

The BEGONIAN

Devoted to the Sheltered Gardens

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The BEGONIAN

Monthly Publication of the AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY

Founded by Herbert P. Dyckman, January, 1932

General Offices: 1618½ W. 52nd Street, Los Angeles 37, Calif.

Affiliated with the American Horticultural Society

- Annual Subscription Fee: One Dollar and Fifty Cents.
- Entered as second-class matter, May 23rd, 1945, at the Post Office of Los Angeles, California, under the act of March 3rd, 1879.
- Advertising Rates: \$1.50 per inch, one column wide. Three months discount of 10%, Six months less 15% and One Year less 20%. Seasonal changes allowed in contracts over three months. Closing date for articles 10th of each month, and 12th for Advertisement copy.

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ALWAYS LOOKING FORWARD

● Let us look over the special features of THE BEGONIAN. We have had a series of articles from Mrs. Duncomb, Mrs. Knock and others in connection with house care of *Begonias in Winter* and other times of the year including the almost as difficult period of summer. We are promised more now and then. We have Mr. Kehrlein's monthly suggestions for the up-to-date care of *FUCHSIAS*. We are fortunate in having a succession of Science in the garden articles for the layman by Dr. W. C. Drummond.

The invaluable monthly Begonia portraits with historical and cultural account by Alice M. Clark have been and are continuing to be the mainstay of our Begonian. The Seed Administrator manages to take us into other lands with seed collecting as the object—in a very entertaining while instructive way. When space allows we visit members' gardens and study particular shade plants

of all kinds.

Progressing along the avenues opened lately we feel that a chain of articles on the maintenance of the greenhouse will be appreciated by our readers, hence, we are happy to announce that Mr. John Parker of Hollywood, well known horticulturist, lecturer, and writer will begin his contributions next month.

The Round Robin Directors, through Mrs. Buxton are giving us an insight into the garden problems (and their solutions) of the amateurs over the country.

Our Questions Chairman is always ready to solve your troubles. These regular features, plus articles from many specialists now and then, give us, with the amateur's presentation of personal experiences a very general outlook of our field of action.

The scope is endless. We invite suggestions and look to each one to bring in more

(Continued on Next Page)

Tuberous Begonias are Easy to Grow

By MRS. CLARENCE E. MOORE, San Diego, Calif.

• Mrs. A. P. Martin, of the House of Flowers in National City, was the speaker at the February meeting of the *San Diego branch*. She said that when she came here she thought she had never seen anything so beautiful as the tuberous begonias. This from a woman who had raised orchids in Connecticut. She asked about growing them and was told by a woman that one has to be a millionaire, and that anyway she wasn't smart enough. Mrs. Martin's black eyes snapped, and last year she raised fifteen hundred seedlings. The seeds grew 100% and were all double.

From her experience she told us that good drainage is one of the greatest needs of the plant. As she grows them she experiments with different ways, always running controls so that she can tell in one season the actual results and of these chooses the best way to grow them.

To start the tubers, after they show pink tips of growth, put them in a mixture of one part sand and three parts peat moss and place in a warm place. This will produce good roots. Always moisten peat moss before using. Hot water does it quickly. Bottom heat is, of course, preferable and the investment in the electric coils now available is good. Have space enough ready when the plants are finally put in pots.

Keep the soil light and fluffy for the roots will not penetrate heavy soil. On top of the good layer of coarse gravel at the bottom of the pot, put a layer of coarse leaf-mold, the screenings left from preparing leaf mold are fine. Put one teaspoonful of cottonseed-meal on top of this layer of coarse leaf mold. No more or less for a six-inch pot. Don't put it any higher in the pot either, for the roots will only go so far and if the cottonseed is high in the pot they will not develop as they should. If put at the bottom, the roots will work and develop strong and healthy and the meal will give them just the lift they need. Fill above the cottonseed with one part sifted leaf mold, one part builders' sand and three parts peat moss and one-half well rotted fertilizer, rabbit, cow, or chicken. Animal fertilizers must be very old and without heat or roots will burn. Pure leaf mold is too acid and the more peat moss the lighter the soil. Be sure there are no air pockets in pots or seed flats.

Good fertilizers will make a great difference in healthy growth but don't ever over-fertilize. Don't switch fertilizers. Feed often but lightly. Mrs. Martin likes one teaspoon to

one quart of water of ammonium phosphate. Should the tubers start rotting or be attacked by fungus, cut off to one inch and dust with charcoal or sulphur and if very bad take up tuber, wash thoroughly, dust with charcoal, plant in clean soil and do not water any more than is absolutely necessary.

