

THE *Camellia*
REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society



C. japonica 'Grand Slam'
Courtesy Nuccio's Nurseries

Vol. 24

February 1963

No. 4

One Dollar

Southern California Camellia Society Inc.

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

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

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

OFFICERS

A. WILKINS GARNER, Pres.
1444 El Rito, Glendale 8
Cl. 1-2630

R. F. DICKSON, JR., Vice Pres.
1227 N. Reidel, Fullerton
LA. 6-6404 (Area code 714)

HAROLD E. DRYDEN, Sec'y-Treas.
820 Winston Ave., San Marino
793-4214

DIRECTORS

FRANK FORD
2043 Edgewood Dr., South Pasadena
WILBER FOSS
2345 Sherwood Rd., San Marino
W. F. GOERTZ
1835 Carlisle Dr., San Marino
ALVIN L. GUNN
12022 Gertrude Dr., Lynwood
EDWARDS H. METCALF
745 Canterbury Rd., San Marino

JULIUS NUCCIO
3555 Chaney Trail, Altadena
JOHN C. ROBINSON
4261 Commonwealth, La Canada
WALTER T. SCOTT
1809 No. Marengo Ave., Pasadena
DOUGLAS G. THOMPSON
3162 Lindo, Hollywood

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS

DR. JOHN H. CLAIRMONT*
COL. C. M. GALE
MRS. ANNE GALLI
MR. WALTER G. HAZELWOOD

DR. WILLIAM HERTRICH
DR. H. HAROLD HUME
MR. RALPH S. PEER*
MR. E. C. TOURJE

MR. WILLIAM E. WOODROOF

*Deceased

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

PROF. E. G. WATERHOUSE
17 McIntosh St.
Gordon, New South Wales, Australia

JOHN E. WYLDE
P. O. Box 28
Tirau, New Zealand

WM. DAWSON & SONS, LTD.
Cannon House, Macklin St.
London, W. C.2

THE CAMELLIA REVIEW

HAROLD E. DRYDEN, Editor
820 Winston Ave., San Marino
793-4214

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Wilkins Garner
Merle Gish
Caryll W. Pitkin

PUBLISHED BY THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY, INC.

© Copyright 1962

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

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

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

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

CONTENTS

VOL. 24

FEBRUARY 1963

NO. 4

Betty's Barbs. <i>Betty Robinson</i>	22
Camellia Flower Blight. <i>A. H. Dekker</i>	6
Camellia Gardens—"Park Hill", the Home of Mrs. Ralph Peer	9
Camellia Personalities — Milo E. Rowell. <i>William B. Johnston</i>	7
Camellia Show Schedule for California	27
Care of Camellia Grafts. <i>A. Wilkins Garner</i>	4
Descanso Gardens Camellia Show	3
Descanso's Native Plant Garden. <i>Mark Anthony</i>	31
Directory of Affiliated Societies	32
Do Camellia Seeds Reveal Heritage? <i>Edwards H. Metcalf and Harold E. Dryden</i>	23
Do You Know the Origin of These Camellia Varieties?	28
Fresno Society Changes Date and Place of Show	8
'Guilio Nuccio' Wins Award of Merit	6
In Memorium	17
Let's Build a Shade Structure. <i>Alvin L. Gunn</i>	18
News of Societies	30
Notes From the Mail Bag	20
Pomona Society Show on Feb. 16-17	17
Report of California Varieties in the South. <i>Mark S. Cannon</i>	14
Sacramento Camellia Festival March 1-10	27
Story of the Importation of <i>C. Reticulata</i> From China. <i>J. Howard Asper</i>	12
Thoughts From the Editor	2
Transporting Camellias to Shows: <i>Fred Hamilton</i>	21
Winning Camellias at Society Meetings	25

THE COVER FLOWER

C. japonica 'Grand Slam'

This is the second of Nuccio's Nurseries' 1962-1963 introductions to be used as a cover flower, 'Kick-Off' having been used on the October 1962 issue cover. 'Grand Slam' is a large to very large clear red with heavy, large, dark green foliage. The flower form is semi-double to anemone. Even though the flower were not so red and large, this new japonica would be a welcome addition to a camellia collection because of the foliage. It is an early to mid-season bloomer.



THOUGHTS

from the editor

February and March are camellia show months in California. Wilkins Garner, who will be Registration Chairman of the Descanso Gardens Show on March 2 and 3, told me recently how many people entered blooms in the 1962 show — only a little more than 100. That is only a small percentage of the members of camellia societies who live in what we call the Los Angeles area. It included several people from outside this area. Why do people who grow and like camellias back off from entering blooms in the shows?

Is it because they think they won't win anything? Do they think that the "regulars", the people of whom they read and hear, have the jump on them? It is true that these people have the inside track for winning Sweepstakes, which is for the most blue ribbons, because they have large numbers of plants and varieties. The most sought after award, though, is for Best Flower, and here the road is open. I remember that in a show of several years ago one of my friends won Best Flower with only a few entries, with the winning bloom coming from a small plant. Every exhibitor has a chance to win the award for Best Flower.

I think of two reasons for entering blooms in a camellia show. First, the desire to put the results of his cultural work into competition with others. Julius Nuccio told me a story recently about the late Frank Storment. Frank was very active in finding good students (with physical prowess and abilities) for the University of California at Berkeley. He was very competitive in whatever he undertook. Julius kidded him one day for being beyond the age for such competition, and suggested he use his competitive instincts in growing camellias. Frank took the advice and derived as much pleasure from a winning camellia as he did from inducing a good football tackle to go to Berkeley.

Second, the pleasure from associating with other camellia hobbyists at show time. At the Descanso Gardens show, the committee permits exhibitors to place their own blooms (under supervision of the Placement Committee, of course). I know of no greater pleasure than from rubbing elbows with other camellia people on the morning of the show. Sure, they are all busy placing their blooms. Most of the people have time for conversation, however. And after the placement is over, there is a happy "family" waiting around for completion of the judging and an opportunity to see the show. For people who like people with similar interests, there's no better place than a camellia show on the morning of the show.

To enter blooms at Descanso Gardens, you may have to get up 30 minutes earlier on a Saturday morning. And it might be a little cool at first out there under the oak trees. But after you are up and out in the open air, you'll be glad you did it. It's the plus value of growing camellias.

Harold E. Gendler

DESCANSO GARDENS CAMELLIA SHOW

March 2 & 3, 1963

The 8th annual camellia show at Descanso Gardens will be held on Saturday and Sunday, March 2 and 3. Registration will start at 7 A.M. and will close at 10:30 A.M. on Saturday the 2nd. Judging will start promptly at 11:00 A.M. This is Southern California's big camellia show of the year, since it is sponsored by the Los Angeles Camellia Council whose members are the six camellia societies in the Los Angeles area — the Los Angeles, Orange County, Pacific, Pomona Valley, Southern California and Temple City Societies.

There will be no basic changes from the 1962 show in the Divisions for displays by amateurs, which will be as follows:

Division 1—Japonicas. There will be 3 classes — for display of single

blooms, 3 blooms of one variety and 5 blooms of one variety.

Division 2—Reticulatas. There will be 3 Classes as for Japonicas.

Division 3—Miniatures — single blooms only.

Division 4—Hybrids — single blooms only. This Division will be open to both amateurs and professionals.

Division 5—Species Other Than Japonicas and Reticulatas.

Division 6—New Introductions of Seedlings. This Division will be open to both amateurs and professionals. There will be different Classes for Japonicas, Miniatures, Reticulatas and Hybrids.

Division 7—New Introductions of Sports, open to both amateurs and

(Continued on page 17)



CARE OF CAMELLIA GRAFTS

A. Wilkins Garner

Glendale, California

In this article we shall be concerned with the care of the grafts after the mechanics of making the graft have been performed, which of necessity means that certain standard practices were followed. Healthy understock was used — no graft can be better than the understock used. Scions with healthy growth buds, but before growth starts, were used. The cambium layers in both scion and understock were matched and tied with grafting bands. We shall assume that all these basic conditions have been met; otherwise the graft is usually doomed to failure.

If we give more than minimum care to our grafts we can expect a higher percentage of take, which is what all of us hope for. One of the worst enemies we are concerned with is fungus. The best remedy in treating fungus is prevention. Once it starts it is very difficult to control. In my experience I have found certain practices are helpful: First of all maintain clean sanitary conditions of tools, hands, work areas as well as understock and scions; plus keeping understock on the dryer side. Fungus will form and thrive under conditions of excess moisture.

As an amateur I usually treat my container grown understock with a liquid solution containing polysulfide and a fungicide (I use captan) plus addition of chlordane and malathion to control ants and other pests. Use according to directions. Containers are submerged in solution and allowed to remain until all air pockets are filled. Since this leaves the soil wet the treatment should be done ten days to two weeks prior to grafting to allow for drying tie. If it becomes necessary to graft on understock which is still wet the excess moisture can be eliminated by filling the container with

clean dry sand. The sand will quickly become saturated with moisture, after which replace with more dry sand and continue until the understock is sufficiently dried. Understock growing in the ground can be treated in same manner but with a little less convenience. I know of no beneficial results gained by treating the scion itself with chemicals or hormones.

The grafts are now ready to be covered, the purpose of which is to maintain a sufficiently humid condition to keep the scion alive until the all important life giving union of the scion and understock takes place. This is evidenced by the callus forming on both scion and understock. Jars are usually used for covering the graft. I prefer the wide mouth gallon jars; however, polyethylene bags are being used very successfully. They are of special benefit in grafting large understock growing in the ground. The plastic bag is securely tied around the understock below point of graft with sufficient moisture coming from the understock to keep the scion alive until union forms.

Grafts should now be labeled and placed in the area where you expect to keep them until the scion starts growth. Grafts placed in greenhouse, made of fiberglass, or regular glass painted and protected with lath, will need no further protection from weather. Grafts have been successfully grown placed in front of an attic window or hidden in back of the divan in front of a bay window of the living room (let me know if you get by with this one). Where placed outside they should be protected from rain and must be protected from direct sun. Sun rays hitting directly on the jar or bag will quickly burn the scion. In the case of grafts of large understock in ground, a protective frame

work should be placed over the entire graft, covered with burlap bag with opening on the north side for light. This will provide protection from sun as well as from damage by animals.

