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Camellia Review

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Descanso Gardens

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Southern California Camellia Society Inc.

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

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

Application for membership may be made by letter. Annual dues: \$6.00

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THE COVER PICTURE

Annual Camellia Show in World's Biggest Camellia Garden in Southern California

Visitors enjoy a fairyland of flowers the year-around in Descanso Gardens, a Los Angeles County public park at La Canada, a suburb of Los Angeles. Descanso is the world's biggest Camellia garden, with 100,000 plants growing luxuriantly beneath a canopy of ancient oaks. There are also massive displays of Azaleas, Roses, Begonias, Lilies, Chrysanthemums and other flowers.

During the two weekends of last year's show, 55,000 visitors viewed the thousands of blooms. This year's Annual Show will entice camellia lovers to come again the weekend of February 27 and 28, 1960.

Picture Courtesy Descanso Gardens.

RALPH S. PEER

In Memoriam

At 7:30 p.m. on January 19, 1960, the Camellia World and the people who grow camellias in every country and remote corner of the world, lost their greatest, truest and most beloved friend and advocate on the death of Ralph S. Peer. Words cannot express this unbelievable, limitless and irreplaceable loss.

Ralph, together with his lovely and charming wife Monique as his constant companion, traveled over the entire world meeting and talking with camellia people and searching for new species and varieties, many of which he caused to be imported into this country. He was always looking for the yellow camellia which he was sure existed in the forbidden interior of China. When this camellia is found, it cannot possibly bear but one name, and that "Ralph S. Peer."

Ralph was a member of all the principal camellia organizations in the world and served in many capacities, at all times promoting and encouraging everything that would aid and advance the camellia. He served as President and Director of the American Camellia Society, the Los Angeles Camellia Society and the Los Angeles Camellia Council; as Vice President and Director of the Southern California Camellia Society; as Director of the American Horticultural Council and the American Horticultural Society; and was a fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society of London, which Society awarded him the Veitch Gold Medal "for services to the camellia plant."

No person has done or will ever do as much for camellias and their devoted followers as Ralph. He will be forever missed and never forgotten. God bless him.

William E. Woodroof



MR. RALPH S. PEER

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY IN MEMORIAM TO RALPH S. PEER

WHEREAS, Ralph Sylvester Peer, a President Emeritus of American Camellia Society, passed away on January 19, 1960; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Peer served the Society as State Director for California for two terms (1954-56) and in February 1957 became the first president of the Society to be elected from the Pacific Coast, and served as President for two terms; and

WHEREAS, for many years he has dedicated a great part of a life busy and successful in other lines of endeavor to an interest in camellias, unsurpassed by that of any other man of his time; and

WHEREAS, this interest and his zeal took him to all parts of the world where he thought he might find species of camellias, particularly wild species, which would be useful and perhaps necessary for breeding into Japonicas and our other known camellia species, features now recessive or entirely absent, including, among other things, broader color range, fragrance, cold hardiness, and better flowering characteristics; and

WHEREAS, he was successful in bringing many of such species to the United States and thereby, and through his studies, knowledge and writings concerning them, has helped to lay the foundation for scientific research designed to accomplish the improvement in camellias above referred to; and

WHEREAS, his notable work and attainments have received recognition throughout the horticultural world, including the award to him in 1954 by the Royal Horticultural Society of London (of which he was a Fellow) of the Veitch Gold Medal "For services to the camellia plant";

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the members of the Governing Board of the American Camellia Society do hereby record this expression of their great sorrow and of their deep sense of personal loss in the passing of a valued associate and a dear friend, and of their gratitude for his great service to this Society and to the flower which he served so faithfully and well, and in the history of which his memory will forever endure;

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Governing Board on behalf of all the members of the American Camellia Society extend to Mrs. Peer and to Ralph's mother and son our deepest sympathy in a loss that all of us share with them.

IN MEMORIAM TO DR. E. CLARK HUBBS

RESOLVED, that the Governing Board of the American Camellia Society does hereby record, with great sorrow, the death on December 31, 1959 of Dr. E. Clark Hubbs, of Glendale, California, a former Vice President for the Pacific Coast of the Society. Clark loved camellias; he loved people; and he loved them together. He fairly bubbled over with enthusiasm for the flowers, particularly those so fresh and crisp that, to use one of his favorite phrases, "they smiled at you." This enthusiasm was reflected in the beautiful blooms which he regularly produced each year, and it was also reflected in the energy and zeal which he put into his work as an officer of this Society and of the camellia societies in California which he served. Clark was warm-hearted and generous and he delighted in sharing his plants and flowers with others and in sharing the pleasure of others in their flowers. His passing is a real loss to the camellia world, and all who knew him personally will miss him deeply; and

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Governing Board on behalf of all the members of the American Camellia Society do hereby express to Mrs. Hubbs and the other members of Clark's family our deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

HISTORICAL NOTES ON CAMELLIAS

Douglas G. Thompson

(Second Installment)

The voyages of Columbus were opening new Western worlds, and in his ancient Eastern world, Feng Shi-Ko sat listing 72 varieties of Ming Dynasty Yunnan Province camellias. In his botanical records, he was calling them, "the world's greatest leaders." He was telling of Teng Shi-Shi in Nancheng who penned a poem of one hundred rhymes extolling the virtues of camellias, fiery gems in the sun—in steaming vapor; their leaves, moist and dark as old wine jars embossed in vapory clouds; their branches twisted like yaks' tails into the forms of dragons; their roots curled above the ground convenient for table or pillow; their foliage abundantly draping downward like a general's tent. Feng Shi-Ko quoted from 1000-year old records of flowers and trees in the imperial park of Prince Wei and found the names of blooms, exquisite in their imagery: Precious Pearl, Palace Exhibit, Rouge Colored, Strung Pearl, Illumine the Hall, and Thousand Petalled White. Could this last be Alba Plena? He identified flowering species. The *C. Japonica* was Shan Ch'a; *C. Reticulata* was Nan Shan Ch'a; and *C. Sasanqua* was Ch'a Mei. He spoke of camellia seeds used extensively as sources of domestic oil; we know them as *C. Oleifera* and *C. Honkongensis*. Ancient China knew "the world's greatest leaders." They are unknown now, hidden in the lost camellia lore of China.

It is not difficult to understand why Westerners confused flowering camellias with tea plants. Chinese species' names were similar. Outward appearances are almost identical. European travellers to 17th century China landed in the Canton area and were restricted to that region, far from tea growing districts. They saw scattered

plants of various members of the camellia family; some were *C. Sinensis*, the Chinese tea plant. The Dutch navigator, Jan H. Linschotten, in 1956 mentions "A certain hearbe called Chaa which is much esteemed." Apparently to the Chinese the tea plant was a Ch'a along with Shan Ch'a, Nan Shan Ch'a, and Ch'a Mei. To these natural confusions may be added the gentle tamperings of monopoly-conscious Chinese merchants. They may have deliberately substituted flowering for teabearing plants to discourage exportation and foreign cultivation of their precious tea. Father Le Compte, on visiting China, having seen and classified both *C. Japonica* and *C. Sinensis*, ruefully commented, "If the Chinese were not such great Cheats, their Thee would be better; but they oftentimes mix other herbs with it, to swell the size at a small charge, and so get more money for it." Another early visitor, John Barrow, mentions substitution of unrooted branches thrust into pots and placed aboard ship in exchange for authentic rooted tea plants negotiated for previously . . . "in the true spirit of the nation, determined to play a trick upon the strangers, certainly procured the plants, and sent them on board in pots, just as we were departing the next morning . . . not likely nor indeed ever intended to strike root."

There are doleful tales of pots smashed to decks by cannon fire and of seeds dried out, mildewed or corrupted with salt water. There was the regrettable toothsome appeal of root-lets and shoots to ship's rats and the climatic rigors of the Cape of Good Hope. In spite of trickery, troubles, and tempests, plants and seeds did survive the passage. Legend has it

(Continued on Page 10)

SCIONS OF THE



TIM

MER GISH

"Betsy Boulware"

Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Symmes of St. Matthews, South Carolina have registered a camellia honoring their little granddaughter Betsy Boulware (pronounced Bo-lar). Dr. Symmes now semi-retired has always loved flowers and especially camellias so it is only fitting that after a few blooming seasons and with the approval of some camellia experts it was decided to share this plant with friends and others hoping and thinking of "Betsy" as giving pleasure to others as she has to the Symmes family.

"Betsy Boulware" is a large $4\frac{1}{2}$ " to $5\frac{1}{2}$ " single to semi-double similar to Dr. Tinsley with pure white petals which deepen to rose pink at the edges. The petals wide and large are heavy and gardenia-like in texture.

Long narrow, pointed leaves make up the foliage and to date the plant and bloom have been very cold resistant in the garden. This plant happened to be among some seedlings that were being grown for grafting understock and accidentally missed the knife. I often wonder how often this happens to many of us who try growing seedlings.

This seedling now is about ten years old and has bloomed satisfactorily the past four seasons which have all been adverse ones due to the sudden drops to very low temperature. This frost tolerance certainly will create a great interest for all who battle friggid changes in temperatures.

"Maryland" and "Maryland Variegated"

It was our pleasure near ago to visit the fine came of Mr. C. Breschini of San fornia.

We had no more than enjoy his seedlings when th man took over and his m ally drove us out but we c to see just a few of the f Mr. Breschini loves and

The seedling that impres caught my eye was the form of "Maryland." A seed Duchess of Sutherland cerise coloring and semi form with a small cluster among the stamens, ho flowers carry the small center. Flowers will ave $4\frac{1}{2}$ " to 5" in diameter.

After meeting this fine you leave his garden with of true humbleness and a return.

