

SOUTHERN  
CALIFORNIA



CAMELLIA  
SOCIETY

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Volume VIII—Number 8

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

April, 1947

## *The April Meeting*

of the

**Southern California Camellia Society**

**THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 11, 1947**

**Odd Fellows Temple, 175 North Los Robles Avenue**

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### **7:30 P.M.—LAST INFORMAL FLOWER SHOW of the season.**

The memory must linger on until next October! Make this a show to remember! Have blooms on tables, labelled with name of variety and exhibitor, prior to 7:30. Exhibitor's Prize, as usual.

### **8:00 P.M.—ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS**

### **8:15 P.M.—MUTATIONS, NATURAL AND INDUCED**

A talk by Walter E. Lammerts, Creator of the Charlotte Armstrong Rose.

### **9:00 P.M.—PRIZES**

Member's Door Prize; Publications Fund Prize; Test Garden Fund Prize. The prizes are donated by Carter's Camellia Gardens, Monterey Park. We haven't the names, but a little bird whispered that they are VERY SPECIAL.

### **12:00—TAPS**

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## Here and There

THE FEBRUARY MEETING played to a full house, as usual. The exhibit tables were overflowing, in both the professional and amateur sections. One would have thought the Brookside Park Show would have stripped the countryside of camellia blossoms. Far from it!

The program of the evening was tops. Both Mr. Carter and Mr. Peterson distinguished themselves, gave their listeners plenty to take home, to try on their Victrolas.

Mr. Carter's sprinkler treatment to prevent sunburn of camellia plants was especially interesting. Some have claimed that wetting the leaves pre-disposes to sunburn, the film of water acting as a lens to concentrate the sun's rays to burning intensity. On the other hand, one authority has steadfastly insisted that if the roots are moist and cool, the leaves will not burn. Here is a thought for "container culturists" in the hot areas.

Mr. Pearson's "leeching treatment" will be greatly aided by drainage holes drilled with a hydraulic borer as outlined in a previous issue of the Bulletin. Mr. Pearson's advice that alkali could be leached from the soil with water containing the same alkali, brought a new thought to this Pseudo-Scientific Scribbler. When you think it through, it is so logical one wonders why one didn't think it through long before. Remember, this! nutrient salts also leech out.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE recently removed the restrictions against importation of camellias with respect to the campaign against white fly. This means that plants otherwise clean will not require defoliation or fumigation as a prerequisite to entering the state.

G. R. Gorton, in charge of the Los Angeles County Plant Quarantine and Survey Division, released the news. In order to get this information to our members as quickly as possible, it was sent out immediately by post card. Mr. Gorton warns: TO AVOID FUMIGATION, insist that the plants you import are free from scale.

MEMBERSHIP NOW STANDS AT 640. Seventy applications were filed during the Show. At its meeting on February 20, the Board of Directors voted acceptance upon approval by the Membership Committee. Upon such approval, Membership cards, Guest cards, Nomenclature book, will go forward to the new members.

DID YOU SEE JACK HUDLOW having fun with his new "bird cage"? Round and round it went, at the February meeting, and no man kneweth where it would stop! It was made as a present to the society by William Lofthouse, of Highland Park. The society, as well as Jack, is deeply appreciative of the loyalty, interest, friendship, of Bill Lofthouse, and gave him a big hand when the "spinning" was over.

# California's Old Camellias

## Part II—Sacramento District

Robert Cassamajor

Since Sacramento is one of the oldest areas in California, settled by people from the eastern part of the United States, it is only natural that the largest Camellias I have yet found in our state should be in the vicinity of that city. Many of its residents are very proud of these old trees and there is a strong movement to have Sacramento known as the "Camellia City."

In the days of the Gold Rush, life was so hectic that apparently no one took time off to care for gardens and it wasn't until several days later that the first Camellias were planted. Many of the oldest trees are on H Street where, I am reliably informed, some of the finest homes were built by men who had amassed a comfortable fortune in the sheep business. As a matter of fact, it was frequently referred to as "Sheep Avenue." The Governor's mansion today is at H and 16th Streets, and on the grounds is a very fine specimen of RUBRA PLENA.

As in the case of the Chico district, most all the old trees are varieties that were in current popularity in Europe from 1848 to 1860. However, some of the largest trees in the Sacramento area, that I have seen, are not the same varieties as the largest ones in Chico. They are WAKANOURA, PURITY, PINK PERFECTION, RUBRA PLENA, WARRATAH, BELGIAN RED and UNCLE SAM.