If you want to grow the plants from seed, take equal parts finely screened leaf mold, builders' sand and peat. This must be moist. Mix the seed with sand and plant, cover very lightly with the same mixture and cover with glass. Put a plant label under the edge of glass for ventilation. Put in a dark warm place and cover with paper. Should flat or pan have to be watered, set it in shallow water, never water at top. Take the paper off as soon as two little leaves show. After they get accustomed to the light and have grown a little, lift with a notched, wet toothpick and plant into flats with the same soil with just a little old fertilizer added. Lay the little plants in the holes prepared in the flat and with the point of a pencil cover the roots gently. When they have outgrown that arrangement, use the same mixture with a little more of the old fertilizer, and then shift into small pots. Don't use cottonseed meal until they are in six-inch pots.

We heard the story of achievement but there is more to it, for after Mrs. Martin developed a dream of an outdoor living room, she decided she wanted a shop where she could furnish people with beautiful flowers. It being war-time, she was told that she couldn't get building materials, but she went ahead, using scrap lumber, and everything that could be found and built her shop. Her flowers are lovely and so beautifully arranged. She says: "Don't ever let anyone tell you that you can't do a thing, and you don't have to be a millionaire or very bright or smart to succeed."

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ALWAYS LOOKING FORWARD

(Continued from Preceding Page)

members so that through strength of numbers our magazine may be gradually made more comprehensive. Your Editor.

APRIL LETTER FROM THE SEED FUND SKIPPER

By FLORENCE CARRELL, Fullerton, Calif.

• The first distribution of seeds for 1946 has been made. All Armchair Explorers whose dues were in by March 1st, received their allotments. But there are still more seeds to come! No more members can be accepted this year. New memberships will be taken in the fall, watch for notice in BEGONIAN. There is no carryover of seed—it is all sent out to contributing members, divided as evenly as possible. We started off at a disadvantage this season, for seeds should be ordered in the fall instead of in January as we did this year. It takes months sometimes to get letters back from far off countries, so as we get the opportunity will place orders for another year. We believe you were well pleased and surprised with the fine assortment of species and hybrid Begonia seed just mailed out.

A letter comes from Puerto Rico. This collector agrees to gather for us seed of the one Begonia native to that Island, *B. decandra*, also listed as *B. acutifolia* and *B. portoricensis*. This species is found growing only in the mountain rain forests. We can find no description of it.

From a collector in Costa Rica we have a letter saying that our order for seeds has been received and that gathering will begin. This collector writes that *B. alnifolia* and *B. invo-*

lucrata and some other species are found nearby his habitation, some other species in the cloud forest zone (Carribean slope) at lower elevation, some 25 miles distant. Over thirty-five species of Begonias are native to Costa Rica. The descriptions of these are given in "Flora of Costa Rica," by Paul Standley. This book can be purchased from Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Field Drive, Chicago 5, Ill. The work consists of four volumes, each priced at \$2.50 plus 22c postage.

Letters are being received from seed firms and Botanical Gardens in Europe telling of the hardships they have gone thru, the war conditions not permitting them to maintain their fine collections of rare plants. We who have rare plants, should make every effort to save seeds and send them in to your Skipper for distribution to these gardens.

Plant your Begonia seeds with great care. Use shallow pots, tins or wooden boxes, make holes in the bottom for drainage. Place coarse leaf mold in seed box, then sift the soil for the top ½ inch. Set the pan in bucket of water and when top soil is thoroughly saturated it is ready for planting. Sand and peatmoss may be mixed with leaf mold, some prefer sifted sphagnum moss. Sprinkle the seed evenly over the top of the soil, cover with piece of brown paper, then a piece of glass. These little seeds will want to be kept warm now. If you don't have a warm glasshouse, then find a cozy spot in your kitchen. The top of your refrigerator or hot water heater may be just such a place, or place your seed pan on top of a warm hot water bottle. Keep soil evenly moist at all times, this is most important. Seeds often take 14 days or more to germinate, depending upon temperature and type of seeds. When seed sprouts then take off brown paper and as they grow larger and stronger gradually remove the glass covering and exchange for cheese cloth until seedlings are ready to transplant. The cheese cloth will help hold in moisture and offer protection for the baby seedlings. Don't try to transplant too soon, wait until they look sturdy enough to stand the shock. If they begin to crowd, then pick out the largest plantlets gently and transplant to a flat and continue until they have all been moved. A tiny bit of plant food can now be added to soil mixture—be careful not to get too much! When the plants have outgrown the second box or flat, they are then ready for individual pots.

Keep account of your results and send in your report at end of season.

Good luck to you with your Begonia seed.

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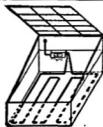
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BOB ANDERSON

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Round Robin Roundabout

By Director BESSIE R. BUXTON, Peabody, Mass.

● Another round of the Directors Round Robin has passed, bringing information from members scattered far and wide. As we have ten members in this Robin and each member has about the same number in her charge, the resume covers the experiences of about one hundred people. Among other things, we have been discussing fertilizers. A Texas member says "I gathered the brown rotted powder from the center of several old stumps, and used it with loam and leaf mold for *Corallina Delucerna* and *Bunchi*. I did not feed these plants but once during the summer, but how they grew! The rhizomes of *Bunchi* were much larger and greener than others which were planted in ordinary soil. I do not know what kind of trees these stumps once were, because they were so completely decayed." A Massachusetts member has used a similar soil from rotted apple tree stumps and found it good. Once, I used this, but used too much and burnt the roots of my begonias and had to repot them in mid-winter, digging frozen soil from the garden and drying it out in the oven, an experience I do not care to repeat.

