

Camellia Review



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The Society holds open meetings on the Second Thursday of every month,
vember to April, inclusive, at the auditorium of the new library of the Pasad
City College, 1500 Block East Colorado Street. A cut camellia blossom exh
is always held at 7:30 p.m., with the program starting at 8:00.

Application for membership may be made by letter. Annual dues: \$4.00.

DIRECTORY OF AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

Central California Camellia Society.....	Fresno, Calif.
Meeting place: Fresno High School Auditorium	
Secretary: Frances F. Lennox, 4622 Wilson Ave., Fresno 4	
Date of meeting: 2nd Friday of the month	
Jan. 12th program: Harry Wammack, "Grafting Procedure" and demonstrations.	
Camellia Society of Kern County.....	Bakersfield, Calif.
Meeting place: 1001 So. Union Ave., Bakersfield, Highway 99	
Secretary: Mrs. Don Wheeler, 2416 Terrace Way, Bakersfield	
Date of meeting: 2nd Monday of the month, Oct. thru May	
Jan. 8th program: Frank Williams, and his color slides.	
San Diego Camellia Society.....	San Diego, Calif.
Meeting place: Floral Association Building, Balboa Park	
Secretary: Mrs. Althea Hebert, 4710 Harbinson Ave., La Mesa	
Date of meeting: 2nd Friday of each month at 7:30 pm	
Jan. 12th program: Ralph Peer, subject not announced.	
Pomona Valley Camellia Society.....	Pomona, Calif.
Meeting place: Ebell Club, Pomona	
Secretary: Lynn Honaker, 2775 N. San Antonio St., Pomona	
Date of meeting: 1st Thursday of each month	
Jan. 4th program: Not announced.	
Temple City Camellia Society.....	Temple City, Calif.
Meeting place: American Legion Hall, 127 N. Golden West, Temple City.	
Secretary: Lynn Timm, 2936 Daines Drive, Temple City	
Date of meeting: 1st Monday of each month	
Jan. 8th program: A grafting demonstration.	
Orange County Camellia Society.....	Santa Ana, Calif.
Meeting Place: Santiago Park	
Temporary Secretary: Arthur Wirtz, 529 S. Grand St., Orange	
Date of meeting: 3rd Thursday of the month	
Jan. 18th program: Clifton Johnson, "Grafting Procedure"; Mrs. C. W. Johnson, "Camellia Corsage-making."	

CONTENTS

OL 12	JANUARY, 1951	NO. 4
Camel-Kaempfer-Linnaeus, by <i>Harold H. Hume</i>		3
Sanqua Camellias are Effective Espallier Plants by <i>J. J. Littlefield</i>		7
For Beginners Only by <i>Mrs. Jerome Marks</i>		9
Winter Rooting of Camellia Cuttings by <i>C. D. Cothran</i>		11
Are Your Camellias Planted Too Deep by <i>M. Leslie Marshall</i>		19

DEPARTMENTS & NOTES

as I See It by <i>Arthur S. Kane</i>	2
The Ladies by <i>Evelyn W. Johnson</i>	8
Camelliana by <i>Vern McCaskill</i>	10
ews of the Societies	6
untington Garden Tours Arranged	21

AS I SEE IT...



Arthur S. Kane

AS I SEE IT . . . (through my smog-fogged bifocals) something ought to be done to scotch some current ideas about what you have to do and be to become a camellia fancier. And this is as good a time as any to scotch.

I have heard from non-camellia people that camellia raising is in the luxury class with private yachts and racing stables. That there happen to be some wealthy people who grow camellias is no top-drawer secret, but if you want to start in a modest way and work up to competition with the 500-variety-man, what you'll actually need in the way of cash outlay will be about \$2.50—this will get you one small young plant and the necessary accessories. Or if you've been left a legacy and want to really dissipate, you could spend \$10 and get something larger and older—remember, I'm only talking about one plant now, not a collection. Or, if you're the type whom Lady Luck occasionally smiles upon, you *could* win one of those beauties in the raffle some meeting night.

Another thing . . . I've heard it said that you have to be over 60 and own a big estate to grow camellias successfully. Not in those words, but that's the inference. Because camellias take up a lot of time, and need big shade trees to grow under. Who has big oaks, unless he has the estate to go with them? Like so many generalizations, this type of talk is

based on inaccurate observation. Camellias are notoriously easy to take care of, requiring none of the fancy nursing which must be given certain other flowers, and *any* shade will do—it needn't be thrown by old, ancestral oaks. Happily, we live in a climate soothing and stimulating to camellias—the beginning grower living in Alberta, Canada, would probably have two strikes on his side before he started—so, by applying a few simple tested rules of planting and procedure, the amateur Southern California fancier has all nature playing on his team.

And let's be pretty harsh on the rumor that camellia growers are all over 60. Let's get the kids interested. We need plenty of young blood, especially from the standpoint of organizations and camellia societies. Otherwise, the oldsters are going to drop out eventually, and then where will the camellia be?

* * *

Dr. Tellam suggested at one of the San Diego meetings that all camellia periodicals ought to exchange copies with each other. The "Review" regards this suggestion with favor and announces that it is forthwith adding to its mailing list the names of all society and general publications specializing in camellia reporting. Insofar as we know about the matter, Will these publications kindly do the same for us?

* * *

Pity the poor program chairman. That guy (or gal) has an impossible job, (something like an editor's), trying to please all of the people all the time. No matter what kind of a program he arranges, he can't be assured ahead of time that a certain percent of his audience isn't going to find it charming. And for some obscure reason, the percent who *didn't* like it, are always much more vocal than the percent who did.