One of the staunch enthusiasts and careful students of the Camellia in Sacramento is Mr. Jerry Olrich, Superintendent of the Capitol Grounds. His records and photographs are among the best available and his information is very reliable. I wish to acknowledge the valuable assistance he rendered me in this search for old trees. As I discovered in Chico, he also advised me that, as he expressed it, "the Camellias on the Capitol grounds take an awful beating from the public." Situated as it is, and open to the street on every side, there isn't much can be done to protect these fine plants, in the park surrounding the Capitol, from damage and theft. While Camellias are often planted in the open sunshine in Sacramento, it was my observation that the plants, which received shade from tall trees for part of the day, looked much happier than the ones in full sun. Among the larger trees on the Capitol grounds one of the most interesting is UNCLE SAM, which was moved there recently by Mr. Olrich from an old residence. This is the tree from which

cuttings and scions were secured by Mr. Elvin Carter who named and disseminated it. As no one appears to know whether or not it ever had any other name, and it may possibly have been an unnamed seedling, there doesn't seem to be any valid reason, in this instance, why it should not have been so named.

Other large trees in Sacramento are a BELGIAN RED in Capitol Park at 12th and M Streets, and a PINK PERFECTION at 11th and P Streets. This latter one, however, is not a particularly good type, according to Mr. Olrich.

To see the finest collection of all, you must journey along the Sacramento River levee south of the city, about eighteen miles, to Rosebud Farm, just north of the town of Hood. Here is a magnificent setting of mammoth walnuts and palms and surrounding an old California home, which must be 50 or 55 feet high, are the most breath-taking Camellias I have ever had the thrill of seeing. Everything about the place is in such huge scale that at first you do not appreciate the size of these plants. The entrance driveway drops sharply from the highway along the levee, as the land surrounding the house is below the river. This fine old home, built by William Johnston about 1873, is presided over by his daughter, Mrs. F. A. Edinger, a most charming lady of the old school, who dearly loves her Camellias, and well she might. For, so far as I know, they are tops in California for age and size. Around the house on three sides are about 100 plants of many sizes, some modern varieties, many of them her own seedlings, which she has dug up from under her old trees. One of these, a seedling of WAKANOURA, has been named ANNE LINDBERGH and already disseminated; another ARABELLA, a fine semi-double type, with high and wavy center petals, is not yet ready for public distribution. From this same WAKANOURA has come the PRIDE OF ROSEBUD FARM, a variegated sport, which was propagated by George Petersen of Chico and disseminated by Lindo Nursery. Mrs. Edinger tells me that when Mr. Petersen cut this mutation branch he got all there was, because the tree never sported again.

On the northeast corner of the house and up against the high front steps that lead up to the entrance porch, are three giants that are worth driving many miles to see. In front, facing the

west and shaded part of the day by a huge four-foot diameter walnut and seventy-foot fan palm, is WAKANOURA, 38 feet in diameter and 24 feet tall. It is in splendid condition, has a multiple trunk and there must have been at least 10,000 buds on it when I saw it at the end of October, 1946. Directly behind it with its lower trunk shaded by the WAKANOURA, is a PURITY, which reaches to a height of 44 feet. It is not nearly so well upholstered as the WAKANOURA, since it is much too crowded. Let those of you who are planting Camellias, take warning and give your plants more room. Back of the PURITY and a little to the north is a PINK PERFECTION 35 feet high. The size of these trees, all with multiple trunks, really stagger you when you walk up close to them and realize the care and attention which has brought them to their present condition. Growing as they are in a hot valley, where there are no summer rains, although the soil is rich and deep, the amount of water that must have been poured on them in the last 75 years or so, since they were planted, is something to ponder. If you ever get near this spot, especially in March, don't fail to look up Rosebud Farm, about one mile north of Hood on Freeport Boulevard.

Traveling south from here, along the highway, you pass through the town of Courtland, and a short distance beyond—if you will again turn off the high levee at Paul Amick's Nursery, you will be rewarded at the sight of another Camellia standing in solitary glory in his front yard. As there is some controversy over the name of this patriarch, I will quote Mr. Olrich on the subject. According to him it is a fine specimen of WARRATAH, which is incidentally one of the oldest Camellias pictured in Curtis' Botanical Magazine. Mr. Amick, however, insists it should be called MRS. SOL RUNYON, after his mother-in-law. In any event, it is a grand tree with a well-rounded top 12 to 16 feet high and as much across, but I am sorry to say it was not in the best condition when I saw it in late October, 1946. While I could not be sure whether it was damaged from too much fertilizer or sunburn, many of the leaves and buds were scorched. Standing, as it does, in the open without any protective shade, for even part of the day, it must take everything that comes through a hot summer. So far, from my observations, I have never seen a Camellia in full sun that had the rich green foliage which those in partial shade attain. They will grow and bloom in the sun, and some may even bloom better, but to me they just don't look happy.

Some day I want to spend some time in the San Jose and Santa Clara County area, where I have heard there are many old Camellias, and I am in hopes that some reader may tell me where to find them. I know that a few of the old trees in Chico came from San Jose, so perhaps this city, or other town near San Francisco, will eventually turn out to be the cradle of California's Camellia culture.

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## SAN DIEGO NEWS

On Sunday, February 23, from 1 to 4:30 p.m. our group and their guests had the pleasure of visiting the garden of J. W. Sefton.