Now is the all important period in life of the graft. Certain understock will bleed which is evidenced by moisture forming on top of the understock. If this takes place, this moisture should be removed immediately as well as any excess moisture forming on sides of the jar, by means of blotting with clean cloth or paper napkin. Any such excess moisture appearing provides conditions under which fungus forms readily. If fungus does form it should be removed with a camel hair brush and dusted lightly with powder containing captan. Some use mild solution of vinegar and water, others dust lightly with Rootone. While grafts should be kept on the dryer side they cannot be allowed to dry out. When soil is dry to touch and moisture in covering is very slight, a small amount of water should be added. Often a graft will go through the union forming period and start growth before needing water.

The callus will start forming on greenhouse grafts, where minimum of 65 degrees is maintained, within two to three weeks. Grafts on the outside will require more time depending on nearness to growing season. This indicates the time for making outside grafts is approximately thirty days before the growing season starts. If callus on both scion and understock has formed before growth of scion starts, you only have the process of hardening the graft. Some prefer to remove the jar or bag just before the growth bud starts to unfurl and if callus is well formed the actual growth will start a little later; but since growth starts under normal atmospheric conditions, there is usually no problem of hardening off. I usually allow the graft to develop two or three leaves, then raise the jar over

a period of several days, removing it entirely on a cooler day. Growth starts a little faster this way. Some people use jars with screw tops, removing the bottoms, then the hardening process is merely removing the top, allowing plant to grow through the opening. The same system can be worked with a plastic bag by opening the top of the bag. This is the ideal way to harden reticulata grafts — place open end plastic bag over the graft and allow the plant to grow through to regular atmosphere. Extra moisture should be added after starting to harden grafts, and after the plant is on its own it should be watered thoroughly. At this time one should apply grafting wax to the portion of understock which has not already been covered with new bark growth, thereafter the plant should be treated in the same manner you treat all your younger plants depending on heat and humidity of the area in which you live. The usual practice is not to fertilize grafts the first year, however it is being done successfully, but very lightly.

Even though I have been making grafts for many years I never cease to enjoy every phase of grafting, as well as watching their progress during the first two or three years to see what it will do in my garden. Each year I expect to plant a few seeds for understock and make a few grafts and continue to look forward until they, too, will bloom and prove worthy of a place in my collection.

**S.C.C.S. dues are now past due.
Please save for the Society the
expense of sending statements.
Send your dues to the Secretary
now.**

CAMELLIA FLOWER BLIGHT

A. H. Dekker

Glendale, California

Considerable research work has been carried out on camellia flower blight (petal blight) and some very complete articles have been written on the subject. The two best summarizations which have come to the writer's attention appear on the last two pages of the 1962 edition of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE published by the Southern California Camellia Society, and the articles by George Du Brul and others which are on pages 169 to 178 in the 1962-1963 American Camellia Society Year Book.

We have been combatting blight in our garden for at least ten years. We have not eliminated it, but we have kept it under control. This has not been easy inasmuch as our garden is on a hillside shaded by live oak trees. We have picked up every fallen blossom during all this period, usually twice each week. After the first few years of the task of picking up blossoms, we began eliminating those varieties which shatter and spread petals far and wide.

In the early years of the blight, we dusted the ground in the growing area with a fungicide called "Fermate." This proved effective for a period of ten days to two weeks. It was a messy job as "Fermate" is a black powder. We welcomed the introduction of "Terraclor" which is a white powder and proves to be an effective control over a longer period. In our garden we find it effective for from three to four weeks. We dust the ground in all the camellia growing areas in the garden. Unfortunately we have a neighbor who also has camellias on his hillside, who never does anything other than water them. Consequently to protect our garden we also pick up all his fallen blossoms and dust his garden.

In our area, we find that we should apply our first dusting of "Terraclor" on or about January 15th. This, however, is being written on January 19th, and to date we have not seen any indication of blight. This is doubtless due to the exceptionally dry season we are having. We are always careful to see that we dust at least a week prior to the beginning of the series of show dates. By using the control measures as outlined above, we seldom experience difficulty with petal blight in blooms we give to our friends, bring into the house or display at the meetings and shows.

We understand that research continues in an effort to develop a more effective fungicide, in the hope that we may completely eradicate this annoying and damaging disease.



'Guilio Nuccio' Wins Award of Merit

The November 1962 issue of the Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society contains the information that C. japonica 'Guilio Nuccio' has received their Award of Merit. The Award of Merit is an award which is given on the recommendation of one of the Society's Specialist Committees; in this case the rhododendron and camellia committee, to plants, flowers, fruit and vegetables which show a sufficiently distinct advance over their predecessors. No such award can be granted until the plant in question has been seen by one of these committees. This recognition from the English society, one of the recognized outstanding horticultural societies of the world, adds to the laurels of this California¹ originated camellia.

CAMELLIA PERSONALITIES — MILO E. ROWELL

William B. Johnston

Fresno, California

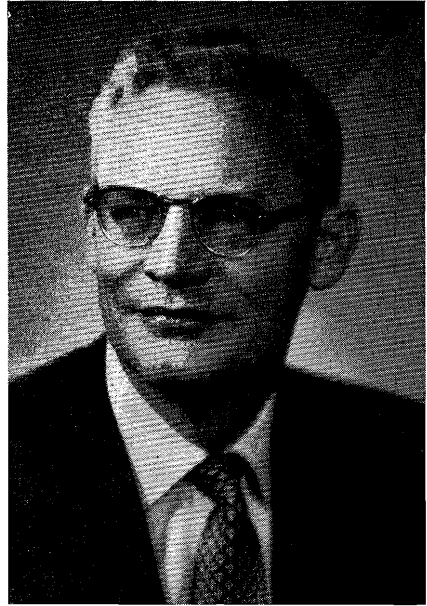
There are few real camellia enthusiasts in the United States who do not know, or know of, Milo E. Rowell, and fewer still in the State of California.

Milo is almost a native of Fresno. He was born in San Francisco while his mother was visiting there on a summer vacation. There were no air-conditioners in those days, so she had gone there to get away from the heat in the San Joaquin Valley.

After completing his undergraduate work at Stanford he was graduated from the Stanford Law School. Later he worked in the United States Attorney's office in Los Angeles.

His early interest in camellias stems from the time when he was a young man and someone gave his mother two camellia plants — one a 'Pink Perfection'. He used to like to cut them for corsages for his dates when he was going out in the evening. On his return trip to Fresno to live he stopped by the Star Nursery in the Pasadena area and bought four plants in four-inch pots — a 'Daikagura Variegated', 'Elegans', 'Purity', and 'Rainy Sun'. This was his real start with camellias and he became the owner of one of the first collections of camellias in the San Joaquin Valley.

He kept adding to this collection until he entered the service. This was in 1943, and he returned in March of 1946 as a Lieutenant Colonel. During the time he was in the service he was first stationed in Hollandia and later in the Philippines. When the war ended he moved on to Japan and he helped write the new modern constitution for Japan. For this service he was awarded the Legion of Merit by General Douglas MacArthur. Ten years later when revisions were planned, a group of men from the



Milo E. Rowell

Japanese Government came to the United States to talk to General MacArthur, and they also came to see Milo to consult with him concerning the proposed revision of the constitution.

Milo continued to add to his camellia collection, and on one trip to a nursery in Stockton to purchase some camellias he was ordering so many that the nurseryman became suspicious and thought he was a rival nurseryman.

After his return from the service he joined the Southern California Camellia Society. He attended one of the early shows of the Southern California Society held at the Women's Garden Club in the Pasadena Arroyo. Dr. John Taylor was the Show Chairman. There he met Carl Tourje for the first time. Carl gathered a group of interested persons together and

(Continued on next page)

talked about founding a Camellia Society in Central California. Carl also gave him some of the early nomenclature books published by the Southern California Society. On his return to Fresno Milo called a meeting of fifteen or twenty people interested in camellias; thus in 1948 was born the Central California Camellia Society for which he has served as director, president and show chairman.

A longtime member of the American Camellia Society, Milo has served it as Vice-President and State Director for California. Currently he is Chairman of its Exhibition and Awards Committee. His wife, Aggie, has as one of her hobbies the painting of camellias in water colors and she has done some very lovely work. She is also an accredited judge of the American Camellia Society.

So far, Milo has introduced as new camellias, 'Agnes Rowell', named for his charming and gracious wife, and 'Firebird'. His latest introduction, No. 585, which he has not named, created much interest during the 1961-62 show season. It won the American Camellia Society award for Most Highly Commended Japonica Seedling Certificate at the Birmingham, Alabama Show and a single bloom of this variety won the same award at San Diego, the Descanso Show in La Canada, California, and at Fresno on successive weekends.

Milo and Aggie went to Japan in the spring of 1961 to see the Japanese camellias and other Japanese gardens. They and Mr. and Mrs. David Feathers just returned in September from a trip during camellia time in Australia and New Zealand.

A trip to Milo's garden is a treat to remember, for he has many unusual flowers and plants other than camellias. There are about 500 camellia plants in his garden with few duplicates, including about fifteen different camellia species. Camellia

lovers are always welcome in the Rowell's garden, and Milo finds no greater pleasure than in showing a visitor around his lovely and most attractive grounds. He delights in showing a new succulent, or a new pine tree he has just brought down from the Sierra Nevada Mountains, or the Japanese garden, or the newest method of grafting new seedlings to promote early blooms, or his latest hybrid.

No one is more generous with his time, or is more ready to share a scion, or the experiences of his latest trip. He has made many talks at Camellia Societies in California, across the United States and in Australia, and he is always received with attentive interest and with much inspiration. His latest talk was aimed at helping to found a new society in the Stockton-Lodi area.

A true lover of camellias and a friend of all other lovers of camellias, Milo is an attorney and business and civic leader in Fresno as well.

