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Camellia Review



C. Reticulata 'Purple Gown'

(From "Camellias in the Huntington Gardens," Vol. II by William Hertrich)

Courtesy Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery

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No. 7

Southern California Camellia Society Inc

An organization devoted to the advancement of the Camellia for the benefit of mankind—physically, mentally, and inspirationally.

The Society holds open meetings on the Second Tuesday of every month, November to April, inclusive at the San Marino Women's Club House, 1800 Huntington Drive, San Marino. A cut-camellia blossom exhibit at 7:30 o'clock regularly precedes the program which starts at 8:00.

Application for membership may be made by letter. Annual dues: \$5.00.

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Camellia Reviewer

ELIZABETH BEEBE

Only Memories Remain

The 1956 Meeting of the American Camellia Society in Southern California will be long remembered for its interchange of camellia news and ideas between south, east and west, with a bit of north thrown in. The Southerners gratifyingly expressed their opinion that western hospitality quite matched that long vaunted of the south, and the many old friendships revived and new ones inaugurated made the entire meeting of tremendous importance, royally saluting that flower of flowers, plant of plants, the Camellia.

From our own viewpoint it was a wonderful opportunity to see in the flesh some of the interesting people with whom we have long corresponded and who have been kind enough to contribute some of their camellia knowledge to the pages of the Review, or at least to be staunch members of our Society.

We loved hearing so much soft southern accent, were tremendously touched by cordial invitations to visit—were delighted at all the praise for Southern California camellia culture and the response to our fine Camellia Show. We were all around interested in the new faces and enthusiasm and the game of fitting faces to well known names. We are just wondering if anyone who has been a constant reader of the Review who met us for the first time thought fleetingly, "Is that Liz?"

Quite Purr-fect!

Sigmund Katz (coming 'way from Louisiana) was so enamored of a little pink and white striped Miniature up in McCaskill's Gardens that they entered a bloom in the Show. And what do you think? 'Katz Pajamas' took off with a ribbon—and a smile.

A Camellia Returns

A charming oddity of the first A C S and joint meeting was the Camellia that Hazel McLean presented to Judge Solomon. It was a beautifully moired 'Nagasaki' but the most interesting thing about it was its history. It seems that some six or seven years ago Judge Solomon sent Mrs. McLean a camellia corsage from Georgia but through some delay in transportation the corsage was past wearing when she finally got it. However, Dr. McLean salvaged a scion from the foliage and eventually a plant developed that for the past two or three years has produced delightful blossoms. And it was one of these that found its way back to Judge Solomon the other night.

The Forward Look

Getting a real head start is the Men's Camellia Society of Birmingham, Alabama, whose President Frank M. Lynch, is announcing that their 1957 Show is already scheduled for next February 2nd and 3rd. This is fair notice so that other societies can avoid conflict in dates.

Congratulations and

A whole bouquet of specimen camellias to Temple City whose community Camellia Festival carnival netted about \$1,700.00 which was given to officials of the Temple City Youth Center. It just seems as though camellias go around doing as much good as human Good Samaritans. And with a lot less conversation about it.

Reincarnation

We thought one of the most outstanding arrangements at our wonderful show was that of camellias which had been sand dried. This is a process which always has intrigued us and these particular specimens had a heavenly sort of ashy-rose shade. So different from the bloomers, full of life and gaiety. Just like a swooning maiden of the old school put up against our outdoor casual type.

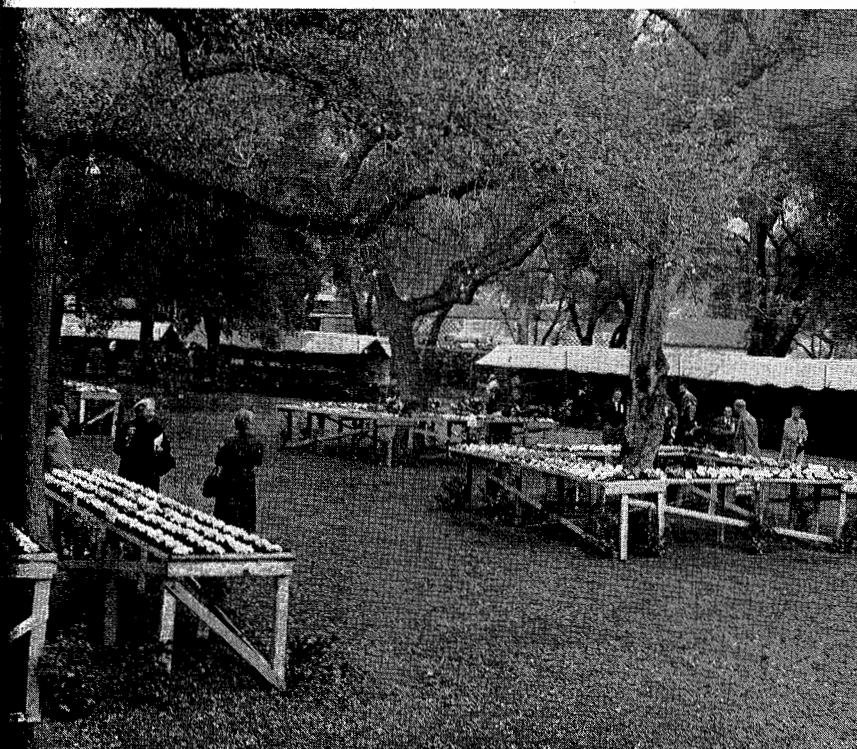
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IT WAS A WONDERFUL SHOW

Providence has indeed blessed the human race that beauty can remain in the mind long after visual scenes are gone.

So the Camellia Show held in the Descanso Gardens in La Canada, California on February 25th and 26th will long remain one of those happy mind pictures one can evoke at any time. In retrospect sharp edges are blurred. The masses of color of tables of camellias appear misty rainbow-

like beneath the wide shady live oaks. There is a remembrance of camellia lovers from north, south, east and west rambling eager-eyed over the soft sward — exhibitors anxiously brooding over their blooms, judges serious and painstaking — a frequent laugh and smile from lighthearted growers although they had slept little and worked in the cold gray dawn (may be trite but it was true) to make this Show a Show of Shows.



long remembered will be the setting of the Joint Camellias Shows in the Descanso Gardens of La Canada, California. Under the wide spreading live oaks thousands of specimen camellias flaunted their color and beauty, waiting, at this moment during the judging for the crowds that came to see them later. Indeed the gardens were forced to close their gates for a time on the second day of the show as they were unable to cope with the great number of persons seeking admittance.

IT WAS A WONDERFUL SHOW

The Camellia was King — Queen — Dictator of it all. Cameras from cheap box types to elaborate commercial makes were as numerous as at any beauty contest and images imprisoned will be a lasting record of this outstanding occasion.

Sponsored by the four local Camel-

William Woodroof while runner-up was Dr. Fred E. Heitman of LaFayette with his 'Charlotte Bradford, var.'

R. W. Ragland took honors for the best reticulatas, 'Crimson Robe' and 'Noble Pearl'; Dr. Fred Heitman, best three japonicas, the 'Madam Hahn'; H. W. Kridler best five japonicas.



Sneaking this candid shot by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce the photographer caught some of the judges toasting their feet over a little fire before the California sun came out with its welcome warmth. The cold-footed are, left to right, Hazel McLean, Bill Wylam, Dave Feathers, Mrs. Vance Buck, and Dr. E. C. Hubbs while William Hertrich grins at the proceedings.

lia Societies — The Temple City, Los Angeles, Pacific, and Southern California, the whole was brought together by the Camellia Council.

Sweepstakes winners were Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Lattin of Oakland with H. W. Kridler of Azusa as runner-up.

