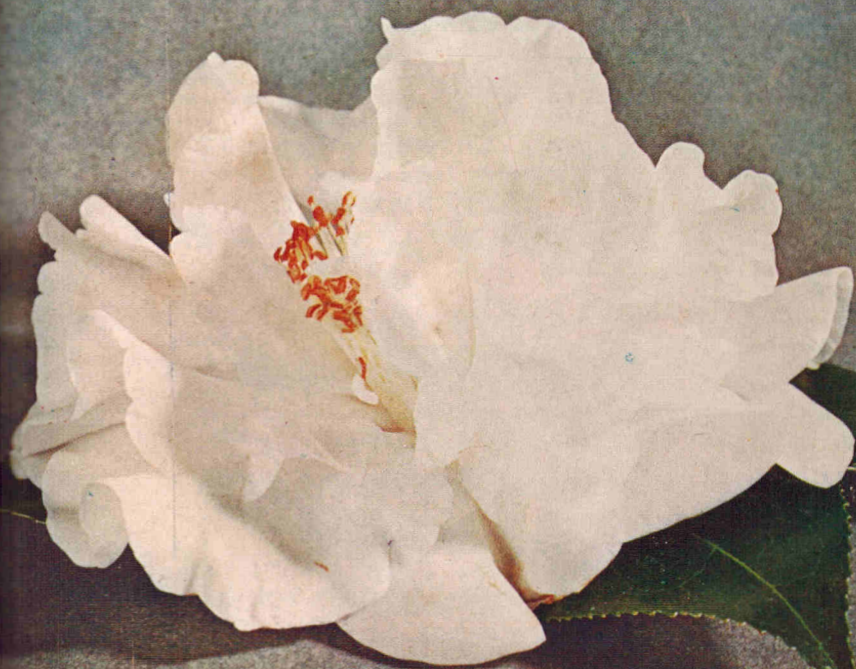


THE

Camellia Review



C. japonica 'Angel'
Courtesy Councilman Camellia Acres
El Monte, California

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society

Vol. 19

January 1958

No. 4

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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President: William Paul; Secretary: Mrs. Kenneth Reinold, 2934 E. Ashton, Fresno	
Meetings held 4th Wednesday of each month through March. Exception, December meeting on 3rd Monday at Hattie May Hammat Hall, Fresno State College.	
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President: Sam Rudnick; Secretary: Mrs. Alvin Reimer, 119 Jeffrey St., Bakersfield	
Meetings held 2nd Wednesday of the month, Oct. through April at Cunningham Memorial Art Gallery, 1930 R St., Bakersfield	
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President: Willis H. Miller; Secretary: William DeFrance, 4315 53rd St., San Diego 15	
Meetings held 2nd Friday of each month at 7:30 p.m. in Floral Association Building, Balboa Park	
Pomona Valley Camellia Society	Pomona
President: Mack W. Dinwiddie; Secretary: Mrs. George H. Bell, 3829 N. Garey Ave., La Verne	
Meetings held 2nd Thursday of each month, November through April at Claremont Women's Club, 345 W. 12th, Claremont	
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President: Ernest Pieri; Secretary: Mae Franklin, 9151 E. Woolley St., Temple City	
Meetings held 4th Monday of each month Nov. through April at Women's Club Auditorium, Woodruff at Kauffman, Temple City	
Camellia Society of Orange County	Santa Ana
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Huntington Camellia Garden	San Marino
Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, Oxford Road, San Marino	
Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley	Arlington, Virginia
President: Edward Carter; Secretary: Mrs. Edward P. Carter, 5505 42nd Ave., Hyattsville, Md.	
Meetings held 1st Monday of month, October through April, alternating between Alexandria, Virginia; Washington, D.C., and Chevy Chase, Maryland	

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Camellia Reviewer

ELIZABETH BEEBE

Resolved That—

O, for a big resolution for 1958. We did have what we thought was a brilliant (?) idea recently and were going to solicit 1958 resolutions from camellia people from various places. But we thought better of it. Most New Year's resolutions seem made to be broken and nowadays it is very likely that circumstances will change so drastically that the resolutions you have made in good faith become either impossible or foolish to carry out. So the most sensible way to start 1958 we think is just to try to do the best we can under prevailing conditions. And this applies most certainly to the dear little *Camellia Review* which seems indeed to have become quite a part of our life.

How Many Species Did You Say?

Well Morrie Sharp says that the English Botanist J. Robert Sealy made a list of 81 some years ago and Mr. L. Burr Belden who talked so entertainingly and instructively to the Pomona Society in December stated that at least 85 camellia species have been definitely classified. Of these barely one-third have ever reached the United States. This is partly because many grow in countries with which America has no diplomatic relations and partly because the port quarantine is more than apt to kill plants. This means you might spend large sums of money to no avail. However, many camellia enthusiasts and laboratories are working toward better camellia importations and Mr. Belden looks forward hopefully to wide propagation here of the Snow camellia (*rusticana*) on our mountain slopes. He also thinks it is not beyond the range of possibility that the hardy species

kissi may sometime bloom up on Mount Wilson. Coming down to our level, however, as we listened to Mr. Belden we felt surer than ever that the camellia is destined for a future of infinite possibilities, especially when such camellia men of Mr. Belden's stature get behind the project.

Festivals — Here We Come

When you read the wonderful schedule for the Sacramento Camellia Festival we think you'll duplicate our reaction to it—Let's Go. This also applies to our own big Joint Show at Descanso Gardens. Complete details will appear in the February Review. Wonder what chances are for a stowaway toward New Orleans?

The Camellia Belt Widens

In line with the urge of camellia popularity in the Potomac Valley as evidenced by the increase of membership in the Potomac Valley Camellia Society, we note by their November Bulletin that in 1957, 41 varieties of *japonicas* were grown by their members as against 271 cultivars in 1955; 98 *sasanqua* varieties compared to 26 in 1955, and 2 "other" as compared to 5 in 1955. This is part of the tabulation being made in compiling a Society Catalogue.

Here's Luck to You

Camelliaphiles living anywhere in the Southern California area are going to have an unusual chance to get a fine camellia—if they are lucky—for Mr. and Mrs. Jim Holland are donating three 'Onetia Holland' plants at January meetings of SCCS, the Temple City Society and the Pomona Society. This is a gracious gesture by the Hollands and an unusual opportunity to add a real winner to your collection.

Congratulations!

Extra camellia news is about to come from a new source for Clarence Thomas has recently accepted the

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CAMELLIAS OF THE SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY

By L. BURR BELDEN

Camellias have been grown in the San Bernardino Valley for more than 80 years though the period during which any especial attention has been given their culture is much shorter.

