

The BEGONIAN

Devoted to the Sheltered Garden



SUNDERBRUCHII

The BEGONIAN

Monthly Publication of the AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY

Business and General Offices: 2551 Oregon Avenue, Long Beach, Calif.

Affiliated with the American Horticultural Society

● Annual Membership Fee, One Dollar per Calendar Year—Seventy-five Cents of which is for a year's subscription to the BEGONIAN. Subscription to non-members, One Dollar a Year.

● Entered as second-class matter March 19, 1941, at the post office at Long Beach, California, under the Act of March 3rd, 1879.

● Founded by Herbert P. Dyckman, January, 1932 in Long Beach, California.

● ADVERTISING RATES: One inch, one insertion only \$1.25. All other advertising space at \$1.00 per inch. Commission and Cash Discount: Agency commission 15%. Ads contracted for 3 months take 10% discount, for 6 months take 15% discount, for 1 year take 20% discount. Additional 2% cash discount if paid before 10th of month following insertion. Seasonal change in copy allowed.

STAFF

GRETCHEN TAYLOR - - - - - *Editor*
2551 Oregon Avenue, Long Beach, Calif.

MARGARET C. GRUENBAUM - - - *Eastern Reporter*
316 West Chew Street, Phila., Pa.

E. A. TAYLOR - - - - - *Business Manager*
2551 Oregon Avenue, Long Beach, Calif., Phone 425-91

MRS. H. W. BRIDGES - - - - - *Representative*
1824 B. Street, Hayward, Calif.

FERD P. NEELS - - - - - *Public Relations Director*
426 Maple Ave., El Segundo

RUDOLF ZIESENHENNE - - - - - *Nomenclature*
1130 No. Milpas Street, Santa Barbara

MR. A. A. REMMERS - - - - - *Staff Photographer*
5734 Lucia Walk, Long Beach, Calif.

OFFICERS

HERBERT P. DYCKMAN - - - - - *President*
141 West 53rd Street, Long Beach

FERD P. NEELS - - - - - *President Elect*

J. N. NUTTER - - - - - *Secretary-Treasurer*
Membership Fees
1050 East 19th Street, Long Beach

RUBY W. LIEDLER - - - *Corresponding Secretary*
Information
5858 California Avenue, Long Beach

L. E. DAY - - - - - *Research Director*
2602 Aiken Avenue, Los Angeles

FRANK M. HARRISON - - - - - *Past President*

MISS LENA HIGGINS - - - - - *Director, 1 Year*

MISS EDNA ZIESENHENNE - - - *Director, 2 Years*

DR. C. N. MOORE - - - - - *Director, 3 Years*

HONORARY DIRECTORS

ALFRED D. ROBINSON
Point Loma, Calif.

FRANK REINELT
Capitola, Calif.

MRS. H. H. BUXTON
Peabody, Mass

GEORGE OTTEN
Seaside, Oregon

T. H. GOODSPEED
University of
California

T. H. EVERETT
N. Y. Botanical
Gardens

M. B. DUNKLE
Long Beach, Calif.

CLAYTON M. KELLY
Long Beach, Calif.

HERBERT P. DYCKMAN, Long Beach, Calif.



WITH so much turmoil and strife about us today I feel that the following thought, which has been expressed a great many times before, still holds good. There is much beauty in this world if we but look for it, therefore, I feel that we should consider ourselves very fortunate for having chosen as our hobby the growing of Begonias. Thus proving that we have looked and found this much needed beauty.

THE EDITOR

BEGONIAS FOR HANGING BASKETS

By Mrs. C. A. Rodenburg

IN THE Scandent group we have three varieties that make good long trailers. Marjorie Daw, with a green pointed leaf, has numerous bright red blooms in pendent clusters. It is a wonderful grower and soon fills a large basket. Alba Scandens has a much smaller leaf, light green in color and rather crinkled. It is a good grower with insignificant, white flowers and needs a somewhat warmer location during the winter months. Glaucohillia Scandens is a wonderful basket plant. It blooms very profusely, having a reddish-orange flower. It seems to be rather hard to propagate by cuttings but its runners may be covered at the joints and with a little bottom heat numerous plants may be obtained. To this group, Mr. Robinson has added a seedling of Glaucohillia Scandens.

Many of us have seen the beautiful Scharffiana baskets at "Rosecroft". Scharffiana easily fills a large basket and is a lovely thing when the light shines through the thick, hairy, red leaves. Its large whitish-pink blooms, on long stems are very attractive. A smaller, hairy leaved Trailing Haageana also makes a fine basket plant. It has a brownish leaf with underside red and as with Scharffiana the color is beautiful when the light strikes it right.

Braziliensis is a low growing spreading type with light green, rather hairy leaves. It has white flowers, is not hardy but likes warmth and protection in the winter.

Schmidtii has a leaf somewhat like a geranium. It is low growing, very trail-

ing with fluted bronzy-red foliage. The flowers are plentiful, rather small and pink-white. Another one very similar has been given the name Elena; it has not quite so much color in the leaves but is a very good bloomer; it is a stronger grower and more sprawling so it quickly fills a large container.

Many begonias of the semperflorens type, commonly known as bedding begonias make very lovely baskets. Some of these kinds are lower growing and more trailing than others and because they are such constant bloomers they make very colorful baskets. They may be had with pink, red or white flowers. The one called Carmen with the dark wine-red leaves and pink flowers, is one that is very hardy and suitable for baskets.

A number of small leaved Rex begonias can be so used. The one known as Abel Carriere (Argentea Erecta) being at its best in a basket. Illustrata and Speculata may also be used this way. Modesty, Silver Queen, Bronze King, Prince of Hanover, Rajah and a number of others with their beautifully marked leaves make very attractive baskets, if hung low enough to show the lovely foliage.

