

# *Camellia Review*



PEARL MAXWELL

Official Bulletin of the Southern California Camellia Society

FEBRUARY 1952

No. 5

# *Southern California Camellia Society Inc*

## **PRESIDENT**

DR. JOHN H. CLAIRMONT  
1818 Oak Knoll Rd., Glendale 8  
Citrus 3-4611

## **1ST VICE PRESIDENT**

MR. WALTER T. SCOTT  
1809 N. Marengo Ave., Pasadena 3  
SYcamore 4-2153

## **2ND VICE PRESIDENT**

MR. RALPH S. PEER  
8159 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles 46

## **SECRETARY-TREASURER**

COL. C. M. GALE  
40 N. San Rafael Ave., Pasadena 2  
SYcamore 6-3740

## **DIRECTORS**

MR. VINCENT J. HAYES  
7627 S. Duchess Drive, Whittier

MR. HAROLD LARSON  
212 S. Orange St., Orange

MRS. DOROTHY LEITZ  
1364 Hilda Ave., Glendale 5

MR. RONALD B. TOWNSEND  
1135 Menlo Drive, Altadena

MR. WILLIAM E. WOODROOF  
4117 Davana Terrace, Sherman Oak

## **COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN**

Program: WALTER T. SCOTT

Membership: HAROLD E. DRYDEN, 820  
Winston Ave., San Marino  
SYcamore 3-4214

Nomenclature: MR. WM. E. WOOD-  
ROOF, State 4-1352

Inter Society Relations Committee:

HAROLD LARSON, Chairman  
M. LESLIE MARSHALL  
R. W. RAGLAND  
DR. LLOYD J. TAYLOR  
MRS. W. A. VINEY  
VICTOR J. WAGONER

Hertrich Awards:

DR. LLOYD J. TAYLOR, Chairman

Plant Procurements:

ALEXANDER H. KEITH  
Citrus 1-4671

Exhibits:

MRS. A. H. DEKKER  
Citrus 1-2769

Plant Sales:

WILLIAM A. BODINE

Southern California Camellia Garden:

DR. DAVID W. MCLEAN,  
Douglas 7-2703

Registration Committee:

MRS. DOROTHY LEITZ, Chairman  
JULIUS NUCCIO R. W. RAGLAND  
WILLIAM E. WOODROOF

Official Photographer:

EDWARD L. CRESSSELL

Kodachrome Library Committee:

MRS. GULITA C. COOPER  
CU. 3-3983

Librarian: MRS. C. M. GALE  
SYcamore 6-3740

## **OFFICIAL BULLETIN**

ARTHUR S. KANE, Editor—544 West Colorado, Glendale 4.....Citrus 4-217  
Chapman 5-183

## **HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS**

DR. H. HAROLD HUME, Provost, Division of Agriculture, University of Florida  
MR. WILLIAM HERTRICH, Curator Emeritus, Huntington Botanic Gardens,  
San Marino, Calif.

MR. WALTER G. HAZELWOOD, Epping, New South Wales, Australia  
MRS. ANNE GALLI, 505 Bradford St., Pasadena 2, Calif.

**PUBLISHED BY THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY, INC.**  
**Copyright, 1952**

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Notify the Secretary at once. Magazines are not forwarded by the Post Office.

Republication permitted, if due credit is given this magazine.

All manuscript for publication should be sent direct to the Editor.

Published monthly from October through April, and in July.

The Society holds open meetings on the Second Thursday of every month, November to April, inclusive, at the auditorium of the new library of the Pasadena City College, 1500 Block East Colorado Street. A cut camellia blossom exhibit 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: \$5.00.

## DIRECTORY OF AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

|                                                                              |                     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Central California Camellia Society.....                                     | Fresno, Calif.      |
| Meeting place: Elementary School Auditorium, Fresno State College            |                     |
| Secretary: Frances F. Lennox, 4622 Wilson Ave., Fresno 4                     |                     |
| Date of Meeting: 3rd Friday of the month                                     |                     |
| Camellia Society of Kern County.....                                         | Bakersfield, Calif. |
| Meeting Place: Fiesta Room, El Adobe Motel, Union Ave.                       |                     |
| Secretary: Mrs. Tracy Harkness, 1101 Pershing Drive, Bakersfield             |                     |
| Date of meeting: 2nd Monday of the month, Oct. thru May                      |                     |
| San Diego Camellia Society.....                                              | San Diego, Calif.   |
| Meeting Place: Floral Association Building, Balboa Park                      |                     |
| Secretary: Mrs. W. E. Peyton, 3065 C St., San Diego 2                        |                     |
| Date of meeting: 2nd Friday of each month at 7:30 p.m.                       |                     |
| Pomona Valley Camellia Society.....                                          | Pomona, Calif.      |
| Meeting Place: Ebell Club, Pomona                                            |                     |
| Secretary: J. M. Hartke, 874 Paige Drive, Pomona                             |                     |
| Date of meeting: 1st Thursday of each month                                  |                     |
| Temple City Camellia Society.....                                            | Temple City, Calif. |
| Meeting Place: American Legion Hall, 127 N. Golden West, Temple City         |                     |
| Secretary: Miss Marguerite Merrilees, 517 S. Sierra Madre Blvd., Pasadena 10 |                     |
| Date of meeting: 1st Monday of each month                                    |                     |
| Camellia Society of Orange County.....                                       | Santa Ana, Calif.   |
| Meeting Place: Girl Scout Headquarters, 1004 West 8th St., Santa Ana         |                     |
| Secretary: Harold Larson, 212 S. Orange St., Orange                          |                     |
| Date of meeting: 3rd Thursday of the month                                   |                     |

## CONTENTS

| VOL. 13                                                                | FEBRUARY, 1952 | NO. 5 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------|
| The Camellia Japonica, <i>By George Glenny</i> ,                       |                |       |
| Taken from "The Annals of Horticulture for 1849" . . . . .             |                | 3     |
| Don't Underrate the Amateur, <i>By Elizabeth Councilman</i> . . . . .  |                | 7     |
| Melody Lane, "Doc" Miller's Prize Winner, <i>By Camillus</i> . . . . . |                | 9     |
| A Letter from Ralph Peer . . . . .                                     |                | 8     |
| A Letter from Walter Hazelwood . . . . .                               |                | 10    |

### DEPARTMENTS & NOTES

|                                                      |    |
|------------------------------------------------------|----|
| As I See It, <i>By Arthur S. Kane</i> . . . . .      | 2  |
| To The Ladies, <i>By Evelyn W. Johnson</i> . . . . . | 6  |
| Notes, Notices & News . . . . .                      | 13 |
| Our Cover Flower . . . . .                           | 17 |

## AS I SEE IT...



Arthur S. Kane

AS I SEE IT . . . a camellia is a camellia as Gertrude Stein so patly remarked concerning the rose. Likewise, a prize is a prize is a prize. Prizes are cups and ribbons or certificates and \$75 for a five-gallon graft. Camellias are anything — from magnificent to good to downright bad. And when you mix up camellias and prizes, then some camellia in every class or division has to get a prize, and often this is not as it should be; because the judges simply have to bestow the prize on the best of a bad lot. Theoretically a flower or plant should be compared to an abstract ideal, and only when it comes close to achieving such perfection should it be worthy of the gold medal, or what not: practically, of course, this would be unworkable, because all the growers would stay away from the shows and exhibitions, knowing their flowers to be less than perfect. That there are camellia fanciers, however, who actually set themselves such goals of achievement is proved by the number of blue ribbons and cups which get lost in attics and shoved away into workshop drawers, because the winner feels that his flower simply happened to be the least bad of those exhibited, but in no wise worthy of distinction. Au contraire, too many present growers, both amateur and professional, indulge in what is known in horse racing as "sweatin' 'em for the brass." Too many amateur exhibitors proudly flaunt ribbons which the connoisseurs know to be in no way deserved. Probably no flower exists

which is more eye-appealing than most varieties of the camellia; no plant looks so perfect as one of these in bloom, even with faults. Therefore, like fond mothers, growers often badly overrate their produce. No rule can be stated on how to acquire good taste in judging one's own flowers — it is the outgrowth of years of experience and trial and error. Education plays a wonderful part in improving the taste of your grower. But, of course, in a business or hobby which remains largely a matter of opinion as to what is good and what is bad, there will never be unanimity as to size, shape or coloring. And who would have it otherwise? Nobody loves dictators.

