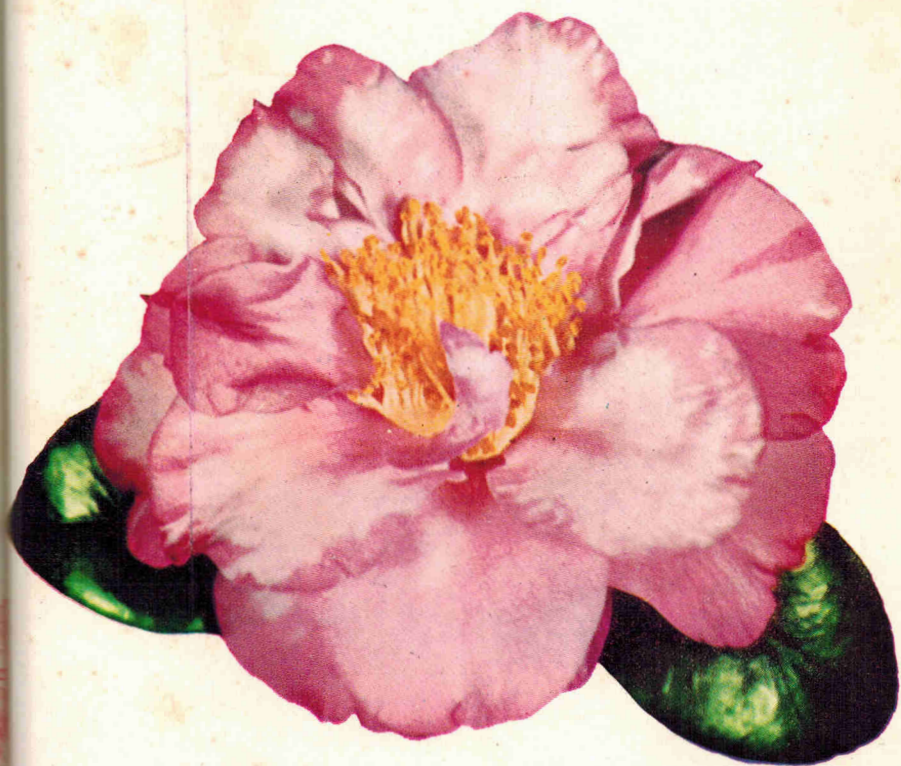


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Camellia Review



C. japonica 'Monte Carlo Supreme'
Courtesy "Camellias Illustrated"

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society

Vol. 19

July, 1958

No. 8

Fifty Cents

Southern California Camellia Society Inc.

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

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

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

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Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley.....	Arlington, Virginia
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Meetings held 1st Monday of month, October through April, alternating between Alexandria, Virginia; Washington, D.C., and Chevy Chase, Maryland	

CONTENTS

VOL. 19	JULY, 1958	NO. 8
Camellia Reviewer, <i>Elizabeth Beebe</i>		2
Margarete Hertrich Award		3
Miniatures for the Masses, <i>John Robinson</i>		4
A Camellia Dream		6
Camellia Propagation, <i>C. P. North and G. F. Ryan</i>		8
SACS Honours Ralph Peer		13
Do You Want Camellia Ratings? <i>Frank Reed</i>		14
The Gales Retire		22
Camellias and Companions, <i>David I. Gilfillan</i>		24
L. A. Camellia Council Heads		27
Report on the Cornell Project		28
A Miltown for Plants, <i>Dr. Robert E. Atkinson</i>		29
The Magic of Paint		30
To the Ladies, <i>Charlotte Hoak</i>		31
Camellias in the Pacific Northwest, <i>W. F. Neubert</i>		36
Camellias Invade Texas, <i>H. J. Showalter</i>		37

Camellia Reviewer

ELIZABETH BEEBE

Easy Doesn't Do It

"Summertime, and the livin' is easy" runs the song. That fits the camellias who need make no effort now and can relax like glamor gals in beauty parlors as their growers groom them for later spectacular appearances. The easy livin' does not pertain to the growers who (at least in Southern California) go to sleep and wake up with water sprinklers in their hands and haunt the shops and read avidly hoping for new products to eradicate camellia troubles. Either because of their efforts or in spite of them, there will be a lot of camellia blue ribbon winners this year. But which camellias? O, for a camellia crystal ball to reveal the future.

What Are We Offered?

It was reported in the April Oregon Camellia Society's Bulletin that the Newberg, Oregon Chamber of Commerce had shipped 900 camellia blooms to Hermiston, Oregon for a spring opening. Hermiston, being way over in the eastern part of Oregon has few, if any, camellias but what do you think? This fall Hermiston is going to send back a batch of watermelons. Now how is that for a bright idea? Wonder if SCCS can't think of some place too — like the South Pole for instance. Wonder if they would swap some penguins for camellias?

In the same Bulletin we were pleased to see that the society enjoyed slides loaned by SCCS. "They were beautiful slides," reported the Bulletin, "and though the meeting was running late, the members did not want to leave until they had viewed all the slides. Thanks go to the SCCS for loaning these fine slides to us." Well, we feel that the oftener the slides are

loaned the more successful the SCCS project, and it is gratifying to have requests come in for them.

At this same meeting the Review was exhibited that had 'Serenade' on its cover as that camellia was developed by Oregon members, Al and Mary Johnson.

The Colorful Way

One of the most interesting things of this life is that there is eternally a new idea popping up. The latest that leads to an approving nod from us (as if one mattered) is the installation of guiding arrows at the Descanso Gardens. Not just any arrows, but pink arrows to follow if you want to look at the newest roses, the All America Selections no less. And for another treat, just loaf along the yellow arrows up to the Hospitality House and see the display of beautiful water colors of Ethelynde Smith where fleeting horticultural beauty is captured forever. Now we suggest an idea. When camellias bloom, how about having some golden arrows to point the path to them?

Salute the Pioneer

Symbolic of America is the pioneer and we have again had the great pleasure of visiting with one of the true camellia pioneers of today. Marjorie Sample of Long Island has been coaxing, coddling, and intimidating camellias to grow and be happy on Long Island along with her friend Mrs. Sculley. They have worked for several years now and she tells us that their efforts are inspiring many others in their garden club to also work with camellias. Last year with three tremendous blizzards the camellias, weathering it all out of doors were bent to the ground and as she said truthfully "they looked sick." But somehow with the indomitable camellia spirit they did not die and this year Mrs. Sample said the blooms were wonderful. In particular she

(Continued on Page 41)

'Kramer's Supreme' Wins Award

The following announcement comes from William E. Wylam, Chairman of the Hertrich Awards Committee, quote:

"The Hertrich Awards Committee met May 22, 1958 to determine the winners for the current season.

"The seedling *C. japonica* 'Kramer's Supreme,' developed by Kramer Brothers Nurseries, received the highest point scores in the judging and therefore, is announced the winner of the Margarete Hertrich Award for the 1957-58 blooming season.

"No mutations were entered or judged for the William Hertrich Award."

NEW VARIETIES OFFERED FOR REGISTRATION

C. japonica 'New Horizons'

Originated by A. H. Krueger and F. L. Ramsey of 209 N. Baltimore Avenue in Monterey Park, California. This sport of 'Uncle Sam' first bloomed March 1954. The leaf and plant both follow the characteristics of 'Uncle Sam' with the blooming period beginning in March and continuing through May and sometimes into June. The flower is of rose form to formal double, ranging in size from $3\frac{1}{2}$ " across to 4". The color ranges from a light rose to a dark China rose. The bloom is delicately brushed and streaked an off-color white with every petal being margined in a deeper rose. The camellia is expected to be available to the trade in 1960.

C. japonica 'Reeves Sweetheart'

Originated by Hubert Reeves of 619 North Erie Street, Pomona, California. A seedling of unknown parents, this new variety first bloomed in March, 1953 when five years old. The plant grows rapidly in open, upright fashion with heavy leaves dark green above and a medium green on the lower side. The flowers measure from two and one half to three inches and are formal double in form, light pink in color, resembling 'Pink Perfection.' The blooming period lasts about two and one half months.



MINIATURES FOR THE MASSES

By JOHN ROBINSON

For the past several years there has been increasing interest in the large spectacular blooms such as 'R. L. Wheeler,' 'Drama Girl' and 'Mrs. D. W. Davis.' Strange as it may seem, running semi-concurrently with this increased interest in the large flower has been an increasing demand for the miniatures. This demand for the small ones has been so great that in many cases varieties that have been on the market for many years are much harder to find than some of their rarer and more recent "big brothers." For instance, last February there was not a plant of Tinsie available for sale by any of the commercial growers in Southern California.

The increased interest in "dinky stinkers" (the title frequently given to the small ones by one of our local connoisseurs) is probably best shown by the amount of space given to this class in the local shows. To the best of my knowledge, the first camellia show that had a class for miniatures was the Temple City Society Show in 1954. In 1955, the San Diego and Pacific Societies followed Temple City's lead and added a miniature class to their shows. By 1958, all of the shows in Southern California with the exception of the Pomona Valley show had classes for miniature blooms. While the Central California Camellia Society show in Fresno did not have a class for miniatures, it was interesting to note that 30 minutes after the doors opened a non-competitive exhibit of miniature blossoms had the largest crowd of any of the exhibits. In discussing shows with people from the various societies, it appears that nearly all of the camellia shows held in California in 1959 will have a miniature division or class.

Before we go any further, it would probably be well for me to give you my definition of miniature since it is slightly different than that given in the most recent CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE. The 1958 Camellia Nomenclature defines miniature as a bloom 2 inches or less and a small

bloom as 2 to 3 inches. I believe that this definition restricts the miniature classification to entirely too few varieties and if the miniature and small classifications are used combined, it allows blooms up to 3 inches or ones entirely too large for a truly small classification. Personally, I feel that the preferred definition of a miniature is the one adopted by the Camellia Society of Orange County and published in their 1958 show regulations, "A miniature is a flower (variety) more than 50% of the blooms of which are normally (in Southern California) not over 2½ inches in diameter." If this definition were universally adopted, it would cut out the controversy of "when is the variety a miniature" for the small varieties have the "bad" habit of producing unusually large blooms once in a while just as the large varieties have the "good" habit of occasionally producing the exceptional bloom.

I just heard a lady in the back row say "I don't care a hoot about your classification since I never enter a show (perish the thought), I just like to grow camellias for their beauty in the yard, so that I may have some to make arrangements and so that I may wear one occasionally to set off a particularly attractive dress." The miniatures are exactly the flowers that the lady is looking for, for have you ever tried to make an arrangement "in a tall vase" using an 'R. L. Wheeler' at the top? Or completely obscured your nicest new dress behind a 7¼ inch 'Drama Girl'? When it comes to a spectacular plant for the yard or in a container,

the miniatures are mighty hard to beat. Since their flowers are small and light, they stand up straight and look at the world and never droop their heads like some of their larger and heavier brothers and sisters, and if you have never seen the Nuccio Brothers' specimen plant of 'Tinsie' in full bloom, you have missed a sight that is something to behold.

Now that you have been convinced that your collection is not complete without one or more miniatures in it, you want to know what varieties you should get and what they look like. First let us discuss some of the better older varieties and then follow with a few of the more recent introductions.

Three seedlings from Japan have been among the outstanding miniatures for a number of years. These are 'Tinsie,'* an anemone form flower with bright red guard petals and a pure white center; 'Hishi-Karaito,'* a deep cupped shape delicate pink semi-double with a center of light pink to white, mixed petaloids and stamens; 'Kuro-Tsubaki,'* a very distinctive mahogany black-red semi-double with dark red stamens.

The McCaskills were one of the first commercial growers in this area to become interested in the miniatures and the following four varieties were all released by them. 'Florence Daniell,'* a soft pink anemone form is a seedling of 'Elegans' and has won a number of awards over the years in the miniature class. 'Wilamina,'* a formal double with incurved petals shading from soft pink at the center to darker pink edges was a seedling grown by Cy Peterson of Downey. 'Fircone,'* a blood red very high, semi-double similar to a pine cone and its variegated form have both been extremely popular over the years. 'Fleurette,'* a rose red formal double, opens to a very attractive flat flower but has the disadvantage

of having a depressed center to which some people object.

'Landrethii,'* a rose pink formal double, is the last of the older varieties to be discussed but should not be overlooked, for this variety was given a silver award as the best amateur miniature entry in the Descanso show in 1958.

Of the new introductions with which I am familiar, I have selected the following as most worthy of consideration by the collector. 'Petite,' a seedling of Alice Miller's of El Cajon, is a clear red anemone with red petaloids, each with a white stripe down the center. This flower is somewhat similar in color to 'Tinsie' but opens into a flatter flower and the distinctive petaloids make it entirely different in appearance. Best miniature in show was awarded to this variety at the Orange County Show in 1958.

'Johnny's Folly'* is a light cream striped and speckled with red, anemone form flower with a very high petaloid center. A bloom of this Robinson seedling entered by Edwards Metcalf in the Temple City show this year was awarded Best Miniature.

'Tinker Bell,' an outstanding seedling of the Nuccio's Nursery is very similar in form and color to 'Johnny's Folly' with the exception that the red striping and specks are on a medium pink background. This variety has been extremely popular and all of the 1958 plants were sold long ago; however, I understand that a number of propagations were made and plants will again be available in limited supply next fall and winter. The solid red sport of this variety will be called 'Jingle Bells' and a limited number of plants should be available in 1959.