No one who is really interested in camellias should pass up the opportunity of a personally conducted tour of the Rowell gardens. We salute Milo E. Rowell — gentleman, lawyer, progressive business and civic leader, camellia lover, and friend.



Fresno Society Changes Date and Place of Show

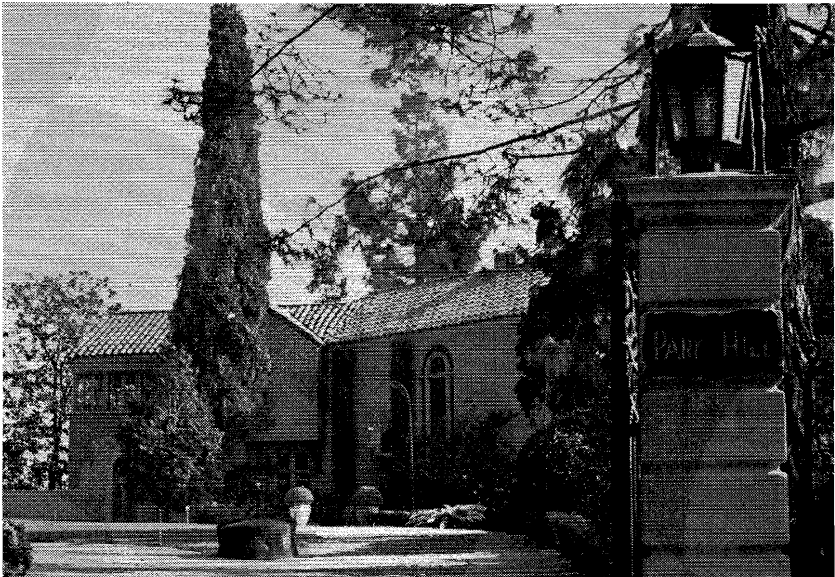
Due to conflicts with other show dates, the Central California Camellia Society (Fresno) has changed both the place and date of their 1963 camellia show. The date has been changed from March 3 to March 10. The place has been changed from the Fair Grounds Cafeteria to the Cafeteria of Yosemite Junior High School in Fresno.

CAMELLIA GARDENS — "PARK HILL" THE HOME OF MRS. RALPH PEER

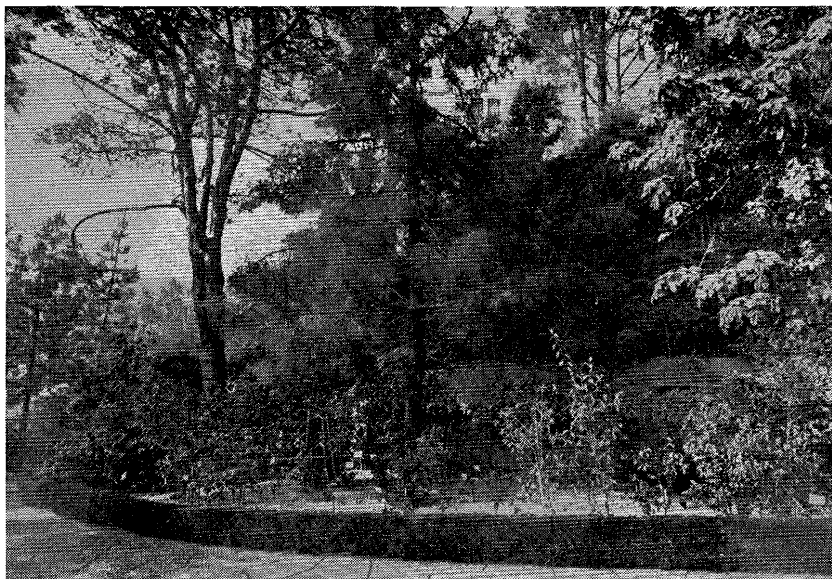
Ralph Peer was a man of many interests. Three, however, could probably be named as the outstanding ones other than his music publishing business. They were, not necessarily in order of importance: (1) His home "Park Hill" in the Hollywood Hills overlooking Hollywood and the city of Los Angeles; (2) To bring into the United States all the known camellia species and to locate new ones; (3) By a steady program of hybridizing, to develop new camellias for the ultimate pleasure of all camellia lovers. His wife Monique was a full partner in carrying out his objectives in connection with these interests. His untimely death slowed down the tempo of the activity around "Park Hill" and of course stopped the search for new species and varieties, particularly for the yellow camellia. However, Mrs. Peer now has things going full speed ahead and the gardens have the appearance that Ralph

visioned when he planned them years ago.

The accompanying pictures, taken by Ralph Peer II, now a student at Stanford University, give some idea of the beauty that is being achieved. While camellias dominate the landscaping, other plantings are interspersed for a more pleasing garden appearance and to give continuity of color. An oriental effect is obtained by the water fall by which the paths lead to the higher terraces. The 78 year old tree of *C. japonica* 'California' which was moved to "Park Hill" in 1959 is the center of interest in one section. At the top of the hill are the greenhouses and the plantings of species and hybrids which are the core of the hybridizing work now being carried on for Mrs. Peer by Basil Neptune. Ralph Peer's interests during his life are now being realized in the garden at "Park Hill".



(Continued on next page)



UPPER: The *reticulata* collection which contains all the *reticulata* varieties including the new 'William Hertrich'. **LOWER:** 78 year old *C. japonica* 'California' stands in the center of this picture, unaware that it was moved in 1959 to "Park Hill" from its original location.



UPPER: The water fall by which the paths lead to the higher terraces creates an oriental effect. **LOWER:** The greenhouse and the plantings of species and hybrids are the core of an extensive hybridizing program.

THE STORY OF THE IMPORTATION OF C. RETICULATA FROM CHINA

J. Howard Asper
Escondido, California

I was there!

During the year of 1945 arrangements were made for Dr. Walter E. Lammerts to begin a term of employment at Rancho del Descanso, now known as Descanso Gardens. The sustaining business of the Rancho at that time was the sale of camellia plants, flowers and foliage. Public interest in camellias was growing rapidly and camellia japonica varieties were in great demand, especially those varieties which were new and of recent introduction. *Camellia sasanqua* varieties were propagated in limited number but other species were practically unknown. The one exception was *Camellia reticulata*, variety 'Capt. Rawes'. While a plant of this mysterious and fabulous variety had been growing for many years in Strawberry Canyon on the University of California campus at Berkeley, it was only then that grafts were being made and offered for sale by a few nurseries. As manager of the Rancho I was offered twelve inch grafts on four inch pot understock at a price of thirty-five dollars each and a minimum of ten plants. When we had finally purchased some plants for scion wood, the man who did my grafting told me that he had been offered ten dollars per scion for any he could manage to slip out in his lunch bucket. He never told me who made the offer and I am glad that he did not.

One of Dr. Lammert's first tasks was to find out all he could about camellias and he did the job in his usual masterful style. Sure enough in a French botanical work published about 1850, he discovered reference to varieties of *Camellia reticulata* which the author had seen blooming

in Yunnan Province high in the mountains of China. The beauty of the flowers of these varieties, the author declared, was greater than any he had ever seen and truly beggared description.

This intelligence, coming at a time when demand and price for *Camellia reticulata* 'Capt. Rawes' was so great, really fired our imaginations and steeled our determination to obtain these fabulous varieties, if indeed they did exist. Letters were sent to various people who might be able to supply information and finally from one Dr. Hu, who was then doing some work at the Arnold Arboretum at Boston, Mass., came a letter confirming both the fact of their existence and their great beauty. He suggested a letter be sent to one Prof. Tsai at the Kunming Horticultural College requesting further information.

The letter was, of course, promptly dispatched but alas no word of reply for a period of about six months. Then a very modest letter stating that the varieties did exist and that they were indeed beautiful. Another letter was sent requesting information as to price, shipping methods, etc., but Prof. Tsai was evidently not very much interested in foreign trade for we waited another long period for an answer.

Time slipped by and it was not until March of 1948 that arrangements were finally completed and we were informed that our precious plants, 20 in number, were on their way via Chinese National Airways to Shanghai and then by Pan American to San Francisco. They were scheduled to arrive on the evening of March 18th.

Much excitement was engendered

at the Rancho by the arrival of this news and it was decided that Dr. Lammerts should journey to San Francisco to greet the plants upon their arrival and supervise their transfer to the Rancho. This proved to be a fortunate decision since Prof. Tsai had shipped the plants in clay pots, unaware that this practice was strictly forbidden by the United States Plant Quarantine officials. In fact the Quarantine officials could only think of one solution to this infraction of their rules and that was to dump the whole shipment in the bay. But in response to the earnest pleading of Dr. Lammerts they settled for washing all the soil off the roots and dumping that in the bay, while putting the plants thru methal bromide fumigation.

The plants arrived at the Rancho amid loud shouts of joy as we eagerly inspected them and tenderly planted them in our most intelligent manner. However, the plants were slow to respond to our kind treatment and five plants out of the twenty slowly died. It was apparent that they had been

grafted by the approach method and the union had been weakened by their long journey. No doubt some of the fumigation gas had been able to penetrate and thus contribute to the death of the plants. Several attempts were made to replace the dead plants but with absolutely no success.

About two months later we learned that Ralph Peer had imported one plant each of the same varieties from the same source. However his plants had been shipped bare root and his rate of loss had been extremely high, in fact he had been able to save only three plants. Upon comparing notes we made the incredible discovery that the three varieties he saved were of the five which we had lost. So that between us we were both able to have eighteen varieties of the original twenty.

Later, in the fall of 1948, we had a letter from Prof. Tsai stating that a friend of his had crossed the C. species Pitardii x 'Butterfly Wings' and two of the resultant seedlings were beautiful beyond description.

(Continued on page 26)

INTRODUCING THE GLAMOROUS

'MISS UNIVERSE'

(Patent Pending)

A new seedling, 'Miss Universe' is a glamorous, free flowering, large white seedling of 'Purity'. It is rose to peony in form, with 46 silky textured petals. The reflection of the center stamens lends a yellow glow to the center petaloids in a very pleasing effect.

Growth habit is vigorous, dense and erect.

One of the most prolific bloomers on the market today, setting buds on young plants. Midseason to late.