"Tickled Pink"

"Tickled Pink" is a glowing saffron pink, 4" diameter bloom with a form vary from peony to semi. is more often a very flower. It has the substance to the degree it does easily in the heat and ho plant for a long period of

Its growth habit is upright, fast growing and is a

(Continued on

CHROMOSOMES

SOME QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS CONCERNING

E. C. Tourje

San Gabriel, California

The chromosome table which this accompanies needs no explanation to professional plant breeders and the more serious minded amateur hybridizers. The terms and symbols are well known and standard in application. The rapidly increasing interest in hybrids and hybridizing has, however, generated a desire on the part of many other persons for information concerning the factors involved in hybridizing. A basic understanding of the importance of chromosomes should be included among those factors. The purpose of this discussion is to supply some of that information. The method adopted is to present some of the questions frequently asked concerning chromosomes. An attempt is made to answer those questions as fully as limited space will permit.

What are chromosomes?

Chromosomes are small bodies existing in the cells of all higher forms of plant life, including camellias. Cytologists whose business it is to study cells tell us that most forms of plant life have a basic number of chromosomes running through most of the species of an entire genus. Thus it is that with the genus *camellieae* the basic number is fifteen, and all the cells in all known *camellia* species contain chromosomes of the number of fifteen or some multiple thereof.

Chromosomes may be seen and counted under a powerful microscope. Obviously, the greater the number the greater the difficulty encountered in counting them, especially when we consider that the cells which contain them are spherical.

The chromosomes are the parts of the cells which contain the minute, and yet unseeable, particles known as the genes and the genes are the units in living things which determine, develop, and transmit such inheritable characters in camellias as color, size, form and texture of blooms and the growth characters of the plants which bear them. The genes in the *camellia* are governed by the same rules of nature expressed in Mendel's Law as determine the facial expressions in humans, and the color of the hair and eyes, and skin, pigment.

What is meant by the term haploid, diploid, etc.?

We have seen that the basic chromosome number of the *camellia* is fifteen. This is true regardless of species or variety. One set of this basic number of fifteen when contained in a cell makes what is known as a haploid. In the growth tissues (referred to by the cytologists as somatic tissues) of certain *camellia* species there are twice this haploid number of fifteen, or thirty chromosomes. Such species are known as diploids, because they have twice fifteen chromosomes in all their growth or somatic tissue cells. *Saluenensis* and the *japonicas* (with certain exceptions) are the best known examples of a diploid.

The best known example of a species whose growth cells contain four times the haploid numbers, or sixty chromosomes, is the recently discovered *granthameian*. That is known as a tetraploid.

There are several well known species, notably *oleifera*, the *sasanquas*, and the *reticulatas*, which have six times the haploid number of fifteen, or ninety chromosomes. These are the hexaploids.

(Continued on Next Page)

CHROMOSOMES (from Page 7)

Between the diploids and the tetraploids come the triploids with three times the haploid count of fifteen. Among the triploids are found such well known varieties as 'Captain Rawes' and japonica 'Gigantea', 'Mathotiana' and 'Lady Clare'. Midway between the tetraploids and the hexaploids come the pentaploids with their unusual chromosome number (in the growth cells) of seventy-five. The author knows of only two camellia varieties within this classification, one is the hybrid 'Inamarata', and the other is 'Narumigata'. The latter is generally grouped among the sasanquas but is believed to be a hybrid involving sasanqua as one of the parents.

3. What plant cells contain the chromosomes?

The answer to this is simple. All the living cells in plant life, at least in the higher forms such as the camellia, contain chromosomes. There are, however, two types of cells. One is the growth (known to the cytologist as somatic) cell. The other type is the sex, or gametic, cell.

There are two kinds of sex cells, the male and the female. The male sex cells are derived from what is known as the pollen-mother-cell. The pollen-mother-cell from which the cytologists obtain the chromosomes are in the anther tissues, and from these pollen-mother-cells develop pollen. The female sex cells are derived from egg-mother-cells and become the ovules.

4. Do the growth and sex cells each contain an equal number of chromosomes?

Answer, No. The sex cells in any given plant contain only one-half the number of chromosomes as do the growth or somatic cells in the same plant. The reason for this can best be explained by example: Where the pollen gamete of *C. japonica*, the sex cells of which species contain fifteen (this is the haploid number) chromosomes, fertilizes the ovule of *C. saluenensis*, the sex cells of which also contain fifteen chromosomes, an embryo is obtained which develops into a plant the growth cells of which will contain thirty chromosomes. Thus each of the sex cells entering into the creation of this new life contributes one-half the cells required for the development of the life of the new plant. This is true even though in the instance cited each parent is of a different species.

5. What is the meaning of the symbols, such as $n=15$ and $2n=30$, which indicate the number of chromosomes?

The chromosomes in the sex cells may be counted. So may those found in the growth cells, although the techniques are somewhat different. When the chromosome count is made from sex cell tissues the determination is designated by the symbol n (meaning "number"). When the count is made from growth cell tissues the determination is designated by the symbol $2n$ because, as has been said, there are twice as many chromosomes in the growth cells as in the sex cells. Thus, when describing the chromosomes normally found in the japonica varieties, the term $n=15$ is sometimes used to indicate that the count was made from sex cell tissues and $2n=30$ is sometimes used to indicate that the count was made from growth cell tissues. This is true with all diploids. When the count is made of triploid varieties the symbol $n=45/2$ is frequently used to indicate the use of sex cell tissues in making the count or $2n=45$ when growth cell tissue is used. When the count is made of tetraploid varieties the symbol $n=30$ is used to indicate the use of sex cell tissues in making the count, or $2n=60$ when growth cell tissue is used. When the count is made of pentaploid varieties the symbol $n=75/2$ is customarily used.

to indicate the use of sex cell tissues in making the count, or $2n=75$ when growth cell tissue is used. When the count is made of hexaploid varieties the symbol $n=45$ is used to indicate the use of sex cell tissues in making the count, or $2n=90$ when growth cell tissue is used.

5. What is the importance of the chromosome in hybridizing?

This is really a double barreled question and will be answered in two sections.

A. Knowledge of chromosome numbers aids the hybridizer in determining what camellia species and varieties thereof are most likely to have sexual affinity each for the other. In other words his knowledge of chromosomes enables the hybridizer to choose the prospective parents of his proposed hybrids with greater likelihood of successful crosses.

It may be safely stated that as a general rule camellia species and species varieties which possess identical chromosome numbers have for each other a higher degree of sexual compatability than is the case when the chromosome numbers differ. There are exceptions to this rule, but it nevertheless is a rule. You doubtless are about to confront and confound me with the case of the sasanquas which seemingly defy the rule in refusing to join with not only other species having different chromosome numbers but also with other species having identical chromosome numbers. So far as I know no one has as yet solved or even given satisfactory explanation for this phenomenon.

In spite of the exceptions to the rule the fact remains that the hybridizer's acquaintance with chromosome numbers of the different camellia species gives him a valuable key which aids him to unlock more of Nature's mysteries than he who does not possess that knowledge.

B. After the hybridizer has used all his skill in making his pollinations and produces seeds which develop into plants, does he know that he has obtained the desired hybrids? Frankly, no. There is always the chance of error, and, as is more frequently the case, there is always the chance that his seedlings are of apogamous* origin and not true hybrids.

When the chromosome numbers in both egg and pollen used in making the pollination are identical cytology is of little help in determining parentage. When, however, the chromosome numbers of the receptor plant and the pollen donor used in the pollination are different the chromosomes in the resultant seedling give clear and convincing proof of the origin of the seedling. Here again is an instance in which an example may best serve our purpose.

Let us assume that the hybridizer crosses a variety of japonica having a

(Continued on Page 14)

MARSHALL'S CAMELLIA NURSERY

(At the sign of the Red Camellia)

SPECIALIZING IN CAMELLIAS AND AZALEAS

AARON'S RUBY
ANGEL
CLARICE CARLTON
DESCANSO BLUSH

DORIS FREEMAN
GUILIO NUCCIO
MARGARET SHORT
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ONETIA HOLLAND
SPARKLING BURGUNDY
SULTANA
TOMORROW

Reticulatas — Sasanquas

1960 Camellia Reticulatas - Sasanquas and Azalea list on request

6747 North Rosemead Blvd., San Gabriel, Calif.

ATlantic 6-0452

HISTORICAL NOTES ON CAMELLIAS (from Page 5)

that the first may have come in 1700, a tiny Japonica shrub with brave shiny leaves and proud white formal flowers planted in a lovely mother of pearl urn. It was a gift to Maria Teresa, daughter of King Philip IV of Spain, from the Moravian priest, George Joseph Kamel, missionary to Manila. The Philippine climate is too tropical for the japonica which raises a doubt whether the legend is true or whether, indeed, Father Kamel ever saw a *C. Japonica*. The whole camellia family bears his name for a different reason. When the Swedish physician and botanist, Carl Von Linné, published his "*Genera Planterum*" in 1736 which established him as the founder of modern systematic botany, he honored Kamel for contributions to Far Eastern natural history by so naming the camellia. The correct pronunciation according to Linnaeus would be, *Ca-mell-ia*, after Kamel.

The earliest record of a camellia in Europe tells of *C. Sylvestris*, a single red in the possession of Lord Petre of London in 1739. He treated his plants as tropicals in greenhouse cultivation and killed them with over-heat. In 1785 there is record of a *C. Sasanqua* in France. In 1792 Captain Conner of the East Indiaman "*Carnalic*" brought *Alba Plena* and the double-striped *Variegata* to his patron, John Slater of London. Other varieties followed: 1794, *Rubra Plena*; 1806, *Lady Hume's Blush*; 1808, *Carnea*; 1816, *Horkan* and *Fimbriata*; 1820, *Paënaeflora*. By 1831 there were 26 Chinese varieties and 14 new seedlings in England, a remarkable achievement in view of the transportation rigors of the day. One thinks of the uncertainty, hardship, and months of time involved in a sea passage around the Cape and tries to visualize the stalwart, hard-bitten ship's captain with his ship's parrot, ship's cat, and ship's camellias. Each plant rested in its individual little

earthen pot or woven basket filled with its moldy straw mulch and handful of China soil. Each needed tender hand nurture through month upon month, in good weather or bad through growth cycle and bloom cycle. To get one home alive was no mean accomplishment. In this manner, the English became the original Western world camellia enthusiasts. The first notes on summer care no doubt reposed between the weighted covers of a clipper ship log.

