

THE
Camellia
REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society



'Fire Chief'

Courtesy Select Camellias, Inc.



Vol. 27

November 1965

No. 2

One Dollar

Southern California Camellia Society Inc.

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

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

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

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THE COVER FLOWER

This month's cover flower is one of Howard Asper's first hybrids and is being introduced by Select Camellias, Inc. of Whittier, California. 'Fire Chief' is a cross of 'Donckelarii' X 'Cornelian'. The flower can be called a "reticulata type" bloom, with high petals such as we see in 'Tali Queen' and 'Crimson Robe'. Color is fiery red. Flowers may reach 5" to 6" in diameter. The plant grows very rapidly and leaves out well. Blooming time is midseason.



The November meeting of the Southern California Camellia Society will mark the start of the Society's second quarter century as an active camellia society. Twenty-five years is not a long period in the history of the camellia. Is a long period, however, in the history of camellia societies, and while we are not the oldest society in the United States or even in California (the Camellia Society of Sacramento is older) we are among the older societies and take pride in our long life.

The test of a camellia society is not in its age but rather in what it has accomplished. We believe that in such a test we can chalk up a good score. The people who founded the Society in 1940 believed that an active camellia society should work in all ways for the benefit of its members in the dissemination of information pertaining to camellias and camellia culture, and in furthering interest in and enjoyment of the camellia. The following projects in this direction, in addition to the Society meetings, point to a successful first quarter century in having met these objectives.

To clear up confusion in camellia nomenclature because of duplicate names for many camellia varieties, we published in 1942 our first list of camellia classifications and names. This has grown into the present authoritative CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE.

In 1944 the Society started a program of cooperation with the Huntington Botanical Gardens toward improving the Camellia Gardens with new varieties. The Society provided both scions and plants. This cooperation has continued through the years.

This magazine CAMELLIA REVIEW was started in the early 1940's as the Society's Official Bulletin and as been published without a break ever since. The present format with the colored front cover was started in 1950.

In 1950 the Society's Horticultural Research Committee published a book of 75 pages that contained authoritative articles on such subjects as plant propagation, factors influencing plant growth, plant flowering, hybridization, and problems of pest and disease control. This book was circulated widely as long as copies lasted.

Under the chairmanship of Carl Tourje, the Society published the monumental book CAMELLIA CULTURE in 1958.

The people who are now active in the affairs of the Southern California Camellia Society contain few of those who participated in the Society's formation twenty-five years ago. We believe, however, that the present generation has the same objectives with regard to what a camellia society should do for its members, and that the second quarter century holds promise for achievements comparable with those of the first twenty-five years.

Harold E. Dyer

SACRAMENTO -- THE CAMELLIA CAPITAL

E. A. Combatalade

Chairman, A.C.S. Meeting Activities
Sacramento, California

Sacramento, the Camellia Capital, welcomes you to the 21st Annual Meeting of the American Camellia Society, the 42nd Annual Sacramento Camellia Show, and the 12th Annual Camellia Festival.

We are proud of what we have done with and for camellias in this, the Camellia Capital, and present to you this brief background.

The camellia story is as romantic as the flower itself. It is permeated with the mystery of the Ancient Orient, the salty vigor of the rugged merchantmen, and the perfumery of a decadent court, to become revitalized in the pioneering strength of a new country.

Camellias first came to Sacramento with the Gold Rush of 1849. A New Englander, James L. L. F. Warren, a prosperous nurseryman and florist in Boston, is believed to have brought the first camellias to California when he contracted "gold rush fever." In 1850, instead of joining the hordes headed for the mines, he opened a business under the name of Warren and Company New England Seed Store at 1st and J Streets. The first advertisement of his firm appeared February 7, 1852, in one of our local newspapers, The Sacramento Union. The ad read in part, "A splendid set of dahlia roots, roses, camellias, grape vines, bulbous roots, etc., will be ready for examination in our hall over the store on Monday."

In 1853 Mr. Warren predicted, "This truly magnificent plant, unsurpassed in loveliness, will ere long become acclimated with us to form our pride as an ornamental tree in our garden." Little did he realize that 89 years to the day after his first ad, Sacramento's City Council would, by

resolution, adopt the camellia as its official flower.

Since Warren's time, Sacramento's aggregate collection of camellia plants has grown to an estimated one million, including the tallest and the largest camellia tree in the United States as well as seedlings planted last year. California's beautiful Capitol Park contains more than 2,500 camellias of more than 800 varieties.

With more than a century of camellia culture and with forty-one years of camellia shows recognized by experts as by far the best camellia show in the United States in the state capital of the fastest growing state in the nation, we felt the city's camellia riches should be shared with the rest of the nation. The stage was set twelve years ago when civic leaders representing various cross sections of the community were gathered together and the idea of having a camellia festival presented to them. They readily saw the potentials of such an activity which would bring joy to countless thousands, as well as giving them an opportunity to do something constructive for their community.

We know that your prime interest will be to see our 42nd Annual Camellia Show. The Sacramento Camellia Society's efforts in staging this two-day show has earned it the reputation of the finest show in the country. We are proud of this recognition and do our utmost to make it an even better show each year. We expect to have from 8,000 to 10,000 blooms, beautifully displayed, in our auditorium. Lovely prizes for the many winners will be presented and we are sure the "oohs" and "ahs" will indicate 50,000 visitors are paying tribute to our official flower.

(Continued on next page)

Many activities have been planned for guests during the American Camellia Society meeting. Many planning meetings have been held to assure the comfort and pleasure of our visitors. We believe the following schedule will entice you. The registration fee will be pro-rated so that our visitors will pay only for what they get.

AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY
21st Annual Meeting
Sacramento, California
March 3, 4, and 5, 1966

Thursday, March 3

- 8:00 a.m. — Registration, El Dorado Hotel (Headquarters)
 Interstate Highway 80 and Canterbury Road
 All the information you will need for the meeting will be contained in your registration envelope.
- 9:00 a.m. — American Camellia Society Board Meeting (Room 231)
- 12:00 Noon — A.C.S. President speaks to Rotary Club of Sacramento at Hotel Senator.
 The Rotary Club is one of the oldest and largest in Rotary International. This will be their annual Camellia luncheon. Ladies invited.
- 2:00 p.m. — Bus trip to the Edinger home and camellia garden. The home was built 100 years ago and their first camellias were planted in 1873. On the grounds are two camellia trees reputed to be the largest in the United States. We are sure you will enjoy this ride down the Sacramento River.
- 6:00 p.m. — Dinner at homes of Sacramento Camellia Society and Camellia Festival members.
 Guests will be assigned and called for at the hotel lobby.

Friday, March 4

- 7:15 a.m. — Chamber of Commerce Camellia Breakfast, El Dorado Hotel
 The 12th Annual Camellia Festival starts!
 The Camellia Queen for 1966 is announced. This is a colorful event at which the Princesses and their Escorts are introduced. Entertainment is provided by three local colleges.
- 9:15 a.m. — Trip to Coloma. Leave from El Dorado Hotel by bus.
 Gold! On January 24, 1848, James W. Marshall discovered gold at Coloma while working on a millrace for Captain John A. Sutter. The cry of "gold" spread rapidly around the country starting one of the greatest and most colorful migrations in history.
- 1:00 p.m. — "Golden Treasure" lunch at Rancho Cordova
- 2:45 to 3:30 p.m. — Governor's Mansion Tour
 The Governor's Mansion was built in 1871 by Albert Gallatin, Sacramento merchant. It has been the home of California's governors since 1903.
- 3:45 p.m. — Return to El Dorado Hotel
- 4:30 to 5:30 p.m. — Meeting of American Camellia Society Board (Room 231)
- 7:00 p.m. — Reception, El Dorado Room. Hosted by Camellia Society and Camellia Festival Association.
- 8:00 p.m. — Buffet Dinner. Slide presentation.

Saturday, March 5

- 10:30 a.m. — Tour of camellias in State Capitol grounds.
The Capitol Building was started in 1861 and completed in 1869. There are forty acres of grounds, 2,500 camellias (with 800 different varieties) are part of the important flora. Many are the parent plants of today's camellias. Some are known to be 100 years old.
- 12:15 p.m. — Lunch at Hotel Senator. Entertainment.
- 2:15 p.m. — Show preview for A.C.S. members and guests.
This is Sacramento's 42nd Annual Camellia Show, the oldest continuous show in the nation. In addition to the flower display and arrangements, native exhibits from the festival's International Friendship group will be in display in the basement.
- 7:00 p.m. — Reception — no host — Sacramento Inn
- 8:00 p.m. — Annual American Camellia Society banquet
Reports by A.C.S. President
Entertainment
Introduction of Camellia Queen, her Court and their Escorts

Sunday, March 6

9:30 a.m. to Noon — Home Visits. Leave by bus from El Dorado Hotel

Everyone in the Sacramento Camellia Society and the Camellia Festival Association extends to you an invitation to be with us during the American Camellia Society meeting. If you can stay for the remaining Festival events, we will be delighted to have you. The Festival dates are March 4 through March 13.

CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE

1966 (10th Revised) EDITION

WILL BE READY FOR MAILING DECEMBER 1, 1965

**It will be sent promptly to all S.C.C.S. members who have paid their dues
for the year 1966**

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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

820 WINSTON AVE.

SAN MARINO, CALIFORNIA 91108

S. C. C. S. ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAM FOR A. C. S. GUESTS ENROUTE TO SACRAMENTO MEETING

As announced in the May 1965 issue of CAMELLIA REVIEW, the Southern California Camellia Society will be hosts to members of the American Camellia Society who will stop over in Southern California on the weekend of February 26-27, 1966 on their way to the A. C. S. Annual Meeting in Sacramento. The main attraction for a stop-over in Southern California will be the annual camellia show in Descanso Gardens. Other activities, however, and the desire to see spots of interest in the area should be an inducement for people to leave their homes a little earlier than would be necessary if the objective were only to be in Sacramento in time to register on Thursday, March 3rd.

Some preliminary reservations of rooms have been made at the Huntington-Sheraton Hotel in Pasadena. Pasadena is centrally located with reference to Descanso Gardens, the Huntington Botanic Gardens and many other points of interest in the area. There is also direct airport limousine service between the Huntington Hotel and Los Angeles International Airport. This week-end is in a busy period for the Hotel because Santa Anita Race Track is in operation, and it will be necessary that the reservations that have been made be picked up early, certainly not later than December. The reservations have been made for Friday through Monday, February 25 through 28, on the basis that people would desire to leave for Sacramento on Tuesday the first of October. Harold E. Dryden, Secretary of S. C. C. S., is handling hotel reservations. His address is 820 Winston Ave., San Marino, Calif., 91108. He should be advised as early as possible of desire for reservations, with an indication of what is desired.

The basic part of the S. C. C. S.

program will be to provide transportation for the guests to the points they wish to see. It is expected that all will desire to see the camellia show in Descanso Gardens on Saturday. The Gardens are a public park, therefore plans cannot be made for an advance showing for guests. The alternative is to arrive at the park early. The judging is usually completed around 12 o'clock, and people arriving about this time will have ample time for a leisurely look at the blooms. Following this, there may be time to visit another spot.

There will be a no-host dinner Saturday evening at the La Canada Country Club. Details of the dinner have not been worked out. Last year the price was \$6.00 per plate and there was dancing until 11 P.M. It may be assumed that the price of the dinner on February 26th will be in line with last year's price. Transportation will be provided for guests who wish to attend this dinner. It would be helpful to the dinner committee to know in advance who will attend this dinner.

Sunday presents an opportunity for a varied program to meet individual desires. Thomas E. Hughes, President of Pacific Camellia Society, has invited camellia people to a Sunday morning breakfast at his home near Descanso Gardens. Hours of serving cover a wide period to accommodate different arising habits. This will be a particularly good time to meet Southern California camellia people. After the breakfast, visits can be made to camellia nurseries, the Huntington Botanic Gardens, private camellia gardens and other spots that the guests will want to see.

Knowing that many visitors will wish to see Howard Asper's nursery

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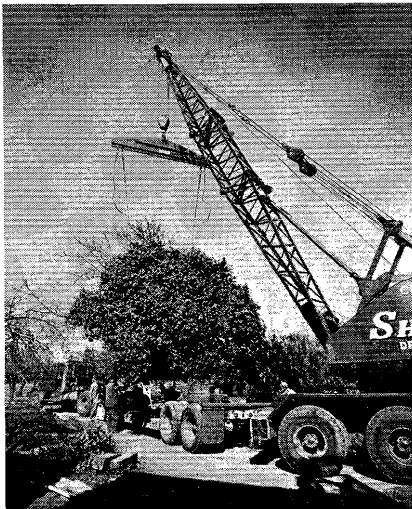
OLD TIMERS IN SACRAMENTO

Jerry Olrich
California State Gardener, Retired
Sacramento, California

When one visits Sacramento one cannot but notice the beauty of the city with its lovely homes and gardens. Impressive are the well-kept State Capitol grounds, the many city parks and tree-lined streets. In the older section of the city are many old camellia plants, or perhaps I should say camellia trees.

Camellias were first introduced into Sacramento in 1852. One could assume that many of them were from the original shipment which would make them now well over a century old. Some of these varieties are 'Alba Plena', 'Fimbriata', 'Mrs. John Laing', 'Belgian Red', 'Purity', 'Warratta', 'St. Andrew', 'Pink Perfection' and others.

The largest collection of camellias is located in the State Capitol grounds. There are about 2,500 plants comprising 800 varieties. Many of these were moved to the grounds from various homes which were torn down to make way for modern buildings.



A 'Pink Perfection' being moved from Cupertino to the Capitol grounds in Sacramento.

The capitol grounds cover 40 acres of which 33 acres are fully landscaped. Landscaping of the grounds first started in 1869. In the original planting there were 22 camellias including 'Alba Plena', 'Belgian Red', 'Mrs. John Laing', 'Paeoniflora', 'Christmas Red', 'Reine de Flores', 'Purity' and several others which were lost in moving or in other ways.

In 1940 the Native Daughters and Native Sons approached the writer, after getting permission from Governor Earl Warren, and asked that some of these old plants be boxed and planted in a memorial grove in the capitol grounds. Time and space do not allow giving details of each move as each was a story in itself. However, some of the varieties moved which created much interest were 'Uncle Sam', 'Princess Baccachini', 'Colonel Firey', 'Mary Ann Slater', 'Henri Fauve', 'Purity', 'White Perfection', 'Cheerful', 'Fimbriata', 'Tri-color Peony' and several others.

One plant of special interest was the 'Fimbriata' which was moved out of the old city cemetery. You can imagine how my men felt knowing this plant was growing in a cemetery plot between two bodies. The plant had been there from sixty to seventy years and had originally been moved from a private home so no one could guess or tell its age. The move was very successful considering how careful we had to be not to desecrate the graves by digging too deep and striking the caskets.

Another interesting plant move was done during the month of August, the warmest month of the year. During the two days of boxing and moving, the temperature was around 108°. The plant, a 'Pink Perfection' did not

(Continued on page 30)

CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SHOW SCHEDULE

1965-1966 SEASON

Date	Sponsor	Location
Dec. 4-5, 1965	Los Angeles Camellia Council	L. A. County Arboretum Lecture Hall, Arcadia
Feb. 12-13, 1966	Pomona Valley Camellia Society	Pomona First Federal Savings & Loan Assn. 399 N. Garey Ave., Pomona
Feb. 12-13, 1966	San Diego Camellia Society	Conference Bldg., Balboa Park, San Diego
Feb. 19-20, 1966	Temple City Camellia Society	L. A. County Arboretum Lecture Hall, Arcadia
Feb. 19-20, 1966	Peninsula Camellia Society	Veterans' Memorial Bldg., Redwood City
Feb. 26-27, 1966	L. A. Camellia Council	Descanso Gardens, La Canada
Feb. 26-27, 1966	Delta Camellia Society	Park Junior High School, Antioch
Mar. 5-6, 1966	Camellia Society of Sacramento	Memorial Auditorium, 15th & J Sts., Sacramento
Mar. 12-13, 1966	Camellia Society of Kern County	San Joaquin Tractor Bldg., Bakersfield
Mar. 12-13, 1966	Northern California Camellia Society	Diablo Valley College, Pleasant Hills, Concord
Mar. 13, 1966	Central California Camellia Society	McLane High School, 2727 N. Cedar Ave., Fresno
Mar. 19-20, 1966	Camellia Society of Modesto	Student Center of Modesto Junior College, Modesto

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CAMELLIA CLOSE-UPS*

Tom Durrant, Tirau, New Zealand

Several members have asked that we should publish some details of the technique involved in taking close-up portraits of flowers. The writer makes no claim to be a competent photographer in any other field, but there is nothing particularly difficult about taking good flower pictures, once a few basic principles have been grasped.

If camellias are to be the subject of the pictures, then the photographer will be working at distances of 20 inches, down to 11 or 12 inches, according to whether the flower is large or small, or whether one or two blooms are being used. These distances are below the focusing range of most cameras and an extension tube or additional close-up lenses are required. The depth of field, or the "acceptable zone of sharpness," is reduced rapidly as the distance from the camera becomes less. By reducing the lens aperture, this can be partly compensated for, as this example shows. For an Auto-Takumar 55mm., f.2 lens, at a distance of 18 inches, with the diaphragm set at f.2, the depth of field is only half an inch; at f.22, it is nearly five inches. At a subject distance of ten inches, the f.2 figure is .08 inches, and at f.22, .75 inches. It follows, therefore, that in taking a flower portrait, a small aperture must be used and the bloom posed so that it faces the camera with the stem, leaves and buds in the same vertical plane. The focusing must then be EXACT.

CAMERA.—A single lens, reflex camera is the best, since no errors of parallax are involved. The image through the main lens is seen in the viewfinder, making extremely accurate focusing possible. A useful tip

here, is to focus the picture using f.2, which gives a very bright, clear image and enables one to select the precise part of the flower which lies in the middle of the depth of field. The picture is then taken with a stop of f.16, and the increased depth of field which this gives will ensure that all parts of the flower are in sharp focus.

Cameras with separate optical viewfinders are difficult to use for close-ups. The viewfinder is displaced above the line of the lens by quite a substantial amount and, the closer the subject is, the more the image will be displaced on the film. One is liable to find that part of the picture has been cut off, even when quite careful measurements have been made.

The camera used for most of the illustrations in the Bulletin is an Asahi-Pentax, single lens reflex, with an Auto-Takumar 55mm. lens, plus extension tube No. 1. This tube screws in between the camera body and the lens, and enables pictures to be taken at distances from 10 to 18 inches.

STAND.—A good, firm camera stand is essential for ALL close-ups and it is a waste of time and film to try to shoot them "off the hand." The light, flimsy tubular stands, so often sold to beginners, are quite useless. They are difficult to adjust, not nearly steady enough, and have a maddening habit of coming apart in the hand or falling over! A suitable stand will cost £6 to £10 and is worth every penny of it. A cable release must be used.