The Lloydii type of the tuberous group and Sutherlandii of the semi-tuberous group are especially good in baskets.

• Why not a year's subscription to The BEGONIAN as a birthday or other gift?

<i>Pestless</i> LIKWID-GRO BI		
<p>and <i>Pestless</i> LIKWID PORDO to control Mildew-Black-Spot-Rust Leaves no objectionable residue</p>	<p>and <i>Pestless</i> GREEN HOUSE SPRAY to control Aphis - Beetles - Worms That destroy foliage</p>	<p>The Balanced Liquid Fertilizer with Vitamin B1</p> <p>and <i>Pestless</i> SLUG and SNAIL BAIT The Green, Fine-texture bait that's DIFFERENT</p>
<p>There is a <i>Pestless</i> Product for Your Insect Problem —ASK YOUR DEALER—</p>		

ORCHIDS GROW IN SOIL

By special permission of
MR. HUGH EVANS

ALMOST all gardeners have, I suppose, from time to time yearned to own and grow orchids, but the prevalent idea that they are too exotic, too difficult to manage, to say nothing of being too expensive, has deterred the average amateur, yet things which were the unattainable become the attainable.

The name cymbidium is derived from the Greek word Kymbe, meaning a boat, in allusion to the hollow recess in the lip of the flower. The cymbidiums we grow in Southern California are terrestrial orchids, meaning those which grow in the ground as distinguished from epiphytal orchids which grow on trees and rocks, and derive part of their sustenance from the elements. They are natives of the moist hill regions of India, Burma, Malay and China with two or three species in Africa, Australia and Japan, respectively.

In all probability, one of the first, if not the first, cymbidium to be introduced into England was *C. sinense* from China in 1793.

Their cultivation is simple. Most important is good drainage, so that no water can ever stand around the roots of the plants; they do not like wet and heavy soils, so where the ground is not naturally well drained or light enough, it is a very easy matter to raise the border a foot or so, building up with good light loamy soil for about three parts, and coarse leafmold for about two parts with the addition of a little bone meal.

Sinking a few good-sized rocks about halfway down in the soil adds to the general effect of the planting, and serves to keep the roots of the plants cool. They must not be planted too deep, but so the base of the pseudo-bulb rests level with the ground. The plants only require shelter from the hot sun; sunshine in the

morning and evening not only will not injure them, but is beneficial.

An ideal situation for them is beneath the light or filtered shade of trees, which shelter them from the midday sun, and not where the shade is dense. The amount of shade afforded by the average lathhouse is good, in fact it is even better if the laths are spaced more widely apart than in the average lathhouse. When the plants are well established a weak liquid manure applied occasionally will prove beneficial, though if the soil in which they are growing has been well prepared in the first place there will be no necessity for fertilizer for some time. They should be well supplied with water during the summer months, but more sparingly during autumn, care being taken to see that the plants are never permitted to be dry. The soil can be either neutral or slightly on the acid side; strong acidity is not necessary.

The plants should not be exposed to strong winds. They are shallow rooted with thick, fleshy roots, so the ground around them should not be cultivated.

These orchids really have no drawbacks; they are not at all susceptible to the diseases which afflict many plants, they become larger and better every year, and because of their ease of cultivation as they will endure without damage several degrees of frost.

They keep a long time cut in water, and the individual flowers make beautiful corsages. Their blooming season is from late in October until about the end of June.

The following kinds are particularly satisfactory for the average gardener: *Cymbidium alexanderii*, Butterfly, Ceres, Curlew, Doris, Eagle, Enchantress, Insigne, *Cymbidium jessica*, Lapwing, Merlin, Moira, Pauwelsi, President Wilson, Rachel, Schlegelli, *Tracyanum*.

HELP US GROW — BRING A NEW MEMBER

Listen to
MIKE PLANTER
For the Latest in Garden News
KMPC "Station of the Stars"
Every Sunday at Four P.M.

MONTALVO GARDENS

- BEGONIAS
- RARE PLANTS
- FERNS

4455 Montalvo Ave.

San Diego

FERNS

FERNS belong to an ancient group of plants, the phylum Pteridophyta, that once predominated among plants, but are now relatively scarce. The eight thousand species of ferns we find on the earth today are but a handful to the great number which grew on the earth millions of years ago. As the temperature was higher and more humid then, ferns attained their maximum growth. The great coal beds in lands that are now covered with ice for a large part of the year indicate that they once supported a luxuriant fern growth. Although individual fronds seldom live more than a year, nearly all ferns are perennial, and many are evergreen. Tree ferns with their erect trunks and tufts of fronds at the summit are probably the typical form.

Ferns differ from most of our cultivated plants in not bearing flowers or producing seeds, though one species is called the flowering fern. Ferns carry on their race by means of tiny reproductive cells called spores. The ordinary fern plant bears those spores as fine dust in the brownish spots on the under side of the fronds. In the process of reproduction the fern goes through a complicated process called the Alternation of Generations. In this process the spores which fall into a suitable moist location sprout and grow, not into a fern plant, but into a small structure called a prothallus. This small, flat, scale-like structure bears sexual organs which produce sperms and egg cells. The sperms are active and swim about in the film of moisture on the prothallus until they find an egg cell which they fertilize by uniting with it. After fertilization the egg cell begins to grow. In time this growth develops into a mature plant, the fern with which we are familiar. The green fern is called a sporophyte, or spore bearing plant; while the prothallus, which bears the sexual cells, or gametes, is called a gametophyte.