The best japonica was exhibited by

Edwards Metcalf, the best three reticulatas, 'Crimson Robe'; The best Miniature, 'Fir Cone' was exhibited by John C. Robinson.

The American Camellia Society gold certificate went to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Lattin while their silver certificate was won by H. W. Kridler.

IT WAS A WONDERFUL SHOW



Top winning camellias and their trophies were displayed most effectively on low black lacquered tables which were part of a Japanese inspired background. The gold (dirillite) and silver bowls were fitting awards for the beautiful blooms which ranged from Miniatures to the tremendous reticulata 'Noble Pearl' shown at the right. They were all protected by a tent roof from which hung colorful paper lanterns while behind the tables two Japanese manikins "arranged" exhibits, their gay kimonos widely sashed by camellias.

NEW CAMELLIA GARDEN ANNOUNCED

The city of Bakersfield has allotted approximately twenty-one acres for the Kern County Society to use as a Civic Camellia Garden surrounding the new Art Center Building.

It is hoped that the garden will soon be fenced and planted, as proceeds from the recent Show and other Shows can be used for this purpose. The Nursery Association assigned Karl Krantec to make a Blue Print

for landscaping the garden and this was on display at the show.

The garden is to be called the Aram C. Adams Memorial Garden in memory of a beloved member of the Society and already many beautiful specimen Camellia plants have been donated by prominent local people to honor their loved ones whether deceased or as living tributes.

THE CARE OF MY CAMELLIAS

E. CLARK HUBBS

I was asked to talk on "The Care I Give My Camellia Garden," and that reminds me of what happened to my father when I was about ten years old. A neighbor rode up to the front gate of our farm, and wanted to know what my father had given old Charlie when he had the blind staggers. My father told him what remedy he had used, and without waiting to hear the rest my father had to say, the neighbor rode away. The following Sunday at church the neighbor told my father his horse had died, and my father, with a chuckle, said, "So did mine!" So, if you do as I do, and have poor results, don't blame me.

This is the care I give my camellia garden:

No. 1

At this time of the year, while the camellias are blooming, check each plant to see if you like its growing habit and blossoms — if you are not satisfied, give the plant to someone who is just starting a collection. Attend the camellia shows, and visit your friends' gardens. Make out your want list to add to your own collection.

No. 2

Check for disease of plant and blossoms. I remove all soiled blossoms, never letting them fall to the ground if it can be avoided. I try to check twice daily at this time. In my opinion, this is the best method of preventing petal blight.

No. 3

I am not interested in propagating with seeds, so I do not let them form on the plant, as I think too many seeds are detrimental to the quality and quantity of blossoms the next year.

No. 4

Prune at this time. Cut out all small branches that won't have room to bear blossoms. Shape the plant, by cutting off tips of all unnecessarily long branches. When you cut flowers with stems, you can do much to shape your plant also.

No. 5

As soon as the blooming season is finished, I do my potting and spraying. For spraying, I use du-o-cide to control loopers, aphids, white fly, leafhopper nymphs, etc., according to instructions. The night before I spray, I water the plants well. For potting I use $\frac{1}{3}$ (one-third) peat moss, $\frac{1}{3}$ (one-third) silt, and $\frac{1}{3}$ (one-third) leaf mold.

No. 6

I use a mulch of pine needles, wood shavings, or leaf mold to keep the feeder roots cool and moist in summer.

No. 7

Start feeding May 1st through August. I use camellia acid food just half as much as directions call for, but once a month. In September, I put around each plant some well rotted steer fertilizer.

No. 8

I have found that some of my plants do not get enough sunlight to set buds well. Those that are in containers, in heavy shade, should be moved out in warm sun. It is very convenient to put small rollers on bottom of containers for easy moving. It is very beneficial to roll them out in the rain occasionally also.

No. 9

Do some dis-budding as soon as you can tell the flower buds from the new growth. Dis-bud gradually as the buds develop. By this method the blossoms will come on gradually. When a plant comes into

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MIST SYSTEMS FOR ROOTING CUTTINGS

H. T. HARTMANN and JOHN E. WHISLER*

The technique of rooting leafy, softwood cuttings under mist sprays is a major development in the propagation of plants, especially when coupled with the use of root-promoting "hormones." Cuttings of species which are adaptable to mist propagation can be rooted rapidly and in high percentages, while requiring little attention during the rooting period.

In experimental work by the Department of Pomology of the University of California during the past 5 years, many plant species have been propagated

under mist, some of which are considered to be difficult to propagate by cuttings. Certain varieties of peach, plum, apricot, cherry, pear, grape, olive and lemon as well as many woody ornamental species, including the camellia, have been propagated by cuttings under mist in percentages high enough to make this method commercially feasible. There is considerable variation, however, among varieties within a species in the ease

with which cuttings taken from them can be rooted even under mist.

In propagation by leafy cuttings, one of the chief problems is to maintain the cuttings without wilting until roots are produced. This is generally accomplished by keeping a high relative humidity in the air surrounding the cuttings. Various methods are commonly used to produce such a high humidity environment, as closed

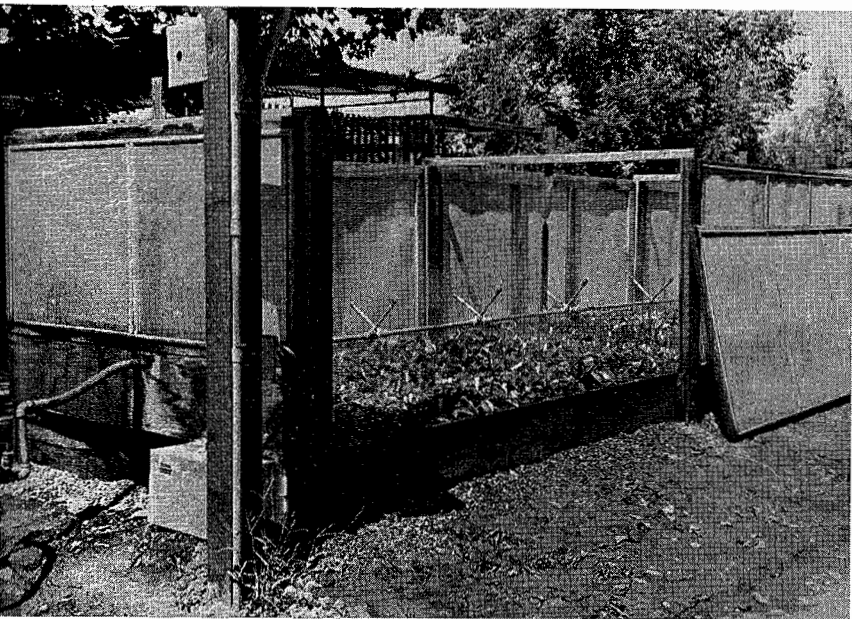


FIGURE 1. Mist propagating bed in open sun for rooting leafy, softwood cuttings. The translucent frame around the cuttings prevents strong winds from blowing the mist.

H. T. Hartmann is Associate Professor of Pomology, and John E. Whisler is Laboratory technician, both at University of California, Davis.

cases, bell jars, and cloth covers. Sprinkling the foliage, benches, and floors several times a day is a usual greenhouse practice to assist in maintaining a high humidity.

The recently developed practice of rooting cuttings under water mist sprays not only keeps the humidity around the cuttings at a high level, but the continuous film of water on the leaves lowers their temperature which aids in reducing the undesirable water loss from the leaves. Ordinary propagation beds can be used in setting up mist equipment, either in the greenhouse to be used in summer and winter, or out-of-doors in a lath house or in the open sun for use during the warmer months of the year. Nozzles are placed over these beds which produce a fine, fog-like spray, spaced so as to give complete coverage of the bed.