LIGHT METER.—An accurate meter is essential and, for reasons which appear later, a separate meter is much easier to use than one fixed to the camera.

BACKGROUNDS.—Opinions about these vary widely. Flowers are very beautiful things and are not improved by
(Continued on next page)

*Reprinted from November 1964 issue of NEW ZEALAND CAMELLIA BULLETIN.

fussy or brightly coloured backgrounds. I prefer natural wood surfaces for both colour and black and white pictures, and use two or three different kinds of plywood for the purpose; mahogany, oak, rimu, etc. Shadows thrown on the background can spoil a picture, especially if a photo block is to be made from it. They can be avoided by keeping the flowers well in front of the background and arranging the lighting so that no shadows fall on the picture area. I usually keep them 12 inches in front and find pieces of ply about three feet square a handy size. At 12 inches, a background will not be in sharp focus and this is all to the good.

FLOWERHOLDERS.—The flowerholders should not appear in the picture. A piece of bamboo, split at one end, and the other end wedged into a bottle, is very useful. The flower or flowers can be posed in the split end and the bottle moved easily with one hand, while looking through the viewfinder. If florist's wire or clips are used to stiffen stems, or help pose the flowers, they must NOT appear in the picture.

FILM.—After trying many other films, I have settled on Kodachrome II for colour work, and Ilford F.P. 3, or Kodak Plus "X" for black and white.

EXPOSURE.—We have seen that our pictures must be taken with a small aperture, say, f.16, and this will involve longer exposure times. For a colour slide of a camellia to have any value, it must record the flower colour, veining and texture very accurately. White and light pink camellias frequently come out on slides as a blur with no detail, in spite of careful focusing. This is always overexposure and happens because the flower has a quite different light value from its surroundings. Meter readings taken at, or behind, the camera will be a compound of all the surrounding light values and may be very much lower

than the reading obtainable from the flower. On a bright day, a bloom of Mrs. D. W. Davis might give a Weston light value reading of 600. Dark green foliage in the same light would be 200 or less. Light value obtained behind the camera might be 250. Using film of 25 ASA rating and an aperture of f.16, the calculated exposures would be seconds 1/60th, 1/20th, and 1/25th, respectively. It can readily be seen that, if the longer exposures are used, the flower itself will be hopelessly overexposed, with the texture and colour lost.

So, take a light reading a few inches away from the flower, being careful that you do not cast shadows upon it. Use this reading for your exposure calculation and you should get a correct colour rendering. If the focusing has been accurate, you will also have the required detail and texture. The dark green leaves will be underexposed, but this cannot be helped. I take all my colour pictures in daylight, choosing a bright and hazy day, whenever possible.

BLACK AND WHITE.—This film has a much greater exposure latitude than colour film, but obtaining the texture of the flower is even more important, if the picture is to be successful. Take your light readings from the flower, as above, but, to ensure that the flower is not over-exposed, set a correction on your light meter. Ilford F.P. 3 has an ASA value of 120 but set it at 160 on your meter. Kodak Plus "X" is ASA 160, so use ASA 200.

Black and white film is cheap and it is worth practising with a series of pictures until the results are satisfactory. If you are doubtful of the accuracy of your light meter, get it checked against a known accurate one, or take a series of three exposures for each picture, one as calculated, one at half and one at double the exposure. It follows that when doing this sort of thing, and indeed always in good photography, keep a

careful record of names and exposure details for each shot.

It is considered that increases of exposure are needed as the camera-subject distance lessens and a scale of these will be found in your instruction book. I have not found them necessary at the 14 to 18 inch range, into which most of my work falls.

For good black and white pictures, it is necessary to arrange that the light comes from about half left or right of the object and, if this results in heavy shadows on the other side, they can be "filled in" with a reflection from a piece of white card or some aluminum foil. Hazy sunlight does very well but pictures can be taken very successfully indoors with two 500-watt, photoflood lamps and some fill-in lighting to take care of heavy shadows. You know, of course, that colour film is designed for daylight and cannot be used in artificial light of the tungsten variety. I have no experience of the accuracy of colour rendering with artificial light film, or with electronic flash. I always stick to daylight.

Black and white films must be processed in a fine grain developer to obtain negatives which are free from grain and suitable for enlargement. If you don't process your own, it pays to make special arrangements with a professional photographer to do them for you. He will give them individual attention. Don't throw them into the box at the chemist's and expect good results!

Working out of doors, the wind is often a nuisance; even a light breeze can be troublesome. So far as possible, use a sheltered spot; when all is ready, watch through the viewfinder and let off the cable release as soon as the flowers are completely still.

None of this is as complicated as it sounds; a good flower portrait is a precision job with no room for errors but it is most fascinating and the results rewarding.

New Rules For Flower Competition At S.C.C.S. Meetings

The S. C. C. S. Board of Directors took action at the July 1965 meeting to change the rules for flower competition at Society meetings. Heretofore, ribbons have been awarded for winning blooms of all camellia species and points have been scored for the season competition according to the number of blooms placed in the different categories. During the 1965-1966 season competition, ribbons will be awarded as in previous seasons in all the species groups. Points for the season competition, however, will be awarded only in the japonica, reticulata and hybrid groups. Stated conversely, points will not be awarded toward season competition for winning blooms in the sasanqua, hiemalis, vernalis and miscellaneous species categories.

The reason for the change is that most of the people who take their blooms to the meetings have varieties of japonica, reticulata and hybrids, but a large number of these people do not grow the other species. It was felt by the members of the Board of Directors that the change in rules would serve to better equalize the competition among the exhibitors.

CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE

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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

820 Winston Ave.

San Marino, California 91108

CAMELLIA COLLECTIONS IN SMALL GARDENS

When we think of camellia collections, we often think of a large area, from a third of acre up, or of a relatively small space on a city lot with the plants spaced close together and with little or no attention to landscaping effects. That it is possible to have a good camellia collection on a moderate sized city lot with good landscaping and win more than an average grower's share of blue ribbons and top awards at camellia shows is demonstrated by the gardens of the Caryll Pitkins and Bill Goertzs in San Marino, California. Shots from their gardens are shown on these pages.

In both cases this has been accomplished by strict adherence to two principles; first, a determination to maintain a good looking garden and second, a willingness to keep their collections within the limits that per-

mit the spacing of their plants in a pleasing manner. Many a camellia hobbyist has started with good intentions but the incessant desire for more and more varieties has upset these good intentions.

Both of these families purchased homes with camellias in the gardens, planted for the landscaping effect rather than for particular blooms; in fact, both gardens were planted before most of the present day popular show varieties had been introduced. When they became camellia enthusiasts, however, and conscious of the varieties that are popular in camellia shows, the older varieties in many cases became the root stock for newer varieties. The result was large plants of varieties that in some cases have not yet attained that size for other people through the normal growth from gallon cans.



The Pitkin camellia garden has a swimming pool as a center of interest.



Some of these plants in the Goertz front garden are grafts of newer varieties on the older varieties originally planted.



Quality rather than quantity of varieties explains how both lawn and camellias can be grown attractively in a small garden, with good results at camellia shows.

WHEN IS THE BEST TIME TO MAKE A POLLINATION?

Clifford R. Parks

Geneticist, L. A. State & County Arboretum
Arcadia, California

In the effort to make camellia hybrids, there are a number of uncertainties concerning how and when to make the pollinations. This article concerns the "when" of pollination. The question we wish answered centers about what the optimum condition might be for the camellia plant to set seed. It must be pointed out that the specific conditions which surround any particular plant vary greatly. Just consider the climatic differences experienced by two camellias — one in the shade and the other in the full sun. We also know that there are great differences in temperature and wind movements in very localized areas. These are referred to as microclimatic differences. "Frost pockets" and "wind tunnel effects" are well known examples of microclimate. It seems apparent that moderate shade and high humidity are desirable for camellia seed-set, and it also would seem that severe frost pockets are to be avoided. However, in this discussion we are more concerned with the effect that macroclimate (the overall climate affecting a region) has on the capacity for any given camellia to set seed.

In discussion, some workers have strongly recommended that the camellia sets seed only at the end of its bloom period in Southern California. This would mean that *C. japonica* would set seed best in late March and April, and a fall-blooming species such as *C. sasanqua* would set seed best in December at the end of its bloom season. Other workers, including the writer, have questioned this observation. This article is an attempt based on day by day seed-set data to determine if camellia seed-set is grossly affected by the normal climate in

Southern California (this, of course, is different every year).

For every group of pollinations made in our project here at the Arboretum, records are kept on the date of pollination, the number of pollinations made on any particular camellia variety (species, variety or cultivar), the number of capsules (camellia fruit) which result from these pollinations and the number of seed in each group of capsules. This information allows us to calculate the percentage capsule set for a given variety on a given day, and also the average number of seeds in each capsule from pollinations made on that day. Thus we have data for every day upon which pollinations were made for the years in which this project has been running, and the conclusions from the years 1963, 1964 and 1965 will be reported here. The listings of crosses and the resulting graphs will not be included here, but anyone wishing to see these at the Arboretum may do so. Also, there has been no attempt to correlate this data with specific weather phenomena such as wind storms, rain storms, heat "waves" or cold "waves". Anyone wishing to do so for his own amusement is invited to come and correlate the seed-set data to the San Gabriel weather records. In fact, this would be an interesting project for someone interested in figures and percentages, and judging from the irregular nature of the graphs there is something affecting seed-set sporadically.

