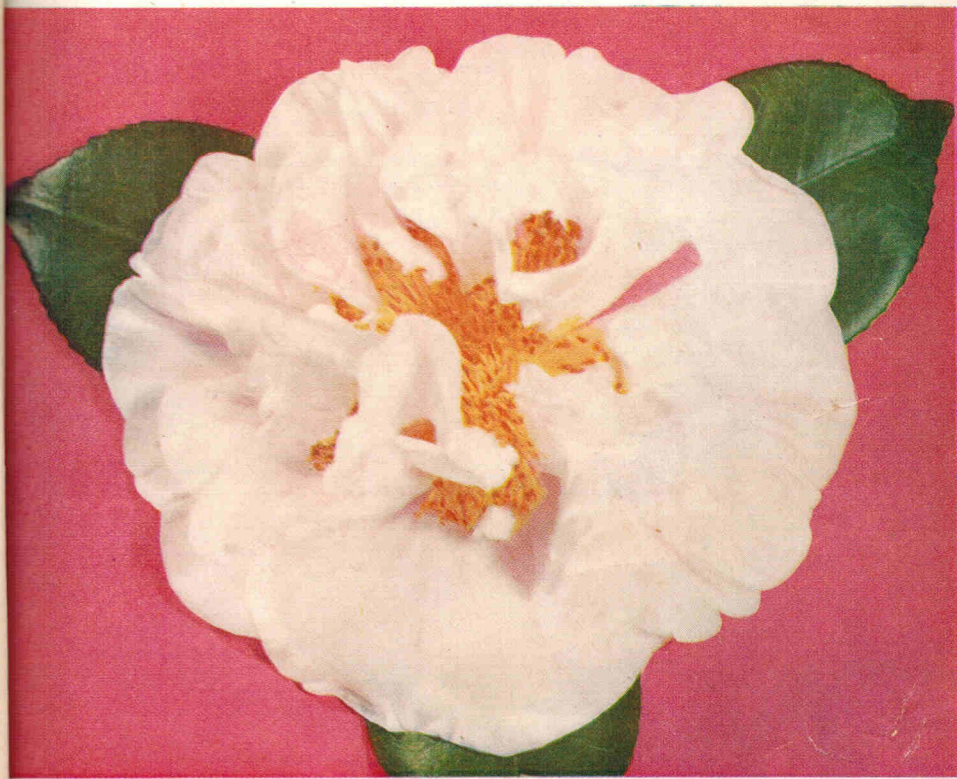


THE *Camellia Review*



C. japonica "Pauline Winchester"
Courtesy Ralph E. Winchester

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society

Vol. 21

October, 1959

No. 1

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: \$6.00

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THE CAMELLIA REVIEW

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PUBLISHED BY THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY, INC.

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Six issues per volume—October, November, January, February, March and May

All manuscript for publication and correspondence should be sent directly to the Editor.

Republication permitted, if due credit is given the Camellia Review and the author.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Notify the Secretary at once. Magazines are not forwarded by the Post Office.

CONTENTS

VOL. 21	OCTOBER, 1959	NO. 1
AACS Award—"Sparkling Burgundy"		12
ACS 1960 Convention		10
Advertisers' Index		28
Before I Forget, <i>Jack McCaskill</i>		9
Books For Sale		15
Camellias Are His Hobby, <i>Jean Burden</i>		19
Clairmont, Dr. John		11
Cover Flower		1
Directory of Affiliated Societies		28
Dues, Annual		18
Gleanings, Far and Near		11
Hertrich Award Rules (Revision)		24
Iron-Virus Relations in Camellias, <i>C. P. North, G. F. Ryan, and R. T. Mueller</i>		3
Letter		18
Lovely Lids By Lollie, <i>Lollie Ragland</i>		8
Nomenclature Book — New Revised Edition		7
Plant Tolerance to Salt Water, <i>A. H. Dekker</i>		22
R. W. Ragland, Vice-President, A.C.C.S.		2
Rare Camellia Steals Show, <i>Zelie McLeod</i>		16
SCCS Committee Appointments		26
Scions of the Times, <i>Merle Gish</i>		6
State Flower of Alabama		10
The Camellia Review		20



THE COVER FLOWER

C. japonica "Pauline Winchester"

This new camellia, developed by Ralph E. Winchester of Altadena, is an eye catching flower and never fails to attract the visitor who visits his gardens. He reports it to be outstanding. The white fluted outer layer petals are streaked with pink and the bloom has a cluster of brilliant yellow stamens showing from all sides. The petals tend to flute or be rabbit eared, which gives it a desired effect. It occasionally blooms in a peony form and its size causes it to be confused with *reticulatas*.

The bush is upright, compact, and grows rapidly and buds heavily early in the season.

"Pauline Winchester" is to be sold locally by Nuccio's Nurseries and is available in a limited number of plants.

R. W. RAGLAND, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY



R. W. (Reg) Ragland was elected a Vice President of the American Camellia Society by its Board of Directors at the Annual Meeting held in Norfolk, Virginia in March, 1959. It would have been impossible to bestow this honor on anyone more deserving, not only from a personal standpoint but also due to the fact that his love for the camellia in every size, form and color surpasses that of any known person, past, present or future.

Reg, although a busy corporate executive, being a Vice President and the General Counsel of Richfield Oil Corporation of Los Angeles, California, still finds time for camellias and the wonderful people who grow them, ably assisted by his gracious and lovely wife Lollie.

The Raglands live in Orange, California, and have the finest and largest container collection of camellias in the world, and a group of fine new seedlings which are just now being introduced. During the blooming season open house is maintained on a 24-hour basis and everyone interested in camellias is welcome.

Reg is a Director of the Southern California Camellia Society and of the Los Angeles Camellia Council.

It is indeed an honor to Reg to be elected a Vice President of the American Camellia Society, and to all of us who know and love him it is equally an honor for the American Camellia Society to have him as a Vice President.

IRON-VIRUS RELATIONS IN CAMELLIA

C. P. NORTH, A. WALLACE, G. F. RYAN, and R. T. MUELLER

Department of Horticultural Science
University of California, Los Angeles, California

The symptoms of virus-infection in camellias have been well described, by Plakidas (2), as yellow splotching and spotting of leaves and white mottling of colored flowers (Fig. 1 and 4). Varieties showing these symptoms are Daikagura variegated, Chandleri, Donckelari, Adolph Audusson variegated, and Adolph Audusson Special. Plakidas found that both symptoms are graft transmissible. Some writers have referred to virus-variegation of leaves as sports. True sports are genetic mutations that give rise to flowers or leaves that are different in form or color from the parent. Ville de Nantes, a sport of Donckelari, exemplifies flower form mutation; Finlandia variegated and the variations of Tricolor are examples of color mutations. Anita and Bella Romana, with shades of red or pink regularly streaked on a lighter background, are also genetic variegations. The authors are not aware of frequent leaf mutation either in form or as albinos. The most frequently observed mutation has been similar to those of the camellia Kingyo-tsubaki (Fishtail). Genetic variations are not graft transmissible, i.e., they are not passed from a stock to a scion or vice versa.

Olney (1) has suggested that chlorophyll can be restored in virus-diseased Adriatic fig trees having a severe mosaic leaf pattern by a combination iron, zinc, and manganese foliage spray. The authors have obtained a somewhat similar response to iron by camellia.

In these experiments all plant material having visual symptoms was verified as virus-infected by graft-transmission tests. The camellia plants used to obtain these data represented several species and varieties. Among them were Daikagura variegated, High Hat, White Daikagura, King Lear (leaf variegation), Alba Plena, Fimbriata, Shishi-gashira (*C. hiemalis*), and Cornelian (*C. reticulata*). These, all in 3-gallon containers, were given 1 gram of iron, chelated with ethylenediamine di(orthohydroxy phenylacetate)* as soil applications (3). Ten plants were treated with iron chelate and all responded similarly. The tests covered a period of two years and are still in progress. Approximately 100 other camellia plants, of the same and other varieties, were simultaneously grown in the same lathhouse and with the same cultural conditions, but none of these nor any of the treated plants showed any nutrient-deficiency symptoms (8). None of these controls behaved like the plants treated with iron.

