

THE

Camellia Review



C. japonica 'Dian Hartman'
Courtesy A. M. Hartman

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society

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Southern California Camellia Society Inc.

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

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

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Camellia Reviewer

ELIZABETH BEEBE

The Rating Season

Autumn — that magic time when the camellias are bestirring themselves and their growers — and the burning question is, How do you rate? No, no, we don't mean *you*. We mean, do you — can you — do you want to rate your camellias? To the serious camelliaphiles the answer is in the definite affirmative and the project one not to be lightly undertaken. And personally we feel that in the hands of the competent, ratings will be of great benefit to all the camellia world.

But along with rating your camellias, the idea came to us that it might be quite as worthwhile to rate ourselves. So Color? O, a dullish effect in the morning warming up to more human tints later in the day. Form? Well — no Miss America, but somewhat compact and passable. Size? Medium. Substance? Definitely, having been Editor of this magazine for some years. Condition? We expect to survive for some time but it might be well if someone treated us to a bit of Duraset to help us withstand shocks. As for Special Characteristics, we rate ourselves tops in Temerity for daring to bring up the subject at all.

From the Deep South

Among visitors to Southern California this year were Mr. and Mrs. George Wheeler of Birmingham, Alabama. Among ardent camellia lovers Mr. Wheeler ranks high, having known these flowers ever since he remembers his Grandmother having "a lil' pink double" by her back door. At the present time Mr. Wheeler has a collection of 250 plants in a greenhouse and 250 more outdoors. Along with many others he lost a number of plants this year on account of the

freezing weather and was unfortunate enough to use some frozen understock for grafting. But like all camellia people such an occurrence did not seem to dismay him at all and he sounded the Soul of Optimism. Wonder if he knows he sounds and looks like a Texan — that's a compliment, youall.

Camellia Seeds Everywhere

The fine Camellia Bulletin of the South Auckland Camellia Society reports that 1600 camellia seeds were sent out to members all over New Zealand and this did not fulfill entirely requests that were received. Some of the seeds came from *C. japonica* interplanted with *C. saluenensis* so there is every possibility that some interesting hybrids may be born. The seed distribution has now become a regular feature of the Society. Congratulations to this live organization.

Sweet Touch

We happened on an interesting bit the other day to add to the long list of uses for camellias. It seems there is a chemical substance, camellin, which is obtained from the seeds of *C. japonica*. It is a glucosid, a substance which, when decomposed by dilute acids, alkalis or certain ferments, yields glucose or some other sugar not belonging to the class of carbohydrates. Well, well. Anyone for camellia fudge?

Camellias Kudos to an Advertiser

The sunny morning of Labor Day we happened to find one of our foremost camellia enthusiasts in typical Labor Day attire (workday breeches) busy refurbishing some oldish and rather weatherbeaten redwood camellia tubs. He was painting them with a heavy, clear log oil and guaranteed they would look rich and be camellia worthy for a second long span of life. Turned out that they came from the Patio Wood Products Company and
(Continued on Page 29)

HIEMALIS, SASANQUA, OR VERNALIS?

By VERN McCASKILL

The 1956 edition of the Nomenclature Book listed for the first time the species *C. hiemalis* and *C. vernalis*. The members of each group had formerly been classified as *C. Sasanqua*. These new classifications are confusing to many of us. Several persons have asked me at various times why the new classifications and what are the main differences in the three species. The Nomenclature Committee, of which I am a member, is responsible for these reclassifications which we feel reasonably sure are correct. To the important information I have found from research in earlier camellia publications, I am adding a few personal observations as a propagator and grower of these species for a number of years.

First we will consider *C. hiemalis*. It has been said that *C. Sasanqua* is Japanese and *C. hiemalis* comes from China. Actually it is not quite as simple as all that. While it is true that *hiemalis* is strictly Chinese, our old friend the *Sasanqua* is indigenous not only to the Japanese island of Kyushu, but to China as well. It is interesting to note that importation of *C. hiemalis* from Shanghai to Japan as potted plants to be used for Christmas and New Year decoration began as early as 1925. These varieties probably were the colorful SHISHI-GASHIRA and SHOWA-NO-SAKAE.

C. hiemalis was elevated to specific level by the eminent Japanese botanist, Dr. T. Nakai, in his "A New Classification of the Sino-Japanese Genera and Species Which Belong to the Tribe Camellieae," first published in December, 1940, in the Journal of Japanese Botany. In Dr. Nakai's Classification, which is written in botanical Latin, he states that *C. hiemalis*, while closely related to *C. Sasanqua*, is diagnostically different by its (1) more bushy habit, (2) more spreading limbs, (3) larger leaves, and (4) flowers usually more double and later. To this we can add another very definite difference, one that cannot be seen by the naked eye, but

which is there nevertheless, the chromosome count of the two. *C. Sasanqua* has a count of $2n=90$, while *C. hiemalis* is $2n=60$. Perhaps the easiest way to see the greatest difference in these two species is to compare the graceful open growth, smaller leaves, and single blossoms of *Sasanquas* APPLEBLOSSOM and BRIAR ROSE with the compact spreading growth, larger leaves, and double blossoms of *hiemalis* SHOWA-NO-SAKAE and SHISHI-GASHIRA.

While the *hiemalis* are often called KAN-TSUBAKI or Winter Flowering *Sasanqua*, they contain a few cultivars which bloom early in the fall. SHOWA-NO-SAKAE is one such and our seedling of SHISHI-GASHIRA, ELFIN ROSE, is another. This early blooming trait does not keep them from being *hiemalis* as they have all the other diagnostic features of the species.

C. Sasanqua and *C. hiemalis*, even with a different chromosome count, hybridize quite readily. I feel quite certain that NARUMI-GATA with a count half way between the two must be a hybrid of these two species. It has characteristics of both and does produce vigorous offspring, some of which look like *Sasanqua* and others more like *hiemalis*. It is my opinion that many of our better so-called *Sasanquas* are actually hybrids of the two. It certainly would be interesting to have a chromosome count made of the following: ASAHI-NO-UMI, FUKUZUTSUMI, HANA-DAIJIN, HANA-JIMAN, HIODOSHI, JEAN

MAY, KO-GYOKU; MINE-NO-YUKI, NODAMI-USHIRO, ROSY MIST, SHICHI-FUKUJIN, SHINO-NOME, YAE-ARARE, and at least a dozen others. When such a count has been made, we shall be able to determine more accurately what they really are.

A camellia that has had me puzzled for several years is one that we obtained under the name of CHIRITSUBAKI. It is not the one described in the Nomenclature Book as a light pink SHISHI-GASHIRA, but is a small double red. It has foliage that is nearly identical to a *japonica*. We have no definite proof that *Sasanqua* and *japonica* have ever been crossed, but if they have, this variety could be that cross. Another thing that seems to indicate that it might be a hybrid is the fact that it does not set seed.

C. vernalis was originally classified by Dr. Makino as a botanical variety of *C. Sasanqua* back in 1905. Later he said that it was possibly a hybrid of *C. Sasanqua* and *C. japonica*. Then in the Journal of Japanese Botany of December, 1918, he designated it as a species by saying that it is structurally different from *C. Sasanqua* by its (1) glabrous (smooth) branches and petioles, (2) larger and more shining leaves, and (3) later flowering season. To these features we may add (1) connate (tied together) stamens, which make for a larger lasting flower, (2) lack of scent, (3) greater hardiness, (4) slower propagation by cuttings, and (5) slower growth. The above characteristics originally ap-

plied to *C. vernalis* DAWN. However, *C. vernalis* HIRYU (RED BIRD) agrees in all respects except that it has slightly pubescent (hairy) stems. Surely, with all these differences, there should be no difficulty in distinguishing between *C. vernalis* and *C. Sasanqua*.

