

THE

Camellia Review



MATHOTIANA SUPREME

*Courtesy Flowerwood Nursery
Mobile, Alabama*

Official Bulletin of the Southern California Camellia Society

Vol. 15

February, 1954 T. H. CURLEE No. 5

P. O. Box-423

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The Society holds open meetings on the Second Thursday of every month, November to April, inclusive. A cut-camellia blossom exhibit at 7:30 o'clock regularly precedes the program which starts at 8:00.

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

DIRECTORY OF AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

- Central California Camellia Society Fresno, Calif.
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- Camellia Society of Kern County Bakersfield, Calif.
 Meeting Place: Fiesta Room, El Adobe Motel, Union Ave.
 Secretary: Louise J. Haberfelde, 1800 2nd St., Bakersfield
 Date of Meeting: 2nd Monday of the month, Oct. thru May
- San Diego Camellia Society San Diego, Calif
 Meeting Place: Floral Association Building, Balboa Park
 Secretary: Mrs. L. B. Goodall, 3036 Suncrest Dr., San Diego 16
 Date of Meeting: 2nd Friday of each month at 7:30 p.m.
- Pomona Valley Camellia Society Pomona, Calif
 Meeting Place: Claremont Women's Club, 345 W. 12th, Claremont
 Secretary-Treasurer: J. M. Hartke, 1372 Caswell, Pomona
 Date of Meeting: 2nd Tuesday of each month
- Temple City Camellia Society Temple City, Calif.
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- Camellia Society of Orange County Santa Ana, Calif.
 Meeting Place: Community Center, West 8th St., Santa Ana
 Secretary: Harold Larson, 212 S. Orange St., Orange
 Date of Meeting: 3rd Thursday of the month
- Huntington Camellia Garden San Marino, Calif.
 Huntington Library and Art Gallery, Oxford Rd., San Marino
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T. H. CURLEE
 P. O. Box 423
 ORANGEBURG, S. C.

Camellia Reviewer

ELIZABETH BEEBE

Mark Feb. 14th

February has always been a favorite month of ours. It is short, so payday comes quicker for one thing. Then we always have some vacation either from school or work to spend revering our national heroes and, adding the final touch, there's Valentine's Day. Somehow we never outgrow the interest of giving or receiving Valentines. This year we wish we could wrap up a great big Valentine for all our readers — perhaps made up of gorgeous

Ville de Nantes

Adolphe Audusson

Lotus

Eugene Lize

Nagasaki

Thelma Dale

Imura

Narumi-Gata

Elegans

Wonder if anyone ever did make a valentine like that. One can dream, anyhow. * * *

Congratulations

We dedicate one of the fairest blooms of the month to Mr. W. C. Buckley, District Manager of the Lamar Life Insurance Company of Jackson, Mississippi, a member of our Society since 1949, who was the first to sponsor five new memberships and thereby win himself a choice Camellia plant. A fine 'Emmett Pfingstl' has been sent to him. (See Page 17.)

* * *

The Incredible Camellia

One swallow may not make a summer but one Camellia reticulata may make a forest, or at least the beginning of one.

Mr. Paul C. Hutchison, Senior Botanist of the University of Cali-

fornia at Berkeley was a visitor to the Huntington Gardens last week, and sat in our office as he told us of the Camellia garden on the Berkeley campus. The nucleus of the garden is the reticulata 'Captain Rawes' which was brought there from the east years ago and has reached fame through being, as Mr. Hutchison says, "the granddaddy of all the reticulatas on the West Coast."

With the vigor of a hardy pioneer it has withstood strippings and prunings, and adjusted itself to being moved five times. Yielding 200 and 300 cuttings year after year and being subjected to surreptitious cuttings and de-flowerings by admirers, it was once moved to a more secluded spot in a lath house. There it proceeded to grow through the top of the 14 foot high house, and spread laterally until once again it gained its freedom up in a ravine off Strawberry Canyon, that area well known to UC students for many a year.

Mr. Hutchison reports that a number of three-year-old grafts from this wonderful old plant are now good sized plants of about four feet in height, and he envisions planting these and more like them along the crest of the hillside with more Camellias and fuchsias below, so that some day—perhaps not too far off from now—there will be a forest of Camellias to look up to.

Meanwhile Grandpa 'Captain Rawes' continues to grow. Long may he flourish. * * *

Camellia Everlasting

If you live anywhere in the San Marino area or can get there you will of course be visiting the Camellia Gardens in the Huntington Botanical Gardens. Keep some part of your time for a visit to the Main Exhibition Hall in the Library, for there, after you have admired the fine painting of dear old Ben Franklin and perused a bit of his autobiogra-

(Continued on Page 27)



Courtesy Huntington Bot. Gardens

S.C.C.S CAMELLIA GARDEN IS OFFICIALLY OPENED

It was a festive occasion.

To commemorate the event of the official 1954 opening of the Southern California Camellia Garden unit of Huntington Botanical Gardens, the trustees of the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery entertained the members of the Camellia Garden Committee at luncheon on January 9th.

Following the luncheon, the Garden Committee presented to James R. Page, representing the Board of Trustees, and Dr. John E. Pomfret, Director of the Institution, more than three dozen specimen Camellia plants previously obtained by the Committee for exhibition purposes by the Botanical Gardens.

The group then adjourned to the Camellia Garden, formally opening it for the season. The Garden will be at its height during the months of February and March with sixteen hundred blooming Camellia plants on view to visitors.

As the camera caught the official party in the Camellia Garden they are left to right, Harold E. Dryden, President of the S.C.C.S.; Lawrence Bryant and E. C. Tourje of the Garden Committee; Ronald Townsend, Superintendent; James R. Page of the Board of Trustees; Dr. John E. Pomfret, Director; and William Hertrich, Curator Emeritus—all of the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery; Dr. David McLean, Chairman, and Ralph Peer of the Garden Committee.

INTERNATIONAL CODE OF NOMENCLATURE FOR CULTIVATED PLANTS

By MILDRED MATHIAS

The need for a comprehensive set of rules to govern the naming of cultivated plants has been evident for many years. Since the initial suggestions by DeCandolle in 1862, horticulturists and botanists have been working on a code applicable to the problem of naming cultivated plants. This Code was formulated and adopted after many years of study, by the International Botanical Congress Committee for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants, and the International Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature and Registration at the Thirteenth International Horticultural Congress, London, September, 1952. (Copies are available at 25¢ a copy from the Secretary, American Horticultural Council, Inc., Bailey Hortorium, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.)

It is important that a precise, stable and internationally acceptable system of nomenclature be available and "the aim of this Code is to promote uniformity, accuracy and fixity in the use of names with the minimum disturbance of existing nomenclature." The Code should be studied in entirety either in the condensed or the full text. The following are provisions of general interest to all plantmen:

1. The much misused term 'variety' is to be reserved for those forms of cultivated plants which are known to occur in the wild and which have names in Latin form.

2. The term 'cultivar' (abbreviated as cv.) is to be used for all those forms which have originated or are maintained only in cultivation.

3. From 1 January, 1954, onward no new cultivars should be named in Latin but should have a common name. 'Pygmy' not *pygmaeus*.

4. The cultivar-name should begin

with a capital letter and be distinguished from the Latin botanical name, preferably by enclosing it in single quotation marks.

5. Latin names given to cultivars before 1 January, 1954, are not to be rejected but should be typographically distinguished from Latin names of botanical varieties.

