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THE

Camellia Review



C. japonica 'Coral Pink Lotus'
Courtesy Don and Blanche Miller Camellia Nursery

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society

Vol. 19

November 1957

No. 2

Fifty Cents

Southern California Camellia Society Inc.

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

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

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

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 meeting on 3rd Monday at Hattie May Hammat Hall, Fresno State College.
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 Meetings held 2nd Wednesday of the month, Oct. through April at Cunningham Memo-
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- San Diego Camellia Society.....San Diego
 President: Willis H. Miller; Secretary: William DeFrance, 4315 53rd St., San Diego 15
 Meetings held 2nd Friday of each month at 7:30 p.m. in Floral Association Building,
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- Pomona Valley Camellia Society.....Pomona
 President: Mack W. Dinwiddie; Secretary: Mrs. George H. Bell, 3829 N. Garey Ave.,
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 Meetings held 2nd Thursday of each month, November through April at Claremont
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 Meetings held 4th Monday of each month Nov. through April at Women's Club Au-
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- Huntington Camellia Garden.....San Marino
 Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, Oxford Road, San Marino
- Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley.....Arlington, Virginia
 President: Edward Carter; Secretary: Mrs. Edward P. Carter, 5505 42nd Ave.,
 Hyattsville, Md.
 Meetings held 1st Monday of month, October through April, alternating between
 Alexandria, Virginia; Washington, D.C., and Chevy Chase, Maryland
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Camellia Reviewer

ELIZABETH BEEBE

Paging Cloud #9

Some individuals who consciously reach for "the thought farthest out" seem to be able to live on higher, or at least distinctly different, planes. These planes are rather hard to climb to both physically and mentally for some of us more mundane mortals, but recently we decided we'd better make an extra effort. We had never thought of planes in connection with camellias until an orchid enthusiast rocked us from our complacent *Magnoliaeflora* level by stating nonchalantly that one of his friends had completely bypassed the "camellia plane" to reach the orchid plane. Now whoever that person is, he must certainly be a bit orchid-teched. We've apparently been floating on our camellia plane for some time and cross our heart we've never seen an orchid above us. There's a nice place for orchids somewhere but not on a higher plane than camellias. No — no.

Super Sunday

An October combination that is simply irresistible is that of bacon and eggs and camellias as served up by the Temple City Camellia Society at their annual Camellia breakfast. With California sunshine thrown in for bonus and good camellia talk simmering over the coffee, this particular Sunday morning was well nigh perfect.

It Is to Laugh

Of course we feel that the unpredictability of camellias is one of their most fascinating characteristics and the latest report of this comes from Blanche Miller (she of the Coral Pink Lotus). Among some 'High Hat' plants was a small one which several people had rejected and just as if it had a joke up its petals, the little runty plant began to grow and in a

distinctly high hat way came out with sports — pure white 'High Hats.' Aren't camellias the beatingest?

Gone to Camellia Heaven?

In 1842 under the Column of "Miscellaneous Intelligence" in the English Periodical "Floricultural Cabinet," it was stated that the camellia "Marchioness of Exeter" was the finest camellia in existence. Also that plants of it "could be had cheap." In a later number another reader asked specifically what the price of plants was and the answer was that you could obtain a plant in Brussels and France for 10 to 15 shillings. One wonders what ever became of many of the camellias listed as fine varieties back over a hundred years. Who hears now of *Pictorium coccinea*, *Formosa*, *Maria Dorothea*, *Amiable*, *Delesii*, *Pulcherrima striata*, *Pelegrina*, or *Belle Rosalie* to pick but a few names from one of the old lists?

Alas — No Color

It may sound as if we were going backward or at least being old fashioned when we send out a plea for black and white photographs. We "Oh" and "Ah" with everyone else when we see the gorgeous color photos of camellia blooms but — it is too expensive and often not too satisfactory to process this type for reproduction in the Review. So, if you have any idea of sending photographs in to be published in the magazine please remember they must be black and white. Well, that's the way the petals fall in this particular instance.

The Early Birds

Blooming camellias are good for a thrill any time but they yield an extra one when they decide to bloom early. Although sasanquas have been prettying up the landscape around Southern California for some time, our area had better look to its camellia activities if it can match the plants of Mr. H. L. Windbigler of Loxley, Alabama this

(Continued on Page 24)

SCION OF THE TIMES

By MERLE GISH

With due respect to all the fine new seedlings introduced each year it is a difficult task to differentiate between those that flower well in the East, South, West and Northwest.

By print and word of mouth we learn of new, outstanding flowers. To make this column of interest we would like to talk of these newer introductions that are in great demand by collectors and most ardent camellia fans. From this regarding those scions many will desire to have in their garden tomorrow, therefore let us identify this discussion as "Scion of the Times."

'Tomorrow'

It may be only coincidental that one of the most outstanding and consistent show flowers of the past season should be a new seedling called 'Tomorrow'. This new introduction, a large, brilliant red, irregular semi-double with large petaloids, has fine upright growing habits and seems to flower well in all areas. It has a long blooming season in Georgia for it usually blooms in November and continues through till March on larger blooming specimen plants.

The story behind this seedling grown by Mr. and Mrs. Ross Hayes and their gardener Willie Moore is most interesting. The first flower bud on this seedling was caught half open by the severe freeze in 1950 so that when it opened the purplish color was most discouraging and it was decided to place this seedling in the backyard to be used as understock. It sat there until autumn and when they started to graft the group of plants, the gardener Willie discovered on a lower limb a six inch flower that was too pretty to be real. Willie said, "Us ain't gonna graft dis one Mrs. Hayes."

After showing this seedling at local shows in Thomasville, Georgia where it created quite a stir and while Mrs. Hayes was fixing their commercial table, a very impatient person with about forty questions continued to quiz Mrs. Hayes and she thought he

asked when she was going to name it and her answer was that she would name it tomorrow. The questioner's face beamed like a candle and he replied, "That is the best name I ever heard for a camellia." After mulling this name over Mrs. Hayes decided he was right and wrote a label, OUR SEEDLING, "TOMORROW." The coming shows will bring more specimens of this fine flower to the eyes of the public and to the hearts of collectors and camellia lovers.

'Clarice Carlton'

A chance seedling grown by Mr. A. P. Carlton and named after his wife, Mrs. Clarice Carlton, has been brought out of hibernation by Mr. E. W. "Doc" Miller.

'Clarice Carlton', a large, irregular, semi-double of brilliant coral-red, had not been offered to the public, only a few being placed in the hands of friends or collectors. This seedling could easily be a top show flower for the writer has seen small five gallon plants break into bloom with three or four flowers all measuring from six to six and one-half inches. This flower amazes all for when it first opens one feels it has reached its normal size only to observe its continuing to grow for three or four more days. The styling of this flower could make it a very popular camellia along with the fact that it blooms mid-season.

Ed. note: The described plants are on the market. Contact your local camellia nurseryman.

CHLOROSIS IN CAMELIAS

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

Chlorosis or leaf yellowing in camellias is usually caused by excess lime (calcium carbonate) in the soil. The symptoms are interveinal yellowing of the leaves with or without small dead spots that enlarge and merge to form a marginal burn. Lime-induced chlorosis is manganese deficiency when dead spots are present; it is iron deficiency when the veins are green and the interveinal spaces are yellow. Manganese and iron deficiency may appear when the manganese deficiency is corrected, since the two deficiencies may occur simultaneously.