Intermittent mist seems to be more satisfactory for most plants than continuous mist. It is only necessary to keep a film of water on the leaves. Applications of water in excess of this seem to be of no value while tending to reduce the temperature of the rooting medium to undesirably low levels. The best practice for most plants is to apply the mist only during the daylight hours and then just intermittently. The "on" and "off" intervals can be short, the mist wetting the leaves thoroughly, then shutting off until the leaves start to dry, when the nozzles again start operating. Various automatic devices are used for controlling the water as described below.

Two basic types of spray nozzles are available, the oil burner, whirling action type, and the deflection type. The oil burner nozzle is inexpensive, produces an evenly-distributed fine spray and uses a relatively small amount of water. The mist is produced in this nozzle by water passing through small grooves set at an angle to each other. This type tends to clog

easily and drip excessively when the water is shut off.

The deflection nozzle develops a mist by a fine stream of water striking a flat surface. The larger aperture used in this type greatly reduces clogging but uses considerably more water. This nozzle usually covers a greater area than the oil burner type so that fewer need to be used. It also operates on a low water pressure more effectively than the oil burner type.

There are several methods of placing the water pipes to which the nozzles are attached. One is to lay the main feeder pipe down the center of the bed, either below, at, or above the surface of the rooting medium with the nozzles at the end of risers from this pipe. Another method is to place the feeder pipe well above the cuttings — either one pipe down the center of the bed or two pipes, one along each side — with the nozzles directed downward into the bed. Whatever arrangement is used the nozzles should be placed close enough together and the water pressure should be high enough so that the entire bed is completely under the mist. Unless the mist actually wets the leaves rooting is likely to be unsatisfactory.

In outdoor installations some type of protection, as shown in Figure 1, is usually necessary around the bed to prevent strong winds from blowing the mist away and drying out the cuttings.

The frequent operation of the water line to supply an intermittent mist requires the use of an electrically operated solenoid valve, preferably the "normally-open" type. With this valve if a power failure occurs and the solenoid fails to be activated, as that would happen is the continuous operation of the mist. Using a "normally-closed" solenoid, a power failure would result in the failure of the mist to be applied to the cuttings — which in a bed in the open sun, would pro-

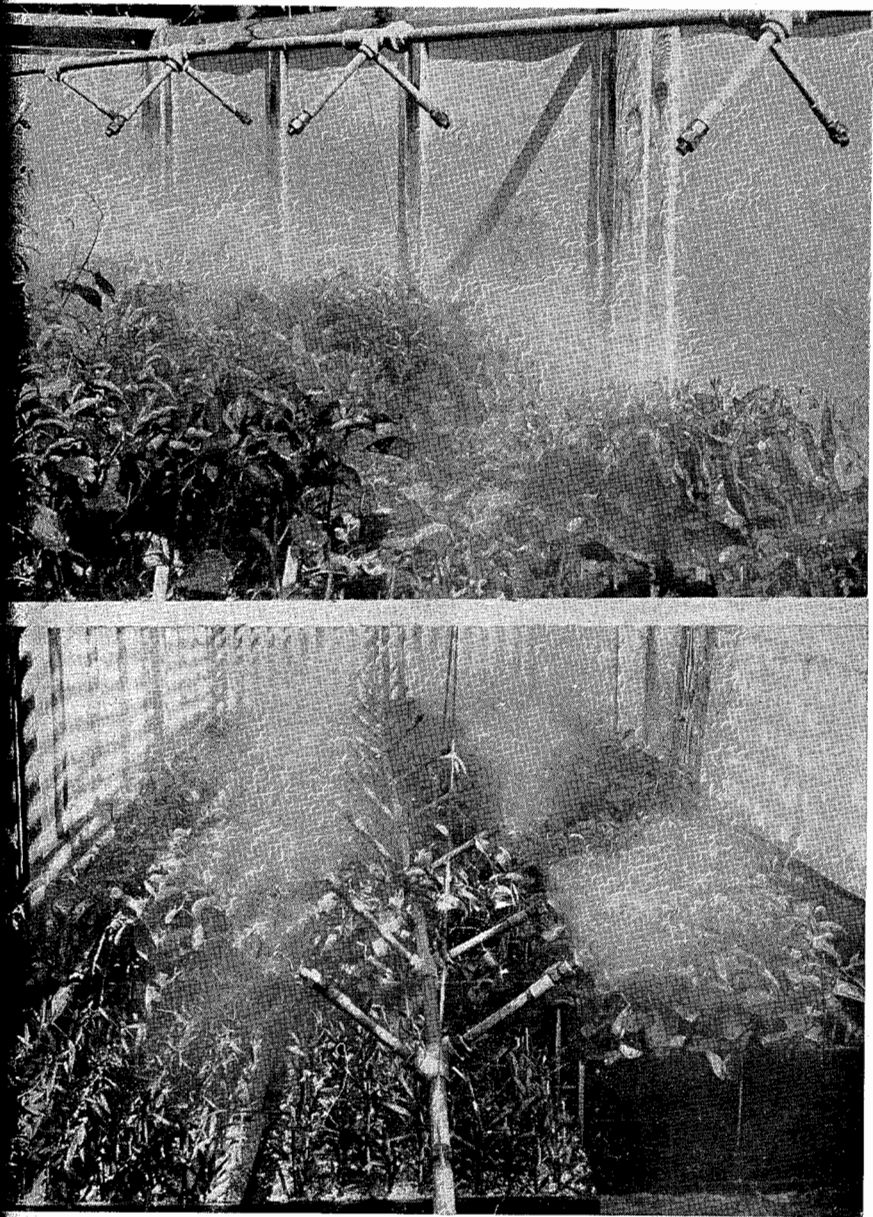


FIGURE 2. Two methods of packing the nozzles. Some experimentation may be necessary to find the best nozzle arrangement to give complete coverage of the settings.

ably result in the death of all the cuttings unless the trouble was soon detected.

Electrically-operated timer mechanisms are available which will operate the mist as desired. One control, successfully used this past season, uses two timers acting together — one turns the entire system on in the morning and off at night — the second timer operates the system during the daylight hours to produce an intermittent mist — at any desired combination of timing intervals — such as 40 seconds on and 60 seconds off. This type of control mechanism is relatively foolproof and while it does not automatically compensate for variations in humidity conditions, it can be adjusted closely enough to give entirely satisfactory results. A wiring diagram of this type of control is given in Figure 3.

Various difficulties often arise in operating a mist propagating bed. One of these is the lack of sufficient water pressure to properly operate the nozzles. This can be overcome by installing a small electrically operated rotary booster pump between the water source and the solenoid valve. If there is much sand in the water it is advisable to install filters in the

supply line which will reduce clogging in the nozzles.

In propagating cuttings under mist it is essential that a well drained rooting medium, such as sand or vermiculite be used. In addition the bed should be raised or equipped with drainage tile, to provide for ready removal of excess water.

Moving the cuttings, once they are rooted, from the very moist conditions of the mist to a drier environment presents a considerable problem and must be carefully done. This is probably handled best by gradually withholding the mist — that is, decreasing the "on" periods and increasing the "off" periods until the cuttings are able to survive without the mist. The rooted cuttings may then be potted or left in the rooting medium until the dormant season when they may be more safely dug.

Mist propagation permits the use of soft, succulent, fast growing cutting material taken early in the season which is often more likely to root than more mature hardened wood taken later in the season.