'Kimberly Junior,' a dark red anemone to full peony form seedling entered by Earl Hudson Nursery of Sun Valley in the seedling class at the 1958 Descanso show took first

place for small flowers. This is the first time that such an award has been made at this show and came about because a group of the judges felt that if the majority did not wish to award it the Frank Williams Cup, it should still receive recognition.

'Alison Leigh Woodroof,'* another fine seedling of McCaskill's Gardens, was given a silver award at the best commercial miniature entered in the 1958 Descanso show.

The following varieties, some old, some new, are ones that I have not been privileged to see bloom but which come very highly recommended. 'Cathy,'* a light pink variegated formal to rose form double is a Japanese variety imported by Mark Anthony some years ago and named for his wife. 'Pearl's Pet' is a rose

pink anemone form flower that was developed in the South. 'Kitty'* is reported as being a white formal double with a pink border and the description of the very popular Southern introduction 'Little Man'* from Shackelford's sounds very similar. 'Bambino,' a coral pink peony form flower and 'Rosy Posy,' a bright pink rose form flower similar to 'Fircone' are two recent introductions of the McCaskill's that should soon become very popular.

Undoubtedly, there are a number of other fine miniature varieties I have not heard about. I would be very pleased to hear from anyone who has a good miniature and to "swap" scions if they would like to.

* A complete description is given in the 1958 CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE.

A CAMELLIA DREAM TURNS INTO A REAL GARDEN

The dream of Dr. Lynn Fawns of Fresno, a member of the Central and Southern California Camellia Societies, has blossomed into reality at the Fresno State College Camellia Show Gardens.

W. Louis LeValley, head of the department of ornamental horticulture at FSC, reports that Fawns was the first person he met after arriving at FSC in 1954. At that time, Fawns, the president of the Central California Camellia Society, felt that the development of a Camellia Show Garden at the college could contribute to the success of the camellia in the central area of California. LeValley "took the ball" from Fawns, convinced the other members of the college agriculture division of the need for a show garden on campus, and then worked many hours with Fawns and several other members of CCCS to bring the ideas into focus.

The result of Fawns' and LeValley's dream, realistic hard work on their part, and contributions from other members of the Central and Southern California Camellia groups is well evident in the more than 150 plants in the college's aluminum lath houses.

"We have 56 plants in the 20 by 110 feet camellia garden, 10 in gal-

lon cans, and more than 90 which the students have nursed from seedlings and cuttings in the college ornamental horticulture classes," LeValley states. "Our excellent garden would not have been possible without the assistance of Mr. and Mrs. Homer C. Wilson, Mrs. Ruth Keen, all of Fresno; and Harvey Short of Pasadena; A. H. Dekker of Glendale; the California Camellia Gardens of San Fernando; Nuccio's Nursery of Altadena; McCaskill's Nursery of Pasadena; Ebon C. Tourje of the Huntington Gardens, and the Riggs Nursery of Madera."

Fawns' original idea was that camellias could be grown successfully in California's hot interior valley and the college horticulture unit presented an opportunity to carry out experi-

ments. His enthusiasm quickly spread to LeValley and other members of the CCCS. And as he traveled in California he spread the idea and enlisted the support of growers in the Southern area.

One of the results of Fawns' work was a successful trip by LeValley and the Doctor to Southern California. Several of the growers donated a total of 63 plants, with a wholesale value of \$400. The garden now contains plants of five species, *Camellia japonica*, *C. sasanqua*, *C. reticulata*, *C. cuspidata*, and *C. hybridum*.

When LeValley returned to Fresno with the plants, he had his ornamental horticulture classes prepare an area in the lath house for planting. The soil was prepared by the application of four inches of poultry manure with litter, which was disced and roto-tilled to the depth of eight inches. The area was allowed to remain fallow for two months. During the period it was cultivated to keep weeds out and the manure was allowed to compost.

After the two month period, six inches of well-rotted dairy manure was added and the same process was repeated. Then some fears were expressed concerning the excess amount of nitrogen which might be present because of the large amount of manure utilized in the preparation. In order to compensate for this, two inches of wood shavings roto-tilled into the soil, and again the area was allowed to remain fallow for two months.

The camellias were then planted using soil from the planting area mixed with two parts sphagnum type peat moss and one part oakleaf mold. All the preparation was done by the students.

The Camellia Garden has afforded and now affords students educational

and vocational experiences. Besides the aforementioned planting experience, students learn to plant camellias properly and to care for and maintain them. The plants provide scions for grafting. The students learn how to take wood and how to tell when the scions are ready. They then graft previously prepared rootstock, each student doing several grafts.

The plants also provide considerable seed for planting and the students propagate these as part of their regular class activities. Proper handling and care of seed is stressed, and later the students learn how to plant and care for seed and the seedlings.

"At present all the plants are under the lath," LeValley reports, "but as the opportunity arises we will grow plants outside to find suitable varieties which can be grown by the public without special structures and care. A rootstock block is being established and research will be conducted to find and develop suitable stock. In the meantime, the garden is growing and developing into an area of beauty and an excellent source for teaching material."

LeValley, a member of both the CCCS and the SCCS, is boastful of the one second and four third place ribbons won by blooms from the show garden in the Central California Camellia Society's Spring Shows. The Central California group recently voted to meet annually on the college campus.

"One factor we at the college want to emphasize," LeValley states, "is that the Camellia Show Garden is open to the public and not merely intended for use in our classes. And we welcome all members of the Central and Southern California Camellia Societies to stop in at our campus when they are passing through Fresno."

CAMELLIA PROPAGATION

By C. P. NORTH and G. F. RYAN

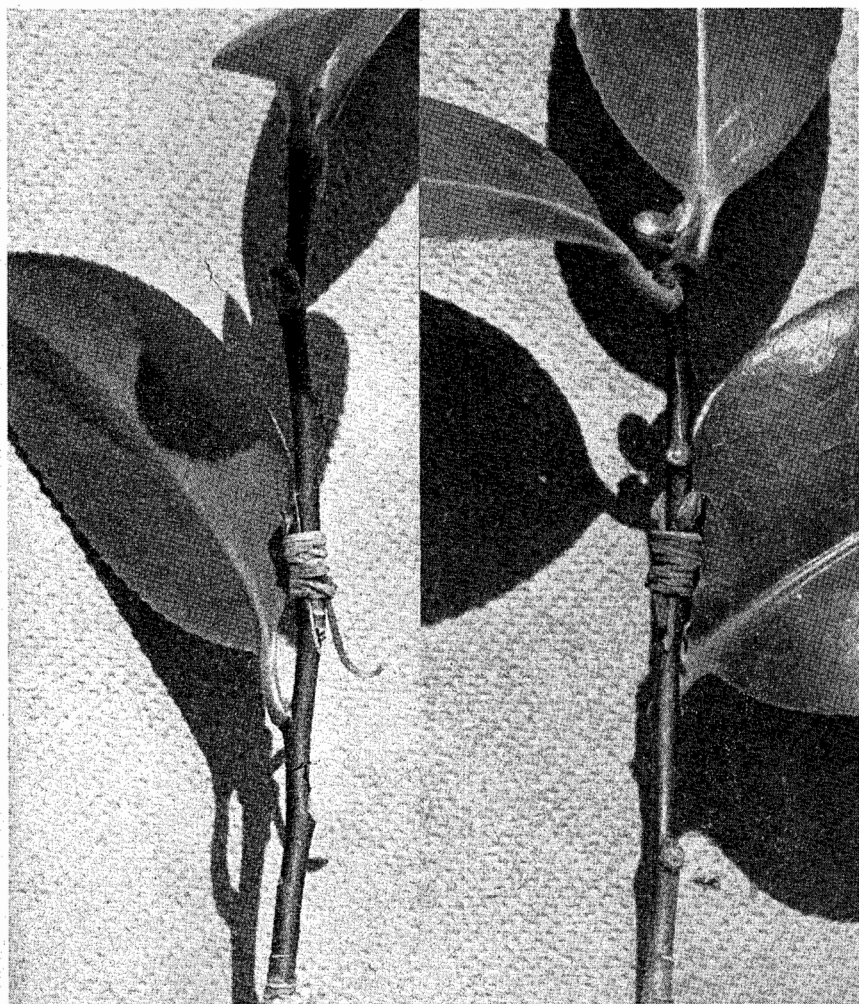
Many people enjoy growing their own camellia plants from cuttings or by grafting. Some varieties root in a relatively short period of time, 6 to 8 weeks with bottom heat, while others may take several months or even a year to root under the same conditions. The percentage of cuttings rooted is usually near 100% with the easy to root varieties but may vary greatly with the more difficult ones. Some varieties such as 'Alba Plena' may root easily sometimes, but usually only a low percentage of the cuttings root. Conditioning of the parent plant by growing it in a glasshouse may affect the rooting of cuttings of some varieties. The use of commercial rooting powders, popularly termed hormones, containing indolebutyric or naphthalene-acetic acid, shortens the rooting time and improves the root system of many easy and moderately hard to root varieties. However, treatment with these or other growth substances does not insure rooting of some varieties such as 'Alba Plena,' 'Capt. Rawes,' and some of the Kunming reticulatas. The commercial propagator may have difficulty rooting some of the same varieties that are difficult for the home propagator and he may resort to grafting them. For the home propagator, who may not have rootstocks available in containers, we suggest the following grafting techniques.

Cutting—Graft Method

A method of cutting-grafts was described by Shogo Yamaguchi in the American Camellia Yearbook of 1950, pages 238-241. This is similar to a technique developed by Dr. F. F. Halma and used for many years at the University of California at Los Angeles to obtain identical citrus plants for experimental purposes. The same principle has been used with grapes to obtain disease resistant rootstocks and is suggested for use with some difficult to root hardwood cuttings by Laurie and Chadwick in their book, "The Modern Nursery." In review, the technique consists of a cutting of an easy to root variety cleft or splice grafted to the desired scion, and the combination placed in a cutting bed to root and make a graft union simultaneously.

The steps follow in detail:

1. Obtain a cutting of an easy to root variety, such as 'Covina,' 'Eureka,' 'Finlandia,' or 'Princess Baciocchi,' several inches long, and of mature current season's growth.
2. Cut the top off the cutting 2 to 2½ inches above the base, at or above a bud (to insure meristematic tissue at the point of union).
3. Leave one leaf on the stock-cutting, at the node below the union.
4. Take a scion of the desired variety 1 to 2 inches long from a vigorous, mature current season shoot and remove all except the two top leaves, and remove all flower buds.
5. Cut the base of the scion to a tapered wedge ½ to ¾ inch long for a cleft graft, or the same length slanting cut for a splice graft.
6. Gently split the stock ½ to ¾ inch for a cleft graft, or the same length slanting cut for a splice graft.
7. Push the scion into the cleft or fit the two edges together for a splice graft.
8. Holding the stock and scion together with one hand, wrap and tie



Splice Graft

CUTTING-GRAFTS

Cleft Graft

the union rather tightly together with a rubber band, plastic tape or white wool darning thread.

9. Treat the base of the stock with a growth promoting substance and place in a cutting bed with the union at or just below the surface of the rooting medium to prevent drying, and with the leaf of the stock partially above the surface of the rooting medium.

The cutting-graft will root in approximately the same time that it will take the stock variety to root by itself.

Grafting

Garden space limits the number of camellia plants that you may have but it does not necessarily limit the number of varieties possible. Grafting more than one variety onto one plant is a partial solution to the space prob-

lem. Plants with two or more main stems may be used for more than one variety, if you choose varieties with somewhat similar growth habits and foliage types. Early and late blooming varieties might be combined to spread the blooming period of a single plant. Sports of the same plant go together such as 'Elegans,' 'Francine,' and 'C. M. Wilson'; 'Ville de Nantes,' 'Lady Kay' and 'Donckelarii'; 'Finlandia,' 'King Lear' and 'Variegated Finlandia'; 'Herme' ('Jordan's Pride') sports; 'Alba Plena' and 'Fimbriata'; and the 'Daikagura' sports. It may take a little care to prevent one part of a multiple plant from dominating the rest, but this should not be too great a price to pay for the extra varieties you can add to your collection.

Some of the problems that are encountered in grafting, exclusive of scion material, are: 1) maintaining high humidity surrounding the scion so that it will not dry out; 2) avoiding high temperatures around the scion that may damage it; 3) preventing growth of fungi and bacteria. *Botrytis* (gray mold) is particularly damaging in the winter months; 4) preventing excess moisture in the root area that may damage or kill the roots. Moisture may kill directly by exclusion of oxygen or by furnishing a suitable growth medium for the many water fungi that cause root rot.

