

THE *Camellia*
REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society



'Kick-Off'
Courtesy Nuccio's Nurseries

Vol. 24

November 1962

No. 2

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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PUBLISHED BY THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY, INC.

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Six issues per volume—October, November, January, February, March and May.
All manuscript for publication and correspondence should be sent directly to the Editor.

Republication permitted, if due credit is given the Camellia Review and the author.
CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Notify the Secretary at once. Magazines are not forwarded by the Post Office.

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THE COVER FLOWER

C. Japonica 'Kick-Off'

A 1962 introduction by Nuccio's Nurseries of Altadena, California. This new seedling starts blooming in October and continues through April. The flower is very large, loose to full peony in form. Color is light pink, striped and speckled rose-red. The plant is vigorous and upright in growth.



THOUGHTS

from the editor

We are having our warm, drying October weather today (we seldom, if ever, pass by a year without it), so I spent several hours on the end of a hose watering camellias. I haven't gone up-to-date with an overhead sprinkling system as some of my friends have. Maybe it's because of the abhorance built up in my early years against waste of water. Another reason, though, is that at no time does one have as much opportunity to think as he does when holding a running hose. I had some other things to do today and my thinking as I started to water was along the line "why do I spend all this time nursing along half a yard full of camellia plants when I could be doing other things?"

As I watered I received one answer. Color is beginning to show in some of the buds. (My flowers do not bloom as early as some in this area and I don't gyb them as Frank Reed does.) So from now on I'll be going around looking for more color, then at the early blooms as they open. It's like looking for the first wild flowers of the Spring, but in your own back yard where you can follow them day by day.

As I water, I look over the plants. Maybe a little bud pinching here, an interfering branch there. I decided today that the buds look pretty good. And my thoughts turned to January and February when the blooms will be in full array. One lets a little thought linger that maybe there will be some show flowers there. That is, if I continue to spend the time at watering and the other care that is a requisite to good flowers.

I ended my self-questioning by deciding, as I have before in answer to the same query, that one big reason why I spend the time required to maintain a camellia collection is that it keeps me looking forward most of the time. True, I am living in the present during the blooming season. But all the rest of the time I am working on behalf of the future, which is blooming time. I'll be in my seventies when my little seedlings bloom. Nevertheless, my 1962 crop of seeds is now in peat moss for germinating. And I'll be planting seeds again next year and the next. I'll graft in February, not because I need more plants, but largely for the pleasure I get from watching the grafts callous, then gradually grow into well formed plants.

In my philosophy of life, looking forward is a prerequisite to a pleasant present. I think that the hobby of growing camellias offers to a high degree to an amateur, and higher than with the other plants I know, the opportunity to look to tomorrow for the rewards of today's labors. That's what keeps one wanting to live, so he can see for himself what today's labors bring forth.

Harold E. Dwyler

WILLIAM E. WYLAM PERPETUAL TROPHY

FOR NEW MINIATURE CAMELLIAS

RULES AND REGULATIONS — 1962

The William E. Wylam Award is a Perpetual Trophy which is, and shall remain, the property of the Southern California Camellia Society Inc. This Award shall be offered annually for the outstanding established miniature camellia seeding, outdoor grown. Name of the winning variety, together with the name of the originator and the year awarded, shall be engraved on the Perpetual Trophy. The Southern California Camellia Society will evidence the award by a suitable emblem, appropriately engraved, which shall be the property of the winner.

The Rules and conditions for the competition for the Wylam Award are as follows:

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

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

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

4. For the benefit of the Awards Committee the grower will supply



William E. Wylam

to the Committee all data about the entry that has accumulated through his own methods of testing and evaluating.

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

THE FLOWER

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

THE SHRUB

Growth Habit	"	10
Bud Set	"	10
Foliage	"	5

CRITERIA

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

(Continued on next page)

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

Consistency of bloom applies from plant to plant.

Floriferousness applies to the bearing of the flowers.

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

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

Foliage — This covers the physical characteristics in relation to the plant in general. A plant should look well clothed. Plants with pale green leaves or yellowish green leaves or those with excessive unnatural yellowish variegation should be adversely scored. All foliage should be proportionate to plant and flower.

6. To be eligible an entry must consistently average 60% of its flowers 2½ inches in diameter or smaller, under normal growing conditions. Unless entries are sufficiently outstanding no award shall be made.

7. No person may act as a judge

for this award if he is in any way associated or connected with any entry then in competition.

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

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

10. No horticultural variety shall be eligible for the Wylam Award if such award has not been won within three seasons of judging.

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

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

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



Have you asked your friends who grow and like camellias to join the Southern California Camellia Society? See special offer for new members on page 15.

EARLY BLOOMS WITH GIBBERELIC ACID

Frank F. Reed

Pasadena, California

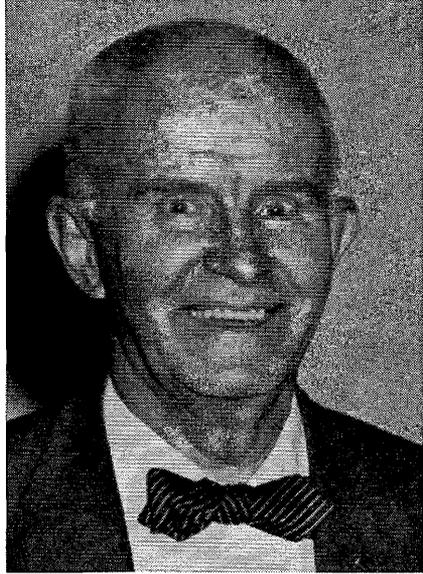
In order to get more data on the use of gibberellic acid in producing early blooms, we have treated many more blooms than in previous years. On July 8, August 5, September 2 and October 7, two terminals on each of 30 odd camellias were treated with 10,000 ppm (1%) aqueous solution. As outlined in the February 1961 and February 1962 issues of CAMELLIA REVIEW, the growth bud, adjacent to the bloom bud, was knocked off and 1 drop (or .5 milligram) was put into the cup or stump remaining.

During August and September, the temperature in Pasadena exceeded 85° F on a majority of the days and at noon, the relative humidity was generally less than 50%. There was no rain, of course. These factors coupled with long days were not conducive to blooming of camellias. Incidentally, our Native Son editor states that this weather is not "unusual".

The buds selected for the test were on early varieties or well developed buds on midseason plants. These latter buds were more than one quarter inch diameter and over one half inch long. A distinctive colored string was used to mark the buds of each month. The size of the buds were measured and recorded. The administrative details involved much more time than the actual treating work.

As expected, the earlier treatments did not give as good results as the later ones. Of the 66 buds treated in July ten dropped off, four had their growth stunted, seven bull nosed, and twenty have not yet opened. Last year the July crop was rather bad too.

August of both years gave decidedly better results than July. Of the 62 buds treated in September, none have been bad. Practically all of the 13 which have bloomed by October 16 could be classed as show flowers.



Frank Reed

It is too soon to make an overall assessment, but it is clear that better results come with later treatment dates. However, it is easy to recommend against using Gibberellic before September in the Los Angeles area and for the use of buds $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch in diameter and $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch long.

Regardless of this recommendation, I will probably play around just as early next year. Early blooms make friends and influence people — especially those gals who attend dance classes. During the week of September 23, we had five wearable blooms and the increasing production rate accounted for ten for the October 15th week.