During the 1870s when San Bernardino was passing through the transition period from a Mormon outpost to a trading center that was an outfitting point for various mining districts, such exotics as "rubber trees," banana trees, and numerous flowering shrubs of oriental and tropical origin began appearing in the yard plantings of the more affluent. That was the age of formalism with innumerable beautiful shrubs tortured into grotesque geometrical patterns surrounding the somewhat incongruous Victorian homes with their sharply peaked roofs borrowed from climes where snow removal dictated their type.

Back to 1870

An early San Bernardino County history, published prior to the great boom of the 1880s, is replete with woodcuts of these elaborately artificial yard and garden plantings. At least four camellia trees, stemming from the 1870s, survived in San Bernardino until the 1920s and later. All of these grandfather trees, often then referred to as Chinese or wood roses, have given way to what is usually termed "progress" as expanding business has taken over "Statesman's Row" on D St., and the former residential area on Fourth St. The origin of these early San Bernardino camellias has never been established. One tree, a single pink which grew in the yard of a pioneer physician was said to have been "brought down" from Sacramento. It grew for more than 50 years in almost full sun and apparently was unaffected by the severe 1913 freeze that froze the cambium layer of so many citrus trees.

Camellias Spread to New Towns

With the birth of Redlands, Etiwanda and Ontario in the 1880s came additional camellia plantings, though no camellia gardens. Little being understood of special culture, particularly the need for both frequent watering and surface feeding, the mortality rate of these plants was unduly high. As late as 1920 a pioneer Redlands nurseryman advised that the camellia was very susceptible to hot inland summers. The advice of this nurseryman, Sidney Hockridge, had been born of experience. A large percentage of the south side Redlands estates were closed in summer and all too often gardeners did not understand the need of either frequent or deep watering.

In the West End cities of Ontario and Upland there are some surviving camellia trees that have grown there a half century. Probably the most notable is the "parent" Ruby Glow tree at the old Mehl home, 636 E. Ninth, Upland, which was named for this early day clergyman's daughter, Ruby. Not a variety originating there, it is now more correctly named 'Vedrine.'

Probably the earliest camellia fancier in San Bernardino proper was W. D. LaNiece whose garden as early as 1920 had nearly 100 plants. The LaNiece camellias survived moving. After the collection was broken up Owen Bristow, a former city park superintendent, obtained the larger specimen plants and sold them. Many survive in San Bernardino Valley gardens today.

Camellia Popularity Continues

A rough estimate made last month would indicate something like 15,000 gallon size camellias have been sold in San Bernardino alone each year for the last decade. Comparatively few, however, have gone to supply the want of camellia fanciers who desire other than the old "standard" varieties.

Camellias, during the 1957-58 season, are a very live subject throughout this territory. Inland district plants appear to average slightly later bloom than those nearer the coast. Attracted by the beauty of the flower camellias have spread to inland territories which until recently would have been considered "impossible" ones. There are many fine plants growing in the San Geronimo Pass district, around Beaumont and Banning. Others seem to thrive even on the desert and a few have survived even in the snow belt of the nearby mountains, though a high percentage of *camellia japonica* plantings have been winter killed in the Crestline-Lake Arrowhead district. *Oleifera* seems hardier and in a few seasons we hope to have reports on *rusticana*. It is not too fanciful to look forward to winter hardy species growing throughout the mountains.

Currently in the vicinity of San Bernardino the 200-variety plantings of Gordon Cram at The Greenspot, the L. P. Newcomb, Harry Vedder and John M. Harris gardens in San Bernardino are among the better known ones today.

New Introductions Appear

Several San Bernardino County originations have been propagated. They include the 'Mrs. Sarah Shepardson,' a *japonica* with striped variegation which originated as a volunteer seedling in the Shepardson yard and was grown first by John M. Oakey who named it. Unfortunately this cultivar reaches the nomenclature books as simply 'Mrs. Shepardson.'

In Colton Horace Ball, who raises his own stock, has recently introduced a medium pink seedling of rose form he has termed 'Virgin's Dream.' Ball also has a Pink Ball mutant he calls 'Ball's White.'

The superior Holland introductions of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Holland of Upland are now well known, especially 'Onetia Holland' which was introduced last year. Holland has what he believes is a hybrid, 'Holland's Orchid' first release this current season.

Our New Camellia author

L. Burr Belden is a lifelong resident of San Bernardino, California, and camellias have always been a part of his life, as he can remember even in his childhood his father's interest in them. He has become so intrigued by their infinite possibilities that he has sponsored a sort of one-man project of camellia test gardens, giving plants in different localities and keeping records of their performance. Camellias are only one of Mr. Belden's activities, however.

He is Historical Editor of the San Bernardino Sun and presently functions as President of the Death Valley 49ers, a non profit organization of persons interested in California pioneers. Every year the 49ers sponsor a week end trek to Death Valley for exploration, research, and a good time. This past year approximately 18,000 made the trip. Mr. Belden is author of several publications on Death Valley.

COLLECTING CAMELLIAS IN YEARS GONE BY

By MARK ANTHONY

Twenty-nine years ago when I first started planting Camellias, things were slightly different than they are today. At the old E. H. Rust Nursery in Pasadena, we used many Camellias on our landscape jobs and many of the fine old plants in this area were planted at that time.

The plants were planted solely for their landscape value and not as collector items. We had pinks, reds, whites and variegated, and the pinks were chiefly Pink Perfections. There were many varieties in the Collection, but the only ones labeled were Pink Perfection, Cheerful and Clark's Red.

Many of the early camellias in this area were brought in by local nurserymen from Cottage Gardens in Eureka, California, which, in turn, received them from its head office on the east coast. The east coast nursery imported most of its plants from Europe, so we had a lot of imported plants at an early date, but no one was interested in their names.

After really becoming interested in camellias, I collected all the kinds that I could find in this area, such as Cheerful, Valteveda, Purity, Lady Campbell, Bella Romana, Clark's Red, Eureka, Peppermint Stick, Mrs. John Lang, Mme. Hovey, Lady Hovey, Reine des Fleurs and Elegans.

Having read about other camellias in Dr. Hume's little Camellia Book, I started sending for every southern catalogue that I heard about. Seeing an almost entirely different list of names in each catalogue, I started sending for everything I thought I could afford. After a few years, I had collected over 500 names, but when the plants started to bloom, my list was cut in half. Even after this experience I would still order new and rare camellias only to have nine out of ten of them turn out duplicates. Local nursery men were almost as badly mixed up as our southern friends and many a camellia fancier

got many duplicates to use as understock that way.