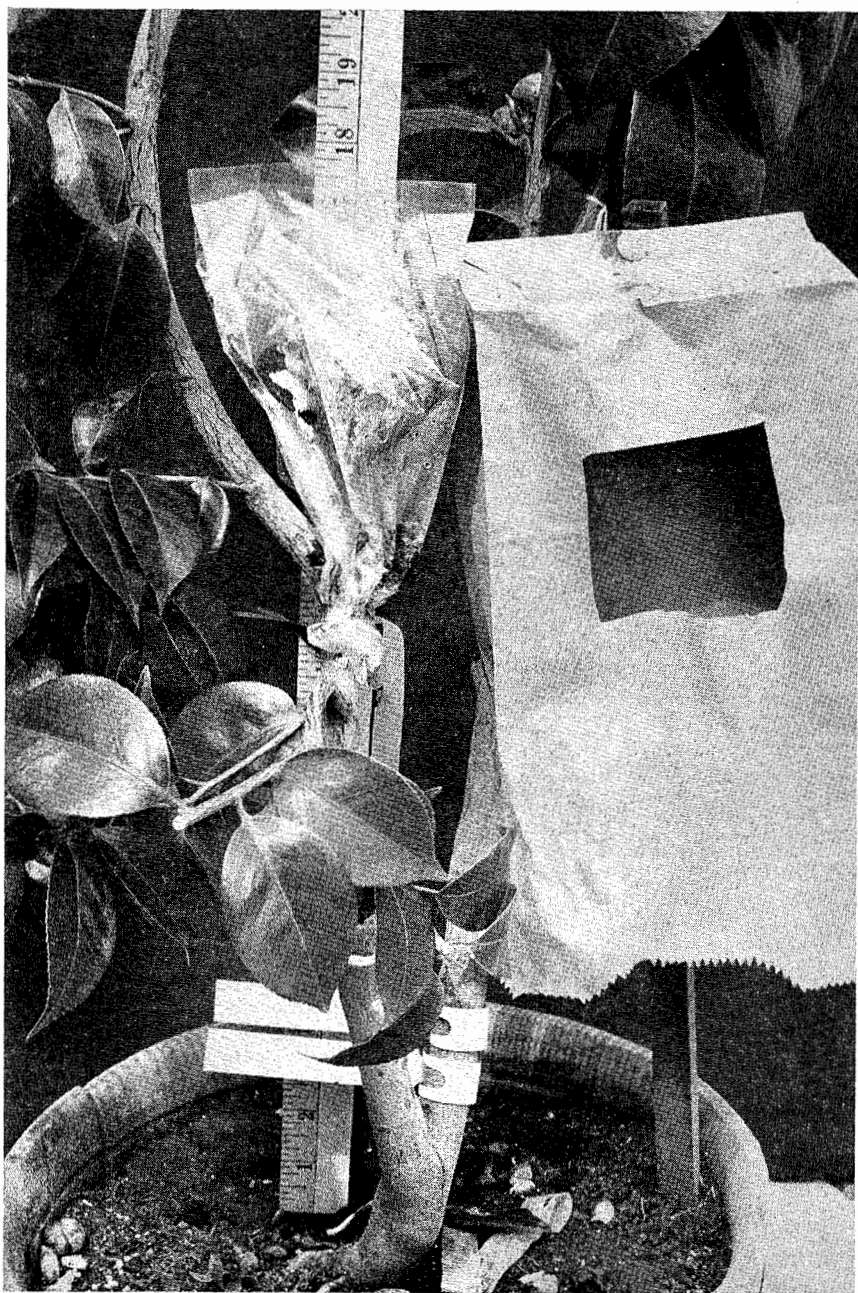
Commercial propagators usually cut off the stock plant for grafting close to the ground surface to avoid shoots from the stock plant that will mar the form of the new plant and take away nutrients from the scion variety. Space requirements and ease of handling the new grafts also contribute reasons for low grafting. In low grafts all the leaves are usually removed from the stock, and certainly all branches. The root system is thus left without a source of carbohydrates, produced by the leaves, and without means of removing moisture from the root area by transpiration through the leaves. Over a short period of time this leafless condition is not detrimental to the plant, and if a few stock plants are lost to the commercial propagator no great loss is involved. However, the home propagator may not have stock plants to spare, or the plant may be in a position where its loss will be difficult to replace. Recently, young *Macadamia* trees were grafted without foliage on the stock and with small to large amounts of foliage on the stock plants. This investigation showed that the greater amounts of foliage on the stock plants gave correspondingly greater amounts of growth to the scion. It is thought that this same principle may apply to camellias. Leaves on the stock plant are particularly desirable if the scion does not grow, to keep the roots healthy so that it will be possible to regraft.

Time to Graft

The time of year to graft camellias seems to be generally accepted as approximately December to April, providing suitable scion wood (vigorous, current season, mature shoots) can be obtained. Grafting has also been reported possible during the period just after the spring flush of growth has hardened and before the summer flush has started to grow. This period is approximately from mid-June to mid-July. The writers consider grafting to be possible at any time of the year that suitable scion material, described above, is available.

Polyethylene Bag Method (of Grafting)

This method uses a polyethylene bag to cover the scion and union of the graft. Polyethylene refrigerator bags are transparent to light and permeable to oxygen and carbon dioxide but not permeable to water vapor. These prop-



POLYETHYLENE BAG METHOD

Paper bag at right is placed over graft to protect it from the sun. Window, facing north, lets in indirect light for photosynthesis.

erties allow photosynthesis to continue in the leaves of the scion but do not allow water loss from the atmosphere surrounding the scion.

This method has been used successfully in winter (January, February), spring (April), and fall (September to December) but it has not been tried at other times of the year. The procedure is as follows:

1. Make a cleft graft at the junction of a lateral branch or just above a prominent bud (leave foliage on the stock). The graft may be made 1 to 3 feet or more above the base of the plant.

2. Cover all cut surfaces with a grafting compound (e.g. Tree Seal or Tree Heal) to prevent drying and damage by molds or bacteria.

3. Dust or spray the scion and union with a fungicide.

4. Fit a small (approximately pint size) polyethylene bag over the scion and tie it securely around the union to maintain humidity surrounding the scion.

5. Take a paper bag, about #6 size, and cut a window, 2-3 inches square in one side to let in light for photosynthesis. Fit the bag down over the polyethylene bag with the window facing north. This is to keep out the direct rays of the sun that may cause the temperature around the scion to rise too high.

6. Thumbtack the paper bag to a stake to keep it from collapsing onto the scion.

7. When the scion starts growth or in about two months' time, loosen the bottom of the polyethylene bag to let in air from the bottom and allow the scion to slowly adjust to lower humidity. After a few days the bag may be removed, but leave the paper bag over the graft until you are sure that the scion is hardened.

8. Leave the scion foliage on the plant until the scion is growing rapidly and then cut it off.

The above described grafting method is not of commercial value but it will allow the home propagator to graft plants in the garden.

The more conventional method of grafting container-grown camellias is to make a cleft graft close to the plant base and cover the graft with a quart bottle. The bottle must be shaded when temperatures are above 75°F., and watering of the plant must be controlled carefully so as to keep the soil surface nearly dry to prevent mold and bacterial action. Cut surfaces are not covered with a grafting compound. The bottle method is much faster than the polyethylene bag method, but it is not considered as safe for the home propagator.

When a solid red or pink scion is grafted onto another plant, variegations may appear in its flowers and leaves. This is due to a virus or perhaps a combination of viruses. A. G. Plakidas has reported, and the writers have observed, that a virus may mottle both the flowers and leaves of one plant, i.e. 'Daikagura' variegated, or only the flowers of another plant as on the two plants we have of 'Adolphe Audusson Special.' There is increasing evidence that nutrition may mask the virus symptoms so that an apparently virus free scion may infect a stock plant, or vice versa.

Virus variegations should not be confused with genetic variegations, such as those on 'Anita,' 'Finlandia' variegated, and 'Bella Romana'; these do not transmit to another variety.

THE SOUTH AUCKLAND CAMELLIA SOCIETY HONOURS RALPH PEER

Wherever in the world camellias are talked or written about, there is one name which is certain to be mentioned. It is that of Mr. Ralph S. Peer of Los Angeles, California. There can be no other single individual who has done as much for the genus *Camellia* or spent as much time or money on stimulating interest in this wonderful flowering plant. With widespread international interests, a fabulous collection of several thousand camellia species and cultivars, and President of ACS, Ralph Peer, still finds time to carry on an enormous volume of camellia correspondence with no national boundaries. When help or encouragement to societies or individuals is needed, it is given most generously, and many collections, both public and private, have been built up on plants and scions presented by him. Recently the Royal Horticultural Society of London conferred upon him the Veitch gold medal for worldwide services to the genus *Camellia*.

In New Zealand, Mr. Peer has given generous contributions to the Pukeiti Trust, the Rotorua and other collections, and has taken a deep personal interest in the formation of our Society. The Executive Committee decided to ask Mr. Peer to accept office as the First Honorary Life Member of the Society and the following exchange of letters took place:

"Tirau, New Zealand, 8/12/57.
Dear Mr. Peer: At a meeting of my Executive Committee, held on the 5th December, 1957 at Hamilton, New Zealand it was unanimously resolved to ask you to accept office as the First Honorary Life Member of the South Auckland Camellia Society. My Executive is most conscious of the deep interest which you take in the Genus *Camellia* and of the unremitting and enthusiastic efforts which you have made to further its cause on the widest international basis. It also wishes to place on record its gratitude and thanks for the most generous assistance which you have given to further camellia interest in New Zealand. It gives me great

pleasure to forward this resolution to you. With best wishes, Yours sincerely, (Signed) T. Durrant, Pres. South Auckland Camellia Society."

"Los Angeles, California, 4/1/58.
Dear Colonel Durrant: I acknowledge the letter of December 8th from the South Auckland Camellia Society requesting my acceptance as the First Honorary Life Member, and gladly accept this participation in your affairs. I have a deep personal interest in your success and am hopeful that you will feel free to call upon me for suggestions or any actual assistance which you may need. I am looking forward to my next visit to New Zealand so we may celebrate this event through personal contact. Sincerely yours, Ralph Peer."

Reprinted from the Camellia Bulletin, March 1958 of the South Auckland Camellia Society, No. 2.

JOIN THE ACS

For that extra knowledge of camellias join the American Camellia Society. A five dollar bill will enroll you as a member and bring four issues of the Quarterly as well as the handsomely bound Yearbook filled with camellia information from top camellia experts.

Send your money to the American Camellia Society, Box 2398, University Station, Gainesville, Florida.

DO YOU WANT CAMELLIA RATINGS?

By FRANK REED

The Camellia rating scales proposed by Feathers in the April issue of the Camellia Quarterly and Hazlewood in March Camellian seem too complex to be capable of obtaining a statistically large enough number of raters for a large number of varieties. When ratings are completed, it might be hard to publish them because too many columns are required.

Their final ratings may be difficult to interpret if there be no significant difference in ratings between varieties on a particular characteristic such as foliage, quantity of bloom, self grooming and size for type (each has point value of 5).

A simple rating scale which fulfills the following requirements is needed:

- (a) That you can readily induce several members of a local club to rate a large number of camellias.
- (b) The ratings of the main characteristics of a variety must be shown on one line of a normal page.
- (c) The characteristics are understandable to ordinary garden fans and the ratings should show discernible differences between the good and the bad under each characteristic.

My suggestion for a simpler rating system is based on the four main characteristics. Data on Sun and Cold Tolerance should be given under remarks.

<i>Rating Scale</i>	
Flower Showiness	30
Florescence	25
Plant Growth and Shape	30
Foliage	15
<hr/>	
Total	100

In the attached sheets I have tried to define what I am rating under each characteristic. I have rated about 50 camellias and have totalled up the ratings of 30 to show that the good and bad characteristics can be highlighted and may be readily discerned. Obviously no claim can be made for the statistical validity of any of these ratings which were made to illustrate the use of a simple rating scale. Mean values from at least 10 raters in each locality would be desirable.

The ratings are my own without consulting anyone. The numbers in parenthesis are characteristics on which I have little or no valid information. Probably a more severe cutting down in values of those flowers placed at the bottom in each characteristic rating would provide more useful rating.

Flower Showiness 30

This rating should be indicative of the past performance of camellias as well as their future probability of ribbon winning. Allied to this characteristic is, of course, their feminine appeal and appeal to the general public.

Except for the miniatures any of the first 21 below can be in contention for "Best in Show." Following along after these are camellias which the girls at the office will select from a box when they have the first choice. Debutante not only wins in this latter category in its own right but it is representative of all soft pink camellias which the public likes. (Note the result of the public vote at the 1957 Sacramento Show).

Fimbriata and Rosea Plena are typical of the medium sized formal which the girls always go for but never get much attention from a duly accredited and fully qualified judge in Camellia Shows. It is for this reason that they have a lower rating in "Flower Showiness" than the big boys at the top of the list.

Tomorrow	30	Tinsie	28	Rosea Superba	27
Crimson Robe	29	Hishi Karaito	28	Morning Glow	27
Reg Ragland	29	Mathotiana	28	Kumasaka	26
Billie McCaskill	29	Capt. Rawes	28	Carolyn Tuttle	26
Guilio Nuccio	29	Gigantea	28	Rosea Plena	26
Guest of Honor	29	Fimbriata	27	Daikagura	26
Mrs. D. W. Davis (29)		Julia's Favorite	27	Mrs. Tingley	26
Frosty Morn	29	Cinderella	27	Glen 40	26
R. L. Wheeler	29	Shot Silk	27	Purity	25
Donckelarii (29)		Purple Gown	27	Dr. J. V. Knapp (25)	
Magnoliaeflora	28	Debutante	27	Showa Supreme	24
Royal Trumpeteer	28	Buddha	27	Jean May	23
Bride's Bouquet	28	Masterpiece	27	Little Gem	23
Emmet Barnes	28	Fire Falls	27	Hiryu	23
Spring Sonnet	28	Finlandia Var.	27	Romany	23
Grand Finale	28	Elegans	27	C. F. Coates	20

Florescence 25

The rating in this category is made on length of blooming season, number of blooms, and the endurance of the individual bloom.

The first 15 listed below generally have a blooming season of 3 to 5 months and have above average number of blooms.

Spring Sonnet, Reg Ragland and Fire Falls are outstanding in the lasting quality of their blooms. The Reticulatas in general and Crimson Robe in particular, have comparatively short blooming seasons. Jean May has the shortest season of any of my camellias for the last two years but the other Sasanquas, Vernalis and Hiemalis have had blooms for 4 or 5 months. However, their blooms do not apparently endure as well as japonicas.