Two other chlorosis patterns that may be mistaken for micronutrient deficiencies are the very common virus infection, and nitrogen deficiency. Yellow spotting or blotching of the leaves is a symptom of virus infection. This is known to be transmitted by grafting; see the *American Camellia Yearbook 1953* for a discussion of virus diseases by A. G. Plakidas. A general paling or yellowing of the leaves of the entire plant usually signifies nitrogen deficiency. Nitrogenous fertilizers correct this deficiency easily.

Iron and manganese deficiencies are caused by precipitation or inactivation of these metals in a number of complex reactions, particularly in calcareous soils. Metals in these forms are very slowly available to the so-called acid-loving plants and as a result the plants become deficient in soils with excess lime. Camellias seem to vary in ability to get micronutrients from lime soils. However, none are known to flourish where much lime is present. Micronutrient deficiencies may occur in soils that remain wet for many days even though those soils do not contain excess lime.

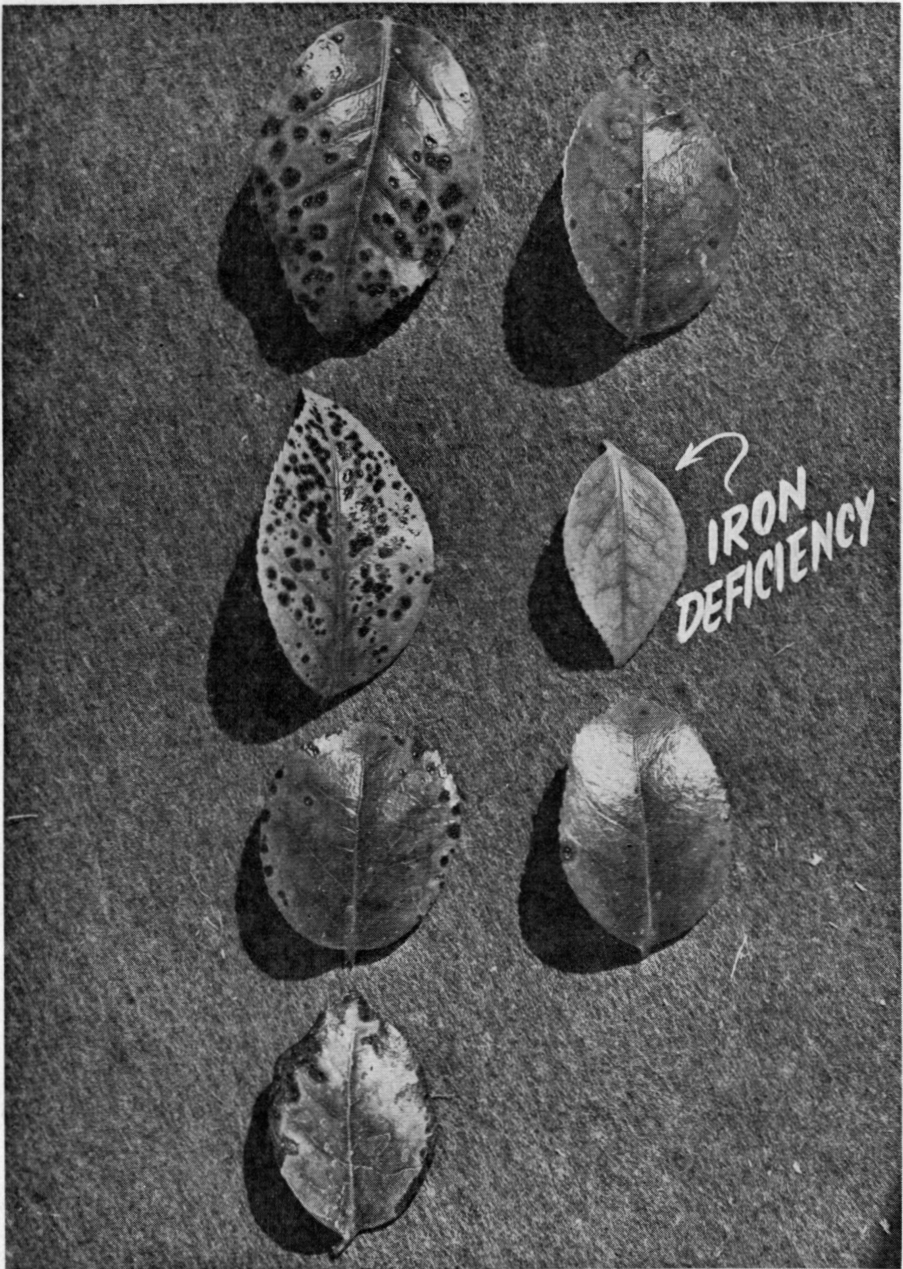
Bacteria and fungus action following the application of organic matter that is not well decomposed may result in temporary nutrient deficiencies, particularly nitrogen. These organisms use the nutrients in the soil for their own growth and thus temporarily prevent the plants from get-

ting them. After the organic matter has been consumed, most of the organisms will die and the minerals consumed by them may again become available to higher plants.

Acidification of the soil is a solution to the problem of micro-nutrient deficiencies if the lime content is low. High lime soils can not be economically acidified except on a limited scale. Soils in residential areas in Southern California particularly may run as high as 30 percent calcium carbonate.

Sprays of micronutrients are effective on some plants only, and with some elements only. Foliage feeding has great appeal, but to be proved effective the roots of the plant must be in clean crystal sand receiving distilled water only. No spray material should be allowed to drip or flow to the roots for uptake there. To the present time there has been relatively little work done on foliar absorption and utilization of nutrients. In some species translocation of foliar absorbed nutrients does not readily occur. Extensive work on nutrient absorption by camellias through the leaves has not been done.

When most nutrients are taken in by the plant roots they seem to be well distributed to all parts of the plant, although more seems to go to the growing points than to the older parts. Some plants have the ability to limit absorption of some nutrients through the roots even when large amounts of these elements are freely available, while other plants do not have this selective ability and absorb damaging



Manganese and iron deficiency symptoms. Necrotic spots indicate advanced manganese deficiency.

amounts of the same nutrients if they are available to the roots.

Fritted glass containing micronutrients has not been a satisfactory source of nutrients (except boron) to the present time. When micronutrients are released from the glass, in calcareous soils, they are precipitated or fixed in the soil as fast as they are released.

The most practical solution to micronutrient deficiency problems, at the present time, is the use of chelated metals applied to the plant through the roots. Chelation is a chemical phenomenon that has been used in industry for many years. The chelating agent holds the metal in a bond that keeps it from precipitating in the soil. Both the chelating agent and its metal are taken into the plant. What happens inside the plant is not yet understood.

Chelating agents vary in ability to hold metals available for use by plants. Some organic acids such as citric acid are weak chelating agents and are quickly destroyed by bacteria and molds in the soil. Most chelating agents have specific soil types and soil pH conditions where they work best. There are several chelated products on the market, some better in a given condition than another.

