The Camellia Review



LION'S HEAD RETICULATA

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Vol. 12 MARCH, 1951

No. 6

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

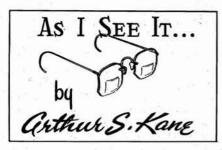
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DIRECTORY OF AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

Central California Camellia Society	141
Camellia Society of Kern County	Calif.
San Diego Camellia SocietySan Diego, Meeting place: Floral Association Building, Balboa Park Secretary: Mrs. Althea Hebert, 4710 Harbinson Ave., La Mesa Date of meeting: 2nd Friday of each month at 7:30 pm March 9 program: Speakers, L. H. Boyle and E. W. Miller, plus demonstrations	Calif.
Pomona Valley Camellia Society	Calif.
Temple City Camellia Society	Calif.
Camellia Society of Orange County	Calif.

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AS 1 SEE IT . . . the growing of camellias, or the growing of some living thing, or just puttering around the yard digging your fingers into the soil, is becoming an increasing necessity for modernized man. Living in an atmosphere of tensions, super-mechanization and fear of the future, he needs an "escape-hole" for the spirit. His natural craving for peace and quiet and the simpler things becomes an insistent gnawing which must find an outlet. Camellia culture can serve him as a therapy a better therapy than is gained by those who might turn to "escape literature," week-ends at the beach or movie-going for their relaxation.

As the steel and stone of the cities encroach further and further into the world of woods and fields, this urge of mankind becomes so strong, in certain types of people, that unless something is done about it, neurosis sets in. That may account for the fact that more and more people are turning to gardening each year, and especially to the cultivation of that grandest of shrubs—the Camellia.

Watching the people circulate around the exhibits at the Camellia show is almost as fascinating as looking at the blossoms. And eavesdropping on snatches of conversation is not only permissible but lots of fun. Particularly when a couple of would-be experts are trying to impress each other with the profundity of their camellia knowledge. Or when one lady refers to a "Eugene Lize" as a

"Yoogan Lizzie." Or when another lady is disappointed when there aren't to be any "Amaryllises" exhibited. At a Camellia Show? Or when an exhibitor's card announces that the flower you are looking at is a "Packs."

Because I am a great lover of the musical sounds of language in any form, I get a peculiar wriggle of delight out of such a phrase as "Dr. T. T. Yu of the Yunnan Botanical Institute at Black Dragon Pool, Kunming" or "Mississippi, Alabama, Florida and Tennessee." That last could be the beginning (or refrain) of a delightful jingle. Now, as you may have guessed, I ran across these phrases in a camellia periodical, not the "Review." Aside from sponging up a great deal of information, I like to browse through such books as Claude Chidamian's translation of Trocco's "The Camellia" because often one stumbles across such belllike phrases which not only please the ear, but conjure up technicolor mind-pictures.

While Vern McCaskill was showing his slides at the last meeting, he asked for names for the varieties he has not yet named. Did anybody take him seriously except ye ed.? And if the man can't pick a couple of good names out of the list I sent him, then either he has no imagination—obviously a false assumption—or ye ed. is slipping.

Only two people have asked what became of the "Question & Answer" column started by Mr. Dekker. There didn't seem to be much interest in it, as shown by his not receiving any questions—so it was discontinued. If you people are enough interested, of course he'll be glad to pick it up again.

(Continued on page 16)

THE SHOW - A Short Review

Once again an All Camellia show, jointly presented by Pacific and Southern California Camellia Societies, has been written into the history books. Keenest interest this year centered around the first awarding of the William and Margarete Hertrich Awards, presented for the outstanding mutation and outstanding seedling developed within the time limit specified by the rules of competition. The Awards committee and judges deliberated long and earnestly before deciding that the William Hertrich cup should go to Vernon James of Campbell, Calif., for his entry of Lady Kay, a sport of Ville de Nantes, and that the Margarete Hertrich award had been won by E. W. Miller of Escondido, for his seedling Melody Lane, which will be available to growers next season.

Judges Harold Paige, Ronald Townsend, Dr. Lloyd J. Taylor and Dr. John H. Clairmont awarded the Sweepstakes cup for the best flower in the show to Dr. Reuben W. Tellam of San Diego for his entry of a variegated Ville de Nantes, truly a lovely thing. The Frank Williams cup for the best Pacific Coast introduction of the year went to Vern McCaskill's McCaskill Gardens for Spring Sonnet, a sport of Colonial Lady. Frank Barley took first place in the competition for Best Plant in the Show, while Armstrong Nurseries won the first prize for Best Flower exhibited by a Professional Grower, with Glenn 40.

As has been noted in camellia publications, the 1950-51 season has not been one of the best for blooms, and the fact that the show committee could round up the beautiful abundance of gorgeous flowers that they put on display is an indication of the hard work that went into keeping up the high tradition of the All Camellia shows.

Entering building 1, the visitor received the impression of stepping into the private patio of a rich man's home, surrounded on four sides by camellias, cut and on the plants, in all their variety and beauty. These were the exhibits of the commercial growers, which also spilled over into the inner court and into building 2. Here were centered the breath-taking collections of Armstrong's Nurseries, Julius Nuccio, Don and Blanche Miller, Marshall's, and others; here, too, were the Information Section, the corsage making school of the Red Cross, and two long tables of blossom displays at either end. People with notebooks and cameras clustered like bees drinking in the beauty and color, and trying to learn more about these rare and not-so-rare types displayed.

Building 3 contained the amateur exhibits, the grafting exhibits, scientific culture information and the displays of the Camellia Societies themselves, affiliated and unaffiliated. Here the spectators browsed, feasted their eyes on the Hertrich Cup winners and all the rest of the more informal exhibits, some of them literally for hours. Moving on to building 4, the flower arrangement room, it was difficult to suppress the "oh's" and "ah's" as the eye swept in wondering admiration over more and more beautiful arrangements. Around the walls of the room were the truly magnificent combinations made by the professionals, while on tiered tables were the amateur displays, rivaling in many cases the artistry of the professionals.