Some of the varieties which have done well and produced ribbon candidates are 'Sunset Glory', 'Coronation', 'Romany', 'Mrs. Tingley', 'Dazzler', 'My Fair Lady' and 'Emmett Barnes'.

(Continued on page 23)

When? Why? How?

R. FLINN DICKSON SR.

LAST SEASON'S BEST OF SHOW

The A. C. S. CAMELLIA JOURNAL of September 1962 reports the awards made at 57 shows throughout the camellia growing areas of the United States during last camellia season. These were held in the different states as follows: 10 in Georgia, 8 each in California and North Carolina, 7 each in South Carolina and Texas, 5 in Florida, 4 in Mississippi, 3 each in Virginia and Louisiana, 1 each in Maryland, Alabama and Washington, D. C.

Since japonicas are the only species grown and exhibited in all areas, we shall take a look at the results of the showings of these. A very interesting aspect shows up in the reporting on hybrid camellias and how widely they are being grown and shown. Awards were made for hybrids in 16 shows, of which 7 were in California, 2 each in Georgia, South Carolina and Texas, and 1 each in Virginia, North Carolina and Louisiana.

In the japonica classes where awards were made for "best flower of the show", 41 varieties were chosen with 11 of them being Southern California introductions. In the tabulation of results these are indicated by an asterisk. The figure that precedes the state abbreviation indicates the number of awards in that state. What flower won the most times? 'Ville de Nantes' — 11 times. When you look at a 'Lady Clare' taking "best flower" grown in the open at a Maryland show, I have to point out that the show was held April 13 and 14 after a rather rough winter.

Variety	Where grown	
	In the open	In greenhouse
Aunt Jetty	1—Tex.	
Betty Sheffield	1—Tex.	
Betty Sheffield—Blush		1—S. C.
Betty Sheffield Supreme		1—Ga.
*Carter's Sunburst	1—Cal.	1—N. C.; 1—Tenn.
Catherine Cathcart	1—N. C.	
Charlotte Bradford	1—Miss; 1—S. C.; 1—Tex.	
*Clarise Carlton	1—Cal.	1—S. C.
*Coral Pink Lotus	1—Tex.	1—Ga; 1—N. C.
*Coronation	1—Ga; 1—N. C.	
Donckelarii	2—N. C.; 1—S. C.; 1—Fla.	1—Wash, D. C.; 1—Miss.
*Drama Girl	2—Fla; 1—Ga; 1—Tex.	1—S. C.
*Drama Girl Var.		1—Va.
Elegans Var.	1—Cal.	
Emmett Barnes	1—Cal; 1—S. C.	1—N. C.
Eugene Lize		1—Va.
Fred Sander		1—Md.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY PROGRAMS FOR THE 1962-63 SEASON

Robert F. Dickson, Jr.
Program Chairman

The program committee has been hard at work attempting to line up some unusual and interesting programs for the coming year.

The November 13th meeting should get the season off to a running start with one of the most interesting speakers of the year. Milo Rowell of Fresno will speak under the general subject of "A Camellia Enthusiast's Tour of Australia and New Zealand." Milo indicates he has some very good pictures he took on his tour the past summer and I'm sure he has made some interesting observations. This meeting will also be North and South

Night with Fresno and San Diego being our honored societies.

Mr. H. E. Pearson of the Metropolitan Water District will speak at the December meeting. He will give us some hints on how we can get the best results with the water we have to use locally. Also he will include some notes of interest on the plans of the Metropolitan Water District.

In January, Caryl Pitkin will put on his special flower show which has caused so much comment and imitation. I'm sure he's planning some

(Continued on page 18)

WHEN? WHY? HOW? *(Continued)*

Gigantea	1—Cal.	
*Guest of Honor	1—Cal.	
*Guilio Nuccio	3—Ga; 1—Cal.	1—Miss.
*Guilio Nuccio Var.	1—Fla.	
Iwane	1—Ga; 1—N. C.	
Kate Smith	1—La.	
Lady Clare	1—Md.	
Lady Kay		1—Tex.
Lotus	1—Va; 1—Fla.	
Mathotiana	1—Tenn.	
Mathotiana Supreme	1—Fla.	1—Ga.
Mrs. D. W. Davis	1—Ga.	1—N. C.; 1—Va.
Nina Avery	1—Tex.	
Pink Champagne	1—Miss.	
*Pink Clouds	1—Cal.	
R. L. Wheeler	1—Ga.	
*Reg Ragland	1—Ga.	1—N. C.; 1—La; 1—Tex.
Rosea Superba	1—Cal.	1—N. C.
Sarasa Pink	1—Miss.	
Tomorrow	1—Va; 1—Fla; 1—Tex.	
Tomorrow Var.	1—Fla; 1—S. C.	2—Tex; 1—Fla.
Tomorrow's Dawn	1—S. C.	2—Ga; 1—Ala; 1—N. C.; 1—S. C.
Ville de Nantes	3—N. C.; 2—S. C.; 1—Miss; 1—Va; 1—Ga;	2—Tex; 1—N. C.
Wildwood	1—La. 1—S. C.	1—S. C.; 1—Tex.

CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE — 1964

William E. Woodroof

Many people have requested that there be included in CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE information concerning the source of varieties of the species japonica. We feel that this would be a valuable and interesting addition to the book, and over the past two years have been preparing material for this purpose which will be included in the ninth revised edition of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE scheduled for release in January of 1964.

The source of each variety of species japonica will be set forth in parenthesis after the description of the variety, to the extent that information is available, consisting of the country of origin; date of origination, introduction or publication; and name and location of originator, in the following manner:

1. For necessary conservation of space, abbreviations of countries and states and initials for given names of originators are used. (Example: For BELLA ROMANA; It. 1863 — C. Lemaire, Rome, which denotes that the variety originated in Italy in 1863 by Charles Lemaire of Rome. For C. M. HOVEY; U.S. 1853 — C. M. Hovey, Boston Mass., which denotes that the variety originated in the United States in 1853 by Charles Mason Hovey of Boston, Massachusetts.)

2. Where an originator has numerous varieties, an identifying name only is used, with the full name and location of the originator set forth in an alphabetical list. (Example: For ELIZABETH LE BEY; U.S. 1948 — Wilkinson, denotes that the variety originated in the United States in 1948 by Wilkinson, whose full name and location is set forth in the alphabetical list as G. H. Wilkinson, Pensacola, Fla.)

3. In some cases, due to the lack of information available, it is possible that the name given as that of the originator may in fact be the name of the person introducing or publishing the variety. (Example: For ROSE EMERY; Fr. 1837 — Berlese, denotes that the variety originated in France in 1837 by Berlese, while in fact Berlese may be the publisher and not the originator.)

4. Where no information is available as to origin, except the country, and more complete information is available in another country into which the variety has been imported, these facts are stated. (Example: For ALBA PLENA; Ch. to Eng. (Capt. Conner) 1792, which denotes that the variety originated in China, and was imported into England by Capt. Conner in 1792.)

Many people over the world are giving us their full and complete cooperation in this work. However, in many cases, due to the unavailability of complete and accurate information, we realize that the information given as to sources may possibly be incorrect. We invite comments and corrections of such material, and, in giving any corrections, we would appreciate also receiving the basis of such correction. Mail should be addressed to me at 4117 Davana Rd., Sherman Oaks, California.