In 1942 the Southern California Camellia Society published our first nomenclature book as a help in straightening out this confusion. From three or four pages of varieties, in fifteen years, we have grown to a book of 104 pages.

In those days there was not too rigid an inspection on camellias until Vic Daniels found some long tailed Southern Camellia scale on my plants. This meant only one thing; fumigating every one of the 700 or 800 plants in my back yard, which was no little job.

In 1935 I ordered twelve camellia plants from "The Chugai Nursery Company" in Japan. These came by slow boat, taking almost a month to reach San Francisco. Finally upon receiving the plants, I soaked them for three hours in a strong Vitamin BI solution and planted them in pots. They were all inarched grafted plants with two root systems. Out of the 12 plants, I saved 5, among them were Kuro-tsubaki, Yohei-haku and one I call 'Cathy' after my wife.

Having read about *Camellia reticulata*, and later seeing the one at Berkeley with the steel cage built around it, I was always on the look out for a start of this prized plant. In April of 1939, I found the plants in the Layritz Nurseries at Vancouver, B.C., Canada. They had imported the plants from England and

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DECEMBER MEETING BRINGS IDEAS

The old joke about California's "unusual weather" was not so much of a joke in Southern California this past month as the unseasonable heat gave camellia gardens to pause — with the result that the display of fine flowers usually brought to SCCC's December meetings was considerably curtailed. Few *sasanquas* were exhibited and the tables looked pretty bare. Mrs. Anthony of Descanso had arranged a lovely "Christmas tree" of 'Alba Plenas' with rim of 'Debutantes' which was the most dramatic entry.

The group which was in festive mood in spite of the limited camellia setting was welcomed by President Caryll Pitkin. An unusually large visitor attendance was greeted and applauded. This included President Noyes of the Los Angeles Camellia Society. Merle Gish also gave a special announcement of the invitation to all to sign up five new members to the SCCS and be privileged to choose a camellia plant from a list of notable varieties. The list was published in the December Review.

Atoning for a delay, President Pitkin presented the delighted Harry Cutler with a silver bowl, award for the most points of last year's entries from growers of under forty camellias.

In the absence of Frank Reed, Program Chairman, Al Dekker introduced the speaker of the evening, Margaret Carrick, well known for flower arrangements.

Mrs. Carrick gained the attention of all immediately by declaring that she had been looking forward to this program for a long time—because it was the last one scheduled for her before Christmas. This set the light and humorous note that pervaded her presentation as in an informal and chatty way she described her methods and evolved a series of lovely arrangements. Noteworthy was her statement of the fundamental rules of arrangements. They followed the basic art principles, she declared. Their elements were first, contrast, second, repetition, then transition,

subordination (formerly called dominance) and then balance and color. All of these were well illustrated in her arrangement of a tall white Madonna on a black base with two blocks of varying height beside her. Contrast was brought in by the black and white with sprays of variegated oleander providing transition. Color was introduced first by red chrysanthemums but in deference to the camellia audience, these were replaced by red camellias.

An especially appealing arrangement was that of a little shrine in which she set a ceramic St. Francis. Sprays of feathery deodar drooped over the steep roof and tiny ceramic geese were placed with small *sasanquas*. From one arrangement to the next Mrs. Carrick held the interest of everyone. One of the most effective dramatically was the charming wreath of round green succulent interspersed with white camellias surrounding a tall natural colored candle set on a rattan mat.

During the intermission for the usual coffee and doughnuts, the group viewed and admired the arrangements and afterwards President Pitkin made an announcement of the nominating committee for next year. This is composed of Harold Dryden as Chairman, with Al Parker and Bill Wylam as assistants.

The following were the winners of the evening's exhibit: In the Over 4" Class Art Krumm won first with 'Joshua Youtz'; Mrs. Bonner took 2nd and 3rd places with a 'Diak'

(Continued on Page 23)

THE 3rd BIG SHOW LOOMS UP AHEAD

For the third consecutive year the Camellia Societies in the Los Angeles area will jointly sponsor the annual camellia show at Descanso Gardens. The show for cut flowers will be held on Saturday and Sunday, March 1 and 2, 1958. The flower arrangement show will be held the following weekend, on March 8 and 9. The first joint show was held at Descanso Gardens in 1956 when Southern California was host to the American Camellia Society. The joint undertaking was so successful that it was repeated in 1957, again with success. The 1958 show is being planned on the basis that the joint show will be a repetitive annual event. Only the Temple City Society will hold its own annual show, because of the fact that their show is a part of Temple City's annual camellia festival.

Dr. Cecil Eshelman of the Los Angeles Camellia Society is president of the Los Angeles Camellia Council, the organization that officially sponsors the annual show. Harold Dryden of the Southern California Camellia

Society will be General Chairman of the show. Vice-Chairmen will be Frank Ramsey of the Temple City Society, in charge of staging, and John Robinson of the Pacific Society, in charge of registration and placement. Edwards Metcalf of the Southern California Society will be chairman of judges.

The flower arrangement show will be under the chairmanship of Rose Gish of the Southern California Society. Mrs. Gish is also chairman of flower arrangements for the American Camellia Society, which is sponsoring national competition in flower arrangements in camellia shows. The Los Angeles Camellia Council will participate in this national competition in the Descanso Gardens show and the schedule for flower arrangements, therefore, will be the same as that used in most of the camellia shows over the United States.

Full details of the show, including schedules for cut flowers and flower arrangements, will be given in next month's Camellia Review.

SACRAMENTO CAMELLIA FESTIVAL ASSOCIATION

1958 CAMELLIA FESTIVAL EVENTS

Date		Sponsor
Feb. 25	Escort Dinner	Past escorts
Mar. 7	Kickoff Breakfast	Sacramento City-County Chamber of Commerce and Camellia Society of Sacramento
8	Camellia Ball	Sutter Hospital Auxiliary
8-9	Camellia Show	Camellia Society of Sacramento
12	Luncheon honoring past Camellia Queens	Mercy Hospital Guild
15	Children's Camellia Parade	City, County, and Parochial Schools and City Recreation Department
16	Camellia Folk Dance Pageant	Northern California Folk Dance Federation

THE BRITISH PREFER CUTTINGS

By CHARLES PUDDLE

I thank you for your letter regarding the propagation of Camellias in Britain. This is rather a complex question but I will endeavour to answer your query to the best of my ability and experience.

