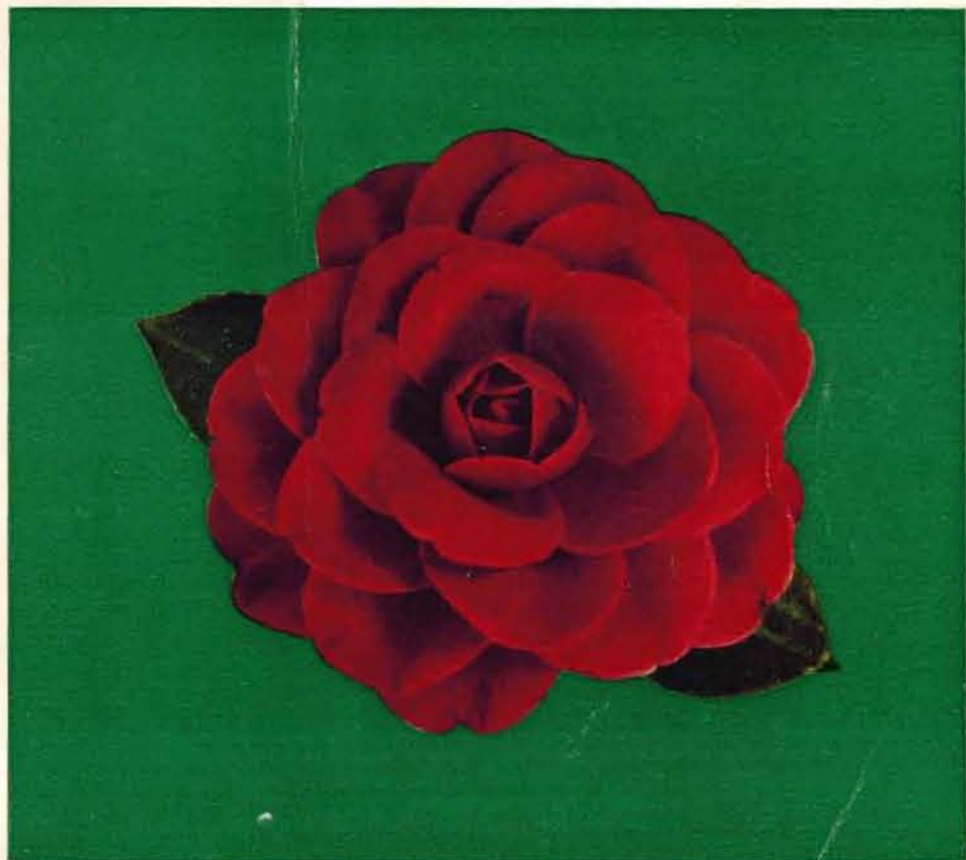


THE

Camellia Review



GLEN 40

Official Bulletin of the Southern California Camellia Society

Vol. 13

JANUARY, 1952

No. 4

Southern California Camellia Society Inc.

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The Society holds open meetings on the Second Thursday of every month, November to April, inclusive, at the auditorium of the new library of the Pasadena City College, 1500 Block East Colorado Street. A cut camellia blossom exhibit is always held at 7:30 p.m., with the program starting at 8:00.

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

DIRECTORY OF AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

Central California Camellia Society.....	Fresno, Calif.
Meeting place: Elementary School Auditorium, Fresno State College	
Secretary: Frances F. Lennox, 4622 Wilson Ave., Fresno 4	
Date of Meeting: 3rd Friday of the month	
Camellia Society of Kern County.....	Bakersfield, Calif.
Meeting Place: Fiesta Room, El Adobe Motel, Union Ave.	
Secretary: Mrs. Tracy Harkness, 1101 Pershing Drive, Bakersfield	
Date of meeting: 2nd Monday of the month, Oct. thru May	
San Diego Camellia Society.....	San Diego, Calif.
Meeting Place: Floral Association Building, Balboa Park	
Secretary: Mrs. W. E. Peyton, 3063 C St., San Diego 2	
Date of meeting: 2nd Friday of each month at 7:30 p.m.	
Pomona Valley Camellia Society.....	Pomona, Calif.
Meeting Place: Ebell Club, Pomona	
Secretary: J. M. Hartke, 874 Paige Drive, Pomona	
Date of meeting: 1st Thursday of each month	
Temple City Camellia Society.....	Temple City, Calif.
Meeting Place: American Legion Hall, 127 N. Golden West, Temple City	
Secretary: Miss Marguerite Merrilees, 517 S. Sierra Madre Blvd., Pasadena 10	
Date of meeting: 1st Monday of each month	
Camellia Society of Orange County.....	Santa Ana, Calif.
Meeting Place: Santiago Park, Santa Ana	
Secretary: Harold Larson, 212 S. Orange St., Orange	
Date of meeting: 3rd Thursday of the month	

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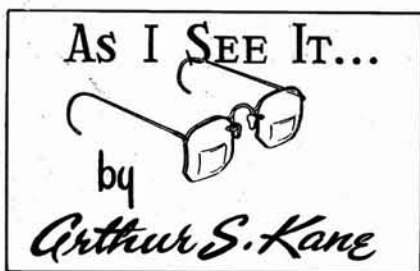
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Photos by Edward L. Cressell



1. So 'elp me, in 1952, to find out more about the lives and works of Kamel, Kaempfer, Linnaeus, Berlese, and to read Claude Chidamian's very excellent translation of Tirocco's "La Camellia," from cover to cover without skipping.

2. To quit sticking my neck out in making authoritative statements about camellias in the company of people who aren't supposed to know anything about them, and then find that someone in the crowd has been growing them for years!

3. To follow "Doc" Miller's advice of always saying "In my experience," when making some statement about the growth or habits of camellia plants.

