

THE

Camellia Review



C. sasanqua 'Showa Supreme'

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Southern California Camellia Society Inc.

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

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

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Camellia Reviewer

ELIZABETH BEEBE

Complementary or Complimentary?

A favorite subject wherever and whenever camellia language is spoken (which takes in a large territory) is that of "complementary" plantings. In print, sometimes the word is spelled with an "i" and sometimes with an "e." We aver that although they have different meanings, both are essentially correct, for the types of "e" plantings such as azaleas and rhododendrons that fill in the background, and the oaks (of Southern California at least) that offer protection, are, indeed, "that which completes." And again, these same plants do always seem to project the "ceremonious expression of admiration," as complimentary plants.

Just as virtue to excess is apt to become a vice, so beauty too can be surfeiting as a pile of sweets without a drink of water handy. This does not mean that we have toppled the camellia from the highest place. We can never be persuaded that there is any plant that surpasses the camellia for range of appeal, practical, romantic and exciting. But these traits can be more dramatic through the use of — yes — complementary plantings. As for us, we shall continue to be complimentary.

No Duplicates in Sight

One of the problems of our Southern California camellia area has been that although we love to go to the meetings of the different societies down here, we sometimes have our enthusiasm dampened by the fact that a talk we have already heard will be repeated. This is no fault of the particular speaker who cannot be expected to present different talks for different societies. However, as the duplication does result in some stay-at-homes, a constructive approach to

the problem was felt necessary and has been already taken before this new camellia season arrived.

Program chairmen of four of the societies in question, namely the Pacific, the Los Angeles, the Temple City and Southern Calif. met and discussed their plans and barring unforeseen occurrences, we'll all be able to go to every meeting and hear different speakers on different subjects this winter. This is a wonderful program goal. It means a gathering-up of new program material from untapped sources. We recommend a special "E" for effort of the societies' Presidents and Program Chairmen.

Camellias for Breakfast

For an event that local camellia people look forward to, and one which is never disappointing, we nominate the Temple City Society's yearly Camellia Breakfast for tops in food and good camellia fellowship. After several rainy days, that particular Sunday morning dawned clear and bright as camellia friends streamed toward Les Marshall's pleasant patio. With eating and talking going on all morning, the last person to eat (and talk) was Ronnie Carr, the ninety-ninth by actual count.

We weren't lucky enough to win one of the half-hourly prizes on drawings but the good time we had will just be added to all our store of *unfadeable camellia memories.

*Probably not in the dictionary, but that's what we mean.

That Stretching Camellia Belt

Camellias are news items from many places. Clippings that have reached our desk include the following: From Warsaw, North Carolina an interesting editorial from the News and Observer awards "a pink camellia" to the Governor's Lady for by passing orchids as trite and stereotyped and instead wearing camellias from her garden. "Orchids are just Orchids" is the heading of the edi-

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IT'S OLEIFERA TIME AGAIN — OR IS IT?

By RONNIE CARR

Oleifera has come to me under every name possible, and yet I say to myself "Do I really own the true species of *oleifera*?"

It is sometimes said that the flower of *oleifera* isn't at all attractive and that the plant isn't worthy of a place among other camellias. This opinion towards *oleifera* is not shared by myself. I have found this species to be most enjoyable in many respects. It blossoms very early in the season, and in my collection even before the early *sasanqua*. And then too *oleifera* is certainly controversial, as "*oleifera*" appears on many a label that it is not. Then there is the argument as to whether or not it is *C. oleosa*.

In any event, I would like to relate some of the experiences I have had with this delightful species.

Some years ago I read an ad of a Northern California nurseryman offering specimen plants of white *reticulata*. I was curious to see what it would actually be so I sent for a plant. Upon arrival it was quite obvious it was not of the *reticulata* family. After observing it for several seasons it looked as though I had another *oleifera* on my hands. One thing I have learned is that *oleifera* grown in different localities can appear to be something entirely different than what it is. I have seen many *oleifera* plants that I would swear were not *oleifera*.

There was the time when I visited a friend who had invited me to see his newly acquired seedlings of *reticulata*. He was elated that he had obtained them and offered me a 5-gallon size plant to take home and help "baby" until that day came when buds would appear then blossom out to be something extra special. After a much shorter time than I had expected (only one season), my plant blossomed. Much to my surprise it was what I called *oleifera*. After checking back with my friend it was learned that all the plants had bloomed the same. So another *oleifera* label replaced the *reticulata* seedling.



The beautiful subject of confusion—
C. oleifera.

Courtesy Henry E. Huntington
Library and Art Gallery

Within ten years I have received *oleifera* under the names of *vernalis*, *apple blossom*, *dawn*, *reticulata*, *oleosa*, *cuspidata* and even *honkongensis*. Not wishing to take a chance that my original plant might be another species I have labeled it everything I thought it could be. I am even playing it safe by keeping a large label entitled *C. oleosa* just in case, although I believe it is generally accepted now that *C. oleosa* is not a species but nothing more than another name for *oleifera*.

I honestly believe that *oleifera* has more qualities to offer than most people realize. The flowers are single white with fluting petals and golden stamens. There may be a fragrance,

however, I would call it "stamen stink." A pleasing feature is its early October and November flowering. It is a very hardy grower with thick olive green foliage that has an oily substance. The bark is hairy and quite brittle. The new growth is tender and has a lighter red color with deep pink veining turning to a light green upon hardening.

Although most hybridists will tell you that the seedlings of *oleifera* will, in most cases, bloom out to be very similar to *oleifera*, I have been most fortunate in using *oleifera* as seed parent. A heavy setter of seeds, I have used it as pollen and seed parent for many years. So far my best results have been in "Big Mo." This is a lovely 2½ inch pink single with golden stamens, far superior to its parent in lasting quality. It blossoms in early October and is a fast grower. As my good friend Ralph Peer pointed out, it is undoubtedly a chance hybrid. From the same planting as "Big Mo" are three more seedlings to blossom for the first time this season. All have different foliage and yet you can see the *oleifera* blood in them as you follow their growing circle. There is one hand pollination cross that I am especially interested in. This cross was made between *oleifera* and *vernalis*. The foliage is identical to *vernalis* (*dawn*) and the only way you can tell the difference is in the tender new growth. It shows the same characteristics as *oleifera* as to the light red and deep pink veining in the foliage. This plant has several buds and will bloom for the first time this year. From the size of the buds I would say that it also will be an October or November bloomer. It should be interesting to see what comes of this hybrid. One thing that all the seedlings of *oleifera* have in common is the terrific amount of growth the plants make each season. I have measured up to three feet a season on one and four feet on a graft of the "Big Mo."