There is little doubt that about three-quarters of the camellias propagated both commercial and privately in Britain are from cuttings. The only varieties which are regularly grafted are *reticulata* 'Captain Rawes' and some of the *japonicas* which do not root too easily such as 'Gauntletti' (Lotus). Grafting is also often resorted to when scions of new varieties are obtained from abroad but once a plant is established, the variety is propagated from cuttings. On a commercial scale leaf bud cuttings are extensively used due to the shortage of propagating material and excellent results are obtained from this method. I think it would be fair to say that it takes from four to six years to produce a good sized plant from cuttings, although many are sold at two years of age.

It is often said that grafted plants produce flower buds at an earlier age than those propagated from cuttings. I do not think this is true of the majority of varieties and providing the wood is ripened and a little warmth given at the correct time buds are set very freely after two years.

Why do we prefer cuttings in this country? I think there are several reasons. There is the question of economics on the commercial side. Most British nursery-men consider it cheaper to propagate from cuttings than by grafting. In the first place *japonicas* do not seed very freely in this country and most of the seed is obtained from Italy. Stocks have to be grown on in pots for perhaps five to seven years, for growth is not so rapid here as it is in California. The scion then has to be grafted and takes at least a year to produce a good plant. There is simply no advantage in grafting for you might as

well grow cuttings for five years as a number of seedlings for stocks. If seed was plentiful and large numbers of seedlings for use as stocks were built up over the years, I doubt very much whether this would lead to the abandonment of the present system from cuttings.

There is a growing demand for plants on their own roots in Britain. Everything possible is now grown on its own roots and this tendency is becoming more and more apparent with modern methods of propagation by cuttings being extensively introduced. I would not say that this is due to the suckers which are produced but rather to the preference of the public to see the natural growth of plants without any influence from stocks. Variegation of self coloured flowers is not highly praised in this country and a variety such as 'Adolphe Audusson Special' would be regarded as not worth naming. Grafted plants are more susceptible to variegation than those grown from cuttings. I think also there is a different public to cater to than in America. The average British gardener is content to have small reliable plants and gains much pleasure from watching them grow into maturity. They must be reliable and of strong constitution and he is quite willing to wait a few years for them to reach their full beauty. I may be wrong but I should think that this is in direct contrast to America where quick results and maturity within twelve months seems to be the aim of most

gardeners. Quicker results can be obtained from grafted plants and perhaps this is why they are favoured in America.

To sum up I think cuttings are used in this country because due to our climate and conditions they are commercially cheaper to produce, there is a prejudice against grafted plants of all kinds, the public has a different outlook, and there is not the demand for quick results but rather a more solid, permanent outlook. The importance of climatic conditions and the availability of stocks should not be overlooked for it is only natural that the method chosen is that which produces the type of plants the public requires in the shortest possible time under our conditions.

As grafting is not so extensively practiced, it is doubtful whether many experiments have been made on the influence of understocks on the resultant grafts. The variation in colour, and the variegation of grafted plants is well known from plants which are imported from the continent for the Christmas trade. This importation is on the decrease due to lack of care over nomenclature and very few nurserymen now obtain stock from abroad.

Reticulata is the most popular variety that has to be grafted and as stocks it is often commercial practice to use the poorer or surplus plants of varieties of *japonica* propagated from cuttings.

Personally I never graft a camellia and all our plants are rooted from cuttings. Scions from friends abroad root very easily and flower in two years on an average. I always propagate in heated frames, and grow them on rapidly in warmth, but ensuring that the wood is ripened to produce flower buds within the minimum period. I find that the Kunming *reticulatas* root easily from cuttings

Our Cover Flower

'Angel' is a seedling of unknown parentage propagated by the Councilman Camellia Gardens. It has been blooming for about five years.

'Angel' is a large to very large semi-double *japonica* which blooms early to mid-season. The bush is pendulous in growth and enjoys partial sun in preference to dense shade. It has a moderate bud set which is preferable in camellias because you always get better flowers, even without disbudding. It has never been known to drop its buds due to cold or for any other reason, and is a very hardy plant.

The flower with its rabbit ears that will stand four inches in height is outstanding with its bright yellow stamens and almost-orange anthers. The holding quality of the flower can be demonstrated by the fact that the bloom from which the kodachrome was made by Mr. Frank Williams was ten days old, and it was from this kodachrome that the cover plates were made. 'Angel,' itself should appreciate the fine photography that has reproduced its beauty so exactly.

Personally, I am convinced that 'Angel' really is an angel.

ELIZABETH COUNCILMAN

and in fact by experiment I doubt whether there is any camellia variety which cannot be economically propagated in this way.

I hope my comments are of interest. If you wish for elaboration or further information please let me know. I shall be pleased to help you with any queries.

From a letter directed to E. C. Tourje.

NEWS, NOTES AND NOTICES

San Diego

Something new has been added to camellia shows! The Eleventh Annual Show of the San Diego Camellia Society will be a double-barreled event held on February 15 and 16, 1957, in Balboa Park's big Conference Hall.

Two complete shows are to be held concurrently. One will be the regular Camellia Show with all the features which have made it such a popular attraction for a decade. The other will be the San Diego Camellia Society's First Annual Super Sweepstakes.

Competition in Super Sweepstakes is limited to those who have won at least one sweepstakes in an accredited Camellia Show. Super Sweepstakes truly will be a battle of giants. The winner will be a grand champion of rare distinction.

All too often, sweepstakes winners retire on their laurels, and limit themselves to "courtesy exhibits" at subsequent shows. San Diego's Super Sweepstakes will give such champions an opportunity once again to enjoy the thrill of worthy competition. It also should produce an outstanding display of blooms to be admired by the 5,000 or more people we expect to visit our Show.

Temple City Camellia Society News

The regular January meeting of the Temple City Camellia Society will be held in the Temple City Women's Club Auditorium, located at Kauffman and Woodruff Ave's, in Temple City, January 27th. The meeting will start at 8:00 p.m. The topics for the meeting will be varied. Because of the approach of show time, there will be some organizational work for the show; because now is the time for grafting, there will be some slides by Mr. Hagameier from Bamico Gardens in Pasadena; and because we all want to know more about how to cut blooms for display, a discussion on cutting camellia blooms will be offered.

Plants for the plant drawing were procured from the Don & Blanche Miller Camellia Nursery.

In addition, there will be a plant of 'Onetia Holland' donated by James Holland.

There will also be the usual redwood tub, reticulata and lady's pruning shears.

Come early, bring your blooms to put on for display, and meet with fellow camellia fans.