The amount of iron necessary in a normal camellia plant is 0.005% of 5/100,000ths of its dry weight; to more than quadruple that amount may damage or even kill the plant. Manganese is necessary for a healthy plant in about the same amount as iron but it may be present in much greater amounts than iron without damage to the plant. Application of metal chelates to dooryard plants is best accomplished by making a basin around the plant 1 to 2 ft. in diameter and 1 to 3 inches deep. The purpose of basining is to concentrate the metal chelate in the dense root zone of the plant. Spread the chelate around the basin evenly and water in with about

3 to 4 inches of water. In future irrigations follow the usual practice. The amounts of chelates to apply are:

plants 3 - 4 ft. high

1 to 2 oz. manganese chelate

1 oz. iron chelate

After application of manganese chelate, the dead spots caused by manganese deficiency should not increase in size or number and the leaves should green slowly between the dead areas starting in about 7 to 14 days. In severe cases it may be necessary to wait for the next growth flush to see if the new foliage will be normal green. If the new growth shows pale green or yellow leaves with green veins and no dead spots develop, then iron deficiency is present and iron chelate should be applied in the basin as previously described. The frequency of treatment that is required depends entirely on the soil; in areas of very high lime we have had to repeat the treatments at least every year.

Camellias planted next to a house sometimes show chlorosis. This is usually due to lime from plaster and cement left there by the builder. Ashes from the fireplace are sometimes spread in gardens or around plants and this practice can also give rise to conditions producing chlorosis. Application of ashes to soils is a common practice in those sections of the country where rainfall is high and soils are acid. Under these conditions this practice is beneficial since it replaces lime and other minerals lost from the soil through leaching. Western and southwestern soils usually have sufficient or excess lime, so no calcium should be added unless it is definitely known that calcium is needed. Regions in the west that benefit from calcium applications are those where irrigation water has a high sodium content, or where excess sodium has displaced the calcium from the soil complex and it has been par-

(Continued on Page 14)

FLOWER CARPET RESEARCH NOTES

REVEAL EARLY SUCCESS

Living carpets of flowers in vivid colors, which could be snipped by the yard, the foot, or in designs for floral decorative purposes, are a most likely Southern California growing project. Such floral carpets might be used for Rose Parade floats and similar exhibition purposes using flowers, according to initial results of the flower carpet research project at the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum in Arcadia.

The novel idea of growing carpets of flowers was originated by Dr. Frits Went, of Pasadena, President of the California Arboretum Foundation, Inc., and who also is President of the Los Angeles County Department of Arboreta and Botanic Gardens.

Started in January, 1957, with a \$9,000 grant from Longwood Gardens of Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, and the Longwood Foundation of Wilmington, Delaware, the Arboretum's flower carpet research project has been under the supervision of Dr. Went and Dr. W. S. Stewart, Arboretum Director. Francis Ching, research technician of the Arboretum Foundation, tested many carpeting materials to find a suitable one for the seed-bed in which to grow the flowers.

After trying sponge rubber, burlap, cloth and peat moss, Ching finally determined that a plastic foam, "Urethane" is most suited for continued efforts to grow plants on a carpeting material so that when they bloom there is a carpet of flowers. This plastic allows the flower roots to penetrate through the inch-thickness where they reach nutrient chemicals. At first the seeds rolled about in sprouting but a roughening of the plastic surface solved that problem. Now when in bloom the carpet can not only be laid flat but the flexibility of the plastic allows it also to be draped for use in ornamental designs.

As early difficulties were overcome at the Arboretum, more basic research was begun on the flower carpet pro-

ject at the Earhart Plant Research Laboratory at Caltech, where Dr. Went is Professor of Plant Physiology.

Dr. Went is now seeking to determine the best conditions of temperature and day length under which flower carpets can be grown.

The initial tests to determine the general techniques were with colorful annual garden flowers and flowering native California annuals including the California poppy. Present studies are now aimed at determining if the minute annual flowering California desert plants would be suitable for growing as flower carpets. These tiny plants are sometimes called "belly" plants as they grow only one or two inches in height and a person must lie on his "belly" to study them. Their flowers almost completely dominate the plant insofar as visual observation is concerned. Possibilities are being studied of using wildflowers of Western Australia and South Africa which in their proper season also are spectacular. Sasanquas are also being considered as experimental material.

When flower carpets can be grown and used commercially, they will probably outlast cut flowers in displays because they will be intact growing plants.

We advise you to peruse carefully the many ads in this issue. You will not have to go farther afield for the right plant, the right container or the right culture material.

CAMELLIA BUYING GUIDE

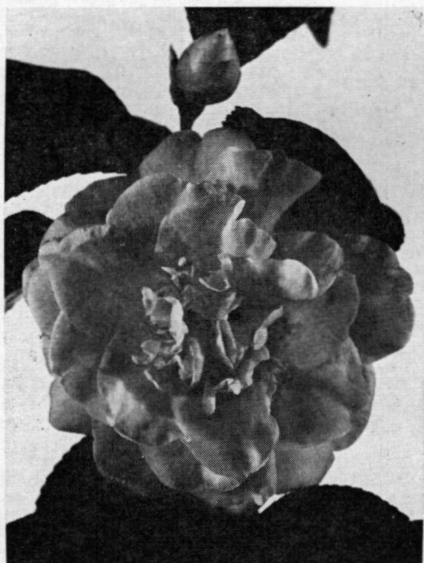
How do you buy your camellias? Do you purchase them because you like the color, or the whole plant is so pretty you can't resist it, or just because it is a new variety and you want your collection to be up to date?

To be a fastidious collector it will behoove you to know first exactly what you want to do with another camellia; where it is to be put, and how it is to be treated. For these fussy and knowing individuals, the Review offers a buying guide compiled by William Wylam. The varieties chosen are guaranteed to conform to the uses indicated but of course there are other varieties one could use.

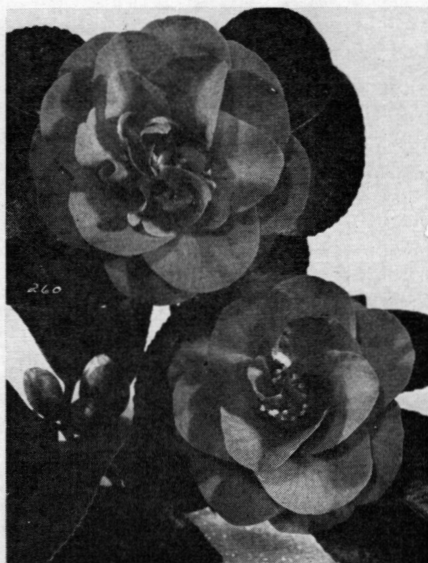
For camellia plants that

Grow low and wide
Tend to be bushy
Grow high and treelike
Are good ground cover
Are good hedge material
Will espalier well
Will make Bonsai
Are adaptable for hanging baskets
Thrive in lots of sun
Thrive in more than average heat
Endure more than average cold
Need extra shade

Elegans
Martha Brice
Kumasaka
Tanya
Covina
Masterpiece
Winsome
Sweet and Low
Vernalis 'Dawn'
Colleen
Berenice Boddy
Queen Bessie