Recently while visiting a known camellia garden I spotted a plant labeled "*C. oleosa*," and I was tempted to ask for a cutting as it looked so different than my many plants of *oleifera*. But after a moment of deep thought I knew very well when I got it home it would turn out to be "Old Faithful" *oleifera*. I will yet return there someday and get a cutting just to satisfy my curiosity. Collecting camellias has given me much pleasure and *oleifera* has always proven to give me a merry ride without confusion. I don't care if I do wind up by getting *oleifera* — or is it *oleifera*?

NOV. 13th IS THE DAY

The most important date between Election Day and Thanksgiving is November 13th for that night the 1956-57 Camellia season formally opens with the first meeting of the season of the Southern California Camellia Society.

To be highlighted by a panel of locally admired camellia experts the meeting will have many other features of interest such as the first camellias of the early bloomers exhibition; camellia seeds for sale and a chance to look over the newest camellia literature. Come and hear the latest camellia news; greet old friends and meet new over a friendly cup of coffee and, in short, look at, learn about and live with the best of camellias for the evening.

Blooms must be entered between 7:30 and 8:00 P.M. when the meeting starts. There'll be "Welcome" on the door mat at the San Marino Women's Club House, 1800 Huntington Drive in San Marino.

Don't miss it.

THE GARDEN COMMITTEE IS BUSY

One of the most active of S C C S projects is its Camellia Garden, Unit of the Huntington Botanical Gardens. Usually the Review enquires yearly as to current activities being undertaken by the Camellia Garden Committee.

In answer to the question, "Now that the Camellia Garden has more than a thousand varieties of camellias to display to an admiring public, what would you say are the future plans for the Garden and the activities of your Camellia Garden Committee?" Mr. E. C. Tourje, Committee Chairman, gave the following report.

The committee is always in quest of new and interesting varieties, not only of japonicas, but of sasanquas as well, although, of course, we are now interested primarily in the new ones and only in the best of those. Then, it should be remembered that one of the purposes of the Garden is to furnish the public with eye appealing specimens of the better camellia varieties, and to that end Superintendent Asper has given instructions that additional areas are to be cleared of underbrush and prepared for additional plants, many of which will be duplicates of desirable varieties previously furnished by the Committee. Moreover, it should not be overlooked that many seedlings are being developed by the Garden from which it is expected that most desirable varieties will be introduced by the Garden, and areas are being cleared for the testing of these seedlings.

Species Collection Planned

One of the chief aims of the Garden, and of the Committee, is to acquire a complete set of all camellia species in captivity. This is quite an ambitious program and will require a considerable length of time as well as effort. The purpose of this is two-fold. We want the species because of their importance to any camellia collection, and, second, because of the desirability of testing these species to determine their value to the gardens of the general public. Furthermore, and perhaps more important than either of the other reasons, is the fact that this acquisition will enable the Garden management to develop the plant breeding program of greater magnitude and importance than is possible in any other Institution in America and, in fact, probably the entire world. Chromosome counts of various species, in addition to all of the *Yunnan reticulata* cultivars, are now be-

ing made preliminary to such an undertaking.

Seed Program

As to the other activities of the Committee, they are many. Last year the Committee purchased, for the Garden, the pantograph engraving machine which engraves all of those fine labels now designating the various camellia plants. Within the past month the Committee purchased a refrigerated cooler large enough to store 80,000 to 90,000 camellia seeds at a proper temperature and state of humidity. The purpose of this is to extend the period of viability of seeds for the benefit of the purchasers who do not get their orders in until mid-winter or later, and who otherwise complain about inferior germination. Right now the Committee is on a hunt for some sixty varieties of *sasanquas*, desired by the Garden, most of which are not available in this country. We do not get such things from wishful thinking.

The matter of seed sales is now pretty well organized. In fact, it has to be to receive orders for and ship one hundred thousand camellia seeds, and there are many questions by the seed purchasers to be answered by the committee.

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THE CAMELLIA FAMILY TREE

By RALPH PEER, Los Angeles

The recent publication of our Rare Species and Hybrids issue has led to inquiries, first, as to the actual number of camellia species, and second, as to the plants related to camellias.

During a visit to London last Spring, I had an opportunity to talk with Mr. J. Robert Sealy, botanist at the Herbarium of the Royal Botanic Gardens. Mr. Sealy has long been recognized as a botanist especially well versed in matters pertaining to camellias and the allied genera. A book on this subject written by Mr. Sealy, is not ready for publication but he permitted me to examine the manner in which he has divided the approximately eighty species of camellia into ten groups as follows:

GROUP I

Eight Species

Indo China

amplexicaulis
dormoyana
euphlebia
flava

krempfii
petalotii
pleurocarpa
tonkinensis

GROUP II

Twenty-eight Species

Eastern Asia

acutisepala
assimiloides
costei
crassipes
**cuspidata*
dubia
elongata
euryoides
forrestii
**fraterna*
handelii
indochinensis
lawii
lutchuensis (Luchu Islands)

nokoensis (Formosa)
parvilimba
punctata
**rosaeiflora*
rosthorniana
stuartiana
synoptica
trichoclada
transarisanensis (Formosa)
transnokoensis (Formosa)
**tsaii*
tsofuii
tsingplenensis
villicarpa

GROUP III

Six Species

South East Asia

**assimilis*
caudata
cordifolia

melliana
**salicifolia*
wenshanensis

GROUP IV

One Species

piquetiana (Cochinchina)

GROUP V

Four Species

South East Asia

gracilipes
pubicosta

**sinensis*
**taliensis*

GROUP VI

Five Species

South East Asia

amplexifolia
corallina

gibertii
nematodea

GROUP VII

Two Species

connata (Siam)

lanceolata (Sumatra to Philippines)

GROUP VIII

Thirteen Species

South East Asia

crapnelliana
fleurayi
farfuracea
gaudichaudii
granthamiana
henryana
hongkongensis

paucipunctata
szechuanensis
tenii
tuberculata
wardii
yunnanensis

GROUP IX

Six Species

Eastern Asia and Japan

edithae
heterophylla (Probably variety of
reticulata)
japonica
mairei

**pitardii*
**reticulata*
**rusticana* (sub species of *japonica*)
**saluenensis*

GROUP X

Six Species

Eastern Asia and Japan

brevistyla
fluviatilis
grijsii

kissi
**oleifera*
**sasanqua*

The species marked (*), are known to be in cultivation in the Western World. This is by no means a complete list of species which have been reported and named by botanists. This tabulation is, however, particularly valuable because Mr. Sealy secured from herbariums in various countries the dried specimens of all reported species to the extent that this was physically possible. He made an arduous examination and then listed only the species as to which he was able to obtain clear evidence as to their botanical characteristics.

The genus *camellia* is part of what botanists refer to as the "tribe" GORDONIEAE. All of the members of this "tribe" are quite similar in their general characteristics to camellias. The "tribe" consists of eight different genera as follows:

Camellia
Franklinia
Gordonia
Laplacea

Pyrenaria
Schima
Stuartia
Tutcheria

Gordonia anomala and *Tutcheria spectabilis*, both of Asiatic origin, greatly resemble camellias in appearance and growth habits.