The center quadrangle contained, besides the displays of Carter, Bamico,

DIVISION WINNERS

AT THE FOURTH ALL CAMELLIA SHOW FEB. 17 & 18, 1951

DIVISION I-ONE Blossom

Class !-Single - Pink

1st —Mrs. Jeanette Lane 2nd—Mrs. Wm. Viney 3rd—Mrs. Herbert Milliken

Single - Red

1st —Dr. Cecil H. Eshelman 2nd—Mrs. Herbert Milliken 3rd—Dr. Cecil H. Eshelman

Single - White

1st —Dr. Cecil H. Eshelman 2nd—Mrs. Wm. Viney 3rd—Mrs. Herbert Milliken

Single - Variegated-No entries

Class 2-Semi-double - Pink

lst —Clifton Homan 2nd—Mrs. Herbert Milliken 3rd—Dr. C. H. Eshelman

Semi-double - Red

1st - Dr. R. W. Tellam 2nd—Mrs. Jeanette Lane 3rd—Dr. C. H. Eshelman

Semi-double - White

Ist —Mrs. Herbert Milliken 2nd—Mrs. Jeanette Lane 3rd—Mrs. Wm. Viney

Semi-double - Variegated

1st —Dr. R. W. Tellam 2nd—Mrs. Herbert Milliken 3rd—Margaret Lockhart

Class 3—Anemone Form - Pink

1st —Mrs. Jeanette Lane 2nd—Mrs. Herbert Milliken 3rd—A. W. Garner

Anemone Form - Red

1st —Mrs. Herbert Milliken 2nd—C. W. Johnson 3rd—Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Dekker

Anemone Form - White

lst —Mrs. Jeanette Lane 2nd—Mrs. Herbert Milliken 3rd— No award Anemone Form - Variegated

1st — Dr. R. W. Tellam 2nd—Dr. R. W. Tellam 3rd—Eleanor Hayward

Class 4-Peony Form - Pink

1st —Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Dekker 2nd—Mrs. Wm. Viney 3rd—Clifton Homan

Peony Form - Red

1st —Mrs. Jeanette Lane 2nd—Mrs. Herbert Milliken 3rd—Dr. C. H. Eshelman

Peony Form - White

1st —No award 2nd—Mrs. Herbert Milliken 3rd—No award

Peony Form - Variegated

1st —Mrs. Herbert Milliken 2nd—Mrs. Wm. Viney 3rd—Mrs. Jeanette Lane

Class 5-Rose Form - Pink

1st —Mrs. Edw. A. Pielemeier 2nd—Dr. R. W. Tellam 3rd—Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Dekker

Rose Form - Red

1st —Mrs. Wm. Viney 2nd—Mrs. Jeanette Lane 3rd—Mrs. Herbert Milliken

Rose Form · White

1st —Clifton Homan 2nd—Mrs. Herbert Milliken 3rd—Mrs. Ida Ricard

Rose Form - Variegated

1st —Clifton Homan 2nd—Mrs. Wm. Viney 3rd—Mrs. Herbert Milliken

Class 6-Formal Double - Pink

1st —Mrs. Wm. Viney 2nd—Mrs. Herbert Milliken 3rd—Mrs. Ida Ricard

(Continued on page 8)

THE VARIETIES of Camellia Reticulata in YUNNAN

By T. T. Yu

(A paper given at the Camellia & Magnolia Conference, London, England—1950.

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DURING the past fifty years, the rich alpine flora of Yunnan, the southwestern province of China, has become well-known to horticulturists. However, there are still many plants from Yunnan that should be more widely known, and this applies not only to the naturally occurring species but also to the garden forms that have long been cultivated by Chinese gardeners. There are, for instance, numerous garden varieties of Camellia reticulata that are known neither in this country nor in America. The purpose of this note is to introduce these Chinese garden varieties to horticulturists in other countries. An outline is given of the history of C. reticulata in cultivation, a description of the important varieties grown in Yunnan, and a short account of the methods of propagation and cultivation used by the local gardeners.

G. reticulata was described by LINDLEY in 1827, and figured in the Botanical Register, t. 1078. The type specimen was a semi-double form which was introduced by J. D. PARKS for the Horticultural Society of London in 1824. Before this introduction, CAPT. R. RAWES had also brought a garden form of this Camellia from China for his friend, T. C. PALMER, in whose garden at Bromley, Kent, it flowered in 1826. Both introductions were plants with semi-double flowers from Chinese gardens and they might well be the parents of those now occasionally cultivated in the western

gardens.

For more than a century, the species was known only in the semi-double flowered garden form. In 1935, however, J. R. SEALY published a figure in Curtis' Botanical Magazine, t. 9397, of a wild form which was raised from seeds collected in the hills around Tengyueh in western Yunnan by CEORCE FORREST in 1924. This plant was cultivated by J. C. WILLIAMS of Caerhays Castle, Cornwall, where it began to flower in March, 1932. This is one of the few examples in plant taxonomy where the original description of the species was based on a garden form and not on the wild plant. Undoubtedly, Yunnan is the native home of C. reticulata and its varieties have been cultivated there for centuries by the local gardeners.

In this country, two single forms of *C. reticulata*, raised from forrest's seeds, have received Awards of Merit from the Royal Horticultural Society. These are the pink form from Exbury and the larger-flowered form from Caerhays. In addition, two hybrids have recently been raised. COL. STEPHENSON-CLARKE made a cross between *C. saluenensis* and the semi-double flowered C. reticulata which produced a delightful wavy petaled and semi-double flowered plant named "Salutation" (see *Journ. Roy. Hort. Soc.*, 63 (1938), 262); while *C. saluenensis* crossed with the single *C. reticulata*

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produced C. x Inamorata which has single rose-pink flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter. (See Journ, Roy, Hort, Soc., 73 (1948) 283.)

The Yunnan forms of C. reticulata differ from each other in flower and foliage as well as in habit and stature. The flowers may be single, semi-double or fully double; while the shape of the petals shows so wide a variation that some flowers resemble Paeonies and others resemble Roses. The colour ranges from pale pink to dark crimson and there are also bicoloured forms. The leaf shape varies from narrow lanceolate to broad ovate. Some varieties have a dwarf bushy habit, others are of medium height, and some are trees becoming eventually 50 feet tall.