Three major effects were observed in the responses: 1) Old leaves showing symptoms were markedly greener after several months (Fig. 3); 2) subsequent new growth was similar to that of plants free of the virus, or at least not showing virus-symptoms, but when the iron supply was depleted the new growth showed symptoms similar to untreated virus infected plants; 3) iron amendments resulted in solid — or nearly solid — colored flowers, while on untreated virus-infected plants the flowers were red and white variegated. Flower variegations reappeared, as before treatment, when the iron supply was depleted.

The above observations offer an explanation for the report of Milbrath and McWhorter (6) that virus-infected camellias often recovered from the

*Chel 138 HFe of the Geigy Chemical Corporation.

(Continued)

IRON-VIRUS RELATIONS (*from Page 3*)

symptoms but that they remain carriers of the disease. Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California, have reported to the authors that virus-infected camellias often recover if they are repotted, particularly if iron is added to the soil.

The plants in this investigation were grown in a soil that does not produce iron-deficiency symptoms in camellia; the soil was acidic; acid-producing fertilizers were used and no typical iron deficiency symptoms occurred on any of the plants. Even though the plants with symptoms of virus-disease contained amounts of iron that should be adequate, analyses (Table 1) showed their leaves to be typical in certain respects of those that result from lime-induced chlorosis, that is, high potassium, high phosphorous and high nitrogen (5), indicating that the disease had influenced the iron nutrition. Furthermore, paper chromatographic analyses indicated that organic acids accumulated in the virus-infected leaves of the virus-diseased plants relative to green leaves; this also is a typical result of abnormal iron conditions (5). The response of the virus-infected plants to chelated iron was much slower than that obtained as a consequence of iron deficiency or lime-induced chlorosis (4). Leaves become green in about three weeks when the chlorosis is due to simple iron deficiency or when lime-induced chlorosis is present, but it took from six to twelve months to get almost completely green leaves with the virus-diseased plants.

Loring and Waritz (7) have shown that tobacco mosaic virus contains iron. It would appear on the basis of the present observations that there are inter-relationships of some kind among chlorophyll and flower pigment syntheses, iron level, and presence of virus in camellia.

It has been suggested by Plakidas (2) and observed by the authors that there are possibly several viruses infecting camellia as indicated by chlorosis patterns. At this station, there appears to be great variation in susceptibility to virus symptoms among the camellia varieties and species. For example, Daikagura shows leaf and flower variegation commonly, but Gaiety as a scion on Daikagura variegated does not show any virus symptoms on its leaves nor does the pattern of flower variegation show any change. Adolph Audusson variegated and Special show little or no leaf variegation but do have excellent flower mottling. Adolph Audusson Special as a scion on a solid red Emperor transmitted only fine white flecking to the flower of the Emperor stock and only a moderate amount of leaf variegation. Ville de Nantes exhibits two distinct flower virus-infection patterns, one with only slight flower mottling and the other with extensive flower variegation, but neither shows more than an occasional leaf symptom. However, a Donckelari sport on a Ville de Nantes plant shows much leaf-virus symptom.

Virus symptoms may not be present in a camellia plant but cuttings from that plant may exhibit leaf variegation later. This has been observed frequently with cuttings of Alba Plena, indicating virus marking, possibly by nutrition.

An obvious harmful effect of virus is to reduce the photosynthetic area, which is necessary for producing carbohydrates used by the plant. Other damage is not understood except that metabolism in the region of virus-infection symptoms is not that of a normal plant.

At present, iron treatment is not considered necessary unless most of the leaves have extensive virus-infection symptoms, as has been observed on the Daikagura sports High Hat and White Daikagura. It should also be remembered that iron applications can mask desirable flower variegations. Camellia

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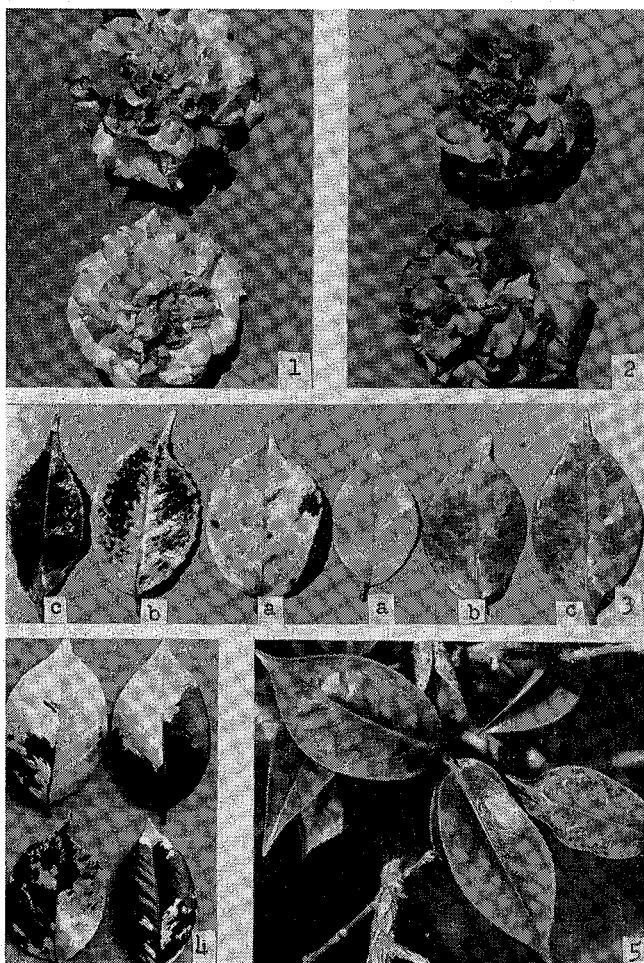


Fig. 1. Flower symptoms of virus-diseased camellia; much white marking on red flowers.

Fig. 2. Camellia flowers produced after iron applications. Flowers are solid, or nearly solid, red.

Fig. 3. Camellia leaves representative of plants in various stages of iron response: a, before any iron was added; b, with intermediate greening, 9 months after application; and c, with advanced greening, 12-18 months after application.

Fig. 4. Leaf symptoms of virus-diseased camellia.

Fig. 5. Severe manganese deficiency showing pale interveinal areas with green along veins, the green areas being broader basally than apically. Necrotic spots appear in advanced stages. Iron-deficiency symptoms are similar to those of manganese deficiency, but the green areas are very narrow and necrotic spots are lacking.

SCIONS OF THE TIMES



BY MERLE GISH

"Carter's Sunburst"

This camellia has created much discussion for me, even to the extent of doubt and argument.

We were privileged to see at least three bloom from different areas and in a space distance of nearly five hundred miles apart. These flowers were all rose form to formal and 5 inches or better in size.

The name actually described the white with red stripes on the petals and it seemed to carry the substance and vitality of the early morning sun as we often view it arising over our mountain or desert area.

Later we saw flowers from another plant which were a loose peony in form and did not appear to have the same fine substance as the more formal bloom. They were also smaller in size. It is now confirmed that on occasion it will flower the loose peony bloom, but it will also have the size and substance of the rose form or semi-double with bud center flower.

Nuccio's Nurseries have been watching this seedling of Mr. Carter's for some time and I believe are listing it in their catalog as rose form to semi-double with a bud center, but understand that if one leaves the latter flower on it will eventually open up and show stamens.

Mr. Carter has introduced several seedlings with many coming from parentage of "Strawberry Blonde" and "Paeoniaeflora." There has been a little confusion between "Carter's Sunburst" and "Sunburst". They are actually two different flowers with

the latter coming from the South or Southeast and listed as a very large red semi-double with a sunburst of stamens showing through fluffy petals.