4. To listen to good information about pruning, grafting, etc., without mentally discounting so much of it.

5. To spend more time on nomenclature and stop making those horrible mistakes in calling blooms by third preferred instead of first preferred names.

6. To pay stricter attention to color plates so as to recognize more varieties at first sight.

7. To get chummier with some of the professional growers and try to appreciate their viewpoint more.

8. To become personally acquainted with more people in the Society; to help out when needed.

9. To take no part (or as little as possible) in the internal and external feuding of societies, committees, fanciers, publications and all the other

various and sundry interests in the camellia world.

10. To keep "Camellia Review" getting better and better each issue.

Wow! What a program. If I keep up with all those good resolutions, do you think I'll have time to bowl every Tuesday night with the team, or watch the fights on television? I've got a sort of a shuffling hunch, though, that like always, some of them are going to get ignored.

If you see any there that appeal to you, help yourself—you're welcome. To be brutally frank about it, lots of you could benefit by some of them. Oh, not you, of course!

* * *

Modesty is a wonderful virtue, and all that—but sometimes it's nice to just brag on yourself a little—so here we go. I made a bad blunder in a recent issue, but everybody was kind enough to overlook it; the person concerned, however, (and as I fully expected) wrote me to protest, in a very genial, mild way about it. But what really touched me was his saying, at the close of the letter, "I, personally, feel that the Southern California Society is doing more and better work for camellias than all the rest of the societies put together."

Coming from a person famous in the camellia world—whose name you would recognize instantly—the glow of satisfaction around my heart broke into a flame that had to be put in print (if you can forgive the horribly mixed metaphor).

* * *

Ronald Townsend had to correct me the other day when I kept referring to Mr. William Hertrich as "Doctor Hertrich." Yet, to me, if anyone should be "Doctor," it is William Hertrich. When anyone has attained the heights in any subject that Mr. Hertrich has attained in Horticulture, he is just as entitled to

(Turn to page 22)

Huntington Camellia Gardens Will Open To The Public

The Board of Trustees of the Huntington Library, Art Gallery and Botanical Gardens has authorized the opening of the camellia section to the public, during the early part of the 1951-1952 camellia season. A preview of this garden will be held for the Society members and their guests, date to be announced. At the preview, representatives of the Botanical Gardens will be present as well as officers of the Southern California Camellia Society,

As has always been the policy when visitors are planning to come to the Botanical Gardens, reservations should be made in advance and visits planned during the regular exhibition hours, from 1:00 to 4:30 p.m. every day except Mondays.

The Huntington Botanical Garden's Camellia Collection

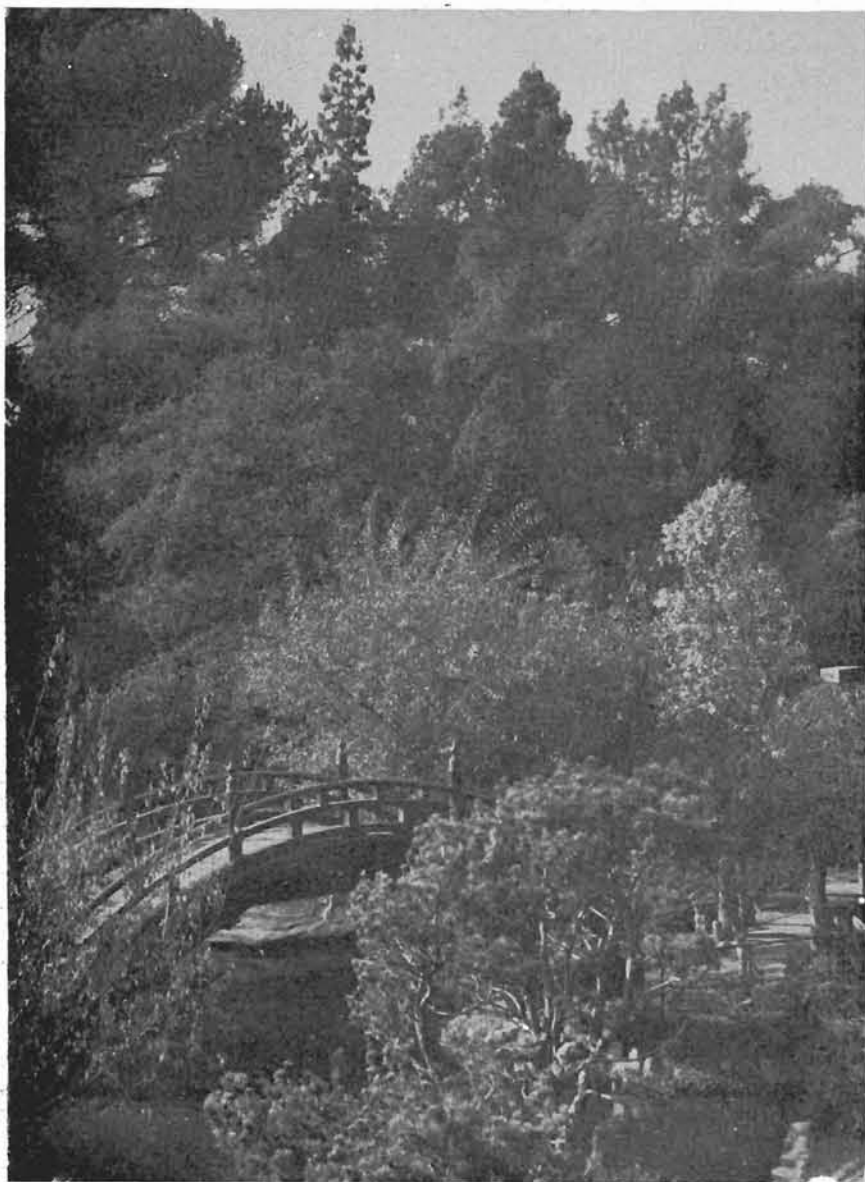
By

RONALD B. TOWNSEND

IN THE west portion of the Huntington Botanical Gardens is a canyon area covered by lofty and spreading native oaks, and it is on the slopes of this canyon, north of the Oriental Garden, that the Southern California Camellia Garden is situated. A natural setting such as this, surrounded by other beautiful plantings and providing such ideal conditions for the establishment of a camellia collection, is rarely to be found in the immediate vicinity. Many shade-loving plants such as rhododendrons, ferns, hydrangeas, aucubas, and azaleas have been set out under these trees during the past years and now provide a beautiful background for the rapidly growing number of camellias in this collection.