(Turn to page 14)

Kamel — Kaempfer — Linnaeus

By H. HAROLD HUME, President Emeritus, American
Camellia Society; Author of "Camellias in America"

CAMELLIA REVIEW is honored to present this distinguished research article in the field of camellia history, by the eminent camellia scholar, Dr. Hume, and takes pride in the fact that it was this magazine he selected for its initial publication medium.

FROM time to time over a period of many years, certainly a century or more, the origin of the name "Camellia" has been discussed by different writers. In what has been written, something has always been lacking, something has been left to conjecture, something has always been assumed, something has not been stated positively. Legends have grown up around the name and where certain historical details have been omitted, through oversight or because they were not known they have been filled in, even though the resulting statements, in large measure, are without foundation. It appears to be a human failing too often evident in matters relating to camellias as well as to other subjects.

Three men, George Joseph Kamel, Englebert Kaempfer and Carl Linnaeus indirectly or directly have had some connection with the generic name "Camellia". One of them, Kamel, was a missionary-pharmacist, the other two were doctors of medicine. Their lives covered a period of a little more than a century and a quarter, 1651 to 1778. All of them were interested in plants, an interest that in part came about because of the use made of plants, in their time, for the treatment of human ills. To such an extent were plants studied by early practitioners that it is sometimes difficult to say whether their primary interest was in botany or medicine. Many of the most noted botanists through the years were educated for the practice of medicine.

George Joseph Kamel was born at Brünn, Moravia, April 12, 1661. From the Catholic Encyclopedia (1908) it is learned that in 1682 he entered the Society of Jesus, sometimes referred to as the Jesuit Order, as lay brother, and although he has been called "Pater Camellus" in Latin, "Padre Cameli" in Italian, "Pere Camelli" in French, "Father Kamell" in English and "Pater Camelli" in German literature, it is not certain that he was ever ordained a priest. Be that as it may, he studied botany and pharmacy and in 1688 went to the Pacific as a missionary, first to the islands that were called "The Ladrões", now known as the Mariannas, and later to Manila in the Philippines. In Manila he opened and maintained a clinic for the poor, giving attention to their bodily ills as well as the welfare of their souls. He was one of the first, of a long line of Jesuit missionaries who went out to and worked in the Far East. He was interested, of course, in the plants of the area in which he

lived and worked. A paper on the plants of Luzon that he furnished John Ray, a noted English botanist, attracted attention. This was published by Ray as an appendix to Volume III of his "Historia Plantarum", 1704 with the title, "Herbarium Aliarumque Stirpium in Insula Luzone Philippinarum" by "Rev. do Patre Georgio Josepho Camello, S. J." It covers ninety-six pages. This established Kamel's place in the field of natural history. Linnæus was acquainted with this paper by Kamel and his appreciation of it is indicated by the fact that in two of his publications "Philosophia Botanica" 1751 and "Hortus Cliffortianus" 1737 he referred to "George Joseph Camellus" and the paper on Luzon plants.

Kamel died in Manila, May 2, 1706 when he was only forty-six years old. Had he lived longer there is no doubt but that he would have extended the early knowledge of Philippine plants. Thus far no evidence has been brought to light to prove that Kamel ever returned to Europe from the Pacific or that he journeyed to China or Japan. Consequently, there is no possibility whatever that he brought camellia plants to Europe in 1739, as sometimes has been stated, and there is no proof that he ever saw a garden camellia of any kind. Camellias of garden forms, such as first came to Europe, are not plants of tropical climates and in Kamel's time they were not, nor are they now, plants of Manila's gardens.

Englebert Kämpfer was born at Lemgo, Germany, September 16, 1651. He went to school in his native village, then to the grammar school at Luenberg. He followed up his education by studying medicine at Krakow, Poland, and at Königsberg, East Prussia. In 1680 he was in the University town of Uppsala, Sweden, and three years later joined a Swedish mission to Russia and Persia. He arrived in Persia in 1684. The Swedish ambassador, Fabricius, after a time returned home but Kämpfer decided to remain in Persia where he practiced medicine and studied the plants, people, and customs of the country. In June 1688 he joined the Dutch Fleet, then in the Persian Gulf, as Chief Surgeon. When the fleet sailed it visited India, Ceylon and Java. From Batavia, in May 1690, he left by Dutch ship for Nagasaki, Japan, where he arrived in September 1690. Only the Chinese and Dutch were allowed to trade with Japan and no foreigners were allowed to journey inland. Kämpfer lived at the Dutch factory on the tiny Island of Deshima in Nagasaki harbor, almost as a prisoner. Japanese servants and interpreters were allowed to go to Deshima by way of a narrow bridge that was guarded and through them Kämpfer was enabled to study plants of nearby areas. The Japanese brought him specimens. The Dutch representative at Deshima was required to appear before the Japanese ruler in Tokyo once a year and on two of these journeys, Kämpfer was a member of the party. Each trip to Tokyo and return took about two months. The first was made February 14 to May 7, 1691 and the second March 2 to May 21, 1692. These journeys gave Kämpfer an opportunity to see many Japanese plants, as much of the trip was overland. The data are important as they cover a period in the two years, from February 14 to May 21, in some of which time camellias could be seen in flower. Kämpfer left Japan October 31, 1692, went to Leiden where he studied, to bring his medical knowledge up-to-date, and received a degree in medicine. He then settled at Steinhof zu Lieme, near his birthplace of Lemgo and practiced medicine until his death in 1716.