Mr. Carter wanted to call his seedling "Sunburst" and had actually named it such, but upon checking found there was another seedling registered as Sunburst so decided to qualify by naming it "Carter's Sunburst".

The plant has strong, heavy green foliage and even if I have to wait for the rose form or semi-double with the bud center flower my patience will be well rewarded.

"Spring Triumph"

Here is one that was a most pleasant surprise to me this past season. A flower that many may have overlooked for it was certainly one of the top show flowers of our garden.

A large deep coral pink, sometimes a full double, but closer to a peony form it carries a large cluster of petaloids in the center nearly covering the whole flower.

It is an open pollinated or chance seedling introduced by Mr. Harvey Short from his seedling producing ranch in Ramona, California. In size it can attain 5½" and is a vigorous grower and free bloomer with flowers opening well.

This seedling first bloomed in 1951 and was released about 1953 or 1954 and was a show winner at Fort Worth, Texas at their 1959 show. With the introduction each year of so many new flowers we may find ourselves going back and picking up a flower that we missed.

"Southern Charm" (Queen Juliana)

Realizing this camellia is probably most wide-spread and greatly accepted throughout the South and Southeast we of the West Coast had our first true opportunity to view this flower last season. It is a very large semi-double and has the reputation

(Continued on Page 24)

NEW EDITION OF THE CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE BOOK



Under the able direction of William "Bill" Woodroof (Mr. Nomenclature, himself, shown above), the newest and most complete issue of The Camellia Nomenclature Book will be published in the months immediately ahead.

Five or six plates of prize winning blooms will enhance its interest and beauty. Better binding will give it more lasting qualities, and the cultivation section will carry valuable reference information for the beginner and the expert grower.

The book will be a must for all camellia people, for the nomenclature will be as up-to-date as press and editor can make it—names of new introductions should be sent Bill Woodroof if they have not been submitted before—and it is written for the general camellia grower, not for the science expert.

The new book will be sent to all members of the Southern California Camellia Society on payment of their annual dues of six dollars (\$6.00) for the year 1959-60. The book will be put on general sale for non-members and for those who desire additional copies. The price has not been determined but will be announced soon. Plans for the year should include "The Nomenclature Book" with membership in The S.C.C.S. which brings to you also "The Camellia Review."

LOVELY LIDS BY LOLLIE

Sorcery, bordering on magic, can transform stark simplicity into sheer elegance, with the addition of a few flowers. This is a broad statement. Who will question it's validity? Alexandre Dumas' great novel of the last century, "La Dame aux Camellias," proclaimed the beautiful Marguerite Gautier as the Lady of the Camellias and established our beloved flower's popularity in France during that era. Southern Belles, noted for their loveliness, have worn and carried camellias to their winter social functions for many years. Camellia weddings are in vogue in California and are gaining in favor with each Camellia Show. Our charming show queens and their princesses, vow they will marry only during the blooming season, after they see the glorious effects which can be achieved with the exquisite blooms.

Hedda Hopper's fabulous head-gear is being challenged by the women of the Camellia World. A new 'Do It Yourself' fashion has swept the west. It is fun and highly recommended by the distaff side and accepted happily by the Lord and Master.

What house-hold has not had some controversy about women's head adornments? What husband would not be thrilled to have a Hattie Carnegie or a Lily Dache item cut right off the budget? What camellia wife is not entitled to a few blooms twisted off of that heavily laden bush, especially if she is a blossom-picker-upper or an emergency Jack-of-all trades in the lath house or garden. Relax gentlemen. Your Tomorrows, Jessie Katzes and Guilio Nuccios, eligible for the winner's circle at the monthly meeting or the annual show, are not in danger, at least for the time being. With everyone in rare good humor and anxious to venture into a new experience, we are ready

for a trial run of making our own flower hats.

These Camellia Dream Pouffs have been known to transform Jenny Wren into La Belle Camellianna. Even if hastily put together and lacking in finish, they create conversation pieces. They can be as simple or as complex as the female herself. After wearing them a time or two, she will find that she just can not get along without a flower doo-dad, especially at Camellia Shows or parties. They are an experience and a thrill!

Do not wait until the day before you plan to wear your new creation. Shop around and find a becoming head-bandeau which suits your individual hair-do. A basic black velvet is an excellent choice for a starter. Gather the necessary equipment well in advance, or the turkey hash might suddenly become Christmas pudding and when the last tree ornament is put away, you will be in the middle of the Camellia season and no time for such frivolity. So dash out to your favorite hat-bar and try them all on, with but one thing in mind, how will camellias look on this?

Assemble the following equipment:

- One Bandeau
- One yard of black net or maline
- Two yards of narrow black velvet ribbon
- Corsage pins—small black
- Needle and black thread
- Wire clippers and scissors
- Corsage wire, fine and medium
- Floral tape, green and brown
- Hair pins for long hair
- Bobbie pins for short hair
- Rubber bands

With these tools, you are now ready to embark on the high seas of creative fashions. You are the captain. It takes courage and daring, but you will be amazed at your own ability. The courage is needed when you wear

(Continued on Page 25)

BEFORE I FORGET —

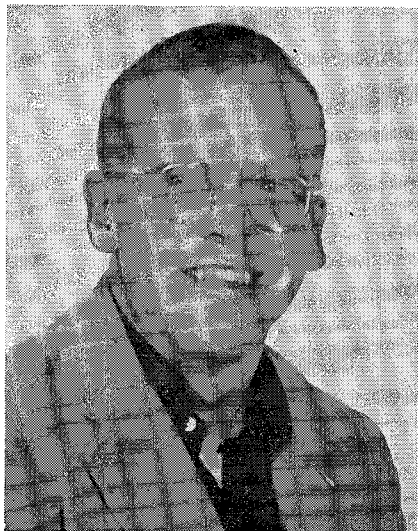
As told by JACK McCASKILL

Being asked to tell about a wonderful trip is a real thrill, and when I go back in memory over the miles of sea and lands new to me, and scenes filled with friends and flowers, the thrill increases and it all seems to live vividly again. But before I forget, and before I lose some of my enthusiasm, I will be glad to talk to you about my trip to Europe this past spring and of the camellias I happened to see — if you like.

On March 16, 1959, we flew from the warm skies of southern California, through the night, and into the cold of New York's Idlewild Airport the next day. The following day we sailed from Pier 90 on the Queen Elizabeth, enjoyed pink champagne (what a name for a camellia!) before landing at Cherbourg, France on March 23.

On the road to Caen the primroses, violets, wild daffodils, and Scotch Broom were in evidence and the countryside was beautiful. I remember thinking again and again how green this countryside looked. I thought, too, I saw a large camellia plant along the road to Tours, and while in Tours we saw camellias in a display window as we had lunch. Wild, white-flowering hawthornes, magnolias, and horse chestnuts were seen in this beautiful part of the country. While riding on the bus in Biarritz I saw camellias in private yards and in the city park, but did not get to examine them closely.

Into Spain, across country that appeared to have poor soil, we travelled to Madrid where my mind was on bull fights, museums, beautiful paintings and the like, but, being a McCaskill and a lover of plants, I enjoyed the parks. Madrid's city park has 365 different roses, and I observed the magnolia, eucalyptus, and copper birch trees along with lots of others.



Mr. Jack McCaskill

In our hotel camellia foliage was used in a flower arrangement, and in a shop in an arcade below the hotel there was camellia foliage with carnations in a vase. The combination of these two was used on the tables in the dining room and the effect was very pleasing.

Throughout Spain (as in parts of France) the wisteria was in bloom. The red poppies and lilacs bloomed there also. We rode through vineyards on out of the country and back into France. In Nice I had "the most" — my hotel room overlooked the Mediterranean and flower beds and palm trees in the Playa Park stretched back from the Promenade de Anglais (I must go back sometime!)