Another consideration that must be mentioned is the problem of cross-comparison of data. It is not reasonable to compare *C. japonica* X *C. japonica* seed-set data with *C. reticulata* X *C. sasanqua* seed-set data. For

this reason all comparisons are grouped according to similarity of parentage. This has produced a number of problems in the comparisons since a number of the best parents are poor seed-setters, and some of the most interesting crosses involve distantly related types of camellias. The rather sterile types and the wide crosses will be considered separately.

In the 1963-1964 camellia flowering season the varieties of *C. japonica* 'Berenice Boddy', 'Donckelarii' and 'Ville de Nantes' were used extensively as seed parents in the program to develop cold-resistant types for the eastern part of the country. Pollinations were started as soon as the first flowers occurred on these varieties in December and were continued until flowering stopped in April. This gives us data on fruit set from the onset to the end of flowering for that season. While crosses were not made every day of the period, they were made every few days. So that the reader will fully understand how this data is analyzed, one cross from the 1964 season will be fully analyzed as follows:

Date: 3-28-64
 Seed Parent X Pollen Parent:
 'Donckelarii' X 'Herme'
 # Crosses Made: 25
 # Resulting Fruits (Capsules): 14
 % Fruit (Capsule) Set:
 $\frac{14}{25} \times 100 = 56$
 Total # of Seed in 14 Capsules: 43
 Ave. # of Seed per Capsule:
 $\frac{43}{14} = 3.1$

The above is an example from one group of pollinations showing how the data is kept and analyzed. The reader may repeat the arithmetic to discover how the numbers are derived. This same calculation has been done for every group of pollinations.

Pollinations involving combinations only within the species *Camellia japonica* were analyzed as above for the 1963-1964 bloom season, and all of these crosses are reported in the 1965 *American Camellia Yearbook* (see

pages 218-223). Each cross is reported there, but here we will only cite the monthly averages as reported

	Total # crosses	Ave. % capsule set	Ave. # seed per capsule
December	461	13.6	1.5
January	777	25.2	1.7
February	655	39.8	2.2
March	680	54.0	2.4
April	575	31.7	1.8

Table 1.

there. They are shown in Table 1. It was concluded in that particular year that February and particularly March was the best time to make camellia pollinations. Either very early or very late in the season was less desirable at Descanso Gardens, La Canada, California.

In order to find out if the above data fits all year, all *C. japonica* X *C. japonica* crosses were plotted on a graph for the 1962-1963 and the 1964-1965 bloom seasons. In the 1962-1963 seasons only February, March and April crosses were made, and most crosses were made in March. While there does not seem to be a great difference, the percent capsule set seems to climb slightly throughout March, and it remains high in the first few days of April after which no more pollinations were made. So in 1963 the end of the flowering season seemed to be slightly better than earlier, but the difference is not likely highly significant. Most of these pollinations were made at Descanso Gardens, but a few were made at Huntington Gardens.

For the 1964-1965 bloom season we will first consider the percent capsule set for the varieties 'Donckelarii' and 'Ville de Nantes'. Both of these seem to have set seed best in late February and early March, and percent capsule set dropped off slightly in later March and dropped more in April. For these two varieties the average number of

(Continued on next page)

seed per capsule remains rather constant throughout the period in which crosses were made. The variety 'Berenice Boddy' also set seed best in late February and early March in 1965, and the value dropped in late March and even more so in April. The average number of seed per capsule remained rather constant throughout March and April, but dropped off some in April. From these crosses made at Descanso Gardens in 1965 it would appear that late February and early March was the best time to make pollinations. Crosses on the *C. japonica* 'Snow Bell' at Huntington Gardens in San Marino, California have also been compared for the above data. 'Snow Bell' maintained a rather constant seed-set percentage throughout February and March; while fragmentary data suggested that the percentage dropped in April, the latter is not conclusive. The average number of seed per capsule seemed rather constant throughout the period discussed. It would seem in 1965 that if any period was better it would be late February and early March, but percentages of seed set were nearly as high in all periods when pollinations were made. April was a little less desirable than the two earlier months, but even this difference is not too extreme. In 1965 varieties of *C. japonica* which are rather sterile set seed occasionally throughout March — perhaps doing better in the latter part of the month.

When, can we conclude, is the best time to hybridize two varieties of *C. japonica*? It would seem that hybridization can best be carried out during the peak bloom in February and March. While there is a chance of capsule set on any flower, the data suggest that the chance of set is lower at the onset of flowering in December and January and this chance again drops at the end of flowering in April in the San Gabriel Valley. Apparently, there is some

difference from year to year in the optimum time of seed-set on *C. japonica* plants.

A number of species other than *C. japonica* will be considered as to their optimum time of capsule-set. *Camellia saluenensis* in 1963 seemed to set seed best in late February, but the drop in percentage in March was not likely significant. In the 1963-1964 bloom season, *C. saluenensis* set a limited number of capsules in November, but not in December or January. During the major portion of the *C. saluenensis* bloom season (February, March and April), the percentage of capsule set remained rather constant. On the other hand, in the early spring of 1965 the percentage capsule-set was highest in early February and dropped off in March to the degree that in late March *C. saluenensis* was nearly sterile. From this information it would seem that February is the best time to make pollinations with *C. saluenensis*, but this is not true each year. Adequate information on January seed-set is not available for *C. saluenensis*.

A *C. Xwilliamsii* used as a seed parent for the last three years, mostly during the month of March, has set capsules at a more or less constant rate each year during the period the plant was used, but this only involves a few weeks each year.

The fragmentary data we have from pollinations on the varieties of the species *C. reticulata* suggest that either February or March give about the same results. Pollinations have not been made earlier or later with this species.

In the spring of 1964 and also in 1965 *C. pitardii* var. *pitardii* set seed rather constantly showing only a slight decrease in 1964 and a slight increase in 1965 in each case as the season progressed — thus averaging to a constant rate for the two seasons. In 1965 *C. fraterna* seemed to set seed as well in late January as it did

in late March. *Camellia cuspidata* in 1965 seemed to set best in February, but a few crosses were made successfully in April. In the case of all of the species discussed in this paragraph it seems that crosses can be made when the plant has blooms to pollinate — perhaps the first and last blooms should be avoided, but this is not obvious from the data. The data for all of these is only fragmentary.

In the 1963-1964 season, *C. sasanqua* varieties were pollinated over the full period of *C. sasanqua* bloom. For most of these, crosses made at the peak of *C. sasanqua* bloom had the best chance of setting seed, but only crosses made very early or very late seemed to have far less chance of setting seed. In the 1964-1965 bloom season *C. sasanqua* varieties were only crossed over a short period, and while there may have been a slight decline in seed-set into December, this was not clear-cut. In the fall of 1963 the first crosses made in October set seed quite well, but perhaps not as well as crosses made at the peak of bloom in November. Despite the fact that this data is based on a lot of pollinations, there is a clear-cut conclusion, for the species *C. sasanqua*, which is — the time of pollination is not critical. Perhaps the last flowers in December should be avoided, but if an important cross should be made — make it.

From all of the charts on all species, one conclusion can be made. The time of pollination is not highly critical, and one cannot go too far wrong by making pollinations during the period of peak bloom. On any given variety there is some evidence that the very first or last flowers are less likely to set seed than the flowers at peak bloom, but the relationship is not clear-cut. When flower buds are available, and pollen and labor are available — it is a good time to make hybridizations. If possible, avoid flowers that are at the extreme periods of the bloom season for the species being worked on.

S.C.C.S. ENTERTAINMENT

(Continued)

in Escondido, some 100 miles south of Los Angeles and 30 miles north of San Diego, plans have been made for such a trip on Monday. Mr. Asper has some exciting new hybrids in the mill, in addition to the flowers he grows for the cut-flower market. Merle Gish, known by many because of the Gish family trips to shows in the South, has opened a camellia nursery about 50 miles east of Pasadena, just off the route that leads to Escondido, and stops can be made there for those who desire it. The return to the Huntington Hotel will be in time for dinner.

No plans have been made for Tuesday. Transportation will be provided on this day for all who wish to stay over another day. In this connection, it will be appreciated by the Committee in charge of the week-end activities if an indication of desires be given by those who will stop over, at the time they write Mr. Dryden regarding hotel reservations.

Seedling Understock

Dr. Clifford Parks of the Los Angeles County Arboretum staff needs seedling understock for use in the camellia research program he is conducting for the Camellia Research Advisory Committee. Dr. Parks suggests that some camellia growers in Southern California may have more seedling stock than they need for their own grafting use. The value of such when donated to the Los Angeles County Arboretum is a deductible item for income tax purposes. Dr. Parks asks that anybody having seedling stock that they will donate to the Arboretum call him on telephone 681-5277 (area code 213). He will advise them regarding delivery and will arrange for a statement from the Arboretum certifying to the donation.

AMERICAN CAMELIAS IN NEW ZEALAND

Jack Clark
Auckland, New Zealand

Having grown camllias for over 40 years in Auckland, New Zealand, I still find some of the old varieties pleasing, but with the introduction of the modern camellia from America most of the older plants will be grafted over with selected tested varieties which were so generously given me by California camellia enthusiasts. When the Editor invited me to write an article on American Camellias in New Zealand, I thought of reviewing all the varieties that I grow but decided to comment on those varieties that were so popular during my visits to the States. After three visits to California and the Southern States, attending many camellia shows, spending some time with most of the prominent camellia growers, I had the opportunity of really getting to know what certain varieties should do.