The original concept of the Southern California Camellia Society and the Huntington Botanical Gardens was to establish and grow all known varieties of camellias. Increased knowledge of the extensive numbers of this category of plants, which not only existed at that time, but are constantly coming into the horticultural picture, changed our intent and purpose. Mere possession of numbers is no longer our goal. We aim to include in the collection those camellias worthy of inclusion by virtue of distinction according to the judgment of qualified horticultural authorities.

During the past two years, the Garden Committee of the local Society has recognized the need for emphasis on this point, and it has turned its efforts largely toward procurement of desirable camellias in scion form. Two reasons may be stated: 1) when a camellia is introduced and considered exceptional,



**Looking north from the Oriental Garden to the canyon and hill containing the
Huntington Gardens Camellia collection**

subsequent plant supply, when offered for sale, is naturally limited and available only at a relatively costly price, consequently acquisition of scions is the reasonable answer; 2) the camellia garden in question differs from a private collection in that the time element in waiting for blooms is not a matter of primary importance; we can well afford the time required for grafted plants to develop since they are more or less inconspicuous among the many other plants.

It was soon found that the term "Test Garden" was a misnomer. It led people who had not seen the area to visualize it as a site where plants were set out in rows in an orderly fashion such as one would expect to find at a university experimental station. Therefore the present name was adopted to better portray the actual conditions in the garden.

In the spring of 1947 Mr. Jerry Olrich, head gardener, State Capitol grounds, visited the gardens with the purpose of seeing the camellia collection. He was well impressed with our efforts and immediately expressed willingness to cooperate which he did by sending from Northern California a shipment of scions of seventy-eight varieties. Mr. Olrich followed this shipment with scions in the following year. He has proved to be a staunch and loyal supporter of this project. During the season 1947-48 187 plants were added to the collection in addition to these scions.

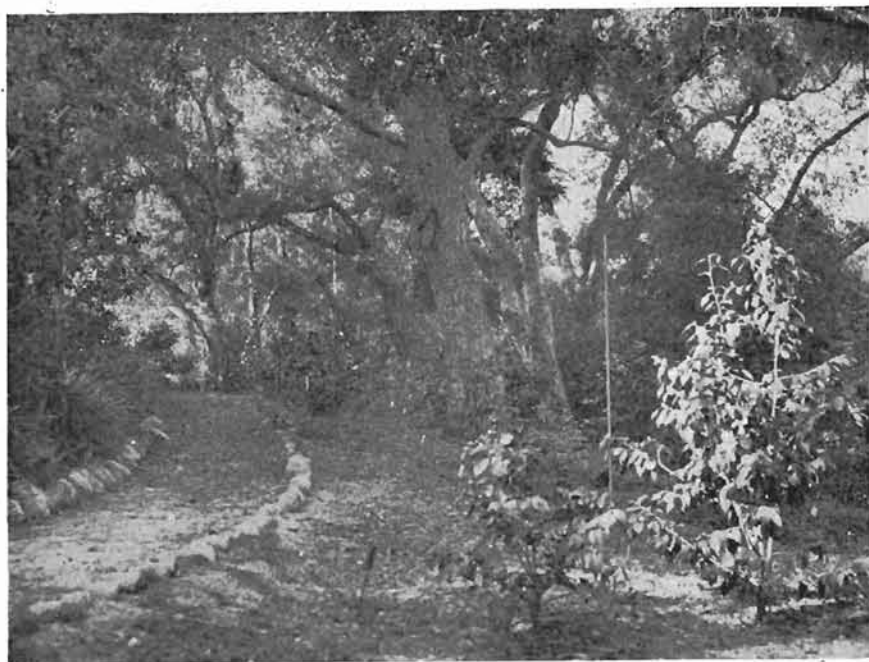
During the year 1948-49, the grafting season resulted in one hundred and fifty different grafted varieties being added to the garden and the 1949-50 season found that number increased by one hundred and twenty-five new scions as well as sixty-eight plants of new varieties. In the past season, a total of 131 scions and a few plants were received. This brings the total number of *Camellia japonica* varieties to over one thousand, as well as a gratifying representative of species. These figures of course, refer to different varieties, not to total grafts.

Each year finds us directed to some particular achievement with our camellias. It was during the 1948-49 season, that our Australian collection was started through the enterprising help of our member, Mr. William Wylam, in cooperation with the very active Garden Committee. Later thirty-five scions were obtained from Mr. Hazelwood of Australia. All of these are now grafted on seedlings in the camellia garden, and we plan in the near future to have one section devoted especially to this group, to be known as the Australian collection, and are looking forward to having in cultivation all desirable varieties from that part of the world, realizing meanwhile that some may prove synonymous with some already established with us.