1963 Southern California Camellia Society dues are now payable to

**Secretary-Treasurer
820 Winston Ave.
San Marino, California**

CAMELLIA PERSONALITIES — REG W. RAGLAND

Ken Newerf

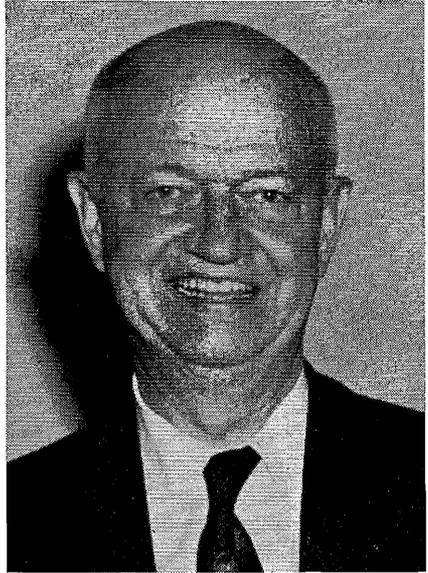
Someone once said that the goal of a hobbyist was “pleasure and perfection”! While most of us manage to achieve the first part of that twosome from our interest in camellias, very few of us even approach the latter. And, for most of my camellia friends, the pleasure they derive from this fascinating hobby is sufficient reward.

But not for Reg Ragland! Not only does he thoroughly enjoy camellias and camellia people, but he is untiring in his efforts toward building perfection in this queen of flowers in order to bring more enjoyment to everyone who grows or admires them.

His profession and his avocation are probably logical for a native of the “Show-Me” state. Born in Monroe City, Missouri, his inquiring mind naturally turned to the legal profession and following his graduation from the University of Missouri and the University of Chicago Law School, his life has been devoted to the study and practice of law in the petroleum industry. In later years, when his work provided some leisure time, he directed the same talents to the study and culture of camellias. It is in this field that all of you know him best.

His search for perfection even carried into his personal life and there met with unqualified success as all who know Lollie (Mrs. Ragland) will agree.

Past president of the Los Angeles Camellia Council, the Orange County Camellia Society, Vice President of the American Camellia Society, member of the Camellia Research Advisory Committee, a contributor to many camellia publications and a consistent exhibitor in all of the shows, Reg has never lost interest in the novice and his problems. His willingness to share his knowledge, his



Reg Ragland

encouragement and friendliness, have been responsible for adding many converts to the ranks of camellia-lovers.

While most hobbyists start with generalization and eventually become specialists, Reg has continued his interest in *all* camellias, and in doing so, gathered one of the finest collections of camellias in the country. But, he, too, has a specialty — the growing of seedlings. That he has been successful, can best be proved by some of the additions he has made to our Nomenclature book. ‘Jenny Mills’, ‘Frances Butler’, ‘Princess Lear’, ‘Nadine Eshelman’, ‘Judge W. T. Ragland’, and many others are only the beginning for this dedicated man.

“These seedlings and their continuing surprises,” he says, “are going to keep me enjoying life for a long time. It’s like starting a new family every year.”

May the years be many, Reg!

THE PERFORMANCE OF CAMELLIAS IN SHREVEPORT FOLLOWING THE SEVERE FREEZE OF JANUARY 1961

R. K. Womack, M.D.

Shreveport, Louisiana

Camellia growers in our city soon learn to be philosophical about our unpredictable winter weather. We know we can expect sudden and extreme variations in temperature. It is not unusual for our temperature to vary from 80° to 20° in forty-eight hours. In fact, we do not as a rule have winter — we have a succession of little winters and little summers, all winter long. I consider this intermittent freezing and thawing a severe test of cold hardiness of camellias, a much more severe test than that experienced by seaboard communities such as Norfolk, Va. or Long Island, N.Y., where temperature fluctuations are not so common. About once every decade we can expect zero weather

with much ice and snow and such proved to be the case in 1961.

The following factors govern the performance of camellias during and after severe freezes:

1. Whether or not previous mild freezes had properly “hardened off” the plants.

2. The health of the plant. This is most important. Zero weather is the death knell of a sickly camellia.

3. Exposure to full sun. This explains why the north side of a residence is preferable for growing camellias, since it is the shady side during winter.

4. Exposure to winds. This is most important, since freezing itself is a process of desiccation to the plant.



Severe damage to plant of 'Ruth Royer'—all buds destroyed. No damage to 'Governor Mouton' on left or 'Berenice Boddy' on right.

5. Moisture content of the plant and the soil.

6. The stage of bud development.

7. Varietal differences — an inherent characteristic.

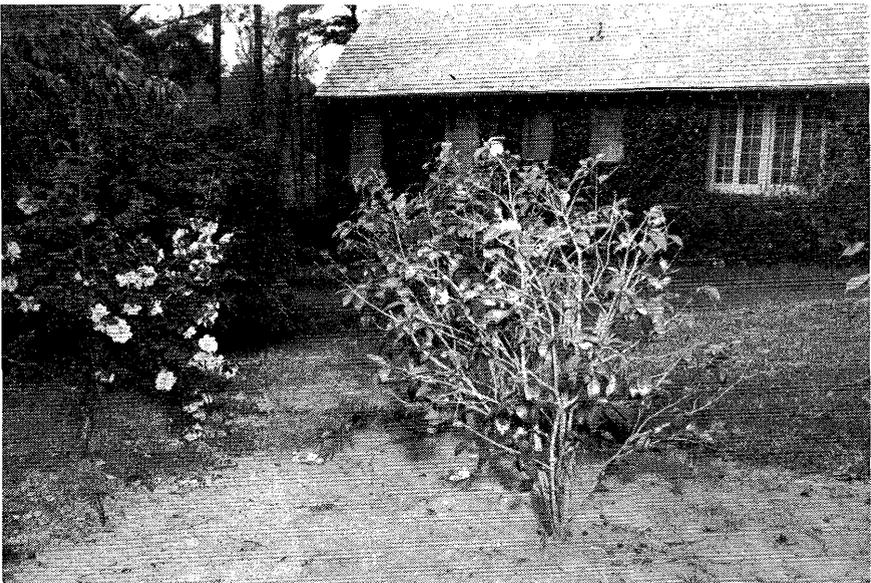
In any given city there will probably be variations in temperature — the lowest recording being in the lowest areas of the community, because cold air settles to the lower levels. Shreveport is a city of rolling hills and lower level land bordering the banks of the Red River. As a rule the temperature will be several degrees lower along the river area than in the hills. The weather bureau is located in the high area and the official low during our January 1962 freeze was 3°. Many outdoor thermometers near the river registered zero or slightly below. Our home is in the hill section and an outdoor thermometer always approximates the official temperature.

The above factors explain why the performance of camellias varied wide-

ly throughout our city and even from garden to garden in the same neighborhood. The reader should bear in mind that there are micro-climates within any given garden. In view of these facts my comments will be limited to my observations in our garden only.

Prior to the severe January freeze our winter had been average with several light frosts with temperatures ranging from 27° to 31° during November and December. These light freezes had properly hardened off all camellias except those grown in a milder climate and planted just prior to the severe January 9th freeze. The low on January 8th was 29°. Throughout January 9th there was continuous snow. The low that day was 14°. The following day the sun was bright, no clouds, and the temperature ranged from 6° to 11°. The entire city was covered with ice and snow. This full sun is always a severe

(Continued on page 26)



Severe damage to plant of 'Claudia Phelps' (right), none to 'Donation' (in bloom) on left.