(Continued on Page 8)

A BRIGHT SEASON LOOMS AHEAD

Advance information about programs of the S C C S for the 1956-57 season promises subject material of outstanding appeal to the camellia hobbyist. Mr. William Cuzner announces the following to be presented, barring untoward circumstances beyond control:

November 13th: A top-notch panel consisting of Mrs. William Viney, Mrs. Evelyn Johnson, Mr. W. F. Goertz and Mr. Arthur Brett will thoroughly expose the subject of Seed Propagation and Grafting Techniques so that the veriest tyro will know what to do with his seeds and seedlings.

December 11th: Jack Evans will talk on the camellia plant from the landscape standpoint. Mr. Evans is the son of Hugh Evans, one of the pioneer nurserymen of Southern California. The firm of Evans and Reeves is one of the oldest established nurseries and the Evans have long been greatly concerned with camellias and their potentials. The talk may be illustrated by slides.

January 8th: C. Jacques Hahn will speak on Bonsai with emphasis on Camellia Bonsai. Mr. Hahn is a landscape architect and is especially noted for his Bonsai work.

February 12th: Mr. Leslie Marshall, well known nurseryman of San Gabriel, will talk on pruning—graphically illustrating his text with his shears.

March 12th: Looking ahead in camellia development will be the subject for an inspiring talk by David Feathers of Lafayette, California. Mr. Feathers will describe new varieties and species—experiments in hybridization and what can be expected in a wide future for camellias.

April 9th: Tentative arrangements for a scientific approach to camellia culture are being made at this time. Announcement later.

The list of programs above definitely illuminates the goal of Society programs this year, i.e., that they be of unusual content presented by new (to the Society) speakers who are well qualified for each particular subject. In other words all who hear these programs will depart with new concepts of and new enthusiasm for our favorite plant.

NEWS, NOTES AND NOTICES

Temple City

For the November 26th meeting, Marc Anthony will talk about the Descanso Gardens and especially their camellias—and their hybrids and species garden. The talk will be illustrated by slides. Mr. Anthony will also have something to say about plans already in process for the big joint Camellia Show to be held again at Descanso in February.

Pomona Valley

"Sasanquas" will be the topic of the first meeting of the Pomona Society. The meeting will be held on the second Thursday in November at the Claremont Women's Club, 345 West 12th Street in Claremont.

CAMELLIA FAMILY TREE (from Page 7)

GORDONIEAE is botanically a part of the much larger "family" THEACEAE.

This compilation will serve to emphasize the point which I have made on several occasions, namely, that we have only just scratched the surface in our effort to produce new camellia varieties.

THE CASE OF 'APPLE BLOSSOM'

By ANDREW SEARS

'Apple Blossom' is to many camellia fans one of the most interesting varieties, since its background is rather a mystery. Very little if anything is known of the past history or origin of this variety, or rather these varieties, since there are at least four distinct varieties of 'Apple Blossom' that are in many respects practically identical, but have certain easily identified characteristics which make it easy to distinguish among the various varieties. In addition to these four varieties, there is also a variety of *sasanqua* known as 'Apple Blossom.'

The first and probably best known of the four, is the variety that for a number of years was believed to be of the species *C. saluenensis*, but since importing *C. saluenensis* (wild form) from England, it is very easily determined that 'Apple Blossom' is definitely not of this species. This variety bears enough resemblance to *C. japonica* that many camellia raisers never think of its belonging to any other species. However, it has certain characteristics which set it apart from all other *japonicas*, and there are many indications that it is a hybrid.

Although Hume many years ago declared this variety was definitely *C. saluenensis*, there were many camellia experts who disagreed with him, and some Japanese experts claimed this variety belonged in the *wabisuke* group; but this classification added to the confusion because the exact status of the *wabisuke* group is also in violent dispute with opinion divided about fifty-fifty as to whether the *wabisuke* group is a species or a group of hybrids of unknown parentage. Whether or not the *wabisuke* group is a species or a hybrid, the leaves of the varieties known as 'Apple Blossom' do not bear even a slight resemblance to any other variety of the *wabisuke* group that I have seen.

The University of Washington Arboretum has been in correspondence with Mr. Sealy of Kew Gardens, England, regarding these varieties and has sent dried material from their plants. He replied that in his opinion,

it had nothing to do with *C. saluenensis*, but was "nearest in general appearance to *C. pitardii* and to some of the *C. japonica saluenensis* hybrids." However, it has corky warts on the lower surface of the leaves which is a characteristic of *C. japonica*. Consequently, he believes that it is probably a hybrid of the latter with some other species which may have arisen in some garden in Japan or in China.

Recently I have had the opportunity of observing some *reticulata* hybrids, and the leaves of one of these bears considerable resemblance to some of the leaves of the varieties of 'Apple Blossom.'

This first variety of 'Apple Blossom' has long, narrow leaves with a long, tapering tip, very fine serrations with black tips. The leaves are a dark, bright green practically the same color as the average *japonica* on the top, but the underside is a lighter green. The upper surface of the leaf is quite rough or reticulated but is not as much reticulated as *C. reticulata*. The flower of this variety is a two and one-half to three-inch apple-blossom-pink, and although not as large or spectacular as some other varieties of camellias, it has a certain charm that insures that it will have a place in the gardens of camellia lovers. Although this variety has apparently perfectly formed stamen and pistil, it is definitely known to be completely sterile.

The second variety, not nearly as common as the first, is almost identical in every respect to the first variety

SEEDLING NEWS

except that the leaves have a narrow edging of a light yellow, hornlike texture, and also this variety is known to occasionally set seed.

The third variety is the well known but not too common English 'Apple Blossom', the flower of which is somewhat larger and considerably lighter pink, but with probably even more charm than the other varieties of 'Apple Blossom.' The leaves of this variety in every respect except their shape, more closely resemble the average *C. japonica* leaf. This variety is generally considered to be a variety of *C. japonica*. This type is also known to set seed occasionally.

The fourth variety resembles the first and second in every respect except the leaves, whose characteristics are about halfway between those of the other varieties of 'Apple Blossom' and the English 'Apple Blossom.' This variety has never been known to set seed.

The only other variety of camellia that I have seen having the same general characteristics of leaves as those of the three regular 'Apple Blossom' varieties, is the variety known as 'Kuro Tsubaki,' the leaves of which most closely resemble the second variety of 'Apple Blossom' described above.