Ferns can only be crossed, or hybridized, during the gametophyte generation. Due to the microscopic size of the gametes, ordinary methods of hybridizing are impossible. The usual method is to bring together two of the small prothallus plants, produced from the spores of different species of ferns, and trust that some of the sperms will cross over



Five-Finger Fern

to the other prothallus. Ferns also multiply by means of runners, sent out from a mature plant.

While ferns extend over the entire surface of the world they are by far most abundant in tropical regions where heavy rainfall, equable temperatures, and wide ranges of elevation occur. Far from being rooted in the ground, as in our native species, more than two-thirds of the ferns of tropical forests are likely to be found on trees. The Island of Jamaica has nearly 500 species of ferns, the larger island of Haiti a few more, the Andean region from Chile to Mexico has several thousand, but it will require a generation of exploration before the real extent of the fern flora is even approximately known. In our own country we have in the fern flora of Florida a connecting link between tropical and temperate regions. Only about 200 kinds of ferns are native to the United States and only 25 of these have been found to have horticultural value, though others may be grown with special care and add a delicate charm to the sheltered garden. California has 50 native species but only two of these are common in cultivation; the chain fern, *Woodwardia radicans*; and the five-finger fern, *Adiantum pedatum*. The most common and most widely distributed fern in North America is the common brake, *Pteris aquilina*, but it is usually regarded as a weed, though it gives a tropical effect to the undergrowth of our northwestern coast.

While we commonly think of ferns in moist situations some of our most interesting ferns occur on our deserts and on the dry rocks and cliffs of our moun-

(Continued on Page 97)

National Convention

Ferd. P. Neels (Chairman)

• The National Convention will be held August 23-24, 1941 at Inglewood, Calif.

All Branches are cordially invited to exhibit at the Flower Show to be held at the Hollywood Turf Club. Please contact Mr. George McDowell, chairman of the Flower Show Committee.

The bids for the 1942 Convention will be made at the banquet, so plan to attend with your bands, banners and lots of enthusiasm.

June Hints

By H. P. Dyckman

• One must not forget to feed their plants regularly.

Your tubers should be ready to pot off.

Continue making cuttings.

Watch closely for snails and slugs. Also, use a stomach poison for little worms, which thrive on the leaves.

Remember we have a flower show this fall so keep your plants in good condition.

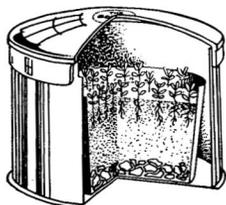
Now is the time to plant seeds, if you want them to winter well.

Begonias — Ferns — Fuchsias
Choice Tuberous Begonias
English Primroses — Cinerarias

—Closed Mondays—

ALEXANDER B. SIM

305 N. Sepulveda Blvd., Manhattan Beach



THE BOTAN

Incubator for Seed
and Cuttings

Puts you 'way ahead of the other fellow. Proven by thousands of users. Saves time, work, worry, money. The ideal gift for garden lovers. Sent anywhere in the U.S.A. \$2 Post Paid.

THE BOTAN CO.
848 So. Detroit St. Los Angeles, Calif.

Nutrient Solution For Feeding Begonia Plants

Formula by Carlos N. Hine

President of the Hollywood Branch

• The most important step in the care of begonias is the feeding of the plants. They are characteristically great feeders and should be fed in small quantities as a precaution against the plants becoming very brittle.

Personally, I have had a great deal of success with the following nutrient solution in feeding all types of begonias—particularly Tuberous.

Solution A. STOCK Solution of super phosphate:

Weight out 8 ozs. of super phosphate and add to 5 gallons of water. Shake thoroughly three times at 10-minute intervals and then allow it to settle overnight. Syphon off the clear liquid as needed.

Solution B. STOCK Solution of other chemicals:

Sodium Nitrate NaNO_326¼ ozs.
Potassium Chloride KCl21½ ozs.
Magnesium Sulfate MgSO_469 ozs.
Ammonium Culfate (NA_4) 2SO_4 ..6 ozs.

Solution C. NUTRIENT Solution for plants:

To 4 gallons of water add 4 ozs. of Solution B and shake thoroughly. Then add one pint of Solution A and shake thoroughly; add sufficient water to make up to 5 gallons. This solution is ready then for use on plants.

Remember the Membership Drive

☆ **FUCHSIAS** ☆

OVER 200 VARIETIES
Lovely Hanging Baskets

1941 Introductions Include

WISTARIA - GAY SENORITA - ELFIN
REITER'S GIANT - FALLING STARS
FANDANGO and MR. WEST

60c Each

Specialize in Fuchsias only

WADE'S FUCHSIA NURSERY

One Mile Out Telegraph Road
Ventura, Calif.

Planting of Rex Begonia Seed

• The seed of the Rex Begonia is exceedingly small. It is necessary therefore to use more than ordinary care in its propagation.

Straight leaf-mold should be sifted through a quarter inch mesh screen and then through ordinary window screening. This provides coarser material for the bottom of the seed pan and the finer material for the surface layer. The upper layer should be about an inch in depth.

The soil should be sterilized to kill any animal or plant life it may contain particularly the fungus that causes "damping off" of young seedlings. In sterilizing the soil, it should be brought close to a boiling temperature and maintained thereat for several minutes. This may be done by using steam, boiling water or top of oven. If the last, care must be taken that steam does not form below the surface and force the material out of its container. Stir often to prevent this.

Wet the soil by setting the seed pan in a basin of water and allow water to soak up through the soil. Do not have surface of soil soaking wet when seed is planted.

Make the soil in seed pan as level as possible. Mix the seed with sand. Place in a salt shaker and scatter evenly over the soil. Do not put any covering over the seed.

Place a glass and cloth or paper over the seed pan and place it where the temperature will not vary greatly and out of strong light.