C. vernalis has a chromosome count of $2n=30$, the same as *C. japonica* and the majority of the other species. I do not know if it has been crossed with any other species, but see no reason why it should not hybridize readily. It would be most beneficial to impart some of DAWN'S unusual hardiness to some of the more tender species. It would be interesting to know if BERENICE BODDY were not in some way related to DAWN as its leaf structure is somewhat similar and it seems to be the hardiest of all *japonicas*.

The words *hiemalis* meaning winter and *vernalis* meaning spring are self-explanatory. The word *Sasanqua* divided into syllables "Sa-san-qua" has been translated as "mountain tea flower." Since *Sasanqua* is always capitalized, it would seem more probable that the word is a proper noun and could have been the name of a person or place.

Hiemalis, *Sasanqua*, or *vernalis* — plant several of each of the three species for comparison and for pleasure. You will soon discover the distinctive characteristics of each individual plant and be fascinated by the simplicity and beauty of their many and varied flowers.



Sweetheart

ANNOUNCED 1959 AACS CHOICE

By RALPH PEER

An announcement by All America Camellia Selections Inc., indicates that a BLEICHROEDER sport has been given the name SWEETHEART and is to be considered the 1959 SELECTION.

We sincerely hope that this mutation gives better results generally than CINDERELLA, the 1957 entry which was also a sport and which caused so many complaints. The parent plant BARONNE DE BLEICHROEDER is actually the ancient Japanese variety OTOME. In most parts of the United States this item is no longer propa-

gated by nurseries, because it gives indifferent results.

In the Los Angeles area, both SWEETHEART and its parent can be grown quite successfully subject to possible reversion.

Reports have been received from several different Southeastern areas that this sport has been grown for a number of years usually under the name of CASA BLANCA.

This is undeniably a most beautiful camellia — it is most unfortunate that it is not a seedling whose future could be predicted with more accuracy.

Don't lose the thrill of trying for a fine new seedling. Put your order in immediately for some of those super-special SCCS seeds. See page 25 for details.

To Remind You

Dues for 1959 are acceptable at any time. 1958 dues will become delinquent January 1st, and the February Review will not be mailed to those in arrears.

Because of increased costs in both printing and postal rates it is necessary to keep expenses at a minimum. By strictly adhering to one delinquency date it will save the cost of a monthly revision of the mailing list and will save mailing Reviews to those who fail to renew. This gives a three month period in which to pay dues.

The secretary solicits your cooperation. See page 30.

New Culture Book Out This Fall

An outstanding event of this camellia year will be the appearance of "Camellia Culture," a book compiled by the Southern California Camellia Society in conjunction with the publishers, Macmillan Company of New York.

This book has been in process for over two years under the direction of a committee of the Southern California Camellia Society. Its articles are from foremost camellia and horticultural authorities of the world and represent the last word in all facets of camellia culture.

Details of "Camellia Culture" will be given in the November Camellia Review along with the announcement of a prepublication price of the book of which SCCS members may take advantage.

Watch for the advent of "Camellia Culture" which will truly constitute a *must* to enrich the camellia library of every camelliophile.

CAMELLIAS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

H. HAROLD HUME, Gainesville, Florida

Revival of interest in camellias, beginning about 1920, brought to the University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station many questions concerning varieties and their culture for which, at the time, there were no adequate answers. Most frequent among the enquiries were those relating to varieties and their identities.

In the great southeastern-southern gardens, many old specimens of camellias, planted in the heyday of interest that terminated about 1865. These were relocated and propagation of many of them was undertaken. Original owners had passed away and records of what the varieties were usually were lacking. For the handling of this new generation of camellia plants, names were necessary and they were given them, sometimes several for a single sort. The result — much confusion. At this writer's direction a project covering the identity of varieties and various other phases of camellia culture was outlined and research was started. Royal J. Wilmot of the Department of Horticulture was placed in charge.

It was decided that one of the best ways to determine identities and duplications was to grow plants, side by side, under identical conditions. Propagators were contacted and plants were received under the names they had been given. A site was selected and the first plantings were made in the autumn of 1939. Unfortunately,

area of the country, there were, in the location was found unsuitable and after a season or two the plants, first set, were moved to a location in a wooded area. Through the years that followed a very considerable number of plants was brought together and much was learned concerning them.

Mr. Wilmot became the Secretary of the American Camellia Society when it was organized, September 29, 1945 (Incorporated October 24, 1945). This connection gave added impetus to studies already under way and from time to time results were published in a Newsletter and publications of the American Camellia Society. Much was learned concerning the identity of varieties.

Shortly after the death of Mr. Wilmot (May 7, 1950) the Men's Garden Club of Gainesville, Florida, of which he had been an active member, made plans to establish a camellia garden in his memory. An area on the grounds of the Horticultural Department, University of Florida, was offered as a location. This was agreed

ARABIAN NIGHTS

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**Descriptive list containing many new varieties,
hybrids and species on request.**

McCASKILL GARDENS

25 S. MICHILLINDA AVE.

PASADENA, CALIF.

upon and the garden was designed by Prof. John V. Watkins. Initial plantings were made in the Winter of 1951-52. The plants in the garden were provided by the Men's Garden Club and many specimens were contributed by nurserymen and others interested in camellias. The area, a wooded one, sloping to the north has proven to be satisfactory. Maintenance has been provided by the University and the garden has been continuously under the supervision of Prof. Watkins. Growth and blooming has been satisfactory and a good garden with specimens easily accessible from broad grassed walks has been developed. A bronze plaque bearing the inscription

THIS GARDEN
IS DEDICATED TO
THE MEMORY OF
ROYAL JAMES WILMOT
EMINENT AUTHORITY ON
THE HISTORY, NOMENCLATURE
AND CULTURE OF CAMELLIAS
January 9, 1898 - May 7, 1950
MEN'S GARDEN CLUB
OF
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

was placed near the entrance.

The area occupied by the Agricultural Experiment Station garden was needed for a new Agricultural building and its approaches and it became necessary to move the plants in it. Under the supervision of Austin Griffiths, Jr., who was in charge of this garden after Mr. Wilmot passed away, many of the specimens were added to the Wilmot Memorial Garden on the eastern side, while the remainder of the original planting were transferred to the grounds of the new Horticultural Unit about 15 miles from Gainesville. This enlarged

IN MEMORIAM

WILLIAM S. DOMER
1902 — 1958

Commander William Samuel Domer, graduate of the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, and native of Washington, D.C., died May 23, 1958. He became interested in trying camellias in the Washington, D.C., area in 1948 and was a founding member of the Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley in 1955, and vice president of that society 1957-1958. He was an extremely enthusiastic camellia grower and was also a member of the Southern California Camellia Society, the Northern California Camellia Society, the Virginia Camellia Society, the Oregon Camellia Society, the North Carolina Camellia Society, and the American Camellia Society. In the latter organization he served on the Inter Society committee.

Although Commander Domer is no longer with us, he will be remembered by many, many friends, particularly when plants that he gave so generously as scions or cuttings are in bloom. The Society and his many friends extend their sympathy to his wife and relatives.

—Edward P. Carter.

the original planting to more than 500 varieties. Most of these belong to the species *Camellia japonica*. No attempt has been made to keep up with varieties that have been brought out in recent years. The garden has attracted many visitors and has proven valuable in the instruction of classes in ornamental horticulture in the College of Agriculture.

MALEIC HYDRAZIDE — GROWTH INHIBITOR

By C. P. NORTH, G. F. RYAN and A. WALLACE

Cover plants such as ivies, honeysuckle and Star Jasmine may be controlled readily by maleic hydrazide — MH — applied as a spray to new growth.

In experiments at Los Angeles, Hahn's Ivy was trimmed the first week in June, 1957 and after new growth had covered the trimmed edges, MH-30 diethanolamine salt solution, 30% maleic hydrazide — was applied to the entire leaf surface. The June treatment inhibited growth until the first week in August, when much new growth indicated a retreatment was required. Four re-sprays were sufficient to restrict the ivy to the desired area until March, 1958. In other experiments, MH-40 — sodium salt powder, 40% maleic hydrazide — as well as MH-30 was tried on Algerian ivy and Star Jasmine — *Trachelospermum jasminoides* — and both plants were maintained in much the same manner as Hahn's Ivy.