By 1801, camellias were being propagated and sold in Belgium. There is a curious record of the sending of two plants to London in 1801 by Napoleon Bonaparte, a white and a red. In 1809 the first public exhibition of camellias took place at the Ghent Annual Horticultural Show held in a cabaret on February 7 to 10. The exhibit of camellias became a regular part of the Ghent show. On every occasion amateurs were encouraged to become collectors. Famous nursery names emerged: Verschaffelt, Donckelaar, and De Longhe. By 1825 the golden age of camellia horticulture had arrived; Verschaffelt listed 1000 varieties. A single shipment of 6000 plants was sent to Russia.

It was in France in the 1840's that camellia popularity reached its height. No Parisian dandy of the time could consider himself properly dressed unless he had a camellia on his jacket. Everyone wept over Alexandre Dumas' tragic story of a lost lady "*La Dame aux Camélias*." Young Dumas captured the fancy of the world in which he had been living at the expense of his famous and profitable father until the coffers ran dry in 1847. The *Lady of the Camellias* became the play, "*Camille*," and the opera, "*La Traviata*," favorite roles for actresses and divas. Nearly a century later Garbo made the movie

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PREDICTION OF THINGS TO COME*

Mrs. Al Johnson

One evening, during the past summer, as we watched one of our Country's man-made Satellites, glistening brightly, as it tumbled weightlessly end over end in the vast area of outer space, we were reminded, quite naturally, of the changes that have taken place in the world in which we live.

Many such changes are constantly taking place right here about us, and more specifically, in the development of our beloved CAMELLIAS. We are seldom satisfied to grow the rather plain varieties of Yesterday, so very formal and uninteresting, comparatively, in their limited color range, blossom form and indifferent size. Today, we are ever so much more interested in Camellias whose flowers range into nearly dinner-plate proportions, or possibly, the miniatures are near and dear to us. It is quite apparent that the enormous D. W. DAVISES and the tiny TINSIES, have certainly cast their magic spell over the entire Camellia growing population of TODAY'S world.

It has been most pleasant to 'succumb', willingly to this present state of affairs, BUT, we should keep in mind that the actual shapes and sizes of the plants themselves have, over the past hundred years or more, changed very little.

It is quite true that the SASANQUA offers distinctly different plant habit, as well as unusual foliage and flower forms. But, here in the NORTHWEST, we must pamper the Sasanquas, for their blooms appear during the Fall and Winter months when we have come to expect rapid extremes in temperature. The Sasanqua is *less hardy* for us, in this region, and blooms are often damaged. We are however, quite willing to pamper them, with extra care and protection,

for their delicate beauty is most enchanting. BUT, WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

With the introduction some years ago of the "williamsii" hybrids, from England, came the first glimpse, for most of us, of CAMELLIAS OF THE FUTURE. There were approximately six of this group that were considered worthy of distribution, and all were results of a combination of *c. saluenensis* and *c. japonica*. Donation, Mary Christian and J. C. Williams, are three of the better known members of this group. Today, these hybrid varieties may be found in almost any area of the WORLD, where Camellias are grown. They were almost immediately accepted everywhere, for they offered something entirely new in a Camellia plant form, with their small foliage and extremely ornamental lacy growth habit. Not only do plants of this group make excellent landscape subjects, but they are *unusually hardy*, and produce their dainty pink, to lavender pink flowers, in great profusion, over a period of many months.

Much experimentation has since been done, by both amateur and professional Camellia growers, and each succeeding year brings another name or two, to the already long list of fine "williamsii" hybrids available commercially. Fortunately, the experimentation has not stopped here. Most of these hybrids set seed rather readily and many crosses have been accomplished, using these varieties as seed parents, as well as pollen parents. Countless combinations, using nearly every known available species of Camellia, have successfully been made, not only within the "williamsii" family group, but with *Fraterna*, *Cuspidata*, *Reticulata*, *Taliensis*, *Rusticana*, and more recently the species,

(Continued)

PREDICTION OF THINGS TO COME (from Page 11)

c. granthamiana, and every conceivable combination of these and many other interesting species as well.

For those of our readers who may not have had an opportunity to actually work with, or see some of the exciting results of some of this INTERSPECIFIC hybridization, we shall attempt to picture for you a few of the things that we have observed in both our own very limited efforts and the results of more extensive efforts of others.

We should like, first, to tell you of some of the Camellias of the VERY NEAR FUTURE that we were privileged to see recently in the gardens of our friend Mr. David Feathers, who lives at the foot of a magnificent canyon, less than an hour's drive from San Francisco Bay. Mr. Feathers has done more to develop desirable hybrids than anyone else we know. Several of his lovely hybrids are now being propagated commercially and will be available in the very near future. He has developed hundreds of new color combinations and many exciting new flower forms. One of these, (Saluenensis X Reticulata) he has recently registered under the name FLUTED ORCHID. This is particularly fitting, since the magnificent blossoms measuring up to 5½ inches in diameter and 3 inches deep, look much more like an orchid than a

Camellia. The light orchid-pink, single flowers, have 8 petals, rather narrow and strap-like, delicately fluted, and with a central, trumpet shaped collection of stamen, flags and petaloids.

Another of Mr. Feathers fine hybrids, the result of crossing a Debutante seedling X c. reticulata, Crimson Robe, has been appropriately named *Royal Robe*, and will be released in the Fall of 1961. This flower is deep red, with very pronounced reticulata "rabbit-ear" characteristics. It is a very large semi-double with high center, with unusually large and very thick foliage, and quite glossy.

California Snow, only rather recently available commercially, has a delightful tiny-foliage and is a low and spreading grower of vigorous habit, bearing a profusion of small 2 inch white flowers. This is a 'Sylvia May' X c. cuspidata hybrid.

It would indeed take a large volume to attempt to describe all of these hundreds of interesting hybrids; though many have bloomed for Mr. Feathers, there are hundreds that have not, and of the latter, the foliage alone is intriguing. There are seedlings with handsome very dull foliage, extremely thick and deeply veined, on stems with a definite twist. We were told that this very definite twist

(Continued on Page 25)

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Camellia Nomenclature—1958 edition, \$1.50 postpaid; in lots of not less than 12, 90c; 1950 and 1954 editions containing culture section, 50c.

Camellia Bulletin — Special edition on Rare Species & Hybrids, 50c.

Camellia Culture — Published by Southern California Camellia Society—Editor, E. C. Tourje, \$11.50.

How to Grow Camellias — published by Sunset, \$1.75.

A Revision of the Genus Camellia—J. Robert Sealy, published in England, \$10.00.

Camellias Illustrated — Morrie Sharp, \$5.00.

Nomenclature of Sasanqua of Japan, 50c; **Camellia Varieties in Japan** (both printed in Japan), 50c.

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CHROMOSOMES (from Page 9)

chromosome number of $n=15$ (or $2n=30$) with a *saluenensis* having, as it does, a chromosome number of $n=15$ (or $2n=30$). It makes no difference which is the pollen or which is the seed parent, in either case the hybrid progeny will have a chromosome number identical with that of both the parents, viz., $n=15$ (or $2n=30$).

Let us assume on the other hand that we use either the *japonica* or the *saluenensis* as one of the parents and a *reticulata* (except 'Captain Rawes') having, as all known varieties do, a chromosome number of $n=45$ or $2n=90$, for the other parent. In this instance we never need speculate as to whether the progeny does or does not have the morphological characters of both putative parents indicating that it is a true hybrid. The chromosome number of the progeny, if there be a true union between the assumed parents, will not be the chromosome number of either parent alone but a blend of those of the parents. In short if there be a true hybrid its chromosome number will be one-half the total chromosome count of both parents or $n=15 + \frac{45}{2}=30$ if

the chromosome count is made from sex cells and $2n=30 + \frac{90}{2}=60$ if the

count is made from growth, or somatic, tissues. This is a simple and dependable rule for determining the authenticity of hybrids between species having different chromosome numbers. It dispenses with all guess work about the result of the hybridizer's efforts.

Thus it is that cytology plays a very important role in the daily effort of the hybridizer, and is an invaluable aid to him in choosing the selections for his hybridizing efforts, and in determining the authenticity of his results.

* For discussion of this interesting subject the attention of the reader is directed to the article, *Apomixis: Possible Cause of False Camellia Hybrids*, American Camellia Yearbook, 1959. By Tourje, E. C., and Albert E. Longley.