6. The same cultivar-name should not be used twice in the same genus.

7. A name has no standing under this code unless validly published or officially registered. (Valid publication and registration are defined.)

8. A set of rules is given for the naming of hybrids.

The following are examples of correct names for cultivated plants:

Syringa vulgaris 'Mont Blanc' or Lilac 'Mont Blanc'

Thuja orientalis 'elegantissima'

Fagus sylvatica atropunica (a botanical variety although in cultivation)

Fagus sylvatica 'rivèrsii' (a particular clone)

Crocus sieberi 'Hubert Edelsten' and not *C. sieberi* 'Edensten's variety.'

Rose (Hybrid Tea) 'Richmond'

Lilium x 'Shuksan' or *Lilium* (Bellingham Hybrids) 'Shuksan'

Since the so-called varieties of camellias are all of horticultural origin they are correctly cultivars. In the past many of them have been given names of Latin form. These names are not to be discarded but should be written either as *Camellia japonica* cv. (or cultivar) *Magnoliaeflora*, more simply *C. japonica* 'Magnoliaeflora' or *Camellia* 'Magnoliaeflora.' However after 1 January, 1954, no new cultivars are to be given such Latin names but should have a common name such as 'Mardi Gras' or

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CODE OF NOMENCLATURE

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'Purity.' In naming these new cultivars every attempt must be made to use a name not previously applied in the genus (for example the use of the name 'Maiden's Blush' for a cultivar of *Camellia japonica* and also for a cultivar of *C. sasanqua* will lead to confusion.) The cultivar name should consist of not more than two words and should be distinctive. The following should be avoided: names which may be confused within the same genus (as 'Maiden's Blush' cited above or as has been done with the naming of the cultivars 'K. Sawada' and 'Mrs. K. Sawada'); forms of address liable to be confused (avoid Mr., Mrs., and Miss); scientific or vernacular name of a genus (such as *Camellia* 'Gardenia'); names of countries and states without a qualifying word ('California Beauty' would be correct, not simply 'California'); numerals; names of politically conspicuous persons; exaggeration or use of superlatives; single letters as the first part of a name; the articles 'a' and 'the' unless required by linguistic custom; abbreviations for personal and geographical names; excessively long words and those difficult to pronounce correctly; the use of the word 'variety' or any of its equivalents as a part of a new cultivar name.

Hybrids may be written either by formula *C. japonica* x *C. saluenensis* or *C. x williamsii* 'J. C. Williams' or 'Mary Christian.'

In the genus *Camellia* many cultivar names are of oriental origin. These may be changed into Roman characters or translated.

This Code can only achieve its aims if it is adequately supported and widely adopted. "The breeders and introducers of new plants are urged, in their own interests, to give names which are in accordance with the Code. Seedsmen and nurserymen should try to bring their catalogues

OUR SHOW

The annual *Camellia Show* of the Southern California *Camellia Society* will be held March 6 from 1 to 10 p.m. in the San Marino Women's Club House, 1800 Huntington Drive, San Marino.

Here is your chance of the year to see the loveliest—the rarest—the finest in the *Camellia* world.

Flower arrangements will be in charge of Mary Pulliam who will furnish schedules on request. Address her at 217 S. San Rafael, Pasadena.

Revised schedules in addition to the usual classifications will contain varietal competitions and may be obtained from the Show Chairman, Dan M. Sullivan, 1231 Armada Drive, Pasadena, California.

into line with it. Registering authorities should refuse to register names not in accordance with the Code; no awards should be given to plants not named in accordance with the Code. Specialist societies should use it as a basis for their own codes of nomenclature. Writers on cultivated plants should endeavor to employ only names correct according to the Code; by frequently mentioning the Code as a standard of procedure they will help to make it known and appreciated." The Code can be modified and revised if genuine trial reveals the need for any changes.

In accordance with these recommendations and following the lead of other horticultural journals the *Camellia Review* will in the future follow the provisions of the Code.

The greater part of the above article is reprinted from *Lasca Leaves* through their permission.

TO THE LADIES

By CHARLOTTE M. HOAK

Heirloom Candidates

In the East they boast of their 96 year old houseplants. A season or so ago I read of a very "decorative" plant which was nearly 30 inches tall and about 46 inches wide. It was one of those famous Alba Plena camellias, the first white camellia to make its entry into American gardens. It is the cherished treasure of the Johnson Public Library in Hackensack, New Jersey. Its leaves are scant, its flowers are few. If you search diligently the length and breadth of California, you might be able to find a few of these Alba Plena Camellias which have grown in the open ever since they were brought here by the pioneer brides when they came to their new Western homes from the East. If not the Alba Plena you will be almost certain to find sturdy old Purity still growing vigorously, surviving the neglect of the long interregnum. If anybody tells you that the camellia is not a good heirloom plant, ask them to name a better one.

From Generation to Generation

Nearly forty-seven years ago when I first came to Southern California I had a great desire to plant camellias, daphnes, and tree peonies. The "leading nurserymen" assured me that none of them did well in Southern California, and offered me instead their shiny coprosma, Ginista fragrans, and golden privet, three of my pet aversions which I took delight in uprooting. The Coprosma went out of fashion, the ginista suffered the plague of caterpillars, and the golden privet is an anathema in the estimate of the best landscape architects. Thanks be to the landscape powers that be, none of these were ever advanced to the heirloom state. They are probably as scarce as camellias, daphnes, and tree peonies were several decades ago. What about those camellias which were under a cloud during the time in which these worthless ones flourished in every garden before the berried shrubs took over, during whose popularity we have been "berried" to death. The camellias have outlived these long years of neglect, and from their present popularity we can say safely novelties today are destined to be heirlooms tomorrow. If you have any doubts of the truth of this statement, let's go

out and view the sturdy survivors which were treasures in the gardens of yesterday. Around Sacramento you will find many of these thriving oldsters, none more beautiful than those you find at the famous Rosebud Farm. The cover page of our Golden Gardens carried a good view taken at this old pioneer home. In Chico you find many old camellia trees now outtopping the second stories of the old fashioned houses with their high basements. Old Purity is one of the tallest growers. At the Bidwell mansion, where the camellias should be tall, they have been sadly mutilated by thoughtless vandals. You do not need to go to Northern California to find camellia trees. Right here in Southern California in Upland you will find one at the home of Mrs. Earl M. Hill, 1509 Euclid Avenue, Upland. Every year when it produces its luxuriant crop of flowers people drive by to ask its name. Its name? Your guess is as good as mine. There is another famous one which was purchased as a nameless seedling from a Japanese peddler. For years it flourished and grew until it was honored with a name of California. An enterprising nurseryman built a lath shade over it, and hundreds of its
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FIRST ALL-AMERICA CAMELLIA SELECTIONS TO BE ANNOUNCED IN 1955

By DAVID COOK

Many inquiries addressed to the office of the Secretary of All-America Camellia Selections indicate an ever increasing interest in the progress that has been made to date with the trials of the first Camellias to be tested in advance of marketing. Such an interest indeed is evidence of the long felt need for such a program and we are happy to report that progress to date is most satisfactory.

The testing program of the organization consists of careful point by point scoring under garden conditions, of entirely new varieties of Camellias. Twenty-four judges have been appointed, from entirely amateur ranks to serve the eight official test gardens. At the present, three of these gardens are on the Pacific Coast and five are in the Southern and Southeastern states. A wide range of climatic conditions are assured with gardens located in San Fernando, California; Sacramento, California; Portland, Oregon; Lafayette, Louisiana; Semmes, Alabama; Fort Valley, Georgia; Charleston, South Carolina; and Atlanta, Georgia.

