receive only its specific moisture need. A very coarse grade of fibrbark seemed to give good results even with cymbidiums and clivias which thrived outdoors.

The late Mr. Ralph Peer who did so much to encourage the popularity of camellias, I met several times in Britain so I was especially pleased to visit his hillside garden at Park Hill. Mrs. Peer-Morris was away but kindly telephoned from San Francisco during our visit to send her personal greetings, and it was nice to hear her voice again. Miss Suzanne Steele looked after us with her usual charming efficiency. The garden on a steep hillside is a difficult site but the contours have been overcome by many narrow terraces all of which seemed to be filled by camellias of thousands of varieties. How many there are I do not know but in the glasshouse were many more seedlings from all over the world waiting to be planted. Several unusual species and hybrids were most interesting. The large tree of 'California' moved some years ago looked in good health. The plants were flowering freely and in spite of the dry situation were growing well, in fact I was told they had never looked better. This augers well for the future of camellias at Park Hill and here's hoping they produce many more prize winning varieties to follow 'Tomorrow Park Hill'.

On our way to the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum we called at the Farmers Market and travelled through the centre of Los Angeles and along the famous freeways. At the Arboretum we were greeted by Mr. Austin Griffiths and Dr. Clifford Parks. I was much im-

(Continued on Page 16)

ROOTING CAMELLIAS FROM CUTTINGS

*Reprinted from CAROLINA CAMELLIAS,
the publication of the South Carolina Camellia Society*

As a beginner it is assumed that you have taken the first step which is to buy a few camellia plants. The second logical step is a desire to propagate some camellia plants. There are many ways of propagating camellias but more are propagated by use of cuttings than by all the other methods combined. The details of this simple and inexpensive method of adding to your camellia collection are given below.

Material Needed:

1. A simple box or flat of some kind at least six or seven inches deep. The other dimensions would be determined by the box available or the number of cuttings you want to place in it.

2. A rooting medium. There are a number of these but a very satisfactory one consists of $\frac{1}{2}$ sharp sand and $\frac{1}{2}$ screened German or similar peat moss.

3. A covering material. A plastic film such as polyethylene is probably most satisfactory although you can use glass or an old window frame.

The flat or box should have sufficient holes or cracks in the bottom to allow easy drainage of water. A piece of burlap or sphagnum moss can be used over the cracks to keep the propagating medium from washing out.

A frame made of wood or bent coat hangers should be used to support the polyethylene so it will not touch the cuttings. If a deep box is used the sides of the box will serve as a support.

The flat or box should be placed in filtered sunlight such as under a pine or slat house. If a greenhouse is available this would be ideal especially in the colder areas of the camellia belt.

Selection of Cuttings:

Good healthy tip growth is by far

the best type of wood for cuttings. The best cuttings are those taken in June or July or when the new growth has hardened off. This is usually when the new stem turns brown in color. If the stem snaps like a match stick when it is bent it has hardened off. If it just bends or breaks without snapping it is still too green to use.

Preparation of Cuttings:

When the cutting is first cut use a ball point pen to write on a tip leaf the name of the variety. This makes it simple to keep track of the various varieties you are rooting. Try to keep the cuttings moist until they are placed in the rooting flats but *do not* put them in a pail of water since excessive moisture may prevent quick healing and delay rooting.

If possible the cutting should be at least 3 to 4 inches in length. Remove all except the two top leaves. If space in your rooting box is limited you may cut the remaining leaves in half but if you have plenty of room in your box leave the leaves whole.

Make a cut on a slant below or near a leaf node with a clean, sharp knife or razor blade.

Placement of Cutting:

The rooting medium should be watered thoroughly and then lightly tamped with a brick just enough to firm it. Then open a row for the cuttings with a knife blade or make individual holes for the cuttings with a nail or small stick.

Many people use a rooting substance such as Hormodin No. 2, Rootone or some similar rooting substance on the tip of the cutting but this is not necessary although some of them may help.

Insert the cutting into the rooting medium at a very slight angle and firm the medium around it. A 3 inch cutting would be inserted into the

(Continued on Next Page)

medium about 1½ inches. Cuttings should be spaced far enough apart so that the leaves do not touch. Water after all your cuttings are in place.

Now cover your rooting box with your cover material. If this is polyethylene be sure to tuck it under the edges of the flat to retain high humidity during the rooting period. Maintaining high humidity is very important in all rooting.

Care of Cuttings:

After watering the cuttings initially, additional thorough watering will be needed periodically as the medium dries. If the flat is kept tightly covered it will not be necessary to water very often. However be sure to water thoroughly *prior* to drying, but do not keep in a waterlogged condition. You may syringe the cuttings lightly as the leaves dry during sunny days. If the flat is getting too much sun it may be necessary to give it a protective covering of burlap or muslin that can be removed or spread out as needed.

As soon as roots begin to form, the cuttings should be aerated in increasing amounts each day. With increased aeration increased syringing may be needed.

Transplanting Cuttings:

When the cuttings have developed a good root system with roots about 1 to 2 inches long they will be ready for transplanting. Not all cutting, even of the same variety, will be ready to transplant at the same time so you may be doing some transplanting over a long period of time.

The potting or planting soil should be an organic, well drained soil which at the beginning should require little or no extra fertilizer.

The rooted cuttings can be placed in 3 or 4 inch pots or they may be put out in beds. Watering is very important at this stage especially if they are placed in the small clay pots. On sunny days syringing will be helpful.

General:

Should leaf spots or stem rot become apparent at any time either in the propagation medium or in the planted areas, a fungicide should be used according to directions.

A WONDERFUL (Continued)

pressed by the great knowledge and dedication which these two gentlemen have given to the camellia project in which they are engaged. The scientific studies in which they are working have already produced far reaching results and from what I saw they could make a remarkable contribution in the future. Dr. Parks showed me his interspecific hybrids, his breeding programme for greater hardiness, and all the scientific and painstaking research in the laboratories. Nowhere have I seen such advanced work on camellias and a project with greater possibilities so you can imagine my surprise when I was told that the work was to end. Whatever the reasons may be for this decision, it is a tragedy for camellias and I cannot understand how in a region full of camellia enthusiasts and with such active camellia societies, a project of this nature can be allowed to die. I hope that someone or some organisation will prevent all the valuable camellia material being dispersed and see that the research continues for I have no doubt that the project will bring very rich rewards in the future.

It was almost dark when we left the Arboretum so it was a case of a quick dash to the Airport and the long flight across the Pacific to New Zealand. For these wonderful two days I have to thank Mr. and Mrs. Maynard Munger and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Dryden without whose kindness and hospitality it would not have been possible for me to stay in California nor to see so much, and also many other friends who welcomed me wherever I went. My sincere thanks and may I repay you when you come to Britain.