\* \* \*

Temple City did the Camellia World proud by tagging the Temple City float in the New Year's day Tournament of Roses parade in Pasadena.

(Turn to Page 22)

*specializing in*

## CAMELLIAS

Over 200 varieties, including our own introductions and all the best standard varieties as well as many rare and exquisite kinds from internationally famous collections. Come and enjoy the thousands of blooms all thru Feb. 4 to May.

*Ask or write for our special  
Camellia pamphlets.*

### Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens

889 N. Foothill Blvd. E. Pasadena  
SYcamore 4-1121 Open Sundays  
Ample Parking

# THE CAMELLIA JAPONICA

By GEORGE GLENNY

Taken from a Horticultural Yearbook of 1849

*We say "a hundred years from now," and that is just a figure of speech, because nobody really can get much of a picture of what will be happening a hundred years hence. In dealing with the plant kingdoms, it is a great deal easier to know what will be doing in a hundred years than it would be in human affairs. Camellia plants are not so liable to change their ways of growing over a hundred years — and the sequoia gigantea redwoods, we may safely predict, will be adding rings at about the same rate, in the same old way, a thousand years from today.*

*Just for fun — let's go back a hundred years, and see what was doing with the Camellia in English gardens in the year 1849. Through the courtesy of Dr. R. G. Thornburgh, of Long Beach, there has fallen into the hands of your editor a copy of "The Annals of Horticulture" for the year 1849, printed by R. Clay, Printer, Bread Street, Hill, London. Whether this is a bound collection of magazine issues of one year, or whether it is a specially prepared book, it is hard to say, from the format employed. While it has all the appearances of a yearbook, yet there is that about it — the neatly subdivided sections — which strongly suggests that it is in fact a magazine collection. A gentleman named George Glenny is indisputably the leading light of this horticultural annual, for he writes most of the leading articles, is quoted liberally by other writers, and seems to hold the sort of position where, when somebody says, "Well, George Glenny says this or that," argument ceases.*

*We are reproducing herewith the first part of Mr. Glenny's article on "The Camellia Japonica." If enough interest maintains for our readers, we shall publish a second—and perhaps a third—part. You will quickly discover from the reading, that much the same conditions prevailed then as now—not only with regard to growing habits and the nursing of the plants themselves—but problems of nomenclature, plant sales, judging, and various other matters which plague the camellia world today are by no means unique in our time. Aside from a charming mid-Victorian literary style (including the use of the obsolete word "turves," which, if you don't happen to remember, is the plural of "turf,") and the mention of some varieties which are not now grown, Mr. Glenny's writings are as applicable today, in many respects, as they were in 1849.*

*Mr. Glenny is a sharp-quilled writer, not averse to throwing barbs where the matter under discussion, in his expert opinion, warrants disdain. Listen to Mr. Glenny for a moment in a book review of "Every Lady Her Own Gardner"—"Let not any one who has read the work of Abercrombie—"Every Man His Own Gardner"—fancy for a moment that the little book before us is like it. There is nothing to justify the title or tempt any one to buy. 'Every Lady Her Own Gardner' is the offspring of some feminine pen, which betrays all the weakness of the sex, and we had nearly said the vanity of inexperience*

and self-sufficiency. There is nothing new in it—not an idea but what has been worn to tatters in all the works from Miller's downwards; and it merely adds one to the hundreds of volumes that might be burned with great advantage."

*Ah! for the privilege of such criticism today!*

*But let us get acquainted with Mr. Glenny and the beaux and belles of 1849*



THIS HANDSOME evergreen and richly-flowering plant is one of the noblest ornaments of the greenhouse, and its robust and half-hardy constitution renders it one of the most desirable of floral subjects. It is a splendid shrub or tree, — for it is as easily cultivated one way as the other, — and is a generally esteemed favorite among the permanent ornaments in the conservatory. The varieties are extremely numerous, the species few; and we are indebted to English gardeners for most of the sorts in cultivation, very few having been imported from China, and these, with trifling exceptions, appear to be only seedling varieties like our own. Nothing can be less alike in the same genus, perhaps, than the diminutive *Sasanqua*, and the monster *reticulata*, while the double white, and its companions red and striped, and others, form a sort of middle class in size, and surpass both in beauty. None of the thousand varieties reared in England seem to follow either *reticulata* or *sasanqua*, so that it is possible they are distinct. Among the species and varieties earliest introduced may be mentioned *Sasanqua* and *Semi-double Red* in 1811; *Double Red*, 1818; *oleifera*, 1819; *Kissi*, 1823; *euryoides* and *reticulata* 1824. Many have been received from the continent, and among them a number of rejected seedlings, bought in England, propagated and named abroad, and sent back with high sounding names and descriptions to be bought here, and by good judges thrown away as worthless. Florists who raise seedlings save for their own novelties some that they consider best, and dispose of the others among persons who use them for no other purpose than sending out as novelties; therefore in such cases the public suffer as badly as if the original raiser had sent them out, and in many cases he buys back, under some tempting description and name, some of the very plants he thought not good enough to name, and sometimes at a larger price than he obtained for the whole batch. It is not our purpose to inquire into the many hundreds of sorts that are now to be found in the various catalogues, nor to go into the merits of many which are so like each other, and so imperfect, as to be scarcely worth culture; but we shall give a few names of varieties that may be grown with credit, and describe our method of cultivation, which differs little perhaps from that of other people who have succeeded.

#### FIRST TREATMENT OF YOUNG PLANTS

These generally come to us in a very small state. The imported plants frequently being the completion of their first growth from a bud, and not more than two or three leaves of the worked part, and often upon a stock of small size, in pots filled and matted with roots almost to solidity. These are the



most difficult to manage of any, and if they were simply repotted in vessels a size larger, would be as likely to pine and die as to live. Many English plants purchased in from some nurseries will be found matted in the same way, though larger, and they are in as great danger, if merely shifted, as the smaller ones, but from there being more to cut at they would be headed in a little, to give vigour to new growth, while the smaller ones have not a leaf to spare. The first thing, therefore, to do with a new young plant, is to turn out the ball and examine the state of the roots; if they do not fill the pot, the conclusion is that the stock is young as well as the plant, but it may be that the stock has been matted in a smaller one, and that the shift it has had has not been properly conducted; but if you see healthy roots making their way round the outside of the ball, there is no danger to be apprehended; they may be shifted, if the growth has been completed, into a pot a size larger, without disturbing the ball. If the roots are matted, take the ball out of its confinement, and soak it an hour to wet it quite through. If any part of the roots appear rotted, carefully remove them, and where they are in such a solid mat as to prevent free growth, remove enough to give the rest room to grow, and shake or wash all the mould out; better is it to cut the roots almost to the stump, than to leave on any that will not or cannot grow. Now take loam that has been formed of rotted turves; if they were cut thin, and the vegetation rotted in them, they will be found rich in vegetable mould, and would grow plants almost without any mixture; but equal quantities of peat earth and rotted cow dung, to the extent of one portion to three of the loam, will render it lighter and more porous. If the loam is of the top spit, and the turves rotted in, or the turves were originally cut very thick, the proportion of vegetable mould will be much less, and there must be vegetable mould or more peat and cow dung to compensate. If the loam be pretty nearly clean but of good friable quality — and it ought to be the latter to answer at all — one half loam and one fourth vegetable mould, and an eighth each of cow dung and peat earth, will do; upon the mixing of these all ought to be rubbed through a very coarse sieve, such as would let a hazel nut through, and when mixed, if it should appear too adhesive, which is not very likely, a little silver sand may be added until it is of right texture.