In our tests the use of root-promoting "hormones," particularly indolebutyric acid, has been almost indispensable in securing satisfactory

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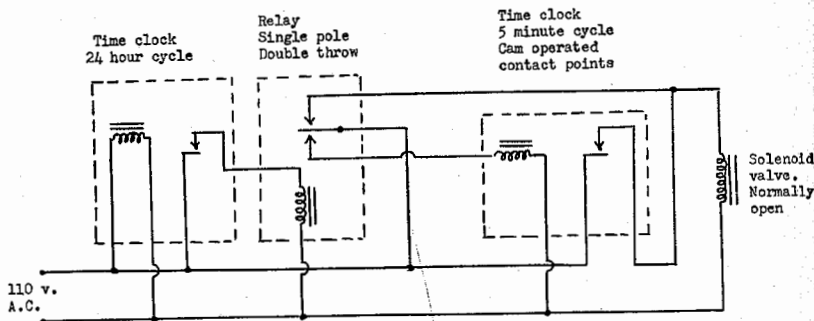
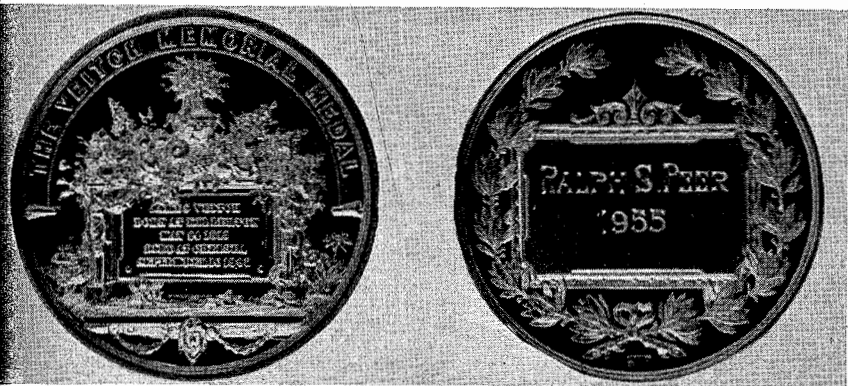


FIGURE 3. Wiring diagram of a control system using two time clocks to automatically operate a mist system by means of a normally open solenoid valve. The 24 hour cycle time clock turns the system on in the morning and off at night. The 5 minute cycle timer permits adjustable short "on" and "off" periods for the mist during the daylight hours.

Honours Come to Camellias & Mr. Peer



On February 28, 1956, the Hon. David Bowes-Lyon, President of the Royal Horticultural Society, presented Ralph S. Peer with the Veitch Memorial Medal at the annual meeting of the Society held in the Old Hall on Vincent Square in London.

These gold medals are given from the Veitch Memorial Trust in memory of Henry James Veitch to those, quote, "who have helped in the advancement and improvement of the science and practice of horticulture."

The ceremony was attended by many notables including the Swedish Ambassador who represented the King of Sweden.

This was the first time a Veitch Gold Medal has been given in connection with camellias.

HARVEY SHORT GIVES A CASUAL GLANCE AT THE SHOW TABLES

Leisuring through the listings of Camellias on display at our recent Camellia Festival brought a number of newer varieties into definite focus. Follows resume of some of these flowers:

'Reg Ragland' — in its variegated form, very fine.
'Jessie Katz' — outstanding in color and form.
'R. L. Wheeler' — quality and size excellent.
'Drama Girl' — sensational flower.
'Dr. Tinsley', 'Mrs. Lyman Clarke', and 'Nina Avery' — very beautiful delicate pinks.
'Victory', 'Barbara Morgan', 'Clara Green', 'Big Beauty'. 'Imperator France' — large peony forms especially noteworthy.
'Mattie O'Reilly', in its varied forms; 'Letitia Schraeder' in its unusual form; 'Catherine McCown', 'Dave Strother', and 'Miss Frankie' were among the pastel pinks. 'Katherine Allen', 'Simeon', 'Miriam Stevenson', and 'Betty Heisen' give impressions as flowers to watch.
The outstanding 'Charlotte Bradford', 'Mathotiana', and 'Guest of Honor' japonicas, and in the reticulata group 'Tali Queen', 'Noble Pearl' and a magnificent 'Crimson Robe' claiming top honors climaxed the very successful show of 1956.

CHARLOTTE JOHNSON REPORTS

THAT THE SHOW IS OVER — but “the melody lingers on.” This is the theme song of the Camellia Society of Kern Co. whose show in Bakersfield on March 3 and 4 turned out to be a honey. The Show chairman was also our President, Harry Davis. The cold spell during the three weeks immediately preceding the show left my yard full of tight buds, which were rather hard to put into competition, but our specimen judges, Harvey Short of Coolidge Gardens, William Wylam of Huntington Gardens, and Dr. Lloyd I. Taylor said the quality and size of our show blossoms in this show “far surpassed



Patsy Putman, daughter of the Harry Putmans, delightfully regards her arrangement which was a winner in the Teen Age Division.

10,362 persons through our doors from one to 9 P.M. on Saturday and from 10 A.M. Sunday to 6 P.M. In spite of our frost up to three days before the show we had about nine tables of single specimen blooms (a third more than last year) and about 15 tables of arrangements. These besides the favorite class of mine, the Three to Six Blossom Class, which was breath-taking with plates of high bud centered ‘Mathotiana’, sparkling pink ‘Gov. Warren’, tremendous ‘Gigantea’, freckly ‘Anita’, chesty ‘Don-

kelarii’, perfect ‘Pink Perfection’ and bold baby ‘Fircones’.

The best flower of our 1956 show was a red ‘Glen 40’, grown by Mrs. Evelyn C. Ferguson of Bakersfield. Mrs. Ferguson gets to keep the huge silver perpetual trophy donated by Kern County Land Co. this year and also won one of the twenty-three large silver bowls donated by our Jewel members, the Wickersham Jewelers.

We have a new paper in Bakersfield, The Press, and they put out a Camellia special with a colored Camellia on the front page on Thursday before the Saturday Show. The Bakersfield Californian used the Camellia cut of a beautiful ‘Donckelarii’ blossom in each of the ads given our ad getter and main cog, Mrs. Fred Schweitzer (Emily to most of us). Amongst other things which Emily promoted was a greenhouse donated by Ralph Smith, and patio and the proceeded to fill it with orchids. The production was all in one large room the showrooms of the San Joaquin Tractor Building. We even had the hot house set up, plus the table of silver. Everyone in Bakersfield brought us their cut blossoms and the show got under way so that our hard-working committee of corsage makers headed by Mrs. W. W. Thurn, could combine these with ribbons made up ahead of the show time and collars containing leaves that had also previously been made, to sell at the show for the sum of a quarter

(Continued on Page 25)

WHEN FRESNO BURST INTO BLOOM

Central California Camellia Society held its annual show at the Cafeteria Auditorium at the Fresno County Fairgrounds on March 4, 1956. Under the direction of Society President, Dr. Lynn Fawns, Wm. Paul and Ralph Aten acted as co-chairmen of the Show, which was very well staged and planned. As a result, all blooms and flower arrangements could be easily viewed and at no time were the visitors unduly crowded around any one exhibit.

Slightly over 1000 blooms were displayed in competition in a singles class and in 3 of a kind class. These two classes were judged by variety. This year, as an innovation to this show, a new class of 25 more flowers each of a different variety grown by the same exhibitor was programmed, which resulted in 5 excellent exhibits. In addition, a much larger class than usual exhibited potted camellia plants in flower, as well as 2 classes of flower arrangements, one using camellias exclusively and the other using other flower material with camellias.

Roy T. Thompson of the Pacific Camellia Society at Glendale, and Jerry Olrich of the Sacramento Camellia Society judged the camellias exhibited in the Show, and Miss Anne Meux of Fresno was in charge of judging the Flower Arrangement classes. After the judging was completed, the blue ribbon winners of single, three of a kind, and 25 different varieties were relocated in the center section of the auditorium, surrounding and complimenting the Best Flower of the Show, an outstanding Gigantea of great size, form and color, exhibited by Glenn C. Harnish and the Best Seedling, a beautiful large soft salmon rose semi-double with muted well-spaced petals and petaloids, exhibited by Myrtle Kirby.