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CHROMOSOME NUMBERS OF CERTAIN CAMELLIA SPECIES AND ALLIED GENERA

COMPILED FOR
CAMELLIA RESEARCH ADVISORY COMMITTEE

by ALBERT E. LONGLEY* and E. C. TOURJE**

Species and Variety	Source Code	Author of Count	Date of Count or Publication	Source of Material	Count Number
<i>C. cuspidata</i>	b	Patterson, Earl B., <i>et al.</i>	1950	Rancho Descanso ¹	n = 15
<i>C. cuspidata</i>	c	Janaki Ammal, E. K.	1952	Kew Gardens	2n = 30
<i>C. cuspidata</i>	e	" " " "	1953-56	" " " "	2n = 30
<i>C. drupifera</i>	a	Longley, Albert E.	10/10/58	Huntington Bot. Gdn. #15527	n = 45
<i>C. fraterna</i>	a	" " " "	10/10/58	Huntington Bot. Gdn. #15476D	n = 45
<i>C. granthamiana</i>	a	" " " "	11/ 5/58	Hartman, A. M.	n = 30
<i>C. hiemalis</i> ²	d	Arizuma, K.	—	Kyushu University	2n = 90
v. <i>Shishigashira</i>	b	Patterson, Earl B., <i>et al.</i>	1950	Rancho Descanso	n = 30
v. <i>Shishigashira</i>	a	Longley, Albert E.	10/29/56	Huntington Bot. Gdn. #13851B	n = 45
v. <i>Shishigashira</i>	a	" " " "	10/21/58	Tourje, E. C.	n = 45
<i>C. hongkongensis</i>	c	Janaki Ammal, E. K.	1952	Kew Gardens (18-50)	2n = 30
<i>C. hongkongensis</i>	e	" " " "	1953-56	" " " "	2n = 30
<i>C. japonica</i>					
v. <i>Akashigata</i>	d	Arizuma, K.	—	Kyushu University	2n = 45
v. <i>Aki-no-yama</i>	d	" " " "	—	" " " "	2n = 30

* Geneticist, C.R.D., A.R.S., U. S. Department of Agriculture, stationed at and cooperating with California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California. Member, Camellia Research Advisory Committee.

** San Gabriel, California. Chairman, Camellia Research Advisory Committee.

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Letter a, preceding various of the following chromosome reports, indicates previously unpublished.

b, indicates that data were previously reported by Patterson, Earl B., Mary Olga Longley and Donald S. Robertson. Chromosome numbers in cultivated camellias. Camellia Research, 1950. Southern California Camellia Society. Also *American Camellia Yearbook*, 1950.

c, indicates that data were previously reported by Janaki Ammal, E. K., Chromosome relationships in cultivated species of camellia. 1952. *American Camellia Yearbook*.

d, indicates that data were supplied by Satomi, Eikichi, Tokyo, to R. S. Peer, member of Camellia Research Advisory Committee.

e, indicates that data were previously reported by Darlington, C. D. and A. P. Wylie. Chromosome atlas of flowering plants. 1953. Allen and Unwin. London. 1956. Macmillan. New York. (by permission).

f, indicates that data were previously reported by Tourje, E. C., Camellia culture. 1958. (Southern California Camellia Society). MacMillan. New York.

(Where the symbol n is used it is indicated that numbers were obtained from gametic tissue studies. Where the symbol 2n is used it is indicated that numbers were obtained as a result of somatic studies.)

Species and Variety	Source Code	Author of Count	Date of Count or Publication	Source of Material	Count Number
v. Berenice Boddy	b	Patterson, Earl B., et al.	1950	Rancho Descanso	n = 15
v. Bokuhan	d	Arizuma, K.	—	Kyushu University	2n = 30
v. Daikagura	d	" "	—	" "	2n = 30
v. Daikagura	b	Patterson, Earl B., et al.	1950	Rancho Descanso	n = 15
v. Elegans	b	" " " "	1930	" "	2n = 30
v. Eureka	b	" " " "	1950	" "	2n = 30
v. F. G. 2 (Iwani)	b	" " " "	1930	" "	n = 15
v. Frank Gibson	c	Janaki Ammal, E. K.	1952	Peer, R. S.	2n = 45
v. Genji-karako	d	Arizuma, K.	—	Kyushu University	2n = 30
v. Grandiflora	e	Janaki Ammal, E. K.	1953-56		2n = 45
v. Grandiflora	a	Longley, Albert E.	1948	Rancho Descanso	n = 45/2
v. Hakugan	d	Arizuma, K.	—	Kyushu University	2n = 30
v. Higurashi	d	" "	—	" "	2n = 30
v. Iwani-shibori	d	" "	—	" "	2n = 30
v. Jenny Jones	b	Patterson, Earl B., et al.	1950	Rancho Descanso	n = 15
v. Kauha-shiratama	d	Arizuma, K.	—	Kyushu University	2n = 30
v. Komyo	d	" "	—	" "	n = 45/2
v. Kifukurin-beni-karako	d	" "	—	" "	2n = 30
v. Kingyo-tsubaki	d	" "	—	" "	2n = 30
v. Konron-Kuro (Konron-Koku)	d	" "	—	" "	2n = 30
v. Kumasaka	d	" "	—	" "	2n = 30
v. Lady Clare	b	Patterson, Earl B., et al.	1950	Rancho Descanso	n = 45/2
v. Lauren Bacall	b	" " " "	1930	" "	n = 15
v. Lotus	b	" " " "	1930	" "	n = 15
v. Mathotiana	b	" " " "	1930	" "	n = 45/2
v. Mermaid	b	" " " "	1930	" "	n = 15
v. Mrs. Howard Asper	b	" " " "	1930	" "	n = 15
v. Mrs. John Laing	b	" " " "	1930	" "	n = 15
v. Nagasaki	b	" " " "	1950	Rancho Descanso	n = 45/2
v. O-Shiratama	d	Arizuma, K.	—	Kyushu University	2n = 30
v. Otome	d	" "	—	" "	2n = 30
v. Pink Perfection	b	Patterson, Earl B., et al.	1950	Rancho Descanso	2n = 30
v. Prof. Charles Sargent	b	" " " "	1950	" "	2n = 30
v. Rainy Sun	b	" " " "	1950	" "	2n = 30
v. Seedling #45091/3	b	" " " "	1950	" "	2n = 30
v. Shiratama	d	Arizuma, K.	—	Kyushu University	2n = 30

Species and Variety	Source Code	Author of Count	Date of Count or Publication	Source of Material	Count Number
v. Tafuku-benten	d	" "	—	" "	2n = 30
v. Ville de Nantes	b	Patterson, Earl B., et al.	1950	Descanso Gardens	n = 15
v. Yabu-tsubaki (wild Japonica)	d	Arizuma, K.	—	Kyushu University	2n = 30
v. Yukimi-guruma	d	" "	—	" "	2n = 30
<i>C. kissi</i>	c	Janaki Ammal, E. K.	1952	(Nepal)	2n = 30
<i>C. kissi</i>	e	" " " "	1953-56	" "	2n = 30
<i>C. lanceolata</i>	e	" " " "	1952	Caerhays	2n = 30
<i>C. lanceolata</i>	e	" " " "	1953-56	" "	2n = 30
<i>C. maliflora</i>	c	" " " "	1952	Kew; Wisley	2n = 30
<i>C. maliflora</i>	e	" " " "	1953-56	" "	2n = 30
<i>C. maliflora</i>					
v. Betty McCaskill	b	Patterson, Earl B., et al.	1950	Rancho Descanso	n = 15
<i>C. oleifera</i> (<i>C. oleosa</i>)	a	Longley, Albert E.	10/3/58	Huntington Bot. Gdn. #13367	n = 45
<i>C. oleifera</i>	b	Patterson, Earl B., et al.	1950	Rancho Descanso	n = 45
(McIlhenny strain)	b	" " " "	1950	" "	n = 30
<i>C. oleifera</i>	c	Janaki Ammal, E. K.	1952	Chung 64e, Kew	2n = 90
<i>C. oleifera</i> , tea-oil plant	e	" " " "	1953-56	" "	2n = 90
<i>C. pitardii</i>	c	" " " "	1952	Peer, R. S.	2n = 30
v. <i>pitardii</i>	e	" " " "	1953-56	" "	2n = 30
v. <i>yunnanica</i>	e	" " " "	1953-56	" "	2n = 90
v. <i>yunnanica</i>	c	" " " "	1952	590/37 Kew	2n = 90
v. <i>pitardii</i>	a	Longley, Albert E.	1/ 2/59	Huntington Bot. Gardens	n = 15
v. <i>yunnanica</i>	f	" " " "	10/29/56	Huntington Bot. Gdn. #15474C	n = 45
<i>C. reticulata</i>					
v. Butterfly Wings	f	" " "	10/20/56	Huntington Bot. Gdn. #15464	n = 45
v. Butterfly Wings					
Reticulate	f	" " "	11/29/56	" " " #15460	n = 45
v. Captain Rawes	b	Patterson, Earl B., et al.	1950	Rancho Descanso	n = 45/2
v. Chang's Temple	f	Longley, Albert E.	11/29/56	Huntington Bot. Gdn. #15468	n = 45
v. Chrysanthemum Petal	f	" " "	12/26/56	" " " #15465	n = 45
v. Cornelian	f	" " "	11/29/56	" " " #15466	n = 45
v. Crimson Robe	f	" " "	2/23/57	Asper, J. H.	n = 45
v. Lionhead	f	" " "	12/11/56	Huntington Bot. Gdn. #12156B	n = 45
v. Moutancha	f	" " "	1/29/57	Tourje, E. C.	n = 45
v. Noble Pearl	f	" " "	11/29/56	Huntington Botanical Garden #15469	n = 45