WHAT TO DO NOW AND DURING THE SUMMER

The trash collectors have quit banging dents in the cans to get even for all of the flowers, camellia prunings and sad plants that couldn't live under the code of survival of the fittest. Now that summer is almost here, we can relax as there isn't much doing camellia wise, except moving a few dozen plants into larger containers. The fertilizing isn't too time consuming, as a light feeding once a month takes only a little over half a day. With the heavy pruning done, an occasional clipping of a branch or growth bud headed the wrong direction takes care of the pruning. The container plants take about three hours to water. I usually set aside Friday night to do this chore, then I ground water on Saturday morning, and am finished about noon if the alarm goes off at 6:00 A.M. These chores leave plenty of time to vacuum the pool, cut and trim the lawn and kick at a few weeds as I step over them. There is usually time enough to do a little summer grafting of those (as Al Parker would say) "Ya Gotta Haves", but then come the looper worms to spray and the time consuming job of disbudding. Taking off all of the buds excepting one per branch isn't so bad if it only had to be done once. There are a few varieties which seem to form new buds as fast as they are flicked off. These

varieties are not disbudded until late September or October.

The habit of turning container plants $\frac{1}{4}$ of a turn each month to even the light to all sides of the plant is also very helpful in the disbudding program. Watch for the containers which have rusted holes, and drain the water off before the roots get overwatered. Also another problem is the root bound plant which dries out in a day or two. You can't judge the number of roots in a container by the size of the trunk of the plant.

We have found no problems in transplanting (including bare rooting) camellias any month of the year in California. If a plant needs transplanting get it done even in 90° weather. Protect it from the direct sun until it is established. Give the retics more sun, less fertilizer and keep them pruned fairly close to the center of the plant.

I heard of a study on plants to determine if the love of the plants by the gardener has any effect on the growth and blooming qualities. It was determined there is a marked correlation. If this is true it is sure easy to spot at show time the growers who love their plants.

—ALVIN L. GUNN

May 1966 CAMELLIA REVIEW,
"What's Behind the Green Thumb"

(Continued on Next Page)

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Heavy pruning should be over at this time as most plants are showing new growth; however, while you are watering and working with your plants, keep your pruning sheers handy and keep snipping away at the new shoots that are crossing other branches.

This is a good time to spray with some insecticide for protection against aphids and leaf chewers. I know it is a chore to get out the spraying equipment and do it whenever it should be done. I think the most rewarding \$2.19 I have spent this year is a small trigger spray with aerosol action. This little spray holds 32 oz. and as I take a walk through my garden I carry this spray in my hand. If I find some culprit at work I give him the works. There are many insecticides on the market that are good. I prefer Malathion 50 spray. It is good for red spider, aphids, flies, scale and mealy bug. I keep a gallon mixed at all times ready for my trigger spray. Aphids come with new growth. They are easy to control when effective insecticides are used. Ants are also injurious to camellias because they spread scale and aphids. Another pest to watch for is the Omnivorous Looper, sometimes known as the Measuring Worm, that eats holes in the flower buds and leaves.

Continue to repot your plants, always check to see if they are root bound. If so, set them up to a two inch larger container.

As the rains are over now, watering is a must for your camellias. Care should always be taken to make sure that the bottom of the container has ample drainage.

Keep in mind that the buds will start to set, and in order to get large blooms next season, don't be afraid to disbud.

By now you should be, or will soon be removing the covers from your grafts. Some varieties are known to "take off" and grow real fast, especially last year's grafts. Don't be afraid

to cut off the top, then the plant will branch out.

—MELVIN L. GUM
May 1966 CAMELLIA REVIEW,
"Sharing Experiences"

Condition of Descanso Show Blooms

Mark Anthony, Superintendent of Descanso Gardens, has provided the following information regarding the condition of blooms at the close of and in the days following the close of the Descanso Gardens camellia show. The blooms are left on the display tables for the pleasure of the visitors to the Gardens.

On Sunday the second day of the show, only one flower was removed because of flower spot. No wilting. On Monday the third day, only three flowers were removed. On Wednesday the fifth day, many flowers were still good. Among those that were the best were 'Guilio Nuccio Red', 'James Allen', 'Kramer's Supreme', 'Lady Kay', 'Margaret Short', 'Marie Bracey', 'Mrs. Tingley', 'Pink Pagoda', 'Reg Ragland', 'Spring Sonnet', 'Tiffany', 'Tom Knudsen', 'Ville de Nantes', 'White Nun', 'Ave Marie', 'Betty Sheffield', 'Gigantea', 'Carter's Sunburst', 'Clark Hubbs', 'Dixie Knight', 'Te Deum' and 'Glen 40'.

Among those that looked poorly on the fifth day were: 'Coral Pink Lotus', 'Disneyland', 'Drama Girl', 'Elegans', 'Mrs. D. W. Davis', 'Francie L', 'Finlandia' and 'Flame'.

All flowers had Naphthaleneacetic Acid (NAA) in the water.

AMERICAN VARIETIES (Cont.)

that for number of blooms exhibited, our shows cannot compare with those that take place in California, but we are doing our best and one day, who knows?

BILL WOODROOF'S EVALUATION OF NEW VARIETIES

Bill Woodroof gave his annual evaluation of new varieties at the Pacific Camellia Society's annual dinner which was held on April 6th to close out the Society's 1966-1967 season. As usual, he prefaced his review of the new varieties with the explanation that his evaluations are based on his own growing experiences at his home in Sherman Oaks, supplemented where possible by experiences of others in the Los Angeles area. On this basis, he made it clear that he is drawing conclusions regarding the different varieties only for the Los Angeles area and is not presuming to suggest that the descriptions of the different varieties on the registration forms, which are the source of the descriptions in CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE, are not correct for the areas in which the different varieties originated. Following is the report, with CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE description first followed by Woodroof's comments.

AMABEL LANSDELL

Pink with cream center. Large, semi-double. (Ga.)

Comment: Orchid pink with white shading and cream center, 4" semi-double with few petals. Good.

ANNA RAY

Rose pink. Large, full peony. (Ga.)

Comment: Medium veined pink, 4" loose peony. Has possibilities.

ARTHUR WEISNER

Very large, dark red, semi-double. (Fla.)

Comment: 4" as described, Fair in this area. Third year of test.

BETTY SHEFFIELD CORAL

Coral pink, occasionally flecked darker pink, sport of BETTY SHEFFIELD. (Ga.)

Comment: Blush pink, marked and moired deeper pink, heavier in center. Good but not true.

BETTY SHEFFIELD DAWN

Gold dawn pink sport of BETTY SHEFFIELD. (La.)

Comment: As described. Good.

BETTY SHEFFIELD DREAM

Pale pink sport of BETTY SHEFFIELD. (La.)

Comment: Pale pink blushed and marked white on some petals. Good.

BETTY SHEFFIELD PINKHEART

Blush pink with deep pink center and white edge. (Ga.)

Comment: Bloomed BETTY SHEFFIELD PINK.

BIENVILLE

White. Large, formal double with incurved petals. (Ala.)