That Kämpfer was a keen observer is shown in his monumental work

"Amoenitatum Exoticarum", a volume of 912 pages plus an Index, published in 1712. In it he covered much of what he had seen in his travels. The volume is divided into five fasciculi or parts. In Fasciculus III he gave pages 605 to 632 to the tea plant, illustrated it and discussed its botany, culture, manufacture and use. In Fasciculus V he dealt with Japanese plants, mostly ornamental. In this part he gave good descriptions of two kinds of Tsubaki now known as *Camellia japonica* and *C. Sasanqua*, with an illustration of the former. He furnished names of twenty-three garden varieties and stated that there were innumerable forms. Kämpfer also wrote a history of Japan that was published after his death. His herbarium, drawings and notes are now in the British Museum.

At Rashult, Sweden, May 23, 1707, the year after Kamel died, Carl Linnæus was born. His father was a Lutheran minister, his mother the daughter of a minister, and it was their wish that their son should become a minister. But even as a child, Carl's interest was elsewhere. He was allowed to have his way and the way he chose made him one of the world's most famous botanists of all time. At the age of ten he left his home and his father's garden, in which his interest in plants began, to attend school at Växjö, then to the University of Lund and in 1728 to the University of Uppsala to pursue his studies in botany and medicine. He wished, however, to have his degree from another institution and so repaired to Harderwijk, Holland where he received his degree, Doctor of Medicine, June 24, 1735. He spent considerable time abroad and travelled much, not only in his native Sweden but in Holland, Denmark, Germany, France and England, always studying, always pursuing his favorite study,—botany. He practiced medicine in Stockholm from 1738 to 1741. In May, 1741 he returned to Uppsala as successor to Professor of Medicine Roberg. However, Linnæus soon shifted to the botanical field of instruction. Later he served as President of the University of Uppsala. His death occurred January 10, 1778.

Linnæus was an untiring student throughout his life and a prolific writer. Two of his most important works are the "Genera Plantarum" in 1737 followed by the "Species Plantarum" in 1742. His interest extended into many fields but it was to systematic botany and the classification of plants that he gave the largest share of his attention. For two things in particular he is famous, one the establishment of the Binomial System whereby plants are named with two Latin words, one for the genus and the second for the species; the other, his system of classification, which although superseded in later years by another system, led the way in bringing order out of chaos through the orderly arrangement of plants in groups.

In 1735 in his "Systema Naturæ" Linnæus gave "Camellia" its Latin generic name, in a brief line, "Camellia*. Tsubaki. Kp." There is more in this line than appears at first glance. It was placed, in his arrangement of plant groups, in a position that told something about the plant and next, the asterisk after the word "Camellia" shows it was a name given by Linnæus. "Tsubaki" is the Japanese name; "Kp." is for Kämpfer who described the camellia and used the name Tsubaki in his "Amoenitatum Exoticarum". Thus, the name is definitely tied to the plant described by Kämpfer. Whether Linnæus had or had not seen a camellia at that time,

(Continued on page 13)

★ *News of the Societies* ★

JANUARY MEETING ON WEDNESDAY

Again in January the regular monthly meeting of the So. Cal. Soc. will be held on Wednesday instead of Thursday—the date is Jan. 1.

Bill Woodroof will speak on "New Varieties" and Harry Wammack talk on grafting methods and procedures, giving demonstrations. There be six plants on which he will demonstrate, and these will become part of the raffle prizes, in addition to the customary ones.

FREEZE HITS SOUTHERN GROWERS

Camellia growers of the Gulf Coast and Southern states generally suffered one of the worst years of recent history, when zero and sub-zero weather hit those regions during late November and early December. To quote from a letter from W. L. Bowers, of Stone Mountain, Ga., "Camellia plants all around look awful due to their blackened foliage. Definitely buds are killed, of any variety, form, shape or fashion or time of blooming . . . It will take years to forget and much effort to restore."

A letter from Mrs. Lucius Mayes of Jackson, Miss., reports: "We are going through the very heart-breaking experience of seeing our buds freeze and dropping . . . I am sure these disappointments come to all lovers of growing and blooming plants, but it did not ease the depression it caused. Of course, we will have some blooms, and will do what we can. Our show is only a year old, and we had had such high hopes for our 1951 show."

From Poplarville, Miss., T. E. Ashley made some comments on the unseasonable weather—"We had temperatures of 21 and 22 F. that ruined all of our camellias, buds and blossoms. The Daiks were through—Debutaries in full bloom—Audussons, Mathotiana Rubra, Honey etc., in full bud—all ruined. Hope for better luck next year."

Pacific coast growers feel deeply the sense of loss in such letters as these and our sympathy and fellow-feeling goes out strongly to our southern colleagues.

According to other letters and news reports, all thoughts of camellia shows in a great many spots have been abandoned. Southern California Camellia Society has extended invitations to any societies so affected to come to California and hold their annual meetings here during our annual show at Brookside, February 17 & 18, or to participate in the show, should they care to.

(Continued on page 17)

SASANQUA CAMELLIAS ARE EFFECTIVE ESPALLIER PLANTS

By J. J. LITTLEFIELD, Garden Consultant

Sasanqua camellias are tougher than their larger relatives the showier flowered Japonicas. Sasanquas will stand more sun, are more resistant to weather conditions and garden pests barely bother them. They are not affected by fungus and do not have the bud drop. With the exception of the variety Mine-No-Yuki, you don't have to disbud them because all the buds in one cluster will eventually open.

Unfortunately, early season blooming sasanquas flower in September or early October when the weather is still unusually warm. This causes the flowers to wilt quickly. Now there are new varieties which bloom later, and continue to flower for three months or longer. That's nearly as long as some of the japonicas.