Mr. Sefton, always the perfect host, truly outdid himself. His enthusiasm was transmitted to his guests as he went about citing the various facts about his many handsome large plants. There may have been a bit of skepticism however over his assurance that the previous week the Camellias were much better and he was just as certain they would be more showy the following week!

The beautiful natural setting in which the Camellias are highlighted was attained by much prodigious labor and planning by Mr. Sefton, the slope is artistically terraced by the use of logs as low retaining walls and interesting shaped stumps are placed about for the best effect. The huge magnolia tree along with its lesser satellites produce the necessary shade and the handsome tree ferns along with colorful azaleas, early flowering bulbs and other shade loving plants all lend themselves to the charming picture. Pathways lazily wind about and lace the grounds into a most restful garden.

Tea and cookies were most charmingly served on the terrace and I very much fear 4:30 slipped by long before some of us were aware of it.

CLARISSE M. CARLTON  
Secretary

P.S. How very proud the Southern California Camellia Society must be after achieving such a fine show and rightly so.

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## CAMELLIA TEST GARDEN

Within the season (winter of 1946-47) to date, ninety-one Camellia plants have been added to the Huntington Botanical Garden Camellia Collection and placed in the Test Garden. In addition, sixty-three grafts have been made during the same period.

# Visible Symptoms of Camellia Troubles and Suggestions for Treatment

Elvin H. Carter

We generally consider that discolorations of camellia leaves have a cause. It may be we will not all agree as to the causes; it is the privilege of camellia fans to disagree. Perhaps that's why we are camellia fans! However, I will give you my best judgment as to the causes of the discolorations.

On the first slide there are seven groups of leaves showing symptoms of camellia troubles. Following this are slides, each showing a group of leaves separately enlarged.

1. **ALKALI BURN.** The first picture shows the leaves of a plant suffering from alkali burn. Normally, the veins and ribs of leaves are green in color; so is the fabric of the leaf between the veins and ribs. Here we see that between the ribs that run out from the center rib, the fabric of the leaf becomes increasingly yellowish out toward the edge of the leaf, where it is deepest yellow. There are little brown spots—rather a tan brown, not exceedingly dark—and along the edges they become continuous brown. That seems to be the symptom of too much alkali in the soil and water.

The remedy for alkalinity is ordinary sulphur scattered over the ground lightly—about  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. per square yard—lightly raked in, far enough away so as not to disturb the roots. If you know you have an alkaline soil, scatter the sulphur before planting and dig it in deeply.

For immediate action—it takes some 3 to 6 months for sulphur to show very much result—dissolve a very small amount of ferrous sulphate (copperas) and soak the soil around the plants. The ground should be soaked until the alkali is washed away through the ground with the water. It is well to treat the soil for quite a distance from the plants.

2. **FERTILIZER BURN.** In this case, the brown begins at the tip of the leaf, a very dark, blackish brown which extends from the edges of the leaves. There is no yellowing of the fabric of the leaf, and no yellowing of the

leaf and no yellowing of the veins. The dark brown extends up the edges of the leaf until the leaf falls off. That is caused by too much fertilizer.

Q. What is the element in the fertilizer that causes that?

A. I am not sure and won't stick my neck out; but I know that a fertilizer heavy in phosphoric acid causes this burn. I have noticed it with various fertilizers, and burn with one is just as bad as burn with another.

The remedy is to turn the sprinkler on them and let it run for 10 or 12 hours, just one day only. That will wash the excess fertilizer away through the soil and save your plants.

3. **SUNBURN OF MOTTLED LEAVES.** This is sunburn on the leaves that are mottled or yellowish. The yellow portions are due to lack of chlorophyll in the leaf and such a plant should be put on the north side of the house or where it will not get direct sun, as it will not stand sunlight.

4. **SUNBURN OF UNMOTTLED LEAVES.** In this case the burn is on the face of the leaf, where it is exposed to the direct rays of the sun. The spots are tan to darkish brown in color and roundish or oval in shape. They occur mostly on the domed central portions of the leaf, where it is exposed to the direct rays of the sun. As to the remedy, well, there are two or three. More protection where it is needed. During the hottest weather, see that the plants' foliage is sprayed once a day toward evening. In my own lath houses, I turn on the overhead sprinkler system for a few minutes in the middle of the day.

I might say practically any variety of camellia will stand full sun in most localities. The largest trees in Southern California are out in full sun, or have been a large part of their lives. The first summer they may look as though they are being killed by the sun; the second summer they stand it better, and after the third summer they will be hardened up. However, if you wish to save them from damage the first summer, put a piece of cheesecloth over them in the summer and take it off in the winter. The second summer perhaps you can use a very light piece of cheesecloth. After that, the new growth will be hardened until it can take full sun.