Comment: 4" as described. Good. Second year of test.

BRESCHINI'S PRIDE

Orchid border fading to cream white in center. Large, semi-double. (Cal.)

Comment: 4½+" as described. Good — same as PARTY DRESS.

BUDDIE BILLIPS

Red, very large, semi-double with interspersed stamens. (La.)

Comments: 4" as described. Fair — adds nothing new. Second year of test.

BUSTER NEWMAN

Deep red, large, loose peony form. (S. C.)

Comments: 4" as described. Fair — adds nothing new.

BLANCHE GRAHAM

Rose edged darker rose edged silver blue. Large, loose peony. (Fla.)

Comment: 4" as described, Fair — adds nothing new. Second year of test.

CAJUN KING

Red. Large, loose peony.

Comment: 4+" as described. Fair — adds nothing new.

(Continued on Next Page)

CAJUN QUEEN

Pink, Large anemone.

Comment: 4+'' as described. Fair
— adds nothing new.

CAN CAN

Pale pink with darker veins and
petal edges. Sport of PAEONIA-
FLORA. (Aus.)

Comment: 3½ to 4'' as described.
Good. Second year of test.

CAROLYN COLEMAN

Blush pink with orchid underside
base petals. Large, semi-double.

Comments: 3½'' as described. No
value.

CHARLEAN (hyb)

Medium pink with orchid overtone.
Very large, semi-double. (Ga.)

Comment: 4½'' as described. Fair-
ly good as a hybrid but no value
if it were japonica.

CHARLIE BETTES

White. Very large, semi-double.
(Fla.)

Comment: 4½'' irregular semi-
double. Good.

CHERYL LYNN

Shell pink. Large, formal double.
(Cal.)

Comments: 4+'' as described.
Good.

COMMANDER MULROY

Blush to white, edged pink. Medi-
um, formal double. (La.)

Comment: 3 to 3½'' as described.
Good.

DAN GRAVES

Oriental red. Large, semi-double
with upright petals. (La.)

Comment: 4'' as described. Good
color and form but adds nothing
new.

DAVID SURINA

Light red. Large, formal double.
(Cal.)

Comment: 4'' as described. Good.

DOROTHY JAMES (Hyb)

White shading to flesh pink with
rose pink border. Medium, formal
double. (Cal.)

Comment: 3½'' as described. Good.

DR. BURNSIDE

Dark red. Very large, semi-double.
(S. C.)

Comment: 4'' as described. Good
color and form but needs size to
be of value.

DREAM AWHILE

Lavender pink. Large, semi-double.
(Cal.)

Comment: 4'' as described. Good.

ELSIE JURY (Hyb)

Pink shaded orchid. Large, full
peony. (N. Z.)

Comment: 4+'' as described. Ex-
cellent. Second year of test.

ELSIE RUTH MARSHALL

Light pink. Large, loose peony.
(Cal.)

Comment: 4½'' as described. Good.

FAINT WHISPER

Shell pink. Large, semi-double.
(Cal.)

Comment: 4+'' as described. Good.
Second year of test.

FRAN MATHIS VAR.

Champagne pink and white. Large,
ruffled semi-double. (Ga.)

Comment: 4'' as described. Good.

GOLDWATER VAR.

Red. Very large, semi-double to
anemone form. (Ga.)

Comment: 4'' as described. Fair.

GRAND SLAM VAR.

Dark red moired white. (Cal.)

Comment: As described. Good.

GUNSMOKE

Red. Very large, semi-double.
(Ga.)

Comment: 4½'' as described. Good
but does not add too much.

GUS GERBING

Red. Large, semi-double. (Fla.)

Comment: 4'' as described. No
value.

GUS MENARD

White with canary yellow petaloids.
Large, anemone.

Comment: 4+'' as described. Good.

HIGH HILLS

White. Large, full peony. (Cal.)

Comment: 4'' as described. Good,
but question whether it adds any-
thing new.

HOUSE PARTY

Rose pink. Large, peony form.
(Ga.)

Comment: 4½" as described. Good.

JESSIE BURGESS

Rose with silver cast. Very large, semi-double. (Ga.)

Comment: 4½ to 5" as described. Good.

JULIA HAMITER (Hyb)

Blush pink to white. Medium, semi-double to rose form double. (La.)

Comment: 3½" as described. Good.

JULIA WILSON

Soft pink. Large, loose semi-double. (Ga.)

Comment: 4" as described. Good. Second year of test.

KUBAL KAIN

Ruby red. Large, loose peony form.

Comment: 4½" as described. Good.

LILLIE S. ADAMS

Light rose pink. Large, semi-double to loose peony. (Ga.)

Comment: 4" as described. Good but adds nothing new.

LOUISA WILSON

Blush white. Very large, semi-double. (Ga.)

Comment: 4½" as described. Good but question whether it adds anything new.

LUCKY SEVEN

Red sport of BETTY SHEFFIELD.

Comment: First plant received was BETTY SHEFFIELD PINK. Second plant received was TOMORROW.

LUSCIOUS LADY

Dark red. Very large, peony form. (Fla.)

Comment: Cross between open MATHOTIANA and MATHOTIANA SUPREME. No value. Third year of test.

MARY PAIGE

Soft pink. Large, formal double. (Cal.)

Comment: 3 to 3½" as described. Needs watching.

MARGARET WELLS

Deep rose. Large, semi-double to loose peony. (Fla.)

Comment: 4" as described. Good but adds nothing new. Third year of test.

MARK ALAN SUPREME

Heavily variegated MARK ALAN. Comment: As described. Good.

MARK CULVER

Red. Large, semi-double to loose peony. (La.)

Comment: 4" as described. Fair, adds nothing new. Second year of test.

MAYBELLE RAGLAND

Soft pink. Large, semi-double. (Cal.)

Comment: 4½" as described. Good. Second year of test.

NANCY MANDARICH

White. Very large, anemone to peony. (Cal.)

Comment: Buds are blasting.

NICK'S 13

Blush pink. Large, fluted semi-double. (Ga.)

Comment: 4" as described. Good.

OWEN HENRY

Light orchid pink sport of SUNSET GLORY.

Comment: As described. Good. Second year of test.

PARKSIDE (Hyb)

Clear pink. Large, semi-double. (Eng.)

Comment: 3" as described. No value.

PARTY DRESS

Cream white shading to pink in center, deepening to lavender pink on edge. Large, semi-double. (Cal.)

Comment: 4½" as described. Good. Same as BRESCHINI'S PRIDE.

PINK MAGIC

Rose pink. Very large, loose peony. (Fla.)

Comment: 3½ to 4" as described. Fair, adds nothing new.

PINK RADIANCE

Clear pink. Large, full peony. (Cal.)

Comment: 4½" as described. Good. May be soft. Second year of test.