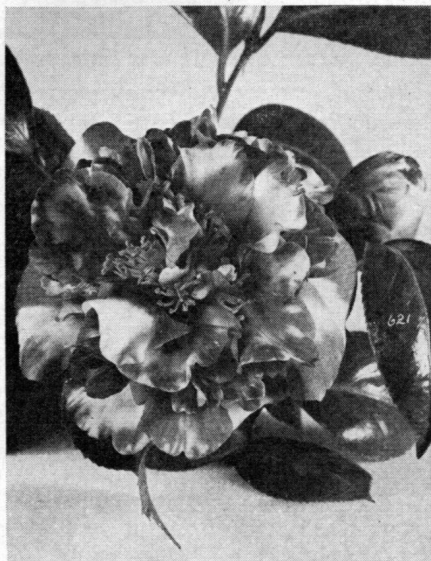
Martha Brice



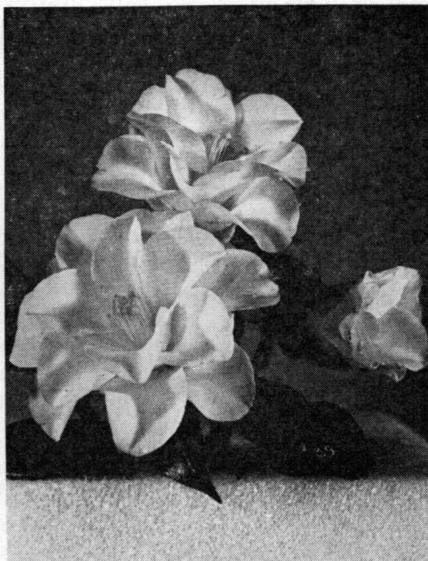
Covina

For camellia Blooms that are

Fragrant	choose	Saluenensis 'Apple Blossom'
Bright red	"	Elena Nobile
Bright Pink	"	Mattie O'Reilly
Pale Pink	"	Magnoliaeflora
Pure White	"	Alba Plena
Vividly variegated	"	Dr. John D. Bell
Fimbriated	"	Ville de Nantes



Dr. John D. Bell



Magnoliaeflora

Photos Courtesy Huntington Botanical Gardens.

NEWS, NOTES AND NOTICES

Temple City Society

Frank Williams will be the speaker for the November meeting of the TCCS. The meeting is to be held Monday evening, November 25th, at the Women's Club Auditorium, located at the corner of Woodruff and Kauffman in Temple City. Many of you have seen Mr. Williams' beautiful slides of camellias of today and tomorrow. You will not want to miss this meeting as he will bring to us pictures of his home and his camellias in Beverly Hills as well as many pictures of new camellias that will be on the market next year. After seeing these slides you will want to own many of the varieties that he will tell us about.

We are planning a new innovation for our bloom exhibit. We will have a flower of the month, 'Debutante,' as well as a table for all blooms four inches and over and a table for all blooms under four inches. It makes no difference whether you have one, ten, or one hundred camellia plants. Bring your blooms and exhibit them.

Refreshments will be served after the talk and then our plant sales, plants from McCaskill's Gardens, will close a very wonderful evening. Come early, bring your flowers and enjoy the friendship of other camellia enthusiasts.

SEEDS TO YOU: OVER 30,000

By E. A. COMBATALADE

President, Sacramento Camellia Festival Association

During Sacramento's first Camellia Festival in 1955, a phone call came from the Crocker elementary school about a "Camellia Show" being held in the sixth grade. We were asked if we would like to see it. Would we! I called Mr. William Burkhard, City Superintendent of Schools, and asked if he would care to accompany me. We arrived in Mrs. Drew's room to find the wall covered with stories of the Festival, a large picture of the Camellia Queen, and various camellia pictures. On the table in front were several varieties of camellias displayed in step ladder rows in glass containers. Each variety was named. Some camellia plants and seedlings were also displayed.

The children were studying botany and making it very palatable by tying it in with the exciting Camellia Festival. Then and there was born the idea of giving school children in botany classes camellia seeds to plant. Superintendent Burkhard thought it an excellent idea and plans were made for a ten-year program to start in 1956.

Camellias were first advertised for sale in Sacramento in February, 1851 and the flower has been adopted as the official bloom of the Capital City. The largest and tallest camellia trees in the United States are in Sacramento County. There are more than 2,000 plants in the beautiful State Capitol Park, and many camellias approaching 100 years of age are blooming in the older residential areas. With all this background and live seeds for the children to plant and watch grow, the program had all the ingredients of success. You can't mix kids and flowers without good results.

Seeds were donated and Mrs. Milton V. Sarkisian, Committee Chairman, and Mrs. Roy Wiegand, Assistant Chairman, packaged the seeds in cellophane bags, 50 and 100 to the bag. Distribution was made to the City, County, and Parochial School Superintendents. Sheets of planting

instructions were prepared by each school department's plant science supervisors. They contained generally the same information. This is the bulletin distributed by the Sacramento City Unified School District.

Supervisory Bulletin
Series 1956-57

Topic: CAMELLIA SEEDS

To: Senior High School Science Teachers
Elementary School Principals
Elementary School Science Teachers

"The official flower of our city is the beautiful Camellia which is a member of the tea family with its origin in China. It was first introduced in the west during the gold rush days. The Camellia Festival, which pays tribute to our fine city by recognizing its official flower, will be held from March 1 through March 10, 1957. You are all invited to participate in the many events.

"Camellia seeds are being distributed to senior high school and to elementary school science classes. These seeds are obtained from the world famous Huntington Gardens, the Capitol Park, the City of Napa, and from members of the Camellia Society of Sacramento. It is recommended that some be planted in the plant science classes and that others be sent home with proper instructions for their care.

"Camellia seeds are easy to grow. With care, about 90% of those planted will germinate.

"An excellent way to handle small lots of seed is to mix them with moist peat or pulverized sphagnum moss and put them in wide-mouthed glass bottles or jars. The amount of peat or moss should exceed the bulk of seed. The right amount of moisture can be obtained by wetting the peat or

moss and removing all the water possible by squeezing with the hands. From time to time seeds against the glass can be examined. When germination shows in numbers of them, a jar can be emptied and the sprouted seeds can be picked out and planted in pots or beds. Unsprouted seeds can be put back in the jar; many of them will germinate later. This method of handling makes it possible to germinate seeds in small space, and for the time they are in the jars affords excellent protection against rats and squirrels. By whatever method they are handled, seedlings six or eight inches high can be raised in a season, and they are then ready for transplanting to be grown on for stocks or other uses.

"If any of the science classes would like a speaker to come and discuss the growth and care of camellias with their classes, please contact Mrs. Milton V. Sarkisian, 3770 19th Street, GI 3-4455."

RAY B. DEAN
Assistant Superintendent
E. P. O'REILLY
Assistant Superintendent

Some of the seeds were planted in the classrooms and some were taken home. A later inspection of many classrooms revealed a large percentage of the seeds had taken.

The writer carried pockets full of seeds during the Festival and gave 5-10 apiece to many friends. Hardly a day passes that someone doesn't phone or stop me on the street and excitedly tell about the green shoots or ask, "What do I do next?"

What do we hope to accomplish? Well, a lot of camellias and a lot of happiness to a great many people, too. A section for seedlings grown by the school children is contemplated for the next Camellia Show, our 34th annual event. Later we will have clinics to show the children how to graft the stock that does not produce



The Committee sorts a few camellia seeds. Left to right: Mrs. Ernest Stevens, Mrs. Roy Weigand, Mrs. Minnie Lee Vest, Mrs. Milton Sarkisian, Mrs. E. A. Combatalade, and Mr. Ernest Stevens.

quality blooms. Who knows — we may get some new varieties more beautiful than any yet conceived! We are considering a Junior Camellia Society among these children. New camellia fans and members of our

Society are anticipated as the years roll on. And most important, we are sharing with others this wonderful flower and the joy it brings. What finer reward could one ask?