Now take a pot of the proper size, fill one fourth with potsherds or crocks, then some compost, highest in the middle, enough to bring the collar of the plant (which is where the root begins) near the top of the pot; spread the roots out evenly and fill up, pressing the soil about the fibres and bringing the compost nearly to the level of the pot; well water, and plunge the pot into a moderate bottom heat, and cover with a bell or hand glass. Although it may be directly after they have completed their first growth, this will start them again and they will make another season of wood, even in time to flower, if it were desirable; but, generally speaking, the object of an amateur and that of a florist are widely different. The nurseryman or florist wants to multiply his stock as soon as possible, and therefore makes all the wood he can. The amateur desires to get a handsome plant as soon as possible, and that does not depend on the quantity so much as the form of the wood. Supposing then we have two of these miserable little plants repotted as we have directed, the one we leave to grow as fast as it will, the other we will suppose to have not more than two or three eyes. As soon as the buds begin to swell after the repotting, unless it is bidding fair to grow handsome, take out the top bud, or shorten the shoot to two or three eyes, but if the shoot already

*(Continued on Page 11)*

## To The Ladies!

By EVELYN W. JOHNSON

Most wives of Camellia collectors have many times experienced the amused and affectionately understanding sensation that comes when friend husband rushes off in a driving rain to see a fine blossom of *Joshua E. Youtz*. It proved to be five inches plus, a real beauty.

Only the demands of an off schedule holiday dinner prevent friend wife from hustling into rain togs too!

\* \* \*

There is without doubt a Camellia Japonica or C. Sasanqua for every garden problem or situation.

An awareness and understanding of what a plant will do and what it will look like upon reaching maturity is essential before the particular shrub is planted.

At the January meeting of SCCS Mr. Wylam made a very important statement when he advocated the planting of varieties which bloom freely and make a handsome shrub, as well as the ones which produce glamorous specimen blooms.

In the group which can be used as striking ornamental shrubs when viewed from a distance is the free blooming *Rainy Sun*.

My neighbor has a ten foot plant of this variety which I see above a wall. It continues from early January when there is nothing else in such profusion or bloom — and is a beautiful sight.

A well shaped plant of *Rainy Sun* at the far end of a vista in the garden would be a prized possession for landscape accent. Individual blossoms are not a determining factor when making a choice of a colorful shrub for this purpose. *Rainy Sun* will thrive in sun.

Those who have seen the fine plant *Robert Casamajor* in full bloom in the Huntington Gardens can never forget its brilliance. It is M-L in the Nomenclature Book, and if my color memory is correct is a flame red when the sun strikes it.

*Robert Casamajor* should be a fine landscape variety. It also likes sun.

Both *Covina* and *Mme. Jannoch* are very inexpensive and should be bought as large plants when you are able to find the size you desire. Your joy in their beauty when viewed from living room, lanai or sun porch on an overcast day will more than repay you in years to come.

\* \* \*

Members of the Society who are ardent photographers should take two color pictures of plants or blossoms; one side for their own collection and one for the Kodachrome Library.

We also need information about camellia plants as they appear when ten, fifteen or twenty years old.

When more visual evidence through slides of Camellia varieties at maturity is available, fewer planting errors will occur.

As we see Kodachrome slides of mature plants of Camellias used as hedges, specimen plants in the garden, in tubs, as espalier subjects, and the uses of gracefully vining Sasanquas, our knowledge of where and what to plant will be greatly increased.

\* \* \*

The new Nomenclature Book lists over a hundred varieties with E indicating early blooming season.

Many of the early blossoms which were open in our garden (San Marino) during the 25° cold snap here were frozen.

I was delighted to find that Sasanqua *Candy Reiter* withstood the cold splendidly and has continued blooming without interruption. Its color

(Turn to Page 23)



# *Don't Underrate The Amateur*

By ELIZABETH COUNCILMAN

ANY ONE who is connected with the Camellia world and who underrates the importance of the amateur grower does him a gross injustice. The camellia world as it is today, with its research, its growth in size due to re-awakened interest, its camellia societies with their interesting and educational publications, and the development and importation of new varieties are due in large part to the Amateur Growers. Without the Amateur, the camellia world would be minute, almost to the point of extinction.

In my opinion, the professional growers owe the Amateur a sincere vote of thanks. I have found the writing and research being done on Camellia culture and nomenclature today, to be, in large part, the work of amateurs, and the Camellia Societies are mostly composed of amateurs.

Fortunes are being spent by amateur growers in travel to bring to camellia gardens new varieties, species, and hybrids, to say nothing of knowledge from all over the world. In fact, some of your finest Camellia collections in this country are the proud possession of amateur camellia growers, and they work relentlessly to better their favorite flower, the Camellia, in every possible phase.

I was talking with a friend of mine one day not so long ago and she said: "These Camellia experts give me a pain. They treat us amateurs as though we were a group of illiterates, and they use technical and scientific terminologies that no amateur can understand." I did not disagree with her at the time but there is a good deal of truth in what she said. What I found amusing about all of this, was the fact that about fifty percent of the Camellia experts of which she speaks are amateurs!

Many amateurs grow larger and finer camellia bushes and blossoms than does the professional. This can be explained in the fact that the professional has thousands of camellias under his care, where the amateur has dozens. The professional does not have the time to give each individual camellia that the amateur does. I think, also, that the ardent amateur very often is more scientific in his methods of grafting, disbudding, planting and feeding because he has far more time to devote to each individual plant.

I have also heard it said that the professional has a tendency to belittle the seedlings of the amateur. This may be true in some cases but as a whole I am sure that it is not. Here I think that the amateur should take a few things into consideration about the professional. The Professional, in most instances, has become a Camellia grower for two reasons: first, he is obliged to make a living one way or another and second, the professionals have chosen this method because it is what they like to do best. The Camellia grower handles thousands of varieties plus his own seedlings each year, and due to the large number of camellias that he handles it would really take an outstanding seedling to arouse his interest. Remember also that he cuts off hundreds of seedlings each year for grafting understock, if he is a grower of any size and many of these are not outstanding enough to introduce as new varieties. You can see what your percentage would be of really getting him excited. This does not mean that it can't be done, for it can and has; but your chances are less because you grow a far lesser number of seedlings than he does.

*(Continued on Page 21)*

## Announcing

E. W. "Doc" Miller's

Beautiful Seedling

## Melody Lane

The first Margarete Hertrich

Award Winner

at the 1951 Pasadena Show

To be released early in

the 1952-53 season

by

## RIVER ROAD NURSERY

S. S. Tompkins

P.O. Box 636, Fallbrook, Calif.