The peculiar characteristics of this second variety are probably more intensified, i.e., deeper reticulations, wider and more noticeable hornlike edging, etc. The shape of the flower of 'Kuro Tsubaki' is very similar to that of the 'Apple Blossom' varieties, although the flower is considerably smaller and of a very deep, dark red — darker even than 'Black Prince.' In fact, it is nearly black and the name 'Kuro Tsubaki' means 'Black Camellia.' This variety has been known to set seed but rarely, as it is generally considered to be sterile. Everything about this variety is red; the wood, the cambium layer, the new growth, feeder roots, etc., although

Bearing the proposed name of 'Dr. Agnew H. Hilsman,' Dr. P. L. Hilsman has recently registered a fine chance seedling with the American Camellia Society.

The seed was planted in 1948 and 5 years later the plant first bloomed, having shown itself to be compact, upright and very hardy. The flowers attain a diameter of 4 to 5 inches, are semi-double to loose peony incomplete double form. The color is white, suffused with blush pink and vividly variegated with streaks, stripes, blotches and dots of Neyron rose. Sports have been noted both of solid red and of Neyron rose streaked with turkey red.

The new cultivar blooms from early December to April and seeds freely.

as the leaves harden off they turn to a very dark, dull green.

Domoto of Hayward, California, has informed me that 'Kuro Tsubaki' has been classed with the variety 'Apple Blossom' and placed in the *wabisuke* group by many of the Japanese experts, although it bears no resemblance to any of the other plants I have seen in the *wabisuke* group.

I am convinced that the English 'Apple Blossom' is a variety of *C. japonica*, that 'Kuro Tsubaki' and the second variety of 'Apple Blossom' have the same species as parents if not belonging to a separate species themselves, and that the other two varieties of 'Apple Blossom' are hybrids with this variety and *C. japonica* as parents. As to whether 'Kuro Tsubaki' and the one variety of 'Apple Blossom' belong to a separate species or are hybrids of unknown parentage, is something that cannot be determined until we learn more about camellia species.

Reprinted from a Bulletin of the Oregon Camellia Society.

WHO PUT THE 'AM' IN CAMELLIA

By MERLE S. GISH

Few would recognize the name of this camellia nut unless it had a Mrs in front, if it did then I would be out of character. The other and better half lives and breathes flower arranging so I am tabbed as Mrs. Floral Artist's husband.

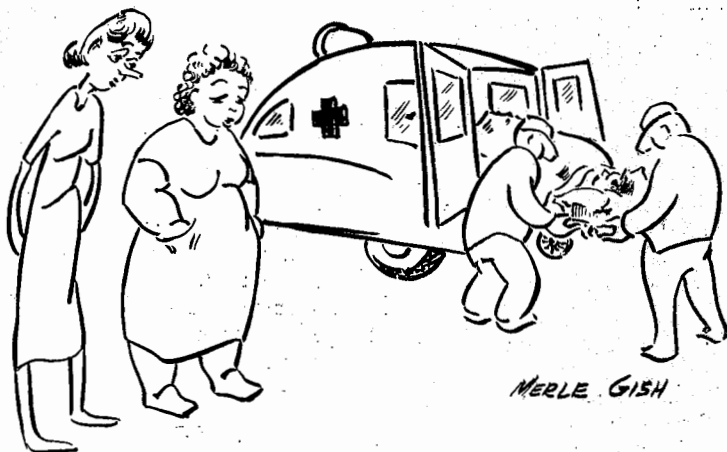
In the beginning these two with four slightly green thumbs concentrated on camellias with fair interest in other garden flowers but now the Mrs. being a flower arranger the camellia home has become infested with shrubs and plants having variegated, feather and strap leafed foliage to please the floral artist. Even through this invasion the camellia is still "King." Foliage of the camellia is ideal material for the floral artist, particularly the *sasanquas* and those varieties of *japonica* with smaller leaf and flower.

Pests are always a threat to a gardener but the camelliaphile has many to be wary of including two legged ones. These two legged ones often wear an apron. The fur-flying time between these two gardeners usually only appears at or near show time. I

am tempted then to set up twenty-four hour sentry duty but the only one I can find besides myself for this daylight - to - dawn camellia protective agency is my wife, and she is the one from whom I need protection.

Time and again I have waited and watched some special plant with a highly potential prize winning bloom, only to return later to find it gone, clipped and departed. It had become the property of a floral technique so another blue ribbon has gone up in a transitional line of an arrangement.

(Continued on Page 19)



"His wife just cut his prize camellia bloom for an arrangement."

ACS ANNUAL MEETING TO BE HELD IN MACON

Macon, Georgia, in the heart of the "Deep South" will be the scene of the 12th annual meeting of the American Camellia Society which has been set for February 14, 15, 16, and 17. Already members of the Middle Georgia Camellia Society who will be hosts to the group are making elaborate plans for entertaining the 600 visitors from throughout the United States who are expected to attend.

The mid-February meeting will be a real "HOME COMING" to Macon, for it was in this little southern city that the original "American Camellia and Azalea Society" was organized. M. J. Witman of Loraine Stock Farms, Route 1, Macon, who has been named general chairman for the event said: "This is the first time Macon will play host to the society since its organization here and we hope to make it a meeting long to be remembered."

"Visits to private gardens and antebellum homes in the city and in adjoining towns as well as an old fashioned barbecue in the quaint little Camellia City of Marshallville, Georgia, are just some of the plans on the agenda," Mr. Witman added.

A gigantic Camellia Show will be staged on February 16 and 17 in Macon's municipal auditorium under the auspices of the host society and directed by Robert A. Bowen as a grand finale to the national meeting. "Thousands upon thousands of exotic blooms from Georgia gardens and from other states will be exhibited and many surprises are in store for our visitors," Mr. Bowen stated.

Other Maconites named to serve as committee chairmen are: A. E. Barnes and D. Leon Wilson who are serving as co-chairmen with Mr. Witman; A. O. B. Sparks, entertainment; Dr. and Mr. W. G. Lee, hospitality; Charles E. Newton, Jr., housing; Fred Leeds, publicity; C. M. Roberson and W. B. Simmons, tours through historical Macon and to private gardens; Grover Meaders and John Dennis, transportation; Mr. and Mrs. James F. Brown, registration; and Marion Liles, finance.

Dr. John Wade and Mrs. Howard Hurst, both of Marshallville, Georgia, and Dave Strother of Fort Valley, Georgia, are assisting with special plans for entertainment of the visitors. S. L. Marbury of Wilmington, N. C. will direct the forum.