FRANK WILLIAMS MEMORIAL CAMELLIA SLIDE LIBRARY

L. H. Shinault

Granada Hills, California

The Pacific Camellia Society, as a memorial to a long-time member and dedicated camellia hobbyist, has started building what, in time, will be a comprehensive library of slides covering camellias growing in Southern California.

Before outlining any of the factors that the project involves you should know of the man who began making and showing camellia slides; first at Pacific Camellia meetings and later to many other groups.

Frank Williams was born at Nashville, Missouri. Very early in life he showed exceptional aptitude; he graduated from high school at age 14. Having lost his father at an early age, he was impatient to be self-supporting. At the age of 15 he was in Chicago repairing typewriters and cameras. He became fascinated with cameras and studied their operation exhaustively. At age 17 he was work-

ing in New York as a movie camera man. He came West in 1909. We understand that he shot the earliest Charlie Chaplin pictures.

When not on the movie locations he was conducting his own research into the improvement of film processing. After being granted patents on several improvements he began their use in his own processing laboratory. Here he remained until his retirement.

In 1943 he and his capable, charming wife bought an estate in Beverly Hills, California where she and their four talented children now reside. It was here that Frank got to know camellias, for there were a number growing on the grounds. He was intrigued with what he saw when the blooming season began.

For several years he combed the local nurseries for new varieties, and in 1948, with his family, made a

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.

ANOTHER WINNER

by the originator of 'Kramer's Supreme'

Plants now available in gallon — 2-gallon — 3-gallon containers,
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(Wholesale Only)

UPLAND, CALIFORNIA

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

seven-week auto trip to all of the camellia areas of our country. He added extensively to his own collection of plants. It was in 1947 he began making colored slides of his own and his friends' blooms.

Frank Williams, Jr. inherited all of his father's photo equipment, slides, pictures, etc. When Frank Jr. learned that the Pacific Camellia Society wanted a slide library as a memorial to his father he generously turned over to them more than a thousand camellia slides. The slides from this collection have become the nucleus of the library. About 300 slides taken prior to 1957 have already been chosen. Because Frank made very few slides in 1957 and none later, members of Pacific Camellia Society and their friends hope to add slides of the varieties needed to complete the library.

Frank Williams was, so far as this writer knows, the first person to start a collection of reticulatas by having scions grafted onto large camellia japonicas growing outside on the estate. Sixteen are growing there now; many are good sized trees. The

reticulata slides in our library are from these original grafts.

Now — how will this new library operate? First, for very obvious reasons there is no plan to loan these original slides, but copies will be made for those willing to defray the expense. All slides are being code filed and later will be cataloged.

For those societies and groups that are not too distant from Glendale, showings will be made by members of the library committee when pre-arranged. In addition to the Frank Williams slides, the library has access to a substantial number of very fine slides, some made this past season.

The library will be most grateful for slide donations, especially of recent introductions. These may be sent to me, **L. H. Shinault, 11037 Pender, Granada Hills, Calif.** Should you send a slide of a variety already in the library, we will keep yours if it is superior, otherwise we will return the slide to the sender if he so desires. Each slide accepted for the library will be cataloged by a number to identify the specie, variety and

(Continued on page 28)

NEW HYBRID CAMELLIAS

JIMMY JAMES — 4½ to 5 inch soft pink semi-double to incomplete, inner petals crinkled and interspersed among gold stamens.

1 yr. gallon grafts \$25.00 2 yr. gallon grafts \$35.00 5 gallon grafts \$50.00

DAINTY DALE — large, shaded, salmon pink, full peony. Shading and "glass beaded" texture gives the flower great depth.

1 yr. gallon grafts \$25.00 2 yr. gallon grafts \$35.00 5 gallon grafts \$50.00

JULIE — medium size shaded salmon pink (may be orchid pink where soil is very acid). Shading makes this incomplete double particularly beautiful.

1 yr. gallon grafts \$25.00 2 yr. gallon grafts \$35.00 5 gallon grafts \$50.00

EDNA RALEY — Early 4 to 4½ inch semi-double of softest flesh pink, some petaloids mixed among white stamens.

1 yr. gallon grafts \$25.00 2 yr. gallon grafts \$35.00

ATTENTION! Please note: If you do **NOT** wish the plants to be bare root but sent Air Mail, Air Mail charges will be billed.

JAMES RARE PLANT NURSERY

APTOS, CALIFORNIA

RULES FOR FLOWER COMPETITION

AT S. C. C. S. MEETINGS

One of the many pleasures enjoyed at the monthly meetings of the Southern California Camellia Society is the display of flowers. To encourage all members and guests to bring and display their flowers, we have for a number of years judged displays and made ribbon awards for outstanding blooms. Another advantage of the selection of outstanding blooms is that it allows the newer members and guests to better understand the characteristics of the flowers that are most frequently looked for by the judges.

It is for these reasons that the following method of display and selection of the blooms has been adopted.

Classes

- I Japonica—large and very large
- II Japonica—small and medium
- III Japonica—miniature
- IV Reticulata
- V Sasanqua
- VI Other species
- VII Hybrids

Rules

1. Flowers will be placed in the correct class according to the 1962 edition of "Camellia Nomenclature."
2. Each member and guest may place as many flowers as he wishes; however, he is limited to one award per variety.
3. Awards will be limited and will be based on the number of flowers displayed in each class. The total available will be as follows:

5 or less flowers—none	
6-10	" — 1
11-15	" — 2
16-25	" — 3
Over 25	" — 5
4. A flower will be judged against the standard for the variety and the awards given will be based on this standard. If in the opinion of

the judges no flower displayed in a class warrants an award, none will be given.

5. Awards available and point values are as follows:

1st place—Blue ribbon—	5	points
2nd place—Red "	4	"
3rd place—White "	3	"
4th place—Yellow "	2	"
5th place—Green "	1	"

6. The total points awarded to each member and guest at each meeting will be accumulated for the 1962-63 year. The top three winners will be awarded trophies at the last meeting.

7. In addition to the above trophies, a "Small Collector Trophy" will be awarded to the exhibitor with the greatest number of points whose collection throughout the season consisted of less than 50 blooming plants. To be eligible for this award, the exhibitor must notify the Chairman of Judging or the Society Secretary by the start of the last meeting of his eligibility.

1 Out of 100 Seeds

A truly great new japonica seedling will be put on the market in a couple of years, after adequate stocks have been built up nation-wide for the owners to market it as they want to. "Tiffany" was brought into this world by Dr. John Urabec of La Canada, California. Dr. Urabec was persuaded by friends at a camellia society meeting to buy 100 seeds "for the fun he would get out of it". He did so, put the seeds in peat moss in a jar and awaited results. The seeds all germinated and "Tiffany" is one of them. In this case, the one in ten thousand formula did not hold.

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
CAMELLIA SOCIETY
DUES (\$6.00) FOR 1963
ARE NOW PAYABLE TO**

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820 Winston Ave.
San Marino, California**

SPECIAL OFFER FOR NEW MEMBERS

ANNUAL DUES	\$ 6.00
TOURJE'S "CAMELLIA CULTURE"	11.50
	<hr/>
TOTAL FOR THE TWO	\$17.50
SPECIAL OFFER	14.50
	<hr/>
SAVING	\$ 3.00

A membership in Southern California Camellia Society and Tourje's "Camellia Culture", at the price of this special offer, will make an excellent Christmas present for a camellia friend.