## CAMELIAS & MAGNOLIAS

Report of the Conference  
held by The

Royal Horticultural Society  
London, April 4-5, 1950

\*\*\*

A PERMANENT ADDITION TO  
YOUR CAMELLIA LIBRARY,  
WORTHY OF PREFERRED  
RANKING

INCOMPARABLE AS REF-  
ERENCE MATERIAL.

\*\*\*

Apply to

Secretary 40 N. San Rafael  
Pasadena 2, Calif.

A LETTER FROM

RALPH S. PEER

—from Switzerland

Dr. T. Nakai, who now heads the Science Museum in Tokyo, is considered to be the leading botanist of Japan. He is the author of a classification of camellia species which is generally recognized throughout the botanical world. A few years ago he decided that a wild species which grows in the mountains of western Japan, and which is so hardy that it blossoms in the snow, is a separate species and gave it the name

### CAMELLIA RUSTICANA

Through Dr. Nakai I was able to obtain both plants and seeds two years ago. The plants died but the seeds have been successful. Within another two or three years this new species should be definitely established in California and can be used for hybridizing experiments to improve the hardiness of our best varieties of japonica.

Recently I received a letter from Dr. Nakai which is both quaint and interesting, and it occurs to me that you can possibly make this into an item for the REVIEW. The letter is as follows:

Tokyo, Oct. 17, 1951.

Dear Sir:

In receiving the Camellia Catalog I wish to tender you my hearty thanks. I was astonished by the colored prints which are so nicely and thoroughly done and are used for popular magazine in your country.

By the way, I beg to inform you that the oldest name of *Camellia rusticana* is seen in *Mannyoshu* edited in 893 A.D. in which there is a Japanese verse composed by Yakamochi Otomo, the governor of the province of Etchu, in his dinner

(Turn to Page 23)

# MELODY LANE -- "Doc" Miller's Prize Winner

By CAMILLUS

IF YOU are one of the thousands of friends and acquaintances of E. W. Miller, formerly of Escondido but now of Riverside ("Doc" Miller, as he is known to most of us) you know what enthusiasm means. Fortunate are those of us who have seen the light in his eye, and heard the vibrant tone in his voice when camellias are mentioned. It is like touching off a box of roman candles at the Fourth of July picnic. He is all over the place at once. But don't get the impression that "Doc" doesn't know what he is talking about. For years, Doc has talked with every camellia enthusiast on the Pacific Coast, and he has been smart enough to winnow out the wheat from the chaff. Doc knows his stuff.

It has been said that a commercial license put a dollar sign on all camellias. Not so—certainly not so with Doc. The "collector" enthusiasm of Doc Miller and of many others who hold "commercial," and who could quickly be named, can never be denied. At heart they will all remain collectors, come what may.

The time comes, however, when a few plants acquired hither and yon become a few hundred, then a few thousand, then many thousands, in number. Some must be disposed of.

Fortunately for us, this realization came to Doc at a most opportune time. One of the many seedlings which he had watched and patiently nursed into bloom showed especially great promise at its first blooming in 1948. But wait; it must be watched long enough to make certain that its promise would hold through the years. Observe the light in Doc's eye as he tells us that he eagerly awaited the reblooming in 1949. "Was it as good then? Man! it was better! And again in 1950. That blush pink color, and the deeper pink or red stripes and flecks and its three rows of petals and crown of golden stamens on that beautiful four-and-a-half to six inch flower became an important part of my life. When the Hertrich Awards Committee of Southern California Society decided to make these awards available for the first time at the Camellia Show in Pasadena in February, 1951, I determined to enter this precious seedling, if its bloom coincided with the days of the show. I prayed, I coaxed, I cajoled this seedling to show its fairest face for the show. 'But, Doc,' said the little Missus, "You haven't even named it yet. What name are you going to enter it under?" And so, as we watched and prayed, the name 'Melody Lane' came into being."

Well, the rest is history. The judges, looking over the entries with cold and discriminating eyes, concluded that the Margarete Hertrich Award for the finest seedling displayed at the 1951 Show, should go to Melody Lane. Said Doc, "It was a thrilling moment which I shall never forget. I wanted to make it available to my friends as soon as possible, and so I utilized every available scion . . ."

Tut, tut, Doc. No commercials on the program, and we'll have to refer our readers to S. S. Tompkins River Road Nursery of Fallbrook, whose ad appears in this issue of the Review, for the time and place when and where this first award winner will be available. But confidentially, friends, don't wait too long to get your names on Mr. Tompkins' list. There will not be too many of these grafts available this year.

**"Nina Avery"**

and

**"Mother of Pearl"**

The very tops in New Camellias!

If you don't get them

**NOW**

You'll wish that you had!

**SAFE DELIVERY  
PREPAID  
IN CALIFORNIA**

Write for Prices

**Camellia Hall**

4950 44th St.

Sacramento

## *Bamico Says...*

For the very best in Camellias shop at Bamico, your one stop Garden Center.

For the finest in House Plants we suggest a visit through our greenhouses.



A LETTER FROM

WALTER G. HAZELWOOD

—from Australia

I have recently received a catalogue of Valley Gardens sent me by Ralph Peer. Also one of Nuccio's Nurseries for which I suspect Bill Wylam was responsible. In both of them appears a plate of *Ville de Nantes*, presumably from the same original plate. What I want to know is, is this the correct *Ville de Nantes*? The American Camellia Society Newsletter, vol. 4, number 3, July, 1949 has a totally different variety. For a start, it is not fringed, and to me is a variation of *Tricolor*, say *Lady de Saumarez*. Guichard Soeurs in their catalogue say *Ville de Nantes* is a sport of *Donckelari*, but if this is so it is not the same *Donckelari* as featured in Hume's "*Camellias in America*" and not the same as what I imported from Europe. I have a lost label plant which is identical with Nuccio's and Valley Gardens' *Ville de Nantes* except for the fringe and if their plant is correctly named mine would be *Donckelari*. Can you or anyone over your side explain these inconsistencies?

Professor Waterhouse, who has seen *Donckelari* in Europe says mine is not right, but *Donckelari* was catalogued in Australia until recent years and it is strange that the same variety should turn up in America. At one time I listed my plant as *Donckelari* but altered it when told it was different to the European one.

Also have you any information as to the origin of *Eleanor Hagood*. I cannot detect any difference from our Mrs. Boyce which is a sport of *Paolina Maggi* of which my first record is Cremona Nursery catalogue 1900, which contains the following description "A beautiful pink

(Turn to Page 23)