(Continued on Next Page)

PINK VELVET

Velvet pink. Large, irregular semi-double to loose peony form. (Ga.)
Comment: 3 to 3½" regular semi-double. No value.

R. B. ZACHRY

Dark red veined darker red. Large, semi-double to loose peony. (Ga.)
Comment: 4" as described. Good, but adds nothing new.

ROWENA HOOKS

Pink. Large, irregular semi-double. (N. C.)
Comment: 3 to 3½" regular semi-double. No value.

SHELLYE FARBBER

Cherry red. Large, semi-double with collar of petals around stamens. (La.)
Comment: 4" as described. Good, more of a novelty.

SIR GALLAHAD (Shackelford)

Red. Very large, loose peony form. (Ga.)
Comment: 4+" as described. Has possibilities.

TIP TIPTON

Pink. Large, irregular semi-double to peony. (Ga.)
Comment: 3½ to 4" semi-double. Fair.

TOM CAT

Light rose pink. Large, irregular semi-double. (Ga.)
Comment: 4½" as described. Good.

TOM KNUDSEN

Dark red. Large, formal double to

peony (Cal.)

Comment: 4½" as described. Good.
TOMORROW'S DAWN VAR.

Same as TOMORROW'S DAWN.

TOMORROW'S DAWN PEONY

Same as TOMORROW'S DAWN.

VELMA GRANTHAM BLUSH

Blush pink, sometimes with deeper pink border. Large, irregular semi-double. (La.)

Comment: 4" as described. Good.

VIRGINIA PARRISH

Red. Large, loose peony.

Comment: 4" as described. Good, but adds nothing new.

New SCCS Awards

The Awards Committee of the Southern California Camellia Society has made two Awards for outstanding camellias of the 1966-1967 season, as follows:

The William Hertrich Award to 'Elegans Supreme' as the outstanding mutant of the year.

The Edwards H. Metcalf Award to 'Elsie Jury' as the outstanding hybrid of the year.

Awards were not made for the Margarete Hertrich Award for best japonica seedling, Frank L. Storment Award for best reticulata seedling, and William Wylam Award for best miniature, because of the feeling of the Committee that there were not outstanding camellias in these categories.

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Show Results

CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF SACRAMENTO

Sacramento, California — March 4-5, 1967

- Sweepstakes — Mr. & Mrs. George Stewart, Sacramento
Sweepstakes Runner-up — Mr. & Mrs. W. O. Addicott, Portola Valley
Best Japonica — 'Guilio Nuccio', Mr. & Mrs. Skip Stevens, Sacramento
Best Japonica Runner-up — 'Hawaii', Mr. & Mrs. Geo. Scribner, Sacramento
Best Group of 3 Japonicas — 'Dixie Knight Supreme', Mrs. Edward Grebitus, Sacramento
Best Group of 3 Japonicas Runner-up — 'White Nun', Mr. & Mrs. Fred E. Carnie, Jr., Sacramento
Best Group of 5 Japonicas — 'Carter's Sunburst', Harold R. Studt, Sacramento
Best Group of 5 Japonicas Runner-up — 'Mathotiana', Mr. & Mrs. Wm. A. Rusher, Lodi
Best Group of 11 Japonicas — 'Carter's Sunburst', Harold R. Studt, Sacramento
Best Group of 11 Japonicas Runner-up — 'Great Eastern', Mr. & Mrs. John K. Bennett, Sacramento
Best Reticulata — 'Moutancha', Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Stewart, Sacramento
Best Reticulata Runner-up — 'Mouchang', Mrs. Charles Vanina, Sacramento
Best Group of 3 Reticulatas — 'Crimson Robe', Mr. & Mrs. Geo. Stewart, Sacramento
Best Group of 3 Reticulatas Runner-up — 'Lionhead', Mrs. Charles Vanina, Sacramento
Best Hybrid — 'Howard Asper', Herbert F. Segner, Sacramento
Best Hybrid Runner-up — 'Elsie Jury', Mrs. Geo. A. McKee, Sacramento
Best Miniature — 'Tinsie', Mr. & Mrs. Charles Boynton, Lodi
Best Miniature Runner-up — 'Hopkin's Pink', Mr. & Mrs. Harold C. Rambath, Sacramento
Best Collection of 15 Named Japonicas — Mrs. Edward Grebitus, Sacramento
Outstanding Japonica Seedling — Harold L. Paige, Lafayette
Outstanding Hybrid Seedling — David L. Feathers, Lafayette
Best Treated Bloom — 'Erin Farmer', Jack L. Mandarich, Menlo Park
Judges Trophy for Best 15 Different Cultivars — Mr. & Mrs. Carroll Reiners, Sacramento

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Fresno, California — March 5, 1967

- Sweepstakes — Mr. & Mrs. Howard H. Collier, Chowchilla
Sweepstakes Runner-up — Silas Jones IV, Fresno
Best Japonica — 'Clark Hubbs', Mr. & Mrs. Carroll Baird, Fresno
Best Japonica Runner-up — 'Tomorrow Park Hill', Floyd Carter, Fresno
Japonica Blooms on Court of Honor —
'Alice Wood', Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Collier, Chowchilla; 'Betty Sheffield Pink', Mr. & Mrs. Milo Rowell, Fresno; 'Breschini's Pride', Al Taylor, Fresno; 'Coral Pink Lotus', Mr. & Mrs. Rey Merino, Fresno; 'Dixie Knight', Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Helm, Fresno; 'Drama Girl', Edwin H. Hiber, Fresno; 'Grandeur', Carroll H. Baird, Fresno; 'Julia France', Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Collier; 'Kramer's Supreme', Jack Evans, Ivanhoe; 'Marie Braçey', Mr. &

(Continued on Next Page)

Mrs. Rey Merino; 'Mathotiana Supreme', Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo, Fresno;
'Mrs. D. W. Davis', John C. Reily, Fresno; 'Onetia Holland', M. W.
Abramson, Tulare; 'Reg Ragland Var', Thomas H. Stull, Bakersfield
Best Group of 3 Japonicas — 'Kramer's Supreme', H. A. McKellar, Visalia
Groups of 3 Japonicas on Court of Honor —

'Edwin H. Folk Var', Al Taylor, Fresno; 'Jessie Katz', John C. Reily,
Fresno

Best Reticulata — 'Moutancha', Fred V. Hamilton, Santa Maria

Best Reticulata Runner-up — 'Purple Gown', Fred V. Hamilton

Best Miniature Japonica — 'Kitty', Mr. & Mrs. A. F. Pinheiro, Modesto

Best Miniature Japonica Runner-up — 'Dryade', Betty & John Robinson,
La Canada

Best Hybrid — 'Francie L', Mr. & Mrs. Milo Rowell, Fresno

Best Hybrid Runner-up — 'Howard Asper', T. H. Stull, Bakersfield

Best Treated Bloom — 'Betty Sheffield Blush', Mr. & Mrs. Howard H. Collier,
Chowchilla