This report is my own experience of growing camellias in the Auckland area. Any adverse comment could be put down to our average rain fall of over 40 inches without overhead protection. Very few New Zealand growers bother to use any permanent weather shelter.

AARON'S RUBY, one of the first to bloom and has improved with another year's growth.

ALICE WOOD for a red formal is hard to beat. Will be popular when more plants are available.

BILLIE McCASKILL flowers very well but seldom is fimbriated.

BETTY SHEFFIELD SUPREME, a wonderful experience to view this flower for the first time. From selected scions, my plants are producing excellent flowers with clear markings true to type.

BALLET DANCER apparently needs the dry climate of California. Only occasionally do I get a perfect bloom.

CARTER'S SUNBURST does not develop

size here like the ones I saw in California.

RICHARD NIXON has more size and for those who like variegation, this variety has produced the largest variegated flowers I have seen in New Zealand.

CLARISE CARLETON. Although a good early and free bloomer with plenty of size, they are not equal to those I saw grown by Leland Chow of Bakersfield, California.

GUEST OF HONOR has put on a grand display this year. The extra large blooms are bold and stand up to adverse weather conditions.

Harvey Short's other creations, **MARGARET SHORT** and **SUNSET GLORY**, have style and perform well.

CORONATION, growing in an open situation without protection, after several days of storm and heavy rain, carried excellent blooms of a good texture, equal to any I saw in the States.

ONETIA HOLLAND does not take to bad weather as well, but with some protection one can pick flowers he can be proud of.

ANGEL and **GRAND FINALE** are good in good weather.

DRAMA GIRL and **R. L. WHEELER** are strong growing bushes with over-size good textured blooms, weather hardy. I did see larger blooms at the Shreveport camellia show but they were grown under glass.

DEBUTANTE does not deserve its place in our garden. A few perfect flowers is not good enough so a large plant will be grafted over.

DISNEYLAND, a hardy variety, does very well but does not develop petaloids till late in the season.

ELEGANS, **SHIRO CHAN**, **BARBARA WOOD-ROOF**, **C. M. WILSON** do not perform as they do in California. They seem to

need the dry climate without our excessive rain. One seldom finds a perfect flower.

FAITH, a fast growing variety for anyone requiring a large shrub quickly, with fresh looking blooms of a delightful shade of pink.

FORTUNE TELLER is top class, one of the first to flower and continues to produce good size elegant flowers despite the weather condition. Holds well on the bush. It really has appeal.

GUILIO NUCCIO, hail, rain or shine, it is excellent and outstanding. If I had room for only one camellia plant, this one would be my choice.

GOVERNOR EARL WARREN, rather late in blooming but still worth growing because of its loose style flowers of a pleasant pink shade.

GRAND SLAM, mid-season to late with us, a heavy textured flower of fair size. Style different, one looks twice.

KRAMER'S SUPREME, excellent bushes but early flowers are easily damaged. The later season flowers show improvement.

MARIE BRACEY, early, last well.

The same applies to **MATTIE O'REILLY**, continually producing full flowers of good size. One can't speak too highly of this variety.

Three camellias that appeal to the ladies, the colouring and style of **ROSE GISH**, **SWEETHEART** for a double, **SPRING SONNET** with its delicate shades of pink.

MRS. D. W DAVIS looks frail but is fairly hardy, performs well, produces good sized flowers.

REG RAGLAND, early to late flowering, is weather hardy. The preference here is for the solid red. During Mrs. Flinn Dickson's visit to Auckland in September we were fortunate to have her plant a 'Reg Ragland' in our Eden Garden.

Our camellia season is drawing to a close and with many new varieties flowering for the first time, we have much for which to thank the American camellia growers for having given us so much pleasure.

Camellia Season

Some folks find spring their favorite season,

Bursting forth with leaf and bloom.
Some like fall with trees a-russlin'
Scattering leaves before the broom.
Summer time some folks prefer, to

pass the year's best days,
Walking in the mountains, or resting
by the sea,

But winter is the time I love,
When my camellias bloom for me.
A sea of gorgeous color,
A tapestry of green,
Each flower a perfection
In beauty, stands serene.
So other folk may have their seasons,
With their beauties every one.
Let me enjoy camellias blooming
Through the winter's rain and sun.

—Elizabeth C. Councilman

JUST RELEASED

BELLE OF THE BALL • BLAZE OF GLORY • DOVE OF PEACE
KIMI YAMAMOTO • COTTONTAIL (Miniature)
LITTLE RED RIDINGHOOD (Miniature) • SNOW BABY (Miniature)
BLACK KNIGHT (Hybrid) • LITTLE LAVENDAR (Hybrid Miniature)

McCASKILL GARDENS

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VISIT TO AUSTRALIA CONCLUDES TRIP TO "DOWN UNDER"

W. F. Goertz
San Marino, California

Editor's Note: Bill Goertz' account of his visit to New Zealand was published in the preceding issue of CAMELLIA REVIEW.

After a wonderful two weeks in New Zealand, Ruth and I left Christchurch via Qantas Airlines for Melbourne, Australia. In Melbourne, Dr. Brian and Phyl Doak showed us some of that tremendous Australian hospitality that we were to experience for the next ten days. The Doaks are well known in the camellia world, and previously lived in New Zealand. Brian Doak's hybrids are very popular and named mostly after members of the family, such as 'Brian', 'Phyl Doak', 'Barbara Clark', 'Dr. Lesley' and 'Dianne Clark'.

Tom Savige is secretary of the Australian Camellia Research Society. He and his wife Olive and their family live in Canterbury. One look at their garden will tell you what camellia enthusiasts they are. They have hundreds of varieties and many new seedlings coming along as a result of his hybridizing, which is particularly geared to an attempt to develop fragrance.

We thought Melbourne was quite similar to Los Angeles — flat and spread over many square miles. The best camellia growing area is in the

Danderong Mountains away from the city a few miles where there is better soil and more rainfall. That is where you find the camellia nurseries.

We were in Melbourne the week before Easter. In Australia Easter is observed for four days, from Friday through Monday, during which time there is no commercial activity whatsoever. On Thursday the streets and stores were jammed with people buying winter hats and clothing and reminded us of the day before Christmas in Los Angeles. Many people do not realize that Australia is approximately the size of the United States with most of its population concentrated near the coast. Weather conditions and thus camellia growing conditions vary as they do in our country.

Arriving in Sydney, a beautiful city like Wellington with lots of water all around, we met more wonderful camellia people. The Craigs, Eric and Rowena, picked us up at our hotel Monday morning (Easter Monday) and took us sightseeing and on a tour of their beaches, such as Palm, Newport, etc., until it was time for a picnic lunch and get-together in the garden of Professor and Mrs. E. G. Waterhouse. The Waterhouse home is a Colonial style built in 1913 and has

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many historical treasures and valuable antiques. They have entertained royalty there. Visiting with the Waterhouses was a real treat and the Professor's experiences, including visits with Hitler and Mussolini, were most interesting to hear about. They have a large garden with large camellia trees. A sasanqua "Onigoromo" planted in 1920 appears to be 45 feet high. A 25 ft. high 'Fimbriata' was planted in 1912. Our own hybrid camellia plant, 'E. G. Waterhouse', has taken on an added value since our week in Sydney. Among the enthusiastic camellia hobbyists that we met at this get-together were the Len Brays, Peter Dulys, Cecil Blumenthals, and the Harry Churchlands. A more hospitable and friendlier group you couldn't find anywhere. Jim Fisher's Camellia Grove Nursery is the most immaculate nursery that we have ever seen — not a stray leaf any place.

At a dinner party with the above named people I made the observation that it was really remarkable that these people would go to such great

length to be so hospitable and take us into their homes when they didn't know us. The answer was, "Any friend of Milo's is a friend of ours." Milo Rowell had written to some of these people in advance of our arrival, so they were expecting us. The Milo Rowells and the Dave Feathers visited Australia and New Zealand a few years ago and the above remark indicates what wonderful good-will ambassadors they had proved to be.

Although we spent a few days in Brisbane, we were not able to see many camellias or gardens due to business commitments. We did spend one evening with the Fallons and Mrs. Gore and saw their adjoining gardens. The most popular camellia growing areas apparently are around Melbourne and Sidney.

Camellia shows are held in most of the major cities with some competitive and under the sponsorship of the Australian Camellia Research Society. Sydney is probably the most active, where three major shows are

(Continued on page 31)



Professor E. G. Waterhouse, Ruth Goertz and Cecil Blumenthal at Professor Waterhouse's home in Gordon (Sydney), New South Wales.

"HOT NUMBERS"

Pat Novak

FREEDOM BELLS (Hybrid)

This hybrid will be introduced in 1965 by Nuccio's Nursery. A saluenensis seedling of 'J. C. Williams' that first bloomed in 1960, the male parent is unknown. The plant growth is upright, dense and has medium growth habits. The leaf size is small and the leaves have a dark green color. The flower is semi-double, high built like 'Donckelarii' and 'Pine Cone', 3" in diameter and 2½" in height with 15 or more petals. The color is rose red with yellow anthers. The flowering season is December thru March. The flower has excellent texture.

LITTLE RED RIDINGHOOD (Miniature)

A japonica seedling that will be introduced by McCaskill Gardens in 1965. A chance seedling that first bloomed in 1960 of unknown parentage. The flower is a formal double 2" to 2½" in diameter and is crimson in color. The depth of the flower is 1¼". The form of the flower is like 'Alba Plena' but in miniature form.