Several new Camellia varieties are now undergoing tests at these locations. The plants are scored on the following points: novelty, habit, floriferousness, foliage, flower form, substance, opening color, finishing color, and fragrance. Each of these points is carefully considered and evaluated on a scale that totals 100 points for the absolute and probably impossible peak of perfection. Value points vary in judging *Sasanqua*, *Reticulata*, and Hybrid species, as the species compete only with others of their kind.

All entries undergo three year trials during which time they are scored many times by the judges in each test location. At the end of each test period the varieties with the highest average scores are given consideration by the trustees of All America Camellia Selections. Those considered worthy are recommended by the organization for introduction as an All-America Camellia. The first trials which began in 1952 will have been completed in 1955 after which the variety or varieties selected as winning will be announced. It is expected that plants will be available immediately or very soon after announcements have been made.

As new officers the following were

elected: President, Herbert C. Swim, Ontario, California; C. Elwood Stephens, Semmes, Alabama, Vice President; and Secretary-Treasurer, David Cook, 13531 Fenton Avenue, San Fernando, California. Directors elected were C. Norwood Hastie, Charleston, South Carolina; Martin Usrey, Monrovia, California; and Edward B. Arnesen, San Fernando, California. The elected executive officers complete the slate of directors.

SORRY

There just aren't enough seeds to go around.

Ye Ed. in the January issue referred to the "hundreds and hundreds of seeds, sold and distributed. If she only knew of the *thousands* and *thousands*."

The distribution of the 1953 crop of seeds fell to the lot of the Secretary of the Garden Committee this year and he speaks feelingly of Colonel Gale's job in past years. This year, however, the demand has been unprecedented and we were out of seeds almost before we knew it, although the harvest was more abundant than that of

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LOS ANGELES CAMELLIA SOCIETY

By ALICE C. TINKHAM

Early in January of 1950, a group of well-known Camellia experts and enthusiasts lunching informally at Chasen's restaurant, and discussing their hobby, felt that there must be many Camellia lovers living in Beverly Hills, Westwood, and the Santa Monica Bay district who would like to get together and discuss and share their interest in Camellias.

And so the Los Angeles Camellia Society was born . . . its object to encourage the art of Camellia culture, to disseminate information about their history and culture, and to promote uniformity in nomenclature and classification.

On January 17, 1950 the first meeting was held at The Beverly Hills Women's Club, where it has been meeting ever since on the first Tuesday evening of the month during the season from December through April.

The first board of directors included Mr. Ralph Peer, Mr. Arthur Freed, Mr. Wm. Wilson, Mr. Paul Weber, Mr. Edward Arnesen, Mr. Jack Evans, and Mr. Wm. Husted. Mr. Peer served as president for four years, and the office is now being also capably filled by Mr. Douglas Thompson.

The programs consist of an eminent speaker who is an expert in his field, followed by a workshop session conducted by the members, as well as a plant raffle, a social interlude with refreshments, and a discussion of the blossoms exhibited by the members. The Arthur Freed Cup, which is awarded each spring to the amateur winning the most ribbons for prize blooms during the season, has promoted a lively competition and interest.

Mr. Thompson has announced three interesting programs for the coming meetings: Feb., An outstanding Japanese arranger and designer,

who will feature camellias; March, Mr. Howard Asper; April, The Cal. Ortho film on Camellia and Azalea culture.

Visitors are always welcome.

JANUARY MEETING OF S.C.C.S

The large school hall was practically filled as members of the Southern California Camellia Society gathered for their January meeting. Even before 7:30 p.m. tables were rapidly being rainbowed with the bright Camellia blossoms holding the hopes of growers for ribbons. Camellia talk was general with comment on the extensive array of flowers, and President Dryden had to insist loudly on the meeting's start before members took their seats for business of the evening.

In his opening announcements President Dryden informed the members that the idea of a convention this spring had had to be abandoned as time was too short to make it a success. That is something to be worked out in the future.

Dan Sullivan, Program Chairman, introduced Lennox Tierney from the Department of Arts and Music of Muir College who gave a demonstration of flower arrangement. Mr. Tierney has spent considerable time in the Orient and many of his arrangements were Oriental in theme. Containers ranged from a simple stalk of bamboo which had been folded over, the top tied together with a length of wisteria vine around a small tube, to an iron stirrup inlaid with gold from ancient Japanese armor. The stirrup was suspended and a

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—Photo by Dot and Larry

ROYALTY PLANTS A CAMELLIA

Stephen Holtz, 1953 King of the Temple City Camellia Festival, turns the first spadeful of earth in the planting of the first Camellia of "Plant a Camellia Week" as last year's Queen, Terry Ann Abbott, looks on.

Residents have donated thirty Camellia plants for this 1954 Memorial Planting which takes place in the Temple City Park. These plants honor friends and relatives and three were planted in honor of the founders of the Camellia Festival. The three so

honored are Mrs. Loverne Morris, the first Camellia Festival Publicity Chairman, Mrs. Pearl Sanders, and Mrs. Dan Crowley, President of the Temple City Women's Club.

Approving onlookers in the photograph are, from left to right: Dr. Homer Hendrickson, President of the Chamber of Commerce which sponsors the Festival; Hugh Dynes, Field Secretary Supervisor; Mrs. Clare Sylvester, Chairman of Garden Section of the Women's Club; and Mrs. Laura Dixon, Festival Chairman.

CAMELIAS IN AUSTRALIA

SOME NOTES BY WALTER G. HAZLEWOOD

Epping, New South Wales

Continent Divided

The Australian Continent covers a very large area, nearly as large as the United States, and consequently has a very varied climate. The northern part is in the tropics and is not looked on as being suitable for the successful growth of Camellias. This is mostly due of course to the lack of enough coldness in the winter to cause the blooms to open properly, and also that a large portion of it is desert or subject to a very intermittent rainfall and is sparsely inhabited. Still Camellias are grown as far north as Rockhampton, which is situated on the Tropic of Capricorn. They also grow well on the Atherton Tableland, which is about 17 degrees south of the equator, but the altitude of over 3000 feet is responsible for this. The coastline from Rockhampton in Queensland to Geraldton in West Australia grows them to perfection. They can also be grown successfully in our mountain areas, but here the flowers are subject to damage by frost. I have not heard of them being grown in our Southern Alpine country but this is because snow lies on the ground for about nine months of the year and falls of snow are liable to occur in the other three.

The center of the continent is largely desert or nearly so, with a very sparse rainfall and subject to great heat in the summertime. I would not go so far as to say that Camellias could not be grown here, but the conditions are distinctly unfavorable for them, and a good water supply would be difficult to obtain. The hot, dry winds of summer would make it most difficult for their successful growth.

The ideal section is the coastline of New South Wales, from Newcastle to Twofold Bay, a distance of over 300 miles with a depth of fifty to one hundred. This section has a warm humid summer with a cool to cold winter, but never cold enough to damage either the plants or the blossoms. This section very rarely gets any hot, dry winds such as afflict the inland and the foliage does not suffer through lack of sufficient moisture. The soils in the Camellia areas are slightly acid which is favorable to their growth.

A friend of mine, Mr. A. O. Ellison, who has a farm on the Upper Hunter River where the formation is of limestone origin, tells me that Camellia japonica does not do well, but Camellia sasanqua is very successful. This seems to point to sasanqua being more resistant to lime than japonica and gives hope for people, who have similar conditions, being able to grow some types of Camellias.