5. **MOTTLED LEAVES.** The mottled spots are areas where there is a

\*Digest of a talk given before the February meeting of the Southern California Camellia Society. Mr. Carter is a Charter member of the Society and a veteran camellia grower. He brought 3000 plants with him when he came from Indiana in 1909 to become Principal of a Pasadena school; he opened his first nursery in 1931 but continued to teach in Los Angeles schools until his retirement some six years ago.



natural absence of chlorophyll in the leaves. There are various theories, but we might as well acknowledge we don't know the cause. I mentioned, though (under No. 3), that a variety addicted to mottled leaves should have shade. Sometimes the first growth will have a good deal of yellow variegation.

6. AGED LEAVES. The natural death of the old leaves. Simply, as old age comes and new leaves come on to replace the old ones, the old ones turn yellow and fall off. The older leaves on the plant—not those on the tips but the older leaves—will take on that mottled, brownish appearance, and it is nothing but the fact that they are gradually dying. The leaves shed the year around and are replaced, maintaining an evergreen shrub. Old age discoloration of leaves is altogether different from any other.

7. SOUTHERN BLIGHT. Here we see a limb of a plant in which there is little or no sap in the leaves. That is caused by the limb being girdled so that sap can't flow into it. That shows the result of a "blight" which has mostly been brought up from the South. The leaves one day will seemingly be all right and a day or two later will shrivel from absence of sap. The cambium layer has been girdled, and when

this is completely around the limb, circulation is cut off and the limb dies. The only remedy is to cut off the limb and sterilize the knife for the last cut so the fungus will not be carried to the healthy part and you may save your plant. Of course, if fungus attacks the trunk and the whole plant is affected, the only thing is to dig it up, take all the soil you can with it, and put it in the incinerator so as to burn all the fungus there is in the soil and plant. That is the method used in some of the better nurseries.

8. PLANT SET TOO DEEP. The plant shown had a trunk 1½ inches in diameter and was sold in Pasadena seven or eight years ago. For five years it bloomed beautifully. The owners wished it moved; it was set in another place. In about two years it died, and they brought the root back to me, wanting to know what was the matter.

You will notice that the top of the soil stain on the trunk is about 5 inches from where the roots come off. In transplanting, it was set fully 4 inches too deep in the ground. In their natural habitat, camellias were a hillside plant; on the hillside, top soil constantly washes away, so that such a plant will have its roots near the top of the

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ground. The only plants that lived to reproduce the camellia were those that could stand their roots near the top of the ground. They take in a lot of oxygen and the top soil is that which is oxidized, so don't set them out with a basin around them. The basin be-

comes filled and buries the roots too deeply. Buried too deep, the small feeder roots are kept too wet; lack of oxygen permits excessive development of bacteria and fungus; the roots rot and the plant dies en masse.

## *The Nomenclature Nutcracker*

Inasmuch as the Bulletin now finds its way into the most surprising places, it has occurred to the editor that a discussion of rumors, reports and facts relating to varietal nomenclature might be an aid toward clarification of nomenclaturish tangles. For instance, a "report" is sent in to the editor; published in the Bulletin reminds someone in Georgia, Oregon or New South Wales of some fact concerning the variety in question. A letter comes in to the editor; it is published and reminds someone in Virginia or Tennessee of another fact. Presto, there comes clarification! Nice dream, what?

Of course, this bright dream can only come true if the cash customers participate by sending in reports, rumors, facts and discussion. Naturally, if no one writes in for this column, nothing will be printed and nothing will happen.

So-o-o-o, come on, you nomenclature bird dogs. If you have a rumor, a fact, an argument, send it in. Put it through the **Nutcracker** and let's see if there is anything in it.

The first communication comes from William Woodroof, than whom there is no bird dog more birddoggy.

"The following," states Bill, "are only reports; they should be considered only

reports until there is absolute verification." Attaboy, Bill, that's our own attitude.

Here they are—as reports only. What say you about them?

Admiral Nimitz and Captain John Sutter are identical.

September Morn and Albatross are identical.

Morague and Te Deum are identical. Rose Hill Rubra and St. Andre are identical.

Koishi-Gosh and Black Dragon are identical.

Haku Rakuten and Refugee are identical.

Mary Belle Glennan are the same as Jolly Roger. They both are strains of Emperor Wilhelm (now called Gigantea). Jolly Roger is being sold also as Gigantea Special.

Aleen is supposedly a nearly white sport of Donkelaari. Woodroof is of the opinion that it probably will not "hold," as the white in Donkelaari varies greatly in the different strains and even in the same strain.

Thanks, Bill! . . . And come on, you bird dogs! If you want to see this column amount to something, send in the material!

Feb. 10, 1947.

Editor of the Bulletin:

In the February Bulletin Mr. Woodroof made the statement that the variety PAX was a sport of LAUREL LEAF, or IL TRAMONTO and therefore was sometimes known as WHITE

# CAMELLIAS

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## ANNE GALLI

314 Arroyo Drive  
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LAUREL LEAF. As I consider this a debatable subject I would like to discuss it.