Another noteworthy addition was made to our *Camellia Sasanqua* collection in 1949. There were already established in the gardens some older plants of *Camellia Sasanqua* brought with the early *C. japonica* varieties. Mr. K. Sawada, a visitor to our locality in the winter of 1948, shipped 30 plants of Sasanquas. These along with plants sent in by Mr. Toichi Domoto, and scions of Sasanquas contributed by our local nurserymen, now make up a fine planting located on the east slope above the road which runs the length of the canyon area.

It has been our custom each year to collect seed from our camellia seedlings. These seeds are turned over to the Southern California Camellia Society which

(Continued on page 16)



**Two views of the shaded walks which lead through one of the world's finest
Camellia collections at Huntington Gardens**



An Interview with William Hertrich

**On the occasion of the 47th Anniversary
Of his connection with Huntington Gardens**

THE OPENING to the public of the Huntington Gardens camellia area in January, 1952, will mark the 47th anniversary of Mr. William Hertrich's connection with the Huntington estate. No one is now more qualified to speak with authority about the beginnings and development of this magnificent public heritage. Coming to work for Mr. Huntington as a young enthusiastic horticulturist, Mr. William Hertrich developed, too, through the years, into one of the world's authorities on horticulture. Honors recognizing his talents have been bestowed upon him, not the least of which was his selection this past summer to receive the George Robert White Medal of Honor in Horticulture.

In his book-lined study at the Huntington Gardens, surrounded by the trophies and mementos of a near half-century, Mr. Hertrich's gentle features broke into a smile, and the famous twinkle came into his eye, as he recalled some of the happenings of his early years at the Gardens, as they affected camellias.

When were the first camellias planted on the Huntington estate?

When I arrived, January 1st, 1905, to take charge of the estate, I found two camellias planted along the east exposure of the old Ranch House—the former Shorb residence. As nearly as I could determine at the time, these camellias were acquired by the Shorb family in the early 1890's.

When did the next planting of camellias take place?

The first camellia plants I acquired for the Huntington family estate date back to about 1910, when a small collection was purchased from a local nursery. Most of these were planted under the oak trees north of the residence, the balance in the canyon which two years later became "the Japanese Garden." Young plants raised from seed, and cuttings from the more mature plants were likewise planted in this canyon during subsequent years.

Did you acquire other material from different sources?

Yes. In 1912 when the Japanese Garden was constructed and landscaped, about two dozen *Camellia sasanqua* were included in a collection of oriental plants secured from various sources—some from local nurserymen, others from nurseries in northern California.

Did you import camellias from foreign countries?

Yes, in 1915, I met Mr. Susuki, manager of the Yokohama Nursery Co., Yokohama, Japan, while visiting the World's Fair at San Francisco. From him I ordered a collection of oriental plants, a majority of them native to Japan and China. The conversation led to camellias, and ended with a promise from Mr. Susuki that he would assemble about two dozen of the best varieties of camellias he could obtain in Japan, and that he would send them to San Marino. Not a word was heard from him for about two years on the matter. But finally, early in 1918, the shipment arrived in very good condition. The

(Continued on page 21)

To The Ladies!

By EVELYN W. JOHNSON

Our chairman of the Kodachrome Library is Mrs. W. H. Cooper. She will be introduced at the meetings so that delivery of your color slides of camellias and sasanquas can be made directly to her. If you wish to telephone her regarding the slides her telephone number is CU. 3-3983. If you should not see Mrs. Cooper at a Camellia Society meeting, please leave your slide with our secretary—Col. Gale.

Do photograph your finest blossoms this winter. Let us contribute slides to this very worth while Kodachrome Library. Enjoyable programs for the future meetings of our own and affiliate societies will be assured if we contribute slides during the coming year.

My own preference for background material when photographing a camellia blossom is black velvet. There is nothing to attract the eye from the blossom itself. Use bits of cotton beneath a petal which may not stay in place—or which recurves in any ungraceful manner. The blossom which tends to tilt away from the camera can be balanced by a piece of cotton underneath to bring it into position.

If twenty members each bring one Kodachrome slide for the Library we should feel very pleased indeed. Do not hesitate to bring a single slide contribution. It will be gratefully received and carefully catalogued. Some harrassed program chairman will bless us in the future for the use of our Kodachrome Library for his Camellia Meeting program.

* * *

Program Chairman is Walter Scott's title for this year, and a most important person he is to So. C.

C. S. He gives many hours of his time arranging for the society's programs and we appreciate his efforts toward good programs to further our knowledge and enjoyment of Camellias.

Mr. Scott is in the process of removing a 200 ft. cypress hedge of uncertain age. The plants have attained 2½" in diameter at the base of the stem and have been kept within five feet in height by twice yearly clipping.

Can you guess what Walter plans to plant as a more desirable hedge subject? You are correct! Camellias.

The variety *Sarah Frost* will be used as the hedge subject and we shall all be interested and shall wish our program chairman success with his camellia hedge.

A camellia hedge of *Kumasaka* has come to my attention here in San Marino. The blossoms are affected by sun, however.

We have planted two well branched *Hiryo* sasanquas to be trained on a wide metal lattice on a large west window. The metal bars have been unsightly and we have been unable to decide until now what to do about them. We've painted them off-white, same as the house, and will now look forward to red *Hiryo* blossoms next November. In the meantime the glossy leaves of *Hiryo* will make an attractive pattern seen from either side of the window.

Showa-No-Sakae has been started as ground cover near the front entrance by tilting the plant slightly as it is set into the ground.

When you are choosing a sasanqua for ground cover—look for the naturally branching plants which can be easily pinned down with "hair pins" of wire if necessary.

* * *

I visited Bamico Gardens again following the rain and windstorm the early part of December. I found the

(Turn to page 17)

WILL YOUR GRAFT TAKE ?