Headquarters for the meeting will be at Hotel Dempsey and the program of events include:

Thursday, February 14, 1957

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 12:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. | Registration, Hotel Dempsey |
| 3:00 p.m. | Visit to Indian Mounds, Camellia plantings at Baconsfield Park and to designated Macon gardens and old homes. |
| 5:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. | Get together; cocktails at Hotel Dempsey |
| 8:00 p.m. | Forum, Hotel Dempsey |

Friday, February 15, 1957

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. | Registration, Hotel Dempsey |
| 10:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. | Visit to Dave Strother's Garden and Marshallville. (Busses leave Hotel Dempsey from 9:00 to 9:30 a.m. Same busses will be used for trip from Massey Lane to Marshallville and for return trip to Hotel Dempsey, Macon) |

- 12:30 p.m. Barbecue at Marshallville and visit to some of the gardens there.
 2:30 p.m. Busses leave Marshallville for Macon
 3:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. Visit by private cars to designated Macon gardens and old homes.
 6:00 p.m. Cocktail party, Hotel Dempsey
 7:00 p.m. Buffet supper, Hotel Dempsey

Saturday, February 16, 1957

- 10:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. Visit by private cars to designated Macon gardens and old homes
 1:00 p.m. Luncheon, Idle Hour Club
 2:00 p.m. Camellia Show, Macon Municipal Auditorium
 3:30 p.m. Visit by private cars to designated Macon gardens and old homes
 6:00 p.m. Cocktail party, Hotel Dempsey
 7:30 p.m. Dinner and annual meeting, American Camellia Society, Hotel Dempsey

Sunday, February 17, 1957

- 1:00 p.m. Revisit to Camellia Show, Macon Municipal Auditorium
 2:30 p.m. Visit to designated Macon gardens and old homes

A registration fee of \$15.00 per person will cover all events outlined in the program, including cocktail parties, luncheon, buffet supper, dinner, trip to Sesey Lane, Fort Valley and barbecue in Marshallville; also tours to private gardens and homes.

Camellia enthusiasts who are expecting to attend the meeting are urged to make early hotel reservations directly to the following:

In Macon, Georgia

| | Singles | Doubles |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Hotel Dempsey | \$4.00 to \$12.00 | \$7.00 to \$14.00 |
| Hotel Georgian | \$3.50 to 4.50 | \$5.00 to 7.00 |
| Hotel Grady | \$3.35 | \$4.50 to 7.00 |
| Hotel Lanier | \$3.50 to 4.50 | \$5.15 to 8.00 |
| Magnolia Court | | \$5.00 up |
| Saco Court | \$5.00 | \$6.00 |
| Skyline Motel | | \$5.00 to 7.50 |
| Ambassador Motel | \$6.00 | \$6.50 to 7.50 |
| Drill's Motor Court | \$4.00 | \$5.00 to 8.00 |

Out of Town

(These hotels and motels are located within a radius of 20 miles of Macon)

| | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| New Perry Hotel | | |
| Perry, Ga. | \$3.00 to \$ 4.00 | \$6.00 to \$ 7.00 |
| Moss Oaks Lodge, | | |
| Perry, Ga. | \$4.00 to 5.00 | \$5.00 to 6.00 |
| Gray Motel | | |
| Gray, Ga. | \$5.00 | \$6.00 to 7.00 |
| Modern Motor Court | | |
| Roberta, Ga. | \$4.00 | \$6.00 to 7.00 |
| Starnes Motor Court | | |
| Roberta, Ga. | \$4.00 | \$6.00 to 7.00 |

GARDEN COMMITTEE from P. 5

Not many of our readers realize that many thousands of seeds are annually furnished to various institutions for experimental purposes and for the stimulation of interest in camellias. In fact, few of our readers realize this stimulation of interest is the primary function of the committee—not making money through seed sales. However, the proceeds from the seed sales do supply the committee with funds with which to conduct its affairs and make many of the purchases for the benefit of the Camellia Garden.

The Camellia Garden, and its operation, has more or less set a pattern for other Camellia Gardens and other Camellia Societies sponsoring them and continued inquiries are received concerning such matters. Moreover, many visiting dignitaries request of the committee the privilege of being escorted through the Gardens. This is done through the co-operation of Superintendent Asper and the Huntington Management in the interest of public appreciation of camellias.

Distribution of Seeds to Schools

But, back to the matter of stimulation of interest: few of our readers are aware of the fact that many thousands of seeds are furnished to different schools, both public and private, and that the committee is giving considerable consideration to sponsoring a program for seed germination by students of lower grades in our various schools and to supply seeds therefore. The sole purpose of this is the stimulation of the interest among our junior citizens, which appreciation can be carried into their mature years. Experimentally, some thousands of seeds have been thus distributed.

Future Plans

Also: The committee, in conjunction with the Garden Management,

OUR COVER FLOWER

A bright addition to the *sasanqua* species is 'Showa Supreme' which, a seedling of 'Showa-No-Sakae', is showing itself superior to its parent.

Developed by the Nuccio Nurseries, this new *sasanqua* has been blooming for five years in sun and shade. It produces uniformly full double feathery flowers of a deep pink, that average two and one-half inches in diameter.

This new *sasanqua* is a heavily foliated plant and lends itself superbly to espaliering and to landscape work.

has given very careful consideration to the matter of seed treatment through high energy radiation designed to effect mutations. It has been concluded not to embark on a program of this nature due largely to the fact that other responsible organizations are so engaged. Many seeds, however, have been supplied to such associations for such purposes, both X-Ray and Atomic energy.

At this moment the Camellia Garden Committee has under consideration (in conjunction with the Garden Management) a most ambitious program for pollen treatment by high energy radiation. This method of inducing mutations is considered, by many Geneticists, to be a more positive and more effective method of treatment. And, so, what with the activities I have referred to, together with many which I have not mentioned, the Committee members, as well as the Garden Management, keep fairly active, and you may be sure that the affairs of the Garden are not suffering as a result of stagnation.

TO THE LADIES

By CHARLOTTE HOAK

Mother Nature's laws are irrefutable if we were wise enough we heed them for they are simple and written large for the benefit of those who have lost their power to read her hidden lore. Since the time she first began her primitive soil program, she was organic. Chemical fertilizing is of man's invention and we often go far astray feeding ourselves as well as our plants high-powered concoctions.

The same principles which apply to the correct human, apply to plant nutrition and we are most successful with our plants if we inform ourselves of floral dietetics.

Slimming up, building up vigor, delaying old age, are quite in the province of the ladies these strenuous ways and within the last few months we have had two outrageous diets thrust on us; the purported Rocker-Diet and the Dextrose Diet. The Ladies Home Journal should not have been taken for a ride and the other magazine should have taken a better look.

This brings me in a rather round-about way to the matter of reading labels whether you buy a loaf of bread or a sack of fertilizer.

Years ago we used to feed our camellias where they now have attained the stature of good-sized citrus trees in the old gardens around Sacramento. Leaf mold was easy to obtain and well rolled stable manure, in those days before automobiles could be had almost for the asking. I can attest for the efficacy of these old time foods for in the nearby redwoods I gathered up a rich leaf mould which Mother Nature had been composting through long ages.