The early history of the cultivation of this Camellia in China is rather obscure. The Cha-Hua-Pu which is a genealogical record of Chinese Camellias written by P. CHAO, a literary naturalist of the eleventh century, listed 72 varieties. Unfortunately, the original work was lost, but reference to it was made in the Sze-Ku-Ti-Yao, a complete list of Chinese literature, which was compiled and published early in the Manchu Dynasty. The Chinese name of C. reticulata is Nan-Shan-Cha which means Camellia of the south mountain. This name was included in the important herbal, Pen-Tso-Kon-Mou, a treatise on Chinese materia medica, written by S. C. LEE in 1590. A book entitled Chi-Wu-Min-Shi-Tu-Kao or an illustrated study of Chinese plants and their literature, written by c. r. wu in 1848 gave a full description and some critical notes on this plant. Another semi-monographic note of importance is the Tien-Nan-Cha-Hua-Hsio-Chi, a synopsis of Yunnan Camellias which was written by a Yunnan scholar, S. M. FANC. He included in this work a collection of poems and songs on Camellias from the early Ming Dynasty to the beginning of the Republic, and he gave a short literary description of the 72 kinds of Camellias grown in local gardens.

The Yunnanese are so fond of this Camellia that they have planted it extensively in gardens and parks, and they also use it as a pot plant in almost every courtyard. There are several very big trees, more than 300 years old, growing in the temple courtyards near Kunming, the capital of Yunnan province. Since the Camellias flower in spring at the time of the Chinese New Year, which is a popular season for making excursions to the countryside, it is natural that the flowers should have become an object of great admiration by the local people. Their love of the flower has resulted in the development and preservation of the superior varieties, and its culture is the favorite amusement of the nobility, the literary, and the rich. Consequently it is the most important plant in the local horticultural trade. The beautiful evergreen foliage with red flowers is regarded by the Chinese as a sign of fortune and wealth, and in olden times several pairs of Camellia plants were given as a portion of marriage dowries. During the Chinese New Year, a vase of red Camellia flowers is one of the offerings every family presented to its ancestors. In the art and literature of Yunnan, this Camellia also occupies a prominent place and it has appropriately become the floral emblem of the province.

The author visited many gardens and temples in Yunnan that were famed for their Camellia culture. Unfortunately he failed to find as many varieties as were cited in the old literature. These old literary descriptions are inadequate for diagnostic purpose and the characteristics that are mentioned for separating the varieties are in many cases so slight that it is impossible to distinguish the 72 distinct kinds. Moreover, some of these

72 names used in the present local horticultural trade belong to the forms of C. japonica which are not so ornamental and are only used as stocks

on which the C. reticulata varieties are grafted.

However, 18 distinct varieties have been identified by the author, and an analytical key and a full description of these varieties are given below. It is very difficult to translate the names of these garden varieties from the Chinese into suitable English varietal names and at the same time to retain their descriptiveness. Therefore, the Chinese common names have been given along with English equivalents.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GARDEN VARIETIES

The flowering periods of these Camellias are naturally affected each spring by the weather, but the order of blooming is always constant out of doors in Kunming and the flowering time there of each variety is given below. The names of the colours are based on the *Horticultural Colour Chart* (H.C.C.), published in 1938-41 by the Royal Horticultural Society.

1. Tsueban or Rose Flower

Leaves concave, elliptic to elliptic-ovate, acute at apex, rounded to broad cuneate at base, dark green and prominently reticulate above, bright yellowish-green beneath, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 1-2 inches broad. Flowers light carmine (H.C.C. 2 1/3), formal double, 3-4 inches across. Petals in 6-7 whorls, each with 5 petals, broadly obovate, flat, emarginate at apex, cuneate at base, gradually diminishing in size towards the centre; stamens very few, pistil undeveloped.

This is an early flowering variety of the rosiform flowered group. It is highly ornamental on account of its beautiful light carmine-pink flowers which are borne in great profusion. Its petals are flat, fleshy and regularly arranged in closely imbricate whorls, which resemble those of Camellia japonica var. Pink Perfection. Another Chinese name for this plant is Tungtsaoban or Pith-paper Petal, which aptly describes their texture. The flow-

ering season is from January to March.

2. Sungtzelin or Pine Cone

Leaves oblong-ovate to oblong-obovate, acute to acuminate at apex, cuneate at base, dark green and reticulate above, bright yellowish-green beneath, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 inches long, $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad. Flowers deep scarlet (H.C.C. 19), formal double, 4-5 inches across. Petals in 8-10 whorls, orbicular, flat, emarginate or slightly lobed at apex, rounded to broad cuneate at base, gradually reduced in size toward the centre. Stamens very few, pistil rudimentary.

This plant is closely related to the variety *Tsueban*, but differs in having larger leaves, larger petals and scarlet red flowers. The petals are arranged almost in the same way as the scales of a pine cone, hence its Chinese name. An old tree of this variety in the temple of Hsishan at Kunming is fully 30 feet tall and has a trunk 20 inches in diameter. The flowering season extends from the middle of January to the end of February.

3. Tzepao or Purple Gown

Leaves broad ovate to oblong-ovate, acuminate at apex, broad cuneate at base. $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 inches broad. Flowers deep oriental red (H.C.C. 819), dark purple when unfolding, formal double, 5-6½ inches

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Jo The Ladies! By EVELYN W. JOHNSON

In February and March when your husband is grafting, save the branches from the understock he has used and keep them in fresh water. From time to time arrange them and wire your tailored blossoms to their stems and branches. Larger arrangements with a few blossoms can be obtained in this manner.

For a Victorian room, make a small arrangement of one lovely camellia wired to a branch of understock about eight inches high. Place in a sherbet glass with water in which you have secured a pin frog holder with modeling clay. Add a few small sprigs of red, white or pink leptospermum. Place the arrangement on a round walnut stand and cover with a tall Victorian bell jar. These bell jars and stands are to be found in some of the large department stores.

A tier of three plates with brass or silver center rod is lovely filled with camellia blossoms. Place camellias on damp cotton and tuck the green leaves into place. A Christmas or holiday centerpiece may be arranged on the tier of plates with red camellias and the tiny Christmas tree balls in silver, green and gold, or red and gold.

A lovely table setting of candles in low candle holders with alternate single blossoms of camellias and two or three leaves on small ten cent store ash trays can be placed in a circle in the center of a round table.