By

E. C. TOURJE

THIS IS not an article on grafting. Nor is it intended to be. There are many splendid papers on the art and practice of grafting available to all who wish to acquaint themselves with the methods employed. Our books and periodicals abound with them. Newcomers who wish to "try their hand" have but to refer to these many and well written articles.

What the author wishes to present here is not what we do, nor why we do it, but why Nature "permits" us to tamper with her processes and then comes to our aid with a miracle which all of us should know about and understand.

At the risk of being charged with having violated the statement that this article is not one on the art and practice of grafting, I wish to discuss briefly the mechanical procedure pursued in the preliminary stages of a successful graft. The reason for the digression into what might seem to be the practical phases of grafting is that we must have a foundation for the subject under discussion. The purpose therefore of the ensuing paragraph is that we may have the necessary background for the paragraph to follow.

When we make a successful graft we follow substantially the following procedure: We select a healthy plant for use as understock, and we cut off that plant at the desired height above the root. We then shape the stump by cutting it, not straight across, but, sloping down from the point at which the scion is to be inserted. The practical reason for this is that the condensation of moisture will readily remove itself from the stump and not remain to hasten rot of the heartwood. Moreover, it will make for a more shapely stump after the graft has become established. We then remove the tip of the slope at the point at which the scion is to be inserted and split the stump vertically to permit the insertion of the scion (see Figure I).

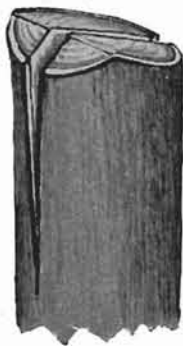


FIG. I

There are various theories on the most desirable angle at which this split should be made, but because of the controversial nature of the differences I will not discuss them. They tend to detract from rather than add to the subject under discussion. We then select the desired scion and shape it in the form of a wedge, and insert this scion in the cleft caused by splitting the stump. You are urged to leave a portion of the cut surface of the wedge above the surface of the stump (see Figure II). The value of this will be discussed later. Of course, the bark of the inserted scion will be approximately level, or even, with that of the understock unless the understock is large and the bark thick in which event the scion will be slightly depressed in order that the cambium layer of the scion may meet the cambium of the understock. The necessity for this will be discussed later and in detail, as well as the necessity for shaping the scion and the surface of the understock in the manner as recommended.

This completes the description of the preliminary stages of a camellia graft, and you can now sit back and hope that the scion and the understock will get together and your graft will "take."

Strange as it may seem, Nature does not seek to unite the scion with the stump of the root stock. In fact, in the true sense, the scion and the understock never are really united, and what appears to be a union of the two is purely co-incidental and a by-product, so to speak, of Nature's effort to heal the wounds on both the scion and the stump, and to perpetuate the life of each. What takes place on the scion inserted in the stump is substantially what would take place on the same scion if it were inserted in sand or some other rooting medium as a cutting. If it is kept alive and vigorous, it calluses. So does the stump, and if the callusing of the two unite it forms what is inaccurately but generally described as a "union" between the scion and stump and results in what can become a successful graft. The reason for this phenomenon is that the callusing of the stump meets and unites with the callusing of the scion, thereby forming what is known as the "union." It is to aid this process that the cut surfaces of the wedge of the scion are left above the insert into the understock so that the growth of the callus of the understock, coming up, may meet the growth of the callus of the scion coming down. To understand this thoroughly it is necessary to delve slightly into plant anatomy and physiology, tiresome as it may be to those interested only in the mechanics, in order that we may understand that the calluses come from the plant tissue known as the cambium without which there can be no callus.

Of course, we all know that the cambium of the scion must meet the cambium of the understock, and that the more contact which is made the better will be the graft. *But why?* Why does the contact of cambium with cambium result in a "take?" *In the first place do we know what the cambium is?* Before we proceed further let us honestly ask ourselves, What is the cambium layer? Where is it? Why is it? What is its purpose? And what is its function? These are not easy questions to answer and many of us who have glibly referred to the cambium layer will pause before undertaking an answer to those questions, if, indeed, we answer them at all.

The botany books tell us that the cambium is an extremely thin layer of soft tissue lying immediately under the bark of the camellia plant (and all other plants of similar structure), whether the bark be on trunk or twig. This thing we call the cambium is one of Nature's marvels. It contains one of the



FIG. II

secrets of Life itself—a secret as yet known only to the Creator of all plant and animal life.

The cambium layer is composed of microscopic cells not unlike the cells in honeycomb which the bees fill with honey. These minute cells are bound together and are rich in that life giving substance without which no life, plant or animal, can endure—protoplasm. *These cells*, not unlike the single celled amoeba in the realm of the fauna, *possess the power of reproduction through cell division*. Not only do these cells through their cellular division continue the growth of the cambium layer (and, incidentally, the growth of the plant of which the cambium is a part), but it is the growing cambium which hastens, by means of its cellular divisions, to repair the damage which man has done to both the scion and the stump in his efforts to create a graft. It is this cellular division which causes what we know as the callus. It is the joining of the callus on the stump with the callus on the scion which creates what we refer to as the graft union.

The cambium layer continues its growth year after year, but the growth is in diameter, with the growth of the plant, and there is little or no increase in thickness of the cambium. In fact, throughout the entire life of the plant the cambium retains its same thickness, relatively, although increasing in diameter and, of course, longitudinally with the growth of the plant which it makes possible through its cellular division. (Do not confuse with this statement the fact that in periods of lush growth the annual rings are slightly thicker than in less favorable years.)

We have seen that the cambium of the plant remains approximately the same thickness throughout its life. Therefore, the cambium of the scion and that of the stump into which it is to be inserted is of relatively the same thickness. These cambiums must be in contact in order to make a successful graft. The more the contact, the better the graft. Never forget this.