Rudolf Ziesenhenné

Over 400 Species and Varieties of

BEGONIAS

CHOICE REX HYBRID SEED

\$1.00 Per Packet

Label your specimen plants with permanent, embossed aluminum tags; 75c per dozen, postpaid. Send your list.

1130 North Milpas Street
Santa Barbara, Calif.

BEGONIA ALLERYI

By Tristram Coffin Whitaker

BEGONIA Alleryi (Metallica x Gigantea) was introduced in France by M. Allery Aubert in 1905.

It is a tall strong grower, with heavy thick leaves, rather long. The leaves are beautiful glossy green when grown in the shade. The plant is completely covered with white hairs. It does not like much sun and will thrive well in a north window. The flowers are white, large and pink hairy.

Begonia Alleryi is an outstanding and very worthwhile variety. It should be in every collection.

An Apology

• We are sorry to announce that there are no more copies left of the January, 1941 Begonian.

We have substituted older copies which we think will meet with your approval. If this is not satisfactory we will gladly refund 10c.

—J. N. Nutter, Secretary-Treasurer

• Why not a year's subscription to The BEGONIAN as a birthday or other gift?

Tuberous Begonias : Lathouse Plants

Also

DOUBLE SHASTA DAISY (Esther Read)

\$2.40 per Dozen

TYSON'S BEGONIA GARDENS

Opposite Paxton's Papaya Conservatories

Encinitas, Calif.

SHADELAND GARDENS

Get Acquainted Specials

Pink Shower Seedlings.....	10c each
Bolivensis Seedlings	10c each
Martiana	15c each
(Hollyhock Flowered Tuberous)	
Gloxinias Large Plants.....	10c each
Small Plants	50c doz.

We carry *Achimenes*, *Cotinus*, *Gesneria Cardinalis*, *Streptocarpus*, *Fuchsias*, *Rex* and *Fibrous Begonias*

SHADELAND GARDENS

Manchester & Inglewood Ave., Inglewood

EVANSIANA (A herbaceous Perennial Begonia)

By Margaret C. Gruenbaum

BEGONIA *Evansiana* will be a pride and joy from the time it is planted, about the first of June until frost. In the second season and every year thereafter, they will appear about the 15th of June and they begin blooming in August and continue until frost. They colonize well, and with the addition of fresh leafmold each year, have been known to thrive in the same location for fifty years.

So often *Evansiana* is the solution of the problem as to the plant to use in that shady spot. Its requirements are the same as for all other *Begonias*, a light and porous soil, acid in nature, that will hold the moisture and will not become water-logged. Should you decide to make the bed under a tree, build up the bed, in other words, coarse gravel on the bottom, next a layer of peat is very desirable, then a layer of sandy soil, followed by your leafmold. Make the bed at least a couple of weeks before you place your plants. A generous sprinkling of Arsenate of lead and sand mixed will assure you that there are no worms, etc., in the soil. Make your first planting about nine inches apart and in three to five years you will have one of the most beautiful beds of Perennial *Begonia Evansiana* that one could desire.

It grows about 2 ft. high, the foliage a beautiful light green with a smooth appearance above and on the underside the veins are bright red, sometimes the older leaves are entirely red on the underside. The flowers are large and rose pink, with male and female blooms, as in all

Begonias, on a rather long stem. When they are through blooming in the fall, they start to die down, small bulblets form and drop onto the bed and these form new plants for the next season. There is one very important thing to remember: **DO NOT DISTURB THE BED IN THE SPRING**—leave last year's bulbs or tubers to come up in their own way, along with the new bulblets. Usually the growth does not start to show until the ground is warm.

After the first heavy freeze cover the bed, but not too thickly, with coarse leafmold, repeat this every year. If your winters should be too long and too cold for this perennial *Begonia*, just lift the tubers (soil and all) up in a fairly deep box, and keep in a cool atmosphere that does not reach freezing very often, and plant out again the next spring after hard freezing is over.

The specie was discovered in 1804 by the English, and definitely named *Evansiana* in 1812 by them.

Oakland Flower Show

• Amid the forest of flowers our *Begonias* played an important part in the Oakland Flower Show.

Our East Bay Branch of the A. B. S. was awarded first prize. Also Mr. A. Gomez, exhibited his Rex "*Begonias*", from his experimental gardens and was awarded the sweepstakes.

WATERING PLANTS *made easy*



Labels: FLOWER POT, WICK, COVER, SAUCER

SELF-WATERING SAUCERS

One filling will last up to 8 days.
SUITABLE FOR ALL PLANTS

No 5 Size for 5" & 5½" Pots
No. 6 Size for 6" - 6½" & 7" Pots

Will send post paid 3 No. 5 size or
2 No. 6 size for \$1.40 west of
Mississippi River.

Price includes Saucer, Cover and Wicks
Color: Green and White

SYRACUSE POTTERY CO.
Syracuse, N. Y.

Developed by Dr. Kenneth Post of Cornell University



Two New Branches

to Join Us in

Our Royal Hobby

Dominguez Branch

• Friends gathered together in their community to organize a branch of the A. B. S.

Selecting as their officers were as follows:

Mr. R. J. Hines.....President
 Mrs. R. L. Warren.....Vice President
 Mrs. Clyde Reynolds.....Secy.-Treas.
 Mrs. O. W. Holmes..Nat'l Representative

We left with the impression that the first meeting was a huge success and that it wouldn't be long before the whole community would be members.

Mr. Dyckman, founder of our organization, was on hand to assist in the organizing. He also gave a very interesting talk on begonias.

This new branch will meet on the first Wednesday of the month.

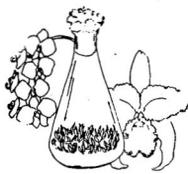
All members join in wishing your branch an abundance of good luck.