AZALEAS CAMELLIAS
CYMBIDIUMS GARDENIAS

PEAT MOSS — FERTILIZERS

Camellia and Azalea Lists Upon Request

MARSHALL'S CAMELLIA NURSERY

6747 NORTH ROSEMEAD BOULEVARD

At the sign of the Red Camellia
AT. 6-0452

½ block south of Duarte Rd.
San Gabriel, Calif.

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NURSERIES**

**3555 Chaney Trail
Altadena, Calif.**

"Growers of Rare Camellias Since 1935"

FOR THE BEST OF THE OLD FAVORITES AND THE FINEST OF THE NEW!

DON'T MISS:

'GUILIO NUCCIO'

Judge Solomon, Miss Frankie, Virginia Robinson, Showa Supreme, Kramer's Supreme, Grand Finale, Buddha (AACS for 1957). Also *reticulatas* and *sasanquas*.

We also feature all of Harvey Short's new varieties.

SEE YOUR LOCAL DEALER FOR NUCCIO'S STABILIZED IRON.

CORNELL SPONSORS CAMELLIA RESEARCH

At the present time a single Camellia may have as many as four or five names, or a single name may apply to several different Camellias. This problem has arisen as a result of Camellias being grown in several distinct regions of the world without any standardization of names between these regions. It is now apparent that such confusion must be cleared up before new importations and introductions further complicate the situation.

The Bailey Hortorium, of Cornell University, has begun a five year program for the purpose of standardizing and documenting Camellia nomenclature. This program is made possible by a \$59,000 grant from the Longwood Foundation, which was established by the late Pierre Du Pont.

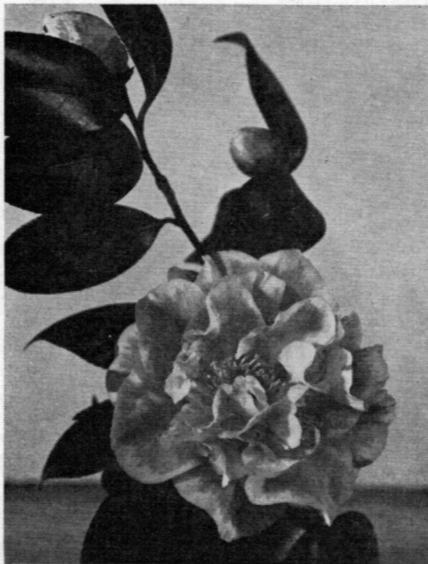
The project is being directed by Dr. George H. M. Lawrence, Director of the Bailey Hortorium. The research is being carried on by Ralph N. Philbrick, a botanist presently doing graduate work at U.C.L.A. Mr. Philbrick will be guided by a committee which will include William Hertrich of the Huntington Botanical Garden,

Ralph S. Peer, president of the American Camellia Society, and H. Harold Hume of the University of Florida.

During the first nine months of the program, Mr. Philbrick will begin by documenting the Camellias of Southern California. Trips will also be made to the Gulf Coast and the Pacific Northwest. In June of 1958 the project will be shifted to Cornell University, and trips will be made to Great Britain, Western Europe, and Japan.

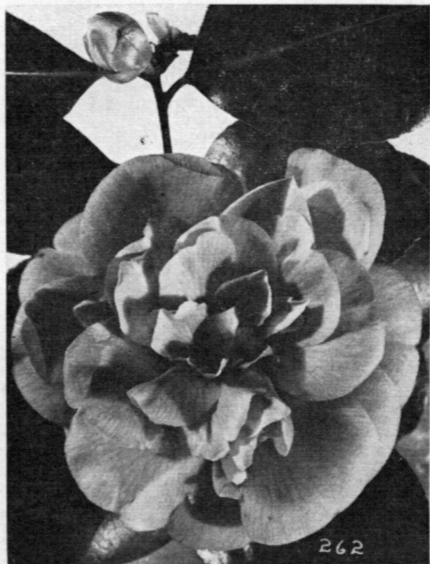
The aim of this program is to establish an international checklist of Camellia cultivars (horticultural var-

Proof that Mr. Philbrick will not have to look far for problems in his camellia research is furnished by these two outstanding examples of nomenclature confusion:



C. japonica 'Herme'

Synonyms: Hikari Genji; Jordan's Pride; Souv. de Henri Guichard; Longview #56.
Photos Courtesy Huntington Botanical Gardens.



C. japonica 'Enrico Bettoni'

Synonyms: Elata; Haley's Monarch; Red Walker; Hite Pink; June; Lateriatus; Macey Taylor; Maurice Hurst; Venus; Sarah Frost (West Coast).

ieties) and to document all cultivars now grown in the United States and Europe.

The checklist will contain all published Camellia cultivar names. Synonyms will be noted; and wherever possible each valid name will be followed by a description of the original plant upon which the name was based.

Documentation of plants now grown will be by means of color photographs, herbarium specimens, and descriptive notes.

It is hoped that this checklist and documentary record will work together to stabilize the names in use for Camellia cultivars throughout the world. There are hundreds of names which are fifty or more years old and which can not be positively associated with any plant now being grown. It does not seem logical to try to apply these names to plants now in cultivation unless in particular cases there is strong evidence for doing so. The new code for horticultural nomenclature, as now being prepared, will allow an International Registration Authority to fix a date for the starting of the nomenclature of plants under its jurisdiction. If a Camellia cultivar currently grown under one name is found to have a much older name, the present name can be retained rather than being replaced on the basis of priority as would be done under a strictly botanical procedure.

The new code will also provide that a given cultivar can have one name in one language and another in another language. However, it will be the responsibility of the International Registration Authority (when established) to provide a cross-reference for these "commercial synonyms" so that no confusion in names will result.

In addition it will be very important to establish a reference file on Camellia literature, authorities, nurseries, and interested societies. If you have information which should be a part of such a file, it will be most appreciated. And persons having large or unusual collections can aid this research by contacting us and advising us on their willingness to cooperate.

Please address all correspondence to: Ralph N. Philbrick, Botany Department, U.C.L.A., Los Angeles, California.

CHLOROSIS *from Page 6*

tially leached away by rain and irrigation. Soils in this condition are usually very hard and difficult to penetrate with water and tools. It is in these soils that calcium is beneficial but it should be applied as gypsum (calcium sulfate) and not as lime (calcium carbonate). You should be sure of your soil needs before amending them.

***Closing Out!* 5000 CAMELLIAS**
one of the most outstanding collections by
a professional grower in Southern California

Plants up to 20 years old ideal
for landscaping. Bargain prices.
Dealers welcome. Open Sundays.

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Camelliana

Nuccio's Camellia Catalogue

As the average person can find the answer to all his daily needs in the modern super market, so the camellia shopper will find the answer to his camellia problems in the bright new catalogue issued by Nuccio's Nurseries of Altadena, California.