DON'T MISS 'WILLIE HITE'

NEW COLD WEATHER CAMELLIA

Nearest like 'Berenice Boddy' and 'Magnoliaeflora.' Buds won't freeze, flower drops clean, blooms on long stems, foliage dark green, exceptionally fast grower, upright and columnar, light pink shading to deeper pink at edges of heart-shaped petals. Long blooming season.

Full description page 66 in 1956 ACS yearbook

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DON'T SEND SOGGY SCIONS

By WILLIAM E. WYLAM

Don't send soggy scions. To do so wastes scion wood as well as good understock. On the other hand don't send desiccated darlings that have to be soaked before the cambium can be seen.

Sounds like my grafts didn't take last season. Before you make any remarks about ingrates, I would like to call your attention to a fact that my friends will verify. For the last several years I have not accepted scions from any source.

"Well!" You may say: "Why is he griping about something that doesn't affect him?" The answer is that it is so simple to properly pack scions that it annoys me to see this needless waste of good material. Scions are seldom shipped unless they are of new (or rare) varieties, of which there is only a limited amount of scion wood available. Consequently they should be handled with the care befitting material.

I have seen scions which had been shipped into an envelope and then sent through the mail without any packing whatever. Some were so dry they weren't even good for fodder. More often though I have seen packages which, when opened at their destination, contained scions that were actually soggy and waterlogged and, in many instances, showed signs of fungus.

The variety of materials which I have seen used as packing for scions is almost fantastic. They have ranged from old rags to "Spanish Moss" (*Tillandsia usneoides*) and included such diverse substances as peat, old newspapers (usually soggy), sphagnum moss, wood chips, shredded bark, wood tow (such as Nurseries use to pack bare-root roses), cotton waste and linters, sawdust, wood moss, and even one package that contained scions loosely mixed in leaf mold and wet oak leaves.

When scions are soggy and water-soaked the chances of success are so slim it seems a shame to even waste

the time to make a graft; not to mention the waste of cutting off a healthy plant to use as understock.

In shipping, or storing scions the two requisites for success (other than selecting strong, healthy wood in the first place) are coolness and humidity.

In past years I have had experience shipping scions to such distant places as Australia. We formerly wrapped our scions in small packages, using sections of newspaper that had been moistened and then drained of all excess water. Several of these packages were then made into a bundle with a few strands of moist sphagnum placed between this bundle and the wax paper in which it was wrapped. Care was taken that the sphagnum did not come in contact with the scions as this seemed to induce the formation of fungus.

Later we tried metal foil and several latex and plastic products, such as cellophane but when polyethelene film became available it proved so superior that other wrapping materials were discarded. With Polyethelene, our scions arrived in apparently the same condition as when packed. Polyethelene film allows the transmission of such gases as carbon dioxide but does not allow the passage of water vapor. Consequently the humidity within such a package remains practically constant. Bags of polyethelene are widely available in a number of sizes. Either wet the scions, and then shake off the sur-

plus moisture; or else pour a small amount of water into the bag (gathering the open end, so the water won't spill, and shaking until the inside surface of the bag is coated with a film of water) then empty the water (the film of water clinging to the bag will provide enough moisture) and insert the scions.

Incidentally, I no longer use any labels when shipping scions as I have found that wood or paper labels tend to become wet and illegible and with any type of label there is a chance of the label becoming detached and the variety name lost. By using a ball

point pen and printing the name on the underside of a leaf of the scion these troubles are avoided and all scions can be easily identified.

After the bag is sealed, by folding the open end back and securing with a rubber band, it should be wrapped in several layers of dry newspaper (newspaper forms an excellent insulator when dry) as this protects the scions from either excess heat or cold. A final covering of heavy wrapping paper, or cardboard, and the package is ready to travel. Quick, simple and satisfactory!

DON'T SEND SOGGY SCIONS!

January Meeting to Headline New Varieties

Come early and reserve your seat on the night of January 14th for at that meeting William Woodroof, "Mr. Nomenclature," himself is to speak on new varieties of camellias. Chairman of the S C C S Nomenclature committee, Mr. Woodroof has done research for years on the subject of camellia nomenclature and speaks from a wide background of camellia knowledge of new introductions and the difficulties of straightening

out the classification of the plants over the years. With the newly revised Nomenclature Book scheduled to be distributed in January, Mr. Woodroof's talk will be of especial interest.

Don't forget the monthly bloom display, also. Highlighting the plants for sale will be a plant of 'Onetia Holland' donated by its propagator, James Holland of Upland.

SCIONS FOR SALE

From these fine Seedlings*

MITISSA	MARGIE DEE FISHER	QUEEN JULIANA
MRS. GILBERT E. FISHER	MRS. BARBARA FISHER HOFF	
MRS. ERNESTINE FISHER BOWMAN	REV. JOHN BOWMAN	

Flowers from the above measure to and over 5" in diameter

Each scion with 2 eyes so that 2 grafts can be made

\$4.00 each

Also over 600 varieties of latest introductions. Send a list of your wants.

HALCYON PLANTATION

Box 527

DR. GILBERT E. FISHER, Owner

Union Springs, Alabama

*See Page 19

Requests promptly answered

SCION OF THE TIMES

By MERLE GISH

Indian Summer

One of the most interesting and showy flowers of the early blooming varieties is "Indian Summer". A Daikagura seedling that has the long blooming habit of its parent from October through April.

The original seedling flowered a large, solid deep rose red full peony, a brighter and deeper color than the parent. In grafting this seedling it apparently variegates very easily for we have seen many fine variegated flowers and it is reported to have flowered in the South 95% white. Those who enjoy and love variegated flowers will find this most desirable for it holds that percentage of white that we have tried to retain in Wards Daikagura.

It seems the form may vary from this seedling as some open with rab-

bit ears intermingled with stamens and others a full, deep centered peony. The variegated full peony is a most startling flower and combined with better color, increased size and the fact of being a more vigorous grower it is felt to be a much better all around flower than its parent the Daikagura.

Edna Campbell

This is a variety I have not seen flower but many friends and camellia lovers have asked if I knew of a camellia named 'Edna Campbell'. After learning the name and address of the party who grew the original seedling I wrote to a Mrs. P. H. Brock of Tallahassee, Florida. In her reply we learn that this very dark, glowing red, semi-double with clusters of stamens, produces flowers that measure five inches and was

Thanks

To the **CAMELLIA REVIEW** for the excellent reproduction on the cover
of the December issue of

KRAMER'S SUPREME — Plant Patent 1583

This award winner is a very large rich red, full peony flower with exquisite foliage and vigorous, upright growing habit. Blooms mid-season to late.