Species and Variety	Source Code	Author of Count	Date of Count or Publication	Source of Material	Count Number
<i>v. Osmanthus Leaf</i>	f	" " "	12/26/56	" #15467	n = 45
<i>v. Pagoda</i>	f	" " "	12/11/56	" #15469A	n = 45
<i>v. Professor Tsai</i>	f	" " "	11/29/56	" #15459	n = 45
<i>v. Purple Gown</i>	f	" " "	12/26/56	" #15463	n = 45
<i>v. Shot Silk</i>	f	" " "	11/29/56	" #15462	n = 45
<i>v. Shot Silk Reticulate</i>	f	" " "	12/11/56	" #15458	n = 45
<i>v. Willow Wand</i>	f	" " "	11/29/56	" #12156C	n = 45
<i>v. Willow Wand</i>	a	" " "	2/20/57	Nuccio's Nurseries	n = 45
<i>C. reticulata</i>					
wild form	a	" " "	11/29/49	Armstrong Nurseries	n = 45
wild form	b	Patterson, Earl B., et al.	1950	Rancho Descanso	n = 45
<i>C. reticulata</i> ³	c	Janaki Ammal, E. K.	1952	Kew	2n = 90
<i>C. reticulata</i> ³	c	" " " "	1952	Trewithen; Wisley	2n = 90
<i>C. reticulata</i>	e	" " " "	1953-56		2n = 90
<i>C. rusticana</i> ⁴	c	" " " "	1952	Peer, R. S.	2n = 30
<i>C. salicifolia</i>	c	" " " "	1952	Kew	2n = 30
<i>C. salicifolia</i>	e	" " " "	1953-56		2n = 30
<i>C. salicifolia</i>	a	Longley, Albert E.	10/10/58	Huntington Bot. Gdn. #15476E	2n = 30
<i>C. saluenensis</i>	c	Patterson, Earl B., et al.	1950	Rancho Descanso	n = 15
<i>C. saluenensis</i>	b	Janaki Ammal, E. K.	1952	Type 574/48 Kew; Exbury form, Wisley	2n = 30
<i>C. saluenensis</i>	e	" " " "	1953-56		2n = 30
<i>v. Macrophylla</i>	e	" " " "	1953-56		2n = 60
<i>C. sasanqua</i> (tea-oil plant) ⁹	e	" " " "	1953-56		2n = 90
<i>C. sasanqua</i>					
<i>v. Azuma-Nishiki</i>	c	" " " "	1952	Kew	2n = 90
<i>v. Bodnant</i>	c	" " " "	1952	Bodnant	2n = 90
<i>v. Crinkley Flowers</i>	b	Patterson, Earl B., et al.	1950	Rancho Descanso	n = 45
<i>v. Fuki-no-mine</i>	c	Janaki Ammal, E. K.	1952	Kew	2n = 90
<i>v. Mine-no-yuki</i>	b	Patterson, Earl B., et al.	1950	Rancho Descanso	2n = 90
<i>v. small white</i>	b	" " " "	1950	" "	n = 45
<i>v. White Doves</i>	b	" " " "	1950	" "	n = 45
<i>v. Wisley</i>	c	Janaki Ammal, E. K.	1952	Wisley	2n = 90
<i>C. sinensis</i> , Chinese tea	e	" " " "	1953-56		2n = 30
<i>v. assamica</i> , Assam tea	e	" " " "	1953-56		2n = 30
<i>v. assamica</i>	c	" " " "	1952	F. 21680, Kew	2n = 30

<i>v. macrophylla</i>	c	" " " "	1952	Simura	2n = 60
<i>v. macrophylla</i>	c	Simura (1935)	1953-56		2n = 45
					60
<i>C. taliensis</i>	c	Janaki Ammal, E. K.	1952	Bot. Mag.; Kew	2n = 30
<i>C. taliensis</i>	e	" " " "	1953-56		2n = 30
<i>C. taliensis</i>	a	Longley, Albert E.	10/ 4/58	Huntington Bot. Gdn. #12098A	n = 15
<i>C. tenuifolia</i>	a	" " " "	10/10/58	Huntington Bot. Gdn. #15475A	n = 30
<i>C. uraku</i>					
<i>v. Sukiya</i>	d	Arizuma, K.	—	Kyushu University	2n = 30
<i>C. vernalis</i>					
<i>v. Dawn</i>	e	Longley, Albert E.	—		n = 45/2
<i>v. Hiryu (Australia)</i>	f	" " " "	10/29/56	Huntington Bot. Gdn. #13817	n = 45
<i>C. wabisuki</i>	c	Janaki Ammal, E. K.	1952	Peer, R. S.	2n = 30

HYBRIDS AND UNCLASSIFIED

<i>C. hiemalis</i> (Shishigashira) ×					
<i>C.</i> _____ ⁷					
<i>v. Winsome</i>	a	Longley, Albert E.	12/15/58	McCaskill Gardens	n = 30 or 30+
<i>C. japonica</i> ×					
<i>C. cuspidata</i>					
<i>v. Unnamed</i>	b	Patterson, Earl B., et al.	1950	Rancho Descanso	2n = 30
<i>C. japonica</i> (Elegans) ×					
<i>C.</i> _____ ⁵					
<i>v. Creation</i> (formerly 203)	a	Longley, Albert E.	3/21/58	McCaskill Gardens	n = 15
<i>C. reticulata</i> (Early Peach Bloom) × <i>C. pitardii</i>					
<i>v. yunnanica</i>					
<i>v. Buddha</i> ⁶	a	" " " "	12/11/56	Huntington Bot. Gdn. #15461	n = 45
<i>v. Confucius</i> ⁶	a	" " " "	12/11/56	Huntington Bot. Gdn. #15457	n = 45
<i>C. saluenensis</i> ×					
<i>C. cuspidata</i>					
<i>v. Cornish Snow</i>	a	Janaki Ammal, E. K.	1952		2n = 30
<i>v. Unnamed</i>	b	Patterson, Earl B., et al.	1950		2n = 30
<i>C. saluenensis</i> (Apple Blossom) × <i>C. japonica</i> (Berenice Boddy)					
<i>v. Unnamed</i>	b	" " " "	1950	Rancho Descanso	2n = 30

Species and Variety	Source Code	Author of Count	Date of Count or Publication	Source of Material	Count Number
<i>C. saluenensis</i> × <i>C.</i> _____ ⁷					
v. Apple Blossom	b	" " " "	1950	" "	n = 15
<i>C. saluenensis</i> × <i>C. japonica</i>					
v. Donation	c	Janaki Ammal, E. K.	1952		2n = 30
v. J. C. Williams	c	" " " "	1952		2n = 30
v. Donation	a	Longley, Albert E.	10/10/58	Peer, R. S.	n = 15
<i>C. saluenensis</i> × <i>C. reticulata</i>					
v. Inamorata	c	Janaki Ammal, E. K.	1952		2n = 75
v. Salutation	c	" " " "	1952		2n = 60
v. Salutation	a	Longley, Albert E.	2/14/59	Borde Hill, Sussex England	n = 53/2 ± 2
<i>C.</i> _____ × <i>C.</i> _____					
v. Williams Lavender	a	" " "	9/28/56	Huntington Botanical Garden #13630B	n = 15
<i>C.</i> _____ × <i>C.</i> _____					
v. Narumigata	a	" " "	10/28/57	Tourje, E. C.	n = 75/2
ALLIED GENERA					
<i>Eurya japonica</i>	e	Nakajima (1942)	1953-56		2n = 42
<i>Gordonia anomala</i>	a	Longley, Albert E.	10/3/56	Huntington Bot. Gdn. #15474A	n = 45
<i>Ternstroemia japonica</i>	e	Morinaga & Fukushima (1931)	1953-56		2n = 50
<i>Tutcheria spectabilis</i>	a	Longley, Albert E.	6/ 4/59	Los Angeles State and County Arboretum 57P-216	2n = 30
<i>Tutcheria virgata</i> ⁸	a	" " "	5/28/59	Descanso Gardens	2n = 30

¹ Now Descanso Gardens.² A letter states this to be variety Shishigashira.³ Doubtless wild form.⁴ Now generally considered to be a sub-species of *C. japonica*.⁵ Open pollination. Pollen parent believed to be *C. saluenensis* (Apple Blossom).⁶ Generally classified with Reticulata group.⁷ Open pollination.⁸ So labeled. Neither genus nor species fully determined.⁹ Probably *C. oleifera*, as *C. sasanqua* is not a source of tea-oil and the two species were long confused.—Ed.

NOVEMBER AND OCTOBER BLOOMING RETICULATAS

John R. Sobeck

An attempt was made by me four months ago to extend the length of the blooming season of camellia reticulata and it came out very successful. To have reticulatas in bloom in November, December and January will lengthen the blooming period by three months.

I finally succeeded in creating a number of reticulata hybrids which are in bloom now and some that began as early as November. The flowers are large and in color of rose pink to dark red. Also my hybrid Yunnanensis reticulata is in full bloom, which is a solid double flower.

You are going to say how did you do it? Well, it is a long story. You know we have so many early blooming japonica and other species, such as Yunnanensis wild reticulata, which could be used in breeding of early varieties, but pollen was not available; so I came to the conclusion to start what I call a Pollen Bank. I collected pollen of very early flowering camellias, also species like Granthamiana Saluenensis and late blooming Yunnan reticulatas, and stored the pollen away for next flowering season to be used in hybridizing.

The formula for storing pollen is as follows: Collect the pollen when the anthers mature and release the pollen. Shake the individual flower over a small glass plate; go from flower to flower until you have enough pollen to fill a small capsule. Mark the capsule with a number and keep a record in a book with number and variety. Be sure you collect pollen on a dry day. Next, use a sterilized half-pint or pint glass mason-type jar with a tight fitting screw lid. Put two inches of calcium chloride flakes on the bottom of the glass jar and two inches of sterilized cotton on top of the calcium. Place the pollen filled

capsules on the cotton with the numbered side up so that it will be easy to find when you want it in the future, close screw lid tight and place in refrigerator at temperature where eggs and butter are kept. **DON'T FREEZE.** Forget about it till next season or whenever you want to take one out or put in a capsule, but be sure you always close the lid tight again. Any excessive moisture in the jar or capsule will be absorbed by the calcium. The pollen will keep for a year or more. Two months ago I used pollen from last year of camellia granthamiana and seed capsules are forming already.

Last October I cross-pollinated Buddha, Confucius, Shot Silk and wild reticulata with C. Granthamiana and used three inch seed pots. The seed were planted this last October and are already four inches high. With my new technic of seed grafting I will have them in bloom in 18 months.

Mr. Sobeck is an authority of merit and his findings are valued. He is at present supervising the gardens of the late Ralph Peer. EDITOR.