The most satisfactory control was obtained by trimming the plant to the desired size and letting new tips grow until the trimmed edges were covered before spraying with MH. When new growth appeared again the spraying was repeated.

Hedge and foundation plants — such as Eugenia, Myrtus and Zylosma — were treated with MH and the results indicated that those plants and many others can be maintained with a minimum of pruning.

The period of growth inhibition — during the warm season — was 4-6 weeks on all plant varieties treated when a nondamaging concentration was used. Growth inhibition was evident over a rather wide concentration range of MH-30 and MH-40. However, concentrations that are too high result in excessive leaf drop and a delay of many months before growth is resumed.

The general effect of MH on the growth of many broadleaf, evergreen plants was to produce a more dense and bushy plant by inhibiting the

apical bud so that the first three or more lateral buds below the apical bud grew. The lateral buds were also partially inhibited on some plants. However, bud inhibition on some plants diminished with distance from the shoot tip so that the remote lateral buds grew sooner and more rapidly than those close to the tip. In some cases the apical bud was inhibited for several weeks after the lateral buds started growth.

Stem terminals of certain plants may abscise with even moderate concentrations of MH but such abscission is not serious. The young terminal leaves of some plants have poor color and may be unsightly if they remain on the plant for the period of the inhibition. Young terminals of *Pyracantha* and other plants that do not abscise may not develop good green color until after the MH effect has been dissipated.

Nondamaging concentrations of MH did not appear to suppress the development of blossoms of those plants investigated but some distortion of leaves and blossoms has been reported on chrysanthemum.

Several re-sprays have not shown adverse effects on lemons, ivy and Star Jasmine.

The Chinese Juniper, *Juniperus chinensis* variety *mas* or variety *foemina* normally produces a small amount of needle-like juvenile type foliage on some parts of the plant but after being sprayed with 0.20% MH as MH-30 it produced the juvenile

(Continued on Page 13)

Camelliana

From Australia

The July 7, 1958, issue of the Australian magazine "Women's Day" gives a smashing two-page spread to the camellia artist, Paul Jones.

Four of his camellia paintings, i.e., 'Coronation', 'Buddha', 'Reg Ragland' and 'Alexander Hunter', fill one entire page while another half-page contains 'Elegans' and 'Yuki-Botan'. All are reproduced in color exceptionally authentic for this type of paper. Paul Jones' own smiling face appears and well may he look pleased at his extraordinary accomplishment of capturing camellia charm and beauty by the flick of a brush.

Another page in the magazine is devoted to "How to Grow Camellias" by William Giles. Starting with a bit of camellia lore background Mr. Giles gives some culture advice on how, where (in Australia) which (varieties) and some notes on camellia display.

There is no argument about camellias in Australia for with the terrific surge of interest in them there this article could quite as well have changed its title from "How to Grow Camellias" to "How Camellias Are Growing."

THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH

Among significant and important changes this early in the camellia season is the appointment of Harold Dryden to assume the duties of Chairman of the Camellia Garden Committee, on the resignation of Carl Tourje.

Under the camellia knowledge, imagination and persistence of Mr. Tourje over many years' time, the Garden Committee has become one of the most active committees of the SCCS. Its physical camellia garden is a part of the beautiful Huntington Gardens in San Marino, which is a co-sponsor. Mr. Tourje has continuously procured rare scions that have built up the outstanding collection of varieties and species; has initiated programs of disease control and research and has supervised the harvesting of seeds each year whose sale has enabled the Committee to carry on its work without assistance from the Society's Treasury.

Mr. Dryden who as one of the committee is familiar with its activities and who himself has been an executive part of SCCS for many years including serving two terms as President and General Chairman of its annual shows, states that he has no specific plans or changes to make in the Garden Committee at present. "For now," he says, "it's just seeds as usual."

Harvey F. Short's "CAMELLIAS OF TOMORROW"

Introducing

'Margaret Short,' an unusual shade of pink in a flower with lots of style and good performance.

'Snow Palace,' an excellent white semi-peony to anemone flower beautifully styled and a good performer. (An 'Elegans' seedling).

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HARVEY F. SHORT, by appointment, Phone SYcamore 3-0314

CONTROL OF FLOWER BLIGHT OF CAMELLIAS IN LOUISIANA WITH FUNGICIDES

By LOUIS ANZALONE, JR. AND A. G. PLAKIDAS

Flower blight of camellias (*Sclerotinia camelliae* Hara) was first found in Louisiana in Shreveport and Monroe in 1950 and the following year in New Orleans. Since these original infestations were limited to a few properties, it was hoped that it might be possible to eradicate the disease from these few infested areas, and all early efforts at control were directed toward eradication. Shreveport, through the leadership of its Mens' Camellia Club, initiated a concerted clean-up campaign in 1951 which for a while at least, appeared to succeed, as no blight was found in that city during the 1953 and 1954 blooming seasons. However, blight was prevalent and severe in Shreveport in 1957 and 1958, showing that the eradication efforts were unsuccessful. In New Orleans no serious effort was made in the beginning to eradicate the blight from the few properties on which it was originally found, and in spite of quarantine restrictions, it spread to several neighboring properties during the ensuing four years. In 1956 and 1957 the State Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with local interests, put forth drastic efforts designed to test the feasibility of eradicating the blight from New Orleans. The grounds of every known infested property (133 properties in 1956 and 859 in 1957) were sprayed twice each season with ferbam, and attempts were made to collect and burn all fallen blossoms. As an eradication measure, this concerted, large-scale effort was a failure; the blight was not eradicated. On the other hand, the incidence of blight in New Orleans during the 1956, 1957 and 1958 seasons was definitely light, suggesting that the control measures described had helped to reduce the amount of infection.

With the continuing dissemination of the blight fungus in the South (it is now known to occur in most of the southern states—Texas, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia) it is becoming more and more evident that eradication is impractical, if not impossible. The disease is here to stay, and camellia fanciers must learn to "live with it." This is not meant to imply that restrictive measures and practices to delay its spread should be abandoned. There are still vast areas in the South in which the disease has not become established, and every effort should be made to keep it out of these areas. It is particularly important to keep it out of centers of commercial nurseries. Quarantine regulations governing the movement of plant material should be strictly enforced, and individual growers should resist the temptation to risk the transportation of camellias from an infested to a non-infested area. Also, prompt drastic eradicant measures, such as complete debudding of plants and chemical treatment of mulch and soil, should be used to eradicate the disease from small localized centers of infection in an otherwise blight-free area.

At best, all these measures are but delaying tactics calculated to slow the rapid dissemination of the disease as long as possible. Judging by the history of blight fungus in California, where its spread was very rapid, and by the fact, that in the relatively short period of the past ten years the disease has gained a firm foothold in several localities in the South, it is reasonable to predict that it will not be long before blight has become well established in the camellia growing areas of all southern States. When this happens, exclusionary measures will be of little value and other means of lessening the

ravages of the disease must be found. An inherent weakness of the blight fungus is its lack of a conidial stage. Because of this, there is no secondary spread from flower to flower; all infection must come from ascospores from apothecia arising from sclerotia in the soil. Any method that will inhibit apothecial formation will give control of the blight. Fungicidal chemicals applied to the soil or mulch would seem to offer the most practical method of inhibiting the development of apothecia.