The natural growth habit of camellia sasanqua is to arch its branches and cascade somewhat like a cascade fuchsia. This desirable trait fills a necessary landscape need for espallier work. These plants can be trained to grow flat on a wall, against a chimney or fence, or espalliered up a forked tree trunk. They are excellent for hedge screen plantings and in rock gardens. They can be used as border plants along a driveway, around a pool, bird bath, for bank covers and slopes even in sun. Sasanquas are tough yet artistic plants for window boxes, or as a cascade shrub in pot or tub, and also as a specimen plant. That's why landscape people recommend and use these plants.

Flower arrangers are wild about the foliage because the leaves are smaller and daintier; the branches as a whole give the effect of willowiness.

These plants grow twice as fast as Camellia japonicas, and don't need any particular fussing. Mix at least one part peat moss with two parts of good garden soil. Or you can mix up to half peat and half soil. It is always best to moisten the peat moss thoroughly in advance of use. When excess moisture has drained off, then mix it with soil. Provide drainage for regular camellias, if the soil is heavy. An easy way to provide drainage is to dig a normal hole, then a smaller additional hole down the center. Fill the smaller hole with stones, finishing off with pea gravel. Put in a layer of prepared soil and firm down. Plant the camellia. Before the top level of the root ball is slightly above existing ground level. After planting, scrape soil from surrounding vicinity to make the basin. These camellias won't need drainage provision if soil is light and well drained.

The time to feed these plants is April, June and August. Apply an acid plant food.

Camellia sasanqua blossoms are smaller, daintier, and more effective

(Continued on page 15)

To The Ladies!

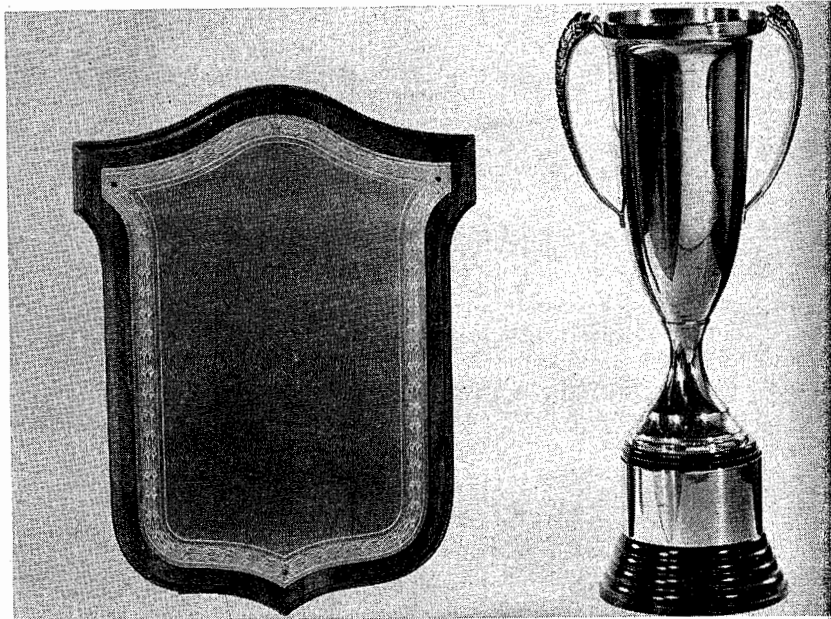
By EVELYN W. JOHNSON

Ladies, men enjoy wearing camellias too! Search through your nurseryman's stock for the lovely, bright, dark red Sasanqua, Hiryo (Red Bird). It is a beautiful small blossom and lasts well if tailored when it first opens. The men in your family will keep you busy preparing a boutonniere for the office, Camellia Society meetings and social occasions. One Hiryo blossom, tailored with two small leaves from the plant is very attractive worn in the lapel of a brown, grey or blue suit.

The charming Maliflora Lindley

(Betty McCaskill) is a favorite for men to wear. Encourage your nurseryman to stock these two plants for gifts to your husband and the men of your family during the coming year. You may wish to give the one with bright dark red in the pattern to be worn with the Hiryo and the grey and grey-blue to be worn with the Maliflora Lindley.

Ask your husband to make a "want list" of Camellia varieties which are his favorites. Present him with a plant which he really desires on St. Valentine's Day, on his birthday, wedding anniversary and Christmas. He will enjoy the blossoms each season for many more years than most gifts will last.



The William Hertrich Award cup is the handsome silver trophy shown at the right. When properly inscribed it will be presented to the grower of the most outstanding mutation entered in competition for this prize. The beautiful plaque shown is the Margaret Hetrich award trophy, to be given for development of the most outstanding seedling. Mutation or seedling, to be eligible, must be registered through the Southern California Camellia Society's Registrations Committee.

FOR BEGINNERS ONLY

By MRS. JEROME MARKS, Temple City Society

TREMENDOUS assist for the beginner in camellia culture has just been made by the Southern California Camellia Society. The Society asked fifteen of the leading local camellia growers for a list of the fifteen best suited for growing in this locality, and here is the "consensus of opinion" from these experts.

We know there are thousands of newcomers to Southern California who want to grow camellias. They need assistance in buying a "starter" collection. These are the people we want to help. Many of them have never seen a camellia plant, except in a florist shop or glass-house. Some kind neighbor takes them to a Camellia Show (say Brookside—February 17-18, 1951). This is it, boys! They've "had it". Imagine a garden full of those big, beautiful camellias!

There are hundreds of camellia plants that won't drop their buds, and bloom consistently in this locality. There are also a few that are unsuited to this climate, much as it kills me to admit it.