ANOTHER WINNER

by the originator of 'Kramer's Supreme'

Plants now available in gallon — 2-gallon — 3-gallon containers,
at reasonable prices through your nurseryman.

KRAMER BROS. NURSERIES

P.O. BOX 158

(Wholesale Only)

UPLAND, CALIFORNIA

Our color camellia wall hangers with 32 beautiful camellia pictures
now available to the public @ \$2.00 postpaid.

A REPORT OF CALIFORNIA VARIETIES IN THE SOUTH

Mark S. Cannon
Dothan, Alabama

Editor's note: Mark Cannon does a large and active business in camellia scions, so is particularly well qualified to write about the performance of California varieties in the South. Incidentally, his scion business is a side-line with him, because he is connected with one of the large retail outlets of the United States.

Your kind editor has asked the writer to make a few remarks in regard to the behavior of California varieties in the South. Of course, no one has them all, but I am happy to say that most of the varieties that I have from California have done well for us in our particular location. We must all keep one thing in mind, and that is probably some of the varieties will do better for us than they will even do for California. We have found that true in the camellia world. Here in the South, varieties behave differently even 100 miles in either direction.

I might add that the performance that I speak of below has been in our garden with only pine tree protection. I am sure that you will note that I have left out some that you think I should have listed, but long ago I found out not to write or talk about any variety unless I had bloomed it in my own garden.

AGNES ROWELL

This semi-double red has been very good with us ever since we were fortunate enough to get it.

ALEXIS SMITH

This blush pink with dark border has bloomed for us and is certainly one of our better varieties to date.

ALICE WOOD

This bright red formal has performed beautifully for us. Has stood 18° weather.

ALPINE GLOW

This semi-double red may not be as large as some people like, but the

coloring and performance has been outstanding for us.

ANGEL

This beautiful white has bloomed for several years and is the best of the whites during a cold winter.

ARABIAN NIGHTS

This oriental pink is a semi-double that has certainly been outstanding and the variegated form is one of our outstanding varieties.

ARLENE MARSHALL

This semi-double anemone white is one of the largest whites that we grow in our garden. Very outstanding.

BALLET DANCER

This peony form coral pink is again maybe not as large as some others, but Harvey Short will never have a prettier seedling than this.

CALIFORNIA

I was told to put this light rose semi-double in the shade when I bought it. Of course, all of mine are under pine trees and it has never missed blooming yet even down to 12°.

CARA MIA

This is an excellent blush pink semi-double in form that is an outstanding variety.

CARTER'S SUNBURST

I don't have to say much about this rose pink stripe semi-double in form. It is tops with us in this particular part of the country. I hope that 1963 will bring a beautiful solid pink sport of this variety and I can get it. Just think what that would be.

CLARISE CARLTON

Solid and variegated. This red semi-double hasn't missed yet and there is nothing prettier than a variegated flower in this form.

CONQUISTADOR

We have this in a solid and varie-

gated. This coral pink semi-double grows a little darker for us than in some locations. It is very outstanding.
CORAL PINK LOTUS

This has been outstanding with us ever since its introduction. The variegated form is very beautiful also. I think that I attended three shows where it won the show last year.

CORONATION

Our largest semi-double white to date. An excellent flower for us.

DARK SECRET

This is another Harvey Short seedling, semi-double and dark red which blooms nicely for us.

DESTINY

This semi-double sport of 'Lady Clare' is to my thinking the best sport to date of this variety.

DIAN HARTMAN

This reddish pink semi-double to anemone with irregular petals is very good with us.

DISNEYLAND

This new red anemone form has bloomed two years for us here, and is very good.

DRAMA GIRL

Of course, this salmon pink semi-double is our largest camellia to date. Very outstanding and, oh, how we wish that it wouldn't get tired before the judges pass by.

EDELWEISS

This white peony form is our best peony form white.

EXTRAVAGANZA

This beautiful light red stripe with the pink sport as well as a variegated pink sport is without a doubt our top new California variety. Has already bloomed this year, and it had size, texture and color. This one will be here a long time.

FASHION NOTE

This light blush pink does well with us also, and although a little tender when the weather smiles on us, it can win a show for you.

FIRE FALLS

This crimson red peony blooms regardless of weather and variegation makes it even prettier.

FROSTY MORN

This white anemone is the only variety that I know that the buds can stand more cold than the plant itself but the ones that grow it in a greenhouse make it outstanding. Weather has to be good for this variety to bloom for us.

GALLANT ARRAY

This rich dark red is just what the name applies. It is beautiful with us.

GUEST OF HONOR

This salmon pink has certainly been outstanding for us, and the variegated form even makes it prettier.

GUILIO NUCCIO

Now we are speaking about the finest camellia in America to date. This coral rose pink will stand the cold, will stand the sun, and has

(Continued on next page)

SURINA'S CAMELLIA GARDENS

Growers of Distinctive Plants

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Camellias — Azaleas

Our Own 'MOONLIGHT SONATA' — 'CARDINAL'S CAP'

Rootstock
Available

16054 PARTHENIA ST.
SEPULVEDA, CALIFORNIA

Telephone EMpire 4-5542

everything a good camellia should. We have the solid, the variegated and the special. I have never seen a year that it hasn't performed since its introduction.

JIMMY JAMES

This light pink semi-double has been outstanding for us two years and we think it one that should be in the fine group.

LADY IN RED

This beautiful red has been outstanding and finally we found one with a lot of variegated in it and that made it even better.

MARGARET SHORT

This lavender pink semi-double has been very good for us, but we do have trouble with die back on the plant. It is beautiful.

REG RAGLAND

This beautiful semi-double has been outstanding and the solid form as well as the variegated form performs well for us.

WINTER MORN

This semi-double but mostly anemone form certainly is outstanding in our garden each year.

RICHARD NIXON

This white shaded pink stripe has been outstanding and we also now have a pink sport and have even variegated it. It is tops with us each year.

ROWELL'S #585

Not often that we go for a seedling before it is put on the market. This

beautiful red peony flower won seedling awards at two shows that I attended this past year. The fimbriation in this flower makes it supreme without the name.

To the ones that have read this far, I think it is too long already. I am just going to list below the varieties that have bloomed well with us ever since their introduction.

Governor Earl Warren
Grand Finale
Hawaii
Indian Summer, Solid & Var.
Joshua E. Youtz
Katherine Nuccio
Lady Kay
Leading Lady
Lucy Hester
Maryland, Solid & Var.
Masterpiece
Mattie O'Reilly, Solid & Var.
Miss Frankie
Mrs. Carl Anderson
Mrs. Gooowin Knight,
Solid & Var.
Mrs. Nellie Eastman
Pauline Winchester
Pink Clouds
Yuki-Batan
Rose Gish
Scented Treasure
Seventh Heaven
Silver Anniversary
Sunset Glory
Thomas D. Pitts
Tinker Bell
Wheel of Fortune
White Nun

PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW FOR OUR NEW CAMELLIA-AZALEA CATALOG
MORE full color illustrations
NEW introductions
CAMELLIA and AZALEA culture with illustrations

Producing a book of this size and scope is naturally a costly venture, so we find that we will have to charge \$1.00 (no stamps please). However, this charge will be refunded to you upon receipt of your order for \$7.50 or more.

NUCCIO'S
NURSERIES

3555 CHANEY TRAIL
ALTADENA, CALIFORNIA
Phone SYcamore 4-3383

**DESCANSO GARDENS
CAMELLIA SHOW** (Continued)

professionals. There will be separate Classes as for new seedlings.

A new Division has been opened for Special Cultured Blooms, open to both amateurs and professionals. Class 1 will be for Glass House Blooms. Class 2 will be for "Other Special Cultured Blooms (such as those treated with gibberellic acid)". Blooms which qualify for this Division will not be eligible for the other divisions of the Show.

Full details regarding registration, schedules and show rules can be obtained from Mr. A. Wilkins Garner, 1444 El Rito, Glendale 8 or telephone number CI 1-2630.

There will not be a competitive Flower Arrangement Show in connection with the Camellia Show. Due to the public interest in flower arrangements at former camellia shows at Descanso Gardens, the sponsoring Los Angeles Camellia Council voted to have floral displays in the Hospitality House which will feature camellias in the arrangements. The member Societies of the Council individually will be responsible for decorating one of the six rooms on the lower floor of the Hospitality House.

This year's show will be under the Chairmanship of Edwards H. Metcalf. The full Show Committee is as follows:

- Show Chairman
HonorariumFrank L. Storment
ChairmanEdwards H. Metcalf
Vice ChairmanDr. Cecil Eshelman
AdvisorW. F. (Bill) Goertz

Committee Chairmen

- Certificates (other than
ACS) and Ribbons.....Ernie Pieri
Commercial Exhibitors
.....Mark Anthony
Cocktails and Dinner.....Ken Newerf
Educational.....Dan Roberts
Assisted by.....Mark Anthony
Floral Decorations.....Elsie Dryden

- Girl ScoutsBetty Robinson
Information and
Membership.....Ed Franklin
Judges.....William Woodroof
Judges' ClerksKen Newerf
Placement.....Bob Dickson
PublicityMark Anthony
ReceivingReg Ragland
Registration.....A. Wilkins Garner
(1444 El Rito, Glendale, Calif.
CI 1-2630)
Signs and Posters.....Helen Foss
Staging.....Ray Noyes
Assisted by.....Dr. Cecil Eshelman
Tallying.....Al Gunn
Trophies.....Wilbur Foss



**Pomona Society
Show on Feb. 16-17**

The Pomona Society will hold its annual camellia show on February 16th and 17th at the United California Bank, 312 E. Holt Ave., Pomona. Placement will begin at 9:00 A.M. Saturday, judging will begin at 12:30 P.M. Information can be obtained from Mr. Bancroft Benner, 170 N. Monte Vista, San Dimas.

In Memoriam

R. Flinn Dickson, Sr. of Altadena, Calif., on January 8, 1963. Mr. Dickson was a former president of Pacific Camellia Society, a former director of Southern California Camellia Society, and currently was Chairman of the Awards Committee of Southern California Camellia Society.