In Monaco, the flowers had to be seen by day and the bright lights of the casino at Monte Carlo by night. The flower beds in front of the casino were lovely to see. I'm sure they can afford gardens there, and for the record, I played a bit and left some money there for the maintenance of such beauty.

(Continued on Page 14)

THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY'S CONVENTION IN FLORIDA

JOHN N. SEWELL, Jacksonville, Florida

Many members of the Southern California Camellia Society have visited Florida at different times in the past, but many of them will be expected at the same time when the American Camellia Society's Fifteenth Annual Meeting is held in Jacksonville on January 28, 29 and 30, 1960. As a member of both societies and general chairman of the convention, I hope to have the pleasure of welcoming many friends from the Pacific Coast next January.

The three-day convention embraces a wide variety of subjects which should be especially interesting to camellia growers. The all-day trip planned for Friday, January 29, 1960 will include visits to three of the most interesting places in north Florida. St. Augustine, the oldest city in the United States, and Marineland are sufficiently famous to need no comment, and Edwards Metcalf made some interesting comments about Julington Nurseries in his article "Our Trip Through Camellia Land" which appeared in the American Camellia Yearbook for 1956.

Jacksonville's Twenty-fourth Annual Camellia Show will be held on January 30 and 31, 1960, in the new Garden Center building which was completed last year at a cost of \$220,000 on property already owned by the Garden Club of Jacksonville. This club (the ladies organization which is the largest of its kind in the world with more than 3,300 members) and the Men's Garden Club of Jacksonville will be joint hosts for the American Camellia Society's convention in addition to being joint sponsors of the camellia show itself.

A trip to south Florida at the height of the winter season can be readily combined with participation

in the American Camellia Society's convention. For example, anyone traveling to Florida by train or plane can easily rent a U-Drive-It car which can be turned in at Jacksonville after a trip through Florida. Such a trip should include the Central Florida Camellia Society's excellent camellia show in Orlando on January 23 and 24, 1960, which will allow ample time for a visit to the southern end of the state and return to Jacksonville by the following Wednesday night so as to be on hand when the convention's activities start on the morning of Thursday, January 28, 1960.

Anyone who has additional time available can also arrange a very interesting trip through other parts of the south where many excellent camellia shows are scheduled for each of several subsequent week ends.

Convention headquarters will be at the Hotel Robert Meyer, a 550-room hotel in the center of Jacksonville which was completed in 1959. Its staff has cooperated excellently in planning for what is expected to be the largest convention in the American Camellia Society's history.

News Item In Alabama Paper

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 28 (UPI)

"The Camellia has officially ousted the Golden Rod as Alabama's State flower.

Governor John Patterson yesterday signed a bill making the switch. Camellia fanciers had demanded it on the grounds that the Golden Rod was brought in by the Yankees during the Civil War and in addition caused hay fever."

GLEANINGS, FAR AND NEAR

Autumn Is Here! Blooms Soon!

Autumn is whispering its presence in the rustling breeze. I pause and listen but the air stops moving—I hear nothing, but I feel that imperceptible presence of something different—the season is changing. Wonderful it is that man has so many scientific instruments to tell him so much, but more wonderful still is that something within him that tells him of the changing seasons, to perceive things he cannot tell or write, to feel the divine sense of elation, beauty, truth.

Autumn brings cool nights and promise of rains and early blooms on the sasanquas and on the japonicas. Already off-blooms have been appearing.

In early August it was a thrill to see a very lovely Beau Harp being worn by Mrs. Flinn Dickson, and Mrs. Reg Ragland had on one of her unusually beautiful camellia hats, but distance prevented an identification of the blooms. Could they have been real?

Luau

What a wonderful idea it was to turn an outdoor swimming pool into a giant flower bowl with gorgeous floating bouquets sailing all over the blue surface. Try it in your pool sometime, as the Caryll Pitkins did with their fellow hostesses and hosts during the past summer. No camellia blooms were available at the time, but roses, magnolias, and floating greenery served beautifully. The camellia plants looked fine. They were healthy, green leafed, and dis-budded for prize production later. They served as background for graciousness and pleasant living and hospitality.

Congratulations to the hosts and hostesses, the Caryll Pitkins, Wilbur Fosses, Harold Drydens, and Merle

Dr. John H. Clairmont

The Review was scarcely off the press and distributed, and Dr. Clairmont, as its long time friend and guide, had examined it, the final number of Volume 20, when he laid aside his earthly tasks and left our world. The Doctor was a man of strong convictions and rugged determination — through his efforts The Camellia Review has grown and become a fixed part of the lives of many over the entire camellia world. The pages and the Volumes to come will be a living memorial to this man.

The Society will miss him, and we are better because he came among us.

Our condolences are extended to Mrs. Clairmont.

Gishes on their Luau.

The Lotus Flower

The Tibetans spin their prayer wheels and murmur the six holy syllables of the Lamaist world, "Om mani padme hum" which translated means, "Oh, the jewel is in the lotus flower, Amen." It is understood the lotus flower of that area of the world is pure white and in forms seen in illustration resembles the camellia. Whether or not they are related is not as important as the thought that the beauty of the bloom, jewelled with drops of dew, inspires within the soul of man the thought of God and that which is eternal.

Pleasant Message

J. O. Henry, of Ramona, uses a camellia imprinted on his stationery, and it carries with it a spirit of friendliness and charm so that those who receive a letter from him seem to be invited to something special in the way of correspondence. Con-

(Continued on Page 13)

C. SASANQUA WINS TOP AACs AWARD FOR 1960

"Outstanding" describes SPARKLING BURGUNDY, the ruby-rose *Camellia Sasanqua*, winner of the All-America Camellia Selections award for 1960.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY, developed in 1952 from a cross between Hinode Gumo and Showa-No-Sakae, was observed closely during its three-year trial period in AACs test gardens located throughout camellia growing areas from Portland, Oregon, down the Pacific Coast, through the Deep South, and into the Upper South. The flowers are fully double and average $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches across, with a crisp, long-lasting substance. The size of the flower is unusually large for a *C. Sasanqua*. The distinctive color, aptly described by the name of SPARKLING BURGUNDY, varies slightly with the weather and age and the basic ruby rose often is overlaid with a lovely sheen of lavender. Blossoms are produced profusely by healthy, vigorous plants which are of upright but generally compact growth and which bloom even when very small or young. Dark green and ample foliage provides a pleasing background for the flowers which cover the plants liberally.

Plants of SPARKLING BURGUNDY possess exception hardiness, as demonstrated when they withstood

severe freezes around Norfolk, Virginia, in 1959, a winter disastrous to many *C. Sasanquas* and most *C. japonicas*. Because flower buds are formed after cold weather has passed (July in the New Orleans area) and because flowering begins in early October and continues for many



weeks, SPARKLING BURGUNDY seems to be a variety which well might be grown both in colder regions where camellias usually are unsatisfactory and in all of the usual camellia sections.

**NUCCIO'S
NURSERIES**
3555 Chaney Trail
Altadena, Calif.

*Growers of rare
Camellias & Azaleas
Since 1935*

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PAULINE WINCHESTER

24-30" budded—\$10.00

JAPONICAS
SASANQUAS

30-36" budded—\$15.00

RETICULATAS
HYBRIDS

GLEANINGS (*from Page 11*)

gratulations, Mr. Henry, on your idea—what is the beautiful formal flower you send on each letter sheet?

Camellias in Alaska?

Had a camellia fancier checking on the plant in our 49th State. It was a surprise when he suggested doing so, but why not? His report is awaited with interest, since it is known that along the Pacific Coast warm coastal waters do moderate the climate of Alaska.