Camellia History

Up to the eighties of the last century, many Camellias had been imported into Australia, and many local seedlings have been raised. I have records of over 2000 varieties having been catalogued, but most of them have been lost to the gardening world. This was mainly due to their dropping out of favor, and to the growth of the cities causing the old nurseries and gardens to be subdivided for building allotments. Of course, many of these old sorts would not be considered worth growing these days owing to the improvement in quality of the more modern varieties, and also to the fact that the old fashioned, formal type is not as popular as it was seventy years ago.

Although Camellia sasanqua is gaining in popularity in recent years, there is not nearly the same demand for them as for Camellia japonica. I estimate the demand for them to be about 15%, partly this may be due to their not

CAMELLIAS IN AUSTRALIA from Page 10

being such good subjects for cut flowers or for corsage work, and also that they have mostly finished blooming by June, which is still in the middle of the Camellia flowering season. In their favor is their earlier blooming time, their stronger growth, and their more pliable stems which make them more suitable for espalier work.

The New Hybrids

Some of the new saluenensis hybrids have been imported, but so far they have not impressed me, as they are much inferior to Spencer's Pink, a chance local seedling, which is superior to them in every way. It is similar in color, but is a softer pink than the English hybrids, is very much larger and is an excellent keeper. It is a very popular variety with the ladies for corsage work and will keep a week in a vase although only a single.

'Cornish Snow,' a saluenensis X cuspidata hybrid, makes a very nice garden shrub, because of its long period of flowering and its attractive foliage, but the flower is small and does not compare to the sasanquas. Still I find that it is a flower that grows on one and I am liking it more and more each year.

Reticulatas Not Too Popular

Reticulata, although a very lovely flower, is more or less a collector's item. Its main faults are it is very late in the season in coming into flower and we seldom get much more than a month of bloom. We, in Sydney, expect at least four months flowering period for most of our sorts and in the case of 'Thompsonii rosea' six months, in which to expect flowers from any one individual bush. Another disadvantage is the rather straggly type of growth and the dull color of the foliage. When not in flower, it is unattractive to look at, especially in a small garden. During the war, Bill Wylam, in the course of his duties with the United States Navy found himself in Sydney when the Camellias were in flower. He asked about them from the city shops but they could not give him the information that he wanted so finally they referred him to my firm. As his time was limited he was only able to visit us on one afternoon but saw some varieties which were different from anything that he had seen at home. After the war he had a large number of sorts sent over to California and some of these are just beginning to get known with you. I sent him one under the name of 'Anemoniflora alba,' but this has been proved to be the wrong name and is now determined as 'Leila,' a Camden Park seedling, raised about 1850. 'Prince Frederick William' is another one to get into an American catalogue and was raised by Silas Sheather of Parramatta.

'Fluted White' Again

The sasanqua 'Fluted White' which is featured in the November Review was an import from Japan and came to me as 'Mikuniko White.' The name of 'Fluted White' was only a nursery identification to distinguish it from other single whites, and always appeared in our lists as 'Single White' with fluted petals. Perhaps Mr. Domoto could offer a suggestion as to its Japanese name. Surely it must have been sent to other firms and to other parts of the world. It came to us from the Yokohama Nursery Company about the late twenties or early thirties. It seems strange that it has not shown up anywhere else before this unless it is a seedling which it could quite possibly be. As an instance, I imported ten plants of 'Onigoromo' but no two of these were alike. They were all like it but each one was different. I took them to be seedlings from Onigoromo which had flowered like the parent, and it is

CAMELLIAS IN AUSTRALIA from Page 11

possible that 'Fluted White' is a chance seedling from the single white.

Names Change

In 1894 the Lindo Nurseries imported a batch of Camellias from New Zealand and some of these have lost their original names and been given local ones. 'Aspasia Macarthur' has been renamed 'Paeoniflora'; 'Helenor,' sometimes called 'Guilfoyle's Hallenor,' was corrupted to 'Guilfolius Hallena,' and 'Lady St. Clair' has turned up as 'Pink Shell.' Bill sent me a scion of 'Pink Shell' and when it flowered it was identical with our 'Lady St. Clair.'

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Miller of El Cajon, San Diego, have just been to Sydney and in discussing this variety, he mentioned that he rarely got a good bloom from it. This applies here also in most cases but I took him to see a 70 year old plant growing in Rookwood Cemetery. I have known this plant for many years, and others growing in similar conditions and have yet to see a poor bloom on any of them. This one at Rookwood is growing in pipeclay soil which sets like cement, never gets any cultivation, manure, or water other than rain. It is growing in a district of an annual rainfall of about 40 inches, but which is very variable. Sometimes it can get 15 to 20 inches in one month, although this is exceptional, and at other times it can go for months without the soil getting properly wet. My opinion as to why this variety does not open properly is that good conditions build up a thick petalage which does not allow the flower to expand, while under the conditions that I have described, the petals are of a much thinner texture and the blooms open without difficulty. My own plant, while much younger, seldom has any poor flowers, but it is in a rather crowded stock bed and is growing near a line of trees and consequently does not get very much nourishment.

Many Popular Varieties

It is very hard to say which are the most popular varieties in Australia but the following are always in good demand: Alba Plena, Chandleri, C. M. Hovey, Edith Linton, Elegans, Fimbriata, Frau Minna Seidel, Great Eastern, Hikaru-Genji, Lady Clare, Lady Loch, Magnoliaeflora, Prince Frederick William, Shira-giku, Spencer's Pink, The Czar, Thompsonii Rosea, Prince Eugene Napoleon, and William Bull.

In the sasanqua, 'Fukuzutsumi' is our most outstanding variety but other good sorts are: Hiryu, Mine-o-yuki, Momozono, Onigoromo, Rosea, and Single White with fluted petals.

A few people are raising seedlings but not to the same extent as you are in America. Mr. G. C. Linton, of Somersby, has a number of promising ones, and Professor E. G. Waterhouse, of Gordon, has some interesting saluenensis hybrids among others. I cannot say what is being done in other states, but I am experimenting with japonica, sasanqua crosses, and I have some young plants not flowered yet, which show the characteristics of both parents in their foliage and it looks as if I have succeeded in making this difficult cross. I have also some capsules on 'Cornish Snow' which I crossed with a japonica type, but I must wait until the seedlings of these come up before I will know if I have succeeded or not.

Although many wonderful new varieties of japonica are being raised, I consider it is to hybrids that we must look for the Camellias of the future. Of course the introduction of scent into the japonicas would be a great advance. There are some few already which have quite a sweet perfume but it could be stronger. Then when we get a new race of japonica crossed with the Yunnan reticulatas, we should have something worth while.

TEN DAYS PLUS DETERMINATION EQUALS A CAMELLIA SHOW

By ZITA MARKS

Six seasons ago the Temple City Chamber of Commerce asked the newly formed Temple City Camellia Society to put on a Camellia Show in conjunction with their Camellia Festival and Parade. We had ten days to get ready. Our membership was very small and none of us had ever put on a flower show. So, naturally, we said yes!

We had elected Dr. Gill Sefton as our President. He is a local optometrist and very civic minded—the kind of a person who gets things done and won't take no for an answer. Dr. Sefton asked Mr. Hertenstein, who at that time was a commercial grower of Camellias but has since retired, to help get the Show organized. These two men appealed to Ruth Keller, of Keller's Camellia Nursery, to help them. Ruth was another go-getter.