Frank L. Storment of Pacific Palisades, Calif., on January 1, 1963. Mr. Storment was a director of Southern California Camellia Society and was scheduled to be Show Chairman of the 1963 camellia show at Descanso Gardens.

LET'S BUILD A SHADE STRUCTURE

Alvin L. Gunn
Lynwood, California

In past years the primary purpose of the lath house was shade. Shade structures today not only give us the shade we require, but may also serve as an attractive addition to our homes and gardens. The materials available for use are many. One of the popular new materials is Saran. The material is said to last for years. It is manufactured in a number of degrees of shade and different colors. The manufacturer will make it to your size specifications, including installing grommets. There isn't any maintenance to contend with. The material is slick, and leaves blow right off. Heavy rain run-off with materials like lath isn't a problem with Saran, as the rain flows through, uniformly saving the work of refilling containers. The only disadvantage seems to be keeping out the same percentage of sunlight in the early A.M. and late P.M. when it would be advantageous to have more light.

Aluminum venetian blind strips have been used in building lath houses. It has a baked enamel finish, and comes in many colors. It is purchased in rolls and can be cut easily with tin snips. This is another material which would need little or no maintenance for years. The main disadvantage is that the wind blowing through it serenades the neighbors. Galvanized or aluminum roofing nails may be used to attach to the framework, or there is a fastener available. Interlacing wire in the centers of the spans will eliminate some of the wind noise.

If the shade house is to be attached to a patio or the house, an improvement on our old stand-by lath is the use of 1" thick wood. It makes a more attractive roof, and will hold up longer before sagging or being

pulled off by wind. Do not space wood more than 4' without support. Wood needs a protective coating of paint, stain or oil. This can be done rapidly before assembling with a dip tank. A sheet of aluminum bent into a U or V shape with the ends bent up is excellent. Nailing a 2 x 4 on each edge of a 2 x 6 and a block at either end is also satisfactory. Lining the wood tank with heavy duty foil will save clean-up time. A number of lath can be dipped at one time, and then stood on end in a paint bucket to drain before laying out to dry.

Drawing on the chapter on shelters by Jessie W. Katz and C. D. Cothran in the book *CAMELLIA CULTURE*, they found that with the lath all nailed on top of the roof supports the ratio of sun to shade to be 20 to 80 in the early morning, 31.8 to 68.2 at mid-morning and at noon 37.5 sun to 62.5 shade. The afternoon ratio would follow the same relationships as the morning. This plan gives less of the morning and afternoon sun than is desirable. I followed their article on the 'Staggered Lath Roof' in building a lath house, and have approximately 65% sun in the early A.M. and late P.M. to 30% sun at noon (see example). The same number of lath are used per foot (5), but instead of putting them all on one plane, every other lath is nailed on the bottom of the roof supports. This method of construction is probably the best means of controlling the light to your plants. The use of wood means more maintenance in painting and replacing warped and sagging lath. Aluminum lath would save most of this maintenance.

Reed or bamboo fencing can be used for an attractive patio roof, and will keep out probably 90% of the

sun. This isn't enough light to form a normal amount of buds, and the flowers will probably be inferior. The plants are not bothered by the lack of light. This fencing will need a protective coating to hold up for any length of time.

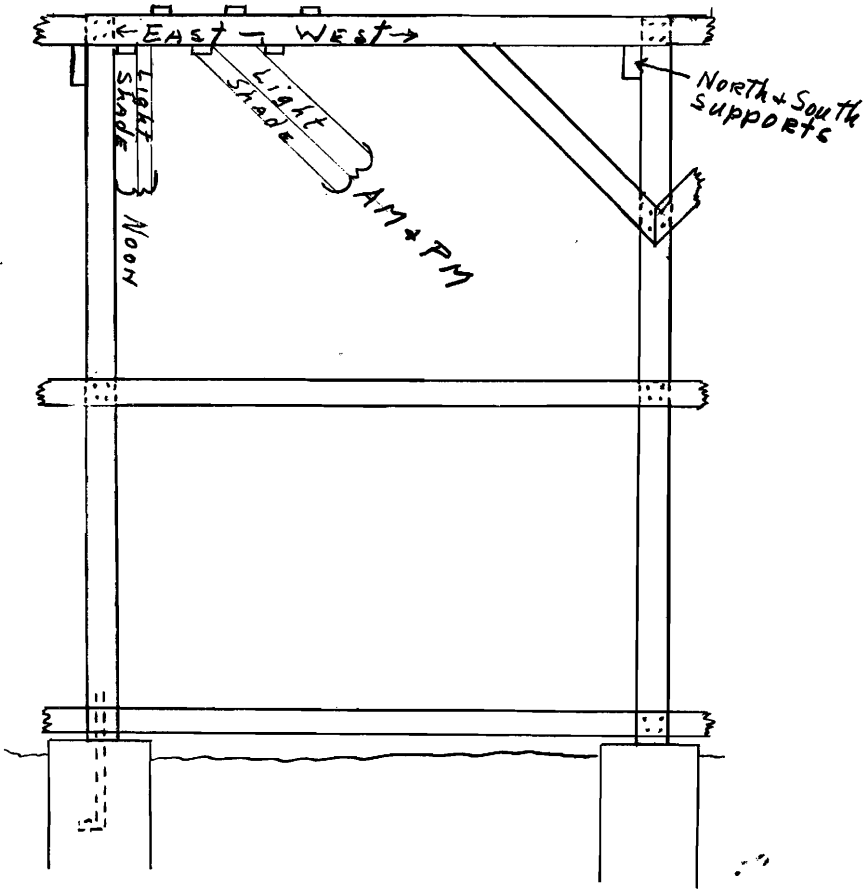
So much for some of the types of roofing.

The type of sides will be dictated by the need for privacy, wind, and sun and for the looks of the shelter. The south and west should be protected from the sun. Any side which gets a considerable amount of wind should be protected. Nailing siding to the bottom 4' and reed fencing to the

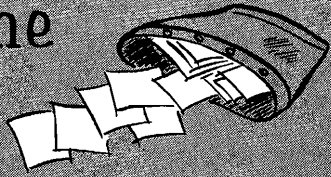
top is very attractive, and will also strengthen the structure. If lath is used on the sides, the south side should run from top to bottom, and the east and west sides should be nailed horizontal for sun protection. Laying architectural view block the first 3' or 4', and any of the previously mentioned materials on top would be beautiful, strong and give air circulation to the base of the plants. Drop screening of saran, reed or bamboo could be used for the sides and rolled up when not needed.

A framework using 3 x 3 or 4 x 4 uprights, and 1 x 4 or 2 x 4's on the

(Continued on page 29)



NOTES from the Mail Bag



Much of the notes received from people in the South have been discouraging because of the effects of the cold weather.

Mrs. T. U. Hill of Tifton, Georgia wrote "6° weather has ruined all our buds and many plants as well, hence our show is cancelled."

W. P. Fulton of Dallas, Texas wrote something that should cause Southern Californians to pause before complaining too loudly about temperatures or lack of rain. He said, "We are having some rough weather for camellias in this area. Yesterday (i.e. January 10th) the temperature was almost 80°, this morning it was 18°. This is some drop for a 24 hour period."

Here's from Albert Knabe of Newport News, Virginia: "Today (January 5th), after removing all Christmas decorations and storing them, I ventured out to examine my four hundred or so camellias and found a sad picture indeed. Night temperatures here ranged from 11° to 30° during the latter part of December with the result that open and partly opened buds and flowers look about the same as the butt of a well smoked

El Producto cigar. Some have dropped and the calyx in others is brown. Leaves in the sun are badly scorched, in fact, some of the azalea leaves appear to have been simmered in hot water and then dried. Small plants look pretty sick but the bark still appears to be attached to the trunk above the ground. Looks like the cold weather camellia with double fimbriated flowers is something to be desired yet. The Diak family were all cooked as well as other early camellias and sasanquas."

J. H. Peebles of Greenwood, Mississippi has an idea that Vern McCaskill thinks has merit. Mr. Peebles writes "I am intrigued with the thought of grafting on unbloomed seedlings, leaving some of the seedlings' branches below the grafts, these to be allowed to produce blooms in due course. If such blooms are good, grafts from their wood can be made; if not good, the grafts are on their way to produce blooms from the choice scions and the useless branches of the seedlings can be destroyed, leaving only the growths from the scions that were grafted on."

UNDERSTOCK

**Nice one gallon Japonica seedling and cutting grown
UNDERSTOCK**

Price \$1.00 each.

DE FRANCES' NURSERY

1425 RUBENSTEIN AVE.

Phone PL 3-5200

ENCINITAS, CALIFORNIA

Area Code 714

TRANSPORTING CAMELLIAS TO SHOWS

Fred Hamilton
Santa Maria, California

It has been suggested that I present my method of picking, storing and transporting camellia blooms to shows, since I travel farther than most exhibitors (150-300 miles).

The blooms are stored and transported in cardboard orchid boxes discarded by florist shops or purchased from an Orchid Farm. The lid of these boxes should come down the full depth of the box, in order that the box be almost airtight.

I line the bottom of the boxes with heavy freezer-weight aluminum foil to protect the bottom from moisture, and also to prevent the humidity from escaping. This foil is then covered with an inch or so of shredded wax paper which is sprayed or sprinkled with water both top and bottom. Over this I place a strip of white sheet cotton also moistened slightly. With the box so prepared, I leave it outside with the lid on to cool out the night before I cut blooms.

Cutting flowers takes place fairly early each morning (7 to 9 a.m.);

cleaned if necessary with small camel hair brush and water, then placed in box with name of each variety. The box of blooms is taken to a food locker where it is placed in the holding room which is kept at about 36-38°.

Since the food locker closes at 5 p.m., the containers of blooms are taken out of storage shortly before that time each Friday. Then comes the task of rearranging the flowers in alphabetical order and checking condition — some are discarded but the percentage is small. In the trunk of the car, I place pieces of sponge rubber to cushion the boxes. When all the boxes are stacked they are sprayed slightly to keep them cool.