Plants now available in gallon — 2-gallon — 3-gallon containers
at reasonable prices through your nurseryman.

Originated by August Kramer. It will be propagated exclusively by

KRAMER BROS. NURSERIES

(Wholesale Only)

P.O. BOX 200

UPLAND, CALIF.

named for the wife of the president of the Florida State University, Mrs. Doak Campbell (Edna Campbell).

As the flower unfolds or opens to full bloom the petals open out and sometime turn back. A medium slow grower with dark green leaves, slightly curled and the shrub grows tall and narrow.

'Edna Campbell' is reported to flower heavily even on small plants and begins to bloom early in December and continues for several months making it an excellent camellia shining in your garden.

The Pilgrim

A cream white, large peony with irregular notched petals with a small cluster of petaloids which make this a well balanced large flower.

We are told this seedling came from the same group of seed as another new introduction, 'Frosty Morn'.

An outstanding characteristic is the green foliage and ideal growth habit, plus the fact it buds up very early and for those that desire show flowers needs little or no disbudding. Mr. Harvey Short has introduced

many fine white camellia seedlings but we sincerely feel this will be one of the best for all around flower and shrub.

Rose Gish

This is one I should try to avoid for I am more or less known as Mrs. Rose Gish's husband and long ago I issued an ultimatum which I am afraid has long gone to pot. I honestly got excited over this seedling when I had the opportunity to see a large flower bud showing color so it was partially this potential color and size that stimulated a most anxious interest plus that fact I had learned from very reliable sources it was a very good flower. 'Rose Gish' a five to six inch semi-double of peaches and cream color with fluted petals surrounding a crown of golden stamens of exceptionally good substance. It is a seedling of 'Peach Blossom' (English Magnoliaeflora) with strong bushy growth and excellent foliage.

We (Mrs. Rose Gish and husband) feel most honored by the McCaskill Gardens to have a camellia named in her honor.

IN 1958

Your new year will be happier IF

Your SCCS dues are paid so that not only will the Review reach you regularly but the 1958 Nomenclature Book will be sent to you promptly.

You find 5 new SCCS members so that you may receive **free** a fine Camellia plant of your choice. See the December Review, page 17, for a list of available varieties.

You consult the camellia nurserymen who advertise in the Review.

TEMPLE CITY CAMELLIA SOCIETY SHOW

The Temple City Camellia Society is sponsoring its Tenth Annual Camellia Show, in conjunction with the American Camellia Society. The show is to be held Saturday and Sunday, February 22nd and 23rd, as part of the program for the Temple City Camellia Festival. The show will be held in the First Western Bank and Trust Company Building on the corner of Las Tunas Drive and Camellia Avenue in Temple City, and is open to the public. After the parade, everyone is invited to visit the show. Blooms will be exhibited by members of the local Camellia Society as well as members of neighboring Camellia Societies.

Last year, because of the tremendous interest in the show, it was necessary for the show committee to drop entries in the show, at show time because of lack of space. Last year there were over 75 entrants, displaying about 1,500 blooms. This year, in order to allow more people to enter the show and display their blooms, the show committee is recommending that each entrant limit his single bloom *japonica* varieties to fifty of his best blooms. This will give the placement committee more room for displaying the blooms because of the advance interest in the show.

Blooms will be listed alphabetically, and awards will be made for the best blooms in each variety. Each variety will be judged separately and in competition for the Sweepstakes award, except in those varieties in which there are less than three entries for that variety. If no entries in a group meets the requirements for a blue ribbon, none will be awarded. The same will be true for the awarding of the Red or White ribbons.

Amateur growers may enter blooms in all divisions, but the following divisions are for amateur competition only:

- Division I. Single Blooms.
A. *Japonica*
B. *Reticulata*

Division II. Multiple Blooms

- A. *Japonica*
1. Three of a kind
2. Three different kinds
B. *Reticulata*
1. Three of a kind
2. Three different kinds

Open competition for amateur and professional will be in the following divisions:

Division III. Hybrids

Division IV. Boutonnieres and Miniatures

Division V. New Introductions

Blossoms entered in all competitions will be displayed in low containers, furnished by the society. There will also be grower exhibits.

There will be special Gold and Silver Certificates Awards from the American Camellia Society, as well as from the Southern California Camellia Society. Engraved trophies will be awarded the best flowers for each division as well as for the Sweepstakes Winner, and Best Flower of the Show.

Mr. Ernest Pieri, Show Chairman, announces that competitive entries will be accepted Friday night, February 21, from 7:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., and on Saturday morning, February 22nd, from 7:00 to 9:00 a.m. Show entry forms and schedules will be mailed to all those interested by contacting the Temple City Camellia Society Secretary, Mae Franklin.

From Georgia

In a letter from Mrs. Ross Hays of Georgia to Merle Gish the following interesting paragraph appeared which we quote:

About the Hays Trophy: All of the New Orleans people have been especially nice to us and being a scheming, selfish old lady, I decided I would not be happy at all unless our 'Tomorrow' was in the prize winning class in that show. I have shipped dozens of plants down there and so we are offering a silver trophy for the best flower of 'Tomorrow' in the New Orleans show, with the distinct understanding that its winning that trophy will not disqualify it from being considered for the best bloom in the show too. Now I really think that is a forgivably nice piece of conniving and it is the whole truth. This is, of course for the New Orleans show only.

From High Point, North Carolina

Dr. T. R. Zimmerman writes:

It is with pride that I can announce that soon some of us camellia nuts in the Piedmont section of North Carolina are going to organize a Camellia Society which will take in

the cities of Winston-Salem, Greensboro and High Point. We are situated about 200 miles from the East Coast so you can see we are a little too high and cold for camellias. However, we are going hog-wild for some of the hardier varieties. I have a greenhouse which will accommodate about 300 plants. Last year grafted about 150 plants. We can find a few nurseries around here who carry some of the standard varieties but you cannot get the latest ones like Mr. Harvey Short put out. When we order plants from the Pacific Coast, the express takes some of the joy out of us.

Last spring at Charlotte, N. C. show I saw the much-talked about *reticulata* and it was a treat. I am not a dealer, never have sold a flower but am only a lover of camellias.

Ed. note: The least the Camellia Review can do is to wish this group all the camellia luck there is lying around. Perhaps their project will prove to set true test standards for the hardiness of camellias. We applaud their boundless confidence. Perhaps a few Eskimos would care to start the "Little America" Camellia Society. We wouldn't be surprised.