Near the upturned old fallen giants where ferns were growing luxuriantly, I scraped up cartloads of this free food and brought it home to lighten my soil and make a mulch for the long dry summer day. Back of the saw-barn thrown out to make a natural compost I found the most stimulating food you could wish. I never saw a sack of commercial fertilizer until I entered the University of

Berkeley and was given the experiment with plant foods. I was supposed to be convinced, but on my summer vacations I went home and proceeded to feed my flowers in the same old way. Somehow I have never become addicted to a test tube garden.

This past summer I saw some of the leading growers in Mendocino County feeding their rhododendrons, camellias and azaleas and fuchsias in almost the same way. Of course the old stable manure was lacking but they had acquired the fine art of composting and were utilizing all of the rich leaf mould of that densely forested region. Occasionally we get sacks for our choice plants in this dry, sun-baked area where we live. Humus burns out so fast, and even these small sacks cost a mint of money.

But I started out to call your attention to forming the habit of reading labels. Following my own advice I found a fine plant food which was recommended by ladies. This is what the blue ribbon award said, quote: "Superior Accepted Merit, Women's Health Federation of America."

I obtained a sack immediately and put it to the acid test. It certainly did "pep" up my garden this long hot summer, especially my camellias. It was what I had long been wanting—a wholly organic compost. Just consider a few horticultural facts: First, you must give the proper consideration to the physical condition of the soil. Soil conditioning and soil fertility is dependent largely on humus. It

(Continued on Page 16)

DONALD STRYKER ANSWERS SOME QUESTIONS

Q. Just why are you so interested in inter-species hybrids?

A. Because I believe that through hybridization of different species we can create camellias that combine the most favorable characteristics of various species in one plant. For instance, I have a 'J. C. Williams' that has flowered steadily for eight months. It is highly possible that this trait can be duplicated in another hybrid with still other desirable characteristics.

There is no reason why we can't have plants like 'Cornish Snow' only in a good range of color or, by using *reticulatas* for hybridizing with *japonicas* we can't create their big flowers in hardier plants; or produce plants using *japonica* with other crosses that will have more interesting foliage.

Q. Do you think the popularity of *japonicas* is on the wane?

A. Definitely not because there are so many beautiful cultivars now appearing.

Q. What type of camellia do you con-

sider will be the most widely sought after in say, ten years time: *japonicas*, *sasanquas*, *reticulatas*, some of the new species which are now being propagated or hybrids?

A. I would say *saluenensis* or perhaps a hybrid with *saluenensis* blood. It is possible that some hybrid resulting from a cross between a *reticulata* and *japonica* or *saluenensis* will be very popular for individual gardens.

LADIES from Page 15

feeds the invisible micro-organism in the soil along with the earthworms which break down and digest the organic material. Read up about the foods contained in this whale oil fertilizer I found; phosphoric acid, nitrogen and potash are all available. Our English garden authorities have placed great value on hoof and horn preparations. The dehydrated whale solubles, whale Baleen Bone, Marine Marl mixed with dehydrated sphag-

num peat moss makes an ideal plant food for not only does it contain the very important trace minerals we hear so much about but it has many other advantages. It is odorless, does not burn, and is a champion water saver cutting irrigation 50%. Those who have weeds on their hands and knees from smelly manure mulches, hail with delight for it can eliminate both weeds and odor. It is also economical to use and ladies pride themselves on being thrifty in these days of soaring prices.

OUR NEW SPECTACULAR DAIKAGURA SEEDLING INDIAN SUMMER

Carmine Rose, beautifully mottled and moired with White — The largest of the full double peonies — Long blooming season from October to March — Vigorous, upright, bushy growth.

GALLON GRAFTS: 12-18"—\$10.00; 18-24"—\$12.50

REG RAGLAND — GALLON GRAFTS, 12-18"—\$10.00

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DO-IT-YOURSELF POTS

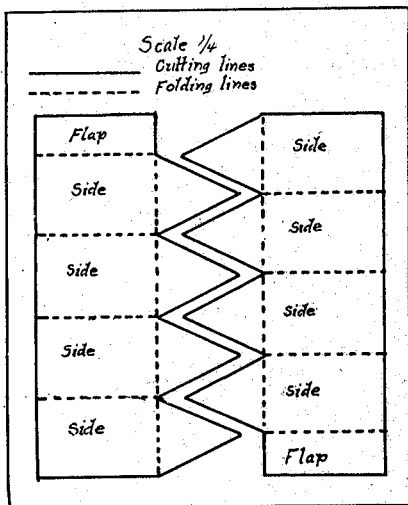
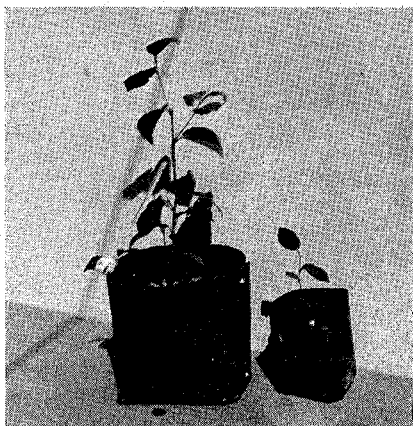
by ALVIN BABCOCK

When a camellia fan sets out to produce seedlings in large numbers, he is faced with the expense of purchasing individual pots for them. This problem can be partly solved by making the pots from roofing paper at approximately one-half the cost of the pots. The accompanying snapshot and drawing help to explain my method of manufacture.

The drawing represents 2 of the smaller pots cut from an area of the paper 12" by 13 1/2" and separated a certain distance from each other to show how the triangular areas interlock and thus economize on the paper.

Because the roofing paper is 36" wide, 3 pairs of pots can be cut from a 13 1/2" of length of the roll. As shown, the 4 sides and flap can be cut on the dotted lines, the flap turned under to be fastened with a stove nail. The triangular areas can be turned under and riveted to form the bottom. They fit loosely enough to afford ample drainage. The cubical contents below the surface of the soil are about equivalent to that in a 4" square clay pot and there is no filtering of moisture through the sides to be lost by evaporation.

For the larger pots, add 60% to the lineal dimensions indicated in the drawing. Four of these can be cut from a 26" length of the paper.



**AZALEAS
CYMBIDIUMS**

**CAMELLIAS
GARDENIAS**

PEAT MOSS — FERTILIZERS

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At the sign of the Red Camellia
AT. 6-0452

1/2 block south of Duarte Rd.
San Gabriel, Calif.

Camellia MAIL BAG

From the American Horticultural Society, 1600 Bladensburg Road, N.E. Washington 2, D.C.

Southern California Camellia Society
40 North San Rafael Avenue
Pasadena 2, California

Dear Sirs:

The Board of Directors of the American Horticultural Society has elected the Southern California Camellia Society an Affiliate Member of the Society.

An affiliated organization pays \$5.00 annual membership dues, and this affiliation entitles any member of the said affiliated organization to hold an affiliated subscription in the American Horticultural Society for the reduced rate of only \$3.50 a year.