Container Soil

If camellias in containers are not growing as they should, observe to see if the soil is too heavy and firm on the top. This is an indication that there is not enough humus, sand or peat moss in the potting mixture. To remove heavy claylike soil from the roots, remove the plant from the pot and soak in a bucket of water. After the soil has soaked loose from the roots, repot in a better potting mixture. Don't be afraid to try this because you will seldom ever lose a plant if you use reasonable care and repot at once. (*Oregon Camellia Society Bulletin*)

CAMELLIA SHOWS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SHOW

The Fifth Annual Camellia Show and Festival sponsored by the Los Angeles Camellia Council will be held on Saturday and Sunday, February 27-28, 1960 at the Descanso Gardens in La Canada.

This year the Cut Bloom show and the Arrangements show will be held simultaneously on the above dates.

The following is a detailed timing schedule for the cut flower show on Saturday, February 27th:

7:00 A.M. to 10:00 A.M. — Registration and entry of competitive exhibits.

10:00 A.M. to 1:30 P.M. — Exhibit area closed for placement, judging and arrangements of awards.

1:30 P.M. to Sundown — Exhibit area and gardens open to the public.

All Camellia hobbyists, including those who may have only one or two plants, are invited and encouraged to exhibit in both the cut bloom and flower arrangement shows.

Every attempt is being made to allow for registration and entry of your blooms to be as simple and fast as possible. Show Regulations, Exhibitor's Registration Card, Entry Cards and detailed instructions to exhibitors are available in advance (from the undersigned) so that the small amount of paper work required may be completed before you arrive at the Show.

The Flower Arrangements Show will be held in the Hospitality House and the Garden House at Descanso Gardens.

Informative guided tours by the Garden Tram will be in continuous operation, free of charge, during the Show. Walking tours will also be available. Light refreshments will be served at the snack bar on the grounds.

Trophies For the 1960 Descanso Show

Perpetuals:

Best Japonica
Best Reticulata
Best Seedling
Best Arrangement
Sweepstakes
Best three Japonicas
Best three Reticulatas
Best five Japonicas
Best five Reticulatas
Best Hybrid
Best Miniature

Runner-ups

Best Japonica
Best Reticulata
Best three Japonicas
Best three Reticulatas
Best five Japonicas
Best five Reticulatas
Best Hybrid
Best Miniature
Best Seedling
Sweepstakes

Arrangements Division

Best in Division A
Best in Division B
Best Corsage
Best in Men's Division
Best in Children's Division

Runner-ups

Best in Division A
Best in Division B
Best Corsage

12 Honor Flowers

The Registration Committee
by: W. F. Goertz, Chairmar

Show Regulations and Schedule — 1960 Arrangements Show
Descanso Gardens
February 27th and 28th, 1960

- (1) Arrangements must be brought in Saturday morning, February 27th between 7:00 and 10:00 A.M. Upon arrival the exhibitors shall report to the Registration Committee for exhibitor's cards which must be placed with the exhibit.
- (2) Exhibits may be handled by exhibitors ONLY.
- (3) Exhibits must be ready for judging by 10:30 A.M., Saturday, February 27th. The exhibitors must leave the area during judging unless otherwise authorized.
- (4) The Show Committee will exercise due caution in safeguarding exhibits, however it will not assume responsibility for injury to or loss of any properties or materials; therefore, it is best to mark all properties with the owner's name and address.
- (5) Accessories may be used in all classes.
- (6) Decision of the judges is final in all divisions.
- (7) Arrangements, containers, ribbons, and trophies must be picked up Sunday, February 28th between 4:45 and 6:00 P.M.
- (8) Subordinate flowers permissible in all classes.

Only one entry in each class.

Classes one through five will enter American Camellia Society competition.

Only blue ribbon winners will be photographed.

Camellias must predominate in all arrangements.

DIVISION A — Open competition and for exhibitors who have won four blue ribbons in any show.

Class 1 — Red camellias only, dramatized with other foliage in an iron or bronze container.

Class 2 — One or more camellias featured with weathered wood. Container concealed. Other foliage allowed.

Class 3 — One or more camellias with fruit in shallow, or flat container. Other foliage and a minimum of artificial fruit allowed.

Class 4 — One or more camellias in a glass or clear plastic container, stems or foliage showing below the water line to be a part of the over-all design. Other flowers and foliage allowed.

Class 5 — One or more camellias with bare, or pine, or flowering branches, using a bird figurine as accessory.

Class 6 — One or more camellias in a compote.

Class 7 — One or more camellias in a symmetrical arrangement—formal.

Class 8 — One or more camellias in a group of containers on a stand.

DIVISION B — Beginners and novices. (Exhibitors who have won more than three blue ribbons in '58 and '59 are excluded.)

All classes the same as for Division A.

DIVISION C — Children's arrangements. (To and including 16 years of age.) This division will be sectioned off by age groups.

All classes the same as for Division A.

(Continued on Page 27)

SCIONS OF THE TIMES (from Page 6)

ive bloomer with long, dark green shiny foliage. This is a seedling resulting from a hand cross by Mrs. Ferol Zerkowsky of Tammia Nursery, Slidell, Louisiana on Ville de Nantes x White Empress and she feels that the flower "Tickled Pink" has the best characteristics of both parents. With these qualifications nearly all normal camellia fans would feel they must have this flower.

"Arthur Weisner"

Mr. John T. Weisner of Fernandina Beach, Florida has registered one of his seedlings of which the description sounds terrific and has given it the name of his father (now deceased) Arthur Weisner. A 5" to 6" flower, definitely red with the form that carries two rows of guard petals, a mass of stamens with petals and flags stuck at random throughout these stamens making it a very deep built flower.

Mr. Weisner stated, "It is rather odd that I chose red for his name sake for he (his father) never liked red." This should indicate it being a very fine camellia to feel it still worthy of honoring one's parents' name since perhaps it did not conform to his tastes or likes.

"Arthur Weisner" is the result of a hand cross of Donckelarii x Lindsay Neill. It is a very good grower with large, dark green leaves but there is no similarity to either parent, growth or leaf size. Mr. Weisner feels that his success is due, namely, to the fact he is using hand pollinated seed. At the present time my deep interest and goal is to do more work and put more effort into attempted hand crosses. It will be more than just casual interest as we look forward to the work and efforts of Mr. John T. Weisner.

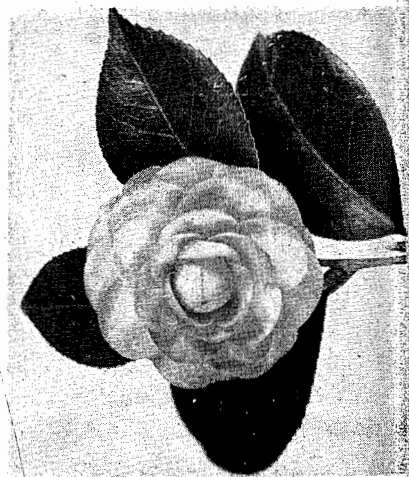
"Sam Barranco Pink"

It may only be a coincidence that my better half happens to be one of

those rare creatures called "A Flower Arranger" and it is often the small or miniature camellia that catches the artistic feminine eye and adheres to their rules of teaching in floral design as the small flowers are much easier to manage. Even without the rope over my head I honestly like and enjoy the small and miniature flowers and it looks as if the day of their popularity is in the very near future.

From Beaumont, Texas we learned of a flower that has been identified as the "Queen of Miniatures" and registered under the name of "Sam Barranco Pink." To back up this honor it has a list of show awards for 1959 which are as follows: Texas Camellia Society Trophy for the best flower in the annual show at Beaumont, Texas; Sam Barranco Memorial Trophy for the best small flower at the Southeast Texas Show; and the C. C. Thornton Trophy for the Atascosito Camellia Show in Liberty, Texas.

"Sam Barranco Pink" is a 2" to 2 1/4" diameter complete formal



double, never showing stamens with the coloring of deep clear pink that most of the time is variegated very

(Continued on Page 26)

PREDICTION OF THINGS TO COME (from Page 12)

the trunk of the hybrids bearing Reticulata 'blood' is one of the distinguishing features of this parentage. There was one plant with possibly the most unusual foliage that we have yet seen. The plant was growing in a galvanized container, and was not branched, but the one stem grew straight and tall to a height of at least 5 feet. The foliage was rather light green and very glossy, and most UNUSUAL because it was so long and narrow that it reminded us of leaves from a weeping willow tree. This foliage was about 1/2 inch wide and from 4 to 5 inches in length, and each leaf was widely spaced the entire length of the stem. This strange plant has not yet flowered, but we shall await, with much interest, the news of its first blooming.

On our return from this recent, brief trip to California, we came to the Coast by way of Langlois, where we visited with Don Stryker, and here again, we saw breath-taking beauty all around us. Don's greenhouse was putting on a magnificent show, almost as if just for us, rare species in bloom wherever we looked, and even some of Don's own hybrids nearly open. At least we were able to see their magnificent coloring, some luminous reds, while others were of the most delicate pink shades imaginable, and still another (this was one of Don's Reticulata hybrids), was the strangest buff pink. We were sorry that this was not fully open, for it was most certainly a 'color-break', a complete departure from the usual color of any of the Reticulatas that we have ever seen. Don certainly has one of the Country's finest rare species collections. He loaded us down with lovely blooms and we were again on our way home to see how our own small hybrids had fared in our absence.

Space will not permit a lengthy discussion of our own efforts, at this

time, but we would like to tell you of just a few, though young in years, that appear to hold the greatest promise. Possibly our most interesting young seedling is a hybrid, the seed parent being the japonica Gigantea Alba X Reticulata seedling (Lady Vansittart X Crimson Robe). Though the seed that produced this plant grew on the Japonica, there is not the slightest look of japonica in this young plant. It has very tiny, silvery green, nearly round, dull foliage that is very thin. The edges of the leaves are deeply serrated, and abruptly pointed. This plant is less than ten inches tall, yet it has several branches and the foliage is closely spaced along the stems.