We had a large vacant lot to start with and ten days to rent and erect a circus tent, cover the ground with clean sand, print posters, mail entries, put publicity out, contact judges, obtain tables, containers, and attend to a thousand other details that accompany such a project.

First, Mr. Hertenstein contacted the banks for one thousand dollars. Yipes! Next, he tried the Chamber of Commerce but they had their hands full financing the Festival. Then he went to the big nurseries. They had never heard of us and would not even put in a bunch of violets for trimming!

The only successful one of the triumvirate was Ruth Keller. In three days she had organized everybody in sight, whether they belonged to the Society or not! On the fourth day the three held a council of war. They decided to ask the small local nurserymen to finance the Show at fifty dollars apiece. Since these men

Our Cover Flower

We are once again indebted to the Flowerwood Nurseries of Mobile, Alabama, for the use of plates for our cover flower, the beautiful 'Mathotiana Supreme.'

This sport of 'Mathotiana,' in which the stamens are interspersed among the petals, has already made a firm place for itself among notable japonicas.

were amateurs, never having been asked by their big brothers to put a display in a show, they all said, "Yes."

Finally, with Mr. Hertenstein managing the finances, Dr. Sefton digging ditches and shovelling sand, and Ruth Keller general handy-man and director of traffic, the Show got under way. The Show lasted three days and was a financial success. That is how we got started.

On February 27th and 28th we will give our sixth all-Camellia Show, put on by amateurs for the sole benefit of amateurs. No prizes are given to professionals. It is held every year now at Exhibition Hall, 5918 Cloverly Ave., Temple City, the largest and most beautiful of all Camellia Shows in Southern California.

The Parade of Camellia Floats will be held Saturday morning, February 27th, with at least fifty Camellia decorated floats, bands, marching corps, and all the things that go to make a colorful parade. It is quite a tourist attraction and is fast becoming known as the "Junior Tournament of Camellias."

All amateurs are invited to enter even one bloom, or as many as they wish. There will be cups, gold and silver awards, commendations, ribbons, rosettes, and other awards.

VERSATILITY OF THE CAMELLIA

By ELIZABETH COUNCILMAN

CHAPTER V

THE HEDGE

The average hedge is planted with a purpose; either for privacy, as a boundary, as a border or to separate garden areas. The hedge to the garden is some-what like the frame to the picture—it plays a very important part.

As we have different types of gardens, naturally we also have different types of hedges, but this presents no problem when considering the Camellia as hedge material, because with its versatility of growth habit and sun tolerance, there is an available variety for any type hedge in most any location.

The Formal Type

Probably the best known variety of Camellia hedge is the Covina, which is compact in growth and can be planted in full sun in most localities. Because of its compact manner of growth, the Covina hedge lends itself well to pruning, and therefore is good material for the formal type garden. Other varieties that also fall in this category, compact growers that will withstand the sun, are California, Emperor of Russia, and Emperor of Russia Variegated. None of these varieties are what would be classed as fast growers, but for this type hedge, I do not believe you would desire a fast growing plant. Their compactness, and deep green foliage would be the important factor, and their sun tolerance as the case may be.

Another "old faithful" in hedge material is the hardy variety Sarah Frost. From what I have read, probably this was one of the first varieties used for this purpose. It is a more rapid grower than the above mentioned varieties and could be successfully used where a high thick hedge

is desired around a piece of property for beauty as well as privacy.

The Elegans (Chandler) variegated, pink, and the pale pink C. M. Wilson make a magnificent hedge of a slightly different type. With their weepy growth tendencies, these varieties of Camellia make a beautiful hedge of the more informal type. Along a drive in front of a wall or fence, or to separate one portion of a garden from the other, these varieties are excellent. With their low informal manner of growth and their lovely flowers, which are also so good in corsage use, the Elegans family of Camellia will lend charm and beauty as a hedge to the most discriminating person's garden.

The Informal Type

Another Camellia family that is intriguing as informal hedge material are the Daikaguras; Red, Variegated, the pale pink High-Hat and the beautiful large white Joshua Youtz. These lovelies are not fast in growth, but are bushy and compact and can be combined to give different colors during the blooming season. Also, they are early bloomers which will give you many blossoms during the Holiday Season and they are unexcelled for adornment.

Mme. Hovey, or Ecstasy, is a variety I have never seen used in a hedge, but one that I believe would be very good because of its heavy production tendencies and its compact growth habits.

Look to the Future

In considering Camellias as hedge material the foremost requirement is how the particular variety that you have in mind grows; what sort of

(Continued on Page 23)

Camelliana

American Camellian Society Yearbook for 1953

Our Camelliana must not fail to include a necessarily brief and unfortunately an inadequate review of the American Camellia Yearbook of 1953.

This attractive and well-planned publication is divided into (1) Relatives, Species and Varieties; (2) Pests and Diseases; (3) General Culture; (4) Plantings and Gardens; and (5) Awards, Shows, Charters and By-Laws.

The book is quite profusely illustrated by sketches, black and white photographs and eight beautiful reproductions of Camellias in color. The subject matter ranges from scientific discussions of diseases and soil conditions to amateur experience and a humorous "green thumb" article.

The Yearbook is dedicated to David Coleman Strother, one of the prime movers in the organization of the American Camellia Society and the Chairman of its organization meeting. Edited by Arthur C. Brown and Austin Griffiths, Jr., this handsome book will take a distinguished place in any Camellia library, affording authentic information to all Camellia-philites and exciting an interest in the world of Camellias in all general readers.

The book is sent free to all paid-up members of the American Camellia Society whose membership also includes a subscription to the American Camellia Quarterly. Members may purchase extra copies of the Yearbook for \$3.00.

Pennsylvanian Camellias

The January 1954 issue of "Horticulture" publishes "We Grow Camellias," by Dr. S. Lehman Nyce of

Harvey F. Short's
**"Camellias of
Tomorrow"**
▲
"THE PARADE IS ON"
See
"Sunset Glory"
▲
"Masterpiece"
(1950 Award of Merit)
▲
"Bride's Bouquet"
(1952 Margarete Hertrich
Award Winner)
▲
"Scented Treasure"
(Perfumed Flower)
▲
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Morristown, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Nyce begins this interesting and challenging article by first locating his greenhouse as but five miles from Valley Forge which, as all good Americans will recall from their school days, has very cold winters. Dr. Nyce goes on to state that, quote, "I can see no difference between the growing of Camellias in the south and west in the open, as compared with their culture under glass in the north, except for procedures." End quote. Further on he states that any Camellias that can be grown outdoors can be grown under glass.