BEGONIAS IDENTIFIED BY UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

1040—B. *Micranthera fimbuata*
 2012—B. *Clarkei*

Have you started a new branch in your community?

Orchids for Everyone!



Interesting and Easy to grow

Visitors Welcome
 Open Every Day
 Orchid Supplies

SEE THESE GORGEOUS BLOOMS TODAY

RAPELLA ORCHID CO.
 13518 Yukon Ave., Hawthorne, Calif.

Eva Kenworthy Gray Branch

• The organizing of the new branch in La Jolla, Calif. is indeed gratifying.

This new baby organized last month and gave Mrs. Eva Gray, the honor of having the branch named after her.

Officers elected were as follows:

Mrs. W. V. Hill.....President
 Mrs. John Igelstrom.....Vice-President
 Mrs. Henry O. Colt.....Secy.-Treas.
 Mrs. J. P. Brown.....Publicity
 Mrs. C. H. Richter.....Nomenclature

The speaker of their first meeting was that grand philosopher, Mr. Alfred D. Robinson. Having such a splendid send off (in the Robinson fashion) I'm just a wee bit afraid there is so little remaining to be said. However, we are wishing your branch the very best of luck.

• When answering ads, don't forget to mention The **BEGONIAN**.

We now have a new Begonia list and guide which we send gladly to all customers of the past two years; to others we must charge 25c which may be deducted from any order for \$1 or more.

Rosecroft Begonia Gardens
 530 Silvergate Ave., Point Loma Station
 San Diego, Calif.

Dudderar's

Begonias — Ferns — Potted-Plants — Pottery
 — "OUR SPECIALTIES" —

We invite you to visit our new NURSERY located at 1409 W. CHAPMAN in Orange, Calif. We have the new POTTERY just right for your flower arrangements and for plants in the house.

Fuschias

• One of our shade loving group is the Fuschia family known as a shrub. The more common name is Jewel Flowers and indeed they are real jewels in our gardens, with their graceful sprays of flowers in many sizes and colors. I know you will love their beautiful drooping colorful bell-like flowers for they bloom so freely and are especially desirable for our coast gardens. At the present time flowering shrubs are in great demand and the Fuchsia has become very popular because it brings this wealth of colorful bloom to our gardens. It is not a new class of shrub, but the revival of an interest in an old favorite. They are ever-green here, perennial and very ornamental coming from Mexico, New Zealand, Central and South America. Fuschia Triphylla is said to have been discovered as far back as 1703. Later other forms were found and sent to Europe for propagation and hybridization. They received the greatest amount of attention in France and England. Many crosses were made in Germany, the Triphylla hybrids being produced there fifty years ago. Fuschias are very easy to hybridize, which has resulted in many hundreds of new varieties. The natives were largely singles and either all red or red and purple combinations, while today the

color combinations are varied and unusual, often exceedingly striking in their contrast of coloring. Fuschias are exceptionally good for adding color and life to your garden.

Help Your Local Branch

• The large number of new members who have remitted directly to me seems to indicate that many of our begonia fans are not taking advantage of Branch membership.

There are only two or three Branches, that by preference or necessity, limit their membership. All the others not only welcome you, but really need your attendance at their meetings.

If there is no Branch in your locality write to Mr. Ferd P. Neels, President Elect, 426 East Maple Avenue, El Segundo, Calif., who will be glad to send full particulars as to how one may be organized.

J. N. Nutter, Secy.-Treas.

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

Saint Paulias—Sunderbruchii—Peltatas
No Shipments

QUALITY PLANT GARDENS

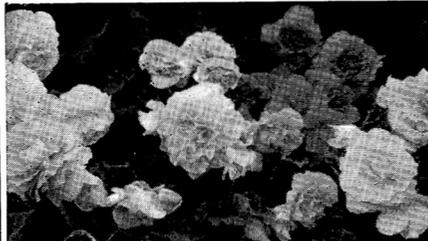
G. A. BARROWS

1111 Louise St. Santa Ana, Calif.

Something New in Grass

• Have you noticed the ever-increasing "Unique" signs on new lawns? Yes sir, even old lawns too. These signs say "Unique Lawns with Unique Grass by the Unique Nursery." They must have something. Phone and see.

CHurchill 550, 3654 La Crescenta Ave.
La Crescenta, Calif.



PACIFIC STRAIN

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

and

LARGEST SELECTION of
ALL TYPES and COLORS

— Ask for Catalog —

Vetterle and Reinelt

Capitola, California

MORNING WATERING vs. EVENING WATERING

H. G. Hamilton

IN growing tuberous begonias in the cool coastal sections of Calif. we must be careful about over watering. Do not be misled by a pot that seems dry in the evening.

In my two years experience, I have observed that plants having seemingly a dry soil at night are somewhat moist the following morning. So, to have watered at night would have been a mistake. In the evening, the plant has completed a day in the heat and wind, and much moisture has evaporated on this account. The pot and soil are warm, ready for the

night, so let the plant sleep in peace; to water would be to chill it and retard growth and bloom. The next morning give it a good bath and wash its face; and it will receive the same stimulating experience you yourself feel under like treatment.

At night much less moisture is required and I believe there is sufficient in the pot to meet its needs. Excess water is very harmful. In the morning one is not deceived by a dried out top soil, but will positively know the condition. If the soil then seems dry, water is needed.

Glendale Flower Show

• "The knockout punch of the show was supplied by the Glendale Branch of the American Begonia Society, the entry of which filled one complete corner of the showroom. And, for the dazzling arrangement and exhibits of almost every type of begonias the society carries off grand sweepstakes prize of the show." This quotation was taken from the Glendale newspaper.