The 1959 Seed Crop

Reports are that the seed crop here in the Pacific Southwest is light and early. Some commercial growers have already harvested their entire crop. Why it should be light is not known, but the early harvest is due probably to the warm dry summer.

Keep your seed and plant them. Even though a choice plant will come only once from a thousand seeds, you may have *that one*. Nuccio's Nursery will introduce in the next year or two one of the most outstanding japonicas seen in recent years, and it came from one of nine seeds planted by the lady who developed it. "Chanson-ette," the new Ralph Peer Award Sasangua winner was one of a few seeds planted by Marjorie Washburne. Plant your seeds—no matter how few—and let anticipation and hope raise your pleasure in camellias.

Disbud! Disbud!

Keep your shrubs down to a few buds, not only for choice show flowers but for your own pleasure. You really help the plant do its best when you disbud, for then the strength of the plant is concentrated into a few rather than dissipated into many. Quality and not mediocrity should be the aim of everyone in everything.

Yours for blooms that thrill you. Read again the advice given by many on how and what to disbud.

"Round Up"

The Parker-McCann Round-Up in
(Continued on Page 17)

CAMELLIA SEEDS

Fresh Crop JAPONICA SEEDS

from
**HUNTINGTON BOTANICAL
GARDENS**

IN SAN MARINO, CALIF.

MIXED SEEDS FROM SELECTED VARIETIES

\$3.75 per 100
(minimum order)

SEEDS FROM MORE COMMON VARIETIES

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(in excess of 200)

This year's camellia seed crop is short. While we are placing no maximum on size of order, we may have to reduce large orders so that all may share. **Order Now to make sure that you get yours.**

Address all orders and
make payments to:

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
CAMELLIA SOCIETY
2465 SHERWOOD ROAD
SAN MARINO, CALIFORNIA**

BEFORE I FORGET *from Page 9*

The coastal ridges of the Northern Appenines in Italy were terraced with olive or pine trees or just anything green. It was fine to see Rome and its wonders, but you are most interested, I think, in flowers, particularly camellias, but in passing let me say there were some beautiful azaleas in pots at the Spanish Steps near our hotel.

In Sorrento in the gardens of the Imperial Tramontano Hotel there are quite a few camellias, the largest of which is from 25 to 30 feet high. The "Alba Plena" was in bloom. Of the remainder, one had the form of *Elegans*, while the rest were single. Cinerarias, sweet peas in pots, pansies, and climbing roses sported their beauty everywhere.

Large camellias were seen in and around Stresa. This city is located on Lake Maggiore and seemed to have a fine climate for camellias. In the city park one formal type looked like a "C. M. Hovey". On the "Garden Isle" at the Barromeoan Castle there are some breath-taking gardens, and adding to their beauty are a lot of camellias. In fact, there was a hedge of them. This is a place you should see.

Over into lovely Switzerland and beyond I went, picking up two knives in Heidelberg for budding and grafting, enjoying friends and scenery, and wishing I had more time for this

green country of Germany. A most amazing thing to see was greenhouses in Aalsmeer near Amsterdam which the guide said were seven miles in extent. Another fascinating sight in this town was the Dutch flower auction where the finest flowers are bought for export to other countries. Through tulip country and across Belgium, into Paris — did you know Paris has 6000 trees on its streets? After seeing many fine things and the Follies in Paris, we left for England.

The first beautiful garden we saw in England was "Compton Acres", a series of secluded small gardens near Bournemouth. Then on May 20 Kew Gardens was my destination. There I had an appointment with Mr. W. Campbell, one of the curators. Mr. Pearce was generous with his valuable time, also. At Kew I saw the original plant of *Camellia Williamsii* "St. Ewe". It was about 15 feet high. The original plant of *C. Williamsii* "C. F. Coates" also gave me a thrill. Other plants in the gardens were fascinating to see and study.

While at the gardens I was fortunate to talk with Mr. J. Robert Sealy, an eminent botanist recognized throughout the world, who takes care of the Asian plants. He stated that there were three different *Camellia* "Apple-blossom" and that one of them certainly is a *japonica*.

The camellias at Kew bloom out-

HARVEY F. SHORT'S

"Camellias of Tomorrow"

You'll be waiting and watching for
"Magic Moments", "Ballet Dancer", "Extravaganza", and "Wonderland"
in October 1960.

See Nuccio's catalogue for this year's listings. **Do not miss**
"Margaret Short" and "Snow Palace".

For correspondence with Harvey F. Short address:

1719 Monte Vista St.
Pasadena, California

doors from March to the end of April, and indoors from the end of February on through the season.

London's wholesale flower market sells flowers from England, France, Holland, Malta, and South Africa and thousands of flowers of many kinds are offered to the buyer.

On a sunny Saturday, May 23, Mr. Oliver Cutts, a petrol magnate of London, invited me to his home. I particularly appreciated his hospitality and courtesies. He has many japonicas, reticulatas, and sasanquas, numbering around 2000 in all. Among them he showed me plants of "Billie McCaskill", "Betty McCaskill", "Jack McCaskill", "General Le Clerc", "Mrs. D. W. Davis", "Barbara Woodroof", "Angel", "Guilio Nuccio", and "Frosty Morn". He had one marked *Camellia* X *Williamsii* "Twinkle Toes", but he changed the name to "Celebration" and indicated he has entered it in Wisley Competition. He believes it to be better than "Salutation" which it resembles. A *camellia* named "Contessa Lavinia Maggi", with a very interesting striped flower, grows in front of his home in London.

Mr. Cutts has a 250 acre farm about 100 miles from London and he invited me to view his gardens there and go fishing on the river which skirts the farm. At this place he has many camellias, including the new varieties. Hundreds are planted all around the garden and several are from six to eight feet tall. Many other flowers fill in the lovely acres — rhododendrons were in bloom, and azaleas and rose bushes were in profusion. My visit with Mr. Cutts at his gardens was a real highlight of my trip.

The spectacular Chelsea Show was on, and when I saw it I wondered if any other flower show in the world could equal it. There were acres of tent-covered space all filled with displays put in by nurseries and seed

companies — to try to list the flowers would be futile since there were so many.

Time was running out, but I had to see the Royal Horticultural Society's Wisley Gardens and visit with Dr. F. P. Knight, the Director. Crosses and other things were discussed with Curator Francis Hanger. One cross in particular, *Reticulata* X *Donation*, with a flower from 5 to 6 inches in diameter and with coloring similar to that of "Donation", seemed to me a climax to a wonderful visit.

As I recall these things, miles away but suspended in time, I cannot believe that I can forget them ever. But maybe they will grow dim enough to make me go back to relive again the grand time I had, to meet the same friends, and to see how the camellias are growing.

FOR SALE BY SOCIETY

Books from this up-to-date list can be purchased from the Secretary of the Society.

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.

RARE CAMELLIA FROM CHINA STEALS SHOW

by ZELIE McLEOD

(From an Australian newspaper dated July 30, 1959
furnished by Mr. Ralph Peer.)

In 1940 two ardent American collectors of camellias, Dr. Lammerts and millionaire Ralph Peer, got specimens of a beautiful and hitherto unknown camellia out of China.

Two blooms of this species, *Kunming reticulata* known as Crimson Robe, were the rarest and most magnificent of the thousands of splendid blooms at the Camellia Show held at the Baxland Galleries this week.

Scores of camellia enthusiasts crowded round the specimen board on which Crimson Robe flaunted its blazing imperial red head.

"Crimson Robe was discovered in the garden of an ancient temple in Kunming in South China, near the Burmese border," artist Paul Jones told me.

"It is believed to have been cultivated there for more than 300 years. The priests at the temple revered camellias as part of their religion."

He went on to tell me how an English seaman, Captain Rawes, smuggled a cutting of as splendid camellia specimen out of China in the early 19th century.

"We believe there are many other species in China, but Crimson Robe was one of only 18 we were able to get out before the Communists shut the door on China in 1949," he said.