An oval table would be beautiful with the candles and alternate camellias in an oval arrangement in the center. Try a table setting of High Hat camellias with palest pink tapers and low silver candle holders on a forest green linen tablecloth.

DIV. WINNERS . . . from page 8

Formal Double · Red

1st — Dr. R. W. Tellam 2nd — Mrs. Jeanette Lane 3rd — Mrs. Wm. Viney

Formal Double - White

1st —Mrs. Wm. Viney 2nd-Berta Brenahan 3rd —Mrs. Herbert Milliken

Formal Double - Variegated

lst —Mrs. Wm. Viney 2nd Berta Brenahan 3rd—Dr. P. A. Libby

DIVISION II—Class 1

1st —Dr. R. W. Tellam 2nd—Dr. C. H. Eshelman 3rd—Mrs. Jeanette Lane

Class 2

1st — Mrs. Herbert Milliken 2nd—Mrs. Jeanette Lane 3rd—Mr. & Mrs. A. H. Dekker

Class 3

1st —Mrs. Lloyd S. Porter 2nd—Mrs. Jeanette Lane 3rd—Mrs. Wm. Viney

Class 4

1st —Mrs. Herbert Milliken 2nd—Mrs. Jeanette Lane 3rd—Mrs. Wm. Viney

DIVISION III-Class 1

1st —Frank Barley 2nd—J. A. McMorris 3rd—C. W. Johnson

Class 2

lst —C. W. Johnson 2nd—J. A. McMorris 3rd—W. L. Rifenberick

BEST FLOWER IN SHOW-Dr. R. W. Tellam-Var. Ville de Nantes

BEST PLANT IN THE SHOW-Frank Barley

DIV. V-PAC. COAST INTR.-Williams Award-V. McCaskill

(Continued on page 16)

Second Fiddle

1.

By BILLIE LEE McCASKILL

Ladies, do any of you honestly object to playing second, or even third fiddle to Cleopatra, Paulette Goddard or a Strawberry Blonde, if the fair lady in question happens to be a lovely Camellia that your husband secretly covets? Suspect him not if, in his sleep, he talks incoherently of hard to get Lena Jackson. Question him not if by day he walks on a pink cloud with a dreamy Marjorie Magnificent look in his eyes. Fortunately, he is only infatuated with beauties of the Camellia realm. His new obsession is not serious, can never prove fatal, but he does need desperately your gentle understanding and hearty cooperation at such a critical moment.

Suppress that first wild impulse to call a psychiatrist while secretly consigning him and all his sex to perdition—such a hasty decision would only prove that you and not he should be psycho-analyzed. Exercise the infinite wisdom of your sex—restrain the temptation to accuse him of leading a double life or even having a roving eye—Muster all the strength, tact and patience at your command. Sit down with him for a dozen or so hours and let him tell you all about this glowing new-found love of his.

By this time you will not only be exhausted to the point of submission, but you will also recognize a most startling fact: You will realize that you are a most fortunate woman indeed—Your clever husband has chosen his hobby with exquisite taste and discriminating judgment. Now is your rare and opportune moment to enter eagerly into a partnership hobby with him that will make growing old together an anticipated pleasure. This mutual hobby will pay bountiful rewards in companionship and the sheer joy of sharing all things together.

Ladies, if you would live to be one hundred, and supremely happy during this brief time, cultivate your husband's camellia hobby—but not his camellias -I have practiced religiously what I preach for more than a quarter of a century, more years perhaps than many of you have lived—And I wish most sincerely that every woman in the world could experience the genuine pleasure and deep lasting satisfaction that I have known just playing second fiddle to God's most exquisite handiwork, the Camellia.

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Camelliana

By VERN McCASKILL

When a person makes a statement about anything as variable as a camellia, he is really sticking his neck out much farther than any giraffe possibly could. Such was the case when in the January Camellia Review, we expressed the opinion that it is very improbable that a pure white variety could ever sport a colored blossom. We are breathing much easier now that an eminent camellia authority on the east coast. Mr. Joseph G. Holland, completely agrees with us. In case you haven't heard, Mr. Holland is the brand new president of that very fast growing South Carolina Camellia Society. Their excellent magazine, the Camellian, makes it well worth your while to be a member even though you are on the opposite coast.

Original names of many camellias are not as descriptive as names they receive later. However, nomenclature Committees, being bound by certain International rules, have absolutely no choice and must accept the oldest valid name. Peachblossom, the priority name for the variety we have known and admired as Magnoliaeflora (English), certainly fits the flower and surely no one will object to making the change.

The variety locally known Edith Nichols, Davis Pink, or Pinkette, has been identified as the Japanese importation Miya. It is truly beautiful by any name and really is a worthy rival of Virgin's Blush. The word, Miya is Japanese for a shrine or a miniature temple.

(Turn to page 16)

Southern California Camellia Society

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* News of the Societies *

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA

Something resembling an earthquake struck Central California Camellia Society without warning, with the following results:

President Grant Williams couldn't resist the lure of a new business venture in Sacramento. Uncle Sam sneaked up on Editor Bill Paul, so he too is departing. As long as Uncle Sam was here, he thought he might just as well alert John Holland, the chairman of our 'Show-that-was-to-have-been'.

When the Board of Directors met and these facts all came to light, Maynard Munger came out from under the pile as our new President and appointed Ruth Pettey to do Publicity.

Having lost Grant Williams, Bill Paul and John Holland, who were to arrange for the Show, CCCS decided the Big Camellia Show would have to be by-passed this year. Instead at the meeting for March 9th, they will have a show for members and their invited guests only. It will be held at 8:00 P. M. The place will be announced later.

MEMORIAL FOR ROY WILMOT

The Men's Garden Club of Gainesville, Florida, has undertaken the establishment of a memorial honoring the memory of the late Roy J. Wilmot, who served the American Camellia Society so many years so faithfully as its secretary. The memorial will take the shape of a garden along one of Gainesville's most beautiful parkways, the land for which has been donated by the city.

It is felt that Roy Wilmot's friends would like the privilege of donating one or more plants to this project, and S. McK. Mixson, chairman of the procurement committee for this project, has issued a call to members of Southern California Society, and other societies, who wish to send a plant or plants. Each plant will carry, when planted, the correct name of plant and donor, and will be cared for by members of various Garden Clubs of Gainesville.