In his greenhouse Dr. Nyce states that the plants are grown in both plunged containers and beds which are alternated in order to conserve space. This is essential because the project is an expensive one and every foot of space must be utilized. His soil mixture is similar to outdoor culture use—his plants are watered

(Continued on Page 20)

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY MEMBERS FOR 1954

NEW MEMBERS

- Mrs. Jessie C. Alcorn, 1015 Wildwood Ave., Columbia, S. C.
Dr. Alvin Armor, 13909 Magnolia Blvd., Sherman Oaks, Calif.
Charles H. Barrior, Semmes, Ala.
Mrs. Frederick C. Becker, 205 S. San Marino Ave., Pasadena 10, Calif.
W. M. Bills, Route 1, Box 525, Beaumont, Texas
Mrs. O. C. Boyles, 317 N. 9th St., Dallas, Texas
R. Elmore Cauthen, Drawer 609, Summerville, S. C.
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Mrs. A. S. Crisp, 4516 Mockingbird Lane, Dallas, Texas
J. A. Dee, Deffeyes, 1951 S. Poplar St., Caspar, Wyoming
P. K. Early, Jr., 1125 Brentwood Ave., Macon, Georgia
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Norman Egel, 455 Mt. Vernon Ave., Rochester 20, N. Y.
Charles Elliott, Rt. 5, Box 748, Bremerton, Wash.
Evergreen Nurseries, Perry, Ga.
Mr. and Mrs. Maynard Gahan, 1306 Malgren, San Pedro, Calif.
Mr. Robert F. Glazener, 1425 East Drive, Beaumont, Texas
Mr. George W. Godwin, 3708 Hawthorne Drive, Jackson, Miss.
Mr. Lewis R. Goodman, 348 Redmond Road, South Orange, N. J.
Mrs. B. E. Hancock, 218 W. Broad St., Brooksville, Fla.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Marvin Haynie, Rt. 1, Box 240-C, Theodore, Ala.
Mr. Hal Hayward, 4738 Clinton Blvd., Jackson, Miss.
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Dr. Harvey Johnston, Jr., 727 Carlisle St., Jackson, Miss.
Mr. J. M. Huguen, Box 2407, Beaumont, Texas
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Mr. J. B. Knight, 504 Naples Road, Jackson, Miss.
Mr. William H. Knowlton, 2610 1st Nat'l. Bank Bldg., Akron, Ohio
Mr. George N. Keystone, 155 Sansome St., San Francisco 4, Calif.
Dr. James H. Magee, Hamp Magee Camellia Nursery, Rt. 3, Box 3, Franklinton, Louisiana
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Mrs. George E. Orme, Box 578, Hemet, Calif.
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Mrs. J. H. Wood, Box 854, Hattiesburg, Miss.
Mr. Stephen Zirmer, 1928 S.E. 43rd, Portland 15, Ore.

(Continued on Page 23)

CAMELLIA REPORT FROM THE NATION

VII

Austin Griffiths, Jr.

Asst. Horticulturist, University of Florida

The general Camellia situation and future for Camellias in this section of Florida is one of much promise. Certain qualifications must be met by the trade itself, however, if this promise is to be fulfilled to the fullest extent. There is a very evident need here for an over-all improvement in nursery production methods and marketing, and the development of proper grade standards; an increase in sales promotion and the adoption of a more vigorous public-educational program, with stress on landscape uses; and finally, concentration on varieties of proved performance for this region.

Several outstanding Camellia varieties have been developed in Florida. Particular interest has become centered on the new Pensacola seedlings introduced in recent years. Tallahassee and nearby Thomasville, Georgia, have also been the source of some fine new varieties. In any selective evaluation of new varietal introductions personally observed, however, the most outstanding must include: 'Mrs. D. W. Davis,' a seedling of 'Elizabeth Boardman' produced by the D. W. Davis Nursery of Seffner; and 'Jean May,' a sasanqua seedling recently introduced by R. E. May of the Gerbing Camellia Nursery in Fernandina.

The favorite Camellia types in Florida appear to be those of the large, incompletely-double form and soft pink or a bold contrast of red and white in color. Flower form and color preference are wide, of course; but the soft or boldly colored, incompletely-double Camellias seem to be in favor now—this is particularly true among fanciers of some experience.

The most successful methods of
(Continued on Page 21)

Camellia MAIL BAG

From Sigmund Katz

... We're off in a day or two for Savannah and Charleston to judge the shows and attend the annual meeting of the A.C.S. and I am in a bit of a hurry but wanted to get this off to you, so that, if you think it is necessary you might correct a bit of a mistake of mine and another of yours which occurred when you shortened my "article." Mine was simply due to carelessness.

I meant the variety 'Charlotte Bradford' was one of Bradford's propagations at Ocean Springs, Mississippi, and for some reason, probably a trick of what little mind I possess, I wrote 'Barbara Morgan' in its place.

The other is, when you shortened my writing you wrote 'Emmett Pfingstl' from our own garden. Now Mrs. Pfingstl who lives and runs a nursery in Montgomery, Alabama, is justly proud of this beautiful variety and if she sees the Camellia Review she is going to think that I tried to steal her thunder. Would you be good enough to correct that slip. I'd appreciate it.

Ed. Note: Thank you, Mr. Katz. We hastily acknowledge our error and hope the corrections will be noted.

* * *

Mr. Buckley of Jackson, Mississippi in sending in the five memberships (see Camellia Reviewer) writes, quote: "It is certainly a pleasure for me to recommend membership in the S.C.C.S. because I think the Nomenclature book alone is worth more than the \$5.00 you charge for annual dues and the Camellia Review is most interesting and helpful. I enjoy each issue very, very much."

Ed. Note: When we get at our so-called wit's end thinking how much
(Continued on Page 20)

NEWS, NOTES AND NOTICES

BAKERSFIELD

The Camellia Society of Kern County is letting the weather determine whether their annual Show will be held February 27th and 28th or March 6th and 7th.

January Meeting

At the January meeting Mr. Howard Asper gave an illustrated lecture on grafting after which each member used his own plant and material to do some actual grafting with Mr. Asper's assistance. The evening was very interesting and successful. The Society is establishing a fund with the idea of creating a Camellia Garden at some later date for the pleasure and benefit of the public.

SANTA ANA

The Camellia Society of Orange County is planning to hold its show on Sunday, February 7th from 11:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Co-sponsored by the Camellia Society of Orange County and the North Santa Ana Kiwanis Club, it will be held in the Santa Ana YWCA, 1411 North Broadway in Santa Ana.

Competitive entries are open to anyone. Entries must be at the show place not later than 9:30 a.m. on Sunday, February 7th. Individual blossom entries will be in competition by varieties rather than by classification. There will also be competition for arrangements, and displays of more than one blossom of any one variety. Displays which any of the societies might be able to make will be welcome.

SAN DIEGO

The 7th annual Camellia Show is scheduled for February 13th and 14th with its theme, "Camellia Time in San Diego." It will be held in the Recital Hall in Balboa Park from 1:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. on Saturday and from 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on Sunday. Registrations of blooms will be made between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. Saturday.

Judging will be ruled by the American Camellia Society's recommended methods. Specimen blooms will be arranged in alphabetical order on display tables. Appropriate ribbons will be awarded the three best entries of each variety of bloom.

Special awards will be given as follows: Gold Certificate (Sweepstakes) and Silver Certificate (Best Flower) for Southern California Camellia Society; Gold Certificate (Sweepstakes), Silver Certificate (Best Flower) and Highly Commended Certificate (best Seedling) for American Camellia Society.

Official judges for Blooms are Dr. Lloyd J. Taylor of Pasadena, Mrs. William Viney of Covina and Mr. Clifford W. Johnson of San Marino.

On account of the Show, the February meeting will be held a week earlier than usual. "Work Shop" will be the highlight of the meeting and demonstrations of Grafting, Corsage making and possible Flower-arranging will be given.

Three of the largest private Camellia collections in San Diego County are owned by Dr. Reuben Tellam, of Ramona, Stanley Miller of El Cajon and J. W. Sefton of San Diego. All three have served two years each as President of the San Diego Camellia Society.

One of the projects of the Society is a large planting of Camellias in Balboa Park, in San Diego.

TEMPLE CITY

Camellia Show

The Temple City Camellia Society will open its Sixth Annual Show in the Masonic Hall at noon, February 27th. The Hall is located at Las Tunas and Cloverly Avenues. It will be open to the public until 10:00 p.m. and from 10:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. on February 28th.