MOUCHANG

'Mouchang' is a Howard Asper introduction and will be available at his nursery in Escondido, California. This is a reticulata cross of 'Chang's Temple' x 'Moutancha'. The flower is a beautiful shade of light pink and is extremely large. It has the wavy petals of reticulata and center petals standing high and incurved. The plant is vigorous and open in growth habit and the leaves are large and dark green. Certainly one of the finest reticulata flowers yet seen.

OWEN HENRY

A Harvey Short introduction, Nuccio's are propagating this camellia

and it will be available thru them. It is a sport of 'Sunset Glory'. The bloom is a semi-peony form with high built center petals. Most flowers average 5½", with unusual coloring — pale lavender cast over deeper pink with prominent veinings to the center of the flower showing strawberry shadows. There is some white edging to the petals. It is a vigorous grower with large handsome leaves. Blooms from November through March. The flower opens well — no balling to date and keeps nicely. Truly a show flower.

PINK PAGODA

'Pink Pagoda' was the cover flower of last month's issue of CAMELLIA REVIEW. 'Pink Pagoda' (patent #2257) is a glorious deep pink formal bloom. The petals are unusual, topped one on the other in undulating waves, creating a fascinating appearance. A handsome vigorous growing, compact branching form displays broad oval foliage and an excellent lustrous green. It is a suitable background for the profusion of blooms in midseason. It has been released this year by Monrovia Nursery Company of Azusa, California.

SILVER RUFFLES

A japonica seedling of unknown parentage that will be introduced in 1965 by Nuccio's Nursery. This seedling first bloomed in 1961. The plant growth habit is upright, with a rapid rate of growth. The leaf is large and is a light green color. The flower is semi-double in form similar to 'Frizzle White', 5½ to 6" in diameter and 3" in depth with 15 to 20 petals and a few petaloids. It is white with golden stamens and will flower in midseason. The petals are curved giving the

flower a ruffled look and have a heavy texture. The flower has had some fine reports.

SNOW BABY

A japonica seedling that will be introduced in 1965 by McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California. This seedling first bloomed in 1959. It is white in color, 2 to 2½" in diameter and 1½" in depth. The flower is anemone form like white 'Elegans (Chandleri)' and has many petals and petaloids. Plant growth is medium, compact.

SPRING DEB

A japonica seedling of 'Herme' that is being introduced this year by Nuccio's Nursery. The male parent is unknown. It first bloomed in 1956. The plant growth habits are upright, spreading and dense, with a medium growth rate. The leaf is average in size and light green in color. The bloom is peony form similar to 'Debutante', 3½" in diameter and 2" in depth. The color is light pink. Blooming time is midseason.

SUNSET OAKS

This new sport has been registered by Kramer's Nursery, Upland, California, with the American Camellia Society under #822. They do not expect to offer it to the trade before the spring of 1966. This is a sport of 'Finlandia Variegated' and was first observed in the season of 1961. The growth habit is upright, average and medium rate. Leaves are dark green. The flower is semi-double 4" to 4½" in diameter, a pale pink with deeper pink margin and yellow anthers. The flowering season is early to midseason and the texture is good with lasting quality.

SWEET AFTON

A japonica seedling that will be introduced in 1965 by Harry Novick, 19819 Redwing, Woodland Hills, California. This is an 8 year old seedling

of unknown parentage that first bloomed in 1961. Plant growth is spreading, open, medium growth. The leaf is 3½ to 4" long and 1½ to 2" wide. The color of the flower is rose red, with yellow anthers and beautiful petaloids and rabbit ears marked with yellow stamens that gives an offset of lace.

WOODLAND GLEN

A seedling that will be introduced by Harry Novick, 19819 Redwing, Woodland Hills, California in 1965. An 8 year old seedling of unknown parentage that first bloomed in 1961. The flower is semi-double, rose red color and will attain the size of 5 to 5½" in diameter and 2" in depth. The plant growth is upright, open, medium growth habit. The leaf is 4" x 2" with a very dark green color. Has a midseason flowering time. There is a touch of white on the last row of petals on the flower.

Temple City Society

The Temple City Camellia Society will hold its initial meeting of the current season on Friday evening, November 19, 1965, in the Lecture Hall of the Los Angeles County Arboretum.

Guest speaker of the evening will be A. L. Gunn, President of Southern California Camellia Society, whose topic will be "Reticulatas".

Mr. Gunn has been one of Southern California's most successful growers of this specie of camellia and has been the recipient of many awards and trophies for outstanding blooms exhibited by him in the big annual shows.

Inasmuch as the propagation of this specie has proven difficult to many growers of other varieties, Mr. Gunn's talk should be of interest to all camellia enthusiasts.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

A. Wilkins Garner

Q. Should the camellia hobbyist plant camellia seed?

A. It is definitely worthwhile to germinate a number of camellia seed each year. Most collectors start one hundred or more seed yearly. Once your seedlings reach the blooming stage, you are then in for one of the most rewarding phases of our camellia hobby. There is the thousand to one chance that one of these seedling blooms will really be something new and different. Even if the blooms are just run of the mill, you have the finest source of understock available. This, to one beginning his collection, is one of the best means of quickly acquiring a large collection by using these fine understock for grafting the new varieties.

Q. Is there still time to plant camellia seed this season?

A. Yes there is still time to plant seed, however try to get seed started by early January. Usually, most growers plant seed as soon as they are harvested. Plant your seed as soon as possible.

Q. How should I plant camellia seed?

A. Each grower has his own system of seed germination. We will list at least two. The medium for germinating seed can consist of straight Peat Moss; Peat and Rock; Peat and Sand; Peat and Ground Fir Bark; some use regular growing mix.

For containers, use a nursery flat or use container size of flat but with double depth to allow more room for tap root; the deeper flat is better. Fill the container two thirds full with the germinating medium, place up to one hundred seed to the flat and cover

with peat or peat and sand. Place the container in your lath house or under your growing camellias, so as to make watering easy. Water frequently enough to keep moist but not wet. A small gauge wire mesh should be placed over flat to prevent small animals and birds from removing the seed. Except for watering regularly, little other attention is needed. Seed will send down a tap root and start top growth after warm weather starts. By October seedlings can be transplanted.

However, if you wish to shorten this time by several months and are willing to give some personal effort, which should be very enjoyable: Obtain a gallon-size large mouth jar. You should have at least two. Fill jar two thirds full with peat or peat and sponge rock. Place up to fifty seed and cover with one inch of the medium used. The medium should be moistened before putting into jar and kept moist but never wet. Too much moisture will rot seed. By covering the jar with plastic cover or a jar top, very little water will have to be added. Keep the jar at a minimum temperature of seventy degrees. If you have a greenhouse this will do the job, or you can place the jar on top of your water heater. Within thirty days many seed will have started tap roots. At this stage examine the seed, removing the seed with tap roots and replace other seed. Cut the tap root at a point two to two and half inches from seed. Place seed with tap roots in a second jar, prepared in the same manner as first, placing seed so tap root is pointing down. Side or feeder roots and top growth will start very soon thereafter. As soon as seedlings develop two or more leaves they can

(Continued on page 30)

Sharing Experiences

Melvin L. Gum

This should be one of our most interesting and successful camellia years, as we here in California have two new events to look forward to — the Early Show in December and the American Camellia Society Convention at Sacramento in March. Most of us have been wishing for an earlier show for years. One reason for the early show is for the display of flowers that have been advanced by gibberellic acid. As I write this article, I have a 'Grand Slam' plant by my entrance door that has three large, beautiful, dark red blooms. Mrs. Gum and I try to really enjoy our camellias. This is the third season for us to use gibberellic, but it will be the first time that we have shown any. One reason that we have been using gibberellic is that we like formals and it opens them. It also brings out some of the other varieties that are inclined to bulldoze for us here at the beach.* On some of the varieties where we have used gibberellic for the third season, we find that it has not affected the plant one bit, in fact they are some of our most beautiful plants. We truly enjoy our garden and have early blooms by this method, which makes the camellia blooming season last much longer than it would normally. We get out our clothes pins, pin back the leaves that interfere with the opening flower and watch them spread.

We enjoy taking our blooms to the meetings and to the shows, but along with this we enjoy flower arrangements in our home and place of business for many months. It is a rewarding experience to display an arrangement on the cashiers stand at our store and have customers admire them and exclaim, "are they real!"

*Long Beach, California

Continue to cut out wood that interferes with the blooms. I mentioned in last month's article that the wood could be used for cuttings, and now that the Holiday Season is getting close, these nice leaves and branches that are trimmed out can be used to make Christmas wreaths. Spray them with either gold, white or red paint, after they dry add a bit of ribbon, red berries, flowers, etc., and they are ready for use. With a camellia plant nothing ever goes to waste.

No doubt, some of you have planted camellias last year that didn't do well. Often times we plant them and don't break the roots loose. If you will dig down around the edge of this plant, you will probably find that it hasn't broken out of the root-ball. Take the plant up and bare root it, trim it where need be, and you will find that next season it will take off and grow. I for one do not like to bare root plants every time I replant or repot them. If the plant is put in good soil and is healthy, it should not be necessary to bare root it each time, for everytime you bare root it you shock it. When you purchase a plant and it is healthy, in good soil and not root bound, don't bare-root it. To me this is like going to town and buying a watch, taking it home, pulling it apart to see what it is made of, and then not being able to put it back together again. Plants are like human beings, as long as they are healthy and growing, they prefer not to be disturbed.