As funds are limited, Mixson requests that plants be shipped to the Gainesville Men's Garden Club, Gainesville, Fla. However, they will arrange for payment of shipping charges, if necessary, and, providing advance word is received, will have someone on the lookout to receive and care for your plant.

Such a worthwhile project certainly should gain widespread support and co-operation from all Camellia Societies.

(Continued on page 21)

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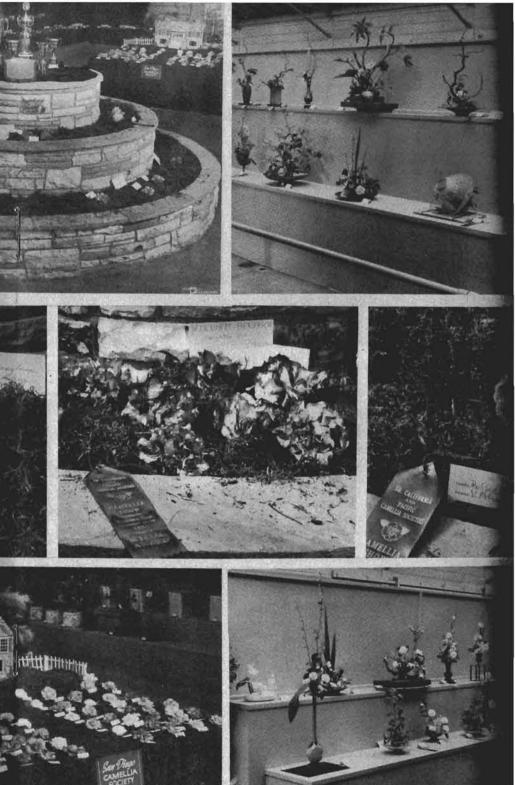
THE FOURTH ALL CAMELLIA SHOW

Held at Brookside Park,
Pasadena
February 17 & 18, 1951













YUNNAN RETICULATAS . . . from page 7

across. Petals orbicular to obovate, flat, emarginate or slightly lobed at apex, 6-7 whorls, mostly imbricately arranged. Stamens nearly all petaloid, often divided into 5-6 groups and connate at the base with the small petals. Pistil green and rudimentary, style short and flattened, sometimes connate with the innermost petals.

This variety is remarkable for the immense size of its flowers which are intense oriental red. Some forms have white stripes and are known as Tzepao-yutai meaning purple gown with white tape. They are rare and might be treated as a different variety. The flowering season is from mid

January to March.

4. Hentienko or The Dwarf

Leaves ovate to elliptic-ovate, short acuminate at apex, rounded to broad cuneate at base, sometimes with a notch on the margin, dark green and reticulate above, yellowish-green beneath, 2-3 inches long, 1½-2 inches broad. Flowers light carmine (H.C.C. 21/2), margin of petals shaded white, formal double, $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Petals in 7-8 whorls, oblong-obovate, emarginate or slightly lobed at apex, attenuate at base, the inner whorls much smaller than the outer. Stamens and pistil rudimentary.

This variety is one of the most beautiful of the pink flowered Camellias. It is characterized by its very full double flowers which range from light carmine to geranium pink and are tinged with white along the margins of the petals. The flowering season is very late, from March to April, usually closing the flowering season of all the Camellias in Kunming. Being a rather slow grower of dwarf habits, it is appropriately called *Hentienko* meaning jealous of the height of the sky. It is very rare and valuable and is usually found in the gardens of the wealthy.

5. Hsiaokueiyeh or Small Osmanthus Leaf

Leaves lanceolate, concave, long acuminate at apex, cuneate at base, 2-3 inches long, 2/3-1 inch broad. Flowers light carmine (H.C.C. 21/3), sometimes marked with white stripes on the inner petals, double, 3½-4 inches across. Petals 5-6 whorls, oblong-obovate, flat emarginate or slightly lobed at apex, attenuate at base, loosely arranged. Stamens many, filaments short, sometimes petaloid and narrow lanceolate. Pistil rudimentary.

This variety can easily be distinguished by its very narrow lanceolate leaves and small carmine flowers. The leaf shape is very like Osmanthus fragrans, hence its Chinese name. The flowering season is rather late, gen-

erally in February and March.

6. Takeiyeh or Large Osmanthus Leaf

Leaves ovate, lanceolate or obovate-lanceolate, slightly concave, acuminate at apex, cuneate to rounded at base, 2½-3 inches long, 1-1½ inches broad. Flowers deep carmine (H.C.C. 21/2), double, 3½-4½ inches across. Petals in 4-5 whorls, oblong-obovate, flat or wavy, emarginate or slightly lobed at apex, attenuate at base. Stamens no more than 20, divided into 3-4 groups, adnate to the inner petals. Pistil with broadened and irregularly branched style.

This variety is characterized by its ovate-lanceolate leaves and medium-

sized carmine pink flowers. It flowers during February and March.

7. Tayinhung or Large Pink

Leaves ovate to elliptic-ovate, acuminate at apex, rounded at base, dark green and slightly reticulate above, bright green and pubescent on midrib

beneath, 21/2-3 inches long, 1-11/2 inches broad. Flowers bright spinel pink (H.C.C. 625/1), semi-double, 4-41/2 inches across. Petals in 3-4 whorls, broad obovate, emarginate or slightly lobed at apex, loosely arranged. Stamens many, filaments united at base. Pistil green, with pubescent ovary.

In view of the simple floral structure and the great fertility of the stamens and pistil, this variety is undoubtedly a primitive form of the spinel pink group. It begins to flower in January and continues until March. It is very

robust, flowers freely, and occasionally sets seeds.

8. Mayehyinhung or Reticulate Leaf Pink Leaves oblong-ovate to ovate-lanceolate, long acuminate at apex, cuneate at base, dark green and prominently reticulate above, bright yellowishgreen beneath, 3-4 inches long, 1-11/2 inches broad. Flowers bright spinel

pink (H.C.C. 625/2), with red veins, double, 31/2-4 inches across. Petals 3-4 whorls, obovate, emarginate and slightly lobed at apex, broad cuneate at base, loosely arranged. Stamens many, divided into 2-3 groups around the green and pubescent pistil.