Mrs. Ruth Keane well deserved the Sweepstakes Award against strong competition, the exhibits of Maynard Munger, Homer Wilson, Dr. Lynn Fawns and Milo Rowell all coming within a very few points of the winner.

The show was well patronized, over 1000 visitors viewing the exhibits



Beth Harnish proudly displays the tremendous 'Gigantea' which won the award of Best Flower in the Show and which was exhibited by grandparents Mr. and Mrs. Glen C. Harnish.

during the one day. We noticed particularly the great interest that the prize winning exhibit of 25 varieties created among the visitors. This exhibit used the name cards printed and sold by the American Camellia Society, enabling those interested to identify the flowers and, by having a comprehensive selection of the finer newer varieties, to complete their selection of prospective purchases for their camellia plantings. We highly recommend this class to those shows which are not now using it, as it is not only educational, but greatly interesting to the public.

Booths were installed for both the local Society and American Camellia Society, and new members for both were acquired.

ANNUAL MEETING ENDS

By DR. HERBERT SHIRLEY

The Southern California Council closed its three-day meeting with a banquet at the Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel attended by 170 camellia enthusiasts.

Ralph Peer was Master of Ceremonies and opened the meeting by welcoming the 80 or more members of the American Camellia Society from the Southeast.

Edwards Metcalf, President of the S C C S, presented a gavel of camellia wood, made by Dr. Herbert Shirley, to Mr. Hoyt Lee, retiring President of the A C S.

The meeting was turned over to Les Maybury, the newly-elected President of A C S. He spoke of his enjoyment of the wonderful hospitality of Southern California, and the way the show was put on, especially its being out in the open which was so different from down South. He introduced Judge Solomon who presented the Illges Medal for the best seedling of 1955 to William Woodroof for his 'Reg Ragland.'

Mr. Woodroof announced that his most recent and, as Dave Strother called it, "one of the best Camellias that he had seen in California," which had been known as "#408," had been named 'Judge Solomon'.

Mr. Charles Farmer announced that the next A C S meeting would be held in Macon, Georgia, February 14, 15, and 16, 1957 and invited everyone. Macon was where A C S was founded.

Mr. Maybury gave his selection of the ten best new seedlings from the Southeast as follows: D. W. Davis, Beau Harp, Betty Sheffield, Wildwood, Tomorrow, R. L. Wheeler, Miriam Stevenson, Mary Ann Hauser, Jessie Katz, Elizabeth LeBey, Stella Sewell and Charlotte Bradford.

Mr. Peer closed the meeting with all agreeing it was a fitting climax to an outstanding gathering of Camellia-

philes from many parts of the United States.

1956-57

Board of Directors for S C C S Named

No nominations were received in addition to those submitted by the Nominating Committee so those nominated will be elected as follows:

Two year term: Ralph S. Peer, William E. Wylam, and Edgar I. Sinnott. One year term: Mrs. Vern O. McCaskill as Growers' Representative, Edwards H. Metcalf, and William G. Cuzner. The holdover directors are Caryll W. Pitkin, Joseph N. Kapp and J. Clifford Argue.

"MIST" from Page 10

rooting of the species used, even under mist. Considering the ease of application and effectiveness in stimulating rooting, the concentrated-solution-dip method of application has been the most satisfactory to use. By this method a fairly concentrated solution, 4000 to 5000 parts per million of the chemical in 50 per cent alcohol is prepared. The basal ends of the cuttings are dipped in this for about 5 seconds just before they are inserted in the rooting medium. If the cuttings have been prepared in advance it is advisable to make a fresh basal cut just before they are dipped.

An approximate 4000 parts per million solution of indolebutyric acid can be prepared by dissolving a level $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon of the pure crystals in $3\frac{1}{3}$ fluid ounces of 50 percent alcohol. Rubbing alcohol can be used satisfactorily.

To The Ladies!

By CHARLOTTE M. HOAK

At the last meeting of the S C C S we had the finest lecture on camellias most ably presented by Howard Asper of the Huntington Botanical Gardens. It is a pattern lecturers would do well to follow. Mr. Asper is not only a pioneer in growing camellias in Southern California but he is an outstanding progressive in this line. His forward look for camellia growing in our area holds a most wholesome prophecy. To be sure I had not misinterpreted one of his most important points, I asked him at the close of the meeting. This is what he said, quote:

"I am no longer interested in crossing *C. japonica* upon *C. japonica* now there are so many fine species which should be introduced presently—such wider fields for hybridizing outstanding camellias, such as the too little known *C. reticulata*."

In the new field camellia fans, especially women, can beautify their homes. By going out to the Descanso Gardens one can view Howard Asper's first fine planting of the various species, the early plantings of the much coveted *C. reticulata*. It is very fortunate that the County of Los Angeles has acquired this valuable garden, for it supplies a long felt need here in the west. It can become a true botanic garden such as those they have in Australia and New Zealand where they have a climate similar to ours. With the Huntington Botanic Garden, the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum and the Descanso Gardens, we need never want for plant material with which to beautify our homes. We no longer have to write after desirable plants, not grown by our nurserymen or so far not tested to see if they can take our climate.

Each of these growing centers has its own particular sphere of influence. Flower lovers should visit all of them and carry home ideas to make their own parks and home gardens more beautiful. The days of big estates has

passed and with them the European trained horticulturists. The small home garden has come to stay and it is up to every home to maintain these smaller gardens which we are going to see from now on.

To the ladies it becomes an opportune chance to move out into living art fields. More and more men and women are doing fine team work such as we hear of in England, the Anglo-Saxon Mother of Gardens. What a field! What a chance!

Gather in your favorites. Be content with nothing mediocre in your gardens. Last summer gave us a chance to test the extreme heat of the semi-arid climate which must always be reckoned with here in the South west. A wail went up for the Camellia japonica fans everywhere. Much to our surprise *C. sasanqua* took 127° on a Southwest exposure with no sign of leaf burn. I was delighted to find that my cherished 'J. C. Williams,' (*C. japonica* x *C. saluenensis*) stood side by side with old 'Purity' (*C. japonica*) and did not have a single leaf burned or lose a single bud while that 'Purity' still shows some leaf burn and dropped scores of buds.

One famous German plant geographer wrote a classical work on Plant Ecology. In speaking of heat and cold tolerance he used the terms upper and lower zero for our semi-arid region. The lower one is 15°F, the upper one falls between 117°F and 127°F.

(Continued on Page 16)

TO THE LADIES *from Page 15*

Those who lived through the freeze of 1913 experienced the lower zero, and lower. Last fall during September we had a protracted time of the higher zero, 117°F to 127°F. Some of us who have been long in the field have kept careful lists of these critical temperatures. A few of our catalogues have given from time to time the lower temperature tolerance of the plant material they are offering. It might be a good plan to publish some of these lists. We should make a careful study of our semi-arid regions and the plants they offer. We hail with delight the work which is being done by Dr. Samuel Ayres, Jr., in his test garden in La Canada.

Our Cover Flower

'Purple Gown' holds a top place in the reticulata world as its beautiful flower will outlast the bloom of any other variety. This may be one of the reasons that it is most sought after in nursery sales.

Of a rich clear red, the complete double formal flower measures about 6 inches across and nearly 3 inches in height and is a mid-season bloomer.

'Purple Gown', also called 'Tze-pao' grows compactly with large leaves, elliptic in form of very dark green and sometimes they are folded inward and resemble wings.

This beauty among camellias sounds, and is, of true nobility.

Interest Builds Toward The Last Meeting

The meetings of the season promise to end in as much enthusiasm as when they started as Caryll Pitkin, Program Chairman, announces that Julius Nuccio will speak on Reticulatas for the April 10th and final session.