A number of workers have found that apothecial development of *Sclerotinia camelliae* can be suppressed with soil applications of chemicals such as captan, ferbam, sulfur, Terraclor, cyanamide, and Krenite-26. Thomas and Hansen (4) reported that ferbam applied to the soil at the rate of 4 pounds per 100 gallons of water would suppress apothecial development but would not kill mature apothecia. Harvey and Hansen (3) found that ferbam used as a soil drench at the rate of 6 pounds per 1000 square feet with wetting agents suppressed apothecial development. Also, sulfur applied at a concentration of 0.05 pounds per square yard gave similar results. Hanson (2) used captan at 2 pounds per 100 gallons as a soil spray and reported a 90 percent reduction in blighted flowers. Haasis and Nelson (1) found several chemicals to be effective in suppressing apothecial emergence. Among these were pentachloronitrobenzene (Terraclor) used at the rate of 200 pounds per acre, cyanamide at 400 pounds per acre, and a 1 percent solution of Krenite-26 at 800 gallons per acre. They found no evidence of plant injury resulting from the use of these chemicals.

This study was made for the purpose of obtaining information on the effectiveness of fungicides as inhibitors of apothecial development when used as soil drenches under Louisiana conditions. Twenty plots, each 1 square yard in area, were marked off beneath large camellia plants by using a 3 foot x 3 foot metal frame. These plots were arranged at random in a blight-infested garden in Shreveport, Louisiana. Each treatment was replicated four times. During the spring of 1957 a large number of diseased flowers were collected from this garden and placed in a room maintained at 14° C, 12 hours of light and 12 hours of darkness, and high humidities. After about one month the sclerotia were separated from the flowers and stored in the same room until May 29 of the same year. At this time 100 large sclerotia were placed in each square yard plot in two lines of 50 sclerotia each which bisected each other at right-angles to form four radii of 25 sclerotia each. The sclerotia were placed in the soil at a depth of approximately 1/2 inch. Since blight had been very severe in this garden, many sclerotia, in addition to the planted ones, were naturally present in the mulch and soil.

All fungicides were applied as soil drenches at the rate of 300 pounds per acre for the first time on January 4, 1958 and again on the 30th of the same month. Two gallons of water per plot were used as a carrier in applying the chemicals. The chemicals were applied with a John Bean, Model 33 Spartan 15-gallon sprayer equipped with a pair of nozzles containing No. 8006 Tee jets.

At the time of the first application some of the sclerotia in the plots had germinated and the stipes were approximately 1/2 inch long but no apothecia were found. However, by the time of the second application a few expanded apothecia were found in the check plots.

The data were recorded at two different dates by removing and counting the apothecia occurring on the soil surface of each replicate plot. The first count was made on February 15, 1958 and the second 23 days later. The

total number of apothecia collected on both dates for the respective treatments are given in Table 1.

Table 1. Number of *Sclerotinia camelliae* apothecia appearing in 1 square yard plots which were artificially infested with 100 sclerotia.

Treatment	: Number of apothecia per plot					Totals
	: Replications					
	: 1	: 2	: 3	: 4	:	
Check (water alone)	64	89	57	96		306
Sulfur (wetttable, 95%)	79	57	52	35		223
Captan (N-trichloromethylmercapto-4-cyclohexene-1:2-dicarboximide, 50% W. P.)	6	4	25	6		41
Ferbam (ferric dimethylthio-carbamate, 75% W. P.)	11	4	0	0		15
Terraclor (pentachloronitrobenzene, 75% W. P.)	0	2	0	0		2*

*This figure represents 2 stipes on which apothecial initials had started to develop but appeared to have been injured by the chemical.

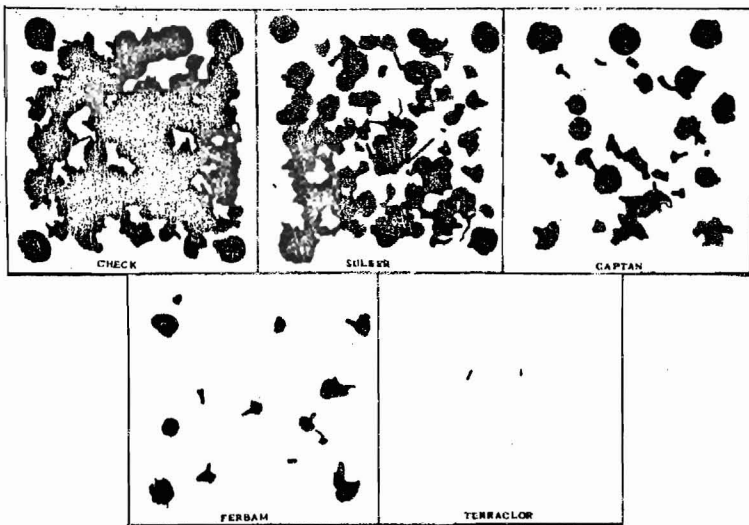


FIGURE 1. Number of apothecia found in each treatment (four replicate plots).

These figures show that all fungicides tested suppressed apothecial development to some extent; however, only Terraclor completely inhibited the development of normal apothecia in the treated plots. In plot number 2 of the Terraclor test, the figure represents 2 stipes on which apothecial initials had started to develop, but these appeared to have been injured by the chemical (Figure 1). The Terraclor plots were examined again on March 28 and found to be free of apothecia; numerous apothecia were found in the check plots at this time. Figure 1 shows a composite sample of the apothecia obtained on the

second counting from the four replicate plots within each fungicide test. No evidence of plant injury was found resulting from the use of these chemicals.

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MAELIC ACID from Page 8

type foliage on all parts of the plant. The effect lasted for more than a year before the mature, scale-like foliage that is closely appressed to the stem was again produced. The MH treatment completely changed the appearance of the foliage and also suppressed length growth which resulted in a more compact plant than those not treated.

The young leaves and shoots of camellia — *Camellia reticulata*, 'Capt. Rawes', did not show immediate and extremely diminished growth after treatment with 0.35% - 0.37% MH as MH-40 but only slight or no inhibition, even though the concentration was almost damaging. Later it was apparent that the tip leaves on some shoots had not expanded to normal size or developed a normal green color. The buds on these shoots showed inhibition nine months later, but buds on older portions of the plant resumed growth so that a more branched and dense plant resulted. In several cases where growth of the terminal bud was inhibited in this way by 0.35% MH a single lateral bud a few inches back from the terminal eventually grew and took over dominance of the branch. When this occurs, an unbalanced appearance may result rather than the desired

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compact form. It appears the 0.35% may be a little above the optimum concentration for obtaining the desired results on 'Capt. Rawes'.

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IT WAS YELLOW, BUT —

Camelliaphiles attending the annual Pacific Camellia Society Dinner Meeting in Descanso Gardens on July 19 were somewhat surprised at finding what appeared to be a camellia blooming in the species section. They were even more surprised to find that the flower was a true yellow.

Actually, it was a near relative of the camellia, a species of *Tutcheria*. The *Tutcheria* was raised from a seed imported to Descanso Gardens from Hong Kong in the mid-1940's by Mr. E. C. Tourje. It was imported as *Tutcheria spectabilis*, which is listed as a white, single flower about 2 inches in diameter. Mr. Ralph Peer, president of the American Camellia Society, upon reading a description of the *Tutcheria* in an article in the National Horticulture Magazine, commented that the plant was probably *Tutcheria virgata*.

The plant blooms every other year, and has never produced more than 5 flowers. This year it produced 3. The yellow is very distinctive, the petals are thick and leathery, the anthers are large, deep yellow.

A self-cross produced a gigantic seed pod in 1956, but produced no viable seed.

The general appearance of the plant is that of a rangy-growing camellia. The flower is identical in appearance to a nice single camellia, except for the color.

It is felt that the *Tutcheria* has a definite place in Southern California horticulture, but it will require considerable time and evaluation to determine what role it will actually take.

NEWS, NOTES AND NOTICES

Camellia Society of the Potomac Valley

As noted elsewhere in this issue, the Society has recently lost Vice President Commander William (Bill) Domer, who also served as American Camellia Society State Director for Maryland and Washington, D.C.