This plant is closely akin to the Large Pink variety, but differs in the lighter spinel pink flowers. The flowering season is from January to March.

9. Liuyehyinhung or Willow Leaf Pink

Leaves oblong-ovate to ovate-lanceolate, acuminate at apex, cuneate at base, dull green and slightly reticulate above, yellowish and glabrous beneath, 3-4 inches long, 1-11/2 inches broad. Flowers light spinel pink (H.C.C. 625-3), double, 41/0-5 inches across. Petals in 3-4 whorls, oblong-obovate. emarginate or slightly lobed at apex, attenuate at base, loosely arranged. Stamens many, divided into 5 fascicles around the pistil. Pistil pale green

with pubescent ovary.

This is a very attractive variety on account of its light spinel pink flowers which contrast with the deep green willow-like leaves on the spreading and pendulous branches. It is closely related to the variety Mayehyinhung, but differs in the slightly reticulate leaves with short acuminate apex and in the lighter spinel pink flowers. In the temple of Helungtan, north of Kunming, there is a large tree with a trunk 14 inches in diameter, and during the Chinese New Year it bears a thousand flowers. The flowering season is from February to March.

10. Tataohung or Large Crimson

Leaves broad ovate, long acuminate, rounded to nearly truncate at base, sharply serrulate, 3-4 inches long, 11/2-2 inches broad. Flowers bright crimson (H.C.C. 22), semidouble, 4-41/2 inches across. Petals in 2-3 whorls, the outer whorls flat, the inner wavy, broad ovate, emarginate or slightly lobed at apex, broad cuneate at base, sometimes having two petals united at base. Stamens many, divided into 5-6 groups, around the pistil. Pistil pale green, with 4-branched style and pubescent ovary.

This variety seems to be a primitive form of the double crimson-red Camellia on account of its relatively simple floral structure and the greater fertility of stamens and pistil which set seeds freely. It is in flower dur-

ing January and February.

11. Tsaotaohung or Early Crimson

Leaves elliptic to elliptic-ovate, long acuminate at apex, cuneate or rounded at base, 2½-3½ inches long, 1½-2 inches broad. Flowers bright crimson (H.C.C. 22/1), semi-double, 4-5 inches across. Petals, in 3-4 whorls, the outer whorl nearly flat, the inner whorls wavy, concave or convex,

sometimes two petals united at base. Stamens many, divided by the curved petals into 8-10 fascicles. Pistil with 3-4 yellowish-white styles and pubes-

cent green ovary.

This variety is chiefly valuable for its early flowers which are produced one to two months earlier than the other varieties. It flowers in December and January and it is used in floral decorations during Christmas and the Gregorian New Year. The semi-double garden form which is cultivated in this country belongs here. It is possible that the type specimen from which LINDLEY originally described *C. reticulata* might also belong here. Although in the British Isles the flowering season is later than in Yunnan, this is due to the different climate.

12. Moutancha or Paeony Flower

Leaves oblong-ovate, long acuminate, cuneate at base, sharply serrulate, very prominently reticulate on the upper surface, 3-3½ inches long, 1½ inches broad. Flowers light crimson to bright carmine (H.C.C. 22/1 - 22/3), marked with white veins and stripes on the inner petals, formal double, 4-5 inches across. The petals are in 5-6 whorls, the outer whorls orbicular-ovate, flat, rounded or slightly emarginate at apex, rounded at base; the inner whorls oblong-ovate, wavy and curved, sometimes 2-3 petals united at base, emarginate or lobed at apex, attenuate at base. Stamens many in 2-3 whorls around the pistil. Pistil green with irregularly branched style and pubescent ovary.

This is one of the late varieties which flower from February to March. Its light crimson to bright carmine flowers surpass in beauty all the other pink Camellias. The Chinese word *Moutan*, which is also the name of the

paeony. means wealth and dignity.

13. Hoyehtiechih or Thick Leaf Butterfly

Leaves elliptic-ovate to oblong-ovate, acuminate at apex, cuneate at base, sharply serrulate, 3-4 inches long, 1½-2 inches broad. Flowers light crimson (H.C.C. 22/2), double, 4-5 inches across. Petals in 3-4 whorls, the outer two whorls flat, the inner wavy, curved and folding lengthwise. Stamens many, divided into 7-8 groups, connate with the curved petals at base. Pistil pale green with 3-5 broad styles.

This variety is characterized by its wavy and curved petals which resemble the wings of a butterfly, hence the name *Tiechih*. There is an old tree in the temple of Chintien, east of Kunming, fully 30 feet high and with a trunk 24 inches in diameter. It is said that this Camellia was planted when the temple was built almost 300 years ago. It flowers from February

to March.

14. Mayehtiechih or Reticulate Leaf Butterfly

Leaves oblong-ovate, long acuminate at apex, rounded or broad cuneate at base, prominently reticulate and dark green above, bright green and glabrous beneath, $2\frac{1}{2} \cdot 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $1 \cdot 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad. Flowers crimson (H.C.C. 22/2), double, about 4 inches across. Petals in 6 whorls, outer whorls obovate, inner spathulate, all wavy and curved, deeply emarginate at apex, broad cuneate at base. Stamens nearly all modified into petals, pistil undeveloped.

There is a close resemblance between this variety and the preceding one, but the present variety differs by its prominently reticulate leaves and fully double flowers with very few stamens and rudimentary pistil. It flowers

from February to March, a little later than the preceding variety.

TEMPTING LADY

By ELIZABETH C. COUNCILMAN Regal the Camellia stands In courtly dress of shining green, Fastened up with lovely blossoms— A gown befitting to a queen.

In shades of blush, of white and crimson,
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Tempting you, her new admirer,
With her beauty beckons.

Then your garden—nice before, Is truly incomplete— Until you have this queenly beauty Blooming there for all to meet.

AS I SEE IT . . . from page 2

Some of our advertisers have cancelled out their contracts with us because their "Review" ads didn't pull. Could it be possible that our readers aren't reminding the advertisers from whom they purchase their supplies that they appreciate the help the advertiser gives in supporting our publication? On the credit side of the ledger, Tormey's ad in the February issue pulled so well, that some of the boys from the printing firm which prints the "Review" were on their way to Tormey's to add to their camellia collections, even before the magazine was off the presses. Too, in buying from some supplier who does not advertise in the "Review", members might do well to remind the merchant that if he wants highly concentrated circulation to camellia growers, by far his best medium locally is this magazine.