Mr. Nuccio will approach his subject from an objective standpoint of knowledge gained since the reticulatas first were imported; what he has observed during his years of propagation, citing particular varieties as to

their rate of growth, habits, etc. He expects to be able to illustrate with blooms—remarking that the 'Large Osmanthus' and Willow Wand' at least should continue to be in bloom.

This is the meeting also at which the yearly awards of trophies are made for winning points of blossoms brought to the meetings during the year—so plan to bring your best for maybe you will be taking home a silver bowl in triumph.

Best of The Old
Finest of The New

Available now:

Conrad Hilton, Marguerite Tourje, Reg Ragland, Drama Girl and The Reticulatas

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NURSERIES**

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**3555 Chaney Trail
Altadena, Calif.**

At The Big Show



The photographer was lucky enough to catch the first delight of Rose Gish as she discovered that her arrangement had taken top honors. A lasting treasure will be the silver dish that was her trophy.

CAMELLIA SPECIES

Cuspidata
 Fraterna
 Hongkongensis
 Reticulata (wild form)
 Salicifolia
 Saluenensis
 Sinensis
 Taliensis
 Williamsii cultivars
 Caerhay's cultivars

also

Chinese and Indian Magnolias
 Michelia doltsopa;
 Himalayan Rhododendrons

and many other

RARE AND INTERESTING PLANTS

DONALD W. STRYKER

Langlois, Oregon

SHORT NOTES ON SPECIES

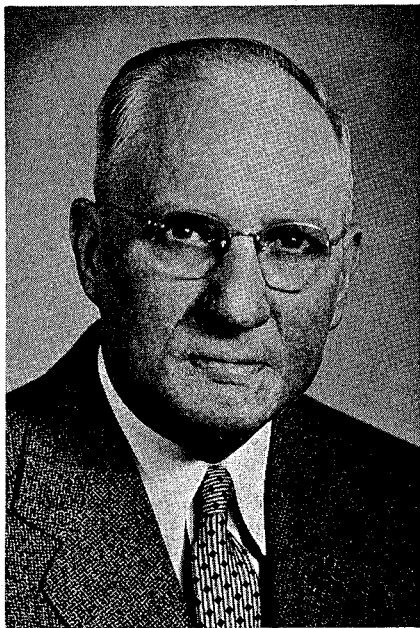
By DONALD STRYKER

I give all of my species the same treatment I give *C. japonica* and *C. sasanqua*. Soil about $\frac{1}{3}$ leafmold (from these Oregon forests which are almost exclusively coniferous), $\frac{1}{3}$ peatmoss and $\frac{1}{3}$ compost with enough sand to make it porous, plenty of water at all times and a top dressing of complete fertilizer two or three times during the growing season.

C. saluenensis having the same chromosome count as *C. japonica* crosses easily with it. The resulting hybrids have been named *Camellia*

Williamsii for J. C. Williams who made the first cross. Many of these cultivars have been in cultivation now in England for many years and I have tried to gather them all together in the garden here. I also have several cultivars of my own which I feel are equal to any of the English ones. It might not be amiss to add at this point that the *Camellia* Kuro-Tsubaki is not a form of *C. saluenensis* as many growers in California seem to think. Thus hybrids of it with *C. japonica* are not *C. Williamsii*.

New ACS President



S. L. MARBURY

**IT WILL PAY YOU
TO PATRONIZE
REVIEW ADVERTISERS**

REVIEWER *from Page 2* **From Overseas**

Here where the watchword and stern command is to keep the ground spick and span beneath the camellia bushes it was very interesting to read of a garden where, quote — "all flowers that fall are allowed to lie unswept and it is this rich accumulation — this soil blanket — which protects the roots, retains moisture and is generally so beneficial in its decomposition of organic matter." This extraordinary method (extraordinary to us, that is) is followed by the mistress

A Message to Our Friends on the Pacific Coast

I am sure that I can speak for the majority of our visiting members when I say our hats are off to you good people in Southern California for going all out to see that we had such a wonderful time while attending the Annual Meeting of the American Camellia Society at Los Angeles.

Not only did we greatly enjoy our visits to your homes and gardens, the nurseries and the camellia show at Descanso Gardens, but also our visits to such nationally known places as Disneyland and Huntington Gardens.

It is just such meetings as this that bring us closer together and enable us to know one another better, and I know it will be the means of making long and lasting friendships between many of our members in the East and West.

We in the East are quite proud of our record in bringing out some seventy people to your meeting, and I hope that we will have a very large number from the West at our next Annual Meeting in 1957.

Make your plans now and don't forget the date and place, Macon, Georgia, February 16th and 17th, 1957.

S. L. MARBURY
President
American Camellia Society

of the fabulous Madeira Garden, the Quinta do Palheiro. Apparently the method is a true success there for in the article describing it in the Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society for September 1955, the author speaks of an avenue of camellias half a mile long, as just one item of the camellia garden. There is note too, and a photograph of a sasanqua tree thirty-three

(Continued on Page 28)

A NEW NOMENCLATURE BOOK APPEARS

Marking a real milestone in Japanese camellia culture is the publication of a Nomenclature Book printed in Japan and edited by Eikichi Satomi whose name is known to the pages of the Camellia Review.

Camellia Varieties in Japan

YAMATO-NISHIKI (Higo-camellia)

1956



EDITED
BY
E. SATOMI

The brochure is patterned after the Nomenclature Books of the S.C.C.S. but added interest is the inclusion of Japanese symbols after the names and fascinating translations in English which sometimes contain quaint errors. Our readers are warned that the word "rotus" which occurs frequently means "Lotus," as the Japanese do not pronounce the letter "l."

(Continued on Page 20)

Harvey F. Short's

"Camellias of Tomorrow"

NEW INTRODUCTIONS

Including

The Margarete Hertrich Winner

'GUEST OF HONOR'

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Fall distribution

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To Our Camellia Friends

On behalf of the Los Angeles Camellia Society, may I take this opportunity to thank all who were so generous with their time in assisting with the operation of the Camellia Show held in the Descanso Gardens. Without your help it would have been impossible.

ALTON B. PARKER
Show Chairman

THE MARCH S C C S MEETING

The March meeting of the S C C S was marked as always by enthusiasm and beautiful specimen camellias.

President Edwards Metcalf presided and Caryl Pitkin, Program Chairman presented two fine speakers for the evening.

The talk on "Summer Culture" by Dr. E. C. Hubbs was voted not only informative but very interesting and amusing, and gleanings from it will be found on another page of this magazine.

The second speaker was Howard Asper who gave a graphic, illustrated talk on hybridizing — a detailed account of which will reach Review readers later.

Competition for awards for points won during the season is growing very keen. At this meeting the following were the fortunate ones:

In the Novice Class, 1st went to John A. Brown for his 'Glen 40' and W. F. Goertz was 2nd with his 'Mrs. Freeman Weiss.'

In the Over 4 Inches Class, Edwards Metcalf's 'Mathotiana Supreme' carried off 1st, with Dr. E. C. Hubbs' 'Pink Clouds' second and a 'Ville de Nantes' entered by Merle Gish, third.

In the Under 4 Inches Class, Edwards Metcalf and Dr. Hubbs again carried off 1st and 2nd with 'Fred Sanders' and 'Spring Sonnet.' Third went to Mr. Foss for his 'Purity.'

NEW NOMENCLATURE BOOK *from Page 19*

Ralph Peer remarks that this was a very ambitious undertaking by the Japanese Camellia Society and in his foreword in the book says, quote: "The preparation and publication of this booklet is a clear indication of the revival of Japanese interest in this noble tree which has become a symbol of Japanese culture in the Western world."

Copies of the brochure are for sale by the S C C S secretary for the moderate price of forty cents.