The Society has recently become incorporated under the laws of Washington, D.C. and our official address is 5001 Fulton Street, N.W., Washington 16, D. C.

Mr. John L. Koehne, Jr., Editor, has received word that our News Letter won 1st Prize for Content and 1st Prize for Presentation in the Annual Amateur Garden Club Contest sponsored by the Flower Grower Magazine for 1957-58.

Our Society established a new American Camellia Society record this spring when the judges awarded American Camellia Society Commended Seedling Certificates to four seedlings! Come, come, California, don't go to sleep!

Show dates for 1959 are: March 7 for blooms grown under glass and April 11-12 for blooms grown out of doors.

From North Carolina

The Fayetteville Camellia Show sponsored by the Fayetteville Garden Club and Pine Needles Club will be held March 7 and 8, 1959. Co-Chairmen are Mrs. William J. West and Mrs. W. T. Rainey.

CAMELLIAS ABROAD, 1958

By RALPH PEER

Camellia lovers are to be found everywhere. Every year Mrs. Peer and I visit one or more foreign countries, and we take special delight in searching out persons interested in our own choice as the most interesting flowering shrub.

In addition to actually traveling abroad a great deal, I carry on a continuous heavy correspondence with Camellia People all over the world. Combining together the actual travel and this interchange of correspondence, I manage to obtain a definite global picture of the status of Camellias in foreign countries.

During 1958, for example, I ran across a new center of Camellia Interest when we visited Locarno, Switzerland, during the last week of May, 1958. As though by a pre-arrangement, we found huge posters on the walls in and around Locarno, announcing a week-long CAMELLIA FESTIVAL. This was especially amazing because we knew that at that late date there could be few, if any, camellia blossoms. Upon making inquiries we learned that a Mimosa and Camellia Festival Week had originated in Locarno about the year 1924. Since that date, a booklet has been published containing stories about local Mimosa and Camellia activity, together with advertisements of local nurseries and various local merchants. These books are printed in three languages — French, Italian and English. During the Spring months there are many visitors in Locarno from Great Britain.

Actually, I found one camellia bush in blossom at our hotel; the variety "IL TRAMONTO." When we departed by train and plane for Paris, I wore one of these flowers in my buttonhole, and it caused a great sensation when I entered the lobby of the Hotel Lancaster in Paris.

While seeking out information about the 1958 Festival, we ran into the Propaganda Chairman, who supplied me with several of the old Festi-

val Booklets and invited us to the Camellia Ball held the evening of May 24 in the Locarno Casino. Actually, this was a large public dance, with special entertainment furnished by amateur groups, particularly an excellent male chorus.

During the afternoon preceding the Ball, there was a procession of "floats" decorated with the available flowers. There was a prize for the best entry. I would estimate that about ten thousand people lined the streets to see the 20 gaily decorated automobiles and trucks go by. There was, of course, no representative for Camellias.

Camellias have been grown in Locarno since about 1850, and at one time this was the center for the production of new seedlings. Whenever a seedling of any commercial value occurred, it was promptly transported to Ghent, in Belgium, and sold to Verschaffelt or some other Belgian nurseryman.

Nowadays, there is just one Camellia Nursery in Locarno, and they sell a comparatively small number of very ancient varieties.

New Zealand has become interested in Camellias, after long years of pioneering by the Duncan and Davies Nursery. The New Zealand Camellia Society is in progress of organization.

In Australia there is, from year to year, significant growth in the membership of the Australia and New Zealand Camellia Research Society.

During the past few years, several excellent inter-specific hybrids have

been developed, both in New Zealand and in Australia.

In Japan population growth has just about eliminated wild camellias from the landscape. There are a few isolated areas where camellias are still grown under forest conditions to produce seeds for the manufacture of Camellia Oil.

Under their present militant Communist leadership, Chinese botanists have made many discoveries of great interest to the Camellia World. During the last two or three years, descriptions of five new camellia species have reached me from Chinese sources. They have also added one additional genus to the Ternstroemiacæ Family.

Dr. Takasi Tuyama, a noted Japanese botanist, recently visited Siam and Laos. He reports finding what seems to be the original home of *C. sinensis*.

It is safe to say, however, that 90 percent of the world's camellia activity centers in the U.S.A. We are the leading producers of new varieties of japonica and of new hybrids. We have produced and printed nearly all of the Camellia Literature which has appeared in modern times.

OUR COVER FLOWER

This new camellia, the *C. japonica* 'Dian Hartman', is a seedling of unknown parentage. It is unusual in form, closely resembling the anemone but is more dainty, with 3 to 4 rows of wavy guard petals and a fairly tight center of approximately 100 petaloids.

'Dian Hartman' is unique in its markings, which are generally white with a fleck of red. It also sports solid pink, and pink flecked with red, and solid red. Just what it will sport is very unpredictable although about 90% of the time the sports will be white marked in some way with red, or sometimes pink.

The blooming season is from early February to late April. It is extremely valuable for a cut flower for either commercial or home use as the flowers have fine texture and good substance. The blooms will not shatter and the buds do not ball. The growth habit of the plant is normal.

Upon its release July 1, 1959, the 'Dian Hartman' will be sold by nurserymen and also by its originator, Alpha M. Hartman, 13233 Wheeler Avenue in San Fernando, California.

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CALIFORNIA BOASTS A BLOOMING RUSTICANA

By RALPH PEER II

On June 3, 1958, at White Firs on Lake Tahoe, altitude 6220 feet, a



semi-double rose pink blossom opened on a camellia labeled "rusticana #3." So far as is known, this is the first *C. rusticana* to bloom after a winter under the snow except in the Far East.

This plant is one of eight garden type *rusticanas* we now have growing at Lake Tahoe. All but one were covered by the first snowfall, and subsequently all were buried under 14 feet of snow. Thus they were protected from freezing.

From Descanso Gardens, La Canada, California

John Sobeck writes:

Here is a little more information on my experiments with Gibberellic acid applied to the 'Capt. Rawes':

I would like to say that I had 5 seed pods resulting from crosspollinating the flowers and applying Gibberellic acid solution. When full grown the seed pods did not split open during harvest. One fell off completely ripe so I picked the other 4. To my surprise after cutting them open, they all were empty, no indication of forming any seed. I will try some other method this fall when the plants are in bloom again.

On other *reticulatas* and *japonica* varieties which I treated the same

The *rusticana* which was not fully covered by the first snow suffered frostbite of the exposed half but is now recovering.

In the middle of July three more buds appeared on various plants. One double pink started to open but failed because the bud had been chewed by gophers. Two buds opened on another plant. Both were small semi-double red flowers.

All of our Camellias at Lake Tahoe are three to five year old grafts. This year we hope to bring from Los Angeles several *rusticana* seedlings before the beginning of winter and, eventu-



ally, to have quite a large camellia collection consisting solely of *rusticanas*.

way I collected seed pods with perfect seed which I planted and they are now growing very well but I see no difference compared with other untreated seedlings. Gibberellic acid works wonders if you keep it up, applying the drops. I treated Azaleas, Tuberosus Begonias, Daphne, Camellia seedlings, Byrophyllum and many others. They grew to a height of 3 to 5 feet but as soon as I discontinue the Gibberellic acid the growth is going to stop.

There is no use in growing plants any taller than they are now. In fact some of them are too tall. If the Gibberellic acid will have any effect on the flower has to be seen first and I hope to see this next year. Let's hope for the best.

CAMELLIA PETAL BLIGHT

By FRANK E. COLLIER

(Formerly in charge of the gardens at Occidental College,
Los Angeles, California)

Camellia Petal Blight causes a loosening of the petals from the blossom stem. As a result there is a dropping of the whole flower. Another name for this disease is "Bud Blight." Some varieties are less resistant to the trouble than others.