If the newcomer to camellia culture buys a plant, and it drops its buds two or three years, he becomes discouraged. The camellia hobbyist buys the same plant, and he doesn't care. He likes the challenge of waiting for a certain combination of weather that will finally cause the buds to fall. The beginner would like to toss the plant out of the garden. The reason he doesn't is because it's such a pretty green bush! Remember, I told you before, all camellia plants will grow here, but they won't all bloom consistently. So let's buy the consistent bloomers and leave the budding beauties to the hobbyist!

If you will put a little thought and planning into your camellia garden, the rewards will be great. First, really read your Nomenclature book; second, find out where to plant, how to plant, and the correct location to put it in.

Always remember, there are beautiful camellias that thrive in the full sun. As a hedge, they are simply beautiful. If you will drive through San Marino during the blooming season, you will see some beautiful hedges lining the driveways. Don't be afraid of the sun. It won't hurt your camellias.

Now for the list. These camellias will grow well and bloom every year in this climate. Please remember, this is not a complete list by any means! This list is short, and there are hundreds of other camellias that will grow and bloom in this locality. Let me repeat—this list is just to get you off to a good start in camellia culture. We want you to enjoy camellias.

Agura
Andleri
Anty
Pius
Drayton

Alba Plena
Jordan's Pride
Debutante
Col. Firey
Kumasaka

Laurel Leaf
Pink Ball
Blood of China
Finlandia
Princess Baciocchi

Camelliana

By VERN McCASKILL

Dave Cook's article in the December Camellia Review, "The Commonest Mistakes with Camellias" is really superb. It should be required reading for everyone planting a camellia.

Is Hiryo a true Sasangua or is it a hybrid? It differs from most Sasanguas in that it blooms later, has glossier foliage, is much more rigid in habit of growth, and apparently does not seed.

Farewell to Numbers! In the March 1950 issue of Camellia Notes (Pacific Camellia Society), Glen 40 is said to be the French importation Coquette or Coquetti and Guichard Soeurs' Catalog is listed as the authority. While there is no argument about this, we wish to point out the fact that in 1848 Verschaffelt listed Coquetti as an anemone shaped salmon streaked with white. Incidentally, F.G.2 pictured on last month's Review cover has been identified as the Japanese importation Iwane Shibori. One down and one to go.

There are dozens of instances of colored varieties sporting pure white blossoms, but is there any record of a pure white sporting a color? Before all of you write in and say that on page 30 of the Nomenclature Book Comtesse du Hainaut is listed as a pink sport of Il Cygno, let us remind you that this Il Cygno is not the present day one and may not be pure white at all.

Thousands of seedlings all over the country are beginning to blossom.
(Turn to page 16)

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Camellia Society**

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WINTER ROOTING OF CAMELLIA CUTTINGS

By C. D. COTHRAN

SEVERAL years ago I made a few cuttings in June and July and after removing these from the propagating frame in December, I decided to try another batch. Several commercial propagators advised against it, but I tried it anyhow, putting out about five hundred cuttings in the frame. The results were definitely not good. There was quite a bit of mold, but the worst trouble was that the tops would start growing before roots had formed on the cuttings, and then the cutting would die. Rooting response was very slow, and less than 20% of the cuttings were rooted by the following June. It seemed obvious that something was not right.

Perhaps the conditions under which this test, and succeeding ones, were made should be stated. The propagating frame in which the tests were made is 6' x 6', and is somewhat deeper than the usual frame. It has a metal cable in the bottom covered with sand, and the heating is thermostatically controlled. The frame is weather-stripped so that it is quite tight. The temperature was kept at 68 degrees F. at night, but on sunny days sometimes rose to 85 or even 90 degrees F. The glass was coated very lightly with white paint to diffuse the light.

All cuttings in all of the tests had the basal end treated with a hormone preparation just prior to inserting the cutting in the flat.

The rooting medium consisted of thoroughly washed river sand, two parts, and peatmoss one part, well mixed and thoroughly wet down before use.

The following year the experiment was tried again with some 400 cuttings. Two flats were used, and the cuttings were divided so that each flat had about the same number of cuttings of each variety. The cuttings were made from the tops of plants which had been cut off for grafting, and on the whole represented hardy and easy to root varieties. The propagating frame was divided into two parts by a vertical partition, and a flat of cuttings was placed on each side of the partition. Over one of the flats was hung a 100 watt light with a wide angle reflector. This light was on each night, but was generally turned off through the day. The flat on the other side of the partition received only diffused daylight coming through the frame.

In about three weeks after the start of the test the flats were examined, and it was found that the flat receiving daylight only had no rooted cuttings, and about 20% loss from mold. A number of cuttings had swelling buds, and a few had growth started. The flat receiving the extra light had about 2% mold, and about 25% of the cuttings had initiated roots. No growth was evident.

The flats were kept under these conditions for one hundred days and then removed, and the rooted cuttings potted. The flat receiving the extra light showed about 80% rooting response. The control flat had about 25%

(Continued on page 22)

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KAMEL-KAEMPFER-LINNEUS (from page 13)

1753, does not matter. He gave credit to Kämpfer for the information he had furnished about the plant in 1712. ^C

In the "Systema" Linnæus did not give the source of the name "Camellia" but two years later, 1737, in his "~~C~~ritica Botanica", page 92, in a listing headed "Memoria Clarorum Botanicorum" he did so.

Planta	Viri Nomen	Natio	Inclaruit
Camellia*	Camellus Jos.	Anglus	1700

Again the asterisk indicates that the name was given by Linnæus. This leaves no doubt but that the camellia was named for George Joseph Kamel whose name in Latin was "Camellus". Linnæus fell into an error, quite naturally, when he listed Kamel as an Englishman, evidently because Ray had published Kamel's paper.