Best display of 25 Blooms — Silas A. Jones IV, Fresno

A. C. S. Provisional Highly Commended Seedling Certificate — No. 0643
('Buddha' X 'Granthamiana') of Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena

CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF KERN COUNTY

Bakersfield, California — March 11-12, 1967

Sweepstakes — Fred V. Hamilton, Santa Maria

Sweepstakes Runner-up — Betty & John Robinson, La Canada

Best Large Japonica — 'Elegans Supreme', Dr. Leland Chow, Bakersfield

Best Large Japonica Runner-up — 'Jessie Katz', John C. Reily, Fresno

Large Japonica Blooms on Court of Honor —

'Adolphe Audusson', Amos Kleinsasser, Bakersfield; 'Annette Gehry Var',
M. W. Abramson, Tulare; 'Carter's Sunburst', Mr. & Mrs. B. M. Pace,
Upland; 'Destiny', Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Collier, Chowchilla; 'Dixie Knight
Var', William Helm, Fresno; 'Jack McCaskill', Fred Hamilton, Santa
Maria; 'Mrs. D. W. Davis', Melvin C. Canfield, Bakersfield; 'Reg Ragland
Var', Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Collier; 'Tiffany', Dr. Leland E. Chow, Bakers-
field; 'Tomorrow's Dawn', Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Collier

Best Medium Japonica — 'Magnoliaeflora', Thomas P. Stull, Bakersfield

Best Medium Japonica Runner-up — 'Jennie Mills', Amos Kleinsasser,
Bakersfield

Medium Japonica Blooms on Court of Honor —

'Mrs. Chas. Cobb', Mrs. William H. MacDonald, Bakersfield; 'Purity', Mr.
& Mrs. A. L. Summerson, Glendale; 'Rosea Plena', Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Esk-
ridge, Julian; 'Tricolor (Siebold) Red', Mr. & Mrs. A. L. Summerson

Best Boutonniere Japonica — 'Kitty', Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria

Best Boutonniere Japonica Runner-up — 'Snow Nymph', Betty & John
Robinson, La Canada

Best Group of 3 Japonicas — 'Tomorrow's Dawn', Thomas P. Stull, Bakersfield

Best Group of 3 Japonicas Runner-up — 'Adolphe Audusson', Amos Klein-
sasser, Bakersfield

Best Group of 5 Japonicas — 'Tomorrow Var', Dr. Leland Chow

Best Group of 5 Japonicas Runner-up — 'Shiro Chan', E. Gordon Smith,
Shafter

Best Reticulata — 'Moutancha', Fred V. Hamilton

Best Reticulata Runner-up — 'Noble Pearl', Mr. & Mrs. Ken Thompson,
Fresno

Reticulata Blooms on Court of Honor —

‘Crimson Robe’, Mrs. J. F. Smith, Bakersfield; ‘Purple Gown’, Mr. & Mrs. B. M. Pace, Upland

Best Group of 3 Reticulatas — ‘Noble Pearl’, Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Pitkin, San Marino

Best Group of 3 Reticulatas Runner-up — ‘Purple Gown’, Fred V. Hamilton

Best Hybrid — ‘Howard Asper’, Thomas P. Stull, Bakersfield

Best Hybrid Runner-up — ‘Francie L.’, Mr. & Mrs. Milo Rowell, Fresno

Best Sport — ‘Raspberry Ice’, Amos Kleinsasser, Bakersfield

Best Treated Bloom — ‘Moutancha’, Fred V. Hamilton

Best Treated Bloom Runner-up — ‘Miss Charleston’, Dr. Leland Chow

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Pleasant Hill, California — March 11-12, 1967

Sweepstakes — W. O. Addicott, Portola Valley

Sweepstakes Runner-up — Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Patterson, Livermore

Sweepstakes, Novice — Mr. & Mrs. Charles A. Boynton, Lodi

Challenge Award — Mr. & Mrs. Eugene A. Busse, Lafayette

Best Large Japonica — ‘Carter’s Sunburst’, Harold R. Studt, Sacramento

Large Japonica Blooms on Court of Honor —

‘Alba Plena’, Kett Filomeo, Martinez; ‘Betty Sheffield Supreme’, J. P. Casey, Lafayette; ‘Carter’s Sunburst Pink’, R. C. Poertner, Lafayette; ‘Carter’s Sunburst Pink Var’, Austin Johnson, Sacramento; ‘Erin Farmer’, Mrs. E. A. Grebitus, Jr., Sacramento; ‘Fimbriata’, R. C. Poertner; ‘Hawaii’, Frank T. Bartucco, Sacramento; ‘Lallarook’, R. C. Poertner; ‘Mrs. Bertha A. Harms’, R. C. Poertner; ‘Mrs. D. W. Davis Peony’, Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Patterson, Livermore; ‘Onetia Holland’, Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo, Fresno; ‘Disneyland’, Frank T. Bartucco; ‘King Size’, Mr. & Mrs. Fred E. Carnie, Jr., Carmichael; ‘Lady in Red’, Frank T. Bartucco; ‘Lucy Hester’, Mr. & Mrs. Fred E. Carnie, Jr.; ‘Midnight’, Miss Joan Balyarini, Walnut Creek; ‘Shiro Chan’, J. P. Casey, Lafayette; ‘Tiffany’, S. K. Smith, Jr., Orinda; ‘Tomorrow’, H. S. Hall, San Anselmo

Best Medium Japonica — ‘Sawada’s Dream’, Mr. & Mrs. Pete Grosso, Modesto

Medium Japonica Blooms on Court of Honor —

‘Berenice Boddy’, Mr. & Mrs. Charles A. Boynton, Lodi; ‘Dr. Tinsley’, Mr. & Mrs. Charles A. Boynton; ‘Eleanor Hagood’, Kenneth C. Hallstone, Lafayette; ‘Mrs. Tingley’, Mr. & Mrs. F. C. Hopper, Concord; ‘Prince Eugene Napoleon’, J. L. Smith, Concord

Best Boutonniere Japonica — ‘Little Man’, W. O. Addicott, Portola Valley

Boutonnieres on Court of Honor —

‘Bon Bon’, Mr. & Mrs. Eugene E. Busse, Lafayette; ‘Fircone’, Eric A. Flunker, Jr., Milpitas; ‘Little Bit’, Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Patterson, Livermore; ‘Pink Smoke’, Kenneth C. Hallstone, Lafayette

Best Group of 3 Japonicas — ‘Betty Sheffield Supreme’, J. P. Casey, Lafayette

Groups of 3 Japonicas on Court of Honor —

‘Carter’s Sunburst’, Harold R. Studt, Sacramento; ‘C. M. Wilson’, Harold R. Studt; ‘Coronation’, Jack Lewis, Concord; ‘Fimbriata’, R. C. Poertner, Lafayette; ‘Finlandia Blush’, Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Patterson, Livermore; ‘Lady Kay’, Jack Lewis; ‘Lallarook’, Miss Joan Balyarini, Walnut Creek; ‘Tomorrow Park Hill’, Harvey Morton, Lafayette; ‘Vulcan’, Mr. & Mrs. William Stewart, Sacramento