The cambium, being quite thin, is not nourished directly by sap flow. It is, therefore, necessary to ascertain how the cambium—the tissue which gives life and growth, and forms the callus necessary to the success of any graft—derives the nourishment which enables it to perform its functions in life.

On each side of the cambium layer and immediately next to it,—one on the outer surface and one on the inner surface of the cambium—is a microscopic layer of tissue containing what is known as the fibro vascular tubes through which flow substances nourishing the cambium and therefore the plant. The inside set of tubes are those which carry sap from the root to the foliage, there to be processed into plant food. The outside series of vascular tubes are known as the phloem, and carry the processed food down from the foliage. This food as it courses downward nourishes the plant by means of inter-cellular flow into the cambium. Thus the life and vigor of the plant is sustained and replenished.

Of course, there is more to the transition than just this. Nature, in her effort to remedy the wrongs which we have done her, expects,—nay, demands, that we cooperate with her in many particulars. We must observe the rules laid down by Nature before we can hope to have a successful graft. Next only to the necessity for having cambium contact cambium, the most important single factor in the success of the graft is that we keep alive the spark of life

(Continued on page 18)

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NOTES, NOTICES and NEWS

Rules Revisions Announcement From Hertrich Award Committee

THE HERTRICH AWARD COMMITTEE has revised the Rules and Regulations of the Margarete Hertrich Award (seedling) and the William Hertrich Award (mutant).

New seedlings of mutants will be accepted for consideration for these awards at any of the regular meetings or show sponsored by the Southern California Camellia Society or at any other show where judges authorized by the committee are functioning.

Flowers will be judged according to a classification and scale of points approved by the committee.

Flowers for these awards may be entered in competition only once during the flowering season.

Before an award is given, an application for registration must be made at or prior to the time when the flower is entered into competition.

Starting with the next regular meeting and at every meeting thereafter, a table will be provided where flowers to be entered in either of the two competitions may be placed.

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A MAGAZINE DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO CAMELLIAS. ISSUED IN JANUARY, MARCH, SEPTEMBER and NOVEMBER IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE SOUTH CAROLINA CAMELLIA SOCIETY. MEMBERSHIP INCLUDING 4 ISSUES OF CAMELLIAN \$3.00.

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OUR COVER FLOWER

The very attractive color picture of Glen 40 which appears on our cover this month was made possible through the courtesy of Armstrong Nurseries. They lent us the color plates. Incidentally, we have made a slight change in them, which we hope Armstrong's will like.

FROM THE KODACHROME LIBRARY CHAIRMAN

My Camellia garden has a three dimensional look to me these days! First, I looked simply for their beauty of blossoms, secondly, I looked for healthy plants and now I'm looking for those that might ultimately become specimen slides for our new Kodachrome Library.

Have you one in your garden?

If some morning you happen upon a choice blossom in your garden and want it photographed, just call our committee! We'll pick it up (if it's within the range of possibility) and have it photographed for you. Service free! We love it. We get a chance to see those choice blooms first hand! Plus a chance of acquiring new slides for the Society's Library. Fair enough, no?

The height of the Camellia Season is ahead of us—so be on the lookout for your prize blossoms. Perhaps it's an unusual arrangement you've made—we'll try to help you photograph it. Perhaps you've a technique in garden care of Camellias that you'd like to share—we're ready to help you pass it on to our members. We hope to present our Kodachrome collection for your enjoyment at the last meeting of the year.

Join in helping us build our new Kodachrome Library. We can see evenings of enjoyment ahead for you when you borrow slides for your friends' pleasure. Remember it's your Kodachrome Library you're building—let's make it one we'll be proud of.

Your committee is waiting for your call!

— Gulita Cooper.

SAN DIEGO SOCIETY

At the December meeting of the San Diego Camellia Society the speaker of the evening, Mr. R. J. Buckner of the Agricultural Department of San Diego County gave a very informative talk on "Camellia Pests and Their Control."

Plans for the 5th Annual Show were discussed. It will be held on February 23 and 24 in the Recital Hall, Balboa Park. The theme will be western. This year's show will be a cooperative enterprise under the supervision of Mr. Harvey F. Short.

The meeting for January 11 will be conducted by Mrs. A. P. Carlton, who will be assisted by a panel of the ladies. Their topic for discussion will be "The Girl's Eye View of Camellias." Visitors are most cordially welcomed.

Camelliana

By VERN McCASKILL

Quite often a camellia will appear on the market with a name that everyone knows to be incorrect—fortunately, no one has the right to change it except by finding the original one. Sometimes this takes years but sooner or later, and usually when we least expect it, the correct name appears, seemingly from nowhere.

In the early thirties, E. A. McIlhenny of Avery Island, Louisiana, imported camellias from Robert Veitch & Son of Exeter, England. In the shipment was one labeled *Oleifera* and it was supposed to be the true species. He cataloged and sold it as such for several years. Later Dr. H. Harold Hume classified it as a *sasanqua* and listed it in his book "Camellias, Kinds and Species" as *Sasanqua Var. Oleifera*. He said that the name was not correct and suggested that unless the original Japanese name is found, that it be given a new name so that it will not be confused with the oil-bearing species.

All during this fall, *Sasanqua Var. Oleifera* and *Sasanqua Var. Narumigata* have been blooming side by side here in the nursery and are identical in flower, foliage, and habit of growth.

Of course we would have to learn this after the new nomenclature book had gone to press but you can easily make the correction in your book. *Sasanqua* nomenclature is still in a very chaotic state and no doubt many more duplicates will be found as time goes by. You can help by watching for them in your own collection.

RECENT VARIETAL REGISTRATIONS

UNDAUNTED.

Seedling of Unknown parentage. Registration application by Elizabeth C. Councilman, El Monte, California. Deep clear pink, medium to large Peony form, showing only petaloids. Average growth. M-L.