Interesting to note, from a little private unofficial survey of my own, strictly of the hit-or-miss type, that second-love flower types among ca-

CAMELLIANA . . . from page 10

Here we go round the Mulberry or rather the Camellia bush. In the February Review, we told you that the variety Casilda would soon be known under a new name Flaming Star; the change being made to comply with the rules of Nomenclature. After some very serious thought, it has been decided that there are already enough camellias with the word Star in their name, and so we now officially and finally, we hope, rechristen Casilda Cassandra.

DIV. WINNERS . . . from page 8

DIV. VI—Best Flower exhibited by Professional Grower—Armstrongs Nurseries —GLENN 40

WM. HERTRICH AWARD—V. R. James
—Lady Kay

MARGARETE HERTRICH AWARD—E. W. Miller—Melody Lane

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Vern McCaskill's)
—Kenny-vari
McCaskill Gardens)

E. W. Miller—Melody Lane Mrs. Herbert Milliken— Group of Flowers

mellia society members rank about as follows: roses, azaleas, magnolias, begonias. Anybody who wants to make his own poll on this is welcome to contradict it. I'm always glad to get correct information; (but too lazy to dig it up for myself.)

YUNNAN RETICULATAS . . . from page 15

15. Talicha or Queen of Tali

Leaves broad elliptic to elliptic-ovate, acute or acuminate at apex, rounded to broad cuneate at base, $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 inches long, $2\cdot2\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad. Flowers turkey red (H.C.C. 721/3), or oriental red, double, 5-6 inches across. Petals in 5-6 whorls, the outer whorls flat, the inner wavy, orbicular-obovate, emarginate or slightly lobed at apex, broad cuneate at base. Stamens many, divided into 2-3 fascicles united with the petals at base; pistil rudimentary.

This variety is very ornamental on account of the great size of its turkey red flowers. It is commonly cultivated in gardens at Tali, West Yunnan, hence its Chinese name. It flowers from January to March.

16. Paochucha or Noble Pearl

Leaves broad ovate to obovate, flat, short acuminate at apex, rounded or broad cuneate at base, 3-4 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad. Flowers bright turkey red (H.C.C. 721/3), double, $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Petals in 4-5 whorls, the outer two whorls flat, the inner curved and folding lengthwise. Stamens many, divided into 4-6 groups, united with and scattered among the curved petals; pistil rudimentary.

This variety resembles the variety Lion Head but differs in its flat and larger leaves, and larger and brighter turkey red flowers. The flowering season is from February to March, rather later than the following variety.

17. Shihtzetou or Lion Head

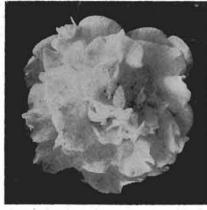
Leaves concave, oblong-ovate to oblong-obovate, acuminate at apex, cuneate at base, $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $1\frac{1}{6}$ -2 inches broad. Flowers turkey red (H.C.C. 721), double, 4-5 inches across. Petals in 4-5 whorls, the outer two whorls flat, the inner whorls wavy and curved, folding lengthwise at base. Stamens many, divided into 5-9 groups by the wavy petals. Pistil with filiform or broadened style adnate to the pubescent ovary.

This is a common favourite in Yuannanese gardens because of its floriferousness, easy culture, and rich colour. Another Chinese common name is *Chiusin-shipaban* which means nine groups of stamens and eighteen petals. In the temple of Hsishan, Kunming, there is an old tree of this variety about 50 feet tall having a trunk 20 inches in diameter. It is supposed to have been planted over 300 years ago. The flowering season is from January to March.

18. Tamarnao or Large Cornelian

Leaves oblong-ovate, concave, acuminate at apex, broad cuneate at base, sharply serrulate, $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 1-1 2/3 inches broad. Flowers turkey red (H.C.C. 721), variegated white, double, 4-5 inches across. Petals 4-5 whorls, orbicular-ovate, emarginate or lobed at apex, wavy and curved, sometimes having two petals connate at the base. Stamens many, divided into 5-8 fascicles and united with the curved petals at the base. Pistil pale green, rudimentary.

The growth habit and leaf shape of this variety are very similar to the preceding one but the present variety has bicoloured flowers. There are several other bicoloured varieties separable on account of the relative dominancy of white or red. Two of these are *Hungmarnao* or *Red Cornelian* and *Peimarnao* or *White Cornelian*, the latter being rare and much valued. Some of the other names, however, do not appear to belong to distinct



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varieties. The flowering season is in February and March.

From the above notes it will be seen that there are many improved garden varieties of *C. reticulata* worthy of introduction. There are two possible reasons why they have not previously been introduced and these are the difficulty of propagation and the frost tenderness of the plant. A note on the experience of Chinese gardeners in cultivating and propagating the plant might be interesting to other horticulturists.

CULTIVATION AND PROPAGATION OF CAMELLIA RETICULATA

The cultivation of *C. reticulata* is similar to that of *C. japonica*. The latter is usually a bushy shrub while most varieties of *C. reticulata* are medium-sized trees. *C. reticulata* has only one flush of growth a year, compared with two or three flushes in *C. japonica*. Moreover, in *C. reticulata*, the vegetative buds are mostly terminal, so the pruning of *C. reticulata* is restricted to the removal of dead or unhealthy branches or merely to the thinning out of superfluous shoots. For the better development of flowers, some of the young flower buds are usually removed.