I have before me at this moment blooming plants of both PAX and IL TRAMONTO. They are both blooming for the third season and during that period I have observed them very carefully. In my opinion they are quite different and there is no reason to assume that one is a sport of the other. Furthermore, so far as I can learn, there is no fact of record that one is a sport of the other. If anyone knows differently I would like to hear of it.

My reasons for doubting it are as follows:

1. The plants do not grow alike. PAX is very erect with rigid stems, while IL TRAMONTO has much more flexible branches.

2. The bark of the new wood on PAX is a much darker color than on IL TRAMONTO.

3. The two flowers open differently and the petals are not the same shape. Practically all the petals of IL TRAMONTO are emarginate, or notched at the tip, and lie flat as the flower unfolds, while in PAX many of the petals are tapered to the tip, which is often sharply pointed and they tend

to curl on their longitudinal axes, thereby accentuating the pointed aspect.

4. While, in my opinion, leaves are not too sure an indication in Camellias, as they vary greatly on the same plant, the foliage of these two varieties is certainly quite different to a close observer, the only similarity being in the character of the veining. The general aspect of the leaves on PAX is that they are very narrow in respect to their length, while those of IL TRAMONTO are much broader in proportion.

While I do not know the origin of PAX, other than the statement, which has been made to me by Vern McCaskill, that he gave it that name after he had secured stock of it from Mr. Youtz, who always called it "Pointed Petal White," I believe the record shows that IL TRAMONTO originated in Italy and dates back to about 1850 or earlier.

If anyone has any definite information on the origin of PAX, other than mere hearsay, I hope this may encourage them to produce it.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT CASAMAJOR.

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## Interested Observer Asks

"What do you feed your camellias?"

You'd better be fully prepared to answer that one, because the open season is here, and you are bound to encounter this question many times. And how are you going to reply? Are you going to take on that look of compassion which is assumed by so many of us as soon as we acquire more than 20 plants? Are you when approached by the newcomer in our ranks with only six plants going to rar' back and deliver a lecture on nutrition which will leave the poor fellow covered with shame at his ignorance? Are you going to speak mysteriously of drams of this and that, and of high and low P H; of the relative merits of organic or inorganic matter, or what percentage of nitrogen applied every so often during the growing season will produce maximum bud set? All of this is highly recommended, that is, if you want to bewilder the questioner, and give him to understand that only those who are within a charmed circle can successfully grow camellias.

Yes, if you want to make your acquaintance wonder if perhaps he had erred in spending his money for those six plants; if you want him to go back to his petunias and geraniums and leave the camellias to the experts, then, by all means, do your utmost to make him feel that nutrition is extremely difficult and camellia fertilization is something which can be understood by only those who have spent long arduous years in pursuing the subject.

But, if you want to make the questioner glad he has his camellias; if you want to make him yearn for more and better varieties; if you want him to feel that you have come down to play in his alley, and to make him happy and content, then tell him how easy it all is. Tell him, if you choose, that

camellias in containers probably absorb liquid fertilizers more readily than dry fertilizers and give him as many fundamental principles, such as having the soil moist when fertilizers are applied, as you think he is prepared for. But by all means convey to him the fact that more camellias have been ruined by over fertilization than have ever died from lack of it, and that this is true of camellias planted in the ground as well as in containers. Explain to him that most soil is nutritious in itself, and will support camellias for a period of time without any additional fertilizer, whatever but that if he gives his a moderate (and stress that word "moderate") amount of whatever he has the most of, he will be rewarded with bigger and better and more brilliant bloom. That if he prefers barnyard over liquid, then give the camellias barnyard also. If his nurseryman recommended cottonseed meal, why try to convert him to steer. If he has been using Bandini acid, or some other good commercial, what purpose is served in trying to get him to use your special formula. After all, perhaps his conditions are different than yours, and maybe, being new at the game, he cannot be relied upon to follow any except the most simple rules.

Do your best to make your interrogator feel that growing camellias should be a pleasure instead of a care and a source of worry. Most of us now know that the amazing thing about this shrub which we so admire and cherish is that it gives so much while asking so little. That is the answer your questioner wants, and is entitled to have,—not that it is a delicate hot-house plant which should be fed only the most carefully measured quantities of this and that which can be obtained only by knowing the "man who has a

### *Azaleas - Camellias - Gardenias*

## Marshall's Camellia Nursery

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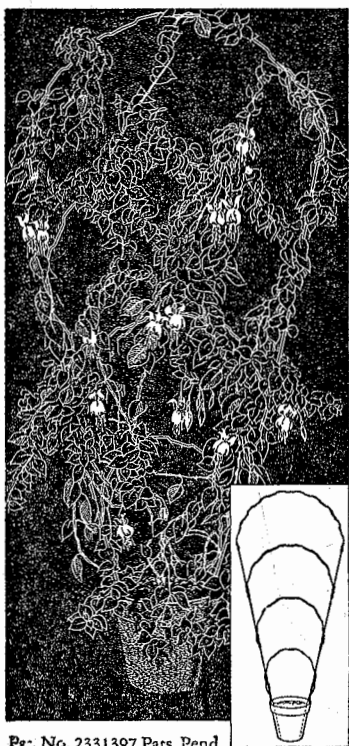
friend who can speak to some one<sup>798</sup> who can obtain the ingredients in limited quantities,— and this imparted with a knowing look.