Additional crosses involving this same seed parent (Gigantea Alba) have also given most interesting results, particularly our Gigantea Alba X c. fraterna hybrids. This series, as with that previously mentioned, shows no japonica characteristics whatsoever. These young hybrid plants could be placed close to young plants of the species c. fraterna, and one could not tell them apart, so apparently dominant is the pollen parent Fraterna. The foliage is as thin as fine silk, and foliage color in the early growth stage is softly red, as is characteristic of c. fraterna.

Crosses involving the "williamsii" hybrids seem to be giving more varied results, as is the case with most of our other efforts.

With the exception of the Reticulatas and c. granthamiana, many of the available species bear rather small blooms, so it is not our hope that we may develop flowers of monstrous size, but rather, we hope for beauty of the overall plant that may add something worthwhile as a landscape subject. We also hope for hardiness. If we are fortunate enough with God's

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SCIONS OF TIMES

(from Page 24)

evenly with white. The blooms are very long lasting and excellent for corsage as well as flower arranging.

The foliage comes closer to being in scale for miniatures as they are medium to small dark green leaves.

Blooming period is from early to midseason with much appeal to the florist as it flowers during the Christmas and New Year's holidays.

"Sam Barranco Pink" is a sport found by Frank Barranco on the lower branch of one of his seedlings in 1953 so it is not necessarily new to some parts of our camellia world but it was shown for the first time last season.

It undoubtedly is of interest to know that I. J. Feray Greenhouses, 2190 Long, Beaumont, Texas are propagating and selling this fine and one of the best miniature camellias.

"Firstborn"

"Firstborn," a seedling grown by Mr. Rex H. Smelser of Lake Charles, Louisiana, first came to our attention when it was mentioned as a six inch flower. Mr. Smelser asked to correct this stating the flowers have been 5 inches and not 6 inches, but added that the five inch flowers were from the rather weak original seedling and hoped that by grafting with more vigorous root stock it would increase the bloom size.

Listed as a beautiful red with a sheen and the edges of each petal seem to have been pinched which make them stand apart giving the flower greater depth.

It holds exceptionally well and seems to stand the coldest weather without any trouble, in fact it has bloomed a few days after temperatures had dropped to a low of 23 degrees.

Orangedale Nurseries of Ragley, Louisiana will propagate "Firstborn" and plan to have it ready for distribution in the fall of 1961.

HISTORICAL NOTES

(from Page 10)

The lady of the story, Marguerite Gautier, professed to prefer the flower because it had no perfume. The real-life model of the camellia lady was Dumas' impassioned, Marie Duplessis. In a glass box set in marble at her grave, there was displayed an artificial wreath of white camellias. After her death she became identified inseparably with the story. Dumas affected both the spelling and the pronunciation of the word camellia. The play, "Camille," led to the English pronunciation ca-meel-ya. Scholars and botanists still favor the two P's of camellia after Linnaeus. Authors and lexicographers prefer camellia after Dumas. Perhaps some day, if I have just the right new seedling I'll call it Mme. Gautier or Mme. Duplessis. I think someone should—if it were a formal white, of course.

During the fabulous mid-nineteenth century, nurserymen in Italy, France, Belgium and Portugal developed hundreds of new varieties. Cape Town and Australia were caught up in the thrall of this undisputed queen of flowers. Ghent, Belgium was the camellia center for the entire world. Then, suddenly in an overnight revolution in public taste, enthusiasm declined, fashions changed, and interest in culture and the obtaining of new varieties began to wane. By 1860 the camellia was being replaced by formal long-stemmed roses, carnations and strelitzias. The gardenia was becoming the standard boutonniere. By the turn of the twentieth century, the camellia had quietly disappeared along with carpet bedding, gas lights, wired bouquets, and the staid refinements of the Victorian Era. Collectors had died. Their gardens were all but forgotten. For sixty years the camellia received scant attention in Europe or America.

(Continued in a later number.)

CAMELLIA SHOWS (from Page 23)

DIVISION M — Men's Arrangements. The Kennels. Section One — Serious;
Section Two — Satire.

All classes the same as for Division A.

DIVISION D — Corsages. Open to all amateurs.

Class 1 — Corsages for evening wear.

Class 2 — Corsages for daytime wear.

Class 3 — Corsages for special festive occasions.

JUDGING SCALE FOR FLORAL ARRANGEMENTS

Relationship of Material to Container	30%
Color Harmony	30%
Design	20%
Condition of Material	20%

Arrangements Show Chairman
Raymond R. Noyes

ORANGE COUNTY CAMELLIA SOCIETY SHOW

The Eighth Annual Camellia Show of the Orange County Camellia Society will be held on Sunday, February 21, 1960 in the new cafe building of the Tustin Senior High School in Santa Ana. This one day show opens at 12:30 P.M. and continues to sundown. The same high quality of excellence will be maintained and the new setting gives an opportunity for outside exhibition of blooms and arrangements.

All are invited to enter blooms and arrangements and to see this gem of flowers and to enjoy the fellowship of Camellias and people from everywhere.

Tom Zuck, President
Co-Chairman, Show Committee

TEMPLE CITY CAMELLIA SOCIETY SHOW INVITATION

The Temple City Camellia Society invites and encourages all camellia enthusiasts, whether they have one or one hundred camellia plants, to exhibit their blooms in our 1960 Camellia Show. The Show is to be held Saturday and Sunday, February 20 & 21, 1960, in the Temple City Woman's Club Auditorium.

Bring your blooms in as early as possible for registration on Saturday morning, February 20th, so that they may be properly placed on the tables before the judging starts. Judging will start promptly at 10:30 A.M.

The following information is a detailed timing schedule for the registration and judging of the blooms on Saturday, February 20th.

8:30 to 9:45 a.m. Registration and entry of blooms for competition. No

blooms will be entered for competition after 9:45 a.m.

9:45 to 1:30 p.m. Exhibit area will be closed for placement of blooms, judging and arrangement of awards.

3:30 to 9:30 p.m. Exhibit area will be open to the public.

We trust you will exhibit and help make our show an outstanding success.

Ernest Pieri, Chairman
Registration Committee

(Continued on Page 28)

CAMELLIA SHOWS (*from Page 27*)

KERN COUNTY CAMELLIA SOCIETY SHOW

A big show is planned for the congregating of the camelliaites from North, South, East, and West on the first weekend in March or March 5th and 6th by the Kern County Society in Bakersfield. The Society wishes everyone to hold this date open to visit the show which will be the best ever. All the young and avid men collectors have been working for several months to prepare a perfect show that will please everyone.

The camellias of the area show promise of bringing forth some fine blossoms and everyone is invited to go and take blossoms to the "biggest Little Camellia Show in America." A visit here promises to be a pleasant one.

The show is one day ahead of the Fresno Show and one week after that of the Southern California Society so that all may attend.

SIXTH ANNUAL CAMELLIA FESTIVAL

Sacramento, California — March 4 through 13, 1960

The Festival

The sixth annual edition of the colorful Camellia Festival will be held in Sacramento from Friday, March 4 through Sunday, March 13, 1960.

The Camellia and Sacramento

The camellia is the official flower both of the City of Sacramento and of the County of Sacramento. The history of camellia culture in Sacramento goes back to the Gold Rush Days. The first camellia plants offered for sale west of the Mississippi were advertised on February 7, 1852 by James L. L. Warren, a prosperous nurseryman and florist from Boston, Massachusetts who came to California in the Days of '49. Instead of going to the mines, Mr. Warren opened his "New England Seed Store" in Sacramento in 1851. In advertising his camellias, he said "this truly magnificent plant, unsurpassed in loveliness, will ere long become acclimated with us to form our pride as an ornamental tree in our garden." Little did he realize how true his prediction would become. At present there are an estimated 1,000,000 blooming camellia plants in Sacramento, some of which are more than a century old. California's colorful State Capitol Park contains more than 2,300 plants of the best varieties. The tallest and largest camellia in the United States is located in Sacramento County.

Festival Theme

Since 1960 marks the Centennial of the Pony Express, it is only natural that the theme for the 1960 Camellia Festival should be tied in with this historic event. Tribute will be paid to the importance of the Express system in the rapid opening of the Far West in the Children's Parade and other events of the Festival.

The Annual Camellia Show (March 4 and 5)

On March 4th the Camellia Society of Sacramento opens its 36th Annual Camellia Show in the Memorial Auditorium. Last year more than 14,000 people enjoyed the 8,000 camellia blooms and arrangements exhibited by 1,600 camellia fans who came, not only from Sacramento, but from communities all over the State. The Sacramento show is the oldest continuous Camellia Show in the United States and is rated as one of the largest and best in the country.

Every camellia grower is invited to exhibit. There is no entry fee or charge for admission. Everyone has a chance to win a citation. The "best"

lower of the show" award has been won six times in the past seven years by persons owning three to six plants.

THE SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY SHOW

The San Diego Camellia Society will present its thirteenth Annual Camellia Show, on February 13th and 14th, 1960, in the Conference Building, Balboa Park, San Diego, California.

This show will include the San Diego Camellia Society's Special Feature, the Super Sweepstakes Division, for all Sweepstakes Winners of previous shows held in California.

An invitation is hereby cordially extended to you to attend our Show, either as a visitor or as an exhibitor.

A request for a Schedule, Registration Card and Exhibitors extra cards to our Secretary, Mrs. Ferris H. Jones, 4545 Dana Drive, La Mesa, California, will receive immediate attention.

POMONA VALLEY CAMELLIA SHOW

The Pomona Valley Camellia Society will have its annual camellia show on February 13th & 14th this year and urge our camellia growing friends to participate. It will be at The California Bank, Holt Avenue Branch, 321 E. Holt Ave., Pomona, California.