(Continued on Next Page)

- Best Group of 3 Boutonnieres — 'Angel's Blush', W. O. Addicott, Portola Valley
- Best Group of 7 Japonicas — 'Tomorrow', Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Setich, Sacramento
- Groups of 7 Japonicas on Court of Honor —
 'Flame', Mr. & Mrs. Fred E. Carney, Jr., Carmichael; 'Kramer's Supreme', Mr. & Mrs. Fred E. Carney; 'Mathotiana', Robert J. Slobe, Sacramento
- Best Group of 12 Different Japonicas — George J. Kovell, Carmichael
- Best Reticulata — 'Tali Queen', Mr. & Mrs. Roy W. Tess, Orinda
- Reticulata Blooms on Court of Honor —
 'Buddha', Mr. & Mrs. N. A. Jones, Sacramento; 'Lionhead', Mr. & Mrs. Robert W. Dorn, Modesto; 'Takeiyeh', Mr. & Mrs. Herb Martin, Sacramento
- Best Group of 3 Reticulatas — 'Purple Gown', Mr. & Mrs. Roy W. Tess
- Groups of 3 Reticulatas on Court of Honor —
 'Crimson Robe', Mr. & Mrs. George Stewart, Sacramento; 'Moutancha'
- Best Group of 7 Reticulatas — 'Crimson Robe', Mr. & Mrs. George Stewart
- Group of 7 Reticulatas on Court of Honor —
 'Capt. Rawes', Jack Osegueda, Oakland
- Best Group of 7 Different Reticulatas — Mr. & Mrs. George Stewart
- Best Hybrid With Reticulata Parentage — 'Francie L', Mrs. Van V. McKee, Carmichael
- Hybrids With Reticulata Parentage on Court of Honor —
 'Howard Asper', Mr. & Mrs. S. B. Davi, Pittsburg; 'Innovation', D. L. Feathers, Lafayette; 'Leonard Messel', Mrs. Van V. McKee, Carmichael
- Best Hybrid Without Reticulata Parentage — 'Julia Hamiter', Mr. & Mrs. Richard Ray, Sacramento
- Hybrid Without Reticulata Parentage on Court of Honor —
 'E. G. Waterhouse', Mrs. William R. Bruener, Orinda
- Best Group of 3 Hybrids — 'E. G. Waterhouse', Mr. & Mrs. S. B. Davi, Pittsburg
- Best Seedling Japonica — #12, Jack Butler, Crescent City
- Best Seedling Reticulata — #6412, Harold L. Paige, Lafayette
- Best Seedling Boutonniere — #20, Louis J. Gromi, Redwood City
- Best Seedling Hybrid — VSCR-31, D. L. Feathers, Lafayette
- Best 20 Blooms, Judges' Class — Dr. Fred E. Heitman, Lafayette
- Best Treated Bloom — 'Carter's Sunburst', S. K. Smith, Jr., Orinda

CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF MODESTO

Modesto, California — March 18-19, 1967

- Sweepstakes — Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Patterson, Livermore
- Sweepstakes Runner-up — Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Collier, Chowchilla
- Best Japonica — 'Grand Slam', Mr. & Mrs. Richard Ray, Sacramento
- Best Japonica Runner-up — 'Tomorrow Var', George Priest, Bakersfield
- Japonica Blooms on Court of Honor —
 'Alexis Smith', Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Collier, Chowchilla; 'Cara Mia', Mr. & Mrs. Fred E. Carnie, Jr., Carmichael; 'Charlotte Bradford', Mr. & Mrs. Fred E. Carnie, Jr.; 'Circus Girl', Harold R. Studt, Sacramento; 'Coronation', Dr. J. Holtzman, Crows Landing; 'Coral Pink Lotus', Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Royston, Sacramento; 'Ecclefield', Mr. & Mrs. N. A. Jones, Sacramento; 'Erin Farmer', M. W. Abramson, Tulare; 'Evalina', Mr. & Mrs. Fred E. Carnie, Jr.; 'Geisha Girl', James Peterson, Modesto; 'Gladys Wannamaker', Mr. & Mrs. George Stewart, Sacramento; 'Gov. Earl Warren', Jack Lewis, Concord; 'Jean Marie', Howard E. Burnette, Castro

Valley; 'Julia France', Frank T. Bartucco, Sacramento; 'Kramer's Supreme', Mr. & Mrs. Fred E. Carnie, Jr.; 'Lady Kay', Jack Lewis, Concord; 'Magnoliaeflora', Mr. & Mrs. N. A. Jones; 'Oniji', Mrs. Van V. McKee, Carmichael; 'Sunset Oaks', Mr. & Mrs. Richard Ray, Sacramento; 'Thelma Dale', Frank T. Bartucco; 'Ville de Nantes', Mrs. Van V. McKee; 'White Nun', Mr. & Mrs. N. A. Jones

Best Group of 3 Japonicas — 'Lady Kay', Jack Lewis, Concord

Groups of 3 Japonicas on Court of Honor —

'Ada Pieper', Frank T. Bartucco, Sacramento; 'Bella Romana', Mr. & Mrs. Chas. A. Boynton, Lodi; 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', Mr. & Mrs. Anthony F. Pinheiro, Modesto; 'Carter's Sunburst', Mr. & Mrs. Fred E. Carnie, Jr., Carmichael; 'Glen 40', Mr. & Mrs. Fred E. Carnie, Jr.; 'Grand Slam', Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Collier, Chowchilla; 'Guilio Nuccio', Mr. & Mrs. Anthony F. Pinheiro; 'King Size', Mr. & Mrs. Fred E. Carnie, Jr.; 'Tiffany', Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Collier; 'Tomorrow', Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Setich, Sacramento

Best Group of 6 Japonicas — 'White Nun', Harold R. Studt, Sacramento

Groups of 6 Japonicas on Court of Honor —

'Cheryl Lynn', Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Collier, Chowchilla; 'Dr. John D. Bell', Mr. & Mrs. George A. Stewart, Sacramento; 'Kramer's Supreme', Mr. & Mrs. H. D. Ethier, Riverbank; 'Tomorrow', Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Setich, Sacramento

Best Boutonniere Bloom — 'Wilamina', Mr. & Mrs. Anthony F. Pinheiro, Modesto

Boutonniere Blooms on Court of Honor —

'Bon Bon', Mr. & Mrs. Anthony F. Pinheiro; 'Fircone Var', Mr. & Mrs. Pete Grosso, Modesto; 'Tinsie', Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Patterson, Livermore; 'Tiny Princess', Mr. & Mrs. Harold C. Rambath, Sacramento

Best Group of 3 Boutonnieres — 'Sugar Babe', Mr. & Mrs. Harold C. Rambath, Sacramento