Daikagura	24	Mrs. Tingley	23	Rosea Superba	22
Fimbriata	24	Reg Ragland	23	Cinderella	21
Carolyn Tuttle	24	Elegans	22	Magnoliaeflora	21
Frosty Morn	24	R. L. Wheeler	22	Morning Glow	21
Gigantea	24	Fire Falls	22	Shot Silk	20
Spring Sonnet	24	Royal Trumpeteer	22	Buddha	20
Debutante	24	Rosea Plena	22	Dr. J. V. Knapp (19)	
Finlandia Var.	24	Purity	23	Purple Gown	18
Little Gem	23	Glen 40	22	Capt. Rawes	18
Showa Supreme	23	Tinsie	22	Crimson Robe	17
Hiryu	23	Emmet Barnes	22	Jean May	15
Bride's Bouquet	23	C. F. Coates	22	Guest of Honor (22)	
Kumasaka	23	Julia's Favorite	22	Grand Finale (22)	
Masterpiece	23	Mathotiana	22	Tomorrow (22)	
Romany	23	Billie McCaskill	22	Guilio Nuccio (22)	
				Eleanor Hagood	11

Growth and Shape 30

The growth rating takes into account the number of growth shoots on each branch and the number of leaves on each shoot. The filling in with foliage and the strength of each branch are factors determining shape. A modest amount of pinching and pruning is assumed on all plants.

The first 18 on the list have at least four leaves on each shoot and a goodly number of shoots. Most of them are upright and fill in well.

Grand Finale and Dr. J. V. Knapp seem to have definitely crowded in more foliage this spring than others on this list.

Crimson Robe and C. F. Coates are outstanding in their vigorous growth but lack a filling-in capability.

The last 10 are relatively slow growers. While the Retics generally do not fill in well and have poor shape, Shot Silk appears to have the ability to make a shapely plant by putting out many growth shoots.

Grand Finale	29	Guilio Nuccio	26	Showa Supreme	24
Magnoliaeflora	29	Rosea Superba	28	Purple Gown	24
Royal Trumpeteer	29	Spring Sonnet	26	Bride's Bouquet	23
Carolyn Tuttle	29	Cinderella	26	Debutante	23
Shot Silk	28	Mathotiana	25	Glen 40	22
Tomorrow	28	Billie McCaskill	25	Elegans	22
Frosty Morn	27	Rosea Plena	25	Purity	25
Reg Ragland	28	Crimson Robe	25	Fire Falls	22
Dr. J. V. Knapp	28	C. F. Coates	25	Finlandia Var.	22
Masterpiece	28	Morning Glow	24	Daikagura	21
Emmet Barnes	28	Little Gem	25	Fimbriata	21
Guest of Honor	28	Tinsie	24	Mrs. Tingley	21
Julia's Favorite	28	Capt. Rawes	24	Jean May	22
Kumasaka	27	Hiryu	24	Hishi Karaito	20
R. L. Wheeler	27	Buddha	24	Gigantea	23

Foliage 15

Ratings were made on the basis of color, shape, texture and any uniqueness of the leaves.

The foliage of the first 19 definitely adds a great deal to the beauty of these plants throughout the year. The Reticulatas and Sasanquas are generally at the bottom of the list with Capt. Rawes holding undisputed possession of the cellar. Shot Silk is a promising exception.

The fishtail C. F. Coates leaf and the notched leaf of Dr. J. V. Knapp are unique and add to the attractiveness of these plants.

Magnoliaeflora	14	Guest of Honor	13	Bride's Bouquet	11
Emmet Barnes	14	Guilio Nuccio	13	Debutante	11
Dr. J. V. Knapp	14	Elegans	13	Morning Glow	11
C. F. Coates	14	Grand Finale	13	Purity	11
Royal Trumpeteer	14	Morning Glow	12	Daikagura	10
Fire Falls	14	Spring Sonnet	12	Fimbriata	10
Julia's Favorite	14	Billie McCaskill	12	Showa Supreme	10
Carolyn Tuttle	14	Shot Silk	12	Finlandia Var.	10
Mathotiana	13	Rosea Plena	12	Jean May	10
R. L. Wheeler	13	Kumasaka	12	Mrs. Tingley	10
Rosea Superba	13	Cinderella	12	Hishi Karaito	10
Reg Ragland	13	Tinsie	11	Crimson Robe	9

Frosty Morn	13	Glen 40	11	Buddha	9
Tomorrow	13	Hiryu	11	Capt. Rawes	7
Masterpiece	13	Little Gem	11	Purple Gown	12
Gigantea	13				

Outstanding Hardiness

I believe that you should be more specific about the outstanding hardiness and rate the camellias directly on sun tolerance and cold tolerance. It would be easy to give a guide for rating camellias on these characteristics. If a camellia could be grown on the south side of the house give it a rating of 15. If it could be grown successfully on the west side of the house mark it sun tolerance 10. If it does well on the east side give it sun tolerance 5.

The rating given for the cold resistance in the Camellia Yearbook, 1955, page 268 could be made on the following basis. Their number 1 could now be cold tolerance 18; their number 2 could be cold tolerance 13; their cold tolerance number 3 could be 8 and their number 4 would become cold tolerance 3.

Sun Tolerance

Guilio Nuccio	5	Julia's Favorite	5	Kumasaka	10
Crimson Robe	13	Shot Silk	11	Mrs. Tingley	5
Royal Trumpeteer	5	Purple Gown	8	Purity	10
Reg Ragland	4	Debutante	7	Dr. J. V. Knapp	(10)
Bride's Bouquet	7	Buddha	12	Showa Supreme	14
Mathotiana	5	Masterpiece	7	Jean May	11
R. L. Wheeler	5	Fire Falls	6	Hiryu	15
Spring Sonnet	10	Finlandia Var.	10	Romany	10
Capt. Rawes	11	Rosea Superba	10	C. F. Coates	6
Gigantea	9	Morning Glow	10	Little Gem	14

	Flower Showiness 30	Flores- cence 25	Growth Shape 30	Foliage 15	Total	Remarks
Tomorrow	30	(22)	28	13	93	
Frosty Morn	29	24	27	13	93	
Reg. Ragland	29	23	28	13	93	Sun Tolerance 4
Guilio Nuccio	29	(22)	26	13	90	Sun Tolerance 5
Guest of Honor	29	(22)	28	13	92	
Billie McCaskill	29	22	25	12	88	
Spring Sonnet	28	24	26	12	90	Sun Tolerance 10
Grand Finale	28	(22)	29	13	92	
Royal Trumpeteer	28	22	29	14	93	Sun Tolerance 5
Emmet Barnes	28	22	28	14	92	
Bride's Bouquet	28	23	23	11	85	Sun Tolerance 7
Tinsie	28	22	24	11	85	
Dr. J. V. Knapp	(25)	(19)	28	14	86	Sun Tolerance 10
Debutante	27	24	23	11	85	Sun Tolerance 7 Cold Tolerance (8)

Morning Glow	27	21	24	11	83	Sun Tolerance	10
						Cold Tolerance	(3)
Carolyn Tuttle	26	24	29	14	93	Sun Tolerance	(8)
Magnoliaeflora	28	21	29	14	92	Cold Tolerance	(8)
Crimson Robe	29	17	25	9	80	Sun Tolerance	13
Shot Silk	27	20	28	12	87	Sun Tolerance	11
Capt. Rawes	28	18	24	7	77	Sun Tolerance	11
Little Gem	23	23	25	11	82	Sun Tolerance	14
Showa Supreme	24	23	24	10	81	Sun Tolerance	14
Hiryu	23	23	24	11	81	Sun Tolerance	15
Jean May	23	15	22	10	70	Sun Tolerance	11
Rosea Plena	26	22	25	12	85	Cold Tolerance	(13)
C. F. Coates	20	22	25	14	81	Sun Tolerance	6
Finlandia Var.	27	24	22	10	83	Sun Tolerance	10
						Cold Tolerance	(14)
Fimbriata	27	24	21	10	82		
Mrs. Tingley	26	23	21	10	80	Sun Tolerance	5
Daikagura	26	24	21	10	81		
Kumasaka	26	23	27	12	88	Sun Tolerance	10

Comments on Ratings

It would be comparatively easy to pick camellias which would do well at shows by checking those which have ratings of 28 or better in the first column. If you are not particular about the looks of the plant and its foliage, you can include Crimson Robe and Captain Rawes in the list.

If you are desirous of having color in your yard for long periods, you may scan the second column (Florescence) for camellias that have ratings of 23 or better. This could include those which have low totals such as Showa Supreme, Little Gem and Hiryu.

For a year-around evergreen bush in your yard, you may choose among those which rate 28 or better in the next to last column (Growth and Shape) and 13 or better in the last column (Foliage). Magnoliaeflora, Grand Finale, Carolyn Tuttle, Reg Ragland, Royal Trumpeteer, and Emmet Barnes are in this category and have performed to my entire satisfaction.

If you must put camellias in a Western exposure, those with Sun Tolerance of 10 or greater should fill the requirement. They did it for me last summer, when it was abnormally hot for Pasadena (56 days had a temperature of 85° or higher). If you must put a camellia on the South side of your house or in full sun, those rated 15 are all right with a chance that those rated 11 or higher will survive satisfactorily.

In these ratings, my favorite camellia and cutest gal in our club (Billie McCaskill) is way down on the list. Another medium sized camellia, Spring Sonnet, has a higher rating due to its longer blooming season, durability of its blooms, and better plant shape.

Carolyn Tuttle, which is not rated high for Flower Showiness, gets a high total because of its all-around performance. C. F. Coates, which does not have

a very attractive flower or plant, gets a fair total rating due to its trick foliage, rapid growth and long blooming season.

During the past 2 seasons, the performance of 2 lovely camellias, Jean May and Eleanor Hagood, has been disappointing. The blooming seasons of Jean May has been two and five weeks. Eleanor Hagood has not produced a good bloom and less than a quarter of the buds have opened as poor blooms. My Florescence rating of 15 for Jean May and 11 for Eleanor Hagood reflect this performance. It seems that such ratings should not be included in regional ratings if I am the only one who is having trouble with these. However, a rating which is joined by others should be included in the regional rating for the camellia. Under any circumstance, I feel strongly that the normal rating scale should include bad ratings for bad characteristics. I am content with my rating of 92 for *Magnoliaeflora* but feel like protesting about my pet *Fimbriata* and *Finlandia* Variegated being ten points lower. Here again we must realize that factors other than attractive blooms must enter into the total rating of a camellia.

Probably more credit could be given for long blooming periods. My camellias with long period (first to last bloom) for 1957-58 in order are: Masterpiece (7 months); Carolyn Tuttle, Debutante (6); Katherine Nuccio, Hiryu, Daikagura, Joshua Youtz, California (5) and Frosty Morn. Masterpiece, California and Joshua Youtz, having active buds, may bloom in June. Aided by Gibberelic Acid, Break O'Day bloomed on September 26 and its last bloom was on May 22.

The ratings made under the proposed simplified scale have been rather easily made and are generally explainable. When valid values are obtained from several raters and the tabulation extended to a larger number of camellias grown in our community, the ratings should be very useful to persons like myself who have had difficulty in obtaining positive information on characteristics of camellias.

Yes, I want camellia ratings if they are reasonably valid.

CONGRATULATIONS

To our Affiliate, the Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley, whose Newsletter received first prize for content and first prize for presentation in Class 3 of the national contest for amateur club publications held annually by the Flower Growers magazine.

THE MEN'S CAMELLIA CLUB of Charlotte, N.C. announce that they have set the date of March 14th and 15th, 1959 for their annual show.

Our Cover Flower

C. japonica 'Monte Carlo Supreme' is a handsome camellia which is a sport of the widely acclaimed 'Monte Carlo.' Both are products of the garden of the late Barney Goletto of Oregon who was extensively known for his fine camellia collection.

BUT THERE'S ANOTHER YEAR COMING

The last meeting of the S C C S for the 1957-58 season more or less picked up loose ends and reached out toward next year.

Many camellias had called it a season so the tables were sparsely decorated but there was a general feeling of "Well done" for the year.

President Pitkin called Harold Dryden up who, as Chairman of the Nominating Committee, announced Society officers for the new year.

The reelection of Caryl Pitkin came as no surprise but he was roundly applauded with a sincerity showing the genuine regard felt for him and his regime. Attaining the office of 1st Vice President, Merle Gish also got a big hand. Ralph Peer, 2nd Vice President was not present, being out of the country.

Mr. Dryden announced the roster of Directors in addition to the three officers already mentioned. They are Paul Dennison, Wilbur Foss, Eleanor Hayward, Frank Reed, Al Dekker, Glen Dickson, Willard Goertz and Leslie Marshall. President Pitkin gave a short appreciation speech saying how proud he has been to have such fine Board members to work with. He also gave tribute to the retiring Board members, namely Edwards Metcalf, Edgar Sinnott, William Wyllam and Billie McCaskill.

Pres. Pitkin announced with regret the retirement of Col. C. M. Gale, Secretary-Treasurer of the Society for the past ten years. He remarked that as the Secretarial work had grown to be very heavy, Col. Gale had felt that he wished to be relieved of it and so, although with regret and with much appreciation of the importance of Col. Gale's work for the Society, his resignation had been accepted. With Mrs. Gale by his side, the Colonel was presented with a beautiful desk set bearing a plate inscribed with a testimony to Col. Gale's long service to the Society.

This was presented by Billie McCaskill with a kiss which added much to the enjoyment of the participants and the audience as well.