However, the botanical name of the commonest of all camellias was not complete. It needed another name to separate it from other camellias and so in 1753 Linnæus in his "Species Plantarum", page 698, completed the name making it "*Camellia japonica*", the camellia of or from Japan. Again he gave Englebert Kämpfer as the source of his knowledge of the plant and referred to the "Amœnitatum Exoticarum", pages 850-852. Also in his "Species Plantarum" Linnæus gave the tea plant a Latin name, "*Thea sinensis*", a name that was later changed to "*Camellia sinensis*".

Thus the story of the naming of the camellia is complete and there remains only to sum up what has been found in authoritative sources. Unsupported, misleading and legendary statements have been omitted.

Kamel was a Jesuit missionary who lived from 1651 to 1706. His later years were spent in Manila and there is no proof that he ever saw or had a garden camellia. He did not bring the camellia to Europe in 1739. Kamel and Linnæus were not friends, for they never met, because Kamel died before Linnæus was born. The camellia was named by Linnæus for George Joseph Kamel in 1735. Linnæus gave Latin names to many plants that others before him had described and which in many instances he had never seen. He based the name "Camellia" on Kämpfer's illustration and description of the plant published in "Amœnitatum Exoticarum" 1712, and gave Kämpfer's "Tsubaki" its whole Latin name "*Camellia japonica*" in his "Species Plantarum", page 698, 1753.

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and RARE
VARIETIES

AS I SEE IT . . . (from page 2)

That big news I promised you a couple issues ago, is still in the cooking stage, and not yet ready for release. But it leaked out of the pot a little, because Ralph Peer had a note about it in his bulletin for the Los Angeles society. Ho, hum—when it's hot you can't print it, and when it's ready for printing, it's old hat.

* * *

"They say" San Diego is getting a disproportionate share of publicity in our magazine. Why is this? This is why. It is because Lucien Ather-ton, their efficient publicity chairman, sends in copy very faithfully, and very little copy comes in from other affiliates. Them as sends in the copy gets the publicity. Simple isn't it? Imitation recommended.

* * *

The way the members swarmed around Col. and Mrs. Gale at the December meeting, demanding those Japanese importations was a complete answer as to whether the members would be interested in them. The stampede got so heavy, the Col. had to inaugurate a rationing system—twenty-seven to a customer. One gets you five that every seedling will be bloomed, too, in the hope of getting another K. Sawada, White Empress, Frizzle White, Berenice Boddy, Pride of Descanso, Beau Harp—to name just a few derived from Japanese seeds.

To date, results indicate that imported garden seeds are the most worthwhile source of variations. Ralph Peer has another order in for shipment—from one of the most reliable Japanese nurseries, too—and in this batch is received in good order we'll give further notice to the members. Meanwhile, Col. Gale has some of the seeds still available. The cost shouldn't exceed 7 and a half cents per seed. Members of affiliates can buy them, too, you know.

SASANQUAS AS ESPALLIER PLANTS (from page 7)

table decoration. For instance:

TANYA is a single rosy pink flowered plant, to date one of the best for prostrate training, also for low hedge like a boxwood.

HUGH EVANS is a single deep pink color, and finest of foliage. It is excellent for espalliering—growing flat against the wall of house or fence.

SHOWA-NO-SAKAE flowers early to mid-season for approximately four months. The double medium pink color blooms are lovely because the stamens show prominently.

MININA with single long-lasting candy pink flowers, makes a very showy plant for hedge use, as a bushy shrub, and is also effective under windows. The bloom buds are deeper color before they open.

APPLEBLOSSOM makes a good pillar plant, and for espalliering. The flowers give off a fragrance almost equal to *Daphne odora*, and you folks know how fragrant *Daphnes* can be.

DAWN is a mid-season bloomer along about Christmas time. This plant is a hybrid between a *japonica* and *sasanqua*. It produces so many flowers you can hardly see the foliage, and the blooms look like a constellation of stars! The buds are pale pink, opening to semi-double white flowers, the backs of the petals showing a suffusion of pink.

BETTY McCASKILL is not a true *sasanqua*, but the species *malli-floralis*. The flowers are tiny petalled, full double pale pink, the loveliest blossoms for corsage work, or flower arrangements. Blooms on the long branches, in position and shape, color the stems somewhat like the tall spikes of gladiolus flowers. This fine camellia was introduced over twenty years ago by the Vern McCaskills of Pasadena, yet this variety is becoming more popular each year. Dr. Hume, in his book "Camellias in America", and also the American Camellia Society yearbook, list this camellia as **BETTY McCASKILL**.

YAE-ARARE, a large single white, pink edged blossom is a new introduction and still rare.

CHARMER blossoms have the exact coloring of Albert and Elizabeth. The large, single white flowers have a coral edge coloring completely around each petal, with sunburst center of yellow stamens.

BRIAR ROSE is an open grower and exceptionally good for espalliering work. It is a profuse bloomer, the single flowers are medium to deep pink color.

I could rave on and on describing many other varieties of these plants. For instance:

HIRYO, miscalled the Red Bird, has the longest lasting blossoms which are a crimson color. It has excellent cut flower keeping qualities, and is the best red variety available today.

Then there's **SHISHI-GASHIRA**, **NODAMI-USHIRO**, **TAIZAN-HAKU**, **IGOROMO**, and **CANDY REITER**. Visit your favorite nursery that sells camellias and ask to see some of the *sasanqua* varieties.

Remember a color scheme tip when setting out these plants. Sun causes pastel shades to look paler than they really are. Therefore, plant pastels in darker or shaded areas. Deep bright colors show off to better advantage in sunlight.