If I leave in the morning for a show, the car is parked outside with windows open and the trunk lid ajar, weather permitting. Then the early morning drive with the ventilators partly open to prevent the car from getting too warm. (When traveling thusly, red flannels and overcoats are recommended!)

MARSHALL'S CAMELLIA NURSERY

(AT THE SIGN OF THE CAMELLIA)

RETAIL

WHOLESALE

Camellias — Azaleas — Rhododendrons

CAMELLIA and AZALEA LIST on request

6747 NORTH ROSEMEAD BLVD., SAN GABRIEL, CALIF.

AT. 7-0505



Betty's Barbs

By Betty Robinson

At the last S.C.C.S. meeting I was interested to note that the people who were not judges picked more popular flowers than those who were accredited judges. The exception was Les Marshall but he, as a commercial grower, would naturally be more aware of popular opinion than others might be. It would be interesting to have a meeting where a team of judges picked a group of flowers, a team of just "us peasants" picked a group and the audience was asked to vote on their favorites without knowing in advance what flowers the groups had chosen. I would be willing to wager that the "peasant" group would have more winners in the final balloting.

I wonder why one of the shows doesn't issue ballots to the viewing public and allow them to pick the most popular flower. It might be the official "Best of Show" but it would be fun to see what the public likes. After years of clerking, I can still be amazed at the reasoning of some of the judges.

Estelle Lindsey of San Diego sent me a card the other day with the suggestion that I use the redwood picks in cocktails. Either she underestimates the supply of picks or she overestimates our supply of gin. I wonder what gin would taste like mixed with redwood.

There are shows scheduled for 6 straight weekends now but with the

unusual weather we are having I can't see how the Robinsons will have any blooms. Even the lily plants are flat on the ground after last night's under 25° cold. Rennie's water dish was frozen almost solid this morning and the tops of many of the plants are now turning black.

We are going up to Sacramento to attend a meeting of their Camellia Society. I am looking forward to meeting lots of people and it is always interesting to attend meetings of other groups. Then we are going on to San Francisco and Johnny can tour the camellia areas while I see the important things like antique shops and all the marvelous stores up there. I can guarantee I'll come home broke but happy and I won't have to water my "finds".

There is a new test to determine the true camellia addict these days. Does he go around muttering "To 'gib' or not to 'gib', that is the question"? If he does, you have the genuine article.

By paying your S.C.C.S. 1963 dues now, you will save Society expense of mailing statements. Send your check now to Secretary, 820 Winston Ave., San Marino, California.

DO CAMELLIA SEEDS REVEAL HERITAGE?

An Interview by the Editor of CAMELLIA REVIEW

With Edwards H. Metcalf of San Marino, California

Edwards H. Metcalf (he responds to either Ed or Ned) is one of the most active of the camellia amateurs in Southern California. His collection is large. He was among the first to acquire a collection of the Yunnan *reticulatas*. He has acquired most of the species that are available in this country. He pollinates extensively by hand and with the additional work of the bees, harvests a good and varied crop of seeds every year. These seeds are planted with close attention to maintaining records of the sources of the new seedlings. So when he started to talk about the different characteristics of seeds among the camellia species and how he is beginning to wonder whether the seeds from a plant might reveal something of that plant's heritage, I pricked up my ears.

First, said Metcalf, let's take a look at the characteristics of the pods of some of the species.

Japonica seeds have smooth husks that appear as though they had been waxed. They vary in size and shape from round to elongated to flat. The number of seeds in the pod varies but they are nearly always multiple. The husks nearly always open by themselves. The pods before ripening are nearly always apple green, with occasional cheeks of red such as on 'Ville de Nantes'.

Sasanqua seed pods are quite small and usually round and slightly fuzzy. The pods normally have one or two seeds which are round. Incidentally, they should be split apart after harvesting because the husk becomes hard and it is difficult to extract the seed when the husk has dried out, without damage to the seed.

Reticulatas have a large round pod, sometimes squashed, with skin that is tan in color and alligator in texture.

The pods have been known to reach three inches in diameter and contain as many as 25 seeds. They often have three clusters and out of each cluster there will be several seeds.

Granthamiana has round pods about 1 inch in diameter, a little darker in color than *reticulata* pods and with small alligating. They are very late to ripen, about the last of all seeds, despite the fact that they are among the first in the season to bloom. Often the pistil is protruding from the seed even though dried up. The pods usually have 3 seeds.

Taliensis has small green smooth pods which usually contain one seed, sometimes two.

Oleifera produces medium size pods that are generally of brownish color and not of too smooth texture. There is generally just one seed, but sometimes there are two.

Cuspidata and *fraterna* pods are similar in texture and form to *sasanquas*, but smaller and with seeds that are smaller than *sasanqua* seeds.

Saluenensis produces medium to small sized pods, closer in appearance to *reticulata* pods without the alligator texture appearance. The pods and seeds are larger than those of *sasanquas*.

Thea chiensis (a species with a naturally variegated leaf) often has a pod with slight to dominant variegation. At times, the seeds also show variegation. The pods are smooth and similar to *japonica* pods in other respects.

Now what does this lead to, Metcalf asks? Can we, through close study of seed pods and seeds, obtain at least some guide toward the determination of the heritage of seedling progeny? Can the seed pod and its structure

(Continued on next page)

give an indication that there is possible hybridity? He pointed out that some of what we call japonicas may in fact be hybrid.*

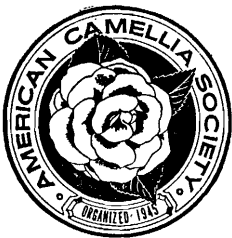
He has found that where hybridizing has been done, the characteristics of the seed (within the pod) will be different from those of the pure specie parent. In reticulatas that have been crossed, the resulting pod will usually be smaller and have smaller seeds (a characteristic to indicate a hybrid). Variations may be in the quantities of seeds in the pod of the hybrid; also the number of good viable seeds of this hybrid may be somewhat less than in the pure parent seed. It has been noted that there are many small seeds that have not developed; however, a camellia fan in San Diego has planted these small, apparently non-viable seeds and Metcalf has been told that they have sprouted in many cases.

Study of seed pods may be of help in determining the heridity of some of our so-called japonicas that are suspect. Metcalf mentioned 'Kuro-

Tsubaki' in this connection. He feels that 'Kuro-Tsubaki' is not a japonica. He says it is not a free seeder and the seeds differ in appearance from the seeds of the common japonica. The flower is similar to the double form Puperia in Australia and New Zealand, considered there as a specie on the basis of flower, growth habit and foliage. He also mentioned 'Berenice Boddy' in the realm of suspect, pointing out that it crosses with granthamiana more easily than other varieties known to be japonica and the seeds often will have partial alligating.

He made some other points regarding seeds that are of interest to camellia hobbyists who "play with seeds".

* In the early days of hybridizing of reticulatas, it was thought that a reticulata-japonica cross could not be made. Some of the supposed crosses appeared, from their leaves, to be straight or pure japonicas. After they flowered, however, and the seeds formed, it was found that a successful cross had been made between the two, as the seed had the reticulata seed characteristics.—Ed.



AN INVITATION TO JOIN *American Camellia Society*

Annual Membership \$6.00

The American Camellia Society is a worldwide scientific, horticultural and hobby organization of more than 7,500 members in 40 states and 15 foreign countries. The Society was founded as a non-profit organization in October, 1945.

Among other benefits, membership entitles you to five issues of THE CAMELLIA JOURNAL issued in January, March, July, September and November. Each issue of 32 to 40 pages of interesting articles, news and photographs, has a four-color reproduction of a new variety on the cover.

Each December, members receive a handsome cloth bound Yearbook of some 350 pages, containing the latest information on both greenhouse and outdoor culture, breeding, disease control, history, arrangements, and descriptions of gardens. There are several full color plates of new varieties in addition to numerous photographs illustrating the articles. A roster of members is published in each Yearbook. All new varieties registered with the Society are described.

The American Camellia Society will welcome you to its program of mutual pleasure and interest.

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY
P.O. BOX 465, TIFTON, GEORGIA

He has gathered seeds from miniatures. Question: will these seeds produce miniatures? We know that through hybridizing we can get various characteristics in the progeny. Will it do this with regard to smallness of bloom?

The color of the seeds in unopened pods will vary according to the pod's ripeness. This is a guide to checking the ripeness of the seed in the green pod. If it is light brown, we know it is about ready to pick. Ripe seeds are dark brown to black. If you pick a seed that is not quite ripe, plant it immediately. In the majority of cases, this will save the seed unless it is white or cream colored which is usually too green for getting a seedling.

Ripening of seed varies by weather conditions more than dates. The sooner seeds are planted after harvest, the better germination.

An unhealthy plant will throw seeds, even though it is not a regular seeder. This is nature's method of protecting the species.

A heavy seeder will take so much life from the plant as to effect its florifourness and the general quality of blooms. Metcalf has tried for seeds rather than blooms on *reticulatas* and has found that the *reticulata* has alternate years of good seed set. In the years of heavy seed set, the quality of blooms has suffered. Moral: if interested in blooms, dispose of seed pods early.

In summarizing his comments to me, Metcalf made it clear that he has not made a scientific study of seeds from the point of view of our discussion, and that his thinking and deductions as expressed to me are in a preliminary stage. He thinks he has viewed enough seeds, however, that it is appropriate to raise the question "Do Seeds Reveal Heritage" in the hope that others who are active in growing seed or in hybridizing may want to pursue the subject in their own activities.

Winning Camellias at Society Meetings

Temple City Society Meeting of December 27th

Amateur Table

Japonica—large to very large
'Donckelarii', 'Daikagura', 'Finlandia Var.', 'Southern Charm', 'Kramer's Supreme'.

Japonica—small and medium
'Ballet Dancer', 'Eleanor of Fair Oaks', 'Debutante', 'Barbara Woodroof', 'Rosemary Kinser'.

Japonica—miniature
'Wilamina', 'Sam Barranco', 'Fairy Garden'.

Hybrids and Other Species
'Dawn', 'Bill Wylam', no third.