The real program of the evening,

presented by Frank Reed, Program Chairman, started with some reminiscences of the ACS Convention held in New Orleans and given by Al Dekker and Mrs. Parker. They talked on southern gardens visited and hospitality offered. Then slides were shown which included scenes of the beautiful Southern Gardens, single shots of fine southern blooms seen including 'Tomorrow,' 'Cruselle,' 'Aaron's Ruby,' and other outstanding new introductions ending with views of the Dekker garden and Dr. Hubbs' garden. Most interesting were a couple of pictures taken by Frank Reed of a process used in Georgia to mitigate the effect of extreme cold. Sprinklers are used allowing the fine spray to freeze over the bushes. This does not harm the blooms and as soon as the sun hits the icy covers, the slight thawing provides necessary moisture. Also very interesting were a series of pictures of the new 'Dian Hartman,' a seedling soon to be introduced by Mr. A. M. Hartmann of San Fernando. This plant is characterized by the great variety of its bloomings — the color changing from solid pink to pink and white in infinite differentiation.

Winners of awards for the plants exhibited at the meeting were as follows: In the Over 4" class, Frank Reed took first with his 'Break O' Day,' and also 2nd with his 'Te Deum.' Morgan Chapman took 3rd with an 'Elizabeth Le Bey,' Harold Dryden won 4th with his 'Guilio Nuccio,' and Frank Reed again won

(Continued on next page)

ANOTHER YEAR (Continued)

taking 5th place for his 'Frosty Morn.'

In the Under 4" Class, W. F. Goertz won 1st with his 'Ann Miller,' Dr. Lloyd Taylor's 'C. M. Hovey' was judged 2nd, the 'Glen 40' of Martin Johnson won 3rd, Dr. Taylor again won, his 'Shiro Tama' taking 4th place while W. F. Goertz took 5th with his 'Pearl Maxwell.'

Of the Reticulatas, George Brown's 'Crimson Robe' won 1st, Dr. Taylor's 'Captain Rawes' took 2nd place and Harold Dryden's 'Crimson Robe' won 3rd.

As this was the final monthly exhibition, points were hastily tallied

and winners for the year were announced. These were Frank Reed who carried off top honors for the year with Harold Dryden winning second place. For the first time in these competitions, there was a tie for third place. Dr. Lloyd Taylor and Arthur Krumm racking up the same number of points. It will require a ruling by the Board to decide this issue.

And so closed one more season of meetings for the Southern California Camellia Society. President Pitkin bid farewell and an Auld Lang Syne to everyone, with thanks for cooperation this past year and a look ahead to the next season. Meetings will resume on November 11th.



THE WINNAHS

Mighty pleased with themselves were Frank Reed (left), Harold Dryden and Dr. Lloyd Taylor who were one, two and three respectively in points won by their entries in the monthly meeting camellia bloom exhibits. For the first time in SCCS history, there was a tie and Dr. Taylor shared 3rd place with Arthur Krumm who unfortunately was absent from this meeting on account of illness. Both men, however, received silver bowls.

THE GALES RETIRE



Col. C. M. Gale, retiring Secretary of SCCS, is presented with a desk set by Billie McCaskill in token of his ten years of service.

Mrs. Gale, who looks on approvingly, has just announced her retirement as Librarian, a post she has held for the same length of time. Mrs. Gale also received Society recognition for her years of faithful performance of duty to the Society.

The SCCS has passed one more milestone in its history with the resignation of Carroll M. Gale as Secretary Treasurer. Col. Gale too has ended another chapter in his colorful career which has run from war with guns to peace with camellias.

An Indianan by birth, Col. Gale did not have much interest in horticulture until his army duties took him to San Francisco where he was stationed at the Presidio for five years. From then on he managed to have some type of garden wherever the Service sent him; in Panama, the Philippines, Mississippi and even in New York City. There he grew plants on the terrace of his Penthouse, carrying dirt and fertilizer up in the elevator. "What did you raise up there?" we asked with interest. "Bugs, mostly," he confessed with a grin. "I never knew so many bugs could climb to the seventeenth floor."

The Colonel was first attracted to camellias when he was Commander of Camp Shelby in Mississippi. Retired from the service from there in 1942 with the rank of Lt. Col., he came to Southern California. "How did you happen to choose this location?" we asked. "Where else would you go?" he countered.

It appears that immediately on his arrival here the Colonel got right into gardening activities and the societies were not slow in soliciting his services. He became National President of the Begonia Society, President of the Rose

Society and then gradually concentrating his interest in camellias, joined the S C C S and was soon made a Director.

In May of 1948 Colonel Gale became Secretary-Treasurer of S C C S which at that time had a membership of about 500. During his ten years of office the Colonel has seen that membership nearly quadrupled, the Society's Nomenclature Book become an international standard for reference and the Camellia Review develop from a two-page leaflet to the established magazine of today.

Now with official pressure of all kinds removed, Col. Gale relaxes in his den and sometimes gazes at that space on the wall covered by several dozen ribbons and medals.

Playing hooky from High School so long ago to enlist in the army (of course he was underage), he went to Cuba to fight in the Spanish-American War, and starting there the trophies of merit tell a silent tale of the Colonel's service to his country through three wars.

Among the collection are the Distinguished Service Cross bestowed on him for valor in World War I and the Purple Heart from that same war, while a gold medal of the National Rifle Association honors him as one of the first ten marksmen in the U.S.

But merely by crossing his patio, Col. Gale can leave war memories behind and gain the peace of camellias of his own choice collection that grow so happily and beautifully on a shady slope.

From war to peace Col. Gale seems to have found the answer.

SCCS OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN FOR 1958-1959 ANNOUNCED

Bloom Display
Willard F. Goertz

Commercial and Special Exhibits
Leslie Marshall

Camellia Culture
Carl Tourje

Garden Committee
Carl Tourje

Hertrich Awards
R. F. Dickson

Hospitality
Eleanor Hayward

House
William Hickman

Intersociety Relations
Frank Reed

Librarian
Elizabeth Beebe

Kodachrome Library
Gulita Cooper

Membership
Billie McCaskill

Nomenclature
William Woodroof

*Plant Procurement and
Grower Relations*
Merle Gish

Program
A. H. Dekker

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Walter Scott

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Paul Dennison

Refreshments
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sinclair

Registration, New Varieties
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Camellia Review, Chairman
Dr. John Clairmont

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Elizabeth Beebe

CAMELLIAS AND COMPANIONS

By DAVID I. GILFILLAN

You can't be a camellia lover and not be a garden lover, and by the same rule, you can't be a garden lover and not be a camellia lover. If you have never considered the practical use of compatible plants or shrubs as you plan the planting of your camellias, I truly believe you are missing something really worthwhile.

I am not overlooking the fact that our shade-loving plants and shrubs do present more of a problem than material that is sun-loving, but as gardeners we must not back down before adversities. The true gardener welcomes the challenge that comes from facing conditions not conducive to the successful growing of anything in the plant kingdom.

Before getting into the discussion on which plants are best suited as allies to the camellia, we should first of all give real thought to location and soil preparation before we even think about planting. Let's keep in mind that there is a vast difference between shade-loving plants and shade plants. No flowering plant or shrub will ever thrive if planted in too deep shade. They may grow and last for some years, but they will not flower.

The ideal location for all shade-lovers would be under a huge spreading oak where they could receive the filtered sun all day. This condition, of course, is rarely found in the average garden, so our responsibility lies in simulating such a condition as closely as possible.

While there is a school of thought that believes camellias will do well in full sun, I do not agree. It is true that there are some varieties that will do much better than others when planted in a sunny location, but this is the exception and not the rule. It is foolish to deliberately aggravate existing adverse growing conditions by planting camellias in the wrong location — either too much sun or too much shade.

A location where the shrubs will not be subjected to the hot noonday sun, that is, where they will receive

the early morning or late afternoon sun or both, will produce best results. While it is true that I could name many places where camellias can be seen growing in excellent condition in full sun, I still maintain that those same camellias would perform better if given light shade.

Next to location and actually more important is proper preparation of the soil before planting any of our shade-loving favorites. There's no getting away from the fact that our soils throughout this entire area are definitely on the alkaline side, and this condition which is so harmful to the successful growing of all shade-loving plants must be corrected before we start planning.

It is encouraging to note that the camellia seems to be more resistant to our alkaline soil than many of our shade garden plants, but this fact does not cancel or minimize the importance of soil preparation before planting or the regular treatment of the soil after planting.

Peat moss and leaf mold have always been the leading products used in the preparation of soil for acid-loving plants. Personally, I have always leaned towards the use of leaf mold. I am convinced it is more valuable than peat moss. However, during recent years, some of our commercial growers seem to have encountered some difficulty with fungus in the soil and many of these growers attribute this condition to the overuse of leaf mold.

There are a number of excellent prepared outdoor planting mixes now

available at all garden supply dealers and these are proving to be very good in the preparation of the soil before planting. These mixes are mostly composed of leaf mold and peat moss but some of them also contain nutritional additives.

Incidentally, with an unlimited supply of bat guano now available, don't overlook this precious product in the growing of camellias. In addition to the alkaline condition of our soils, we must also keep in mind that we have a definite nitrogen deficiency and there is nothing finer than bat guano for taking care of this problem.

Having been composted in caves for an estimated 500,000 years, this natural all-organic plant food can be used quite safely in preparing the soil for planting or mixing with the soil around the root ball in planting from containers. It will not burn or injure the shrubs in any way and will bring new life to any soil.

Coming now to the best plants or shrubs to use along with your camellias, the selection will be determined by the amount of space you have to work with. If the border is wide enough you will have quite a choice.

Whatever you do, don't overcrowd the border. Give the shrubs room enough to grow. No garden ever looks attractive when one shrub is growing into the one next to it. In purchasing your camellias, find out from your nurseryman what the ultimate size of the shrub will be. Different varieties have different habits of growth, so be sure you have some knowledge regarding the shrubs you are going to use.

The first shrub that comes to mind when we think about planting something along with our camellias is the azalea, and rightly so. Azaleas and camellias are a most pleasing combination. However, we find that the azalea requires a great deal more attention than the camellia.

As already stated, the camellia

seems to be more resistant to the alkaline condition of our soils than most plants. On the other hand, the azalea is one of the first plants to show the effects of this disturbing condition. Once the azalea is affected by over-alkalinity, the entire shrub starts to go and when this happens there is very little, if anything, you can do to save it.

In larger areas as in extra long or rather wide borders, such shrubs as the aralia, aucuba and daphne can be used very effectively. In flowering plants we also have the fuchsia and begonia for glorious summer and fall color, with the primroses, cinerarias and English daisies as outstanding plants for frontal planting for winter and spring color.

Space, or lack of it, is forcing me into chopping off this article. There is much more I would like to say about the additional material that can be used very effectively along with camellias. Perhaps I may have the opportunity to go into this most interesting study at some later date.

Concluding, be sure to give your camellias proper care during the summer and fall months. I honestly believe that the care your camellias receive during this critical period will have much to do with what you are going to have in the way of quantity and quality of bloom next season.

The shrubs should never be allowed to suffer from lack of water at any time. If you are using peat moss mulch over your camellia border, be sure when you irrigate that the water is going down through the mulch into the vital root area of the camellias.

I have found that alternating my feeding, using the prepared camellia food along with the Hi-Bloom liquid fertilizer produces excellent results. The soil should also be treated about every two months with Acidate, a liquid iron, to counteract harmful alkalinity.

NEWS, NOTES AND NOTICES

Texas Camellia Society

The Texas Camellia Society was organized in Nacogdoches on January 5, with one hundred and thirty-seven charter members, with the object of encouraging the growth and propagation of Camellias by amateurs and to in some way prevent the spread of Camellia petal blight.

The first annual meeting and show was held in Tyler on February 15 and 16 and the second one will be held in Beaumont on January 10 and 11. Officers of the Society are President, Dr. C. E. Kitchens, of Texarkana; First Vice President, Dr. Glen Johnson, Carthage; Second Vice President, Mr. Albert Micciche, of Bellaire; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Louis Squyres, Tyler; Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. A. Giles, Beaumont; Treasurer, Mr. Henry Paine, Longview; Directors, Dr. Carter Anderson, Tyler; Dr. E. C. McRee, Port Arthur; Mrs. E. L. Trice, Waco; Mr. George DuBrul, Dallas, and Mr. C. S. Shoolroy of Beaumont.

Temple City Camellia Society

New Officers:

The following will serve as head of the Society for the coming year:

President, Ernest Pieri, 601 E. Elm Ave., San Gabriel, AT. 7-5977

Vice-President, Harry Putnam, 2964 Eucalyptus Ave., Long Beach, CA 4-4236

Secretary, Mae Franklin, 9151 E. Woolley St., Temple City, AT. 7-3326

Treasurer, Peter Folino, 9946 Pepper Glen Dr., Arcadia, AT. 7-7598

Annual Breakfast

What's for breakfast? That is what we will be asking on Sunday morning, October 5, 1958. The occasion will be the Annual Breakfast which will be held at Clarence Rose's Camellia Nursery, 6025 N. Muscatel Ave., San Gabriel, this year. Be sure to save this date, your \$1.25, and a big appetite, as there will be lots to eat and lots of plants to be won by lucky winners. Invite all your friends and camellia fans so we can start this new Camellia Season with the biggest bang yet.

Camellia Society of Santa Clara County

The following are the officers for the year commencing April, 1958: President, Oscar E. Tomlinson, 1509 Camino Monde, San Jose; Secretary-Treasurer, John J. Mendoza, 1170 Jefferson Street, Santa Clara; Vice-President, Allen S. Eckendorf, 660 South Henry Ave., San Jose.