Camellia Show

BROOKSIDE PARK, PASADENA

FEBRUARY 17 & 18, 1951

EVERY CAMELLIA GROWER in this area is cordially invited to enter an exhibit in this show. There is no charge for exhibition space. Make application as early as you can, because space will be allotted to exhibitors in the order of receipt of application. Apply to the Secretary of the Show Committee, or be prepared to hand your application to the show representative when he calls.

AMATEURS desiring to enter either plants or cut blossoms in the competitive exhibits should obtain blanks and make their entries early. There will be hundreds of classes for all varieties, types and colors of camellias.

CANDIDATES who may have a potential Hertrich Award winner, DON'T FAIL to send in your registration NOW to the Registrations Committee.

REGISTRATIONS COMMITTEE

2730 Lorain Rd.

San Marino

SECRETARY

SHOW COMMITTEE

40 N. San Rafael Ave.

Pasadena 2

CAMELLIANA . (from page 10)

som and, while most of them will be very ordinary or even inferior there will no doubt be a few breathtakingly beautiful ones making their first appearance. Dozens of growers, both amateur and professional like proud fathers, will be busy naming, registering, and showing the potential Blue Ribbon Winners.

Old Mother Nature, being very capricious, plays many tricks. She may give you a prize-winner as your plant's first blossom and then follow with the World's Worst on the same plant in succeeding years.

So you will probably save yourself a future headache and will be doing the camellia world a great favor if you will test your seedlings at least three years—four or five are much better—before you even think of naming or registering them. Then after you have thoroughly tested them, check to be sure that they are different from, or superior to varieties already in the trade and that they really merit a name. Also check to see if the chosen name has been previously used.

Our good friend, George Sawada, in an excellent article in the South Carolina Camellia Society's "Camellian", asks that much more time and discrimination be used in the choosing of new varieties. He concludes it with this very good advice, "Hold your horses" in the production of so-called new varieties."

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Camellia Review

SAN DIEGO DECEMBER MEETING

With Dr. Reuben W. Tellam presiding, the San Diego Camellia Society met on December 8, in the Floral Association Building, Balboa Park. Mrs. Genevieve Bovet introduced the guests. Mrs. Becky Campbell, Program Chairman, presented the speaker of the evening, Mrs. Mildred Bryant Brooks. Mrs. Brooks, an authority on the art of flower arrangement, explained and demonstrated the technique of making prize winning camellia arrangements. Her charming personality and artistry illustrated why she is a recognized expert on the exhibiting and judging of the arrangement sections of California Flower Shows.

The plant raffle, conducted by Mr. Virgil Stark, was followed by the judging of blooms by Mr. Harvey Short, Mr. Stanley W. Miller, and Mr. H. Boyle. From several hundred blooms representing many varieties the winners were: Novice Class—Flame Variegated by Mrs. William Peyton; Amateur—General Patton by Mrs. George Wills; Non-Competitive—Alba Plena by Mr. Harvey Short. This bloom was judged the best in the hall; Best Seedling—by Mr. Stanley W. Miller.

Members are anticipating the January 12th meeting which will feature Mr. Ralph S. Peer, President of the Los Angeles Camellia Society and Director of the Southern California Camellia Society. Visitors are cordially invited to attend and participate in the events of the evening.

(Continued on page 20)

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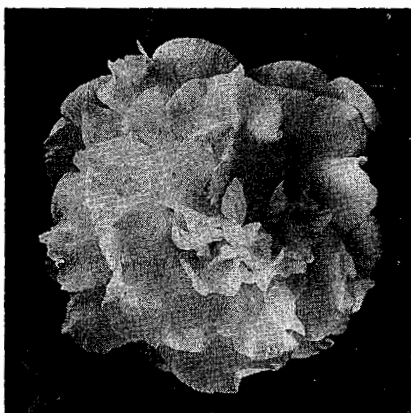
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ARE YOUR CAMELLIAS PLANTED TOO DEEP?

M. LESLIE MARSHALL

Camellias are native to woodland areas where the fallen leaves, twigs and similar decomposing vegetation form a mulch. Under natural conditions this does not accumulate rapidly enough to build up the soil line around a plant. However it does aid in the control of erosion and enables the roots to perform their function near the surface of the soil protected by this light mulch.

Now, are we planting our camellias so as to duplicate their preferred natural growing conditions? Too often, I fear, we do not plant them high enough to compensate for the settling which will occur when the peat moss, leaf mold or other organic material that we place under the plant decomposes. This causes the plant to settle, but so slowly that we do not realize that the soil or mulch is gradually building up on the trunk of the plant. This constitutes a definite threat to the health of the plant and is usually noted by a lack of vigor and a gradual decline, which often results in the death of the plant unless the condition is corrected.

Do you have a plant that is just "not doing well"? It could be that it is planted too deep, and if so, your winter months are an excellent time to lift it to its proper level. At least it would probably be a good idea to examine all your plants and see that the roots emerge from the base of the trunk at or very near your soil level. A safe rule to follow is to always check and be certain a plant is at its proper depth before applying any fertilizer or mulch.

CAMELLIA PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

Those who have not already acquired them may find some interesting ideas about camellias, their decorative use, culture and habits from two free publications available from Agricultural Stations.

"Camellia Culture in California," by H. F. Butler, is available from the Farm Adviser, 511 East Aliso St., Los Angeles. Publication No. 164, April, 1950. Louisiana State Bulletin No. 391 is "Camellias for the Yard," and is obtainable free from the Louisiana State University Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, La.

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NEWS OF THE SOCIETIES (from page 17)

POMONA VALLEY C. S.

The second meeting of the year was held Thursday, December 7, with an attendance of about sixty five. The scheduled speaker was unable to attend because of illness, but Program chairman, Al Ayers, with a panel of experts, conducted a sick plant clinic in a very educational and interesting manner.