Just then he was swept away by several determined camellia collectors who were streaming into the Blaxland Galleries by the score.

Paul Jones achieved world fame as a painter of camellias after creating the illustration for *Camellia Quest*, by Professor E. G. Waterhouse, of Sydney, a world authority on camellias and a trustee of the National Art Gallery.

Professor Waterhouse is one of the four foundation members of the Aus-

tralian Camellia Research Society, formed in 1952.

This is the first camellia show the New South Wales branch of the Society has organised. The Victorian branch and the South Australia branch will both have camellia shows next month.

After having Paul Jones swept away from me by the camellia collectors I resumed my search for Professor Waterhouse, whom I wanted to interview about the work of the Camellia Research Society.

As fast as I caught up with the professor, he, too, was besieged by collectors and growers asking him questions, showing him specimens.

Eventually we hid ourselves away in a corner of the foyer near the lifts and watched the people streaming into the galleries as Professor Waterhouse told me about the Society's work.

He told me how Sir William Macarthur (1800-82) imported the first camellias from England to plant at his Camden Park estate just outside Sydney.

"The first mention of camellias occurs in the Macarthur papers during the year 1831 when he records importing camellia cuttings on the sailing ship *Sovereign*," Professor Waterhouse said.

"One which Macarthur planted is still growing in front of the verandah at Camden Park.

"The early Australian gardeners were good hybridists, and soon evolved new species of camellia like *Aspasia*, *Dido* and *Lady Lock*.

"Gradually, because of lack of records, the naming of camellias became very confused. The Society's first job was to try to restore and stabilise these names.

"As far as possible we have searched libraries both in Australia and abroad to get back to the original name of each species.

"We still have lots to do. We haven't got complete records yet, and some varieties we will never be able to trace back to their original source."

Professor Waterhouse told me the New South Wales branch of the Society has almost 250 members, and more were joining each day.

"Fifteen people joined on Tuesday," he said.

He also told me the Crimson Robe species, which grows at the extraordinarily high altitude of 6000 feet in China, is being grown under glass in the United States and is not available for general sale.

"A few plants have been sold for about five guineas, which is very cheap for so rare and lovely a plant.

"Within 10 years we should have a number available including some new varieties produced by cross-pollinating the Crimson Robe with other species," he said.

The professor was about to add something to this statement when he was engulfed by the growers and collectors.

As I wriggled my way through the crowd I sighted Paul Jones.

"This show is for the glorification of the camellia!" he called—and disappeared among the collectors and growers.

GLEANINGS *from Page 13*

August certainly brought together a bunch of boys and girls whooping it up for camellias and fun. Swapping tall tales of past seasons and hopes for the one to come filled the evening air where guests were corralled in that pleasant yard of the Parkers.

There is never anything usual or real quiet when Al lassoes friends with good humor and quick wit, and truly the hosts brought together camellia people from San Diego to Fresno to talk and feast. They did both with pleasure.

Camellias in Drama

In a recent TV production of "Yancy Derringer," a lady in distress in New Orleans, as a result of adjustments in post-bellum days, sold her camellia blooms in the French Market. Seemed very appropriate that plants which graced a plantation during war days should come to the aid of those who loved and cared for them. But isn't it so in our gardens every year?

Summer Time

The Los Angeles Society had a delightful summer meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Noyes, immediate past-president. Refreshments and a pot-luck dinner in the cool green garden of the home, along with visiting, a short meeting, and plant drawing, served to keep interest high in camellias and friends in between blooming seasons.

A CAMELLIAN'S PARADISE

Approximately three wooded acres with its own supply of soft water. A generous and informal planting of old and new top varieties of camellias and azaleas. Lots of shade and ideal growing conditions at 2000 feet elevation. A small but comfortable home and a lovely new guest house.

Located just off Highway 67 at the foot of Mt. Woodson, 7 miles west of Ramona and 32 miles from downtown San Diego. No smog and excellent weather conditions.

Contact the owner, J. Owen Henry, for further details.

Phone: Ramona 8701-J-5

Mail Address: Mt. Woodson Road, Ramona, Calif.

ACTION OF BOARD AFFECTING DUES

In its regular meeting on September 14, 1959, the Board of Directors of the Society studied the financial situation as it was related to the future and determined that dues should be set at \$6.00 per annum beginning with the present year. In its review the Board faced the fact that more was being spent each year by about \$1400 than was being received in dues and other sources of revenue.

The question of whether activities and publications of the S.C.C.S. should be lessened and remain within present income or to keep them at a high level and actually to increase quality was considered thoroughly. It was determined with confidence that the membership would rather continue to move forward with greater zeal and better publications and activities even though it would cost more.

Since the Society's membership fee was established at \$5.00 the cost of printing has more than doubled and all other expenses have increased. However with the dues at \$6.00 the Board felt confident that the finest ever Nomenclature Book could be produced and The Camellia Review continued on a high and ever increasing interest and value plane. Plans have been completed for the Nomenclature Book, covered elsewhere in this issue, and policy for The Review has been determined.

Affiliate membership will share its part of the increased costs and such members will pay dues of \$3.50 for the year and receive in return the Nomenclature Book, The Camellia Review, and all other benefits appertaining thereto.

The Southern California Camellia Society moves into this Camellia year with enthusiasm, many plans, confidence, and high hopes for the greatest year ever.

LETTER

Dear Editor:

Thank you for your nice letter of September 2. I have notified our Secretary to change the address of The Southern California Camellia Society to your address at Santa Ana.

We thank you for your permission to use material from "Camellia Review", with proper credits, of course. You will be interested to know we will have an article in our next News Letter, probably around the 15th of September, on the control of flower blight. This article was prepared especially for our club by Nat Zummo, Graduate Research Assistant, Botany Department, Louisiana State University. Mr. Zummo wrote this article at the request of Dr. A. G. Plakidas who is Professor of Botany and Plant Pathology of Louisiana State.

As for the weather in this area; it has been rather typical this past summer — hot and dry, cool and damp. In fact, Camellias seem to withstand our climate very well.

I would say the prospect for a good blooming season is excellent, at this time. An early freeze, of course, could complicate the situation.

The interest of our members continues to be "what's new?" More of us are inclined to concentrate on new varieties before they are actually proven to this area; however, we would still be glad to know of anything outstanding in your area.

All of us send our regards to all of you in the Southern California Camellia Society.

Yours very truly,
Guy Kendrick
President, Men's Camellia
Club of Shreveport, La.



CAMELLIAS ARE HIS HOBBY*

by JEAN BURDEN

Dr. Hugh Frederick Hare, lately chief radiologist of the famous Lahey Clinic in Boston, now practicing in Southern California, is a man who doesn't know the difference between work and play.

By day he treats patients at the Los Angeles Tumor Institute (of which he is one of the five partners), and devotes constant research to the effects of radiation on normal cells; by night he turns his inquiring mind toward the cultivation of new varieties of camellias by x-raying their seeds. He may someday be more famous, he says, as the Burbank of the camellia family, than as one of the outstanding radiologists in the country! But he smiles when he says it.

It was ten years ago that Dr. Hare first became interested in the two million volt Van de Graff machine in the treatment of cancer. A very fine beam was possible with this x-ray, in contrast to the coarse beam of cobalt. He treated his first patient in October of 1949. He came to the clinic a seemingly hopeless case. He lived five years.

Encouraged by this and subsequent cases, Dr. Hare was instrumental in bringing to California the first two million volt machine on the coast, and the only one in the state. In 1953 he joined the partnership of the L. A. Tumor Institute, and in 1957 started the Southern California Cancer Center, a non-profit charitable wing of the Institute, endowed by Philadelphia's Donner Foundation.