Central California Camellia Society

New officers for the coming season are: President, Mr. William B. Johnson, 1715 E. Ashlan; Mr. Ray B. Wheeler, Vice-President, 841 E. Dayton; Mrs. Kenneth A. Reinold, Secretary-Treasurer, 2934 E. Ashlan, all of Fresno. The Show Chairman is Mr. Rey Merino, 934 E. Yale and Mr. Kenneth A. Reinold of 2934 E. Ashlan is the Assistant Show Chairman.

The Society held an enjoyable steak barbecue at the Ornamental Gardens of the Fresno State College with Mr. DeValley, an instructor there, as host. A number of students in his classes are making a special study of camellias. The camellia garden there is only three years old but of great interest. The County Department solicited advice about it from the Society which donated the first plant and held a ceremony of its planting on Arbor Day by the

(Continued on next page)

LOS ANGELES CAMELLIA COUNCIL, LTD.

The following will head the Council for the year 1958-1959:

Members:

Los Angeles Camellia Society — Raymond R. Noyes, President
Orange County Camellia Society — William H. McGrath, President
Pacific Camellia Society — Dan H. Roberts, President
Pomona Camellia Society — Mack Dinwiddie, President
Southern California Camellia Society — Caryll Pitkin, President
Temple City Camellia Society — Ernest Pieri, President

Directors:

Bancroft Benner	William McGrath	Reg Ragland
Albert Dekker	Raymond Noyes	Frank Ramsey
Mack Dinwiddie	Alton Parker	Dan Roberts
Harold Dryden	Ernest Pieri	John Robinson, Chairman
Cecil Eshelman	Caryll Pitkin	Douglas Thompson

Officers:

President — John C. Robinson, 4261 Commonwealth, La Canada
Vice-President — Frank Ramsey, 2025 S. 4th St., Alhambra
Secretary-Treasurer — Dan H. Roberts, 11422 Ruggiero, San Fernando

Committees:

Council and Arboretum Liaison Committee

J. C. Robinson, Chairman

H. Dryden

R. W. Ragland

Committee for Show Chairman Recommendations

C. Pitkin, Chairman

C. H. Eshelman

E. Pieri

Show Date Coordinating Committee

A. Dekker, Chairman

A. Parker

M. Dinwiddie

Societies' Programming Committee

D. Thompson, Chairman

R. Noyes

A. Dekker

1959 Show: February 28 - March 1—Cut flower. March 7 - 8—Arrangement

Pomona's request for inclusion in the Council was approved by the 1957-58 directors at a meeting in April. The Council now has 6 members.

NEWS, NOTES AND NOTICES *(Continued)*

Society's President, Bill Paul. Other plants have been donated by Society members, some of them as memorials.

San Diego Society

New officers for the year are as follows: President, Mr. Wm. L. Gibson, 3765 Pio Pico Street, San Diego 6; Vice-President, Mr. E. F. Kohl, 718 "H" Ave., Coronado; Treasurer, Mr. Fred C. Melvin, 3680 Grim Ave., San Diego 4 and Secretary, Mrs. Ferris H. Jones, 4545 Dana Dr., La Mesa.

A REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF CORNELL NOMENCLATURE PROJECT IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

The center of operations for the Camellia Nomenclature Project, sponsored by the Longwood Foundation and directed by the Bailey Hortorium of Cornell University will move from Southern California to New York this summer. Ralph N. Philbrick, the principal investigator for this five-year study, has been working primarily in this area since September of last year when the program began.

Work here did not begin from scratch, as the ambitious project has had from the beginning endorsement and assistance from Mr. William Hertrich, curator emeritus of the Huntington Botanical Gardens, and Mr. Ralph Peer, president of the American Camellia Society. These gentlemen and four others are serving on the committee of advisors for the nomenclature project.

The goals of the Cornell program (presented in greater detail in the November 1957 issue of the *Camellia Review*) are: to construct a checklist of camellia names which has international validity, and, no less important, to document camellias now in cultivation with color photographs and pressed specimens for reference in the future. The basis of this study is botanical, although its primary utility is horticultural.

Work on the project so far has been divided between gardens and literature. Camellias in the gardens of the late Henry E. Huntington, U.C.L.A. and Ralph Peer have been studied. Hundreds of photographs and specimens were taken. These will provide raw material for months of work by Mr. Philbrick.

Index cards, subject to machine sorting, are being used to classify references to literature treating nomenclature, registration of new cultivars and catalogs of camellias.

From correspondence and journals of many camellia societies throughout the world, information on the origin of specific cultivars is also be-

ing gathered and committed to key-sort cards.

Mr. Philbrick has been able to get the suggestions of William Wylam, Julius Nuccio, William Woodroof and others while working in this area. In the spring of 1960, when the project is more advanced and problems more clearly defined, Mr. Philbrick expects to return to Southern California to seek further assistance from these and others who already have been so helpful.

Next blooming season, spring of 1959, the project plans call for the botanist to work in England and Western Europe. Correspondence preparatory to that visit has already been established.

In further resume of the work on the nomenclature project to date: a trip to the Gulf Coast states was taken in February and one to the Portland, Seattle, Sacramento and San Francisco Bay Areas in late March. While in the South, Mr. Philbrick was able to meet with Mr. Kosaku Sawada, Ira Nelson, Mrs. F. E. Simmons, Mr. Dave Strother, Arthur C. Brown, Mrs. Sigmund Katz and others. In the brief trip north, the botanist met Mr. Toichi Domoto, Andrew Sears, Mrs. A. E. Johnson, Mr. David Feathers, Walter Lammerts, Jerry Olrich, E. A. Combatalade, J. A. Buzard and others. Photographs and specimens were taken, but the primary purpose of these trips was to generally survey and lay plans for more localized work in the future.

(Continued on Page 39)

A MILTOWN FOR PLANTS

By DR. ROBERT E. ATKINSON

Oversimplification of principles of plant physiology by hucksters has done much to confuse the gardening public. Some erroneous concepts have become so firmly established that it is impossible to completely eradicate them from common usage. An outstanding example is the use of the term "plant food" for fertilizer, which at best is only a mineral supplement, with no food value whatsoever. This is compounded by talk of "square meals" for plants and some go even so far as to recommend only liquid fertilizers "because plants have no teeth."

Less vicious because there is no avarice in the oversimplification is the use of water to "allay thirst" and to offer plants "a long cool drink." Similarly, the use of the term "breathing" to describe the exchange of gases in plants is erroneous because there is no inhaling or exhaling which constitutes the breathing of man and animals.

Recently there has been found a chemical whose profound effect on plant physiological processes has caused it to be labeled a "plant tranquilizer." At first glance this appears to be another wholly unwarranted term, but close examination reveals much to justify this description.

The chemicals in plants which regulate certain physiological changes in both plants and animals are called hormones. They govern flowering, rooting, turning toward the light and keep the growth of stems upward and roots downward. They also affect the development of the abscission layer of leaves, flowers and fruit. Counteracting the natural drop of fruit and flowers is a common use for one of the hormones, which is commercially available for this purpose.

Dr. Al Feldman of the Naugatuck Chemical Company, a division of U.S. Rubber, found the chemical that was capable of suspending growth of many plants. This material, maleic hydrazide, called MH for short, stops the growth of grasses, hedges, etc. It is used in large quantities on roadsides, railroad right of ways, city parks and by the homeowner along

fences and other hard-to-cut areas. Many have reported successfully controlling growth of many kinds of shrubs used as hedges with this chemical.

Now Dr. Feldman has found a systematic chemical which, when sprayed on a plant, prevents the multitude of reactions we know as "shock." The most severe effect of shock is the dropping of leaves, flowers and fruit. This is supposed to be Nature's way of adjusting to the environmental conditions that prevail. Actually we know that the effect of severe drought, heat or drying winds can often be alleviated before the plant is severely damaged, but sensitive plants often will meet the emergency with drastic reactions which cannot be reversed. Cotton squares will drop for instance when saline Colorado River water hits the tender roots in the first irrigation. Citrus flowers, leaves and fruit drop when the soil becomes too alkaline. Over-fertilization will cause fruit and flower drop in tomatoes.

All of these can be prevented with this new chemical which Naugatuck Chemical calls DURASET. Sprayed on the plants at the rate of 1 pound per acre, it has produced great increases in yield of all these crops by the prevention of shock symptoms.

Whether or not it will work on camellias is not known but here is an opportunity to make a real scientific contribution by testing this hormone stabilizer on 'Pink Perfection' and any and all of your camellias which are sensitive to bud drop. By spray-

(Continued on Page 32)

The Magic of Paint

Growing a beautiful camellia is one thing — preserving that beauty is another. To Paul Jones has come the opportunity, the love of camellias and the talent to transfer the color, the form and the real essence of beautiful camellias by brush and watercolor to paper. The real flowers are gone but these reproductions of them will remain for — who can say how many years?

Mr. Jones, whose home is in Sydney, Australia, says that both his parents are artists and it was as natural for him to have a brush in his hand as a spoon. He remembers drawing all his life but he did not get interested in drawing camellias until he received an assignment from Dr. H. Harold Hume. After he painted camellias in oil for the famous "Camellia Trail," Mr. Jones was lost as a devotee of camellias. For the past three years he has devoted his entire time to painting them for he received a commission to do the illustrations for Beryl Urquhart's set of books, "The Camellia." The first volume was published, the second is due this winter and Mrs. Urquhart is planning a set of five; five volumes of Paul Jones' watercolors of camellias with descriptive matter written by camellia experts. Between eighteen and twenty page size (13" x 18") camellia portraits make up each volume.

The first book contained some very old varieties and some quite unfamiliar ones. For the second Mr. Jones spent some time at the Caledonia Nursery at Guernsey, one of the Channel Islands where some original plants of famous varieties are located. Then it was felt that Americans in particular would be very attracted to a volume which included some of the quite new introductions here. So Mr. Jones came to the U.S. and stayed in New Orleans for some time during which he painted 'Dr. Tinsley,' 'Mrs. D. W. Davis,' and 'Mrs. Bertha A. Harms,' among others.

This spring he came to California was allotted a quiet corner of the greenhouse down in the Huntington Gardens. Here perched on a box on an old chair he required but a box of paints, some brushes and a glass of water to immortalize the beautiful camellia blooms that were brought to him. Here the lovely 'Coronation,' 'Buddha,' 'Frosty Morn,' 'Guest of Honor,' 'Reg Ragland,' 'Barbara Woodroof,' 'Fairest Day,' 'Dian Hartmann,' 'Elizabeth LeBey,' found their form and color on paper; a magic transfer through the art of printing to delight camelliaphiles in far places where Nature's blooms cannot reach.

A modest young man Mr. Jones, whose quiet brush however sounds inevitably a fanfare in the camellia world.

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

To The Ladies!

By CHARLOTTE M. HOAK

Now that the long, hot, rainless summer has set in, we are reminded that we are in one of the semi arid zones of the world, that camellias do not belong to this area, and that we should do everything in our power to give them the conditions which they have in their native habitat. In their homeland, camellias have a cold and somewhat dry winter. They wear furs in China and parts of Japan not because they are fashionable but because they need to keep warm. Their long hot summers are very moist and humid. Their soils are naturally acid. Make your peace with the local climatic condition.

One of the first considerations is the alkalinity of the soil which has a high pH in many of our gardens where we are struggling with camellias. If you are not growing in containers, you should have a soil test made. When you take your sample as is customary six inches below the surface, you will be surprised to see very often how high your pH runs. Camellias do best in acid soils running from neutral 7 down to 5.5 and lower. We have already discovered that in spite of the general idea that camellias are shallow rooted they often draw their sustenance from much deeper than we realize. Therefore it follows that we should prepare soil much deeper than we often do, using the legitimate acidifiers properly. Deep feeding will also prove beneficial in many cases. Deep feeder is available, also many acid foods and fertilizers are on the market. Some of them are good, some of them decidedly are not. Aluminum sulphate is one of the most dangerous to use. One of the best natural foods for camellias and their companion plants is properly made compost. With all the dry material around us, we can make plenty of compost with Humisite in less than three weeks. By employing the aerobic bacteria you generate heat enough to kill all pests and diseases and weed seeds. This can

be done without turning and wearing yourself out with the labor entailed by adding soil to add bacteria. You don't need a Wichita chopping machine which will cost you in the neighborhood of \$150.00 before you get it, to eventually gather dust in your garage. I don't even have a butcher knife to cut up my dry material. I let my activator, Humisite, do the work for me. I warn you not to let these tall tales from Emmeas, Pennsylvania deceive you. If you have any, even rudimentary, training in handling western semiarid soils, you will see how ridiculous some of these claims are. One look at the pictures will tell you how erroneous this eastern advice is.

After the compost you have made cools down by the using of the right method, let on a sprinkler immediately to wash off the nutrient in the thoroughly broken fiber into the soil. What remains on the surface is an ideal mulch. Two or three seasons of such treatment will certainly improve even the most hopeless soils. Before you can apply this new mulch, clean out all old mulches thoroughly. Burn all old camellia blossoms. Don't put them in your compost bin unless you want to court trouble. Camellia bud blight is making dreadful inroads in our area. Get rid of these ground covers which contribute so much toward spreading this disease. One of the chief offenders is that dear little soft Baby's Tears, *Helxine sol-*

eirolii which make such a downy bed in which this bud blight disease propagates its deadly mushrooms. I have spent no end of money getting rid of this villainous, innocent looking Corsican in my garden. Against this popular Algerian Ivy and its snail-harboring Wandering Jew I advise you to fight most strenuously.