## CAMELLIA JAPONICA . . . from page 5

made indicates a disposition to grow handsome and throw lateral branches, leave all on, and as they grow, merely notice that no unhandsome growth be made, by stopping any joint that grows the wrong way or out of shape. The proper form for the plant is a well regulated bush, or a handsome standard; we are now directing for the bush. The plants are to be watered rather liberally while growing, and when they are advancing pretty fast let the ball be turned out, to see if the roots have reached the side of the pot, and, before they begin to mat or cross each other, carefully shift them to a larger pot with the same compost, and return them to their place; they ought not to be checked in their growth, therefore the greatest care must be taken not to disturb the ball of earth or damage the roots, and the collars of the plants must not be sunk into the compost the least shade lower than they were before. Continue the watering while the growth goes on, but when there ceases to be any more leaves coming, and the foliage there is grows to its full size, they may first be lifted out of the plunging medium and placed on their own bottom; next, they may be removed close to the glass, and be shaded from the sun; next, to the greenhouse, still shaded; afterwards to a cold frame or pit; all of which time they are to have little or no water. This has so far saved a whole season of growth, and perhaps saved the plant altogether, for, as we have before observed, they do occasionally come so miserably weak, that before the growing season they would sometimes perish. The plants so pushed into second growth require care to ripen their wood, and ought not to be placed in the open air until this is effected. Cold winds, rain and damp, would be much against them, therefore there is no contrivance better adapted for them, until the wood is ripened, than a common cold frame or pit, which may be closed partly or altogether as wet or wind may render it necessary. When the wood is thoroughly ripened, it may be thrown more open to the weather, and up to September may be on a shady border. The plants will occasionally, even with such second growth, be found set for bloom at the end of each shoot. If you are still anxious for growth instead of bloom, pick off the buds at once, for the plant stirs but little all the time the buds are swelling and the flowers blooming. In short, two complete growths may be had by taking off the buds, if there be any, and placing the plants in the greenhouse. But it may be that the pots are full of roots, and this must be looked to now and then, by turning out the ball and examining them, for the best rule for shifting plants is to do it when the fibres begin to meet next the pot. In the new growth, which will begin much sooner from having no bloom, the same watchfulness as to handsome form must be observed, except where the growth alone is wanted for stock, because in that case it matters not where it comes; the object is to get as many buds or joints as possible. It is not to be forgotten, too, that the growth would be still accelerated by increasing the temperature, for which purpose the propagator will even submit the plant to the coolest part of the stove, or place it in a propagating house, which is always kept at a much higher temperature than a greenhouse, either by means of a hot-water tank, or a bark bed, but the specimen grower will look more to the strength and beauty of the growth than its quantity. The joints are shorter, the leaves closer, and the habit therefore more compact when the

*(Continued on page 18)*

# CERES SPONGE-ROK

*The New, Amazing*

## **ARTIFICIAL EARTHWORM**



PROVIDES *free entry of air.*

GIVES *excellent drainage.*

ASSURES *a spongy, loose compost.*



**SPONGE-ROK** does not break down or crumble in compost. Keeps it in excellent condition over a long period.

**SPONGE-ROK** is an inert material with a water retaining capacity as high as 28%. Cuts watering to a minimum.

**SPONGE-ROK** is non-chemical. Approximately 95% aluminum silicate.

**SPONGE-ROK** is light weight and porous.

**SPONGE-ROK** is ideal for Camellia Cuttings and seed germination.

**SPONGE-ROK** is the greatest discovery in the horticultural field in the last 2000 years.



Sold by nurseries supplied by the  
following jobbers

Germain's, Inc.  
Globe Fertilizer Co.  
L. G. M. Company

N. and B. Nursery Supply  
Crown Fertilizer Co.  
Capel-Klang Co.



*Recommended and used by Orchid Research Co.*

## **CERES of CALIFORNIA**

**15967 Paramount Blvd.**

**Paramount, California**

**Phone MEtcalfe 3-5674**



## **NOTES, NOTICES and NEWS**

---

### **SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SOCIETY SHOW**

The 1952 Show of the Southern California Camellia Society will be held somewhat later this year than has been customary heretofore, and will be limited to displays of cut flowers and arrangements. Dates set are Saturday and Sunday, March 15 and 16.

Arrangements have been made to use the Odd Fellows Temple at 175 No. Los Robles Avenue in Pasadena for these dates. Hours of exhibition are to be announced later.

General Chairman of the Show Committee is SCCS President, Dr. John H. Clairmont, with Dr. Lloyd J. Taylor as general assistant. Mrs. Margaret Carrick, writer and teacher of flower arrangements, will be in charge of arrangement exhibits and corsages; Mrs. E. L. Korts, last year's president of Pacific Society, will be in charge of cut flower exhibits.

One of the highlights of this year's show will be the judging of entries for the William Hertrich Award for outstanding mutants, and the Margaret Hertrich Award for outstanding seedlings. If sufficiently meritorious entries are found, these honors will be bestowed for the second time in two years. Dr. Taylor will be in charge of all judging, and is also charged with entries for the Hertrich Awards.

Beside the customary ribbons, cups and other trophies, Gold and Silver certificates will be awarded this year for Sweepstakes Winner, and for other "best of all" categories.

Because of the mid-March Show dates, camellia admirers will have a chance this year to see and appreciate the later-blooming varieties of the camellia, which do not have a chance to win plaudits as frequently as their earlier and mid-season blooming cousins, which are more often seen in the shows.

### **SACRAMENTO SHOW**

The Camellia Society of Sacramento announces their show dates as March 8th and 9th. The show will be held in Sacramento Memorial Auditorium. Their Show this year will commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the importation of camellias to Sacramento by James L. L. F. Warren on February 7, 1852. Mr. A. E. Morrison is in charge of Centennial Research. Society President, William C. Bryant, is General Chairman of the Show. The floor design is being prepared by the Sacramento branch of the Association of Landscape Architects, with Ira Gaylord Shepard as Consultant.

Southern California Camellia Society nomenclature will be used as authority for classification as to form, variety and nomenclature.

### **NEW YORKERS TO VISIT**

A delegation from the New York Horticulture Society will visit the west coast the early part of 1952.

According to their schedule they will be in the Los Angeles area from February 5th to the 11th.

Their visit will be high-lighted by a trip through the Huntington Gardens. Ronald Townsend is looking after the arrangements.

## ORANGE COUNTY SOCIETY

The Camellia Society of Orange County met in the Girl Scout Clubhouse, 1004 W. 8th St., Santa Ana, Thursday, January 17.

Those who braved the downpour were rewarded by hearing and seeing a demonstration of the grafting of camellias by Lynn Helm of San Marino. Mr. Helm was kind enough to donate the grafts and the scion plant to the Society, to be raffled off. Members felt it was a most profitable and valuable demonstration and thought Mr. Helm extremely brave to come down in spite of floods and high waters.

The Society's president, Fred Forgy, announced the date of the Camellia Show to be given by Orange County, March 2, Sunday, and to be held at Blanding's Nursery in Santa Ana. Various chairman of the show have been appointed and Mrs. Perry Grout will be Show Chairman.

## FRESNO SOCIETY

What forecasts to be the biggest show that the Fresno Society has ever attempted will be held Sunday, February 24, in the cafeteria at the Fresno County Fair Grounds. Southern California Camellia Society show rules will prevail, and entries so qualified can become eligible for the Hertrich Awards. Homer Wilson is Majordomo of the show, with plenty of help from members.

Jerry Olrich, Superintendent of the Sacramento State Capitol grounds and a recognized authority on things camellian, was scheduled as the speaker of the January Fresno meeting.

## POMONA VALLEY

The Fifth Annual Camellia Show of the Pomona Valley Camellia Society will be held February 16 and 17 in the Pomona Ebell Clubhouse, 585 East Holt Avenue.

There will be competition in 10 classes of bloom display and 10 classes of arrangements plus competition in container grown plants, new seedlings and Reticulata blooms.

Admission is 25 cents.

Printed schedules have been prepared and are in the hands of the secretaries of the various societies.

The entire proceeds from the show will be used for the new Camellia Show garden being developed at the Voorhis Unit of California Polytechnic College. The garden is a joint project of the college and the Pomona Valley society. It was started last minter and now contains over 100 plants.

All entries must be in place by 11:00 a.m., February 16th, with the doors opening for general admission at 11:00 o'clock on Saturday and 10:00 a.m. on Sunday.

"How to Grow Beautiful Camellias and Azaleas" is the title of the movie to be shown at the next regular meeting of the Pomona Valley Camellia Society to be held February 7th in the Pomona Ebell clubhouse.