The amateur will be immediately and happily initiated into the main different forms of camellia on the center pages which are given over to seven large color reproductions portraying camellia forms and, now being form-conscious, can scan through the long, alphabetical list of tested *japonicas* and choose the ones fulfilling his own particular desires. Each variety is succinctly described and, if you are not a local resident, will be expertly packed and shipped.

Augmenting the alphabetical list is a list of the famous "Camellias of Tomorrow" propagated by Harvey Short and now handled by Nuccio's Nurseries.

Sasanquas and *reticulatas* are listed also separately with introductory explanations of these species. For the modern-minded, list of the "Finest Varieties for 1958" will excite and inspire you.

If you are not able to visit Nuccio's Fine Nurseries, by all means send for

their catalogue. From the bright 'Buddha' on its cover to the gorgeous 'Guilio Nuccio' on the back you'll be under the spell of the camellias of yesterday, today and tomorrow.

From the McCaskill Gardens

An outstanding list among camellia lists and a bright spot in the charmed circle of dependable camellias is the leaflet published by McCaskill Gardens of 25 South Michillinda in Pasadena, California.

The exquisite color picture of 'Billie McCaskill,' winner of the Margarete Hertrich Award for 1957, introduces the leaflet in a charming way and the list itself contains for the most part camellia varieties which are either originations of the McCaskill Gardens (including award winners) or have won awards from some source.

Besides those listed the Gardens have a very large stock of fine camellia varieties — approximately 650. There is also a collection of miniatures and 80 varieties of sasanquas, so there is a large range of selection. If you do not live in the Southern California area the McCaskills are equipped to ship camellias to you but if you are visiting here or are able to visit the McCaskill Gardens, you will be favored with an insight into camellias at their best and the opportunity of choosing the camellias you want.

The leaflet will be sent to you on request.

Introducing 'ANGEL'

American Camellia Society Award of Merit, 1956 (Florence, So. Carolina)

A large white semi-double japonica, similar in size and form to 'Crimson Robe.'

Scions — \$5.00 each

1 yr. graft \$10.00

2 yr. graft \$15.00

Egg Cans \$30.00

Specimens \$50.00

Original Seedling \$5,000.00

'Moutancha,' one of the loveliest and most rare *reticulatas*. 1 yr. graft: gal. \$15

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Closed Thursday 12 to 2; and Saturday

TO THE LADIES

By CHARLOTTE HOAK

Camellias can be beautiful little symmetrical trees, believe it or not. Perhaps some of you who are zealously guarding your shrubby, often scrubby little bushes, afraid to cut a decent stem for your blossoms, and scared to trim up your scraggly bushes are going to be vastly surprised when you have seen the light. You are going to cease planting closely together, often under these very fashionable overhanging roofs, and low-hung oak trees. We may be the boasted "Camellia Center" here, but we have lots to learn which we should hasten to do if we really want beautiful camellia plants, not just exhibition blooms.

This summer I tripped around to escape the smog considerably, and every where I went I looked at camellias, especially in Northern California where they have been growing *Camellia japonica* for over a hundred years. While I was in Sacramento I took pains to visit some of the older camellia plantings, for Sacramento still holds the honor of being the Camellia City. Many of these older trees look like the citrus trees we used to cut the skirts off of before we knew better. Many of these have now passed the century mark. Next time you are in Sacramento, go and look at them and, if you have time, go on up to Chico and take pains to visit some of the well-preserved homes the substantial Mid-Victorian ones which have basements and two real stories above; none of our squat California farm houses which we display so proudly and pay anywhere from \$25,000 to \$50,000 and upwards for. Many of the most treasured camellias have sizable trunks and are measuring up on the top story.

There are many other places in Northern California where I saw the tree form. Near Guernville, on the edge of the redwoods, I spied a beautiful little camellia tree and had Mr. Ernest Williams of Santa Rosa take

some pictures of it for me. This set me to thinking. I have never had the opportunity of traveling to the Orient to visit China, the Mother of Gardens, and I have been wondering if camellias in their native habit, the sloping edges of woodland, do not take the tree form. Some day I plan to go and see for myself.

I came home and took a survey of my camellias, taking note of those which had suffered from excessive heat and those which had weathered this extreme heat well. I got my pruning shears and went forth. I paused before Nuccio's 'Primavera.' There was a good subject to begin with. It was in a good place and would make a fine little tree in a few years. Before I did this rash pruning I thought I had better call up some authority so got in touch with my mentor, Julius Nuccio, and asked him about camellia trees. Did he approve of them, and recommend them for this area?" "Sure," he said alertly, "I have some beautiful ones I am very proud of. On either side of a bay window I have two beautiful Debutantes. This is near the seacoast. There are many camellias which are easily transformed into trees," he continued, "Old 'Purity,' is one, 'Pink Ball,' is another."

Putting two and two together I resolved to study the growth habits of camellias more closely in order to get a substantial list to recommend and the next "Tree of the Month" I write for Golden Gardens is going to be *Camellia japonica*.

CAMELLIA ROADS LEAD TO NEW ORLEANS

GREETINGS TO ALL OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF GARDEN CLUBS AND CAMELLIA SOCIETIES . . .

On behalf of the people of the City of New Orleans, and more particularly, of the Men's Camellia Club of New Orleans — of which it is my pleasure to be a member — I extend to each of you a most cordial invitation to attend the Annual Meeting of the American Camellia Society, which will be held in our city on January 30 - February 2, 1958.

The Men's Camellia Club of New Orleans, as your host, plans to make your visit a memorable one. The City of New Orleans will do everything possible to make your stay with us a most pleasant occasion.

To those of you who have not visited us in recent years, you will find that New Orleans has truly earned the distinction as "The International City," and one of our most colorful and distinctive cities. Here you will find the traditions of the Old World culture of France and Spain mingled with the spirit and enterprise of Modern America. We are famous for our fine cuisine and hospitality, our Mardi Gras and our French Quarter. Here also you will see one of America's most modern and progressive communities located in the center of a great and growing industrial empire.

For our part, we are looking forward to seeing more of old friends and at the same time making many new friends. We will be honored by your presence and urge your attendance, which will help make this Annual Meeting of the American Camellia Society an outstanding success.

A warm and cordial welcome awaits you in New Orleans!

Cordially,
deLesseps S. Morrison,
Mayor, City of New Orleans

THE CONVENTION ACTIVITIES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

Thursday, January 30, 1958

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 10:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M. | Registration, Lobby Roosevelt Hotel
Registration Fee of \$20.00 entitles each registrant to one ticket for each event listed. |
| 1:00 P.M. | Buses leave Roosevelt for racetrack |
| 1:30 P.M. | Afternoon at the Races — Our feature race will be the run for the A.C.S. Trophy |
| 5:00 P.M. | Buses leave racetrack for return to the Roosevelt |
| 5:30 P.M. - 6:30 P.M. | Get-together — Cocktails at the Roosevelt |
| 8:30 P.M. | Forum — Roosevelt Hotel |

Friday, January 31, 1958

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 9:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M. | Registration, Lobby Roosevelt Hotel |
| 10:00 A.M. - 12:30 P.M. | Bus sightseeing trip in and about New Orleans |
| 12:45 P.M. | Lunch — site to be determined |
| 2:30 P.M. - 5:00 P.M. | Mississippi River trip on Steamer "President" |
| 5:10 P.M. | Buses leave for return to Roosevelt |
| Night | Open for visitors to enjoy New Orleans as they wish |

Saturday, February 1, 1958

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 10:00 A.M. | Walking tour of the Vieux Carre — a visit to Old New Orleans' French Quarter — See |
|------------|--|

(Continued on Page 18)

LET US DREAM

By E. C. McREE

In the conception and production of anything, it is good to have both theory and practice. To produce anything, you must have imagination. Let us assume that the beginner in camellias is certainly a dreamer of sorts. He certainly imagines that in the not too distant future he will be the possessor of some beautiful blooms as his reward for a well-kept plant.