CHANDU.

Seedling of Chandleri Elegans. (Other parent unknown.) Registration application by Mervin R. Culbertson, Rivera, California. Large anemone form. Self Carmine Rose 621. Average, compact, pendulous growth. E-M-L.

JEANNETTE LANE.

Unknown origin. Registration application of Mrs. Albert Lane, Van Nuys, California. Medium Rose form. Orchid pink, variegated pale pink and rose. Each petal has one mark in center. Compact, rapid growth. M-L.

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Report of the Conference
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* * *

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HUNTINGTON CAMELLIAS . . . from page 5

in turn sells them to members of the Society and their friends. The funds thus raised are used by the Garden Committee to purchase material for the camellia collection, either plants or scions. The expense for garden maintenance, improvements, and policing of the gardens are assumed by the Huntington Botanical Gardens.

The foregoing is a review of the activity of the Huntington Botanical Gardens in regard to the camellia project and the evidence of the fine support given by the Camellia Society's Garden Committee and the many individuals who have contributed so generously to the project.

The scope of work being done at the present time in our camellia garden is with the planting and grafting of newly acquired plants and scions, respectively. This horticultural side of the work by no means completes our job: for as in all botanical institutions, we at the Huntington, know that no matter how extensive or beautiful the planting may be, the significance and importance of the work is judged also by the records kept pertaining to our plant collections. The accuracy and completeness of those records is most important and they require daily attention. The Superintendent has on file all pertinent data relating to these plantings. Should further study be done involving nomenclature work, these records, together with the extensive reference books in the Botanical Library, will prove of real value.

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TO THE LADIES . . . from page 8

ground cover planting of *Mine-No-Yuki* bordering the entrance walk to be very lovely. The plants were in bloom and the flowers were perfect. In time they will be a carpet of white.

* * *
Our *Joshua E. Youtz* had two perfect blossoms out December 6th. Both were rose form and beautiful porcelain white. The Laughing Water azalea is out, too.

* * *
At the November meeting, Vern McCaskill wore a *Shishigashira* blossom as a lapel flower. It was a perfect rose form and very attractive. I recall a *Kuru Tsubaki* blossom worn by "Doc" Miller, of Escondido, in the lapel buttonhole of a tan suit. His tie was a deep maroon ribbed silk, making a very becoming ensemble. *Hiryo* is especially fine as a man's lapel flower, and would be most effective if worn with a tie in which the same red shades predominate.

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WILL YOUR GRAFT TAKE . . . from page 11

in the scion during the period that Nature forms the callus, by maintaining the scion in a condition of high humidity. Dehydration is destructive. It is only through some method which prevents dehydration (desiccation is the word given to this by the botanists, and we shall therefore use it) that the life cells of the cambium may continue to function and form the callus through which the life of the understock may ultimately flow. Desiccation must therefore be retarded, if not stopped, by some artificial means. There are several methods. Perhaps the one most universally used is the inverted jar to prevent loss of humidity. But this, or some other method of preventing the scion from exhausting itself through transpiration, must be employed.

The urge to discuss some of the practical phases of grafting, without which no graft can be brought to a successful conclusion, is almost irresistible. The seasons of the year during which grafts should be made; the various types of grafts, especially as those types are applied to the seasons of the year; the necessity for clean, sharp instruments and frequent honing of the knife used; the kind (variety and vigor) of understock to be used and the size of understock most suitable for the purpose desired; the preparation of the understocks preliminary to grafting; the type of scion to use and the cycle of growth from which it should come; the preparation of the scion—to cut or not to cut its leaves; the shaping of the scion to produce best results; the insertion of the scion; the amount of light, heat and air (oxygen) to be given the new graft; the amount of moisture; the treatment for possible fungus; determination of the time when the graft is prepared to withstand unprotected the normal fluctuations of temperature and humidity; the subject of fertilization and irrigation: These and many other factors enter into successful results in grafting. These many factors are all, in a sense, related and pertinent to the subject under discussion because each well considered step on the road to a successful graft is a material aid to Nature in her effort to right the injury which we do to her when we destroy the upper structure of a healthy, normal plant and substitute therefor a scion which has been removed from another plant. All of these factors which enter into successful grafting cry out for discussion but are rejected and left for discussion in other articles because of the fact that their value is largely practical and that they merely contribute to the reasons "Why your graft will take."

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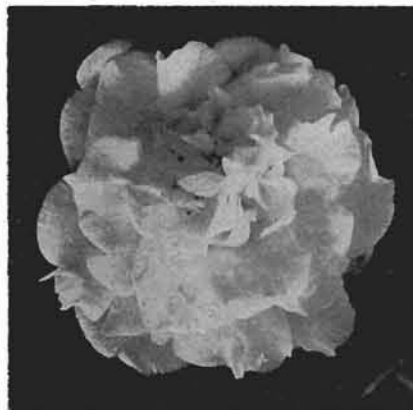
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WILLIAM HERTRICH . . . from page 7

plants ranged in size from four to six feet in height. Some were planted north of the residence, the remainder in the canyon adjacent to the Japanese Garden. Some of these plants were transplanted in 1921 to the east side of the newly erected Library Building. Several of this collection filtered into the trade under various trade names, such as Edward Rust, Jannoch, and Huntington Pink.

Did you keep on increasing the collection after the Japanese import?

Yes. Whenever the opportunity presented itself. After the passing of the Huntington family, the estate became a public trust, administered by a board of trustees who encouraged the continuation of the various horticultural activities initiated during Mr. Huntington's lifetime. Additional plants have been acquired during the present administration as well. The Friends of the Huntington Library, as an organization, have contributed in the past; also, the Southern California Camellia Society, and numbers of interested individuals,—all of which has added handsomely to the collection which has now reached somewhat impressive proportions.