Sweepstakes Table

Japonica—large to very large
'R. L. Wheeler', 'Adolphe Audusson Spec.', 'Guilio Nuccio'.

Japonica—small and medium
'Spring Sonnet', 'Majorette', 'Cinderella'.

Japonica—miniature
'Dryade', no second, 'Florence Daniell'.

Hybrids and Other Species
'Bill Wylam', no second, 'Hiryu'.

Sasanqua
'Interlude', 'Dazzler', 'Showa Supreme'.

Southern California Society Meeting of January 8th

Japonica—large to very large
'Wildwood', 'Kramer's Supreme', 'Reg Ragland', 'Clarise Carlton', 'Adolphe Audusson Spec.'

Japonica—small and medium
'Debutante', 'Majorette', 'Ballet Dancer', 'Berenice Boddy', 'Cardinal'.

Japonica—miniature
'Florence Daniell', 'Jingle Bells', 'Brite Sprite', 'Fleurette', 'Tinsie'.

Sasanqua
'Little Gem', 'Bettie Patricia', 'Interlude'.

STORY OF IMPORTATION *(Continued)*

Furthermore he was willing to part with these two seedlings for a sum of eight hundred dollars. He evidently liked the feel of our money and while this did seem a pretty high price we decided to buy them. Again a long delay before we finally received word in May of 1949 that the plants were being shipped.

This time things did not go so well. Some mistake was made at Shanghai and our plants were put on a plane bound for Vancouver, B.C. In order to correct the mistake the package was put off at Honolulu and here they fell into the hands of some inspector who opened the package and discovered that the plants were more than 36 inches in height and that was beyond the legal limit, so he kept the plants in order to await further instructions. It took us ten days to finally get an order to him to release the plants. While I cannot remember his name I do remember some names he was called!

When the plants finally arrived at the Rancho they were in terrible condition. The inspector had dutifully cut off the tops in order to comply with the 36 inch height limit and from the dried appearance of the plants he must have stored them on a shelf above the cook stove.

We soaked the plants in warm water for several hours and then planted them in boxes over which we built pliofilm covers which we called oxygen tents. After several weeks one little green shoot appeared and grew to be about an inch long. Suddenly it wilted and we reasoned this was our only chance to save it, so a graft was made of the very green wood. After months of care it started to grow and that is how nearly we lost the variety 'Buddha'. The other was easier to save and it was named 'Confucius'.

Much more could be written about the performance of these wonderful plants in our gardens but this article must limit itself to the story of their importation. But I do want to say that all of us who worried and worked for their importation feel amply rewarded just to have had a part in bringing them here. Truly their beauty does beggar description.



Temple City Society December Meeting

Mr. Kahn Komai talked at the December 27th meeting on the subject "The Art of Bonsai". Mr. Komai specializes in bonsai at his nursery. He talked briefly on the subject, then demonstrated the art with several plants he had brought for the purpose.

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 16 inches. Designed and made especially for camellias and azaleas.

For Sale at your Neighborhood Nursery

PATIO WOOD PRODUCTS

835 Commercial Street

San Gabriel, California

SACRAMENTO CAMELLIA FESTIVAL

MARCH 2-10

The camellia show on March 2-3 of the Camellia Society of Sacramento ushers in Sacramento's Ninth Annual Camellia Festival. By history and by modern day planning, Sacramento has become known in California as the "Camellia City". The camellia is the official flower of both the city and county of Sacramento. Theme for the 1963 Festival is "Salute to the Seven Seas", in tribute to the forthcoming opening of the Sacramento-Yolo deep water port.

Following is the Festival program:
March 2 and 3—

Camellia Show of the Camellia Society of Sacramento.

March 2—

Crowning the Camellia Queen. The new Queen, surrounded by her Royal Court of Princesses and their escorts, is crowned at the Camellia Ball, sponsored by the Sutter Hospital's Auxiliary.

March 5—

The 'Pink Perfection' Luncheon, put on by the Mercy Children's Hospital Guild, brings the newest and best in feminine fashion to the Festival. Past Camellia Queens, as distinguished guests, welcome the new Camellia Queen to their royal company.

(Continued on page 29)

CAMELLIA SHOW SCHEDULE FOR CALIFORNIA

Date	Society	Show Location	Registration Chrm.
Feb. 2-3	San Diego Camellia Society	Conference Bldg., Balboa Park, San Diego	Mrs. Tim Miller 6201 Danbury Way San Diego 20
Feb. 16-17	Pomona Valley Camellia Society	California Bank, 321 E. Holt Ave., Pomona	Bancroft Benner, Jr. 170 N. Monte Vista Ave. San Dimas
Feb. 16-17	Peninsula Camellia Society	New Hillsdale Community Room, Lower Mall of Hillsdale Shopping Center, San Mateo	E. P. Tenney 1903 Oak Knoll Dr. Burlingame
Feb. 23-24	Temple City Camellia Society	Lecture Hall, L. A. County Arboretum, Arcadia	Ernest Pieri 601 E. Elm St. San Gabriel
Mar. 2-3	Los Angeles Camellia Council	Descanso Gardens, La Canada	Wilkins Garner 1444 El Rito Glendale 8
Mar. 2-3	Camellia Society of Sacramento	Memorial Auditorium, 15th & J Streets, Sacramento	C. A. Harelson 69 Sandburg Dr. Sacramento 19
Mar. 10*	Central California Camellia Society	Cafeteria of Yosemite Junior High School, Fresno	Mrs. Patricia Simonsen, 3251 E. Bellaire Way Fresno 3
Mar. 3	Camellia Society of Santa Clara	Civic Auditorium, San Jose	Show is non-competitive
Mar. 9-10	Camellia Society of Kern County	San Joaquin Tractor Bldg., Bakersfield	Charlotte Johnson 1902 Niles St. Bakersfield
Mar. 9-10	Northern California Camellia Society	Diablo Valley College, Concord	Ernie Parmiani 3786 Raap Martinez
Mar. 16-17	Modesto Camellia Society	Modesto Junior College Library, Modesto	Dwight Wait 1029 Mt. Vernon Dr. Modesto *

*Change in date and place of show

DO YOU KNOW THE ORIGIN OF THESE CAMELLIA VARIETIES?

As was stated in William E. Woodroof's article "Camellia Nomenclature—1964" in the November 1962 issue of CAMELLIA REVIEW, the origin of varieties will be shown in the 1964 edition of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE to the extent that such information is available to the Editor of the book. Good progress has been made in obtaining this information but it is lacking for many. Mr. Woodroof will appreciate having for any of the following named varieties the name of the originator, with city and state of origin and date of origin if known. The dates shown after some of the names in the following list are the dates which are now in the records. If these dates are known to be incorrect, the correct date should be provided. Information should be sent direct to William E. Woodroof, 555 South Flower Street, Los Angeles 17, Calif.

Accordian (1955)
Alba Compacta
Alba Supreme
Alexine Welch (1959)
Beau Brummel (1957)
Becket Red (1959)
Brassenie
Brilliant
Brilliant (South.)
Camillo Galli (1957)
Carol Lynne (1959)
Christine Marie (1961)
Constancy (1955)
Coral Reefs (1957)
Countess of Belmore (1953)
Dainty (South)
Dan McCarthy (1957)
Dera May (1959)
Dixie Pink
Dolly Bowen (1959)
Donnybrook (1955)
Doris Nadeau (1953)
Dorothy Caldwell
Dorothy Marbutt (1959)

Dr. Firth (1957)
Dr. Welch (1957)
Edna Cato (1957)
Eleanor Wilds
Florence Lowden (1948)
Fragrant (1955)
Gen Mark Clark (1959)
Grandeur (1959)
Heavenly Fragrance (1957)
Helen Dorn (1957)
Hill (1953)
Hollifolia (1959)
Ivey Mae (1957)
Jeanne Seay (1961)
Jessie Bryson (1955)
Katherine Hart (1953)
Lanarth (1961)
Leslie Howard
Leslie R (1959)
Liberty (1959)
Linda's Blush (1960)
Lois Gerow (1948)
Lolita (1962)
Lottie's Lavender (1955)
Louisa Penn (1959)
Madeline Bayors (1959)
Marguerite Veo (1962)
Martha Ann (1955)
Mary Dudley (1959)
Mary K (1955)
Mary Weis (1953)
Mathotiana Special (1961)
Melinda Lou (1953)
Melissa (1961)
Mercury Supreme (1961)
Minnie Pearl (1948)
Miss Dot (1957)
Mound (1959)
Mrs. Haller (1953)
Mrs. Julia Thompson (1949)
Mrs. Lindsay (1953)
Mrs. Showman (1953)
Mrs. Stokes
Pink Imura (1953)
Pink Lady (South)
Princesa
Rainsbow End (1955)
Redgrove (1953)
Robbie Anne (1961)

Rosehill Red (1959)
 Roseus
 Rowena Hooks (1959)
 Sarah Ehrlish (1961)
 Savannah Girl (1959)
 Sea Foam (1959)
 Sears Special (1959)
 Snow Cloud (1953)
 Spotlight (1961)
 Stokes Pink (1955)
 Sue Ann Mouton (1960)
 Sue Seeley (1959)
 Sunburst (1957)
 Sweet Cecile (1959)
 Tomorrow Supreme
 Vida Davis (1959)
 Viola Simmons (1957)
 Virgin's Dream (1959)
 White By The Gate (1955)
 White Fairy (1957)
 White Foam (1959)
 White Pom Pom (1953)
 Wilder (1959)
 William E. Colby (1957)
 William R. Blanchard (1953)
 Yuille Pink

SHADE STRUCTURES *(Cont'd.)*

top and for the bracing will make a sturdy structure. The use of cement piers or digging the holes with a post hole digger, and filling with cement with a $\frac{1}{2}$ " construction spike in the center makes an excellent foundation, and eliminates the problem of the uprights rotting off when they are sunk into the ground. Leave 2" to 3" of the spike exposed and drill the holes in the center of the uprights with a $\frac{9}{16}$ bit. The top of the cement pier should be at least 1" above ground level. In the example note that the cross pieces going east and west are nailed at the top of the uprights, and the braces going north and south are nailed $3\frac{5}{8}$ " below the top directly below the east and west pieces. Braces should be cut 3' or 4' long, and the ends cut on a 45° angle.