Southern California Camellia Society
820 Winston Ave.
San Marino, California

GOOD PHOTOGRAPHY

R. Flinn Dickson, Sr.

About 110 A. D. the philosopher Epictetus in one of his discourses said this: "As it is better to be straitened for room upon a little couch in health, than to toss upon a wide bed in sickness, so is it better to contract yourself within the compass of a small fortune, and be happy, than to have a great one and be wretched." Many years ago I came to the conclusion that, for me, there was much more pleasure in a limited number of good pictures or slides, than in many that were "just so-so." I am not the one to take up the subject from technical aspects. I am trying to pass on to you some of what has been useful to me in getting what has, in a good measure, materially benefitted me.

First of all we must consider light. This first came to my attention when homes used lamps. My mother wanted a picture of her three boys. She dressed us in our best and to town we went. On arrival at the photographer's he said we should go home and return on a brighter day. When he did take us into his little studio I asked why the windows were on a slope and not straight up. Here I got my lesson. They had to face north and slope to get the proper light.

There have been times when I have spent hours waiting for the light needed to get maximum results. The yucca picture shown here will serve



to illustrate my point. I found this yucca growing in a pocket of moist ground on Mt. Wilson. It was the largest specimen I had ever seen and I wanted badly a good picture. I could find but one spot from which to get the picture without other objects. At that time the sun was so located that I was getting bad shadows on the subject. So wait I did until the changing of the sun's angle eliminated the shadows. I recall going through a similar routine to get a slide of the rainbow to be seen during certain hours of the day at the base of Bridal Veil Falls in Yosemite Valley. This time the shadows were high clouds between the sun and the clouds.

As a general rule I find that when I take chances with medium to poor light I come up with a slide that I discard or merely keep for some sentimental reason. How do you know when the light is good? Light meters are not expensive and I would not part with mine. If you do not use one I suggest that having one might be very helpful. The instructions with it should be all of the guide you will need. They give both shutter speed and diaphragm openings.

And I think that only those using universal focus lenses can treat lightly the distance between lense and subject when working below the infinity range. This may sound meticulous, but I carry a 50 foot tape line in my camera bag. I use it when I want to be sure of sharp details in the range mentioned. If you are set up say for 25 feet and shoot from 3 feet over or under, you are not getting the most for your money. How many times have you heard "how far do you think it is"? Don't guess. Measure it. My rule is that if it is worth taking, take as good a shot as you can.

During the last two camellia sea-

sons I have been experimenting with a Kodak "Startech", which was designed for dental photography and is not on sale in the retail shops. So far as I know the only place to buy it is Lester A. Dine Co., 102 Jericho Turnpike, Floral Park, Long Island, New York, attention Flower Photo Division. As it is designed, you work with fixed focal distances controlled by separate lenses. Mine has one for 4 to 8 inches and one for 10 to 16 inches. Later they came out with a lense having a field of approximately 36" x 36" to be used at ranges of 27" to 33" (and they give you a nice little 36" tape measure with it). The first two I use for single blooms, the other for small plants, flower arrangements, etc. The camera has built in flash equipment and I use this exclusively with all the lenses. I shall not mention film or bulbs. These data are provided in the instruction book supplied with the camera. Cost? I have less than \$40.00 invested.

Now here are some of the factors that have helped me to get slides that I am happy with. First of all, since a small flash bulb is used, I felt that when taking pictures of cut flowers indoors it would help sharpness of detail if I confined my flash to a limited area. I do this using a carton the depth of the focal length, with the bloom in the bottom. The same sharpness is obtained when taking flowers on the plants, as is. I think the added daylight offsets the restriction the carton gives.

Next after lighting, for the cut flower work, comes background. There are so many backgrounds that detract from the beauty or interest of a flower that I decided I would use something as nearly neutral as possible. Last season after a showing of some of my slides I was telling a group how they were taken. During the discussion that followed I asked one of the group to comment on the back-

(Continued on next page)

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From another source we have
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About 250 saluenensis seeds
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CAMELLIA SOCIETY
820 WINSTON AVE.
SAN MARINO, CALIFORNIA**

GOOD PHOTOGRAPHY (Cont'd)

ground I had used. His answer, "I wasn't conscious of any background". To me this was as great a compliment as could be paid.

What I did was very simple. My wife is quite proud of a set of table mats that we have. The back of these is a very fine textured sheet of what I class as a steel grey sponge rubber. I "liberated" one of these and used it exclusively when making slides for my collection.

Something that bothered me at first was how to keep my blooms flat or face up when placing them on the background mat. After a lot of frustrating tries I found a simple solution: about a dozen small cork bottle stoppers. Mine range in height from $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $1\frac{1}{8}$ ". These I place where petals conceal them. By using one or more to elevate the low side of a tilted flower I have positioned blooms from the smallest to the largest without any problems.

The 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', here shown, demonstrates all the points I have tried to cover on slide making of cut flowers. If you are already snapping a shutter now and then, I hope that this will encourage you to further activity. And if you are not, please join us.



This picture demonstrates all the points.

Temple City Society

The Temple City Camellia Society will hold its initial meeting of the 1962-1963 year in the Lecture Hall of the Los Angeles County Arboretum at 8:00 P.M., Thursday, November 29, 1962.

The guest speaker of the evening will be Dr. William S. Stewart, Director, County of Los Angeles, Dept. of Arboreta and Botanic Gardens, whose topic will be "Activities of Los Angeles County Dept. of Arboreta and Botanic Gardens." Dr. Stewart will reveal new plans for his department which, when consummated, will prove most beneficial to the public.

Dr. Stewart and his staff have long been friends of the various Camellia Societies of the Southland. The Temple City Society, therefore, extends a cordial invitation to the membership of these societies to be present at our first Arboretum meeting, a milestone in our progress forward.

The usual flower show will be held in conjunction with the meeting and flowers may be placed on the tables at 7:30 P.M.

SCCS PROGRAMS (Continued)

variations but he keeps real quiet as to what they are.

The February and March meetings have not been pinned down as yet. We are working with a couple of very interesting speakers. As soon as there is definite word it will be passed along.

For April, we believe we have a first. Margaret Thompson* hasn't yet given me a title for her talk, but we know it will be about women in the camellia world. For myself, I'm looking forward to this meeting with anticipation.

* Margaret is the wife of Douglas Thompson, this year's president of the Los Angeles Camellia Council and a director of S. C. C. S. After one hears her talk, he doesn't need an identification that ties her to her husband. —Ed.

KNOW YOUR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA NURSERYMEN

PART 6 — CLARENCE ROSE Ernest (Ernie) Pieri

Did you know that?

Clarence Rose worked for a vegetable dehydrating company, designed several pieces of machinery for grinding spices, and developed a process for making domestic paprika, before entering the nursery business.

Clarence Rose is a native of California, was born in Ontario, went to school there and then to Fullerton. We don't know whether this bit of information may have influenced Clarence into the nursery business, but as a boy, he remembers his uncle starting a nursery with Mr. Armstrong, and then later pulling out of the nursery business to raise capricorn. He also remembers that this nursery was the start of the now famous Armstrong Nurseries. He recalls that his dad bought nursery stock, fruit trees and other materials from what used to be the Pioneer Nursery in Monrovia.

From 1935 to 1950 Clarence worked for the C. B. Gentry Company, an organization that ground spices, and during the war dehydrated vegetables for the government. One of these dehydrating processes was to win an "E" award for the company. When Clarence started to work with the company there were only five

men employed there. When he left in 1950, there were 500 employed. Clarence was instrumental in designing machinery for the more efficient grinding of spices and for the dehydrating of vegetables. He also was instrumental in developing a process for the making of a domestic paprika. Prior to this time, most of the paprika was imported. The domestic paprika that Clarence helped to process can be found in some of our local markets under the label "Rose Paprika".