At Occidental College in Los Angeles, California, in 1944 and 1945, there were several plantings of camellias made under the direction of Mrs. Beatrix Farrand, whose husband, Dr. Max Ferrand, was then on the staff of the Huntington Library.

These plantings were on the northerly side of three of the girls' dormitories, where the ground had a well drained slope. More than one hundred and fifty plants were there then, and more have been planted since.

During the blossoming season of 1944 and 1945 this blight became very noticeable, many buds dropped

off, and the condition became a serious menace to the entire camellia planting.

Upon investigating, it was learned that the spores causing the blight were propagated and increased in the soil immediately around the roots. So the following program was carried out: *First*—The mulch was carefully removed. A small four-tine rake proved to be the best tool to use, in order not to disturb the small roots. *Second*—The ground area was thoroughly sprayed in order to kill the spores. The plants themselves were not included in the spraying. Any good fungicide spray will do. *Third*—A thin layer of soil sulphur was applied, followed by a new mulch of pine needles brought in from another area of the campus.

The results of the above were really remarkable. The blight has not been in evidence since then.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NEWS

Flower Show and Garden Show

The L.A. State and County Arboretum at 301 N. Baldwin Avenue will be the site of a Fall Flower and Garden Show on October 31st through November 2nd. Anyone may exhibit. For information contact David Gilfillan, Garden Editor of the Independent Star-News, Pasadena.

Horticultural Classes

Now being held at the L.A. State and County Arboretum, 301 N. Baldwin in Arcadia. Call for information.

Now being arranged at Descanso Gardens for children between the second and eighth grades. Write to "Children's Education," Descanso Gardens, 1418 Descanso Drive, La Canada, California.

Rose Month

This is the month that Descanso Gardens features roses. Contact for details.

Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery

Remember this entire institution including the Gardens is closed during the month of October according to tradition, for renovation.

CAMELLIA RATING OBJECTIVES

By DAVID L. FEATHERS

In connection with the article by Mr. Frank Reed entitled "Do You Want Camellia Ratings?", which appeared in the July, 1958 issue of the *Camellia Review*, and which is in a sense a criticism of the plan espoused by the writer and associates, I have been invited to submit something in the nature of rebuttal.* Mr. Reed wrote me privately in this regard on May 29th, expressing much the same views as set forth in his article, to which I replied on June 16 as per letter quoted in full below.

While the title to Mr. Reed's interesting article is provocative in the sense that it both raises the question "whether" camellia rating is desirable (which the writer would answer with a strong affirmative) and, by virtue of having submitted an alternative plan, implies the question as to "whose" camellia ratings we should have, it must be pointed out that the writer is in the midst of a "test run" of the Puddle-Hazlewood-Feathers plan and therefore cannot comment further until the final report is rendered to the American Camellia Society, whose property this information is, not mine. Inasmuch as this test was made at some expense and is designed to determine the merits of the plan, at this time it would obviously be inappropriate for me to go beyond the range of our exchange of letters made prior to the test, setting forth our respective viewpoints at that time.

To keep the record straight, it should be emphasized that this plan is certainly in the formative stage; that there is still some slight difference of opinion in Mr. Hazlewood's case; that Mr. Clifton W. Lattin, of Oakland, California, actually suggested an alternative system as far back as last April; and that the test run is designed to develop criticism and suggestion as much as anything else. However, it is the writer's feeling that, if all concerned sincerely desire that we have the best rating system possible, unless there are fatal faults in the original plan (which the test will, presumably, determine) we should concentrate on the attempt to modify or improve it, rather than try to devise alternatives, which could easily develop into hopeless confusion and difference of opinion. In other words, our object should be co-operation, rather than competition, for it is of paramount importance that, by our very eagerness, we do not become self-defeating.

We go into this with an open mind and have already noted where some simplification and improvement may be made. For example, with the most qualified appraisers much of the questionnaire portion of the form for scoring is superfluous. However, let us not forget that camellia rating is designed primarily for the uninitiated; that it is *not* a simple matter to properly evaluate a variable plant and its product (the skepticism that it could be done *at all* is proof of this); that the human element risk (largely personal preference) must be minimized to the extent possible; and, finally, that we must, in this matter, think in terms of a broader usage of the camellia than the exhibit table. Within a few years, we are going to have all sorts of new hybrids, on which there will be little by way of background or experience. Here is where we will find real use for dependable camellia rating. If we had had

it ten years ago, the mistakes and misconceptions in regard to the reticulas might have been largely avoided.

The letter to Mr. Reed referred to above follows:

The desirability of simplification was appreciated from the outset, and it was only after a great deal of long-range discussion that the conclusion was reached that there is also an irreducible minimum involved in the number of characteristics, or "Items" constituting a proper Normal Rating Scale. We finally decided upon ten and the remaining five items have only occasional application inasmuch as both the "Demerits" and "Special Characteristics" sections are designed solely to take care of abnormal, unusual factors. Although we are proceeding with the ACS test of this system using the total of 15 items I have since about concluded to eliminate "Cut Flower Value," which factor I was persuaded to include against my better judgment; however, this would have no bearing on the number of characteristics normally employed, and hence on this point of Simplicity.

The reasoning behind our decision to have 10 normally-used headings was two-fold: (1) it was felt that, unless the relative importance of each of the essential characteristics was spelled out in the scale, too much would be left to the judgment of the individual appraiser, with the result that the final ratings thus determined would probably be more indicative of personal preference than of objective evaluation, and (2) it was felt that pretty much the same "break-down," for the purposes of judging the Flower, should be used as has long been accepted universally in judging at the camellia shows. In regard to this latter point, the general rule has been to sub-divide this into 5 factors: Color, Form, Size, Substance and Condition, of which the first four would have application to our situation. With this rather widely-accepted standard as a starting point, it was felt that the three sub-divisions devised for judging the worth of the Plant and Flowering habit, respectively, would be about right, thus making 10 in all. While I would be the first to agree that we need not be bound by the past, time-tested and proven experience is hard to ignore in a matter of this kind.

About the other points:

Difficulty in getting the rating on an ordinary page: I enclose photocopy of the rough draft of the "Score Card" (front and back) which form will be used in obtaining the 200-odd appraisals, which will constitute the test that is about to be made under American Camellia Society auspices. It will be noted that all the essential information fits easily on a standard, 5 x 8 inch card. The rating of 'Ville de Nantes,' I might add was for the purpose of illustrating the use of the system and a sample of this sort will go out to each appraiser.

The ten camellias which were chosen for this first test rating are 'Adolphe Audusson,' 'Berenice Boddy,' 'Daikagura,' 'Debutante,' 'Elegans,' 'Fimbriata,' 'Frank Gibson,' 'Fred Sander,' (or 'Cinderella'), 'Herme,' and 'Lady Clare.' The list selected was of necessity confined to those widely grown camellias with which the average person would be familiar and the varieties named were chosen because they embrace all flower forms, colors, seasons, good and

bad performers and it includes some which have Special Characteristics or "Plus Factors."

My further comment on extreme condensation of the scale as proposed in your letter is that we have in mind publicizing what is scored in each of the three principal categories, at least. For example, using the enclosed rating of 'Ville de Nantes' for illustration, wherever the regional ratings were published they would show at least the figures for Plant, Flower and Flowering Habit separately and, of course, for "Plus Factors," if any, thus:

$$"29.1-39.0-18.9 = 87 + 5 \text{ (fimbriation).}"$$

This would soon be recognized for what it is after a little familiarity with the system. Thus the published ratings normally would contain only the three figures plus the total, always reported in the same order, and each tabulation of ratings would, of course, be preceded by a single explanation in the Ratings Section of the Yearbook, or wherever the ratings were published. This would actually be less numeral than under your proposal.