Provided you cannot make a compost in sufficient quantities, there are a number of excellent fertilizers on the market. You should use these along with trace mineral preparations and stabilized iron. Nuccio's is the best one I have used. It will clear chlorosis in a few treatments. There are many good liquid fertilizers. I can recommend the new Blue Whale which is excellent. Get a small bottle and give it a trial. Mor Lyfe does what it claims to do. A gallon jug will do wonders in your garden. Watch your camellias and azaleas perk up after a treatment. It is made locally by a firm which understands the soil needs for our area. Of course many camellia growers have their special formulas for feeding. You probably know them so I am not going to take up space with them here. I want to call your attention to a sad waste of good mulching material swept out to the gutters by overly neat gardeners. Pine needles and those of our plentiful *Cedrus Deodoras*, make the finest sort of acid mulch even better than oak leaf mold which has lost its acidity. There are fortified and unfortified peats on the market. As a mulch peat is apt either to dry out or get soggy wet. Georgia, which has an appreciable content of nitrogen, and is not a true peat, is excellent as a mulch. Snowline chaparral oak leaf mold is excellent but get it if you can. Sawdust perhaps but I have doubts. I am going to review all the findings on it in the near future.

There's a Friend in Every Blossom

Camellia people always seem to have time for a kindness and a story of the latest wonderful example of that came to us the other day from Roy Thompson of Glendale, quote:

"A heart-warming demonstration of neighborliness and good-will took place in Glendale a few days after Dr. Clark Hubbs was sent to the hospital with a heart attack. (He is now well on the road to complete recovery, but will be in the hospital for some weeks.) Several dozen grafts at his home were at the jar-lifting stage, much re-canning was overdue, and plenty of hillside watering to be done. Four of his camellia neighbors, John Robinson, Wilkins Garner, Al Parker, and Al Dekker spent the day there, took care of the grafts, repotted 80 gallon sized camellias (having first procured potting soil, humus, and cans), thoroughly watered the whole place. The re-potting job was done scientifically by the bare-root method, and everything left in tip-top condition. In this age of hurry and nervous tension when each individual seems to concentrate on his own problems, it is very encouraging to record such an outpouring of practical helpfulness and neighborly love and affection, and we are sure that such a thing is somehow characteristic of camellia hobbyists. The visiting committee above has kept up its visits to see that things are watered and glass jars are lifted at the proper time."

MILTOWN (from Page 29)

ing every other bush or by leaving one or two unsprayed "checks" you can ascertain the value of this new chemical for camellias. Similar tests are now underway on avocados and several other important fruit crops.

Camellia MAIL BAG

From DeFuniak Springs, Florida

Responding to a publication request from Mr. Storrs, we were so intrigued with the name of his town that he sent us the following letter which we are sure will interest all Review readers as well as his camellia news. Quote:

Although there are a great many Indian place names, particularly rivers, in our state, DeFuniak is not one of them. The town took its name from a gentleman named DeFuniak who helped lay out or survey the town, some 65 years ago. We do have Indian names in the county — the largest river is the Choctawhatchee, and near by are the Chattahoochee and Ocklocknee. Down the state are the Caloosahatchee, Homosassa and thousands of others. My wife's people live at Sopchoppy; the Okeefenokee swamp is not far from here.

I think this is a very good camellia area. The altitude is the highest in the state — not very high, though, around 300 feet, the humidity runs pretty high in the summer — our coldest weather averages about 25 degrees, although it hit 16 three times the past winter.

I have old and new Chandlerii, Daikagura, Alba Plena and such, and several from the West Coast, Reg Ragland, Guest of Honor, Guilio Nuccio, Lotus, Coral Pink Lotus and a few new ones from the Southeast — R. L. Wheeler, Tomorrow, C. M. Wilson, Charlotte Bradford.

I especially like Donation and J. C. Williams and they seem to do very well, completely covered with blooms and grow well and stand the cold.

I have practically all the reticulatas growing out of doors — Buddha, Capt. Rawes, Crimson Robe, Shot Silk, Tali Queen and maybe some others stood the cold, especially the

first two; they dropped hardly a bud. Moutancha, Lionhead, Chang's Temple, Purple Gown, Noble Pearl dropped their buds the first time the thermometer dropped to 16.

Regards,
Howard Storrs

From Winston-Salem, N. C.

The Men's Piedmont Camellia Club encompasses an area in the center or Piedmont area of the state and has 63 members. Cities include Greensboro, Winston-Salem, High Point, Lexington, Reidsville, Jamestown, Guilford College and Asheboro. President for the next year is Dr. E. W. Vaughan, 2632 Walker Ave., Greensboro, N.C. The Secretary is John F. Redding, 1300 W. Salisbury, Asheboro, N.C.

During our first year, just passed, we had the pleasure of having Dr. Hume from Gainesville, Florida as a guest speaker. We most recently had Mr. Mansfield Latimer of Rock Hill, S.C. speak to us on "Putting on a Camellia Show." We do hope to put on a show in 1959 but have not as yet set a date.

Our present organization sprang from a smaller group of enthusiasts in Winston-Salem which was organized in the fall of 1956. We had a most difficult year weatherwise but still had a lot of bloom in late March and April. Most growing is done outside. A few people have greenhouses with excellent collections and we believe that within the next ten years we shall have collections which rival those farther south. Once plants are established here, almost all of them prove quite hardy. I am keeping records of variety performance and weather conditions and hope in a year or so to have a partial list of varieties which will consistently perform well in an area similar to ours. Although we certainly aren't pioneers, we are well beyond the usually accepted areas of growth and hope we

can contribute to the enlargement of the camellia growing area. I have approximately 150 varieties. There are others with 3 to 400 varieties.

I appreciate your interest. Incidentally, your color slides were used at the meeting when the plans for the present club were crystallized.

Sincerely

Clyde Hardy

Ed. note: Mr. Hardy is Ex-President of the Men's Piedmont Club. We are happy that the SCCS slides were enjoyed by the club and contributed to its founding.

From Charleston, S.C.

The annual S. Carolina Camellia Fall Show is scheduled for November 22nd and 23rd in Charleston, S.C. The governing board of ACS will be the guests of the S.C. Camellia Society at their annual meeting on November 22nd.

This is one of the big occasions in the East and we hope that we will have many members from throughout the Camellia Belt. I will send you further information as plans progress.

H. E. Ashby, President

From San Diego

Dear Mrs. Beebe:

As another Camellia season comes to an end, and we have had a very pleasant one, I find that it is time to acknowledge the favors in both time and effort put forth by our good neighbors to the North.

As Program Chairman, it was my good fortune to have had Mr. Frank Williams, Mr. Alton Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Al Dekker, Mr. Manchester Boddy and Mr. Harvey Short, as speakers at our various meetings throughout the season.

As Show Chairman I also wish to thank all who had a part in making our first combined Super Sweepstake and Annual Show a success, Alton Parker who helped set up the show, and the best group of judges I have

had the pleasure of seeing in operation, Mr. Merle Gish, Bill Woodroof, Howard Asper, A. W. Garner, Harvey Short, Clark Thomas, Reg. Ragland, Edwards Metcalf, E. C. Hubbs, C. H. Eshelman and E. C. Tourje. Without their kind help and support we would have missed much in knowledge and the satisfaction of knowing we had the best assistance available.

Sincerely,

San Diego Camellia Society
1958 Program and Show
Chairman

Wm. L. Gibson

From Shreveport, Louisiana

Aubrey Harris writes, quote:

At the present all I am doing is collecting two sets of slides for club use. They will be ready this fall. We have several hundred slides at present but because they are being sent out to the clubs from their national organization they must be good and the culling is great. Out of some 500 slides we can only use about 200. We have to get every new one and that is some job. If any of the western clubs would like to have one of the sets of ACS slides for showing in the fall or spring, have them write Dr. R. K. Womack, 803 Jordan St., Shreveport for future reservations on this slides collection.

From South Auckland

The following are excerpts from a letter received from Tom Durrant, SCCS foreign representative. Col. Durrant is President of the S.A.C.S. Quote:

There is one piece of important news and that is that our executive has, after full consideration of the problems involved, decided to take a proposal to the Annual General Meeting in August to the effect that we should change our name to "The New Zealand Camellia Society" and accept national responsibility for the genus. Our membership is growing

fast and already spreads all over New Zealand so there seems to be some justification for the move. The national society would then make the production of camellia literature and information its main pre-occupation but would also undertake registration of new varieties, camellia research and nomenclature studies. Local meetings, field days and shows could then be undertaken locally where ever we could organize a branch or affiliated society.

Our flowering season is just commencing and sasanquas are in full flower. *C. j.* 'Debutante,' 'Daikagura,' 'Joshua E. Youtz,' 'Mrs. Tinsley,' 'Pink Perfection' and one or two others already have their first flowers out and looking very lovely. We were able to take some flowers of 'Debutante' to be included in the decoration of a window display in a fashionable fabric shop in Hamilton. Three perfect flowers on a choice piece of porcelain made the focal point of the display and were much admired. Our May meeting included a camellia arrangement competition and this attracted a considerable number of entries as well as quite a few new members.

I must soon seek the opinion of the pundits on camellia classification. 'Showa-no-sakae' has been placed in the species *C. hiemalis* which, presumably, means that it flowers in the winter but, if this is the only distinguishing feature, the examples of this very attractive flower which came to the Antipodes don't know about it. In fact 'Showa-no-sakae' in New Zealand is one of the very first to flower and certainly does NOT qualify for the description — "winter flowering."

With very kind regards and best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Tom Durrant

Ed. note: The point Col. Durrant makes about 'Showa-No-Sakae' in New Zealand is very interesting. We do not wonder that the plant itself is

New Gardens to See

Residents of Southern California are exceedingly fortunate in being able to avail themselves of the resources of the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum of Arcadia, whose Director, Dr. William Stewart, continually devises exciting horticultural events.

This past month saw the opening of four Demonstration Home Gardens planned to focus directly on the problems, needs and desires of the home gardener.

The four gardens consisting of: An Entertainer's Garden; Plant Collector's Garden; Family Garden; and An Easy Maintenance Garden, were sponsored jointly by the California Arboretum Foundation, Inc., and Sunset Magazine. Many plantings were donated by local nurseries and individuals.

The general public is of course invited to visit the gardens and camellia lovers will be especially interested in noting the ways in which camellias have been utilized in carrying out the garden schemes.

There is no admission charge and through the summer the gardens will be open Friday, Saturday and Sunday from 9:00 A.M. to 9:30 P.M. Other days of the week, the hours will be from 9:00 A.M. until dark. Evening visitors will be charmed by the colorful reflections from the gas flame which burns on the surface of the gardens lily pool, and the flaming luau torches.

confused inasmuch as winter down there is our summer so what should a poor C. hiemalis do? Will somebody inform it when winter comes? Seriously however to learn more about this and receive the fine little SACS Bulletin which promises to develop rapidly, we suggest that you join the Society. Annual dues are approximately \$1.50. Contact the SCCS Secretary for precise data.

CAMELLIAS IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

By W. F. NEUBERT

We like to think that western Oregon is the ideal place to raise camellias, and doubtless, many who read this have other ideals. It was back in 1943 when camellias first caught my fancy. Ever since then, I often stop to wonder why I keep trying to find out how many varieties I can squeeze on a 100x100. There is no doubt about it that camellias make a fascinating hobby. What other plant can offer such a variance in flower form and color of bloom?

Through all these years of growing camellias, the weather and soil conditions have not been of any great concern. The main problem has been, "How do I keep the plants from growing too big?" My wife has a good answer to that, for she likes to snap the new growth off the top of the bushes. I solved that a little by giving her new pruning shears and the job is being done a little neater with real enthusiasm.

The soil in Oregon is noted for its favorable water retention qualities. Perhaps part of this condition is attributed to the weather. Rarely does the temperature go over 100 degrees in the summer, and some winters it does not get any colder than 25 or 26 degrees above zero. The challenge comes when about once in ten or twelve years, the temperature does go down to around 5 or 10 above — then, of course, we do lose some plants and blossoms are scarce. Rain-fall averages around 44 inches per year, and it falls lightly from October through April. All of these factors are conducive to lush growth of all plant life.

I do not have a greenhouse like some of our camellia friends, so propagation of cuttings is done in a cold frame. The new growth is usually not ready until the last of July and winter usually arrives before roots have fully developed. Many seasons the cuttings have not developed roots until the following spring and that requires lots of patience and careful watering, so they don't dry out. There have been times during the winter when I have watered the cuttings when the sand around them was frozen and

they came through in pretty good shape to root in the spring. Yes, there naturally would be some loss of cuttings, depending upon how cold and how long the freeze lasted.

Soil in its best or natural state is made up of large and small granules. Cultivation of soil breaks down these granules into dust. Dust, in turn, packs into a solid mass and loses its ability to absorb moisture, because as a crust forms on top, the water from rain or sprinklings just runs off to lower levels. To keep the soil in good condition, I either mix peat moss or rotted sawdust into the top three or four inches adding a light dressing of acid fertilizer, when it appears necessary. Cultivation is usually withheld until all flowers have fallen or been removed. It is much easier to rake old blossoms when the surface of the ground has a somewhat firm coating over it left by the winter rains.

Actually, fertilizing is done very sparingly, either in late winter or early spring and usually not later than the middle of June. Many camellias throughout Portland are very large and healthy looking, and I am sure they have never received an application of fertilizer. Quite a common phrase around here is, "Just plant it and forget it, for it will take care of itself." In my own case, in order to retard growth, I do not apply fertilizer unless the plants look like they need it. This withholding of fertilizer does not seem to effect the size of blooms so long as the plant has a healthy appearance.