Clarence became the plant superintendent in due time, but as the plant increased in size, he found that his duties and responsibilities were being broken into smaller units until his job as plant superintendent was only a name. In 1950 he decided to leave the organization and turned to other means of earning a living. During this interval he decided that his house needed painting. His neighbors in San Gabriel saw him painting his home and decided that their houses needed painting and so Clarence got into the house painting business.

Clarence was not too enthusiastic about becoming a painting contractor, and decided he would like to get into another business to earn a living. He

(Continued on next page)

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liked to grow things and after looking around decided that the nursery business would be his next enterprise. He was fearful of starting the nursery business at this time because his children were in school and he did not want to jeopardize their opportunity to complete their education. It was after his son John had graduated from high school and his daughter was a senior in high school that the idea of the nursery business began to jell.

During the early part of December 1951 the Rose family took a trip to see the Kellogg Horse Show in Pomona. On the way home, just over the top of Kellogg Hill and down the ravine on the right side of the road they saw a greenhouse with a sign on it, "For Sale". The daughter exclaimed that this must be the place for them to buy. They drove down, looked at the place, a general nursery business, and it seemed right to them. They visited the real estate agent, the price was right, but they still were not convinced that this was the place for them. The agent said that the monthly payments on the property were too much for the present income, but that he had another nursery for sale and felt that this would be a better deal. It was the nursery owned by Mr. Hertenstein, whom many of the "old timers" will remember. This nursery appealed even more to Clarence as it

was a one plant nursery — camellias. He stated that he didn't know a camellia from a gardenia, but felt he could learn to grow one plant much better than attempting many plants as for a general nursery. This was during the time when the camellia wholesale business had had the bottom drop out from under it. Clarence had enough faith in himself and just knew he could make a go of the nursery. He bought the nursery, a one acre plot, and started a business that has grown and grown. It will be 10 years old in February 1963. Of course his wonderful wife, Gertrude, has been a pillar of faith for Clarence, so how could he fail.

If you visit the Clarence Rose Nursery on Muscatel in Temple City, you will see for yourself that his faith in his ability to grow and wholesale camellia plants has been a success. What was once a one acre plot covered with wood lath is now four or five acres of a seran covered shade house. I believe that Clarence was one of the first of the camellia nurserymen in this area to use seran cloth instead of the traditional lath to cover his houses. In addition to growing plants in cans, he has two large glasshouses that are always full of cuttings getting ready for future camellia enthusiasts.

Though Clarence Rose Nursery is

(Continued on page 28)

California Redwood Plant Tubs

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

Octagonal tubs from 12 to 24 inches — Square tubs from 8 to 16 inches. Designed and made especially for camellias and azaleas.

For Sale at your Neighborhood Nursery

PATIO WOOD PRODUCTS

835 Commercial Street

San Gabriel, California



Betty's Barbs

By Betty Robinson

I certainly must have been in a dream world last month to think that I would be organized this month. You know, it's the same old story "Tomorrow I'll get organized".

There should be an addition to the picture over this column — a dunce cap. The last CAMELLIA REVIEW was filled with very scholarly articles — and me. Oh, well, we can't all be intelligent. But I confess, the last issue really made this obvious.

This month I have had a request to run a want-ad. It reads like this — Wanted: A use or buyer for redwood toothpicks. The story behind it? Well, in the backyard we have what we feel is the largest manufacturer of redwood toothpicks in the country or maybe even the world. Renni keeps on making big pieces of redwood into this commodity and Johnny is getting desperate for a use for the finished product. Any suggestions will be welcome. I haven't figured out what I should charge for ads in this column. What is the going rate, Harold? Maybe in this instance I can settle for a new dress.

I have been collecting money lately for several political campaigns and ads. Friday night at a large cocktail party, a tall and very good-looking doctor came up to me and handed me two dollars with the loud comment, "This is for last night. I'm glad it didn't cost me five dollars like the last time". I spent the rest of the evening trying to explain and finally came to the conclusion that there are

some things that you are better off *not* trying to explain.

It looks as though this will be a busy camellia year for the Robinsons. In addition to all the usual meetings and shows, Johnny has been invited to several other areas to speak on miniatures and I am looking forward to going along. And then there is the American Camellia Society meeting in Shreveport that I hope we will get back to attend. I have recovered from our visit there in April and all the wonderful Southern Hospitality we were shown, so I am looking forward to another round of visits.

With the good also comes the bad. This starts the season when all Camellia Husbands become magicians who specialize in the disappearing act. I am sure all of you wives have the same problem I do. On weekends, particularly when you have an afternoon or early evening engagement, some other camellia fancier drops by and they decide that they both better go check on what's new at Julius' (or Vern's or Harvey's). They leave with the statement "We'll be back in an hour". Since you have been through this before, you remind them, even though you know that it's hopeless, that it is necessary to leave at such-and-such a time. The hour comes and goes — several more have even passed and no husband. At this point, when you really feel all is lost, in they come. The dialogue goes something like this: "Oh, is it really so late?"

(Continued on page 26)

BONSAI GROWING — A NEW HOBBY FOR CAMELLIA LOVERS WHEN THEY RUN OUT OF ROOM

Helen Foss

San Marino, California

A camellia fan once went to a flower show. Beside the flower show was a whole room full of the most beautiful little trees in the most exquisite but simple dull earth colored pots. He wandered in. The flower show was free and so was the bonsai exhibit, but the fever contracted there was expensive. These little dull earth-colored pots that are so beautifully simple are anything but cheap. But then if you are going to have a hobby, you must have proper tools to work with. (This is what husbands tell their wives when they buy all those hundreds of cans and expensive tubs and that new camellia plant.)

So we begin with the pot. The best ones are shallow and of the same rich earth tones inside and out. The shapes may vary from oblong, square, hexagon to round. Check to see if there are holes in the bottom for drainage. No fancy glaze, please, and no decoration.

The camellia hobbyists are right at home when speaking of soil mixture, because among them this topic is discussed at least half of the time. They know that the proper soil mix is necessary to success. From an expert on bonsai, Maso Nishimoto of Altadena, California, it was established that his successful mixture is $\frac{3}{4}$ peat moss and $\frac{1}{4}$ leaf mold.

Now if you have the pot and the mixture ready, the next step is the most exciting one. Here, however, the camellia lover who is always looking for the newest and straightest plant and a successful bonsai grower part company. Newness and straightness are not what is wanted in the bonsai hobby. If you are a lover of antiques and can see beauty in something old, crooked and neglected, and have great

patience to search through discards, then there is no doubt but that you will be highly successful with the bonsai fever.

The bonsai most admired are made from any plant that has small leaves or needles. This is necessary so that in the dwarfed finished state they will appear full grown. Sasanquas lend themselves very well to such use.

At first it is difficult to ask a nurseryman to see his junk pile, but as the bonsai fever progresses you get bolder and bolder and don't even blush when asking. After some poking around you find that diamond in the rough. Here again the camellia lover and bonsai hobbyist differ. You ask the nurseryman how much he wants for the plant in your hand that was broken and then healed over, and with the can all rusted away and bone dry. The nurseryman, not seeing through your plan and ashamed of the specimen that you confront him with, says 50 cents and is tickled to be rid of one more of his failures. (Remember that new camellia seedling, just on the market, the one year graft, that you paid \$10.00 for?)