At the present time we have a limited supply of

The Azalea Handbook (\$3.00)

Vegetative Propagation (\$1.00)

The Tree Peony (\$1.00)

which are actual copies of previous issues of *The National Horticultural Magazine*. One of these publications is given as a bonus issue to each new member of the Society this year.

The reduced rates are available to your members, plus the bonus offer.

May we add that we are very pleased to have the Southern California Camellia Society as an Affiliated Member of our Society and sincerely hope that we may be of greater serv-

ice to you through our mutual cooperation.

Cordially yours
JAMES R. HARLOW
Exec. Secretary

Ed. Note: And we, also wish to add that no \$3.50 would bring more information and pleasure as complementary camellia reading than the National Horticultural Magazine. This is an exceptional opportunity for our camellia lovers. Aren't you glad you belong to S.C.C.S.? (If not, hasten to do so.)

From Pomona Calif. State Polytechnic College

The Cal Poly Camellia Garden has set a very fine crop of buds this year and we have anticipated a very wonderful display of blooms starting in February.

Our new science classroom building has been completed on the Kellogg Campus and we have now moved our instruction there. I think your readers will be interested to know that we have started a Camellia Garden too on our new campus and hope to add to it as we grow. The new Ornamental Horticulture unit is in the process of being constructed and we hope to have the first part of it by spring quarter. Within the next two years we will add six additional glass houses additional lath houses and other facilities.

Sincerely
JOLLY BATCHELLER
(Oliver A. Batcheller, Head
Ornamental Horticulture Dept.)

California Redwood Plant Tub

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

WANTED!

Do you happen to have any extra copies of the "Camellian" for the years 1950-51 or 52?

We have been asked to try to furnish some to make up a file for Frank Griffin, Editor of the Camellian so that he can forward missing numbers to the Royal Horticultural Society.

It will be appreciated if any of our readers will send above mentioned extra copies to Frank Griffin, Box 715, Columbia, South Carolina.

"AM" IN CAMELLIA *from P. 11*
I wouldn't say this camellia surgeon uses our plants at night but there are times when I suspect it.

Our newest and perhaps best solution to the above mentioned problem is to have one or perhaps more larger plants for these artistic talents to work with and cut till their hearts are content.

There is a very good chance we might even recruit six more little green thumbs, for each youngster has a large plant which is known as his own, and many seedlings of his choice. If the truth were known it was the first camellia show that stirred an interest in flower arranging and to date both growing and going hand in hand together has kindled a deeper, more sincere and more binding interest than either dreamed possible.

If only the camelliaphile could say, "The floral arrangements have got to go" without losing his chief cook and bottle washer, then the camelliaphile might once more reign as number one boy in this house.

NOTICE!

Please remember to pay your dues.

New dues for 1957 are now due and payable. Send your check immediately to Secretary-Treasurer, SCCS, 40 N. San Rafael, Pasadena, Calif.

Buy Now!!

Japonica Seeds

**of the best parentage
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PRICES OF NEW CROP:

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**Know the delight of
creating your own varieties**

FROM

Japonica Seeds

Buy Now!!

FOR SALE

The Secretary of the Society has the following books for sale:

Our own book, "The Camellia, Its Culture and Nomenclature," a 1956 revision. \$1.50 or \$.90 each in lots of not less than 12.

"Camellias in the Huntington Gardens," by William Hertrich. Vol. I and II, \$10.00 each.

"The Yunnan Reticulatas," 50¢.

"Old Camellia Varieties," a list with brief descriptions compiled at the request of the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society of the R.H.S. and the British Museum, by A. I. Ellis. A 374 page, 9x11 book, reprinted by permission by Mr. Ralph Peer. \$5.00.

"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, Kinds and Culture," by H. Harold Hume. \$6.00.

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

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

Rare Species and Hybrids issue of the Camellia Review. 75¢ postpaid.

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

"Two Cats and Forty Camellias," a 136 page story form about the growing of Camellias mixed up with cats and cooking by our own member Elizabeth Councilman of Councilman Acres. \$3.00.

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

All prices mail and tax prepaid when payment is received with order, otherwise these charges will be added.

COMPOST QUIZ

Q. What materials may be composted?

A. Leaves, grass clippings, weeds without ripened seed heads, corn stalks, and canning wastes. Don't include ordinary garbage or your nose will remind you each time you pass the pile.

Q. Should ground rock, earthworms, or "compost activator" be added?

A. None of these is at all necessary. Just sprinkle a 1-inch layer of garden soil plus a few handfuls of Vigoro on each layer of raw plant material and the composting process will proceed rapidly.

Q. Why add plant food to compost?

A. This will hasten breakdown of the fibrous, coarse materials which have a low content of nitrogen and other plant nutrients. Micro-organisms which do the work of composting are plants, too, and require a readily available supply of mineral nutrients in order to rapidly break down the organic matter.

Q. What is the best way to construct a compost pile?

A. Build it in a shady place. Sides should be vertical and the top should be slightly depressed in the center to retain rainfall.

Q. If compost is scattered on the garden, is it necessary to apply plant food, too?

A. Compost taken from the pile is rather bulky and heavy, due to moisture content. A lot of it is required, therefore, to provide the same amount of plant nutrients as contained in a few pounds of a complete plant food. Its best use, then, is to supplement regular plant food applications as a source of organic for maintaining soil physical condition.

SEEDS

Is funny but

Seeds out of the same pod do not necessarily produce seedlings that are identical. They may differ in form of bloom for instance or in habit of growth. One reason for this is that the seeds may not have come from the same pollen.

Is wise to

Be sure that the seeds you spend money and time on come from good parentage. For instance, those you can buy from the Society (see page 19 for details). These are all gathered from the fine camellia specimens of the Society's garden in the Huntington Botanical Gardens and are of high quality and contain the good characteristics of well-cared-for plants.

Don't put off

The pleasure and thrill of new seedlings. **Send for seeds today.** Turn to page 19 for directions.

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.



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

FLASH

It has been learned through Ralph Peer that the Florence, South Carolina Camellia Society has been organized this year and with the primary purpose of having a midwinter or spring Camellia Flower Show.

The South Carolina Society is having its Camellia Show on November 17th and 18th and Mr. Peer has voiced the hope that in the not too distant future some group in the Los Angeles area will take up the idea of a fall show so that the *sasanquas*, *Daikaguras* and other early bloomers will be available.

As for *sasanquas*, an article in the South Carolina Society's Bulletin declares, "Sasanquas are on the March."

OUR NEW CAMELLIA AUTHORS

Ronnie Carr divides his interest into three C's — namely cows, coins and camellias, having a collection of each. He makes his home in Tulare, California where from our point of

view, his fine camellias are the most important. He is very interested in their propagation and in acquiring rare species.