(Continued on next page)

CAMELLIAS INVADE TEXAS

By H. J. SHOWALTER

First, our area is in the southeast corner of Texas and camellia interest has been increasing here greatly the past few years. The Port-Arthur Beaumont area has some large growers; one in particular of whom we say, "He doesn't want all the camellias, only those he doesn't have."

Many of the old varieties of camellias have been grown here for many years. With the resurgence of interest in outdoor hobbies, our area began to expand its camellia culture. In the next few years we look forward to increased enjoyment as the people become more familiar with the different varieties through the medium of the annual Camellia Show.

I live in a residential area or small town bordering on the city of Port Arthur. Because of the size of my lot I can never be a large collector and at the present writing I have approximately fifty varieties. A large number of them are my own grafts. The following have done the best this year: 'Arajishi'—bloomed July 19th and is still producing.

'Daikagura'—blooms developed before our first cold spell.

'Adolphe Audusson' — beautiful show on plant.

'Woodville Red'—Plant fairly well formed; the best I've seen of this variety and flowered well until the early freeze in mid December.

'Molly Moore Davis' — almost Queen of the local show.

'Ville de Nantes'—many fine flowers.

'Mrs. Charles Cobb'—much substance, long flowering period, good corsage flower.

'R. L. Wheeler'—plant has many flowers in bloom at the same time, beautiful show in yard and for competition.

'Mathotiana Supreme'—the Queen. 'White Empress'—good white, best locally.

Some of the real hot varieties have not had time in the local area to show they really can produce.

We are located on the Gulf Coast and native soil conditions are poor

so my plantings are all in imported soil. We have fairly high humidity at all times, about 60° inches of rainfall, many times in big gobs and usually fairly dry summers. Then we need lots of water to set big flower buds. We have several sharp freezes each year when northers blow in from out of the Texas Panhandle. Coldest temperature this season was 26°F with several times a drop slightly below 32°. A great deal of our flower damage was done by the wind.

A survey at our show revealed that the old formal type 'Mathotiana', 'Alba Plena' and 'Pink Perfection' were the favorites of the visiting guests. As is well known, these types are hard to get good flowers from after cold spells. I did not have much luck this year myself.

We are not in a camellia-culture-from-seed area as yet although many people are playing with this type of propagation. No outstanding varieties have been shown to date, hence no special introductions to report.

NORTHWEST (from Page 36)

The spring of 1958, because of the mild winter, was one of our best flowering years. Some of the old timers like 'Lady Clare' and 'Daikagura' started blooming in December, and we had cut flowers in the house continually through May 15th. Such a year creates unusual enthusiasm, and we can hardly wait until the next season to see some of the new varieties grafted this spring.

Camelliana

The Show's the Thing

What is the first thing to do after you decide to put on a Camellia Show?

The answer to this question as well as to What is the Last Thing to Do and all the intervening steps can be found in **"A Handbook for Camellia Shows."** This, the most comprehensive manual on camellia shows we have ever seen is a publication of the South Carolina Camellia Society. The foreword to their own announcement of the book gives the essence, quote: "This handbook is a detailed coverage of Camellia Show Procedure. It contains over 80 pages of instructions, suggested procedure, charts and forms for use in connection with the show. The only complete book of its kind in publication. The EASY way to produce a good camellia show."

Under the Society's President, Mr. H. E. Ashby, the committee responsible for the book is headed by Mr. Ashby as Chairman and includes Mansfield Latimer, William M. Quattlebaum, Dr. Ernest A. Johnson, Mrs. Charlotte Holman, Mrs. George Segelken, Fred McGee, L. Caston Wannamaker and Frank Brownlee.

A brief rundown of the various sections gives an idea of the wide coverage of the elements of a show. These are in part the selection of sponsor, chairman, time, place and financing. Organization is taken up with chart and procedure. The show policy includes the theme, budget, awards, hospitality, and publicity. Commercial and educational exhibits, entry cards, schedule, judges and rules and regulations. A list of physical properties is given in detail (which includes the SCCS Nomenclature Book). An entire section is

given over to Chairman and Judges and committees, etc. The Co-Chairman and his Committees share another section, with the Director and his work the day before and on Show Day. The division of the Operations Committee and their duties are also defined. The line sketches of types of cards, placement of tables and Organization Chart add graphic interest.

The booklet itself is of pleasing format. Of similar size to the Camellia Review its cover shows a 'Wildwood' blossom. The type is clear and set so that the reading is very easy. In short, this booklet should be available reference for any Society preparing for a show.

A minimum of 12 copies will be shipped to any sponsor of a camellia show for \$10.00. Single copies may be purchased at \$1.50 plus \$.50 to cover packing and postage. Order from H. E. Ashby, 1372 N. Edgewater Drive in Charleston, South Carolina. Please make checks payable to the S. C. Camellia Society.

Camellia Bulletin

South Auckland Camellia Society

The second number of the Bulletin carries on the good editing and interesting camellia information of No. 1. The Editor, Col. Tom Durrant, is also President of the newly organized and flourishing society and the contents of the Bulletin have a forward look that indicates a progressive spirit.

It is gratifying that the Bulletin not only reprints two articles from the Camellia Review but gives a description of the Review and the Nomenclature Book, the SCCS and its activities and advises how membership in the Society may be attained.

In reviewing part of the 1957 projects of the SACS, mention is made of its participation in a "Flower Evening," in the National Daffodil

(Continued on Page 39)

THE CAMELLIA REVIEW COMMITTEE



Billie McCaskill
Member-at-large



Dr. John H. Clairmont
Chairman



Elizabeth Beebe
Editor

In response to unsolicited pressure, the Camellia Review Committee got some pictures together with the above result. These three have been at the helm of the Review for five years, through both calm and stormy seas. Frank Reed, whose picture appears on page 21, has recently been added as committee member and Board Representative.

OUR CAMELLIAUTHORS

Familiar to readers of horticultural articles is the name **Dr. Robert E. Atkinson**. A Southern California resident, Dr. Atkinson acts as Garden Editor of the Los Angeles Mirror-Times and writes weekly for the Los Angeles Times Home Magazine. He is also known widely as a Garden Consultant.

C. P. North and **Professor Ryan** are engaged in research in the Sub-Tropical Division of the Botany Department of the University of California at Los Angeles.

Frank Reed, Consultant Engineer for an aircraft company, takes his camellia hobby as seriously as engineering.

Garden consultant in the San Gabriel Valley and Garden Editor of the Pasadena Independent-Star News are two of the titles of **David Gilfillan**, whose gardening column and other gardening writings are widely followed by the great number of home gardeners in Southern California.

W. F. Neubert is an active member of the Oregon Camellia Society and is Editor of that Society's Bulletin.

CORNELL (from Page 28)

It is obvious from the list of camellia enthusiasts, that results of this nomenclature study will be built upon cooperation.

If the reader has any information on the origin of camellia varieties, location of an original plant or holdings of old camellia catalogs which might contribute to the study, Mr. Philbrick would appreciate hearing from him. Please address correspondence to Ralph N. Philbrick, Bailey Hortorium, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

CAMELLIANA (from Page 38)

Show and the Field Day at Tirau. At the latter, 250 persons showed up although the Society at that time had but 70 members. It has since increased to 175.

The first annual show of the society will be held on August 29th and 30th.

An announcement of Ralph Peer's honour is given. See page 13 of this magazine.

The Bulletin invites all interested to join the SACS. Annual membership fee is 10/, and can be accomplished through the SCCS Secretary.

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 on 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, 9x12 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 book-stores.

"**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.

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"**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.

Send \$3.00 to the SCCS Secretary for a year (4 issues) subscription to the **Camellian**, a magazine devoted entirely to camellias and published by Frank Griffin of Columbia, South Carolina.

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

REVIEWER (from Page 2)

spoke about 'Lady Clare' which outdid itself in size and florescence. Well, more power to you, Marge. We hear a lot of talk about tightening one's belt these days but in the case of camellias, that belt keeps getting let out farther and farther.

From Chemistry to Camellias

Mr. Franklin Wedge, Jr. is a chemist who turns to camellias in his spare time and on a flying trip through Southern California on business he dropped into the Review office for a quick chat.

Unfortunately the camellia season was about over — the meetings finished for the year and to top it all off, Mr. Wedge did not have the time to go to our Camellia Gardens at Huntington. Mr. Wedge told us that he lives in Menominee, Michigan which doesn't seem just like the situation that camellias would enjoy. However, he had a plant of 'Cheerful' sent to him from Phoenix, Arizona — how these camellias do get around. This led to a real interest in camellias — to the acquisition of a greenhouse and a dozen more camellias to keep 'Cheerful' company. Mr. Wedge confessed he certainly had to keep the place warm but was quite encouraged over results. On his trips of course Mr. Wedge visits all camellia gardens he can and bids fair to start the camellia cult in a climate no variety now

would choose of its own accord. We salute him as another Camellia Pioneer.

Notes by the Pound

Dr. William Stewart, Director of the Arboretum at Arcadia, gave us to pause the other day — (is that the right phrase? Anyhow it sounds like what we want to say) by remarking that the notes he had taken on his recent European trip weighed thirty pounds. That's a lot of writing in any language and oddly enough (?) when we talked to him Dr. Stewart confessed he had not started going over them as yet. Now that sounds as if it would be a lot of going-over too but we are sure that much solid information will emerge eventually, all to the benefit of Southern California in particular and undoubtedly will spread to farther areas. Dr. Stewart visited as many botanical gardens and institutions as he could in Europe, collecting specimens he felt would be of use here and also examining these institutions from the administrative angle. He was struck by the fact that of all the places he went to with the exception of London's Kew Gardens, they were all either purely academic and technical or merely for show and entertainment. Only Kew, he said, combined the two in somewhat the way the Arboretum at Arcadia is aiming toward. Some of the horticultural species Dr. Stewart brought

(Continued on Page 44)

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INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Bamico Gardens	40	LaMotte Chemical Products	Back Cover
Beebe Enterprises	43	Marshall's Camellia Nursery.....	41
Golden Gardens	42	Nuccio's Nursery	42
Kramer Bros. Nursery..	Back Cover	Patio Wood Products.....	30

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REVIEWER (from Page 41)

back here are plants of high fire resistance and lest we be censured for reporting at length on some non-camellia subject, we would remark that the use of these plants may save many a camellia garden. In fact their use might have saved that fine collection of E. W. (Doc) Miller's camellias swept by a brush fire a couple of years ago. Oh yes — as for camellias, Dr. Stewart said he didn't see any that would give ours any serious competition.

It's Work, Too

Among the many personnel changes in SCCS heads this year is that of the SCCS Secretaryship which has been taken over by Mildred Pitkin. Wife of our President, Mildred is no stranger to secretarial duties as after her graduation from the University of Montana she served as Assistant to the University Registrar and was Secretary to both the Dean of Men there and the President. We wish her the happiest of years in her new post.

Straight to the Mark

So many times the aims of groups are so vague it is a pleasure to report that we have heard from Dr. Chester Kitchens of the Texas Camellia Society stating in specific terms just what that Society is doing. "I must say we certainly have a wonderful society," writes Dr. Kitchens, "and we are now trying to get a quarantine against petal blight. We also have a camellia test garden in Tyler. These are two of our most important projects right now." Congratulations. Sounds as clear cut and forthright as we expect all Texas activities to be.

Busy Bees too Busy

The one person we know of who considers the little busy bees too busy is Jim Holland of Upland, California. They are, he discovered, altogether too interested in his lovely 'Onetia Holland' for the good of both him and the prize camellia. Now bees are thought highly of from the standpoint

of their activities as pollinators. The trouble with the bees around the Holland garden is that they begin their pollen-hunting too early. In fact when the beautiful white camellias are just nearly ready to open, those busy little bees squirm their way inside — too many of them, and there they wiggle and fight, unzip the sack holding the pollen and rob it, thereby precluding seed setting of the plant. When, surfeited by their feast they depart, making way for other avid bees, the petals have not been able to stand all this onslaught and their trodden edges are already turning brown before blooming. Far from being contrite over this, the bees resent being disturbed by Jim and the real live Onetia and sting them without warning. Here is a true case of a virtue (pollinating) being carried to such an extremity it becomes a vice. The Hollands are more than willing to go without the so-called help of these busy bees. Perhaps the ultimate affront is that the bees are fugitives from hives owned by mere acquaintances and the Hollands don't get any of the camellia honey.

Have Fun

You all will have discovered long since that this July Reviewer is not really anything "special." It has apparently turned into a sort of reference number of this and that and may become a handy place for you to find out who's who in the different Societies, besides of course containing some real information about our favorite flower.

When we greet you again in October the early camellias will be heralding another camellia season which we hope will be a real blue ribbon season for each and every one of you. But don't work too hard at it. Camellias and camellia friends (who follow as inevitably as a rainbow after shower and sun) are to enjoy

says

Liz

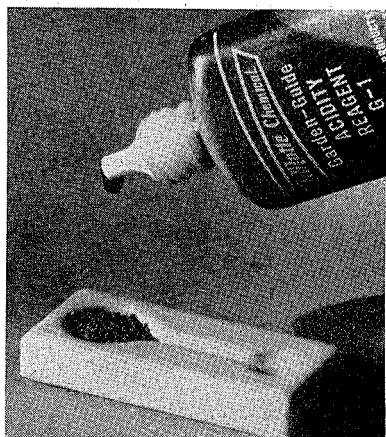
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