An amusing aside is that the daily operating expenses of this non-profit wing are largely met by the x-raying of steel! Huge pieces of steel from the

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aircraft and submarine manufacturers, up to 12" in thickness, are x-rayed for flaws and weaknesses at the Institute by all-night crews. Some of the steel in the "Atlas" was x-rayed by Hare and associates. All profits from this commercial venture go to underwrite the hundreds of cases of near-free cancer therapy.

Now living in an old Spanish home, filled with early American antiques (he refinishes many of them himself, and has even made bayberry candles in his day!), Dr. Hare continues writing scientific articles on radiology, and watching camellias grow in his old-fashioned formal garden. With quiet tenacity he is thrusting into the future.

* From *Yankee*, June 1959.

"THE CAMELLIA REVIEW"

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society

Purpose: The purpose of The Review is the advancement of the camellia and the enjoyment of man thereof.

Publication Number and Date: The Review will be published in October, November, January, February, March, and May.

Direction: The direction of The Review shall be an Editor, through and with the advice of a three person Advisory Committee. (The President of the Society is a member of the Committee.)

The Editor is appointed by the Board of Directors of the Southern California Camellia Society, is responsible to it, and holds the position at its discretion.

The Advisory Committee is appointed by the President of The Society subject to the Board's approval and serves at its discretion.

Finances: The Society subsidizes The Review. All monies from sales, advertising, or any other source directly connected with The Review belong to the Society and shall be collected by the Secretary-Treasurer of said Society.

A budget must be submitted to the Board each year, not later than September 1, for consideration.

Budgetary item bills shall be paid without further action of the Board after such budget has been approved and after services or goods have been rendered or delivered.

Advertising rates shall be established by the Board and will remain in effect until amended.

The Editor is to solicit the advertising, and the Secretary-Treasurer shall collect for it.

Materials: Materials for publication, such as articles, pictures, letters, and the like, shall be solicited by the Editor and shall be judged for publication or rejection by him.

The Editor shall use articles and other materials judged on their worth and value to The Review in carrying out its purpose, regardless of the source of such material.

(Continued on Page 21)

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.

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Printing: The Board of Directors shall approve the appointment of a Printer. The Secretary will have charge of having the year's volume bound in the number of copies required.

Distribution: The Review is to be mailed and otherwise distributed by the Secretary-Treasurer.

Policy Review: The Board shall review its policies regarding The Review at least once every two years.

Adopted by the Board of Trustees
September 14, 1959

OFFERED FOR SALE

The private collection of camellias, both *sasanquas* and *japonicas* of the late Dr. John H. Clairmont.

Also certain items, dealing with camellia culture, in the garden workroom will be available for purchase.

Inspection and sales by appointment only. For information, call or write:

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A Study in Plant Tolerance to Salt Water

We may learn how to grow camellias successfully and maintain them in good condition in areas where irrigation water is high in salt or alkaline content by studying and following the experiments carried on in Israel, as described in a paper by Dr. Hugo Boyko of Israel and presented before the scientists attending the 9th International Botanical Congress in Montreal, Canada. We quote below several paragraphs from an article appearing in "Science News Letter" of September 5, 1959.

"For many years now, Dr. Boyko said, an experimental garden has been flourishing in the desert, watered only with brackish water from a saline spring. The soil is 61% granite and limestone pebbles and rocks, with about 23% coarse sand. No fertilizer is applied, the Israeli researcher said.

Farmers are used to associating salt or sea water with destruction of their crops. Also sandy or gravelly soil is usually thought of as not being farm land. The two "evils," salt water and so-called bad soil, can be combined to give millions of acres of land for agriculture.

There is a good reason for this: salt water percolates through the coarse soil so that the plant's roots do not stand in the salty water. Effectively, the plant has all the benefit of

the salt water without any of the harm.

Plants in the experimental garden were irrigated with water whose salt content ranged from 2,500 to 6,000 parts per million of salt per liter of water. The amount varied with the season, Dr. Boyko explained. The saltiness is enough to make a person sick if he were to drink it.

The only species that failed to survive under this irrigation were those with short root systems. The other plants were able to go three weeks during an unusual drought, without irrigation. Actually, Dr. Boyko said, the plants needed less water than "you would suppose." Once a week was enough. Plants could also be irrigated with fresh water, following the salt water, without harm. The salt does not accumulate since it passes down through the coarse soil.

To the writer it appears that the most important point we can learn from the above is that when we are obliged to use water of high alkalinity or salt content, that we should provide a growing medium which is extremely porous. Individuals faced with these water conditions may find it to their advantage to set up experiments with groups of camellias planted in growing mediums of varying porosity to determine the particular composition which gives the most satisfactory results under the water conditions prevalent in area.

—A. H. Dekker

MARSHALL'S CAMELLIA NURSERY

(At the sign of the Red Camellia)

SPECIALIZING IN CAMELLIAS AND AZALEAS

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CAMELLIA LIST ON REQUEST — NEW LIST OUT SOON

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ATlantic 6-0452

plants in the garden have not been treated to mask virus symptoms, so no exact iron application can be given. The iron applications used in these investigations were spread over several months to maintain a continual supply of iron to the plant.

Readers who desire to treat their virus-infected plants with iron must expect the greening process to extend over a period from 6 to 18 months, and they must apply the iron in relatively small amounts at regular intervals to keep the iron supply constantly available to the plant. A normal camellia plant contains between 0.005 and 0.02 per cent iron expressed as per cent of the dry weight of the plant. If the 0.02 per cent level is very greatly exceeded damage may result. In soils that are acidic, iron sulfate may be a satisfactory form to use but in near neutral or basic soils, the chelated form is more effective. The chelated iron used in these studies may be applied in large amounts without damage to the plant, but this is not true of other iron chelates.

Tentative rates of iron application are $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of chelated iron to a plant in a 3-gallon container every six to eight weeks for a period of about six months. These application amounts should be doubled for plants not in containers. Leaching of the iron out of the root zone by irrigation or by rain must also be considered. If this loss is great additional iron should be applied.

Nitrogen should be applied to a badly virus-infected plant in only small amounts, since the chlorotic leaves do not seem able to metabolize it fast enough to prevent leaf-burn. Green leaves on an infected plant will not burn after a given amount of nitrogen has been applied, but the yellow leaves may burn badly. A similar response has been noted in the case of lime-induced chlorosis.

TABLE 1
Content of some inorganic elements in camellia leaves as related to virus-diseased symptoms^a

Elements	Green leaves from infected plants	Leaves showing symptoms from some infected plants	Green part of infected leaves	Yellow part of infected leaves	Leaves greened by chelated iron	New Green leaves following chelated iron
Nitrogen	2.09	2.70	—	—	—	—
Potassium	1.18	2.71	1.62	2.60	1.57	0.90
Phosphorus	0.15	0.25	0.18	0.25	0.13	0.14
Calcium	1.27	2.16	2.27	2.43	2.25	2.64
Magnesium	0.27	0.41	0.47	0.59	0.44	0.39
Iron ^b	0.0055	0.0052	0.0065	0.0069	0.0113	0.0164

^aPer cent of dry weight; means of six samplings.

^bStudies with controlled iron levels have indicated that a leaf content of 0.0020% of iron was the highest that showed a simple iron deficiency (4).

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SCIONS OF THE TIMES (from Page 6)

of being one of the finest whites, particularly for growing out-of-doors.

It is a seedling introduced by Dr. Gilbert Fisher of Union Springs, Alabama and when shown was first identified as "Southern Charm". Mr. Frank Griffin was entertaining a group of camellia enthusiasts on an European Garden Tour and asked Dr. Fisher for a number of slides showing his seedlings and asked permission to pick and name one in honor of Queen Juliana, Queen of the Netherlands. It happened that he chose the seedling "Southern Charm" and even though it actually had never been registered it was decided that many knew it as "Southern Charm" so the A.C.S. Registration Committee could not accept the application giving it the proposed name Queen Juliana.