The impatient camellia grower grafts his seedling to gain 7 years to flower. Now the bonsai grower can also lessen the years to the finished product. Mr. Nishimoto bare roots his plants, cuts back the top, plants it in the mixture, feeds it immediately with one teaspoon of blood meal and waters heavily. Then no water for 10 days, and thereafter he waters only when the plant looks dry on top. Watering is done from below, not above, wherever possible. The plant is fed only once a year with cotton seed meal and three times a year with iron. Watering, amount and tim-

ing, are the most important things to growing successful bonsai plants. The only other care needed is the cutting back of the roots every three years and keeping the top pinched back to the desired shape.

What is the desired shape, you may ask? Well, the roots must fit inside the pot, but some real thought must be given to the shaping of the top. The trunk must lean in such a manner to suggest an old wind blown weathered tree. Take a good look now and see if you can discover three main areas of growth at three different heights. At this point you may have to take some heavy wire and wrap the trunk and lean the stem and separate and bend the branches to get the best form. The main stem is usually planted to one side of the pot and the branches leaned to the other side. It is planted rather high and the soil rounded up higher than the lip of the pot. If some roots can be slightly exposed, all the better. Now all that remains is to show your bonsai to your friends and hear their admiration, and you are forever a bonsai fan.

Before embarking full steam ahead on your new hobby, it would be well to see some good specimens that are well done. Julius Nuccio has one on exhibit at his nursery on Chaney Trail in Altadena. Mr. Nishimoto did

it for him on a discarded 18 year old root stock that had a 2 inch diameter stem, with a graft of 'Showa Supreme'. It is now a 7 year old graft in a 16 inch tub, is 2½ feet tall and filled with buds. It is most beautiful in shape. Mr. Nishimoto has a large sasanqua plant at his home that is sure to be a prize winner. The stem is about 4 inches in diameter. The plant is about 3½ feet tall and he has trimmed it with the utmost care. One of his favorites is one that stands only 8 inches. Sasanquas have found their true worth, for some, in the lovely bonsai.

GIBBERELIC ACID *(Continued)*

Some which did not do so well include 'Daitairin', the 'Elegans' family, 'Snow Palace' and 'Florence Daniell'.

More complete results can be reported later. However, for now you should have a Lang and Reinhard quote from "Advances in Chemistry" Number 28, ACS 1961: "Application of gibberellin results in flower formation in numerous plants in which this process is normally dependent on exposure to low temperature or long days. Gibberellins are the first chemicals known to have a promotive effect on flower formation in a consistent, reproducible manner and a well-defined pattern."

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NEW CAMELLIA REGISTRATIONS

MARGARET D. O'CONNER (62-28). A 5 year old seedling, bloomed first in 1962. Female parent 'Tricolor Superba', male parent unknown. Grown by George Harvey, registered by John D. O'Conner, both of Red Bluff, Calif. Flowers are a deep pink with yellow stamens and are reported up to 5¼" x 2" in size; are wavy-looking like crepe paper, semi-double in form.

KICK-OFF (62-29). A 10 year old seedling, parentage unknown, that bloomed first in 1957. Originated by and will be distributed by Nuccio Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., starting 1962. Has a very long blooming season that begins in early October. Flowers are dark markings on a light pink, are 5" to 5½" in diameter and 3" deep. They are peony form on a vigorous, upright and compact bush.

GRAND SLAM (62-30). This is a 10 year old seedling of unknown parentage that bloomed first in 1957. It was originated by and will be distributed in 1962 by Nuccio's Nurseries of Altadena, Calif. This is a brilliant dark red, ranging in form anemone to semi-double. Size is up to 5½" in diameter. Blooms mid-season. Plant is an open, upright vigorous grower. Foliage is a beautiful deep green.

CARA MIA (62-31). A 12 year old seedling of unknown parentage, this first bloomed in 1955 at Nuccio's Nursery in Altadena, Calif. Introduced to trade in 1960. Color is blush, shading to pink at center. Stamens are gold interspersed among petals of a semi-double flower that opens to 5" x 2½" in size. Blooms early to midseason on a vigorous upright plant.

SILVER ANNIVERSARY (62-32). A seedling of unknown parentage, this first bloomed in 1955 at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif.

Age is 12 years. It was first placed in the trade in 1960-61. White with yellow stamens, blooms are semi-double, opening to 5" to 5½" in diameter and 3" in height. Blooms start toward the end of the early season and continue through mid-season. Plant is compact, upright and vigorous. This seedling was named in honor of Nuccio's 25th year in business in the year of its introduction.

DISNEYLAND (62-33). This 10 year old seedling was originated and introduced by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., first bloomed in 1957. Parentage is not known. Flowers are rose pink with center petals moired white. Form is semi-double to anemone, size 5½" to 6" in diameter. Blooms midseason on a very vigorous compact plant.

ALEXIS SMITH (62-34). A chance seedling, bloomed first in 1956. Originated at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif., who placed it in the trade for the 1961-62 season. Color is blush pink edged deeper pink. It comes semi-double to peony. Flowers are up to 5" in diameter. Blooms midseason on plants that are upright, compact and vigorous.

HIT PARADE (62-35). This 12 year old chance seedling first bloomed in 1955 at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, Calif. It was released to the trade in the fall of 1961. This is a deep red semi-double with blooms up to 6" in diameter, coming in mid-season on open, upright, vigorous growing plants.

TOUCHDOWN (62-36). This is a deep rose pink sport of KICK-OFF (see registration 62-29). It was first observed in 1960 and has been propagated every season since then. Flowers are peony form that come 5" to 5½" in diameter and 3" deep. Plants are vigorous, upright and open. This variety originated at Nuccio's Nurs-

eries, Altadena, Calif., who report the form to be similar to that of DAIKAGURA.

ADELE CLAIRMONT (62-37).

A light pink formal originated by Mrs. John H. Clairmont, Glendale, Calif. A 10 year old seedling, it bloomed for the first time in 1959. Flowers are 3½" to 4" in diameter and 2" in depth, come in midseason on a vigorous, compact, upright plant. It is being propagated for the trade by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, Calif.

SHEPP'S BOUTONNIERE (62-

38). A chance seedling originated by Paul Shepp, Pasadena, Calif., first bloomed in 1950. Now propagated by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, Calif. Flowers are white with red and pink stripes, 2" to 3" diameter, 1" in depth; a formal double that when fully open has a small tufted center. Blooms midseason to late. Plant is compact and upright, medium growth.

SHEPP'S BOUTONNIERE RED

(62-39). This red sport of SHEPP'S BOUTONNIERE (see registration 62-38) was first observed in 1951. It has been propagated for 10 years by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, Calif., who have now placed it on the market. Flowers are of same size as parent on plants like the parent.

SHEPP'S BOUTONNIERE

BLUSH (62-40). This is a sport of SHEPP'S BOUTONNIERE (See 62-38), was first observed in 1951. It

has been propagated for 10 years by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, Calif., who now have it on the market. The flowers are pink with a white edge. The formal flowers are the same size as parent on plants like the parent.

MISS MUFFET (62-41). A rose

red miniature japonica originated as a chance seedling by Estelle Lindsley, San Diego, Calif. First bloomed in 1958 at 7 years of age. Flowers are 1½" to 2" diameter, blooming throughout the season from early to late on upright, compact vigorous plants. This is reported as setting buds profusely and with all buds opening.