When and how did the Camellia Test Garden come into being?

Expansion of any kind had to be curtailed during the early war years, especially in 1941 and 1942, until adequate skilled labor would once more make possible a progressive program of planting. But meanwhile, generous contributions from The Friends of the Huntington Library resulted in the acquisition of some excellent camellia plants through a local nurseryman. It was during the latter months of 1943 that the idea of the camellia test garden was conceived. Conversation during a walk through the Gardens with Mrs. Anne Galli, a successful amateur grower of camellias, led to the observation that the canyon area north of the Japanese Garden would provide an ideal location for such a test garden. Mrs. Galli, and Rancho del Descanso, were the two chief contributors of scions which initiated the test garden work the following spring. Two years later, 1160 plants had been added to the collection, plus numerous scions, bringing the record of varieties up to 325 in 1946. During one season alone, 250 grafts had been successfully made. The early part of 1947, Ronald B. Townsend became Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, and his own story will bring the Camellia Test Garden into its present focus.

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AS I SEE IT . . . from page 2

be called "Doctor," (even more) than some youngster out of school a few years, who is just beginning to get a glimmer of what knowledge in a scholarly field really amounts to.

Cal. Tech, USC, UC or UCLA—I give you an outstanding nominee for your next June graduation for the bestowal of an honorary Doctor's degree—Mr. William Hertrich.

* * *

If there are any errors in your new edition of the Nomenclature book, it won't be the fault of Bill Woodroof and Frank Barley, who burned blood, sweat and midnight oil to make it as near perfect a job as I've ever seen, typographically. And that, from a printer, I can tell you, is really saying something!

* * *

Keeping a lone buck in your pocket is hardly worth it, when for that amount you can pay your way into a wonderland of floral beauty at Descanso Gardens, 1418 Descanso Drive in La Canada. These famous gardens—I mean truly famous—contain one of the finest camellia collections anywhere. Combined with a visit to the Huntington camellia garden, an enthusiast can really get to know more about his favorite varieties than through long study of printed matter. And not just the floral displays, but the whole layout of trees, pools, shaded pathways and gasp-inspiring vistas, framed almost like master paintings will win your fancy and draw you back for more than one visit.

* * *

Ev Johnson told me, "Apologize for me, for saying in my last column that Marshall's Nursery is on San Gabriel Blvd. Rosemead Blvd., of course. Hope nobody actually got confused by my mistake."

(Turn to page 24)

Varietal Reports

By **BILL WOODROOF**

Elizabeth Le Bey. Here is another seedling of Mr. Wilkerson of Pensacola, Florida, they say is very much worth waiting for. It is a large hemispherical peony form of rose pink with vigorous, pendulous growth and blooms midseason.

Betty Thiesen. For those who like the light Pinks, here is another, reported to be very beautiful. It is large, loose semi-double of light blush Pink, shading deeper in center from Camellia Nurseries in Tallahassee, Florida.

Tallassee Girl. This is another new seedling of Camellia Nurseries in Tallahassee which has been reported very good. It is a very soft Pink semi-double to semi-peony form of medium size and blooms early.

Spring Sonnet. Here is another sport of Hikaru-Genji which is a child of Vern McCaskill's and is probably one of the best of its sports. It is identical to the parent except it is pale Pink.

Mollie Moore Davis. As many of you know, Big Beauty is one of the finest in its form and color. It is a very large, semi-peony form of white,

blotched and dashed Pink, and is a seedling of E. A. McIlhenny of Avery Island, Louisiana. Now he has introduced this flower which is a solid Pink sport of Big Beauty.

Masterpiece. This one is probably the best of the many good seedlings of Harvey Short, Ramona, California. It is a large and beautiful White camellia, opening from a blush bud into a high-centered peony to rose-form double. It has vigorous, open, upright growth and blooms midseason.

Comte De Nesselrode. It is an older variety that has been missed by most of us and is very much worth having. It is a large semi-double to rose-form double of deep Pink, striped and blushed red, with medium upright growth, blooming midseason to late. It has been reported that this is the parent of Margaret Walker. Also, it is possibly not the same as the variety listed in the old literature which was Rose Pink, tipped and edged White.

Mrs. Shepherdson. Here is a seedling of Chandleri Elegans from San Bernardino. It is a large anemone form of white, marked pink, and is a long lasting flower, even under adverse weather conditions. The growth is somewhat similar to Chandleri except it is bushier.

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DOROTHY DIGS in the garden



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AS I SEE IT . . . from page 22

No sooner do I mention something about "the effects of atom bombing on your camellias," than the L.A. Sunday Times breaks out with an article about what atomic radiation does to corn. Did you see it? Nicely scientific, you know, and I assume the breeders are supposed to know about those things—but frankly, it gave me the cold shivers. The only saving thing I can think of about it is that it might give us some rainbow colors for our blossoms.

* * *

Sometimes ye ed. gets a postcard, or letter, from someone who writes in to say, "I have a Matilda O'Toodle (or whatever) that shows brown spots (or ringworm, or dandruff). What causes this?" I don't know. Nobody knows—unless they can see the plant itself, observe the soil, note growing conditions, test for pests, etc. (Especially me! I still know strictly nothing about the scientific side.) In cases like this, the best thing anyone can do is "Consult your local nurseryman." In fact, that ought to be an established rule for all camellia growers, or any flower grower, when confronted by a condition of blight, pest, loss of appetite by the plant, or an emergency that cannot be diagnosed by the owner. Nurserymen are professionals, and professionals are professionals because they know, or can find out, the answers. If you're sick, you want professional, not amateur, advice; so give your plants the same break—"Consult your nurseryman."

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