The outstanding exhibit in the competitive was one entered by Elmer Lorenz of Eagle Rock. This clever exhibit consisted of 26 rare begonias carefully arranged on a moss covered table over which hung a large map. To each plant a ribbon was tied and the other end attached to the map showing the exact country of which the plant was native. This exhibit walked away with a blue ribbon in its class and a special award for "Best Collection of Begonias in the Show."

The Joy of Being an Editor

Getting out this journal is no picnic. If we print jokes, people say we are silly;

If we don't, they say we are too serious. If we clip things from other magazines, We are too lazy to write them ourselves; If we don't, we are stuck on our own stuff.

If we stick close to the job all day, We ought to be hunting up articles. If we do get out and try to hustle, We ought to be on our job in the office. If we make a change in the other fellow's write-up, we are too critical.

If we don't, we are asleep. Now, like as not, someone will say We swiped this from some other magazine.

We DID!

(From the Rhodesian Railway Review.)

• Why not a year's subscription to The BEGONIAN as a birthday or other gift?

CALIFORNIA LIQUID FERTILIZER

The original liquid plant food that contains all the vital elements, Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid, Potash, Iron and Manganese with Vitamin B1. For sale at nearly all seed stores and nurseries.

MANUFACTURED BY

CALIFORNIA LIQUID FERTILIZER CO.

36 PICO STREET

PASADENA, CALIF.

THAT SHADY NOOK

By Maude A. Fox

TIME WAS when Grandma had the corner on Begonias but nowadays, even to the younger generation, they are familiar plants. And why not? Aren't Mom and Dad building a little lath house to take care of the overflowing accumulation on the side porch?

Collecting Begonias and rare shade plants has indeed become a popular hobby, and when a Begonia enthusiast acquires a truly rare specimen his satisfaction knows no bounds.

Talking of rare varieties, have you made the acquaintance of the Cala Lily Begonia? This attractive plant is covered with variegated and pure white leaves, waxy in texture, resembling a Calla Lily in miniature. In the spring and summer the plants are covered with deep pink flowers. "Calla Lily" is one of the Glamour Girls of Begonias. The culture of this variety is not as difficult as some people think. It needs a mixture of half soil and half leaf mould. Be sure you sift your soil, and be sure it is loamy. Do not pot too deep. As the plant grows, do all of your "nipping" back from the top. Do not be misled by the story that a Calla Begonia will only survive from root cuttings. All bosh! You can raise beautiful hardy plants from tip cuttings. Just root them in coarse sand. But here is a tip — Do not over-water the Calla Begonia.

Very soon now the Marica Northiana, or Mexican Orchid, will be in full bloom. And what a lovely thing it is! The Marica is found growing wild in Mexico and also South America. By the shape of its leaves one might suspect its mama was an Iris. In South America this Marica is known as the "walking plant", for it has a habit of doing just that. In the spring the plant sends out a long, thin, flat leaf at the extreme end of which a bloom forms. After flower-

ing, a new plant forms at the bloom end. When growing in the ground in its native state, these new plants take root, each new one following ahead of the other until they are literally "walking" away from their mother.

The flowers have deep cream petals, with smaller sky blue ones curled to a mahogany spotted center. They have the delicate coloring of an Orchid, and are flowers of great beauty.

The plant's greatest attraction is its oddity, for it will have dozens of offspring dangling from Mama Marica's apron strings. It is easy to care for, always green, and does not freeze. Plant it in one-third leaf mould to two-thirds garden loam, with a little dry barnyard fertilizer in the mixture. It makes a cheerful houseplant because of the ever-green foliage.

No one can go wrong with a Calla Lily Begonia and a Marica Northiana planted in that shady nook.

Courtesy of So. Calif. Homes & Gardens



• **BEGONIA CATHAYANA.** Considering its nativity, one is not surprised "That for ways that are dark — And tricks that are vain — This heathen Chinee is peculiar." Anyone attempting to grow it is soon made aware of its peculiarities. And those of our members who have recently been trying to induce seedlings of the tribe of "mixed Himalayans" to show a little enthusiasm for life are convinced that all orientals of the begonia family are much alike.

**ROSE CROFT
BEGONIA GARDENS**

530 Silvergate Ave., Point Loma, Cal.

Established in this one location
since 1902

**A most complete assortment
of lathhouse subjects**

**BEGONIAS and FUCHSIAS
OUR SPECIALTIES**

—Proprietors—
ANNIE C. and ALFRED D. ROBINSON

BEEFSTEAK BEGONIAS

By Ruby W. Liedler

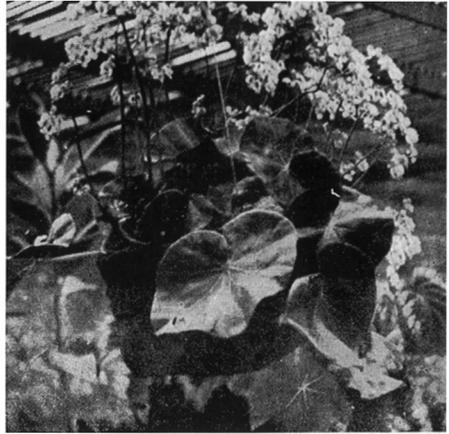
A STUDY of the Begonia family is an interesting one, for you will find them from tiny dwarfs a few inches high to those which are virtually trees.

Feasti, Bunchi and Conchaefolia belong to the Rhizonatous Group and are often called Beefsteak Begonias.

Feasti is a winter bloomer, with long sprays of pale pink flowers. The leaves resemble a pond lily pad, round, dark, glossy green with red under surface and will stand a lot of abuse and neglect. This plant was introduced by John Feast of Baltimore about 1880 and is a cross between two Mexican species: Begonia Manicata and Begonia Hydrocotylifolia.