NEWS, NOTES AND NOTICES

Pomona Valley Camellia Society

Saturday and Sunday, March 3 and 4, saw another successful show, our ninth, held in the lobby of the California Bank in Pomona. Outstanding flower arrangements, beautiful blooming plants in containers and excellent blossoms combined to make this our best yet, in the opinion of many.

Mrs. William Viney of Covina won the sweepstakes for the highest number of points scored and her 'St. Andre' won the Best Flower award.

Elizabeth Whitehead of Pomona won the Outstanding Flower Arrangement award using a candle and single white seedling blooms.

In the container grown plants division, B. Benner of San Dimas won first place for plants not over three feet in height and Mrs. Margaret Bunnelle won first place for plants over three feet in height.

E. F. Kohl of Coronado won the best seedling award.

Eugene Pearson of Pomona was first in the junior competition.

Show Chairman Mack Dinwiddie said more individual ribbons were won at this show than at any of our previous shows.

Judges for our show were: E. W. Miller, Al Schmekel and Dr. C. W. Eshelman.

Judges of arrangements: Mrs. Merle Gish, Mrs. George Blair and Mrs. Joe Garat, all of Riverside.

Al Holland demonstrated plant grafting.

Temple City Camellia Society

The last meeting of the season will be held on April 23 and is to be a dinner meeting. Speaker will be Harvey F. Short, three times winner of the Margarete Hertrich award. New officers and board of director members will be introduced.

Meeting will be held at the Masonic Bldg., 264 So. Mission Drive in San Gabriel at 7 p.m. President Arthur Krumm extends a cordial invitation to all to attend and requests that reservations be made through the Secretary, Mrs. Gertrude Rose, 6025 N. Muscatel, Temple City, AT 7-3535.

We wish you all a happy and safe summer with many enjoyable hours with your camellias and hope to see you again in October.

Potomac Camellia Society

The Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley prepared two displays for the Sixth Annual National Capital Flower and Garden Show held in Washington, D.C., March 3-9. One display, a camellia garden in bloom, received a Special Award. The other, an arrangement of fifty camellia blooms which was the only amateur entry competing against commercial entries in the class, received a third prize ribbon.

The camellia garden in bloom was of simple design. In addition to pansies in bloom edging the garden, four white azaleas in bloom, and an ivy ground cover beneath a forty-five foot spruce, the garden display consisted of the following camellias: four 'Mrs. Freeman Weiss'; three 'White King'; four 'Katherine Nuccio'; four 'Lawrence Walker Var.'; four 'Mathotiana'; and three 'Donckelarii'. These plants were obtained from Nuccio's Nursery in California, Hill's Camellia Gardens in Arlington, Virginia, and Mr. Lewis Knock in Frederick, Maryland, who also supplied the majority of the cut blooms for the Society's arrangement. Mr. Charles F. Holden and Mr. Milton

(Continued on Page 22)

THE CAMELLIA

By RALPH PEER II (Age 11)

In line with the Camellia Review's policy of spreading all types of camellia information to reach as many kinds of individuals as possible, we publish the effort of young Ralph Peer hoping that it will be read and enjoyed by Juniors of our Review readers, and suspecting that some adult readers may also glean a bit of information from it foreign to them heretofore.

Camellias are a family of plants and were first found in China and Japan. They belong to the tea family.

In China they are "cha" and "cha" is the name the British even use for tea in India, Malaya and Siam, etc.

The Japanese name for tea is Tsubaki (sue-ba-key).

A Swede by the name of Carolus Linnaeus, the Father of Botany (Bot-ann-ey) as known today, honored a Jesuit Priest in 1735 by calling the camellia plant after his name George Joseph Kamel (from Monrovia).

The Camellia is a Ternstroemiaceae (Tern-stro-miss-ee-eye) and all are evergreen shrubs or trees having oblong, ovate (o-vait), dark green shiny leaves 2-6 or 7" long.

The flowers range from single (5-15 petals) to semi-double (15-50 petals) to full double (50-150 petals).

The colors range from pure white to deep red and all shades and combinations in between.

The height of the plant varies from one to forty or fifty feet.

We know about camellias in Asia from manuscripts dating back to the birth of Christ.

Camellias are said to have been grown in Spain and Holland in the 17th Century.

The first camellias raised in England were secured from China by Lord Petre in 1739.

From England, camellias spread to Europe and America in the 18th Century.

The 20th Century has shown that there is tremendous interest in camellias in the USA. From Washington, D. C. all the way south and over to the West Coast, there are Camellia Societies, and this year, the Annual Meeting of the American Camellia Society (ACS) took place here in Los Angeles.

Lovers of plants are like missionaries — they love them so well that they take them with them wherever they go — and that is how the world can enjoy so many beauties of nature.

NEWS, NOTES AND NOTICES *from Page 21*

Brown, members of the Society, also contributed blooms from their greenhouses.

The arrangement, which was conceived and executed by the Society's talented member, Mrs. Edward P. Carter of Hyattsville, Maryland, had a Japanese theme. Over-all management and planning for the Society's displays, a job of no small proportion, was carried out by Dr. Allan E. Walker, Chairman of the Society's Program and Projects Committee.

* * * *

The Second Annual Show sponsored by the Society is being held April 7th and 8th with the theme "Camellias Travel Through the Ages." Mrs. L. B. Habecker is Chairman of the Show.

Camellia MAIL BAG

From Silver Springs, Maryland

Mrs. L. B. Habecker of the Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley was one of our visitors to the recent meeting of the ACS and was kind enough to recall some of her impressions of that visit. Her interesting letter follows:

Just imagine a whole parade of children! I could hardly believe it but it was true. Temple City's 12th Annual Camellia Festival could not miss, in staging a parade of children and camellias. Never saw so many blossoms in my life! And the darling children!

Washington, D.C. has parades by the hundreds and when I first came to this area I felt it my duty to see many of them. Now I avoid them all. So I was a little bored over the idea of seeing another parade until I noticed people smiling the way they do just for children. It was a beautiful parade and the floats that were parked afterwards in the park looked lovelier on close inspection. A clever idea well executed. It out-Hollywooded Hollywood.

My husband and I decided the last minute to drive our car to the 1956 American Camellia Society Convention, the fifth we have attended. Drive we did through sand storms, gravel storms, snow storms, ice, hills (mountains to us) without guard rails, Iowa black luscious soil, and high speed turnpikes. They were all background to the camellias.

The Show at Descanso Gardens was so big I want to read someone else's summary of it. The locale contributed a lot to the feeling of bigness, with tents and the camellia plants all around. It was a delightful setting. Both Descanso and Huntington Gardens surpassed our preconceived ideas of them.

After leaving Los Angeles it was a great treat to go visit Miss Lucy Youngman at Santa Paula, 70 miles north. We of the Washington, D.C. area know well our Wilbur Youngman, garden editor of The Washington Star for years. His sister is retired in as lovely a California spot as there is. We picked oranges and lemons from her trees, saw two fine gardens and lunched with her at Ojai (pronounced Ohigh).

After all we are interested in camellias for the purpose of making our gardens more beautiful. So my husband and I enjoy seeing private gardens more than the shows. If I may say so, in a way we liked the last two best, the Feathers' and Pages' gardens at Lafayette. There was an air of how-to-live-with-camellias-coming-out-of-your-ears to them. Wonderful vistas from living rooms and walks. A really artistic use of camellias.

But we did *not* like one thing about our trip: President Lee did not remember Maryland! at the annual meeting! Maryland! And we have been members for five years. And grow camellias in Maryland out of doors and love them!*

We loved California too and all the hospitality shown us.