The Chinese gardeners propagate the wild form of C. reticulata by seeds and the seedlings flower in 5-6 years. All the garden varieties are, of course, propagated by vegetative methods. Cuttings are very difficult to strike and only a low percentage of layers become established. Inarching or grafting by approach is the method of propagation generally used by Chinese gardeners. The stocks are raised from cuttings of C. japonica or seedlings of C. reticulata, C. Pitardii and C. saluenensis. They are planted in jug-like pots, 3 inches in diameter and 4 inches in height, and are held in position near the scions by an umbrella-like framework made of bamboo. The scions are 2-3 years old with a diameter and vigour similar to the stock. A portion of wood about the diameter of the shoot is removed with a sharp knife from the sides of both the stock and scion and in order to effect a close contact between the two cambium layers of scion and stock. The two opposite cuts should be made not only smooth but also of the same width and length. They are then brought together, cambium to cambium, and bound firmly with palm fibre and bandaged with a kind of paper known as the cotton paper. The best time for inarching is from May to June. The union is complete in 100-120 days, and the scion is then cut below the point of union and the stock immediately above it. After a few days, the grafted plant is carefully transplanted to an ordinary flower pot. With this method performed by a skilled gardener, about 95 percent of the inarched plants will become established.

Certain cultural operations are considered necessary for the successful growth of the newly grafted plants. They are shaded, side shade usually being preferable to top shade. The flower-buds are removed during the first year. The original palm fibre binding is removed and this is replaced by a more loose binding of hemp fibre or linen string at each end



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THE SHOW . . . from page 3

the San Diego Society and others, a barbeque display and a complete allredwood greenhouse.

In a short review, it is impossible to mention the names of all the exhibitors, amateur and professional, who contributed so lavishly of their time and flowers to make the show the splendid display it was. To all who participated, to the committee, who gave unselfishly of their time and material from their own gardens, to the people who promoted the show by helping to advertise it with cards and banners, and to those who publicized it in their newspapers and magazines, all camellia lovers of California and the West owe a debt of gratitude. Another All Camellia Show is history—but may the long line of history continue indefinitely on into the future! Already, myriads of people are looking forward to next year's show.

The February workshop meeting of the San Diego Camellia Society proved to be one of the most popular ever held. The meeting was opened by Dr. Reuben W. Tellam, President, with a short business session which consisted of a report on the forthcoming show.

Nearly 100 members and visitors awaited Program Chairman Mrs. Becky Campbell's signal to begin the workshop. The three work arenas—grafting, arrangements, and corsage making proved to be equal in popularity. Actual participation under expert supervision proved to be an educational experience. The social committee provided an added feature by serving refreshments during the workshop period.

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YUNNAN RETICULATAS . . . from page 19

of the union to prevent the plant from being broken apart by the action of wind.

Though C. reticulata is not as hardy as C. japonica or C. Sasanqua, nevertheless, the semi-double form and the wild form of C. reticulata have been cultivated successfully in many parts of the British Isles. The following remarks appear in the "Record of Borderline Shrubs" in The New Flora and Sylva, Vol VII, p. 119, (1935).

"Success in the cultivation of this Camellia in the open is reported from Lanarth and Exbury without any qualification. At Rowallane in Co. Down, MR. ARMYTAGE-MOORE observes that its flower buds are occasionally affected by spring frosts, but that otherwise it is quite hardy and healthy; he finds it better grown on an east wall than in the open ground. Lord Aberconway grows it at Bodnant on north and north-west walls, finds it hardy there, never injured and quite a success. MR. CROSFIELD, near Romsey, gives a similar report respecting a plant grown on a west wall. MR. ROBERT JAMES has had a plant out of doors for four years at Richmond, Yorkshire, against a wall facing north; it is now 5 feet high and has so far proved hardy but it is protected in winter with thatch overhanging the wall about 18 inches."

Therefore C. reticulata seems to be hardy in certain parts of the British Isles. Considering that it was introduced to this country in 1820, it ought to be more common than it is. In the gardens of milder parts of America, of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, a very prominent part should be played by this fine Camellia.

At the conclusion of the reading of the paper by MR. T. T. YU, the Chairman of the meeting, LORD ABERCONWAY, among other remarks, said:

"We have hopes in this country, through the energy of an American friend, of getting specimens of these Camellias, but, unfortunately, as some of you know, they are very difficult to strike from cuttings; therefore the plants have to be got from those localities where they are grown, through Communist lines, to a place from which they can be brought by air to Europe or America. I understand that our kind friend from the United States, MR. RALPH PEER, has already managed to get to Wisley eight or ten of these wonderful Camellias in a living state, so we shall hope that, with the usual Wisley skill in propagating all kinds of plants, we may gradually see these plants extend to Camellia growers in Europe."

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Camellia Specimens — Some to 6 feet of the more Outstanding & Rare Kinds

VALUES TO \$35.00 PRICED

\$350 to \$750 each

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Flame Florence Stratton General Eisenhower General George Patton Gigantea Glen 40 Haku-Tsuru High Hat Imura Jessica Var. Lotus Lady Jane Grey La Reine Var. Laurel Leaf Lady of the Lake -Magnoliaeflora Miss Sacramento Mme. Chiang Kai-Shek Mme. de Maintenon Margarete Hertrich Marion Mitchell Var. Mary Charlotte Margaret Walker Otome Var. Meredith Lake Leona Bolen

Purity Pearl Harbor Pink Dawn Paul Howard's White Pink Perfection **Duchess of Sutherland** Rasen Zome Rosea Superba Rose Mallow St. Andre C. N. Hastie Gypsy September Morn Salmon Queen Souv. de Mme. Colette van Wassenhove Woodville Red Villa de Nantes Te Deum Yours Truly

We also have some huge camellia trees of a few varieties in half barrels for \$15.00 each not delivered.

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Casabianca Pink
Chandleri (Francine)
Debutante
Aurora Barealis
Chandleri Elegans
Daikagura Var.
Emperor of Russia
Fred Sanders
Glen 40
General Patton
Kumasaka

Fred Sanders

Lady Clare
Maychioness of Exeter
Magnoliaeflora
Pink Perfection
Finlandia-Dearest
Herme
King Lear
Laurel Leaf
Arajishi
Blood of China

Daikagura Red Margarete Hertrich Mathotiana Pope Pius Prof. Sargent Vedrine Alba Piena Alba Fimbriata Pax Purity

Also - 2 year grafts at \$3.75 each

Mme. Hahn Glen 40 Var. Rosea Superba Alba Fimbriata September Morn General Eisenhower Audusson Special Kenny Glen White Empress Alpen And 1 year grafts of Virgin's B'ush. TORMEY'S
BALDWIN AVE. &
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TEMPLE CITY
WHOLESALE GROWERS
7 blks, so: of Las Tunas Dr.

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