Your last year's gallon grafts may be repotted now. You should also check your grafting stock for the coming season. It is a good idea to get your grafting stock plants early and repot them into two gallon cans. This
(Continued on page 30)

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY PROGRAM FOR 1965 - 1966

Fred D. Byers
Program Chairman

The time has come for another camellia season and the meetings which are a part of it. It is not possible to have meetings which present programs that are pleasing to every one who attends. The elementary aspects of camellia culture, grafting, pruning are intensely interesting to some. To the "pros" more advanced subjects have much greater appeal.

Our November meeting will feature *Willard (Bill) Goertz* who is well known to many of our members. He is a most successful grower with a fine record in growing prize winning camellias for the major shows. Bill is also well qualified in his knowledge of gibberellic acid and its use for obtaining early and large blooms. He has recently returned from a trip to Tahiti, Fiji, New Zealand, Australia and Japan and will show slides of his trip with particular emphasis on the camellia gardens of New Zealand and Australia. His slides of azalea gardens in Japan are also of real interest. This program should be of interest to all camellia lovers.

We are not yet ready to announce the December program.

Our January meeting is geared to those who are interested in camellia arrangements. *Rose Gish*, who has a

well earned reputation in this field, will be our speaker and will demonstrate just how it is done. I do not believe that women are the only ones interested in flower arrangement and we hope this will be proven when Mrs. Gish meets with us in January.

The February meeting will feature one of the really familiar experts in the camellia field in Southern California. *Howard Asper* will speak to us on a subject which is intensely interesting. "What's New in Hybridizing" will be the essence of his talk. Last year he told us about his "three girls," the beautiful reticulata X sasanqua crosses that have the flower of the reticulata and the flowering and plant growth characteristics of the sasanqua. We are looking forward to hearing him tell about what else he has in store for us in the way of new camellia hybrids. Hopefully, he will have a new flower to show us.

Well, how time flies. Here it is March and beware that you do not miss this meeting. Our speaker will be *Dr. Clifford R. Parks* of the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum in Arcadia. He has spoken to us before about his work with camellias, in which through hybridization he is

(Continued on page 30)

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"CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE" 1966 EDITION

The order to the printer calls for the delivery of the 1966 edition of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE on December 1, 1965, in time for mailing early in December to S. C. C. S. members who have paid their 1966 dues and to camellia societies, book stores and others who have ordered copies. The purchase price of the 1966 edition will be the same as for the 1964 edition; namely, \$2.25 per copy for quantities under 12 and \$1.70 per copy for quantities of 12 and over. The new nomenclature book will list the new varieties that have been registered with the American Camellia Society up to about September 1st and with other registering societies, notably the Australian and New Zealand societies, according to the information received by the Southern California Camellia Society.

William E. Woodroof, Editor of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE, has pointed out that allowance should be made for some varieties with regard to indicated size, particularly those indicated as Large and Very Large. The basis for indicated size in all cases is the description given by the person who introduces the variety at the time it is registered. It has always been the intent that the indicated size will be for outdoor grown plants with normal cultural treatment. Recent trends toward greenhouse culture and use of gibberellic acid may have altered the basis of evaluation in some cases, although there is no evidence to support such a statement, which would cause the bloom to be smaller in outdoor growing than would be expected from the description in CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE. It is also well known that some varieties do not grow as large flowers in some areas as they do in others. Originators who wish to change the size from that indicated in the nomenclature book should write the Secretary of the

Southern California Camellia Society.

The new edition, the tenth revised edition of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE, is a far cry from the earliest lists that are in the files of the S. C. C. S. Secretary. The first such list, titled THE CLASSIFICATION OF CAMELLIAS, was compiled and published in 1942 by the Southern California Camellia Society. This publication listed camellias in seven groups as follows: Simple—Single (11); Simple—Semi-double (30); Compound—Semi-double, informal in shape with stamens (19); Compound—Semi-double, formal with stamens (19); Anemone Form (15); Peony Form (40); Formal Double Imbricated (62). The numerals indicate the number of listings in the respective groupings, which total 196 varieties. This was not the total varieties of *C. japonica* that were known at that time, but was the number of varieties that were known in Southern California. Groupings within the 7 main groups were for white, pink, red and variegated.

In 1946 both the Pacific and Southern California Camellia Societies published nomenclature books, the former under the title CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE and the latter under the title CAMELLIAS. William P. Husted and William E. Woodroof were editors of the former and Mrs. Carlo E. (Anne) Galli of the latter. The Pacific Society's book was described on its cover as "A classification of the nearly 400 standard varieties of Camellias listed under the nearly 700 common names." It was stated in the introduction "Our objective is to furnish a comprehensive guide which will be of assistance in the selection of camellias and to enable our members to avoid, when that is their aim, the purchase of duplicate varieties." The problem of duplicate names was

(Continued on page 31)

CAMELLIA PERSONALITIES -- EDWARDS H. METCALF

Harold E. Dryden

Edwards H. Metcalf, who responds to both Ed and Ned, is a native Californian — in fact is a native son of a native son. He was born in Berkeley and lived there and in Piedmont until he came to Southern California in 1934. His interest in gardens and camellias was not acquired suddenly, as is the case with many people — the new interest that comes with the acquisition of a new home, the realization of the need for a primary interest in anticipation of retiring, a wife's prodding. He inherited his love of flowers from his mother and as a young man had his own garden, which he maintained except while away at college. He had camellias in his garden at Piedmont as far back as 1926.

He moved into his new home in San Marino, California in 1937. His new garden had the same careful advance planning that is characteristic of his approach to new things. Included in the plans was a plant of every available known variety of camellia as background material — not in cans or tubs but as garden material to show off the beauty of the camellia foliage. He believed then as he believes now that the camellia bloom is a plus value of camellias, that they stand on their own merits as shrubbery. Included among his plantings, incidentally, were some of the plants he had been growing in Piedmont. He still has some of these plants, including a seedling he thought enough of to bring to his new home. He had a hard time locating all the varieties he sought, picking one up wherever he could. This will explain how it happens that Ed shows up at camellia shows with more of the older varieties than is the case with most other exhibitors.

At the time of his last counting he had over 1000 named varieties of camellias in his garden. He has

stopped counting and now responds, when asked, "too many". He acquired the complete set of reticulatas as soon as it was made available. In fact, he was in correspondence with China concerning these fabulous, mysterious flowers at the same time that Manchester Boddy and Ralph Peer were negotiating for their importation, each unknown to the other. As a result of his assignment in Japan during World War II, he established contacts there and has imported varieties from that country. He visited Australia and New Zealand during their camellia season in the late 1950's and, of course, now exchanges scions with these countries. He probably has the broadest collection of camellias in Southern California because of his interest in camellias for so many years and his traveling in other camellia growing countries.

He tells an interesting anecdote in talking about his travels in Japan. While stationed there in military service he undertook to obtain information about Japanese camellias. He called on an eminent Japanese camellia scientist, who asked during the conversation if Ed knew Ralph Peer. Ed had not then met Ralph so replied that he knew only the name. The Japanese gentleman then reached up on a shelf and got a book, from which he took some United States money that Ralph had sent to him to buy camellia seed. At that time it was unlawful for a Japanese to have American money. Ed changed the dollars for yen and the Japanese scientist was a relieved person. Ed feels that he had at least a small part in Ralph's early importation of Japanese camellia seed to the United States.

He can't remember when he started to hand pollinate. He has some good hybrid seedlings in their early gener-

ations and is pursuing the project in anticipation of coming up with something of real merit. He also plants all the camellia seeds that he picks from his many reticulata plants and has some good second generation reticulata seedlings — good enough to have caused him to make some grafts for further observation. He does this for his own pleasure and the Editor of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE should have no fear that Metcalf seedlings will add measurably to the size of the nomenclature book. Only when he obtains something that is outstanding will he make it available to others.

He is probably thought of in his home area as a “miniature camellia hobbyist” rather than a grower of reticulatas or the owner of the largest camellia collection in number of varieties. Or, more properly, as a “boutonniere” hobbyist because those in the upper echelon of this group of camellia growers are endeavoring to standardize the use of the latter term because it eliminates the need for precision in defining where “miniature” stops and “small” begins. He is a familiar sight at camellia shows pushing his cart of trays along the Miniature Division tables and placing his entries of the little flowers. He says he has always been interested in miniatures and many years ago got in touch with Bill Wylam when the latter was the leading exponent of “the little stinkers” in Southern California. Ed and John Robinson have been Bill Woodroof’s right hand men in the classification of miniatures and small camellias in CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE.

He is a “joiner”, as indicated by his membership in the following societies: Southern California Camellia Society, Temple City Camellia Society and Pacific Camellia Society in Southern California; American Camellia Society (the first Society of which he was a member); the Australia and

(Continued on page 31)

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OLD TIMERS *(Continued)*

suffer one iota and is growing very well and producing many beautiful blooms.

How many plants have been lost because of modernization no one can tell. At one time I had a map of the city showing where all the large plants were, but either it was misplaced or I lent it to someone who failed to return it. The old saying, "You can't see the forest for the trees," holds very true as most of the people in our locality do not know where the oldest plants are. It took my very dear and late friend, Elvin Carter from Carter's Camellia Gardens in Monterey Park in Southern California, to point out all these trees to me. He also gave many of them names which have never been changed and are still in use.

The largest camellia plants locally are located down the river just fifteen miles south of Sacramento on what is known as the Edinger Place. A 'Wakamura' has a 35-foot spread and is 28 feet tall. A 'Purity' growing alongside of it is about 37 feet tall. These trees, I have been told, are the largest in the United States and are and have been growing with very little care.