We seem to have assigned about the same weight to the several categories. My revised scale as it appears on the enclosed Score Card with your suggestions is as follows:

	FFR	DLF
Plant	45	40
Flower	30	40
Florescence	25	20

I do not however, particularly like the designation "Showiness" as that comes pretty close to "Glamor" — something that we are trying to put in its proper perspective. Also, size would receive over-emphasis, I am sure, if that word were used. The general feeling seems to be that mere size is already greatly over-emphasized to the detriment of an appreciation of esthetic beauty. I should also point out that the Plan is not so much concerned with the evaluation of a camellia from a "competitive exhibit" (camellia show) standpoint as it is with its value to the uninformed general public in relation to the desirability of a camellia for its performance in the garden.

You raise an interesting point regarding a possible rating for Sun and Cold Tolerance and this will bear some further consideration, although this is a pretty complicated business in itself, being so dependent upon immediate environmental conditions, which differ so greatly. However, the test is already under way on the basis approved by the ACS directors and we must now await the outcome, which will go a long way to establish whether the idea of Camellia Rating is in fact practicable, etc. On this result we will be guided very materially as to revisions and alterations, if the Plan is to go ahead.

Time does not now permit of my commenting on the individual ratings you have so generously given and which are quite interesting. However, I have noted that you did not include "Glossiness" in the Foliage evaluation basis; furthermore, I would observe that both 'Bride's Bouquet' and 'Cinderella' would be far down the scale here in foliage, that 'Mathotiana' would probably rate above, not below, 'Rosea Superba,' on Sun Tolerance; that 'Hiryu' does excellently in a well-shaded position here and that "Outstanding

(Continued on Page 29)

To The Ladies!

By CHARLOTTE M. HOAK

There is a new trend in growing camellias.

Don't take my word, but read and look at the pictures in the Royal Horticultural Magazine. Maybe you have not paid much attention to this important journal which is the official organ of one of the oldest Horticultural Societies in the world. The Camellia Society of Southern California receives these magazines which have been piling up unread. Moreover, I do not know how many of you belong to this old substantial society—the Royal Horticultural Society. It costs a guinea to belong but on account of devaluation of the pound the fee for membership only amounts to about \$2.87.

The accumulated magazines are being made available to you. Not only do you get the magazine for your membership but choice seeds are sent out each year and you can read the long list over and select packets of those which you might like to grow in your garden. Neil Campbell gives the people who go abroad with him each year membership in the R.H.S.

Ever since the opening up of the Orient, their choicest plants have been brought into England. Many places in cooler parts of this country these plants do not thrive. There is one of the sections in Southern England where they find a congenial home and that is in Cornwall. There is a famous castle there, Caerhays Castle, where the original seeds and plants brought by the early plant explorers especially are found. Donald Stryker of Langlois, Oregon wrote me a postal from there last season. He sat and sipped tea there. The pouring rain held him back from his long anticipated trip to Scilly Isles to explore the famous flower fields there. I have been urging him to write what he saw in the historic grounds which surround the castle.

'Donation,' that choice hybrid Camellia, reached me at last and it is a marvelous grower with fine green fol-

iage and has an exquisite semi-double pink flower. These camellias break the charm of the *japonicas* which have been growing larger and larger. Size is not everything. If you do not have the Journals to glean through turn to your camellia Bible, by Hume, and read Chapter 7 which deals with miscellaneous species and varieties. Get beyond the discussion of *Sasanquas* and *reticulatas* and read about the camellias brought in by George Forrest in his seven trips to China to hunt for new or different plants for English gardens. He was interested principally in securing magnolias and rhododendrons but gathered up along with them species camellias which you still see growing at Caerhays Castle in Cornwall, the estate of the late J. C. Williams.

C. saluenensis was discovered in China in the province of Yunnan. In its native habitat it grows from four to fifteen feet high. The three plants grown from seed sent from China are among the splendid specimens in the Caerhays Castle plantings. Measured in 1948 the largest of the three measured 15 feet, 10 inches high by 17 feet, 4 inches wide. The foliage of this species is dark glossy green above, lighter on the undersides. Between each pair of leaves, sides of the upper surfaces are elevated or puffed up (bullate) and the veins appear as though sunken or depressed. This gives the leaves a dainty effect differ-

(Continued on Page 28)

PEGGY SULLIVAN TO BE FIRST SPEAKER FOR S C C S CAMELLIA YEAR

For its 20th camellia season, the S C C S begins its monthly meetings. The first of this year's 1958-59 series will be on Tuesday evening, November 11th, and from information received from Al Dekker, Program Chairman, the year will start off with a tremendous flourish.

Speaker of the evening will be Peggy Sullivan, well known horticulturist and writer. Her talk will take the audience with her on a recent trip to Japan following springtime "from the rocky shores of Southern Japan up to the pine-clad islands in Matsushima Bay." This was done mostly on foot and on a diet of poached birds' eggs, sliced bamboo shoots and sea weed wafers. This meager fare however was counteracted by Miss Sullivan's enthrallment with the Japanese gardens and wild scenery and occasional highlights like the sight of school children nonchalantly carrying broken off branches of wild camellias.

All this which promises a most fascinating evening will be given by Miss Sullivan who has been knee-deep in horticultural activities since her high school days. She has studied the subject at the University of California, Cornell, and U.C.L.A. All during these periods, she was either working in local nurseries, doing University Research, or wearing the "badge" of the "first" woman County Agricultural Inspector in California. She very modestly states that she gained this latter distinction because all the men candidates were at war.

During 1946 while still attending U.C.L.A., she launched her business career as a landscape designer by accepting assignments in Bel Air, Beverly Hills, and the Brentwood area. She initiated these activities even while attending to household duties and studies.

Today she supervises her crew of eight native Mexicans, from the Guadalajara District, in bringing into being beautiful gardens on some of the outstanding estates in Southern California.

For both relaxation and inspiration



Miss Peggy Sullivan

to greater efforts, she travels two months each year to distant parts of the world to see "how it goes there."

In addition to Miss Sullivan's talk the meeting will of course include important "beginnings" of the year—announcements of changes and it is hoped some exhibition of early blooming camellias. As there are always fewer flowers shown at the November meetings, make an effort to bring what you can. More chance to win and begin racking up points for the year's awards.

New Librarian, Elizabeth Beebe, states that she hopes many members will stop by the table to peruse books and magazines and borrow what they wish—for one month only.

Mark your calendar—November 14th is the magic date.

SCCS PUBLICATIONS DATA

A number of requests have been received by the Editor during this past year to furnish early copies of the *Camellia Review* in order to make complete sets. Inasmuch as the *Review* was not born in its present state and in fact never did have a Volume 1, Number 1, it seemed advisable to publish some information about its early stages to serve as a guide for Society members who want to check back issues.

For the first five years of the existence of the SCCS, post cards and then a single sheet were sent out as meeting notices. The first two page leaflet containing some camellia notes was published in January of 1945. This was labeled Vol. V, No. 3 for the following reason which is a reprint from Vol. VIII (April 1947) quote:

"The 'Bulletin' started as a penny postcard. This was later enlarged to a folding card carrying more information about the Topic and Speaker for the coming meeting. Later, it carried also a few news items, was still larger in size. The first formal Bulletin in booklet form appeared in January 1945. Since this was the fifth year in which bulletins of one sort or another had gone to the membership, and the third bulletin in the year, that issue was designated Number 3 of Volume 5."