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C. japonica 'Coral Pink Lotus'

Also many other fine varieties including

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Guest of Honor
Shiro-Chan

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Mrs. Freeman Weiss

Billie McCaskill
White High Hat
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Adolphe Audusson Special

Barbara Woodroof

NEW RETICULATA 'BUDDHA', Pl. Pat. 1215

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Retail (In Rear) 6212 San Gabriel Blvd., San Gabriel—Phone AT. 7-7982 (P.M.)

Mailing Address: 331 W. Duarte Rd., Monrovia—Phone EL. 8-5100 (A.M.)

Camelliana

Newest Camellia Book Out

We predict that the newly revised "Camellias Illustrated and How to Grow Them" as edited by Morrie L. Sharp of Portland, Oregon will shortly take a top place in the camellia library of all camellia fans from the amateur with five plants to the old-time with 5,000.

Here is the type of book that no one man could possibly produce, no matter how erudite he was concerning camellias. And the name "Sharp" well suits this editor as he assembled the best in pictures and knowledge from camellia experts both American and foreign. With the sure hand of one who knows camellias Mr. Sharp has edited his large array of gleanings to what amounts to an abstract of all camellia knowledge and put the whole into a most attractive and readable form. Scanning the credits given is like reading a camellia Who's Who and What's What in the camellia world of both individuals and publications. Again, as this is an enlarged and revised edition Mr. Sharp has profited by his earlier efforts and given the camellia public a book timely but not dated.

Invitation to look more closely is

in quick evidence on opening the 6 by 9 inch book of 176 pages. The black and white and colored illustrations are profuse — too many to be counted for this rapid review. You can find "how to do it" work for all stages and types of camellia activity. Information is given of hybrids and hybridizing in clear fashion. Species are discussed. Diseases and pests and what to do about them will appeal to the amateur. The list of camellias classified as to cold weather tolerance, blooming season and color will be useful as reference.

An intensely interesting section is the long list of phonetic pronunciations of camellia names. There was only one important one omitted but often argued about. Is it "cameelia" or "ca mel ya?"

The book is dedicated to "H. H. Harms whose enthusiasm and zeal have done so much to develop camellia consciousness in the Northwest, and whose constant assistance has been invaluable in preparing the book." And an added appreciation was expressed to "Helen, my wife, whose constant assistance and encouragement made this revised, enlarged edition possible."

The only thing that remains to be said is that this book may be purchased through S C C S.

Introducing 'ANGEL'

American Camellia Society Award of Merit, 1956 (Florence, So. Carolina)

A large white semi-double japonica, similar in size and form to 'Crimson Robe.'

Scions — \$5.00 each

2 yr. graft \$15.00

Egg Cans \$30.00

Original Seedling \$5,000.00

'Moutancha,' one of the loveliest and most rare reticulatas. 1 yr. graft: gal. \$15

COUNCILMAN CAMELLIA ACRES

11549 E. Bryant Rd., El Monte, Calif.
(200 ft. West of Peck Rd., North)

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Closed Thursday 12 to 2; and Saturday

To The Ladies!

By CHARLOTTE M. HOAK

NEW YEAR'S CAMELLIA RESOLUTIONS

New Year's is the time for new resolutions. As a rule, by the end of January our resolutions run out, but when it comes to camellias, let us be more than resolute.

To be conventional and take on a political air, let us make fourteen resolutions:

1. Let us resolve to read as soon as possible and read carefully, the latest classic on Camellias and their culture. "Camellias, Kinds and Culture," if you can't get "Camellias in America."

2. Resolve to banish forever from our gardens all trashy and disease-bearing mulch living or dead. Two chief offenders are Helxine and raw shavings.

3. Resolve to make some of the charming camellia trees and place them in strategic points in our garden.

4. Buy the finest pruning shears the market affords. Keep them sharp, never loan them and use them wisely on your camellias when necessary.

5. Resolve before the promised winter sets in to check all your camellias as to drainage, depth of planting and proper mulching.

6. Resolve to do all your transplanting during the dormant season.

7. Resolve to go out and see how well the various camellias have fared during our recent protracted heat spells. Weather is no respecter of medal winners. You cannot make a mistake on some of the tried and true ones a 'Ville des Nantes,' 'Adolphe Audusson,' or 'Magnoliaeflora.'

8. Resolve to wage a relentless war on the happy home for snails, the ungodly Algerian ivy.

9. Resolve to be as careful with the complexion bath for your camellia foliage as you are of your own facials. The only difference in yours and that of your camellias is the fragrance of your bubble bath — both respond to the old-time Epsom salts, calcium sulphate.

10. Resolve not to be *japonica*-minded. Try the different species. Go out to Descanso or the Huntington Gardens and see the different species.

11. Resolve to learn the value of properly placed companion plants used with camellias, both evergreen and deciduous.

12. Resolve to master that highly controversial subject, color. The charm of your garden depends upon this mastery.

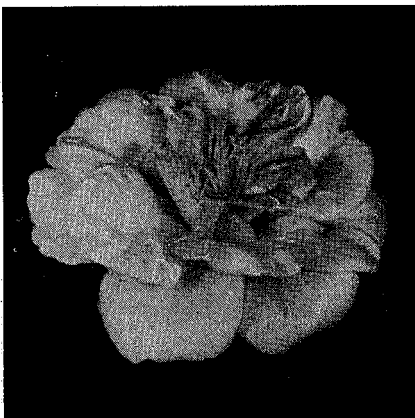
13. Resolve not to let your camellias suffer from chlorosis, like delicate ladies they are often so afflicted. Use Nuccio's iron chelate. Learn about the value of trace minerals in the soil. Take Dr. Dhar's advice and use calcium phosphate in your soil. Make your compost with Humisite.

BEAUTY IS GUARANTEED

Two of the seedlings of which scions are advertised for sale by Dr. Gilbert E. Fisher in this issue are pictured here.

'Matissa' is a large, incomplete double white which has won ACS seedling awards at Augusta, Georgia, Bessemer and Birmingham, Alabama. 'Margie Dee Fisher' is a very large loose semi double to incomplete double, salmon pink in color, variegated with blotches of white.

Other seedlings introduced by Dr.



Margie Dee Fisher

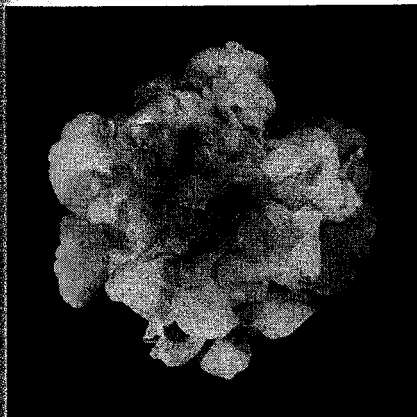
Fisher are briefly described as follows:

'Queen Juliana' is a magnificent white semi-double, 6 inches in diameter, rated very high among the "whites".