Ed. note: Mrs. Habecker refers to the roll call by States at the first meeting in Los Angeles. Mr. Lee—we know you really didn't mean to leave anyone out. You must have gotten excited seeing those tall Texans get up.

* * * * *

From Covington, La.

The following informal letter seemed happily to symbolize the general reaction of out-of-town camellia enthusiasts who attended the ACS meeting here in Southern California. In this instance we are very pleased to have such praise come from one who has attended and judged so many camellia shows, that his qualifications are as serious as his manner

CARE from Page 6

blossom all at once, some buds will glaze due to the plant's inability to push moisture to all buds.

No. 10

The most important part of the summer care of your camellia garden is water, water, water, if the plants have proper drainage. This is even more important than feeding. A plant should never be allowed to become dry. This does damage that often cannot be repaired. If you intend to go on vacation, be sure to leave some competent person in charge of the care of your camellia garden. I have a very helpful gadget around the inside of my lath house. It is called "Aqua-save-humidifier." It is a very small hose, with tiny holes, and is attached to the hose bib. When turned on, it forms a heavy fog. On very hot dry days this raises the humidity.

I hope these ten suggestions will be of help to you. As all who know me, know, camellias are my play — my profession is my work, but I do receive great relaxation and joy from my frequent visits to my garden. I went out in the early morning, March 1st, and was greeted by a six and one-quarter inch diameter, three and one-half inch depth blossom of 'Reg Ragland,' solid red. What more beautiful response can one ask for the small amount of effort involved? I think to love flowers is to love nature — and to love nature is to love God.

MAILBAG from Page 23

lighthearted. And although we had promised to print the signature the way he wrote it, we just don't think Mr. Katz needs to hide behind his pretty wife's skirts.

Dear Liz:

The unprecedented entertainment by and enthusiasm of the various officials and committee members of the Los Angeles Camellia Council reached

its climax today, February 25th, 1951 at about noon when we started to judge their show in the Descanso Gardens.

The setting for the show was perfection and I can only say that that was not only my own observation but of each and everyone from the Southeast Camellia-growing area.

I was assigned as partners a most charming lady, Mrs. Johnson, whom I hadn't met before, and Mr. Jerry Olrich, who was better known to me by name and was as delightful a partner as Mrs. Johnson. I thanked them in person for their cooperation but to leave my sincere praise of them unrewarded would prove me remiss.

I think the three of us were a bit disappointed that the job was not as difficult as (at least I) anticipated. Due, I was told, to the adverse weather. We didn't have as many blooms of a variety to select from as would have been optimum. I was also prepared to have my eyes knocked out by everything being bigger and better in California than anywhere else in the world. I can truthfully say that it compares very favorably with show I have seen in the Southeast except that the setting was far more beautiful: a comparable percentage of good blooms of both condition, quality, shape and color and the same percentage of "beachcombers," and "gushers."* It was darn good. I hope for all of us it will get better and better so we can increase our enthusiasm and love for *C. japonica*.

Fondly

SIGMUND J. KATZ

(Mr. Jessie Katz)

* A "beachcomber" in our section is a lil'—(O you know what Bill Woodroof calls them) while a "Gusher" is a variegated "Beachcomber." These terms are in constant use in the Southeast but may not be generally known in California, Washington and Oregon.

REPORT from Page 12

that everyone attending the Free Admission show could sport a beautiful label "I have been to the Camellia Show."

A beautiful silver tea set was awarded as a door prize. We had two runner-up Best Blossoms, one a 'Gigantea' owned by Mrs. Aram C. Adams, and one an 'Elegans' by Mrs. John Beach. Emily Schweitzer's 'Willow Wand' won Best Reticulata in the Show with the 'Crimson Robe' of George Priest being a runner-up. This is the first year we had a large reticulata class. A large sterling silver bowl was given each first prize winner in the eleven arrangement classes.

Also three trophies were awarded children who had first prize arrangements, and about twenty little Brownie girls came in and created a scene called "Peter Pan in the Forest" and used Camellias as trees surrounding an artificial lake to copy the Perpetual trophy, donated by the Elmer McFaddens, and also a silver bowl to keep. This was the winner in the division for Civic Groups; one that is new to our show and needs publicizing.

Our Men's arrangements was new last year, and this year was terrific. Our local meat-packer made a terrific arrangement of Camellia blossoms surrounding a big bull standing on the matador's cape. This was our new member, Sam Rudnick. The Hot House was won by the Henry Regier's who are members of the Camellia Society. The Best Arrangement in our show was made by Mrs. A. W. Carlson, Jr. of flowering shrub and 'Chandleri' blossoms. Our Blossoming plant division was the best ever, headed by Christmas trees loaded with 'Chandleri', 'Ville de Nantes', 'Gov. Moutons', and 'Col. Fiery'. Fred Hamilton of Santa Maria was named sweepstakes winner with Frank Ramsey of Alhambra as runner-up.

Over two thousand dollars was taken in at this year's free admission show through sale of corsages and donations to the raffle and donation plate at the door. 'Til another year, "may the memory linger on."

HOW I DO IT

By HARVEY SHORT

April usually brings to a close the mass bloom of our camellias and the plants again are ready to put forth the new season's growth.

Stimulating the plant's vigorous leaf growth and rich color are two of our primary objects. To do this without what we term "force feeding," and maintain a steady even growth is most desirable. Such growth can be attained in simple cultural methods.

During my twenty-five years of growing Camellias, I find cottonseed meal has been the backbone of my feeding program. Three applications are generally given: a teaspoonful to a one-gallon container grown plant, a heaping tablespoonful to a five-gallon container grown plant, and proportionately the same for larger containers or to plants in the ground. The middle feeding could be a balanced plant food (as is prepared especially for Camellias), or a combination of 25% blood meal with 75% cottonseed meal. Time of application is usually six to eight weeks apart, say April 1st, June 1st and August 1st to 10th. Lightly scratched in checks glazing, and then water well for two or three times to allow thorough infiltration.

Many types of fertilizers are used successfully but this happens to be my method. Applications of stabilized iron or light siftings of sulphur can be used supplementary to condition plants to dark foliage. Always follow directions carefully where package mix is used, and for safety, use a lesser amount.

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CAMELLIAS GARDENIAS

PEAT MOSS — FERTILIZERS

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"Flower Arrangements of the Ohara School" the 1952 edition. Printed in English in Japan in folder form this book has six pages of descriptive matter and twenty-four colored prints in the Japanese manner. \$4.60, from \$10.00 to \$12.00 in bookstores.

"Camellias in America, 1955," by H. Harold Hume. \$25.50.

"The Camellia, What to Do," published by the Oregon Camellia Society. 35¢ postpaid.

Sasanqua issue of the Camellia Review, 75c postpaid. 57c in orders of 25 or more.

"Camellia Varieties in Japan," edited by Eikichi Satomi, 40¢.

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REVIEWER from Page 18

feet in height. The author remarks that Camellias flower there from early December until May and that if she could pick out any one variety she would choose the 'Water Lily', a snow white semi-double 'Alba Grandiflora'.

Au Revoir

Once again the camellia season is waning. One can have no regrets, for even camellias must have a space of time to meditate and start afresh for another year of loveliness.

The Review too is to take its annual rest until our Special Issue bursts forth in July.

That means that we, too, will have a breathing spell though correspondence is already in process for, we hope, better and better camellia information for the Review. We feel that perhaps we have opened the door of the Camellia world just a bit wider this past year — just enough to catch a glimpse of how wide that Camellia world is — and how bright. We feel most grateful to readers who have noted various printed boners and have not chided us for them (though we found out for sure about them) and to many others whose encouragement has been a constant inspiration. We thank all camellias from "dinner plates" to dinky darlings for bringing us new, good friends and new ideas toward living.

And to all our good camellia friends, this is but a brief *au revoir*

from

Liz

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