A list of the subsequent issues follows:

- Vol. V, No. 3, January 1945
- Vol. V, No. 4, February 1945
- Vol. V, No. 5, March 1945
- Vol. V, No. 6, April 1945
- Vol. V, No. 7, June 1945
- Vol. VI, No. 1, September 1945
- Vol. VI, No. 2, November 1945
- VOL. VI, No. 3, December 1945
- Vol. VI, No. 4, January 1946
- Vol. VI, No. 5, February 1946
- Vol. VI, No. 6, March 1946
- Vol. VI, No. 7, April 1946
- Vol. VII, No. 1, June 1946
- Vol. VII, No. 2, August 1946
- Vol. VII, No. 3, September 1946
- Vol. VII, No. 4, December 1946
- Vol. VIII, No. 5, January 1947
- Vol. VIII, No. 6, February 1947
- Vol. VIII, No. 7, March 1947

-
- Vol. VIII, No. 8, April 1947
 - Vol. VIII, No. 9, August 1947
 - Vol. IX, No. 1, November 1947
 - Vol. IX, No. 2, December 1947
 - Vol. IX, No. 3, February 1948
 - Vol. IX, No. 4, April 1948
 - Vol. IX, No. 5, June 1948
 - Vol. IX, No. 6, September 1948
 - Vol. X, No. 1, November 1948
 - Vol. X, No. 2, December 1948
 - Vol. X, No. 3, January 1949
 - Vol. X, No. 4, February 1949
 - Vol. X, No. 5, March 1949
 - Vol. X, No. 6, April 1949
 - Vol. X, No. 7, June 1949
 - Vol. X, No. 8, September 1949
 - Vol. XI, No. 1, November 1949
 - Vol. XI, No. 2, December 1949
 - Vol. XI, No. 3, January 1950
 - Vol. XI, No. 4, February 1950
 - Vol. XI, No. 5, March 1950
 - Vol. XI, No. 6, June 1950
 - Vol. XI, No. 7, July 1950

Beginning with Vo. XII and continuing to the present date, Volumes 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19 have contained eight issues each commencing with the October numbers, running monthly through April and with a July number making the 8th issue for each year. This October 1958 number begins Volume 20.

It is hoped that this check list will be helpful to many readers for even when the 'Bulletin' showed magazine beginnings, deadlines were a trifle distorted. It would be interesting to know how many of our readers have a complete set of the Reviews.

Additional SCCS Publications

In 1950 the Society published a

fine Camellia Culture booklet entitled "Camellia Research." This was a program of scientific work sponsored by the Society.

The first Nomenclature Book came out in 1942, edited by Vern McCaskill. It was entitled "Classification of Camellias" and listed 196 varieties. The second nomenclature book was published in 1946 and gave a list of varieties grown in Southern California. This booklet contained culture notes by William Hertrich.

Camellia Nomenclature Books which grew in size and scope were published in 1947, 1949, 1951, 1954, 1956 and 1958. All of these have been edited by William Woodroof. For information about obtaining any of these write the SCCS Secretary. If there are some back Reviews desired, drop a card to the Review Editor listing your wants and the Review will try to help you.

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

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

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

"Camellias in America, 1955," by H. Harold Hume. \$25.50.

"Sasanquas in Japan," \$.40.

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

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

"The Old and New in Flower Arranging," by Marie Stevens Wood. \$2.00.

"Rhododendron & Camellia Year Book 1957," Royal Hort. Society. \$1.65.

Send \$3.00 to the SCCS Secretary for a year (4 issues) subscription to the **Camellian**, a magazine devoted entirely to camellias and published by Frank Griffin of Columbia, South Carolina.

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ent from the smooth surfaced leaves of *C. japonica*. This species which is very variable has proven very wonderful in the hands of the hybridizers and plant breeders and it is predicted a new race of camellias can be developed. It will cross with other species. Five have already received awards from the R.H.S. of London. One is *C. 'Donation'* (*saluenensis* x *C. Donckelarii*). The semi-double flowers when fully expanded are four to five inches across and of a pleasing soft rose color. Mine shows the doubling tendency. My first hybrid was a

'J. C. Williams' *C. saluenensis* x *C. japonica*. These camellias clean off their faded blossoms neatly.

Wake up — get the vision. Go up and visit Julius Nuccio if you live in Southern California. He has caught the vision and is singing the praises of the achievements of our Australian and New Zealand cousins down under whose hybrids we are now receiving.

For a good picture of *C. saluenensis* see Camellias by Hume, p.32. The original ones at Caerhays Castle, Cornwall. Two pages of the new hybrids are found on pps. 220 and 221, also in Hume's book.

RATINGS from Page 21

Hardiness" is a Plus Factor (Special Characteristics) in my scale, which would apply only to those camellias which show *unique* ability to withstand weather, such as 'Berenice Boddy' where cold is concerned. This does not refer to *comparative* hardiness. All of those Plus Factor items relate solely to unusual, exceptional or distinctive characteristics which are seldom encountered. I attempted to make this plain in the explanation and Glossary accompanying the Rating Scale. End quote.

* *Ed. note: The "Puddle-Hazlewood-Feathers" plan of Camellia Rating sponsored by the American Camellia Society was published in the April 1958 ACS Quarterly and also in the April 1958 issue of the Camellia Bulletin (Northern California Camellia Society) of which Mr. Feathers is the Editor.*

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REVIEWER from Page 2

we remarked that we had been going to mention that company anyhow in this October Review. It just should be time to award them a special line for they have had an advertisement in the Camellia Review every single month without exception for eleven years. Here is hoping that these handsome and stalwart tubs continue to

grace the camellia gardens of our readers for a long time to come.

The SCCS Library

With no fanfare whatsoever, we have assumed the office of Society Librarian, left vacant by the resignation of Jessie Gale. The primary purpose of the SCCS Library is to afford members a chance to borrow camellia books — or to look them over as they

(Continued on Page 32)

Be

CAMELLIAWISE

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REVIEWER *from Page 29*

attend the Society meetings and decide which they would like to purchase. We hope many members will do both and are only sorry that the borrowing service is not possible for faraway members. We might add that donations to the Library are gratefully accepted.

Take a Note

When we were young (O, so very young) we never, never, never made a mark in a book, being brought up to consider that a horrible crime. The sole exceptions to this were the notes our Grandfather made in the margins of his Encyclopedia. Also we accepted the printed word as Truth incarnate. Ah — how times have changed. During advanced school years our books, like those of the other students became a mass of hasty scribbles. In later years we have found that scribbled notes in books can be of great practical value. Take the subject of camellias, for example. We have saved many a minute by finding the telephone number we have jotted down by an SCCS member's name in the Membership list published in the July 1957 Camellia Review. And do you use your Nomenclature Books along with your Camellias? Frank Reed's Nomenclature Book is exceptionally well thumbed for it contains so much added information that the loss of his Book would indeed be a dreadful catastrophe. Each camellia Frank adds to his collection he lists in a separate book in chronological order and then jots down that number by the corresponding variety in the Nomenclature Book. As time goes on he adds dates of importance such as that of the first blooming, length of blooming period, etc. The main points of interest of each plant of his collections are all right there. This we consider a very easy and practical way of keeping track of a collection too large not to

be recorded, but not large enough to go into card indexing. Let us hear of some of the other recording methods you-all have devised.

Never Satisfied

We wonder what tiny piece of protoplasm Nature has implanted in man that leads him to endless experimentation. Who could list the fields? Even in camellias it would take months to tally the different ideas being tried out with materials some of us have never even heard of. Sometimes when we see a grand old big bush of 'Alba Plena' or 'Pink Perfection' that has grown in its own sweet way for years, we feel sort of sorry for the victims of treatment. Take the 'Captain Rawes' for example. All its faults have been brought right out into the open, and it has become a real camellia guinea pig. To make it grow faster and higher, Gibberellin has been used. Maleic acid is responsible for changing it to a more widely branched, denser foliated plant while Duraset tends to prevent the premature dropping of its leaves, fruit or buds. Now when all that comes to the point of perfection will it still be 'Captain Rawes'? Maybe there will be a magic pill developed with all the improving ingredients mixed together. Anyhow, "Looking at camellias, we go forward," as the Japanese say.

It Sounds Good

We read a funny little poem the other day written by a gardener's wife who, after seeing the painstaking care which her husband took of his garden soil, stated in rhyme that she would just as soon he would treat her like dirt. So noting the infinite trouble and expense our camellia-philosophers go to in exploiting their favorite flower, we have decided we'd just as soon be treated like a camellia

says

Liz

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