In spite of his irony, **Merle Gish**, newspaper man from Riverside, California, is justly proud of the reputation his wife Rose has built up by her beautiful arrangements.

MORE ON COMPOST

Q. Some people say to use compost instead of chemical plant foods since the chemicals are dangerous. Could this be possible?

A. The most obvious answer to this is the example of the farmers of the U.S. They applied over 20,000,000 tons of plant food last year without harm to themselves, their crops, or to the population that consumed their plant products. Nearly all food crops you eat have been grown with the aid of chemical plant foods.

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ADVERTISING RATES

Inside back cover, \$40.00. Full page, \$35.00. Half page, \$20.00. Quarter page, \$12.00.

Send for your money saving contract now. It pays to advertise in the Camellia Review.

So. Calif. Camellia Society
40 No. San Rafael Ave.,
Pasadena 2, Calif.

VIEWER from Page 2

ial with which we heartily agree and thank Mr. E. L. Sheffield who also agreed enough to send it to us. By the way, Mr. Sheffield remarked that his 'September Morn' bloomed in March. He says he has been scratching his head over it. Not that we think that would do any good, but the independent blossoms might flip their petals at him in acknowledgment of their unexpectedness.

From Richmond, Virginia a new S C C S member, Mr. David E. Laird, sends a write up of his Garden Center, that appeared in the Richmond Times-Spatch. As a nurseryman he is a camellia pioneer in that territory and strongly recommends the following varieties whose hardiness has been tested there as they are among those he started with in 1930: 'Pink Perfection,' 'Jarvis Red,' 'The Rev. John Clayton,' 'Chandleri Elegans,' and 'Mathotiana.' In addition to those old favorites he asserts the following to be well suited to the Richmond area: 'Fannie Bolis,' 'Debutante,' 'Professor Argent,' 'Semi-Double Blush,' 'Empress,' 'Frizzle White,' and the three Sieboldis.

Stretching the belt to Texas, a clipping comes from Beaumont showing Ed Fox among his many seedlings. A purchaser of our society's seeds, Mr. Fox has a couple of hundred seedlings. He is a member of the Men's Garden Club of Beaumont.

Public Treat

The gorgeous *reticulatas* 'Chang's Temple' and 'Shot Silk' were treated to outstanding publicity a few months ago when vivid color plates of them were published in an issue of "Horticulture." Credit for the plates was given to Dr. Hume's revised edition of "Camellias in America" and personal credit to Dr. W. E. Lammerts and Ralph Peer for their large part in introducing *reticulatas* into America.

Camellia Evangelist

Some months ago we entered into

a camellia correspondence with one Marjorie Sample of Long Island, New York and we were very happy to have it bloom into one beautiful camellia afternoon during Mrs. Sample's recent visit to Los Angeles.

Camellia people who meet face to face for the first time never have to take up time in introductory preliminaries. The camellias have already done that for you so Marjorie and Liz began as old friends and wound up as lifetime companions by the end of the long afternoon.

Did you know camellias would grow outdoors in Long Island? You didn't? Perhaps all the camellias don't know it yet either but through Mrs. Sample and her good friend Mrs. John Sculley, Jr., camellias are invading that territory which has long been considered quite unfavorable to our favorite plant.

As members of a local Long Island garden club, the two Mrs. S's adopted camellias as their club project and three years ago purchased a number of plants of old *japonica* varieties as a beginning. Last year with the formation of the Society of the Potomac Valley, Mrs. Sample joined that organization and through her membership became aware of the S C C S and its helpful features. This resulted in the loan of kodachromes from the S C C S library, and Mrs. Sample reported to us that all who attended the meeting at which those pictures were shown were most enthusiastic. She feels that there will eventually be quite a future for camellias on Long Island. The two Mrs. S's are keeping records of their several hundred plants and by another year or two they will be able to furnish concrete information as to hardiness and suitability of definite varieties for that Long Island region.

We were sorry that Mrs. Sample came too early to see our camellias in bloom but she did glean considerable data from camellia growers here-

abouts to take back east. And anyhow she agrees with us that one of the best things about camellias is the people, and it was quite obvious (in her case at least) that camellia charm just naturally rubs off on a camellia lover.

In Turkey, Too

Among the interesting persons present at the breakfast and probably the one from farthest off was Askim Halek from Turkey who is in Pasadena as an exchange student this year. He obviously enjoyed himself and seemed much at home in camellia talk as he assured us that the same varieties of camellias were to be found in Turkey that we have here. It doesn't seem as if they can be *just* the same; however, their similarity in Turkey means another link between peoples. No interpreters needed, for the camellia language can be understood by all.

To the Cow's Taste

Ronnie Carr, who raises pure bred Jerseys along with hybrid camellias, says his high toned cows "just love camellias." While appreciating their good taste, Ronnie just can't go along with the practice. "Camellias cost more than hay," he protests.

Camellias Bloom for Love — and Money

And speaking of that mundane subject, money, don't forget that the printers don't work on this Review just for the love or camellias — or the SCCS society can be run that way either. SO-s-s-s-so, remember that your 1957 dues are now due and payable.

More about 'Cinderella'

Adding to information already released about 'Cinderella,' the first All-American Camellia Selections winner, is the fact that it is a Southern California development, a sport of the *japonica* variety 'Fimbriata Superba' (Fred Sander).

According to Dave Cook of the California Camellia Gardens, 'Cinder-

ella' plants will start blooming in November, producing flowers highly attractive in arrangements. They average four inches in breadth and about three inches in depth.

Letters Turn to Life

One of the best things about correspondence is that frequently the correspondent turns up in flesh and blood. So, looking delightfully human, Donald Stryker was a visitor recently. Mr. Stryker's letters, besides camellias, have given us sidelights on difficulties in the way of life of a nurseryman whose ranch is set in rugged territory near the coastline of Northwest Oregon. We have loved hearing of his struggles with importing rare camellia species and developing outstanding hybrids: his adventures with unpredictable customers; his cats which insist on having kittens; his pump which is as temperamental as a 'Fred Sander'; his shooing of six deer out of his lathhouse one morning; adventures in truth as variegated as any 'Daikagura.'

And in spite of everything, look for some interesting camellia hybrid information from the Stryker pen. A horticulturist for years, Mr. Stryker once taught that subject in the Pasadena schools and although he is a great admirer and breeder of camellias he states, flatly, "I'm not a one plant man." In addition to camellias he is very fond of magnolias and rhododendrons, to name two of his pets. Well — aren't those our dear old "complementary" plants? Or should we say, "complimentary?"

Blue — Too?

We understand that a forthcoming novel is called "The Blue Camellia." Now this, we'll have to read. Funny thing about camellias. People are never satisfied. Now that the mystery of the yellow camellia is more or less solved — are we to be stirred up all over again trying to find a blue one? Well — come on — what are you waiting for? asks Liz

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