President Harold Pearson detailed the arrangements that had been worked out between a committee, representing the society, and officials of Cal Poly, for a show garden. The members were enthusiastic over the possibilities of this garden and voted overwhelmingly to enter into agreement with Cal Poly. This will undoubtedly become one of the outstanding Camellia gardens of Southern California.

Show chairman Aronovici reminded that the Society Show is being held February 24 and 25. Committee chairmen were listed as follows:)

General show chairman—Ronny Aronovici; Publicity, Hollis Tompkins; Bloom Classification, Dee Cothran; Flower Arrangement, Miss Whitehead; Mrs. Pugsley; Reception, Mrs. Coulter; Finance, Jack Rains.

TOURS OF HUNTINGTON GARDENS ARRANGED

Members of Southern California Camellia Society and all affiliated societies together with their friends, and members of all other camellia societies, are cordially invited to visit the Southern California Camellia Garden at Huntington Botanic Gardens in San Marino on the following dates:

Sunday, January 21; Sunday, February 4; Sunday, February 18; Sunday, March 4.

Curator Townsend requests that guests assemble under the big oak in front of the Library building at 2:30 P.M. on each of those days. At the conclusion of the garden tours guests will be privileged to also visit the Huntington Library and Art Gallery.

For the benefit of out-of-town visitors who may be attending the camellia show in Brookside Park on Saturday February 17th, special arrangement has been made to visit the garden on that day. Announcements will be made at the show, and anyone wishing to visit the garden may do so by notifying "information desk" at the show.

Southern California Camellia Garden
Garden Committee

THE SAN DIEGO GARDEN

The Camellia Garden which is sponsored by the San Diego Camellia Society and is located in Balboa Park has had its worries but Lucien C. Horton, who heads up the Committee in charge of this Garden, is getting things straightened out. At present they have approximately 450 plants in this garden and they are going along very nicely. They are taken care of by volunteer workers on weekends also receive considerable help from the city of San Diego parks and gardens department, through Balboa Park Gardens.

WHERE DO YOU STAND?

Are you an active member, the kind that would be missed?

Or are you just contented that your name is on the list?

Do you attend the meetings and mingle with the flock?

Or do you sit at home and only criticize and knock?

Now, do you take an active part, to help the work along?

Or are you satisfied to be one of the crowd who "just belong?"

Do you pitch in to help, so your Society will tick,

Or leave the work to just a few, then talk about "the clique?"

So come to all the meetings and help with hand and heart,

Don't be a passive member, but take an active part.

For the Law of Life is Action, as we know from verse and song,

So be an active member, and never "just belong."

—Adapted

WINTER ROOTING (from page 11)

response, but the roots were smaller. Subsequent growth was much better with the light treated plants.

The experiment was repeated last year with a smaller number but a greater variety of cuttings. The results were essentially the same, the percentage shifting downward in both groups for those varieties which are difficult to root. It should be noted that Alba Plena cuttings under light rooted to the extent of 65% in one hundred days, which somewhat surpasses the best results I had obtained before with June cuttings.

Conclusion: Use of continuous light on winter cuttings, under conditions of bottom heat and pretreatment with a rooting hormone, has resulted in a threefold increase in the number of cuttings rooted.

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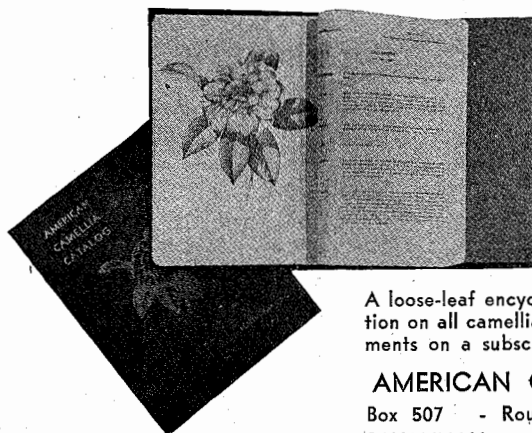
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Members receive the book, "The Camellia, Its Culture and Nomenclature" renewed every two years, and the society's magazine, published eight times yearly. Open meetings are held on the second Thursday monthly, from November to April, inclusive, at the auditorium of the Pasadena City College Library, 1500 East Colorado Street, Pasadena, Calif. Flower exhibit at 7:30 P.M., program \$2.00.

Application may be made by letter

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William Hertrich, Curator Emeritus, Huntington Botanic Gardens

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Harvey F. Short, Ramona, Calif.

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Frank Griffin, Sec'y. Treas. So. Carolina Camellia Soc., and
Editor, "Camellian"

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"Copies of the 'Camellia, Its Culture and Nomenclature', 'Camellia Research', and 'November Review' have come. This is a superb group of publications. I could hardly put them down to attend to necessary duties. Two of them have been 'devoured' completely and the third in part"

J. Allen Easley, V. P. and Publications Chairman
No. Carolina Camellia Soc.

"Congratulations on your excellent 'camellia research'. I received it today and look forward to reading it from cover to cover. I would like to secure three more copies if possible —"

K. Sawada, Mobile, Ala.

"The book on Camellia Research—I am impressed by the high level of quality of the articles and the fulfillment of a practical need . . ."

Dr. D. G. Milbrath, Sacramento

"'Camellia Research' will make a very valuable addition to our files. We have reviewed it for the January issue. It is an outstanding work"

Elsa Oppman, Garden Editor, Sunset Magazine

"I am not reading 'Camellia Research', I am studying it. Your society is doing a most outstanding work. Other societies might well take notice"

Marvin M. Mann, Pres. So. Carolina Camellia Society

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