Our rules and schedule follow those to be used at Descanso with minor exceptions. Exhibits may be placed from 7 to 10 o'clock Saturday morning. The show will be open to viewers Saturday afternoon and Sunday.

Bamico Says...

We feature:

California Redwood plant
tubs

Forest Humus, nature's
finest mulch

Nuccio's stabilized iron



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PREDICTION (from Page 25)

help, we may also see a shower of tiny Ville de Nantes all up and down the stems of some of our HYRIDS OF THE FUTURE, giving much the same PICTURE as a mature plant of our present Mary Christian with its profusion of dainty pink blossoms.

It is quite possible that less work is being done in the breeding of CAMELLIAS than with nearly any cultivated plant, in spite of the recent fantastic increase in interest in Camellias. It also seems quite likely that a 'GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY' may await anyone, interested enough to take the chance of making some "long-shot" crosses.

It is through these Hybrids of the Present, and from THOSE of the FUTURE, that we should like to PREDICT that the CAMELLIAS OF THE FUTURE will be different and better than what we now have.

* Reprinted from Oregon Camellia Society Bulletin.

YOUR HONOR — WOULD YOU TAKE THE STAND?

On the whole, I have found very few evidences of unfairness or carelessness in judging camellias. As I am anxious to be fair myself, there are a few points that should be cleared up. I am not so concerned with judging being uniform as I am in it being impartial—and in it being within the scope of the judges' responsibility that decisions should be based on the evidence in each case, rather than preconceived and iron-clad rules.

You probably receive the South Carolina Camellia Bulletin. In the Fall issue there is a report on a meeting of judges in the area, a long list of questions and some "Yes" and "No" answers. It was this discussion that stimulated my realization that I do not see eye to eye with most judges. For example:

One question was based upon the unlikely hypothetical case of 7 flowers, equal in all respects, competing for "Best in Show." It would seem that if 7 flowers were considered equal, it would be the responsibility of the judges to find superior qualities in some and inferior characteristics in others, until only one flower remained to be the "Best in Show." If personal tastes as to form are to be the basis of final judging, why not

have a popularity poll? I hope I never find myself in the position of thinking 7 flowers are equal in all respects.

I have already expressed myself on the matter of form. I am glad you Cardinal found favor in the eyes of some judges, as it is most discouraging to have a fine flower ignored. I might mention that Mathotiana is usually judged in reverse as to form. I understand that in California Mathotiana blooms rose form double, while ours are formal double except late in the season. Almost all flowers have a closed center with most of the outside petals flattened out around it. Rarely there is a flower with no wide space between the center and the outside petals. This form is very beautiful, and if a good flower of this form is entered, it always wins the blue ribbon — as it should. The form, however, is certainly not "normal."

I like variegated flowers myself but I hope I never disqualify a flower simply because it is not variegated. I shall try to find a better reason for deciding that a certain flower merits the blue ribbon and another does not. In the case of a tie, could not the show chairman be requested to allow

(Continued on Inside Back Cover)

We Have Sold Out

of Arabian Nights, Creation (Hybrid 203), Lady in Red, Wheel of Fortune, and White Nun in 2nd year grafts. Plenty of first year grafts still available but do not delay in ordering yours.

Descriptive list containing many new varieties, hybrids and species on request.

McCASKILL GARDENS

25 South Michillinda Avenue

Pasadena, California

DIRECTORY OF AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

Camellia Society of Kern County	Bakersfield
President: Ronald Langsworthy; Secretary, Floyd Lee, Rt. 6, Box 265, Bakersfield.	
Meetings held 2nd Wednesday of the month, Oct. through April at Cunningham Memorial Art Gallery, 1930 R St., Bakersfield.	
Camellia Society of Orange County	Santa Ana
President: Thomas Zuck; Secretary: Mrs. George T. Butler, 1121 Orange Avenue.	
Meetings held 3rd Wednesday, Nov. to April, at Farm Bureau Auditorium, Orange.	
Central California Camellia Society	Fresno
President: William B. Johnston; Secretary: Mr. Kenneth Reinold, 2934 E. Ashlan, Fresno.	
Meetings held 4th Wednesday of each month through March. Exception: December meeting on 3rd Monday at Heaton School, Del Mar and McKinley Aves., Fresno.	
Huntington Camellia Garden	San Marino
Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, Oxford Road, San Marino.	
Pomona Valley Camellia Society	Pomona
President: Walter H. Harmsen; Secretary: Mrs. Kyle H. Bottom, 5913 Riverside Drive, Chino	
Meetings held 2nd Thursday of each month, November through April, at Claremont Women's Club, 345 W. 12th, Claremont.	
San Diego Camellia Society	San Diego
President: William Gibson; Secretary: Mrs. Ferris H. Jones, 4545 Dana Drive, La Mesa.	
Meetings held 2nd Friday of each month at 7:30 p.m. in Floral Association Building, Balboa Park.	
Temple City Camellia Society	Temple City
President: Peter Folino; Secretary: Mae Franklin, 9151 E. Wooley St., Temple City.	
Meetings held 4th Monday of each month, Nov. through April, at Women's Club Auditorium, Woodruff at Kauffman, Temple City.	

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San Marino, California

CAMELLIAS ARE FOR EVERYONE

Liz Beebe

Take a Camellia book of standard eight and one-half by five and one-half inches which is easy to hold and will fit on your bookshelf; whose print is clear; whose illustrations, both colored and black and white attract the eye; whose cover is bright with a big pink Camellia, and when you read the title "Camellias for Everyone," you can be sure that this includes you too, wherever you live.

Claude Chidamian, author of this book does indeed astonishingly enough reach Camellia growers everywhere for in the one hundred ninety-one pages he touches on so many phases of the versatile shrub that it would be impossible for any reader, be he an old time grower or a casual Camellia admirer not to find some particulars of special interest to him.

Here is a book on Camellias written simply, clearly but dramatically by a camellia lover and authority. Mr. Chidamian's opening chapter which, perforce, should and does present the background of the camellia, tells the well known and much-written-up historical facts in a distinctive and entertaining way. This talent perhaps is what makes Mr. Chidamian's books sell out their editions.

A rundown of chapter headings will disclose the range of this book. "What Are Camellias?", "Camellias for Everyone," "The Plant No One Knows," "Species and Varieties," "Camellias in the Garden," "Camellias Under Glass," "Camellias in the Home," "Collecting, Buying and Propagating," "Maintenance," "Pests and Diseases," "Camellia Literature." Full page color prints include *japonicas* 'Sweetheart', 'Frank Gibson', 'Pearl Maxwell', 'Reg Ragland', 'Kramer's Supreme', 'Cinderella', 'Guest of Honor'. The *Sasanquas* 'Sparkling Burgundy' and 'Jean May'. The *hiemalis* 'Showa Supreme', *vern-*

alis 'Hiryu' and *reticulata* 'Buddha'. There are several fine photographs of noted Camellia plantings, large single bushes and outstanding arrangements while some graphic black and white sketches delineate pests and diseases methods of propagation and maintenance.

In all of this book, Mr. Chidamian gives terse description and specific advice but knowing that a book of this kind is but an introduction to serious camellia collecting, culture or study, he devotes the last chapter to a readable bibliography of all the best camellia literature which has ever been published, guiding the reader to the proper books along the lines in which he may be most interested. This chapter alone is worth the price of the book.

Mr. Chidamian, himself, calls his book "A simple down to earth introduction to a most beautiful and valuable evergreen flowering shrub." There is not much new in it to a camelliaphile but with its first page the fact is established that common sense is the essential ingredient in growing fine camellias and to this end Mr. Chidamian has rearranged and gathered together time tested methods. "The real problem in growing and blooming camellias," he says "lies not with the plants but with the people who grow them for camellias are no more rare, expensive or difficult than we make them. If the truth be told, they are just what you and I have always been looking for dreaming about — the perfect evergreen flowering shrub. A shrub for everyone."

And who could resist adding "Amen."

"Camellias for Everyone" by Claude Chidamian is published by Doubleday & Company, Inc., Garden City, New York.

OUR HONOR — (from Page 30)

th to receive a blue ribbon on that
sis? Surely this would not occur
ften enough to cause confusion.

In the case of variants, perhaps the
ow chairman would allow separa-
on of any variants observed in a
roup, and if merited, a blue ribbon
ould be awarded the best variant.
I distinctive enough to be classed as
sport, I believe there is now some
end that separation be permitted.
card could be placed with the
bom which did not quite conform
to indicate the reason for the blue
ibbon. I like the variants, myself,
ed I think most growers do. So why
enalize a fine flower for being a
quare peg in a round hole?

There is another problem in judg-
g that I would like someone to re-
olve for me. When there is a classifi-
ation for Best in Show for flowers
ver 4 inches and another for flowers
nder 4 inches, what should be used
to determine the category for the in-
ividual blooms? Usually, the Nom-
nclature book is referred to, and if
e size is indicated as "medium" for
e variety, the flower competes with

others in the under 4-inch class; if
shown in the book as "large," it is
placed in the over 4-inch class. With
due respect to the Nomenclature book,
and with gratitude that it is available
to us, it is not infallible, as admitted-
ly the descriptions used are usually
those of the originators. Additionally,
varieties which may be classed as
"large" in California may be nor-
mally "medium" in the Gulf Coast
area. Or a flower usually seen as
under 4-inches may be exhibited
which is actually perhaps 4½ inches.
So — last year in one of our local
shows an under-sized Fimbriata won
the Best Small Flower and an over-
sized Virgin's Blush was too large for
one category and too small for the
other. Should, then the measurement
be by ruler or book? Or should we
decide that it is not possible to be
fair to all and unfair to none and stop
worrying about it?

** With many shows ahead the ob-
servations of this correspondent are
timely and thought provoking. Will all
judges please read? EDITOR.*

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