Mr. Lawrence Bryant, Society President, announces that the show promises to be the best ever in quality and quantity of Camellia displays. He also states that awards have been both improved and increased. The Sweepstakes Award this year will include an engraved cup and two gold certificates and the runner-up will receive a silver certificate. Winner of the best seedling will receive an engraved cup and a Highly Commended Certificate. Engraved cups will also go to winners of the Best Blossom and Best Unnamed Seedling.

Instituting a new tradition, the Camellia Society is honoring the Camellia Festival by awarding an engraved trophy to the float judged best for "Use of Camellias," this year.

CAMELLIA FESTIVAL PARADE

The Tenth Annual Camellia Festival Parade will take place on February 27th starting from Rosemead and Las Tunas at 10:30 a.m. and proceeding along Las Tunas in an easterly direction. As of January 1st, 42 groups had entered floats in keeping with the theme, "God Bless America." None of the floats are commercial and business houses close their doors during parade time. Laura Dixon, Festival Chairman estimates that there will be well over 5,000 youngsters in the 1954 parade and prophecies that the more than 50,000 viewers of last year will be back again bring friends.

A Camellia Festival Pit Barbecue held also on February 27th will round out a full Festival Day.

POMONA

The Pomona Valley Camellia Society will hold its Camellia Show on February 20th and 21st in the new Holt Avenue Branch of the First National Bank.

GLENDALE

The Pacific Camellia Society will hold its Annual Show February 13th from 4:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. and February 14th from 11:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. in the YWCA Auditorium in Glendale. Schedules may be obtained from Mrs. Sidney Harris, 3871 Franklin Ave., Los Angeles 27.

YOUR GARDEN DESERVES THE BEST

June McCaskill

Frank Williams Cup — 1953

Mattie O'Reilly

Award of Merit — A.C.S.

Spring Sonnett

Frank Williams Cup — 1951

McCASKILL GARDENS

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EAST PASADENA

CAMELLIANA from Page 15

once a week except when they are very active and need additional water. Humidity is kept high by extra overhead spraying. Temperatures are kept low in summer by lath shading the roof. The plants grow in broken light except during November when they are treated to "one good burst of sunlight before the earlier buds start to swell."

Dr. Nyce never uses commercial fertilizers without diluting them. One advantage of the greenhouse method of culture, he says, is that pests are easily controlled. Although the indoor Camellia culture is fairly similar to the outdoor, Dr. Nyce calls attention to some differing features. For instance, as space is at a premium, the plants are encouraged to grow tall
(Continued on Next Page)

MAIL BAG from Page 17

better we ought to make the Review, it is mighty nice to receive some words like the above.

Let's Go!

In a letter from the enthusiastic Camellia-phile Charlotte Johnson of Bakersfield, we quote the following:

"We like the new and better Review—keep the good work up. We have a terribly active Society here. Why don't you folks come to see our show? We put one on that should make you in the big city blush, and for free, too. We can't set our date till the middle of February, then we pray that the night before the show we have neither snow (as last year), windstorm (as in '52), or rain (as in '51). The show is always the last week in February or the first week in March."

' ' CAMELLIAN ' '

*A magazine devoted exclusively to
— CAMELLIAS —*

Published January, March, September & November

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CAMELLIAN

BOX 715

COLUMBIA, S. C.

REWARD . . .

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Bride's Bouquet	Elizabeth Le Bey	Jessie Katz
Mattie O'Reilly	Masquerade	R. L. Wheeler
	Dessa Thompson	

One plant will be sent FREE to each Society member who forwards the names and dues of five new members to:

Secretary, Southern California Camellia Society
40 North San Rafael, Pasadena, Calif.

CAMELLIANA from Page 20

with minimum spread. All plants must have a single trunk with branches not less than 18 inches from the floor. In a crowded house these tree forms offer less obstruction to floor circulation.

Dr. Nyce gives a spirited discussion on the subject of mulching—disagreeing with the growers who forbid any tampering with the mulch around the plant—simply adding to it. He is convinced that if the mulch is cultivated and carefully raked, the Camellia roots are encouraged to dig deep. When their plants go through a dry summer, these deeper rooted plants do not seem to be as seriously affected as when roots are shallow.

The last portion of the article is given over to a discussion of types of Camellias. Dr. Nyce admits to a preference for varieties in which the stamens have turned into petaloids. His reasons are, first, that the size of the blooms are tremendous, and secondly, because each opening bloom presents something new so that one can hardly wait for it to open. He lists as examples, *C. Gigantea*, *Pride of Descanso*, *Victor Immanuel*, *Elizabeth Boardman*, *S. Peter Nyce*, *Pearl Harbor*, *C. Salifolia*, *Paulette Goddard*, *Mrs. Charles Simmons* and *Frizzle White*.

The article ends prophesying a tremendous future of Camellias through the coming development of the *C. Reticulatas*.

REPORT from Page 17

propagation, or at least those most generally followed, in this vicinity, include the following: Graftage—cleft grafting of field-grown stock is practiced almost entirely for new varieties and those difficult to root or difficult to grow-off on their own root; Cuttage—varieties that have been on the market for any length of time and not difficult to root are propagated from summer cuttings, usually in open benches located outdoors under tree shade.

Most of the nursery stock is grown in the field. Field production is usually under full sun conditions but some nurseries locate their growing blocks under partial shade, which is provided by natural tree cover. When present the use of lath is restricted almost entirely to retail sales yards.

Field-grown stock is transplanted in the fall months. Usually these transplants are balled and burlapped; however, small sizes are sometimes barerooted.

The greatest menace to Camellias in Florida consists of controlling tea scale and dieback. Continued attention must be given to maintain a scale-free stock, and dieback is so prevalent and serious that some of the less tolerant varieties are no longer being propagated.

It would be hard to choose one flower as being representative of this area. Possibly the most popular and well-known variety is 'Mathotiana.'

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TO THE LADIES from Page 6
 kind were propagated. You will find it on Durfee St. in Pico. Every year since I have been in Southern California, I have enjoyed looking at the camellias at an old plantation of them at Terrace Street and Green in Pasadena, the Youtz place. Since the shade of peppers and heavy conifers has been removed, the camellias are flourishing. Only the other day I went by to see Pink Perfection (Frau Minna Seidel) in full bloom. There are dozens of other places I could take you, but during the height of camellia bloom if you are a camellia enthusiast, you should go on a still hunt for these splendid old camellias.

The Experts Choose

Ladies are fond of heirlooms, and the young matrons of today should select from those superior newer ones those which have already won their laurels. I was at Nuccio's Nursery

the other day, and I asked Joe to confirm my choice for heirlooms for the gardens of tomorrow. One was C. M. Wilson, that pale pink sport of Chandleri Elegans. Carter says the correct name is Grace Burkhard, please! Number 2 is soft pink well-named Debutante. Number 3 is the famous white Daikagura named for Joshua A. Youtz. Another very fine pure white is Nuccio's Primavera, a late blooming white. Read its description in their latest catalogue. Number 5, *R. L. Wheeler, U. S. Patent number 1137, a great new camellia that has won more awards than any other. It is a very large semi-double to full peony rose red, and possesses extremely large foliage. Because I am very fond of rose red, this is one of my best gambles for an heirloom in the gardens of tomorrow. Of course you are going to say "How about the wonderful new prize winners?"

(Continued on Next Page)

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TO THE LADIES from Page 22
Wait a while, and see if they are going to establish themselves as firmly as the ones I have mentioned.