After all, feeding camellias is more or less like feeding humans. There is no doubt about the fact that a balanced diet makes for good health and better living, but who can deny the fact that millions of sturdy boys and girls have grown to manhood and womanhood on side-meat and potatoes, because those were the foods most abundant, or on fish because of the fact that those particular boys and girls happened to be born in the maritime countries; or on vegetables, because, per chance, it happened that religious scruples were opposed to flesh.

Aside from a few simple rules, and they are surprisingly few and simple, camellias will not only grow but even thrive under an amazing variety of conditions, and the brand or type of fertilizer is one of the least important of those conditions. Quantity, however, is one of the most important. All the rules in the book can't take the place of a little common sense used in what and how much to feed the camellia plants. Doughnuts and coffee are deem-

ed an essential part of many a good breakfast, but what mother is going to send her small child off to school with that under his belt! She doesn't have to read Dr. Holt's book on the "Care and Feeding of Children" to know that. Indeed, she does not even have to know how to read. Now, let's be sensible and treat our camellias the same way.

Let's worry about soil deficiencies, and P H, and the relative merits of this and that when the progress in our education will enable us to absorb the advice which we will receive along those lines, and to determine whether it can be applied to our individual problems. Meanwhile, let's feed our camellias steer, or barnyard, or cottonseed meal, or any one of a half dozen good commercials, or any one of a half dozen or more good liquid fertilizers—all in common sense quantities. Our camellias will like it; they will be grateful for it; and we reward us abundantly. Moreover, let us advise this same treatment to the novice who timidly seeks our counsel. He or she is entitled to just that, and no amount of "four-bit" words or fine supn theories should be permitted to take the place of it.



Pat. No. 2331397 Pats. Pend.

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## *Flash!*

### **AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY**

#### **ELECTION RETURNS**

representatives from the  
Pacific Coast Area:

**VICE-PRESIDENT:** Robert Casamajor, Pasadena

**NORTHERN DIRECTOR:** Dr. Millard Rosenblatt, Portland, Or.

**SOUTHERN DIRECTOR:** Dr. David W. McLean, Arcadia, Calif.

## *Historical*

**OUR SOCIETY OPENED ITS THIRD YEAR** on November 22, 1942. It was called to order by Secretary Thor Peterson, President Barber being unable to attend because of illness. Camellia slides from Magnolia Gardens, Charleston, South Carolina, were shown. Mark Anthony spoke on camellia leaves, the symptoms they show of chronic and acute diseases, and the remedies applicable.

It was decided that, due to the war, gasoline rationing and scarcity of speakers, meetings should not be held, nor dues collected, until further notice.

**THE NEXT MEETING** was held on March 16, 1943, again called to order by Secretary Peterson in the unavoidable absence of the President. Secretary Thor explained that a group had petitioned for the meeting, and for resumption of the society's activities.

An election of officers was held and the following were elected and installed:

President, David W. McLean.

Vice-President, Ralph Groves.

Secretary, Thor Peterson.

Treasurer, Robert Ward.

On taking office, the new president emphasized the fact that maintenance of morale on the home front was an

important war activity; that the cessation of normal motoring and other travel, and of many other normal activities, tended to produce mental stalemate and a lowering of both individual and mass morale; that in such circumstances the garden became a refuge for many individuals, and that by restimulating interest in camellias and fostering interest in gardening, the Camellia Society could make a real contribution to the war effort.

A Question and Answer period and the drawing of prizes completed the meeting.

**THE FINAL MEETING** of the season occurred on April 13. New by-laws were adopted. The program took the form of "Information Please." On the rostrum sat J. Leslie Marshall, who spoke on "Watering;" Elvin H. Carter, on Fertilizing; R. C. Long, Pests and Spraying; Roy Carter, Pruning; C. S. Hearn, Transplanting; Vern McCaskill, Propagation. Questions and Answers followed. All of these early meetings were marked by informal shows of blossoms and, even as now, by enthusiasts flitting from table to table making lists of varieties they just **MUST** have. The year closed with a membership of about 160; with \$39.65 in the treasury.

**The 1943-44 Season** saw the society's first board of directors hard at work at perfecting organization and broadening activities. The board consisted of the officers, Leslie Marshall, Roy Bauer and Mrs. Carlo E. Galli.

It was during this year that Mrs. Galli conceived the idea of the Huntington Camellia Test Garden. Curator William Hertrich appeared before the Board in July and on August 8th, 1944, wrote the Directors to the effect that the Trustees of the Huntington Library had approved the test garden project, which thereupon proceeded to get under way.