'Mrs. Gilbert Fisher' is a loose, incomplete double of very light phlox pink variegated. 'Barbara Fisher Hoff' is a loose semi-double light red.

'Ernestine Fisher Bowman' is a large, loose anemone of pale orchid pink, heavily variegated.

'The Rev. John Bowman' is a loose semi-double of light sweet pea pink.



Matissa

We Have Moved!

SURINA'S CAMELLIA GARDENS

Named Varieties — Understock

New location

16054 PARTHENIA ST., SEPULVEDA

WHOLESALE

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RETAIL

FOR SALE

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

New! New! Our own book "Nomenclature," 1958 edition. Free to SCCS members. \$1.50 post paid on order or \$.90 each in lots of not less than twelve. Some copies of "The Camellia, Its Culture and Nomenclature," 1954 edition still available. \$1.25 post paid or \$.75 each in lots of not less than twelve.

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

"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.

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¢.

"How to Grow Camellias," including a 600-variety Encyclopedia by the editorial staffs of Sunset Books and Magazine. \$1.75.

"The Mastery of Japanese Flower Arrangement," a 307 page book, profusely illustrated. Many prints in color. Printed in Japan, \$8.50.

"Camellias Illustrated and How to Grow Them." Revised, enlarged edition by Morrie L. Sharp. \$5.00.

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

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PRICES FOR NEW CROP:

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**Address all orders and
make payments to:**

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CAMELLIA SOCIETY**

**40 No. San Rafael Ave.
Pasadena, California**

ORDER NOW

COLLECTING from Page 5

After keeping them for two years in Canada, they could ship them into this country without removing the soil from the roots. Gathering together my life's savings, I ordered

three plants and was lucky enough to save all three.

Today you can buy with confidence all of the fine camellias you want but I don't think camellia fanciers of today have near the fun we had twenty-five years ago.

HOLLAND'S NURSERY

Home of the **ONETIA HOLLAND** Camellia

(R. W. Ragland Trophy Winner 1957)

First release December 15th of seedling Onetia Holland. Large (5-7), white hemispherical semi-double with tiers of outer petals surrounding 3-inch high petaloids interspersed with golden stamens. Large glossy foliage. Plant growth vigorous and compact. Blooms early to mid-season.

GAL. GRAFTS—\$35.00

EGG CON. GRAFTS—\$45.00

All are No. 1 plants on large understock

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"Growers of Rare Camellias Since 1935"

FOR THE BEST OF THE OLD FAVORITES AND THE FINEST OF THE NEW!

DON'T MISS:

'GUILIO NUCCIO'

Judge Solomon, Miss Frankie, Virginia Robinson, Showa Supreme, Kramer's Supreme, Grand Finale, Buddha (AACS for 1957). Also *reticulatas* and *sasanqua*.

We also feature all of Harvey Short's new varieties.

SEE YOUR LOCAL DEALER FOR NUCCIO'S STABILIZED IRON.

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(Please print or type)

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Another Fine Catalogue Appears

With a big double page of a dozen fine varieties of camellias in color, the catalogue of "Camellias for 1958" from Marshall's Camellia Nursery in San Gabriel takes a prominent place as representative of the best of camellias propagated by a long established nursery operated by a well respected "camellia" man.

The list of approximately one hundred *japonicas* contains old and good varieties as well as many recent introductions. Some of the most loved *sasanquas* are listed as well as a dozen *reticulatas* — all varieties of course are described. Some brief notes on camellia culture will be helpful to the amateur.

The Marshalls will be pleased to send their catalogue on request.

MEETING from Page 6

gura' and a 'Lady Clare'; Art Krumm won again with his 'Oniji' as 4th and Bill Pike took 5th place with his 'Frank Gibson'.

In the Under 4" class, Art Krumm won 1st with his 'Debutante'; Don Moorhusen won 2nd with an 'Alba Plena'; Mrs. Lena Jones won 3rd with her 'General Patton'; Bill Pike took 4th with his 'Louise McClay', and Mrs. Bonner (again) won 5th with her 'Debutante'.

Of the *sasanquas* the 'Shishi Gashira' of Ed Metcalf took 1st and his 'Shinonome' took 2nd. Harold Dryden's 'Dawn' (Vernalis) was the winner of 3rd place.

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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

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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.



REVIEWER from Page 2

position of Head Gardener at Mt. San Antonia College here in California. Mr. Thomas as a pillar of the Pomona Society is well known for his camellia knowledge. He informs us that there is a large collection of camellias on the college campus already and he has promised to write about it for the Review in an early number. Mr. Thomas is especially well known for his camellia bonsai.

1958 Starts Big

January 1958 is a marked month, for the Society's Nomenclature Book will be out then, bigger and better than ever. The SCCS Secretary however is a stern bookkeeper and all dues have to be paid before a copy will be sent to you. So don't be disappointed, get your dues in and a copy of the new book will be on its way to you.

The Friendly Camellia

We had the privilege of reading all

the long letter which Mrs. Ross Hayes wrote and from which we have quoted on another page. One phrase stood out, quote — "Camellias are to enjoy and make friends with." We should say "Amen" to that. We feel as if she is a friend of ours already whether she knows it or not. We had a very earthy sort of nurseryman come out with a statement like that once, which we have never forgotten. He was talking about one plant that was drooping. He said he had sort of forgotten about it but as soon as he gave it some special care it perked right up for him. Sounds as though Mrs. Hayes has that special touch too. Some might say of course that sprinkling and fertilizer will do the trick. Well maybe, but they have to be administered with love and care too. We like to think that camellias respond to affection as well as the more concrete types of culture. Certainly sprinkling and fertilizing don't have a thing to do with the friends camellias foster.

With Many Apologies

'Twas right before Christmas, and what do you think? The mailman arrived with a bright splash of ink and what made our wondering eyes start to shine was the news from San Diego *completely in rhyme*. All about their camellias fimbriated in meter made the Bulletin quite like a holiday greeter. There was only one thing that was quite for the worse — it impelled your Reviewer right into this verse with a "Thank you" however for giving a spark to camellias—a metric holiday lark. And all we can wish as we come to the close, is blue ribbon to all for your verse and your shows.

That's about enough at least for 1957 don't you think? But here wishing each and every one of you happy, happy New Year.

Your friend,
Liz

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