* The R. L. Wheeler was the magnificent cover flower for the *Review* of July, 1953.

VERSATILITY from Page 14
bush it will become in time, and how a number of these bushes will frame or border a portion of your garden. With these things in mind, it is my opinion that the variety *Undaunted* should be mentioned, for it possesses all of the necessary qualifications needed for a beautiful hedge. It is a beautiful foliage plant, very full and hardy with large deep green leaves.

In my mind it would make as lovely a hedge as you could grow.

In conclusion of this chapter of "The Hedge" the thing to bear in mind is, regardless of the type hedge you desire or the variety of *Camellia* you may prefer to choose, above everything else, choose *Camellias*.

When you first plant a *Camellia* hedge, particularly if you use smaller plants you may not be so thrilled or agree with me, but I am sure that after you have given it awhile to grow and take shape, you then will say, "There is nothing lovelier than a hedge of the *Camellia*, laden with its lovely blossoms".

Elizabeth Councilman will discuss *Camellias* as espalier material in Chapter VI.

RENEWALS

(Continued from Page 16)

- Dr. J. Lloyd Abbot, Rt. 2, Box 182, Mobile, Ala.
Mr. Alfred F. Alexander, 538 Commercial Bldg., Glendale 3, Calif.
Mr. John A. Armstrong, Armstrong Nursery, Ontario, Calif.
Thos. E. Ashley, Poplarville, Miss.
Mrs. R. T. Ashurst, Jr., 4038 Wares Ferry Road, Montgomery, Ala.
Mrs. B. B. Ascock, 701 N. Wilson St., Rock Hill, S. C.
Roland W. Bailey, 3206 Herschel St., Jacksonville 5, Fla.
Mr. M. C. Baldrige, 210 Atherton Dr., New Orleans 20, La.
Mr. Richard A. Beattie, 1891 Wagner St., Pasadena 8, Calif.
Mrs. David A. Bigger, 725 Crest St., Rock Hill, S. C.
Mr. R. L. Brent, 1143 Raymond Rd., Jackson, Miss.
Mrs. C. Breschini, 1498 Hicks Ave., San Jose, Calif.
Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Brinkman, Jr., 856 Wilkinson St., Shreveport, La.
Mrs. J. W. Britt, 3920 Holly Ave., Norfolk 4, Va.

(More renewals will appear in the March Review)



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SORRY! from Page 7

any previous year. Perhaps the price reduction had something to do with it, but the committee is convinced that the rapid absorption of the seeds is due to the stimulated interest in seedlings and seedling culture.

The fabulous originations by Nuccio Brothers, Harvey Short, and Vern McCaskill among the Western growers, and too many of the Southern growers to enumerate, can be duplicated by every seed purchaser, and you Review readers are beginning to realize that fact. I know a housewife who was given *one* seed which produced a better seedling than most of the varieties in commerce today.

Anyway, we regret that we had to ration the seeds to those who wanted 500 and 1000 and return the checks to those whose requests for seeds came too late. 1954 is another season, the crop will be bigger and bigger. We hope to have enough for each and all.

P.S. For obvious reasons the seeds cannot be counted out one by one. A measure is used which averages 100 seeds per unit. You who received more than 100 for measure are lucky, You who received fewer are also lucky—the seeds are bigger, and fatter, and (possibly) better. Secretary,

Camellia Garden Committee

JAN. MEETING from Page 8

single Camellia set in it with trailing ivy vine. Mr. Tierney spoke of Japanese arrangements being mostly observed from above as they were so often placed on the floor. Others which were hung were fashioned more from a three-plane setting than the two-plane in such general western style. Especially dramatic was the bronze container holding white sand, black rocks and two iron crabs. Large bright stemless Camellias were set on the dampened sand. A crescent shaped container held one Camellia with a vine which would be hung outside a window—serving as inside-outside decoration, so to speak.

After the intermission, Mr. Tierney showed fascinating colored pictures of Japanese gardens. Colors were accented as the use of black in the gardens; the “walking stones,” and the charming use of water for pools and waterfalls.

Everyone enjoyed the glimpse into what seems, indeed, another world.

Announcement of winners of the evening's ribbons were as follows: 1st award for best 'Debutante,' the flower of the month went to Eleanor Hayward. 2nd to Mr. D. W. Moorhusen and 3rd to Mr. C. W. Pitkin. Mrs. Millegan's 'Ville de Nantes' was judged best flower of the evening, Mr. Edward Metcalf's 'Oniji' the second and 'Francine' brought by Stanley Carr was third.

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CAMELLIA REVIEWER

from Page 2

phy written in his own hand, you can turn to the center cases and feast your eyes on Camellias more than one hundred years old. There the rare Berlese and Verschaffelt volumes are opened to the beautiful color plates of Camellias we know so well—Chandleri, Il Cygno and Valtevareda—they seem as timeless as Time itself.

* * *

Pleasure and Business Trip

Dashing busily around the Valley one day we found Vincent Vernaci down in Temple City ready to set forth with a truck crammed full of fine Camellia plants for nurserymen. He delayed his trip to show us his fine lath house and explain that thirteen years ago he got tired of the parking lot business in Los Angeles and turned his hobby—Camellias—into a full-time business. Mr. Vernaci developed a mix which he used so successfully that with encouragement and a lot of persistence he has put it on the market. His pet peeve is people who buy Camellias but balk at paying extra for the right soil conditioner. "And then," he says, "they think the plant they bought

was no good." He is very busy trying to educate the Camellia buying public in proper treatment of their plants and distributes a worthy little brochure of good cultural advice. Mrs. Vernaci is as enthusiastic about Camellias as her husband and is a member of the Soroptimists of Temple City, one of the sponsoring organizations of the Camellia Festival.

* * *

Camellias Were the Answer

It is always interesting to us to discover just why Camellia growers start the business so we were greatly intrigued to have Mrs. J. R. Boorman tell us that she and her husband years ago realized that in raising Camellias they had practically cured themselves of their hay fever. Acquiring more and more plants until they were renting four extra backyards in Pasadena, they moved themselves and their plants to a larger place in Temple City. "Boorman's" became well known as a fine Camellia nursery then and after the death of her husband Mrs. Boorman continued to carry on the business. A few years ago, however, she thought she would like to have an antique shop and con-

(Continued on Page 28)

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CAMELLIA REVIEWER

from Page 27

ceived the idea of getting some stock by trading Camellias for antiques. She was unprepared for the result of her decision. The workman who put up her first sign remarked, "Say, we've got a little old pitcher at home. Would you give us a Camellia plant for it" and in no time at all Mrs. Boorman was besieged by people coming with every kind of vase, pitcher, bowl, glassware—till the house was overflowing and she was so confused that the doctor told her she would have to either give up one or the other. Of course the Camellias won out. She showed us her antiques, however—luckily she has a large house for there are rooms and rooms full of antiques—more than enough to start a shop any time she would like to do so. And a huge lath house of Camellias, too. A wonderful place with a contented mistress who lives with her contented Camellias, a contented cat and contented dog.

* * *

According to Code

We hope all our readers will pay strict attention to the article on the Nomenclature Code and govern themselves accordingly. We shall beg your indulgence in editing, for it is more than possible that we'll get our cultivars mixed and put a capital in the wrong place. If that is what makes us human, we feel we are going to be awfully human. We are warning you all, however, we shall try to be very technical, for what good will the carefully worked out Code be if it isn't followed?

No Use

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