Best Reticulata — 'William Hertrich', Harold R. Studt, Sacramento

Best Reticulata Runner-up — 'Moutancha', Jack Mandarich, Menlo Park

Best Group of 3 Reticulatas — 'Purple Gown', Fred V. Hamilton, Santa Maria

Groups of 3 Reticulata Blooms on Court of Honor —

'Chang's Temple', Mr. & Mrs. William Stewart, Sacramento; 'Crimson Robe', R. C. Poertner, Lafayette; 'Moutancha', Howard E. Burnette, Castro Valley

Best Hybrid — 'Francie L', Mrs. William Bruener, Orinda

Hybrid Blooms on Court of Honor —

'Donation', R. C. Poertner, Lafayette; 'Howard Asper', Dr. & Mrs. D. Jackson Faustman, Sacramento

Best Treated Bloom — 3-way Tie Among

'Tomorrow Park Hill', Melvin G. Canfield, Bakersfield; 'Miss Charleston Var', Melvin G. Canfield; 'Mrs. D. W. Davis', M. W. Abramson, Tulare

Best Seedling — Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Collier, Chowchilla

Best 10 Blooms, Judges' Class — Dr. Fred E. Heitman, Lafayette

VISITING NURSING SERVICE FOR SONOMA COUNTY

Sebastopol, California — March 25-26, 1967

Sweepstakes — Warren O. Addicott, Portola Valley

Sweepstakes Runner-up — Mr. & Mrs. Arthur M. Patterson, Livermore

Best Japonica — 'Julia France', Harold R. Studt, Sacramento

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DESCANSO GARDENS SHOW HOLDS LUCK IN WEATHER

The world's most beautiful location for a camellia show* and the only regularly scheduled outdoor show maintained its record of not being rained out in its twelfth annual showing of the Los Angeles Camellia Council Show on March 4 and 5, 1967. There was apprehension on the morning of the first day when it started to rain while the exhibitors were placing their blooms. The protective flaps were let down and the only inconveniences were a few damp heads as the blooms were brought in from the parking lot. The rain had stopped by the time judging started, however, and the weather was good when the public was admitted to the show tables about 1 P.M.

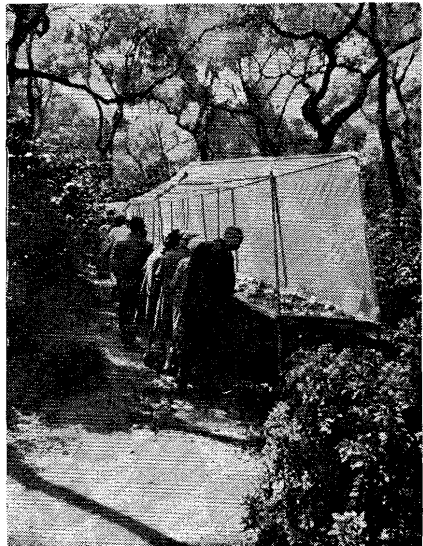
This outdoor camellia show was started in 1956 when the camellia societies in the Los Angeles area combined to form the Los Angeles Camellia Council to serve as host of the American Camellia Society annual meeting. Previously the Southern California Camellia Society and the Pacific Camellia Society had their own camellia shows, in addition to the shows of the Temple City and Pomona societies. The two former societies agreed to dispense with their shows in 1956 and the newly formed Council selected Descanso Gardens as the site of the first Council show.

The first Show under the oaks of Descanso Gardens was so successful that the Southern California and Pacific Societies agreed to discontinue their respective shows and to devote their energies to the Council show at Descanso. There was doubt in the beginning regarding the wisdom of holding an outdoor show, because the date of the show is during Southern California's rainy season, if there be

* This statement is based on statements of out-of-state visitors to the show, from other states as well as foreign countries.

such. This concern was evidenced by the erection of tents for the second and third shows. There was, in fact, some rain during the 1958 show. The tents were unattractive and tended to offset the beauty of the Gardens. Thought was therefore given to the design of exhibit tables which would protect the blooms from the sun without detracting from the beauty of the surroundings, and which could be adapted to protection against rain if necessary. The pictures that accompany this article illustrate the tables so designed, which have been used continuously since 1958.

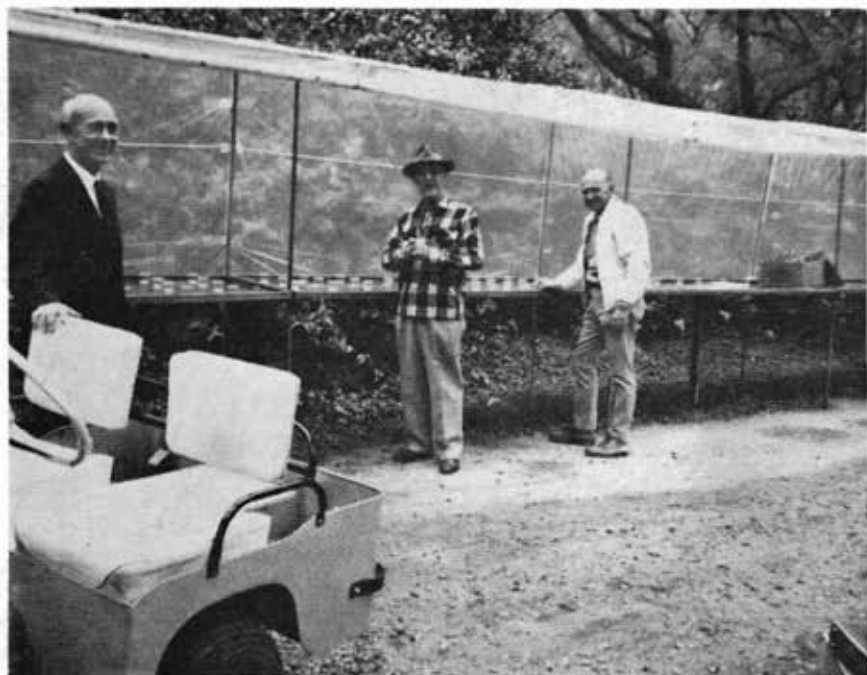
The subject of a flower display pavillion in Descanso Gardens was discussed frequently during the early years of the Descanso show. The ten years of successful use of the outdoor display tables has allayed fears of the consequences of rain on the days of the show.



Rain stopped before the show was opened to the public and the flaps were restored to their normal position for the public showing.



When the rain drops started the flaps were let down.



Placing the cups on the tables.

From left: Mark Anthony, Descanso Gardens Supt., Al Dekker and Bob Briggs, show chairman.

SCCS Summer Picnic June 10 at Descanso

In June 1966 the Southern California Camellia Society held the first of what was planned as an annual summer picnic at Hospitality House in Descanso Gardens. The second such affair will occur on June 10, 1967. While notices will be sent to all members of SCCS and its Affiliated Societies in the Los Angeles area, Ernie Pieri, Chairman of the event, urges people to mark the date on the calendars so that there will be no conflicts.