In 1944-45, the same directors handled the affairs of the society. Victor

## *April*

**Finds many Camellias still in full bloom.**

**Among the best of the late flowering are:**

Reticulata - Betty McCaskill - Eleanor Hagood - Pink Beauty  
Rubra Virginialis - Barbara Lodge - Catherine Cathcart - Rosea  
Superba - Blood of China - Elena Nobile - Fimbriata Superba-  
Maraschino - Margherita Colleoni - Countess of Orkney

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**EAST PASADENA**

J. Wagoner became Vice President. The Society continued its harmonious, steady progress in enlarged activities, increased membership, treasury and general influence in the field of camellia culture.

The season of 1945-46 saw Dr. Lloyd J. Taylor assume the office of Vice President, while Howard Asper succeeded Leslie Marshall as the representative of the professional camellia business on the board of directors. The year saw an increase of 200 members, almost 100 per cent, to a total of 453; at year's end the treasurer reported a net worth of over a thousand dollars.

The "Bulletin" started as a penny post card. This was later enlarged to a folding card carrying more information about the Topic and Speaker for the coming meeting. Later, it carried also a few news items, was still larger in size. The first formal Bulletin in booklet form appeared in January, 1945. Since this was the fifth year in which bulletins of one sort or another had gone to the membership, and the third bulletin in the year, that issue was designated Number 3 in Volume 5.

SO GOES THE EARLY HISTORY of your society, up to the present era.

#### ELECTED TO MEMBERSHIP

Mrs. Grace L. Badger - - - Burbank  
John C. Baker - - - - - Monrovia  
Mrs. George Hugh Banning  
- - - - - South Pasadena  
Mrs. M. G. Barmore - - - Whittier

Mrs. Ada Bell - - - - - Los Angeles  
John W. Biller - - - - - Pasadena  
Calvin E. Bream - - - - - Whittier  
Owen R. Bristow - - - - - San Bernardino  
Miss Frances E. Brown - - - Alhambra  
Miss Margaret J. E. Brown - Alhambra  
Mr. & Mrs. Robert J. Burns  
- - - - - West Arcadia  
W. Duke Clarke - - - - - Fillmore  
Mr. & Mrs. James E. Cobb - - - L.A.  
Gordon Courtright - - - - - Berkeley  
Mr. & Mrs. Peter Davis - - - San Marino  
Velma Dunn - - - - - Monrovia  
Mrs. Chas. G. Frisbie - - - Los Angeles  
Mrs. Nelly Fry - - - - - Arcadia  
Mrs. Lawrence H. Hall - - - So. Pasadena  
John M. Harris - - - - - San Bernardino  
A. E. Haynes - - - - - Visalia  
Dr. Clifton B. Homan - - - Monrovia  
Richard R. Hunt - - - - - San Bernardino  
Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Johnson  
- - - - - San Marino  
Dr. and Mrs. J. Kenneth Johnson  
- - - - - North Hollywood  
Mrs. Anne Pratt - - - - - Los Angeles  
Harold F. Junghans & Maud M. Wilson  
- - - - - Huntington Park  
Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Kaltenbach  
- - - - - Arcadia  
Robert P. Keller - - - - - San Gabriel  
Mr. & Mrs. John Mason - - - Upland  
Mr. & Mrs. Hubert Reeves - - - Pomona  
Mr. & Mrs. Boyd Bell - - - - - Pomona  
Mr. & Mrs. Lynn Honaker - - - Claremont  
Glen Ashby - - - - - Pomona  
J. C. Mosely - - - - - Pomona  
Mr. & Mrs. Mortimer Kline  
- - - - - Beverly Hills  
Dr. & Mrs. Walter Lammerts  
- - - - - La Canada  
Mr. & Mrs. Loyal Lewis - - - Burbank  
Herbert C. Lumley - - - Santa Monica

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 Mrs. Chas. P. McCullough - Altadena  
 Jeannette R. Nettle - - - - Bell  
 Mrs. Miriam B. Ostrom - - - Whittier  
 Harold Pearson - - - - Pomona  
 Mr. & Mrs. Lloyd F. Porter - Arcadia  
 Mrs. R. B. Potter - - - - Los Angeles  
 Mr. & Mrs. Donald R. Rodgers - Pasadena  
 Mr. & Mrs. Jevne S. Rohman - - - -  
 - - - - La Canada  
 Wm. A. Ritezel - - - - Santa Monica  
 Mrs. E. Roussel - - - - Altadena  
 Mrs. A. H. Sanborn - - - - Chico  
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 Miss Izora M. Scott - - - - Pasadena  
 Mrs. J. F. Seal - - - - Downey  
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 Mr. & Mrs. L. J. Soracco - - - - Arcadia  
 Mr. C. R. Springer - - - - Tujunga  
 Chas. G. Sprong - - - - Long Beach  
 Donald V. Spagnoli - - - - Glendale  
 Mr. & Mrs. Andrew Surina - - - -  
 - - - - Sherman Oaks  
 R. H. Thompson - - - - Los Angeles  
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 Mrs. Annie Mae Weaver - So. Carolina  
 Dr. & Mrs. J. L. Wehrly - Santa Ana  
 Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Whistler, San Marino  
 W. S. Wilkie - - - - Montrose  
 Mr. & Mrs. Wm. E. Wilson - - - -  
 - - - - San Fernando  
 Arthur F. Wirtz - - - - Orange  
 Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Woglum - Pasadena  
 Mr. & Mrs. Geo. C. Woodburn, Altadena  
 C. L. Wortman - - - - Visalia  
 Mrs. P. M. Young - - - - Los Angeles  
 Mr. & Mrs. Carl H. Zangga, Jr. - - - -  
 - - - - Altadena  
 Mr. & Mrs. Frank E. Zeigler - Burbank