The attached picture is of a 'Pink Perfection' being moved from Cupertino to the capitol grounds in Sacramento.

QUESTIONS *(Continued)*

be transplanted to pint size containers but must be protected from cold weather. Keep seedlings at a minimum temperature of sixty-five degrees and they will continue to grow. Re-examine remaining seed in original container each ten days and repeat procedure listed above until most of the seed have germinated. The percentage of germination should be very high. Good luck with your seed and have fun.

SHARING EXPERIENCES

(Continued)

will give you an opportunity to inspect the root system, resulting in a good strong plant on which to graft.

This is a good time to visit your nurseries, collectors, growers and other society members. You will find it very helpful to compare ideas and share experiences, while at the same time a wonderful friendship is growing. It is also a good time to learn of the new introductions and purchase the ones you want to add to your collection. May I suggest the new sasanqua 'Yule Tide'. This is a good plant for tub culture. It blooms around the holidays and its red flowers can add to your holiday decorations.

If you have never planted seeds, try it. You will find it very interesting. Seeds may be secured at S.C.C.S. meetings or by writing the S.C.C.S. Secretary. Don't forget to water, keep the aphids washed off. Be sure to keep all flower petals picked up off the ground to prevent flower blight.

Get out your clothes pins and pin back the leaves that interfere with the bud openings.

Always take flowers to the meetings, this gives new members an opportunity to see how they perform in different localities. Always keep in mind that the show table is not the only place to enjoy camellias, by doing this it becomes a "satisfying hobby."

S.C.C.S. PROGRAM *(Continued)*

seeking the yellow camellia, a cold hardy camellia that will withstand the rigors of cold weather, and a fragrant camellia that people can "smell" as well as admire for its beauty. His articles have appeared frequently in CAMELLIA REVIEW. His talk should prove stimulating and interesting to experts and newcomers in the camellia field alike.

Our April meeting will welcome a

friend of many years to camellia lovers. *Harvey Short* will talk to us about his current interest in camellias. He has done some extensive work in the use of gibberellic acid and as he states it, he now has in his garden in La Mesa, a San Diego suburb, an eight months camellia blooming season. While he still works with his seedlings, and this year some of his new seedlings are being introduced, his primary interest is in the enjoyment of the flowers. The April talk will be by one of Southern California's greatest camellia amateurs at heart and now in practice, to the amateurs in the Southern California Camellia Society. We feel that you will find this talk stimulating and worth your while.

CAMELLIA PERSONALITIES

(Continued)

New Zealand Societies; South Carolina Camellia Society because of its excellent publication *CAROLINA CAMELLIAS*; and the Royal Horticultural Society in England. He was President of the Southern California Society for a two-year term in the mid-1950's and has been President of the Los Angeles Camellia Council.

One should not write of Ed Metcalf and leave the impression that he is only a "camellia man". Actually, he rates as one of the broadest men, horticultural speaking, among camellia society members. In his years of gardening he has had primary interests in magnolias and their seedlings, daphne until he learned he could not grow it satisfactorily in this area, azaleas, and cymbidium orchids planted in the ground. His garden has been chosen for the Girl Scout Garden Tours which are so popular in spring time in the Pasadena area. He is a gardener at heart who can usually be found working in his garden on Saturdays and Sundays.

CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE

(Continued)

probably the principal problem of camellia collectors in the 1940's and the two camellia societies sought to at least ease this problem for their members. The Southern California Society's publication became the first edition of the series which is reaching number eleven (10th revised) with the 1966 edition.

The 1947 edition (the second revised) was titled *THE CAMELLIA—ITS CULTURE and NOMENCLATURE* and adopted the format of the present book. Revisions were again made in 1949, 1951 and 1954 when the schedule of biennial publication in even numbered years was adopted. The title was shortened to *CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE* in 1962.

In 1963 the Directors of the American Camellia Society took action to the effect that *CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE* was adopted as the official nomenclature book of that Society. Its circulation is now not only extensive throughout the United States but also includes Australia and New Zealand.

VISIT *(Continued)*

held by various horticultural societies under A.C.R.S. rules.

The A.C.R.S. also furnishes the judges. Many non-competitive shows are held, mostly to stimulate camellia interest. The Sydney Branch of the A.C.R.S. has an annual three-day show, non-competitive, in one of the city's large department stores, where typically, over 3000 blooms are on display and they have 25,000 visitors.

As mentioned before, it will be a pleasure to look forward to a return trip when the camellias are in bloom. Meanwhile, memories of getting to know so many grand fellow hobbyists in the delightful land down under will always be cherished.

New Zealand Society Acts on Gib*

Reports on some limited experiments under New Zealand conditions were received and comment from the United States on the use of gibberellic acid to produce flowers for exhibition was studied. After lengthy discussion, council decided that flowers produced by this method would not be accepted for exhibition or competition at shows sponsored or organized by the New Zealand Camellia Society. In the absence of any apparent demand for special classes for "gibbed" flowers, no action was taken on a suggestion that such classes should be instituted.

In arriving at these decisions, council was guided by the fact that camellia growing conditions in New Zealand are quite different from those in the United States and that the principal object of our Society is to foster public interest in the growing of camellias as garden shrubs, rather than as a specialist hobby for a limited number of people who produce blooms for exhibition.

*Reprinted from March 1965 issue of NEW ZEALAND CAMELLIA BULLETIN, the publication of the New Zealand Camellia Society.

Listen†

I heard a bird in full, sweet song
Singing praise to his Creator
That in this world there'd be
no wrong
If man could see, and man could hear
The wondrous things that God
would say
In nature all around us,
In mountain high, on rocky shore,

†Reprinted from a booklet "And How It Grew," written by Midge Winters Sherwood and published by the San Marino Garden Club on the occasion of its 30th Anniversary.

Weeping Camellias

Three years ago whilst looking over my seedlings, I noticed that two of them had very pendulous growths. First of all I decided to stake them but then decided to place them in hanging baskets and see what would happen. The first one to flower was the seedling I have registered as 'Pink Cascade'. This plant has long pendulous growths which hang straight down. It is extremely floriferous with two to three flowers at every leaf axil and multiple blooming at terminal tips. One terminal at the present time is carrying forty two buds. The bloom has seven petals with a small bunch of pink tinged petaloids in the centre. The colour is a lovely soft pink about 3 inches across.

The second plant has flowered now for two seasons and I have tentatively called this one 'Pink Ruffles'. This plant does not weep as much as the other but is more of a prostrate grower. It blooms for nearly three months but is not as floriferous as 'Pink Cascade'. The blooms are large to very large, a deep shade of pink with every one of its six petals twisted like ruffles, hence its name.

This season I have found another seedling with the same tendency to weep, so this also is in a hanging basket. These plants would be ideal for rockeries, walls, etc. They are a great attraction to all who call, as everyone finds them a great novelty.

—Ben Rayner
Stratford, New Zealand

Or just a garden small,
Some quiet place of safe retreat
From cares that seem too much,
Where senses calm, where outlook
clears,
Where one can find new strength.

—Mrs. Paul M. Hamilton

Directory of Affiliated Societies

- Camellia Society of Kern County.....Bakersfield
 President: Walter Stiern.
 Secretary: Melvin G. Canfield, 2709 Scott Dr., Bakersfield.
 Meetings held 2nd Monday of the month, October through April, in Police Building, 1620 Truxton Ave., Bakersfield.
- Camellia Society of Orange County.....Santa Ana
 President: Paul M. McClelland.
 Secretary: Mrs. George T. Butler, 1121 Orange, Santa Ana.
 Meetings held first Thursday of month, October through April, in Orange County Farm Bureau Building, 1916 W. Chapman. Orange.
- Central California Camellia Society.....Fresno
 President: Kenneth E. Thompson.
 Secretary: Mrs. Glenn S. Wise, 5493 E. Liberty, Fresno.
 Meetings held at Heaton School, Del Mar Ave., Fresno on Nov. 17, Dec. 15, Jan. 26, Feb. 23, Mar. 23.
- Huntington Camellia Garden.....San Marino
 Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, Oxford Road, San Marino.
- Pomona Valley Camellia Society.....Pomona
 President: I. John Movich, 932 N. Park Ave., Pomona.
 Secretary: Nelson R. Gatov, 552 N. Park Ave., Pomona, 91767.
 Meetings held 2nd Thursday of each month, November through April, in the Pomona First Federal Savings & Loan Assn. Bldg., Garey Ave. & Center St. Pomona (1 block South of Holt).
- San Diego Camellia Society.....San Diego
 President: Ray Greer.
 Secretary: Lewis Greenleaf, 4389 Copeland Ave., San Diego 5, Calif.
 Meetings held in Floral Association Building, Balboa Park, San Diego, Nov. 12, Dec. 10, Jan. 14, Feb. 4, Mar. 11, April 8, May 13 (dinner).
- Southern California Camellia Society.....San Marino
 President: Alvin L. Gunn.
 Secretary: Harold E. Dryden, 820 Winston Ave., San Marino.
 Meetings held Second Tuesday of every month, November to April, inclusive at the San Marino Women's Club House, 1800 Huntington Drive, San Marino.
- Temple City Camellia Society.....Temple City
 President: Basil J. Neptune.
 Secretary: Mrs. Violet Shuey, 5813 N. Golden West Ave., Temple City.
 Meetings held on 3rd Friday of November and December and 4th Thursday January through March in Lecture Hall of Los Angeles County Arboretum.
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