Pacific Society Picnic July 29 at Descanso

The annual picnic of the Pacific

Camellia Society will be held July 29 in the picnic area of Descanso Gardens. All camellia people and their guests are invited. As usual, a good picnic meal will be obtained at a nominal price from food supplied by the members of the Pacific Society.

COMPARISON (*Continued*)

to visit Sydney, before too long, to meet them. So many of you were so very kind and welcoming to me, my wife Mary and daughter Sally, just as you have been to other Sydney camellia lovers who visited you before us. We send you our heartfelt thanks and shall always have a deep affection for you all. When you have visited Sydney we hope you will feel the same about our camellia people here.

SHOW RESULTS (*Continued*)

Japonica Blooms on Court of Honor —

'Carter's Sunburst Pink', Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Patterson; 'Clark Hubbs', Mr. & Mrs. William Stewart, Sacramento; 'Ecclefield', Jack L. Mandarich, Menlo Park; 'Lady Kay', Jack Lewis, Concord; 'Mrs. D. W. Davis', Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Setich, Sacramento; 'Sunset Oaks', Mr. & Mrs. Richard Ray, Sacramento; 'Tomorrow Park Hill', H. H. Stevens, Sacramento; 'White Nun', Mr. & Mrs. Norman A. Jones, Sacramento

Best Group of 3 Japonicas — 'Mrs. D. W. Davis', Mr. & Mrs. Fred E. Carnie, Jr., Carmichael

Best Group of 5 Japonicas — 'Spring Sonnet', Mr. & Mrs. Fred E. Carnie, Jr.

Best 5 Japonicas of Different Varieties — Harold R. Studt, Sacramento

Best Miniature Japonica — 'Angel's Blush', Warren O. Addicott, Portola Valley

Miniature on Court of Honor — 'Sugar Babe', Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Pinheiro, Modesto

Best 3 Miniatures — 'Angel's Blush', Warren O. Addicott

Best Reticulata — 'Moutancha', Richard F. Roggia, San Jose

Reticulata Blooms on Court of Honor —

'Crimson Robe', Mr. & Mrs. Norman A. Jones, Sacramento; 'William Hertrich', Harold R. Studt, Sacramento

Best Group of 3 Reticulatas — 'Crimson Robe', Mr. & Mrs. Norman A. Jones, Sacramento

Best Group of 5 Reticulatas — 'Purple Gown', Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria

Best 5 Reticulatas of Different Varieties — Mr. & Mrs. George A. Stewart, Sacramento

Best Hybrid — 'Howard Asper', Mrs. William R. Bruener, Orinda

Hybrid on Court of Honor — 'Phyl Doak', Louis J. Giomi, Redwood City

Best 3 Hybrids — 'E. G. Waterhouse', Mrs. William R. Bruener

Best Japonica Seedling — Harold L. Paige, Lafayette

Best Reticulata Seedling — Harold L. Paige

Best Hybrid Seedling — David L. Feathers, Lafayette

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VOLUME 28, OCTOBER 1966 - MAY 1967

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Directory of California Camellia Societies

Societies with asterisk () are Affiliates of Southern California Camellia Society*

*CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF KERN COUNTY

President: Dr. Leland Chow; Secretary, Melvin Canfield, 2709 Scott Pl., Bakersfield 93306
Meetings: 2nd Monday October through April in Police Bldg., 1620 Truxton Ave., Bakersfield

*CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF ORANGE COUNTY

President: Douglas Nowlin; Secretary, Mrs. George T. Butler, 1813 Windsor Lane,
Santa Ana 92705
Meetings: 1st Thursday October through April in Orange County Farm Bldg., 1916 W. Chapman,
Orange

CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF SACRAMENTO

President: Dr. Roy O'Neal; Secretary: Mrs. Dorothy Hansen, 4361 Ashton Dr., Sacramento
Meetings: 4th Wednesday October through April in Garden & Art Center, McKinley Park,
Sacramento

*CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Kenneth E. Thompson; Secretary, Mrs. Glenn S. Wise, 5493 E. Liberty Ave.,
Fresno 93702
Meetings: Nov. 16, Dec. 14, Jan. 25, Feb. 15, Mar. 22 in Mayfair School, Fresno

DELTA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Frank C. Hopper; Secretary: Dorothy Hopper, 1016 Tiffin Dr., Concord 94521
Meetings: 4th Tuesday October through April in School Services Bldg., 6th & G Sts., Antioch

JOAQUIN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Karn Heortling; Secretary: Mrs. Eugene Chesi, 801 S. Pleasant St., Lodi 95240
Meetings: 1st Tuesday November through April in Micke Grove Memorial Bldg., Lodi

LOS ANGELES CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Karl M. Anderson; Secretary: Mrs. Joe L. Vendracek, 13176 Fenton, Sylmar
Meetings: 1st Tues., Dec. through April, Hollywood Women's Club, 1749 N. La Brea, Hollywood

MODESTO CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: James Grassmidt; Secretary: Mrs. Barbara Butler, 1016 Sycamore, Modesto 95350
Meetings: 2nd Monday October through May in "Ag" Bldg. of Modesto Junior College

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Robert E. Ehrhart; Secretary: Carl W. Schroeder, 41 Van Ripper Lane, Orinda 94563
Meetings: 1st Monday November through May in Claremont Junior High School, 5750 College
Ave., Oakland

PACIFIC CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Robert J. Briggs; Secretary: Mrs. A. L. Summerson, 1370 San Luis Rey Dr.,
Glendale 91208
Meetings: 1st Thursday November through April in Tuesday Afternoon Club House,
400 N. Central Ave., Glendale

PENINSULA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Jack L. Mandarich; Secretary: Mrs. Pauline Moore, 80 Wheeler Ave.,
Redwood City 94061
Meetings: 4th Tuesday September through April in Hospitality Room, First Federal Savings
Bldg., 700 El Camino Real, Redwood City

*POMONA VALLEY CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Nelson R. Gatov; Secretary: Nancy McCormick, 568 E. Francis, Ontario 91728
Meetings: 2nd Thursday October through April in First Federal Savings & Loan Bldg.,
399 N. Garey Ave., Pomona

*SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Samuel E. Foster; Secretary: Lewis Greenleaf, 4389 Copeland Ave., San Diego 92105
Meetings: 2nd Friday (except February which is 1st Friday) November through May in Floral
Assn. Bldg., Balboa Park, San Diego

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

See inside front cover of this issue of CAMELLIA REVIEW

*TEMPLE CITY CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Basil J. Neptune; Secretary: Mrs. Violet Shuey, 5813 N. Golden West Ave.,
Temple City 91780
Meetings: 3rd Friday of November and December and 4th Thursday of January through March
in Lecture Hall of Los Angeles County Arboretum, Arcadia

**SOUTHERN
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CAMELLIA**

Society, Inc.

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