Vern McCaskill was the speaker at the January meeting of the society. He showed his slides of new seedlings and sasanquas.

## ANNUAL MEETING OF AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

The American Camellia Society announces that its annual meeting will be held March 20-22 this year at the Cavalier Hotel, Virginia Beach, Virginia. The hotel is approximately 18 miles from Norfolk, Va. Registration fee for the meeting will be \$15.00 per person, which includes cost of transportation to the various famous gardens in the vicinity which will be visited during the convention, together with costs of 2 luncheons, 1 banquet and 1 cocktail hour, admittance to the Camellia Pageant and Show, and admittance to the Annual Forum. The Forum will be held at the hotel, the Pageant and Show at the Norfolk City Auditorium, the banquet at the hotel.

The theme chosen for the meeting is "Newcomers to the Camellia World." It is hoped, with the cooperation of Descanso Distributors, to present a showing of the new Kunming reticulatas, to be displayed in the Sun Room of the hotel.

### SAN DIEGO SOCIETY

The San Diego Camellia Society's January meeting was held in the Floral Association Building, Balboa Park.

Mrs. A. P. Carlton, in charge of the program, introduced the speaker of the evening, Mrs. C. S. Campbell. Mrs. Campbell described her recent 18,000 mile journey around South America, and illustrated her comments with many Kodachrome slides. She described camellias in South America with the brief statement, "I didn't see a single camellia plant."

Mrs. R. I. Sedar was the number one raffle winner. Many fine camellia blossoms were exhibited during the evening, with Mrs. C. S. Campbell's *Eugene Lize*, selected as the best bloom in the competitive class. Stanley W. Miller entered the most outstanding seedling, and his *Joshua Youtz*, winner of the non-competitive class was also judged the best flower of the evening. This was "men's night" in the arrangement class, with Mr. Miller's display of *Vedrine*s carrying off top honors. The first competition in newly established Miniature Class resulted in Lucien C. Atherton's *Fircone* being the best of the "Little Ones."

Capt. F. E. Vensel, program chairman, announced that the February meeting, "Learn by Doing" will be a workshop evening with the ladies serving refreshments. Harry F. Short will tell how to select choice prize winning blooms. Activity supervisors will be as follows: grafting, A. P. Carlton; cuttings, E. F. Kohl; corsages, Mrs. A. P. Carlton; arrangements, Mrs. Alice Clark. Visitors are most cordially welcome to participate in the evening's activities.

## CAMELLIA SPECIAL

CLOSE OUT ON OVER 40 VARIETIES

LARGE PLANTS — 1 gal. \$1.00 ea. 6 for \$5.00

SAME VARIETIES — 3-5 gal. \$3.00 ea. 6 for \$15.00

**MARSHALL'S CAMELLIA NURSERY**

6747 N. Rosemead Blvd., San Gabriel

ATlantic 6-0452

## TEMPLE CITY SOCIETY

The Temple City Camellia Society will hold its annual Camellia Show on the weekend of February 23rd and 24th. The setting will be a large air conditioned building on Cloverly Avenue just north of Las Tunas Drive in Temple City where the exhibits may be viewed in comfort no matter what outside weather conditions may be. There is plenty of free parking space close to the show area.

This year's Camellia Show will be held in conjunction with the Temple City Camellia Festival. The Festival Parade will start at 9:30 Saturday morning, February 23rd. Camellia lovers will find it possible to enjoy both the Festival and the Camellia Show, as the show opens the same day. A nearby carnival provides a place to keep children entertained while parents are visiting the Show.

Every effort is being made to make the 1952 Camellia Show better than ever. Doors will be open from 9:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. both Saturday and Sunday. The nominal admission charge will be fifty cents, as usual. Valuable prizes are offered to entrants in the Festival Parade, and everyone is invited to exhibit camellia plants or flowers at the Camellia Show.

---

## REPRINTS OF COVER FLOWERS

Beginning with this issue, your magazine is having reprints of the color covers struck off, suitable for framing. Col. Gale will have samples of these at the meetings, or write to the magazine direct, if you are interested in purchasing.

## DON AND BLANCHE MILLER CAMELLIAS

6212½ North San Gabriel Blvd.

In Rear C. C. Miller Nursery  
San Gabriel, Calif., Phone ATLantic 4-6390

New and Rare Varieties

DR. TINSLEY  
FRIZZLE WHITE  
PEARL MAXWELL  
AUDUSSON SPECIAL  
MARJORIE MAGNIFICENT  
PATRICIAN  
MAGNOLIAEFLORA  
(Southern)

MRS. FREEMAN WEISS  
HISHI-KARAITO  
THELMA DALE  
MRS. BALDWIN WOOD  
VIRGIN'S BLUSH  
LETITIA SCHRADER  
MRS. TINGLEY

---

## SASANQUAS

Camellia sale NOW on many standard varieties

---

Wholesale and Retail • Many Standard Varieties Camellias  
Mailing Address: 6224½ N. San Gabriel Blvd., San Gabriel, Calif.

## OUR COVER FLOWER

Through the splendid cooperation and courtesy of Mr. Sam Hjort of Thomasville Nurseries, Thomasville, Ga., we are able to bring you the colored picture of one of the outstanding newest camellias — Pearl Maxwell.

### A NOTE FROM RALPH PEER

During a dinner party at the home of Lord and Lady Aberconway in London Lady Aberconway mentioned that horticulture as a hobby had been practiced since ancient times, and said that she had just come across a reference in "The Odyssey of Homer" as translated by S. H. Butcher which established this point. Later she brought out this book and I read that part of the story which relates the return of Odysseus. He went to see his father who was working in the garden, but who was not convinced that it was really his son who had returned. Odysseus then spoke as follows:

" . . . . But come, and I will even tell thee the trees through all the terraced garden, which thou gavest me once for mine own, and I was begging of thee this and that, being but a little child, and following thee through the garden. Through these very trees we were going, and thou didst tell me the names of each of them. Pear-trees thirteen thou gavest me and ten apple-trees and figs two-score, and, as we went, thou didst name the fifty rows of vines thou wouldest give me, whereof each one ripened at divers times, with all manner of clusters on their boughs, when the seasons of Zeus wrought mightily on them from on high."

## Descanso Gardens

We are pleased to announce these magnificent gardens are now open to the public daily from 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Admission \$1.00

Plan to meet your friends in the spacious lounge centrally located for your convenience.

You will want to return many times to enjoy to the full the glory of hundred of thousands of plants growing under conditions only Camellias themselves can appreciate.

*Set aside your cares and relax in the peace and quiet that is Descanso.*

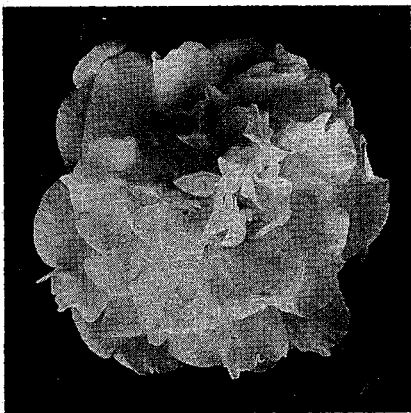
See our latest introductions portrait plant fashions of the future.

## DESCANSO GARDENS

1418 Descanso Drive

La Canada, California

SYlvan 0-1129



*Featuring*

**JOSHUA YOUTZ**

and other Daiks. See them.