ALTA GAVIN (62-42). An 8

year old seedling of unknown parentage. Bloomed first in 1959. Two tone color white base shading to pink border. Stamens are yellow in a semi-double flower 4½" in diameter and 1½" deep. 36 petals, 4 petaloids. Originated by Dr. James E. Gavin, Shreveport, La. Blooms midseason to late. Flowers are reported having good tecture, long lasting and shed in one unit. Plant is reported to have bloomed following severe cold weather. It was unprotected from 3 degree cold.

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SHREVEPORT FREEZE (Cont'd)

blow to any frozen camellia. The temperature ranged from 3° to 28° for three more days, making a total of five days of freezing weather.

With partial protection from full sun by overhead pine trees, the following varieties bloomed fairly well: 'Tricolor Seiboldi' and its mutants, 'Dr. Tinsley', 'Simeon', 'Ville de Nantes', 'Lena Jackson', 'Donckelarii', 'Flame', 'Lady Van Sittart', 'Governor Mouton', 'Berenice Boddy' and 'Magnoliaflora'. These were, of course, not "show blossoms". For those interested in hybridizing, I might say that the following set seed as usual: 'Tricolor' and its mutants, 'Lady Van Sittart', 'Lena Jackson' and 'Magnoliaflora'. There were no seeds on 'Berenice Boddy', 'Dr. Tinsley', 'Simeon', 'Donckelarii' or 'Ville de Nantes'.

Space will not permit an accurate account of the performance of approximately 250 other varieties of *C. japonica*. Suffice it to say that there were very few or no blooms at all in the collection except on the varieties mentioned above.

Although our hybrid collection is not extensive, it might be of interest to mention their performance. 'Donation' and 'Spanked Baby' bloomed very well. Tight buds on 'Pink Dove', 'Felice Harris', 'Barbara Clark' and 'Bonnie Marie' came through with nice blooms. Bud drop was complete on 'Phyl Doak', 'Creation', 'Margaret Waterhouse', 'Leonard Messel' and 'Inamorata'. There was no damage to the plants of the above with the exception of 'Inamorata'.

There are two schools of thought as to the best treatment for a camellia plant severely damaged by this type of weather. Some advocate merely removing all damaged wood, while others recommend cutting the entire plant within several inches of ground level, thus enabling it to secure a fresh start. It has been noticeable in

Shreveport this summer that plants merely pruned of damaged wood have not done too well. Die-back has been very prevalent on plants managed in this manner, the fungus gaining entry through areas of bark damage — unnoticed immediately following the freeze. Plants subjected to the more radical type of treatment are in better health.

In conclusion I would like to say that it takes more than weather such as this to discourage camellia growers in Shreveport. If the weatherman permits, we will be host to ACS in 1963. We invite all of you to come and see how we love camellias even though we have to grow them the hard way.

BETTY'S BARBS (Continued)

They then pointedly look at their watches and give the excuse "Bob (or Jack or Harry) came in while we were there and we had to find out what was new in his area". Now I ask you, what *is* new about the fact that the plants were growing and blooming? They have been doing it for hundreds of years and probably will for a few more. At this point all you can visualize is your hostess' face when you try to explain your late arrival with the limp excuses at your command. You hardly dare tell the truth, at least if she is not married to a "magician" also.

Have all you Bay Area people heard why it is so windy in Candlestick Park? Because there is a Giant fan in every seat.

Yes, I'll go quietly.

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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SUMMER ACTIVITIES

Camellias do not bloom in Southern California in summer time, any more than they do elsewhere. That does not stop camellia people from getting together, however. On Saturday afternoon, July 21st, the Pacific Camellia Society held its annual "affair" at Descanso Gardens. This has become an established event, the first reunion of camellia fanciers after the close of the camellia season. Some 100 people enjoyed the hamburgers, baked beans, cole slaw and ice cream, with generous amounts of coffee and cold soda.

The Los Angeles Camellia Society's annual pot luck supper was held on Sunday, August 12th, at the Ed Franklin's home in Van Nuys. Members of the Los Angeles Camellia Council Board of Directors were honored guests. About 60 adults and 10 children ate fried chicken, casserole

dishes and salads of all kinds, drank coffee and punch, and topped it off with cake baked for the occasion by one of the Los Angeles Society members.

The annual Temple City Society breakfast on October 21st closed the pre-season activities. 75 people ate the bacon and eggs, fried potatoes and biscuits, with coffee and orange juice to drink, that were cooked and served in the garden of Clarence Rose, the Temple City camellia nurseryman. People came from as far south as San Diego and as far north as Bakersfield.

The summer events are individual society sponsored but inter-society in attendance. They reflect the fraternity atmosphere of people in Southern California who enjoy camellias and camellia people.



Talking and eating was the order of the day at Los Angeles Camellia Society gathering.

Camellia Plants to British Columbia

Clarence Rose, the wholesale camellia nurseryman of Temple City, has shipped an order of over 10,000 camellia plants to Vancouver, British Columbia. This is the third year of such shipments. They are sent to a broker who distributes them to the retail nursery trade. There are three firsts in this year's shipment. Heretofore, the orders have been, percentage-wise of the total, for red, pink, white and variegated. This year's order specifies varietal names. This is the first year in which egg can size plants have been ordered. And finally, this is the first order to reach five figures. The orders have doubled in size each year over the former year. It looks as though a new camellia area may be opening.

Pomona Society

The November 8th meeting will feature a talk about the Santa Ana Botanical Garden in Claremont. While the talk will not include camellias, it should be of interest to all people in the Pomona area because of the proximity of the Gardens. This first meeting of the season will be at the small auditorium at Palomares Park, on Arrow Highway at Orange Grove Avenue, Pomona.

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FRANK WILLIAMS (Continued)

donor. We have a very good start for what we hope will be something of benefit to all those growing camellias — but — we are going to have to lean heavily on the cooperation of all who are interested. A good slide from you, and you, and you will make the library grow.

CLARENCE ROSE (Continued)

not a retail nursery, it is so well known to the many camellia people in Southern California and along the Pacific Coast, I feel that we should know and become better acquainted with Clarence Rose. This is one of the many success stories in which faith in one's self and his Creator has overcome odds against success. We applaud you, Clarence, for your determination to succeed, and success has come your way.

GRANTHAMIANA SEEDLING

Ed Metcalf brings the report from the Northwest that Don Stryker of Langlois, Oregon has a granthamiana seedling that has pink spots; otherwise, the flower has the same characteristics of the granthamiana bloom that we know. Sometimes the flower comes out white, then the pink develops.



Surina's 'Cardinal's Cap'

Directory of Affiliated Societies

- Camellia Society of Kern County.....Bakersfield
 President: Lawrence Ellis; Secretary: Mrs. Charlotte Johnson, 1902 Niles St.,
 Bakersfield.
 Meetings held 2nd Wednesday of the month, October through April, at Cuning-
 ham Memorial Art Gallery, 1930 R St., Bakersfield.
- Camellia Society of Orange County.....Santa Ana
 President: Howard Foust; Secretary: Mrs. George T. Butler, 1121 Orange, Santa Ana.
 Meetings held second Thursday of the month, October through April, in Spurgeon
 Memorial Room of New Santa Ana Public Library.
- Central California Camellia Society.....Fresno
 President: Edwin H. Hiber; Secretary: Mrs. 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.
- 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-
 day in Lecture Hall of L.A. County Arboretum, 301 N. Baldwin Ave., Arcadia.
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