No matter if you have a plant labeled "Southern Charm" or "Queen Juliana" you have a lovely white camellia that will add beauty and much pleasure to your garden.

"Lady in Red"

We are becoming more conscious of color today than at any time in the history of the camellia and with the chance introduction of virus we sometimes find a flower that may be less appealing or attractive with this variegation caused by virus which might deaden the brilliancy or sheen of a good solid color (this is not always true for with less intense coloring and more particularly of the pinks many flowers carry beautiful variegation).

So many camellia collectors and hobbyists are on the lookout for a good red and it seems that Vern and Billie McCaskill of McCaskills Gardens have one of the answers to our dreams with their seedling "Lady in Red".

This seedling of "Letitia Schrader" flowers into a lovely semi-double of 5" or better and carries a color of

the reddest of reds with a sheen that seems to intensify its color. The bloom shows a well formed cluster of golden stamens, but most important is its good clean color with a richness I had hoped to find in our garden. It reportedly blooms from January to the end of the season.

"May Ingram"

A formal orchid pink with petals wider than Mrs. Tingley or perhaps petals more like Alba Plena has been introduced by the Nuccio's Nursery of Altadena, California. It is not the show flower that so many collectors are looking for as it is a bloom of 3 1/2" to 4" for size.

A terrific bloomer that is in great demand by those who ship and select cut flowers as it first starts to flower in mid-October and reaches its peak in November and December.

THE HERTRICH AWARD RULES

Rules governing the Margaret Hertrich Award offered annually for the outstanding established seedling and the William Hertrich Award offered annually for the outstanding established camellia mutant (sports) have been revised by the Society Board of Directors. A Committee headed by Mr. Flinn Dickson took the 1956 rules and worked them over to fit present needs and conditions and recommended the revision to the Directors.

These Awards have created productive competition and have been awarded to some of the most outstanding camellias of today. Those interested in a copy of the 1959 Revision are directed to write to Mr. Flinn Dickson, and it will be sent promptly.

Take advantage of this offer so that you keep acquainted with the conditions governing such competition.

LOVLIER LIDS BY LOLLIE (from Page 8)

your first home-made flower hat, with an air of Paris in spring. How beautiful your next Camellia meeting would be if all the women wore fashions of their finest blooms on their hats. It sounds breath-taking, and would bring many compliments, or comments.

The petite or medium sized flowers lend themselves nicely to this decorative art; Lady Hume's Blush, Alison Leigh Woodroof, Abundance, Pax, to mention a few, all make charming hats. I frequently look for small flowers on some of our choice bushes, thereby keeping peace in the family.

Let us assume that you have never corsaged a flower. Each person has a particular method. This is mine. Twist the blooms from the bush, early in the morning. Pull the leaves off the bush, allowing three to five for each Camellia to be used. Leaves should be smaller than the flowers.

Place flowers and leaves on some moistened Kleenex or paper, in two separate covered containers; plastic boxes are ideal for this purpose. Place containers in refrigerator, not too close to freezing unit. This will set the flowers and make them easier to handle. Leave boxes in refrigerator until you have your equipment assembled and have time to sit down to labor of love. Wash and polish the leaves with paper towels or a cloth. Make a hair-pin by bending about eight inches of fine wire in the middle. Insert this in the center of the leaf, about one-half to one inch from the bottom. Bring wire through the leaf again. Twist wire around stem and straighten it at the bottom. Cover wire with floral tape, starting with a neat fold at the top. Tape can be broken off at bottom of wire. Our neighbor children frequently help me wire leaves in this manner, when we have a large project on. It takes a little practice to cover all of the wire.

The next step is to wire the camel-

lia. Pick the blossom up by sliding your fingers under it. Try never to touch the top of the flower as you might bruise it. Turn the bloom upside down, holding it gently with your fingers. Insert three or four fine or medium wires, as close to the bottom of flower as possible. Never force the wire. It is better to try a new spot. Some flowers have hard centers. Practice on another variety, if wire does not go through easily. Push wire through the Camellia and bring it out on the other side. Twist all wires together. Use only as many wires as are necessary to keep flower stable. Wrap wires with stretched floral tape. Start at the top and wrap carefully toward the bottom, until all the wire is covered. This is your stem. After your flowers are wired and taped, try on the bandeau. Check with your mirror and place flowers in position. Take a good sight on this, as the success of your endeavor depends a great deal on the flowers being in just the right position to flatter your hair-dress. One inch off and you might achieve a Sis Hopkin's effect. Then tape the flowers and leaves together. If you wish, the stems can be twirled with a pencil, and for the tailored look, flowers can be placed, two or three on each side, facing each other. The attachment of the corsage to the bandeau can be done with a rubber band, some tape, corsage pins, or sewn with loose stitches which can readily be removed. Try it on again, and if it becomes you, wear it as it is. If there are some rough spots, cut a small square of black net and twist a wire around its center. Cover wire with tape. These little black butterflies can either be put right into the corsage itself, or used hair-pin fashion wherever needed. Small velvet bows can be used in like manner. Save them as they might come in handy for your next hat.

(Continued on Page 26)

LOVLIER LIDS *from Page 25*

These flower bonnets are easier to make than to describe. I never achieve the same effect twice. It is more exciting to try a different one each time. Sometimes I take a few flowers, wire them and attach them to a favorite soft straw cloche, which has been my stand-by for a hurry-up hat, for many seasons. If you have a becoming velvet or straw which suits you, dig it out of the hat box and try a few camellias on it. They will perk it up, and perk you up too. Oh to live in Wanganui, New Zealand where one could have a fresh picked camellia halo for over nine months out of the year.

A quotation lingers in my memory that a good wife should be content to bask in the reflected glory of her husband. This does not mean, however, that a good wife or camellia grower should lurk in the dark shadows of the camellia bushes when there is much she can do for the future of the flower by creating an interest in them, not merely at show time, but all through the blooming season. Give something of yourself to your flowers and acquaintances. Find time occasionally to make a corsage for a sick friend, an elderly shut-in, or a youngster who has a date with his best girl. Make a camellia pie for your neighbor who is having guests, and at your very next party, wear your 'Do It Yourself' Camellia Hat proudly. You may become the twentieth

Southern California Camellia Society COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

President A. H. Dekker has appointed the following to serve during the 1959-60 year:

Nomenclature

Mr. William Woodroof, Mrs. Jessie Katz, Mr. Dave Strother, Mr. Vern McCaskill, Mr. Ralph Peer, Mrs. Barbara Woodroof, secretary and Mr. Caryll Pitkin, Business Manager

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ATTEND the Society meetings monthly November through April if you live in Southern California. If not, read reports of them in the Review.

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- Camellia Society of Kern County Bakersfield
 President: Ronald Langworthy; 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 4th Wednesday, Nov. to April, at Utility Room of Santiago School
 Santa Ana.
- Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley, Inc. Washington, D.C.
 President: Dr. Allan E. Walker, Jr.; Secretary: Mrs. Edward P. Carter, 5505 42nd
 Ave., Hyattsville, Md.
 Meetings held 1st Monday of month, Oct. through April, alternating between
 Alexandria, Virginia; Washington, D.C. and Chevy Chase, Maryland.
- 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: Mack W. Dinwiddy; Secretary: Mrs. Kyle H. Bottoms, 5913 Riverside
 Drive, Chino.
 Meetings held 2nd Thursday of each month, November through April, at Clare
 mont Women's Club, 345 W. 12th, Claremont.
- San Diego Camellia Society San Diego
 President: William L. 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 Build
 ing, 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.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Bamico Gardens	19	McCaskill Gardens	20
Camellia Culture. Inside back cover		Mrs. John Clairmont	21
Harvey F. Short	14	Nuccio's Nurseries	12
Kramer Bros. Nursery	21	Patio Wood Products	26
Marshall's Camellia Nursery	22	S.C.C.S.	13, 15, 27

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