*Spectacular*

**NUCCIO'S  
NURSERIES**

3555 CHANEY TRAIL  
ALTADENA, CALIF  
SYcamore 4-3383

## **CAMELLIA JAPONICA . . . from page 11**

plant is not hastened. These plants will have made their growth much sooner than those which are allowed to bloom; and while the propagator will carefully remove the bloom buds again, the amateur will probably allow his to perfect its flowers for the next blooming time.

### **PROPAGATING BY INARCHING**

Grafting by approach or inarching is a favorite mode of propagating the Camellia; for this purpose, healthy stocks of the single, or vigorously growing kinds are raised by cuttings, of which we shall speak hereafter, and are for this purpose procured two years old. A shoot of the plant which is to be propagated is bent towards the stock, the wood is cut quite square on the face, and nearly half way through. The stock is cut in a similar way, so that they fit together well; with a sharp knife a notch or slit is made, which forms a kind of tongue downwards in one, and upwards in the other, and these are tucked in a little way, so as to make the join more steady and complete than when the two are merely bound together without the tongue, although they would unite even so. These are then placed so as to make the barks of both join on one side at least, which is all that can be done if one is larger than the other, but if both stock and shoot are the same size the bark meets on both sides; the stock must be fixed so that the join may not be disturbed.



**FERTILIZE AS  
YOU SPRINKLE!**

WITH POTENT

**CALIFORNIA LIQUID FERTILIZERS**

AT YOUR GARDEN STORE

**California LIQUID FERTILIZER CO.**

36 PICO ST. • PASADENA, CALIF.



and the plant be kept growing. The time of year for this operation is when the plants begin to push their growth, and the stocks are growing, and if the stocks are not growing so fast as the plant, it should be put in moderate heat and be forced, but when they are inarched they should both be put in heat, something more than the ordinary greenhouse, but not so warm as a stove.

All the shoots that are to be inarched should be done at once, and the pots with the stocks in them so fixed, by props or otherwise, as that they cannot be shaken or disturbed. After a few weeks, say six at the least, or two months is safer, the ties may be undone, and the plants examined, to see if the union has taken place, which, if the join has been neat and the stocks in good growing order, is pretty certain; the shoot that is on the main plant may then be cut just below the join, the piece will be then fairly in the stock; when these are all cut off they may be put near the light, well watered, and the top of the stock that is above the join be taken off, and thus the whole nourishment of the stock thrown into the graft; when the growth is perfected they may be removed into a cool pit where they can be shaded, and they will require but little water. The greatest exactness must be observed as to the state of the plants when inarched; the buds of the plant ought to begin swelling, and the stock begin to grow. If the stock be at all bushy at the top, all but one shoot must be removed, and the graft ought to be performed below it, on the thickest part of the stock, that is to say, as low as the work can be well done. With regard to the shoot of the plant, be guided by circumstances; if there be two eyes above the join it is enough, but as inarching, which is troublesome compared with other grafting, is resorted to for the sake of making good strong plants at starting, they are used much larger than would suffice; many who have favorite plants with a shoot that can be spared will procure a good stock to inarch it on, and be guided by the length they wish to get rid of as to how much they will join on the stock.

#### PROPAGATION BY GRAFTING

This is the best way of propagating for amateurs, because it neither keeps the plants out of their places, nor makes a litter in the house; they have only to take care that the joins are made very neatly, fit very close, and are bound firmly, but not too tight. Of the many ways of grafting none need fail; from a small piece of wood with only a single bud on it, to a good long scion, all may be made to unite; but much depends on circumstances, as to the mode employed. The stocks must be in a growing state, and the buds of the scion have begun to swell. The stocks are in general headed down, that all the strength may be directed to the scion. Suppose, then, we have only one bud on a small piece of wood, with the leaf attached; it may be cut wedge-shaped, and the stock, which should have a bud at the highest part, should be cut to fit the wedge. The reason for a bud being at the highest point of the stock is, that a current of sap should be maintained to the top, to promote the union. Another way of grafting with a single bud is, to cut the stock with a long, sloping cut, half way through, and the bud must be cut to match, and a slit ought to be cut upwards in one, and downwards in the other, so as to form a sort of steadying hold. A third mode of grafting with a single bud and its wood, is, by reversing the wedge; that is, by cutting the bud like a saddle, and making the stock the wedge; but it is not nearly so good, because you thereby lose the advantage of the leading bud in the stock. Another way of bud-grafting is, to cut the bud and the stock to fit each other,

**For The Thrill of your Camellia Life**

**READ**

THE WIDELY ACCLAIMED

*Camellian*

A MAGAZINE DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO CAMELLIAS.  
ISSUED IN JANUARY, MARCH, SEPTEMBER and NOVEMBER  
IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE SOUTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY. MEMBERSHIP INCLUDING 4 ISSUES OF CAMELLIAN \$3.00.

**SAMPLE COPY FREE ON REQUEST**

Make Application to

C. Norwood Hastie, Jr., Treasurer

Magnolia Gardens

Johns Island, S. C.

## **MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION**

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY,**  
c/o Secretary, 40 N. San Rafael Ave., Pasadena 2, California

I hereby make application for membership in your society and enclose \$5.00  
for the current year's dues.

Name .....  
(please print or type) (Husband and wife combined same rate)

Street .....

City..... Zone..... State.....

Business .....

Sponsor .....  
(signature)

**APPLICATION MAY BE MADE BY LETTER IF PREFERRED**

in some such way as carpenters mitre, so that the piece with the bud fits into the place mitred in the other; but the simplest is the first or second, and they are the safest to adopt. It must always be remembered that the bark of the bud or graft must touch the bark of the stock, and be completely fitted to it on one side, if not on both. There is only a necessity with regard to one side, when the stock is larger than the scion or bud; and hence it is quite certain that if a graft were put in the centre of a stock, it must fail; but that if the bark be fitted on one side it will unite; this is material. In grafting of all sorts a neat fit, the bark of both touching, ensures success, the reverse produces a failure. In grafting a good strong scion on a stock, it is a common thing to make the union in the middle, and to let the under half, which hangs below the union, go into a phial of water tied to the place, so as to feed it with water while it is uniting; but this is only desirable when the piece intended to be grafted is too large to venture with the limited nourishment of the stock.

The advantage of all kinds of grafting over the inarch grafting or grafting by approach is, that a man may use up all those shoots which may come off, without injuring the appearance of his collection of plants, and keep the plants in their proper situations, instead of being obliged to spoil the appearance of his best specimens, by either placing the pot of stocks about his best houses, or removing his plants to another place. Camellias require very different treatment for blooming and for propagating by inarch grafting; consequently, if a handsome specimen have two or three shoots too long, or have here and there a shoot which could be well spared, he must, if he inarch it, submit the specimens to the treatment of the grafting-house, or bring the stocks into his show-house, and disfigure the plant by tying the spare shoots to stocks in pots, fixed all about it; whereas if they were cut off at once the plant would be improved, and they would do the grafting in a proper place, without interfering with any of the principal houses.

*(To be continued in March)*

**THE AMATEUR . . .** from page 7

If you do produce something really outstanding, don't think he or any other grower won't be interested, for they will.

I take my hat off to all amateur growers and the fine job they are doing in the Camellia world. I only wish I had more time to visit them and see more of their fine collections of camellias, but that is another drawback of being a professional; no time, like the sailor, to go canoeing.

## 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 18 inches. Designed and made especially for camellias and azaleas.