The best way to get ideas on the type and construction of shade struc-

tures is to visit your camellia friends and places like the Los Angeles County Arboretum.

SACRAMENTO FESTIVAL *(Continued)*

March 6—

The annual Camellia Concert will be presented by the Sacramento Symphony Association.

March 9—

The Children's Camellia Parade, in which hundreds of Sacramento school children combine their efforts and enthusiasm to make the parade one of the highlights of the Festival.

March 9—

The International Friendship Luncheon will honor the Scandinavian nations, Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, whose hardy nautical pioneers did so much to make the Seven Seas avenues of adventure and commerce to all the lands of the earth. March 9 and 10—

The Camellia Folk Dance Pageant, staged by the Sacramento Council of Folk Dance Clubs, is a glorious finale for the Camellia Festival. Folk dancers come from afar in thousands to participate in the Pageant.



Joe Austin of Four Oaks, N.C. with his *reticulatas*



NEWS OF SOCIETIES

Kern County Society

The subject of the meeting was "Enjoying Camellias in the Home", with Mr. and Mrs. Harold Dryden as speakers. Mr. Dryden talked briefly about the part that the man (if he is the camellia person of the family) has to play: selection of varieties that are usable in the house and an understanding between husband and wife that sufficient foliage can be picked for flower arrangements. Mrs. Dryden demonstrated the use of camellias in flower arrangements and corsages, with emphasis on "enjoying camellias" in the arrangements.

Los Angeles Society

Speaker of the evening at the January 14th meeting was Mrs. Jessie Black on the subject "Flower Arrangements". Mrs. Black is a recognized authority on flower arrangements. She teaches classes in the Los Angeles area on flower arrangements and has participated and won prizes in national garden club competition. Mrs. Black is also editor of GOLDEN GARDENS, the official publication of California Garden Clubs, Inc.

Pacific Society

The Pacific Society held two meetings in January, as will be the case in February and March. At the January 3rd meeting, four people who have toured Europe recently — Bill Wylam, Roy Thompson, Ray Noyes and Cecil Eshelman — showed 35 mm. slides that they had taken, with emphasis on gardens and flowers. At the January 17th meeting Frank Reed talked about the use of giberellic acid

with camellias. He explained what he has accomplished through its use and told in detail how to use it. Much discussion followed the talk.

Temple City Society

The Temple City Camellia Society will meet at 8:00 P.M. on Thursday, February 28, 1963, in the Lecture Hall of the Los Angeles County Arboretum, 301 N. Baldwin Ave., Arcadia.

Mr. Lenard L. Brooks, a representative of the Sequoia Forest Products Company of Dinuba, California, will be the guest speaker of the evening. His topic will be "the use of fir bark in the culture of camellias and other acid plants." He will illustrate his talk with color slides and will display some plants that have been grown in the fir bark.

During the past several years, various soil mixtures, some of which included the use of rice hulls, have been tried by amateur and commercial camellia growers in an attempt to obtain sturdier plant growth and greater perfection of blooms. Many of these soil mixtures are still in the experimental stage.

Mr. Brooks' talk should prove of interest to all who are experimenting with soil mixtures for camellias, azaleas and other acid soil plants.

The Temple City Camellia Society will sponsor its second annual "San Gabriel Valley Camellia Show" to be held on the week-end of February 23 and 24, 1963, in the Lecture Hall of the Los Angeles County Arboretum.

(Continued on page 31)

DESCANSO'S NATIVE PLANT GARDEN

Mark J. Anthony

Superintendent, Descanso Gardens

In order to preserve, for future generations, many of the best of our California native flowers, shrubs and trees, the Descanso California Native Plant Garden was founded.

A ten acre canyon and open hillside area on the western perimeter of the garden was decided upon, and after roads and trails were laid out, the job of planting was started. Each plant is labelled with botanical as well as common name.

With the unending help and expert advice of California's pioneer native plantsman, Theodore Payne, the garden was dedicated in 1959. Overseeing the welfare of the garden is the Descanso Gardens California Native Plant Committee with Conrad Fanton as its Chairman.

In the open sunny areas, a dozen species of pine trees were planted in groups of three and five. *Pinus muricata* (Bishop Pine) looks the healthiest and has the best shape but *Pinus radiata* (Monterey Pine) grows more rapidly than any of the others.

Along a trail to the west, a miniature redwood forest has been set out. In order to have our own redwood grove in La Canada, seventy-five *Sequoia sempervirens*, or Coast Redwood trees have been planted as well as several *Sequoia gigantea*; firs, cedars and native junipers are also growing in this area.

As more and more homes are being built in the foothill areas, plants are needed to cover steep banks and fills. The Native Plant Garden demonstrates how best to use natives for this purpose. *Manzanita* 'Point Reyes', *M. hookeri* and *M. densiflora*; *Baccharis pilularis* (Coyote Bush), and the spreading *Ceanothus* such as *C. griseus* (Carmel Creeper), *C. vineatus* and hybrid *C. 'Emily Brown'* have been tested and found to grow well in Descanso Gardens. These

plants require very little water and yet maintain a good green cover the year around.

In the canyon area, which is shaded by California Live Oaks, an old stream course has been reactivated by pumping water from a lower pool to the head of the canyon and then allowing it to cascade down again over water falls through the natural rock outlined stream bed. Many species of native ferns, mahonias, bleeding hearts, columbines, wild violets and dogwood trees are growing happily along this stream.

For beauty in the spring, wild flower seeds are planted each year between the trees and shrubs and in all the open areas. California poppy, clarkia, baby blue-eyes, lupin, coreopsis, native penstemon and larkspur are but a few of the flowers Descanso visitors can enjoy without driving hundreds of miles to distant flower fields.

In an open sunny area a small meadow of blue-eyed grass is growing near the beautiful Matilija poppies.

At the entrance to the garden a rustic redwood arbor called "El Portal", covered with wild grape vines, invites one to rest in its shade and view the entire garden before a tour of inspection is made through the plantings.

NEWS OF SOCIETIES (Cont'd.)

The show will open at 2:00 P.M., Saturday afternoon, February 23rd and will reopen at 9:30 A.M. Sunday morning, February 24th. Show Chairman is Arthur E. Krumm, 2081 Summit, Altadena, and Registration Chairman is Ernest Pieri, 601 Elm, San Gabriel.

Exceptionally fine trophies will be awarded for the blooms judged the best and finest of the show.

Directory of Affiliated Societies

- Camellia Society of Kern County.....Bakersfield
 President: Lawrence Ellis; Secretary: Mrs. Charlotte Johnson, 1902 Niles St., Bakersfield.
 Meetings held 2nd Wednesday of the month, October through April, in Police Building, 1620 Truxton Ave., Bakersfield.
- Camellia Society of Orange County.....Santa Ana
 President: Howard Foust; Secretary: Mrs. George T. Butler, 1121 Orange, Santa Ana.
 Meetings held fourth Tuesday of month, October through April, in Orange County Farm Bureau Building, 1916 W. Chapman, Orange.
- Central California Camellia Society.....Fresno
 President: Edwin H. Hiber; Secretary: Mrs. Patricia Simonsen, 3251 E. Bellaire, Fresno 3.
 Meetings held at Heaton School, Del Mar Ave., Fresno, on the following dates: November 14th, December 19th, January 23rd, February 27th, March 27th.
- Huntington Camellia Garden.....San Marino
 Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, Oxford Road, San Marino.
- Pomona Valley Camellia Society.....Pomona
 President: Bancroft Benner; Secretary: Mrs. Soby Yamamoto, 1081 Weber St., Pomona.
 Meetings held 2nd Thursday of each month, November through April, in the Ganesha Community Building in Ganesha Park, Pomona.
- San Diego Camellia Society.....San Diego
 President: Mrs. Althea T. Hebert; Secretary: Mrs. J. O. Henry, P.O. Box 522, Chula Vista.
 Meetings held 2nd Friday of the month, November through May, in Floral Association Building, Balboa Park, San Diego.
- Southern California Camellia Society.....San Marino
 President: A. Wilkins Garner; Secretary: Harold E. Dryden, 820 Winston Ave., San Marino
 Meetings held Second Tuesday of every month, November to April, inclusive at the San Marino Women's Club House, 1800 Huntington Drive, San Marino.
- Temple City Camellia Society.....Temple City
 President: Laurence R. Shuey; Secretary: Mrs. Peter Folino, 708 W. Pepper Dr., Arcadia.
 Meetings held November 29th and thereafter December thru March on 4th Thursday in Lecture Hall of L.A. County Arboretum, 301 N. Baldwin Ave., Arcadia.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

American Camellia Society24	Nuccio's Nurseries16
De France's Nursery20	Patio Wood Products26
Kramer Bros. Nursery13	Surina's Camellia Gardens15
Marshall's Camellia Nursery21	

ADVERTISING RATES

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

It pays to advertise in the CAMELLIA REVIEW.

So. California Camellia Society
 820 Winston Ave.
 San Marino, California

**TO:
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
CAMELLIA SOCIETY
MEMBERS WHO HAVE
NOT
PAID THEIR 1963 DUES:**

**BY PAYING YOUR DUES NOW, YOU
WILL ELIMINATE THE NECESSITY OF
OUR SENDING STATEMENTS TO YOU.**

**STATEMENTS ARE COSTLY,
PARTICULARLY WITH THE
HIGHER POSTAL RATES.**

**PLEASE HELP US TO KEEP OUR
EXPENSES DOWN BY SENDING IN
YOUR \$6.00 DUES NOW — TO:**

**Harold E. Dryden
SECRETARY - TREASURER
820 Winston Avenue
San Marino, California**

SOUTHERN
CALIFORNIA

CAMELLIA

Society, Inc.

820 WINSTON AVENUE
SAN MARINO, CALIFORNIA



Mr. & Mrs. Wilkins Garner
1444 El Rito Ave.
Glendale 8, Calif.

Return Requested

Bulk Rate
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Permit No. 1524
Pasadena, Calif.