Let the beginner dream of doing his best to recreate the natural habitat of the camellia. Let him imagine in his own mind that he has entered a forest of deciduous trees, the forest being on a sloping terrain, with a humidity of 50% to absolute, warm to hot in the summertime, not too cold in the winter, maybe 3 or 4 light freezes. The ground he walks upon is soft, porous, and well-drained, and a deep heavy mulch of leaves from the trees above in all states of decay, from the dry new leaves on top, to the rotten leaves underneath. These leaves, incidentally, would be on the acid side of the pH. In the summertime there would be gentle filtered sunlight, and in the winter there would be full sunlight because the deciduous trees would shed their leaves. Scattered among the trees in the wintertime would be found undergrowth shrubs blooming in profusion.

Let us imagine that those are camellias in their natural habitat.

The beginner should then become practical. He should plant his camellias in such a manner that they will be well-drained, either a slope or an artificial elevation is necessary. It should be in highly humus soil, of which well-rotted cow manure should be one of the principal ingredients. (I employ a liquid extract of cow manure for the fertilization of my greenhouse. It has been noticed that there is an odor that is the exact duplication of forest leaf mold — you might say a “woody” smell.) The soil should be acid and should have a surface mulch which might consist of pine needles, leaves, bagasse, etc., and should have adequate watering, and last but not least, there should be shade. If the natural trees can not be employed, it is possible to plant rapid growing plants such as the castor bean. One can not duplicate the ideal temperature with outdoor plantings, but he can approximate all other factors. It appears to me that the beginner should do his best to duplicate the natural habitat of the camellia, and incidentally, it is not a formidable task, and the rewards outweigh the effort.

CAMELLIA ROADS *from Page 17*

the antique shops, old homes, some of great historical interest, patio gardens, Pirates' Alley, old cathedrals, famed Jackson Square—in short—the original New Orleans

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 2:30 P.M. | Buses leave Roosevelt for Show |
| 3:00 P.M. | Visit to Camellia Show |
| 5:30 P.M. | Buses leave Show for return to Roosevelt |
| 7:00 P.M. | Cocktail Party, Roosevelt Hotel |
| 8:00 P.M. | Banquet and Annual Meeting of the American Camellia Society, Roosevelt Hotel |

FALL BRINGS FIRST FLOWER SHOW

The Los Angeles State and County Arboretum is going to be the site of a fall Flower Show presented by the California Garden Clubs Incorporated in conjunction with the Quarterly State Board Meeting. Scheduled for Thursday, Friday and Saturday, November 21st, 22nd and 23rd, the first afternoon is reserved for State Board Members, the second day for 12th District Members and Guests while on Saturday the Show will be open to the public free of charge from 10 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

The slogan of the Show is "East Meets West" and flowers to be shown include annuals, perennials, roses, bulbous or tuberous rooted plants and camellias. There will be a flower arrangement section featuring 13 distinct classes, a section of miniatures, a Junior Division of arrangements and an educational section. For any further details contact the General Show Chairman, Mrs. C. E. P. Jeffreys, 2240 Adair, San Marino, Calif.

Our Cover Flower

This *C. japonica* 'Coral Pink Lotus' is a 'Lotus' seedling which we purchased and propagated in 1954. It was about a six to eight year seedling at that time.

The flower has a deeper veining of coral occasionally which makes it quite striking. We named it 'Coral Pink Lotus' as we thought it so beautiful for size, texture, form and color that the name seemed ideal. It is one of the most beautiful of its type and color yet introduced. It is just like White 'Lotus' in form, a little heavier in texture and a better growing bush but the foliage is almost identical. It blooms from early February to the latter part of March. The flowers measure 4 to 6 inches across on the average and sometimes they are larger.

We feel that the 'Coral Pink Lotus' will be a must in every garden.

DON and BLANCHE MILLER

First SCCS Meeting

Be sure and circle the date of November 12th on your calendar, for that is the date of the first meeting of the year for the SCCS. Bring whatever early blooms you have, and begin to rack up points early for yearly awards. Come to listen to advice to amateurs by a

panel of local favorite experts and if you are not an amateur, add your own experience.

Anyhow come to see camellia faces, talk camellia talk, welcome new camellia members and help usher in the 1957-58 camellia season.

FOR EXTRA BEAUTY . . . THE DISTINCTIVE NEW

C. japonica 'Coral Pink Lotus'

Also many other fine varieties including

Marjorie Magnificent
Guest of Honor
Shiro-Chan

Giulio Nuccio
Rosemary Kinzer
Mrs. Freeman Weiss

Billie McCaskill
White High Hat
Seventh Heaven

Adolphe Audusson Special

Barbara Woodroof

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Camellia MAIL BAG

From New Zealand

Dear Mr. Pitkin:

Since it was a small group of members of the Southern California Camellia Society which took the initial steps leading to the setting up of New Zealand's first Camellia Society, I have been asked to send to you a special message of greeting from our membership. The very considerable surge of interest in the camellia genus which is making itself felt in New Zealand originates from, and is nourished by, the very friendly encouragement and splendid literature which is coming from the United States.

There are now 44 New Zealand members of your Society and, I notice from the July issue of the "Review," this seems to be more than all the rest of your overseas membership put together. Most of them are also members of the South Auckland Society and the widest interest is aroused by your publications. You may be interested to hear that, at an early meeting, we officially adopted Southern California Camellia Society classification and nomenclature.

Though the Society was only formed in June of this year, we are already preparing the first issue of a Camellia Bulletin to be printed and circulated to members.

With very kind regards, greetings and best wishes for the continued success of your Society, yours sincerely, Tom Durrant, President South Auckland Camellia Society.

Mr. Durrant also wrote Mr. Ralph Peer as follows:

The South Auckland Camellia Society's progress has exceeded our wildest hopes in the interest which has been aroused. The Field Day in our garden in August was not advertised at all except as an invitation to the 70 odd members we then had. The weather was difficult and there was nothing like the number of flowers we would liked to have had. We put up a large tent on the grass in our drive and mounted a named display of some 50 new varieties there. Over 250 people turned up, some having come from over 100 miles away and the enthusiasm was remarkable. I conducted them round the garden in parties of 40, while some looked at the cut flowers, some kept the secretary busy selling memberships and my wife, aided by some friends, served relays of afternoon tea from tables set out in the garage.

Everyone seemed very happy, pencils and notebooks were much in evidence. One result was that the Andersons, of New Plymouth, received a shower of telegrams, letters and phone calls demanding plants of K. Sawada

(Continued on Page 23)

EARLIEST, BIGGEST AND BRIGHTEST **INDIAN SUMMER**

Extremely large, brilliant carmine rose full peony. A Daikagura seedling with increased size, fullness, vigor and a brighter, deeper color with more white variegation. A large wavy, glossy foliage. October to April.