## Membership

### POMONA VALLEY CAMELLIA SOCIETY

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 Mr. & Mrs. Jack Rains - - - - Pomona  
 Mrs. George Pugsley - - - - Pomona  
 Mrs. John Strona - - - - Pomona  
 Mr. & Mrs. Tom Johnson - Pomona  
 Mrs. E. T. Keiser - - - - Pomona  
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 Mrs. G. S. Reynolds - - - - Pomona  
 Mr. & Mrs. James O'Connor - Pomona  
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 A. Kramer - - - - Ontario  
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# *Legal Notice! Election of Directors!*

## NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING AND OF

### THE NOMINATIONS FOR DIRECTORS TO THE MEMBERS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY, INC.

The annual meeting of the members of this corporation will be held on Thursday, the 10th day of April, 1947, at eight (8) o'clock in the evening, at the place of business of the corporation, 175 North Los Robles, Pasadena, California. At such meeting the members shall elect a board of directors, consider reports of the affairs of the corporation, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The following named persons have been nominated as directors:

Nominated as director for Zone 1, Dr. J. Walter Reeves.  
Nominated as director for Zone 2, Mr. J. G. M. Matheson.  
Nominated as director for Zone 3, Dr. Lloyd J. Taylor.  
Nominated as director for Zone 4, Mr. William F. Huff.  
Nominated as director for Zone 5, Mr. Frazee Burke.  
Nominated as director for Zone 6, Mr. A. C. Thompson.  
Nominated as director for Zone 7, Mr. Harold C. Hill.  
Nominated as director-at-large, Mr. Edward B. Arnesen.  
Nominated as director-at-large, Mr. C. D. Cothran.  
Dated this 25th day of March, 1947.

C. ELMER PEAK,

Secretary, Southern California Camellia Society, Inc.

## *Editorial Swansong*

With this issue of the Bulletin, the present editor's "tour of duty" ends. It has been fun nursing the fledgling along. First, the penny post card which could be tossed off in five minutes; then the larger double card; then a single sheet of printed matter, then two, four, eight, twelve pages.

The editorship has brought many fine friends, many fine experiences, will leave in its wake many fine memories.

To the many who have helped to lighten the task, to make it more pleasant, our deep appreciation and thanks. To the society and its Bulletin, our every good wish. To the new editor also our very good wish for a "bigger and better" Bulletin, and as pleasant a term as ours has been. From the membership we bespeak for him—or her—all of the friendship and cooperation you have accorded the editor in the past.

## *Lotus Protector*

Just as the cambium layers matched, a deep rumbling voice boomed on our startled ears.

"Why don't you make good," asked the old Interested Observer, glaring balefully down over our shoulder, "on your boast to publish the secret of the Prucha Lotus Protector?"

"Listen, Old Coot," we replied, recovering our composure and the scion, "we intend to scoop the world on that little item, if it's our last editorial act."

No one will ever know the amount of sleuthing, persuasive eloquence, general all-round editorial effort which went into the achievement of publishing, here and how, the first picture ever taken of Henry Prucha's invention for the protection of lotus blossoms from rain and sun.

Before giving Henry's invention to an impatiently waiting world, we tried it out exhaustively. It works. Regretfully, however, we warn the world that it offers no protection against a twenty-three degree temperature!



# Pasadena Foothill Gardens

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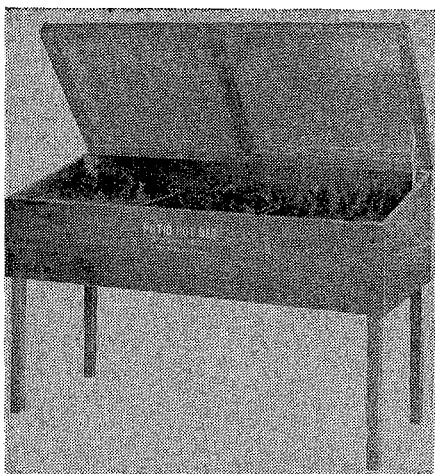
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