Bunchi is a form of Feasti with curiously crested and frilled leaves of lighter green so that the plant is interesting to the plant lover whether in bloom or not. This plant may be propagated from the frilled edges of the leaves as well as from the leaf-ribs and root-stalk. It is the origination of Lloyd C. Bunch of Freedonia, Kan., and develops small pink flowers on long penduncles early in the spring.

Conchaefolia is a South American Specie introduced in 1852. The leaves are similar to those of Feasti being a trifle lighter in color and thinner in texture



Feasti Begonia

and are curled like a Conch shell, with one or two spirals. It is sometimes called Feast-Spiralis and in the State of Vermont is often called the Cork-Screw Begonia. It has been reported that sometimes this spiral leaved plant also develops flat leaves similar to Feasti. It is possible that there are two begonias of this type, a South American, and a sport of Feasti.

Have you started a new branch in your community?

Ferns (Continued from Page 89)

tains. Most interesting adaptations have been made by these ferns in order to withstand the sun and arid atmosphere.

The largest of all ferns are the Tree Ferns. They are the glory of the tropics. They develop erect trunks which grow from 20 to 80 feet in height. They are crowned by a palm-like crown of huge dissected fronds. The Australians call them Fern Trees.

The American Fern has fostered an extensive study of Central American ferns. Yet England has taken a far greater interest in ferns. Fully 2000 ferns are listed and grown in England.

The most popular fern in America is the Boston fern. The parent form being the Sword Fern common in Florida and the tropics. Among the north-eastern ferns of special interest are the Christmas Fern, the common Wood Fern, and the Cinnamon fern.

Various Polypodies were used in medicine by the ancients. The roots of our western Polypody are intensely sweet and give the plant its name, Licorice Fern. The huge stems of the Hesiian Ytr Grtn formerly provided the native Hawaiians with food in time of need. In tropical America the tall columnar trunks of several kinds of Tree Ferns are occasionally used as telegraph poles, and rather commonly as building timbers and upright supports. Not only are they resistant to decay, but to the attacks of termites as well. The interior network especially is of almost glassy hardness, and is often used as inlay material by cabinet makers of South America. In Java the lone inner strands of a Vine Fern are woven into cigar cases and light weight hats, and in Siam small closely woven covered boxes of oval form and exquisite design and workmanship are made from the strands of a native Climbing Fern.

MEETING DATES

1941		JUNE						1941	
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
15	16	17	18	19	20	21			
22	23	24	25	26	27	28			
29	30								

AND SPEAKERS

PHILOBEGONIA CLUB BRANCH
Monday, June 2, 10:00 A.M.
 Home of Mrs. Edwin M. Lyons,
 18 Maple Ave., Cynwyd, Pa.
 Mrs. Albert H. Gere, Secy.-Treas.,
 362 Brookway, Merion, Pa.

PALOMAR BRANCH
Tuesday, June 3, 7:30 P.M.
 Vista Inn, Vista, Calif.
 Margaret Rutherford, Secy.-Treas.,
 Route 2, Box 340, Escondido.

THEODOSIA BURR SHEPHERD BR.
Tuesday, June 3, 7:30 P.M.
 American Legion Hall,
 North California St., Ventura.
 George Fitch, Secy.-Treas.,
 70 South Hurst St., Ventura.

HERBERT DYCKMAN BRANCH
Tuesday, June 3, 7:30 P.M.
 Home of Mrs. Jessie Jenkins,
 3615 Cerritos Ave., Long Beach.
 Mrs. Anna Smith, Secy.-Treas.,
 250 Home St., Long Beach
 Speaker: Geo. McDowell

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH
Wednesday, June 4, 8:00 P.M.
 1060 Francisco Street.
 Harry F. O'Donnell, Secy.-Treas.,
 1575 31st Ave., San Francisco

DOMINGUEZ BRANCH
Wednesday, June 4, 7:30 P.M.
 Home of Mrs. J. F. Tieleman,
 2716 Jackson St., Dominguez,
 Mrs. Clyde Reynolds, Secy.-Treas.
 2635 Jackson St., Dominguez, Calif.
 Speaker: Mrs. Alexander Sim

ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH
Thursday, June 5, 7:30 P.M.
 College Hall, Santa Ana J. C.
 917 No. Maine St., Santa Ana
 Florence Carrell, Secy.-Treas.,
 214 No. Yale, Fullerton

INGLEWOOD BRANCH
Friday, June 6, 8:00 P.M.
 Woman's Club, 325 No. Hillcrest Blvd.
 Mrs. Rose Hescoock, Secretary,
 4209 West 111th St., Inglewood.

PHILADELPHIA & VICINITY BR.
Monday, June 9, 2:00 P.M.
 5343 Greene St. Gtn.
 Sophia E. Whitaker, Secy.,
 5343 Greene St., Germantown, Phila.,
 Pa.

HOLLYWOOD BRANCH
Tuesday, June 10, 8:00 P.M.
 Plummer Park, 7377 Santa Monica Bl.
 Mrs. Helen Ehret, Secy.,
 7507 Lexington Ave., Hollywood.

PASADENA BRANCH
Wednesday, June 11, 7:30 P.M.
 La Casita Del Arroya,
 177 So. Arroya Blvd.
 J. Ellsworth Youtz Jr., Secy.,
 334 W Green, Pasadena.

LONG BEACH PARENT BRANCH
Thursday, June 12, 7:30 P.M.
 Community Hall, 9th and Lime, L.B.
 Mrs. Ethel G. Arbuckle, Secy.-Treas.,
 5932 Seville Ave., Huntington Park.
 Entertained by Orange Co. Br.