Gallon Grafts: One year—\$7.50; Two year—\$10.00

List on Request

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PASADENA, CALIF.

FOR SALE

The Secretary of the Society has the following books for sale:

Our own book, "The Camellia, Its Culture and Nomenclature," a 1956 revision. \$1.50 or \$.90 each in lots of not less than 12.

"Camellias in the Huntington Gardens," by William Hertrich. Vol. I and II, \$10.00 each.

"Old Camellia Varieties," a list with brief descriptions compiled at the request of the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society of the R.H.S. and the British Museum, by A. I. Ellis. A 374 page, 9x11 book, reprinted by permission by Mr. Ralph Peer. \$5.00.

"Flower Arrangements of the Ohara School" the 1952 edition. Printed in English in Japan in folder form this book has six pages of descriptive matter and twenty-four colored prints in the Japanese manner. \$4.60, from \$10.00 to \$12.00 in bookstores.

"Camellias, Kinds and Culture," by H. Harold Hume. \$6.00.

"Camellias in America, 1955," by H. Harold Hume. \$25.00.

Rare Species and Hybrids issue of the Camellia Review. 75¢ postpaid.

Sasanqua issue of the Camellia Review, 75c postpaid. 57c in orders of 25 or more.

"Two Cats and Forty Camellias," a 136 page story form about the growing of Camellias mixed up with cats and cooking by our own member Elizabeth Councilman of Councilman Acres. \$3.00.

"Camellia Varieties in Japan," edited by Eikichi Satomi, 40¢.

"How to Grow Camellias," including a 600-variety Encyclopedia by the editorial staffs of Sunset Books and Magazine. \$1.75.

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

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Fresh Crop

JAPONICA SEEDS

from

CAMELLIA GARDEN UNIT HUNTINGTON BOTANICAL GARDENS

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SORRY — MIXED SEEDS FROM

SELECTED VARIETIES NOW

SOLD OUT

BUT . . .

Seeds from more common varieties
(excellent for understocks)

\$3.50 per 200 (minimum order)

\$1.00 per 100 in excess of 200.

Printed instructions with every order.

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40 No. San Rafael Ave.

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**FOR HOLIDAY OR EVERYDAY CAMELLIA CHEER
NOW IS THE TIME TO SHOP**

- I hereby make application for membership in SCCS (\$5.00)
- I hereby make application for membership in _____

(indicate which affiliate)

Please bill me.

- Please enroll the following as SCCS members and enclose gift notice reading:

To _____

From _____

- Please send a free copy of the Camellia Review to the following interested person _____

Name

Address

- Please send me _____
as advertised. Book Seeds

I enclose \$ _____ to cover items checked.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY
c/o Secretary, 40 N. San Rafael Ave., Pasadena 2, California

Name
(Please print or type)

Street

City..... Zone..... State.....

Business

MAIL BAG from Page 20

(some lovely flowers of this created a great sensation) Ville de Nantes, which we had in full flower and many others. We collected 40 new members and realized L15 by raffling 2 plants of Debutante. We ran out of tickets or could have doubled this! The President of the Rose Society and the President of the Waikato Council of the Royal New Zealand Institute of Horticulture both told me that this was the most remarkable display of enthusiasm they had ever seen at a field day.

Ed. note: We feel very proud of the part that the SCCS has played in the beginnings of this New Zealand group. Long may it flourish.

Bamico Says...

For the very best in Camellias shop at Bamico, your one stop Garden Center.

For the finest in House Plants we suggest a visit through our greenhouses



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ADVERTISING RATES

Inside back cover, \$40.00. Full page, \$35.00. Half page, \$20.00. Quarter page, \$12.00.

Send for your money saving contract now. It pays to advertise in the Camellia Review.

So. Calif. Camellia Society
40 No. San Rafael Ave.
Pasadena 2, Calif.

REVIEWER from Page 2

year. Of course he admits that their wonderful summer rains have helped hasten the blooming season. He reports flowers on Mathotiana Rubra, Morning Glow, Daiterin, Debutante, the Daikaguras, Prof. Sargent, Shiro-Daikagura, Allen's Pink, Are-jishi and September Morn. Also way back in July, Dick Lashley of Greenville, South Carolina wrote that his September Morn was blooming. California camellias—look to your laurels.

Happy Habit

Every so often when we are reading, some phrase will leap out at us and fire our imagination. For instance in the most inspiring article about seeds for kids that Mr. Combatalade writes in this issue, he speaks of keeping a pocketful of camellia seeds and bestowing a few on friends as he meets them. We hope members of our Society will adopt this habit. It's even better than carrying around sugar lumps for horses or peanuts for monkeys. And also it is our fervent wish that other towns will inaugurate a project of camellia seeds donation to school children. There could be no better way to spread the Camellia gospel. Get 'em while they're young and there'll be camellias everywhere—everywhere.

The Societies Grow Apace

Speaking of more and more camellia-minded individuals leads us to

congratulate two of the new Camellia Societies who seem to have no difficulty in attracting camelliaphiles. The October Newsletter of the Potomac Valley Camellia Society states that that society now numbers 176 and for a glowing account of the very new South Auckland Society see letter in the Mail Bag which was sent to us by its recipient, Mr. Ralph Peer. It used to be that the ladies' sewing circles were credited with the liveliest chatter but from camellia society meetings we have attended we feel that for never-ending exchange of ideas, camellias win out over quilting petals down.

Floral Fancy

We are sure that our readers will be as interested as we are in the grants that the Longwood Gardens have given for camellia research. The one which has the most immediate fascination for us is that of the floral carpets (see page 7) as Dr. Stewart, Director of the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum took our suggestion of experimenting with sasanquas as well as other low-growing flowers. Think of wall to wall carpeting of sasanquas! or even one scatter rug! You can roll out the red carpets for the VIP's but when it comes to us, just roll out the sasanquas

says

Liz

California Redwood Plant Tubs

There is more fun in gardening—better results, too, when you can control the soil, shade and water conditions. Doubling in duty and decoration.

Octagonal tubs from 12 to 24 inches—Square tubs from 8 to 18 inches. Designed and made especially for camellias and azaleas.

For Sale at your Neighborhood Nursery

PATIO WOOD PRODUCTS

835 Commercial Street

San Gabriel, California

**ARE YOUR CAMELLIAS TROUBLED
WITH FUNGUS & BACTERIAL DISEASES?**

Following is Price List on New Agricultural Chemicals
Used for Control of Such Diseases:

TERRACLOR—The new soil fungicide.....5# bag \$5.10

CAPTAN—General Fungicide for Botrytis control.....\$4.75

Should be used with Terraclor

FUNGITOX-20—Isoquinolin Bromide. Available in pints, quarts, or gallons

AGRIMYCIN—A new Bactericide using Streptomycin.....9 oz. bottle \$8.80

For Agricultural crops

Literature on Request

THE ORCHID HOUSE

9441 E. Broadway

Temple City, Calif.

DON'T MISS!

WILLIE HITE

(New cold-weather Camellia)

Registration description p.66 in American Camellia Society 1956 Yearbook.

Grafts \$15.00; \$20.00; \$30.00

HITE'S FLORIST AND NURSERY

MARION, SOUTH CAROLINA

FOR

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