For Sale at your Neighborhood Nursery

**PATIO WOOD PRODUCTS**

835 Commercial Street

San Gabriel, California

# 1952 REVISION

of

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA  
CAMELLIA SOCIETY

## Nomenclature Book



JUST OFF THE PRESS

*The only completely  
authoritative book of its  
kind now published*

**ENLARGED  
COMPLETELY REVISED**

Including Nomenclature on  
The Chinese Reticulatas

**\$1.25 the Copy**  
(to non-members)

Apply to Secretary  
40 N. San RAFAEL  
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

**AS I SEE IT . . .** from page 2

dena with the slogan, "The Camellia Festival City." Considering that the parade went out to the whole nation over television for the first time in history, and that the viewing audience was estimated at some twenty million people, this is probably the widest bit of publicity that the camellia has ever had. The Temple City people saw an opportunity to do themselves and the camellia some good, and cashed in on it. I suspect the diplomatic hand of Mrs. Marks in this affair—am I wrong? Temple City, the SCCS salutes you with three rousing cheers and a tiger.

\* \* \*

One reason why it is so hard to go back into the past history of camellia varieties with any degree of accuracy is because of the lack of good illustration printing. We know that engraving on wood persisted up until the late nineties, line engraving on metal from art work was introduced in the early twentieth century, and color printing began only about thirty years ago. Before that color illustration had to be hand-done by painting. As for faithful color reproduction of some of the delicate nuances of flower shading — there is still room for improvement in press work. As for verbal descriptions of camellia coloring, we know how one's eye may see the same flower as differently colored under different bodily conditions of the observer, so it is small wonder that the same variety has been so differently described by various beholders at various times and locations, as to be considered two or three different types. The four-color illustrations of our lovely camellias, which we prize so highly on our covers today, may, within the next twenty-five years be considered as the crude art attempts of children by our successors.

(Turn to page 24)

**TO THE LADIES . . .** from page 6  
has changed from light pink blossoms in October to deeper pink in December and January. It is a beautiful single and is a bushy compact shrub.

\* \* \*

Save time from your busy schedules to visit the Camellia Shows. Pasadena, Temple City, Pomona and San Diego have beautiful displays.

We recall with much pleasure the San Diego Show last year. Be sure to make your hotel reservation in advance. We were fortunate to find excellent accommodations and very good food at the Embassy Hotel in Balboa Park within a few moments drive to the site of the Show location.

## LETTER FROM PEER

from page 8

party at the mansion on 2nd of March, 750. It reads as—Okuyamano Yeatsuono Tsubaki Tsubarakani Kyowa Kurasane Masurao-no-tomo. It means "Please spend your time easy and familiarly today, our brave friends, just as the Camellias are on thousand peaks of deep mountains."

*Camellia* in deep mountains of Prov. Ettchu is by all means *C. rusticana*. We may take *Yatsuono-Tubaki* for the oldest Japanese name of *C. rusticana*.

Most sincerely yours,

T. NAKAI.

## LETTER FROM HAZELWOOD

from page 10

sport from *Bonomiana* similar in habit to the parent."

The name of *Bonomiana* was used until recently for *Paolina Maggi*. Apparently a mistake was made in the first importation from Europe and never corrected until recent years, when research gave us the correct name. Of course there may be an earlier European name than *Mrs. Boyce* but unless this is found the name of *Mrs. Boyce* should take precedence. Also I have never come across *Paolina Maggi* except in the nomenclature book, and that mention, I take it, was from my catalogue. If you can find the white that *Eleanor Hagood* came from you will also have solved another lost label plant. The description of *Paolina Maggi* is: "Large white, perfectly imbricated, cream centre and one petal with a faint pink marking. Midseason to late."

Another striking thing about *Paolina Maggi* is, it does not bruise easily when worn in a corsage; which is most unusual in a white variety.

Wishing you the compliments of the season.

WALTER G. HAZELWOOD

# BOORMAN'S CAMELLIA GARDENS

Featuring Your Favorite New & Standard Varieties

SPECIMEN PLANTS REDUCED 25 TO 50 PER CENT



9328 EAST BROADWAY, TEMPLE CITY • ATLANTIC 6-3401

## DOROTHY DIGS in the garden



Fortunately, we don't have much Camellia Petal Blight (causing breakdown of petal structure) in California. But, if you have noticed any signs of this disease on your blooms, then add 2 tablespoons of BLIGHTROL A to each gallon of diluted SUPER DESTRUXOL when you spray them.

For mulch I believe in plenty of good barnyard manure and leaf mold or compost . . . to which you can add a little fish meal and cotton seed meal with very excellent results.

*Dorothy Johnson*  
DESTRUXOL CORPORATION, LTD  
Pasadena 1, California

## Councilman Camellia Acres

INTRODUCING

**"Undaunted"**

1 gal. graft \$15.00

5 gal. own root or graft \$25.00

Wholesale and Retail Growers

Write for our price lists

11549 East Bryant Road

El Monte, California

Phone — FOrest 8-6582

AS I SEE IT . . . from page 22

I keep thumbing through the hundred-year old volume, "The Annals of Horticulture," kindly lent to me by Dr. Thornburgh. Not only is the material fascinating—I'd like to reprint everything pertaining to camellias in the whole volume, and then there'd be a vast amount of good general advice left out—but what kills me is the literary style of the writers. The sentences run to interminable lengths and in one place in the volume, I counted seven straight columns of type, seven and a half inches long each, without a single paragraph break! Ah, for the return of those good old days, when the leisurely approach could be carried even into warfare and money-making . . . and love-making?

\* \* \*

There was a book lying on Ronald Townsend's desk which caught my eye. Aha! I thought, a chance to catch up on my knowledge of those picturesque underworld characters. Alas, it was only a book about floriculture. The title was "The Grafters' Manual."

\* \* \*

I sometimes wish that I were able to read the North Chinese, the Peiping dialect, what is generally known in this country as "Mandarin" Chinese. In the thousands of years old literature of China, there must be many references to the camellia, much as our English and continental authors refer to the rose, the orchid or the lily in seeking comparisons for beauty, grace, tranquility. Yet in what few translations of the Chinese classics there are in English, I have been unable to locate any references

## CAMELLIA SEED for SALE

Good assortment japonica varieties. Min. order 40 seed \$2.00, postpaid.

**R. GICK** 1038 Willamette Street,  
Eugene, Oregon



## EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN

in

Hardware, Fertilizers, Sprays, Bug Bait, Bulbs, Flower Seeds,  
Vegetable Seeds, Grass Seeds, Orchids, Bedding Plants  
Peat, Leaf Mold, Bean Straw Ground, Cottonseed Meal, Camellia Food,  
Garden Books

### CAMPBELL SEED STORE

137 West Colorado, Pasadena, California

WE DELIVER

SY 6-4356

WE MAIL



## BETTER CAMELLIAS

AZALEAS • ROSES • FLOWERING TREES

# *Better Gardens*

*"Everything To Make Them So"*

2446 HUNTINGTON DRIVE • SAN MARINO • AT. 9-4176

# California Flowerland

*Your Garden Headquarters*

---

## FOR THE CHOICEST IN NURSERY STOCK

---

Ornamental Trees and Plants, Fruit Trees, Camellias, Roses, Perennials, Bedding Plants, Patio and Garden Furniture, Barbecues and Equipment, Unusual Giftware, Books on Gardening, Seeds, Bulbs, Tools, Garden Supplies.

## PAUL J. HOWARD'S *California Flowerland*

11700 National Boulevard • Los Angeles 34, California

Camellia Society, Inc.  
40 N. San Rafael Ave.  
Pasadena 2, California

---

---

Forwarding and Return  
Postage Guaranteed



American Camellia Society  
Box 2398, University Station  
Gainesville, Florida