NEW ENGLAND BRANCH
Saturday, June 14, 5:30 P.M.
 Home of Mr. H. C. White
 Danvers, Massachusetts.
 Mrs. B. W. Skinner, Secretary,
 54 Essex St., Lynnfield, Mass.
 Speaker: Mr. H. C. White.

GLENDALE BRANCH
Monday, June 16, 8:00 P.M.
 Sparr Heights Community Center,
 3311 Downing Avenue, Glendale.
 Mrs. M. B. Dewar, Secretary,
 709 Milford Ave., Phone CItirus 17517.
 Speaker: Mr. Robert Cundy

SANTA BARBARA BRANCH
Tuesday, June 17, 7:30 P.M.
 1595 E. Valley Rd., Montecito,
 Mrs. Louise Schwerdtfeger, Secy.,
 246 No. Alamar Ave., Santa Barbara.

NORTH LONG BEACH BRANCH
Thursday, June 19, 8:00 P.M.
 1644 East 55th Street, Long Beach.
 H. A. Cuyler, Secy.-Treas.,
 5676 Olive Ave., Long Beach
 Speaker: Ruby Liedler

Meeting Dates and Speakers (Continued)

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH

Friday, June 20, 7:30 P.M.
Arcadia City Hall, Arcadia.
Mrs. A. N. Hartwell, Secretary,
1719 Alamitas Ave., Monrovia.

EAST BAY BRANCH

Monday, June 23, 7:30 P.M.
Berkeley Council Chambers.
Geo. Pascoe, Secy.-Treas.,
2125 McGee Ave., Berkeley.

MARGARET GRUENBAUM BR.

Tuesday, June 24, 1:30 P.M.
Home of Mrs. M. S. Prince,
Hatboro, Pa.
Mrs. Wm. L. Paxton, Secretary,
Willow Grove, Pa.
Speaker: Beth Finckel.

SYRACUSE BRANCH

Richard C. Atwood, Secy.-Treas.,
1405 East Fayette St.,
Syracuse, N. Y.

EVA KENWORTHY GRAY BRANCH

Mrs. Henry O. Colt, Secy.-Treas.,
7221 Olivetas, La Jolla, Calif.

• The National Board meeting will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McDowell, 11000 Burl Ave., Inglewood, Calif., on June 10, 1941.

• Note — Calendar listed according to meeting dates, also the name of each speaker.

Keep Begonias Pot Bound

• If you want your begonias to have beautiful leaves and plenty of flowers at their blooming period, keep them pot bound. Frequently after the purchase of an unusual begonia the first remark the new owner will make is something to this effect: "Well, the first thing I had better do is to change that to a larger pot". A begonia plant is pot bound when it can be tapped out of the pot, with the soil retaining the shape of the pot and showing a carpet of roots over more than three quarters of the exposed surface of the soil. Sometimes a potted begonia which has been sitting on moist pebbles or moist soil, when lifted up will show a cluster of roots from the hole in the bottom of the pot. This does not necessarily mean that it is pot bound, but the plant should be tapped out and these roots placed inside the pot; never break these roots off, they are very necessary to the plant.

Begonia Cuttings

• Many fibrous begonias can be propagated from leaf cuttings in the same manner as Rex varieties; more shapely plants result from this method, though a longer time is required. Such varieties as Verschafelti, ricinafolia, sunderbruckii, rubella, the manacatas, Jessie and Templenii root readily in this way; with care probably all fibrous could be so propagated. In making Rex cuttings, less space is required if V-shaped ones are used and placed upright in the rooting material, rather than laying the whole leaf flat on the soil — a consideration with commercial growers. Use full grown leaves that are not too old and lifeless. Leaf mold, sand or mixture of both may be used in the propagating bed.

• Why not a year's subscription to **The BEGONIAN** as a birthday or other gift?

OAK LEAF MOLD

Best Quality - Clean - Well-Rotted

35c per Sack

50 Sacks or more at 30c per Sack

A. L. Dickenson

627 West Palmer

Compton

GREEN TREE FLOWER GARDENS

TRISTRAM COFFIN WHITAKER, Prop.

5343 Greene St., Germantown, Phila. Pa.

"The Eastern Home of Rare Begonias"

Tuberous Begonias

Booklet describing more than 225
Varieties of rare begonias — 50 cents

LOOK OUR ADS OVER

HOME GARDENS

FUCHSIAS · BEGONIAS
LILIES · SHADE PLANTS

VISITORS WELCOME

701 Redondo Beach Blvd., Gardena, Calif.
MARY E. FAIRCLO, Proprietor

Dr. J. Burton Van Gelder

O.D., D.C.

Optometric Eye Specialist
—28 Years in Practice—

323 East Manchester Blvd.
Inglewood, Calif.

STREPTOCARPUS

Mixed Hybrids
50c

Choice Pot Plants for the Lathhouse

MRS. A. D. ROBINSON

530 Silvergate Ave., Point Loma, Cal.



Tuberous, Rex & Fibrous

SHADE PLANTS
FUCHSIAS
CALADIUMS
GLOXINIAS
COLEUS — FERNS

—No Catalogue As Yet—

WILSON'S BEGONIA GARDEN

862 W. Firestone Blvd., Downey, Cal.

BARFOOT PRESENTS

THE—

- *New!*
- *Modern!*
- *Complete!*



An Easy-to-use unit that makes

25 GALLONS!
of ALL-PURPOSE

Garden Spray with—

- BARFOOT ROTENONE
- BARFOOT SPREADER
- BARFOOT FUNGICIDE

Plus the convenient garden-spray
chart and record calendar!

*A product of J. A. Barfoot & Co.,
2469 Porter St., Los Angeles, Calif.*

**ON SALE AT ALL
GARDEN-SUPPLY STORES!**