A California member uses *Likwid-Gro* about once in two weeks and his plants thrive. Another uses half a teaspoonful of saltpetre to each square foot of surface; still another mixes a teaspoonful of saltpetre in a gallon of water, using it once a fortnight on her *Rexes*. For *Fibrous* begonias, she uses *Vigoro*, dissolved in water in which it stands at least a week before using. Another member uses chicken manure, pouring boiling water over it to kill weed seeds and fungi, letting it stand twenty-four hours before diluting it for use. A New York member uses *Vitamin B* tablets for weekly tonics. Another warns us that there is more danger of overfeeding than underfeeding. Plants that spend the summer in the garden are potted in fresh soil in the fall, so do not need extra food, but if they are constantly pot grown, feeding will help.

Potting soils have been discussed also, and there are many formulas given. For *Rex*, pure coarse leaf mold, with sand is recommended. A California member uses one quarter each of old leaf mold, compost, river sand, old cow manure well dried, and a little peat. He makes a compost pile in the fall and does not use the compost until it is a year old. He uses no lime in this compost as he wants an acid soil. A New York member uses woods soil with a good amount of

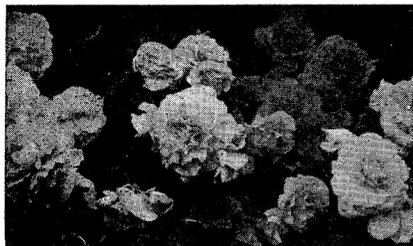
coarse sand, adding good garden soil. The favorite soil mixture for a Massachusetts member is one third each of loam, sand and oak leaf mold, a little cow manure and a sprinkling of bone meal.

In a previous letter, the question was asked "What dealer is the best packer?" the answers were about equally divided between *Leslie Woodriff* of Harbor, Oregon, and *Mrs. B. L. Shippy* of Lockport, N. Y. *Vetterle & Reinheld*, of Capitola, Cal., were recommended as the best packers of tuberous begonias.

One member says "*Begonia* seedlings are no trouble; just keep them covered with glass until sturdy enough to endure free atmosphere. The dangerous period—watering in a cold window—is over when glass covered. I do not cover seeds at all, just sprinkle on top of sifted soil." A Nebraska member reports that "I have a potful of *Woolly Bear* seedlings, and one tiny plant is lined with cerise instead of cream colored down. If I can only raise it!" So say we all, and shall wait eagerly for news of this new variant of an old friend. A California member says "One of the easiest ways to raise seeds is to make a frame to hold the number of flats you are to use. Inclose the bottom with cardboard and put a kerosene lamp under the flats. Keep the seed bed moist at all times." Another uses a large mouthed jug, half filled with sifted soil and laid on its side. The seed is sprinkled on the soil and the top put on the jar, which is covered with paper and set on the floor by the hot water heater. After the seeds germinate, the jar is put in a sunny window with a piece of waxed paper between the window and the jar. An Oregon member mixes equal parts of fine screened oak leaf mold and sand, adding a four inch potful of fine peat moss. This is enough for three flats. After mixing well, she fills the flats, smooths the top and sets them in a pan of rain water until thoroughly moistened. Then they are drained for two hours before planting the seed, very thinly. The flats are covered with glass and set in good light. They seldom require more water until the plants are up, but if necessary, should be watered from the bottom only. In this soil mixture, the plants can remain much longer than in any other mixture. From a packet of *Rex* seeds, 175 plants were grown. No bottom heat was used.

A Texas member says when she receives slips from a distance, she cuts off a small piece of the stem with a sharp razor blade,

(Continued on Next Page)



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ROUND ROBIN ROUNABOUT

(Continued from Preceding Page)

making a slanting cut to enable the slip to take up moisture more readily. She sets the slips half their length in moist sand. She believes that slips rooted in water do better in a clear glass container because the light reaches the stem ends. Another starts cuttings in a mixture of sand and peat, with charcoal on the bottom. She has a nice plant of Templini, but has never succeeded in rooting the little plantlets which grow on the leaf surfaces. However, a mature leaf, not too old, cut into triangles like a Rex leaf, will root and produce plants which are nicely colored. Leaf cuttings of Bunchi produce only plain green leaves without the ruffled edge, a clear case of reversion to its origin, *B. erythrophylla* (Feasti). She has plants from a leaf of *B. manicata aureomaculata*, but they, too, have reverted to the plain green of *B. manicata*. Another writes, "I wish you could see the slips I planted under an old cedar tree. They were in total shade, for the tree limbs touched the ground all around, protecting them from the wind. The soil must have been very acid from the cedar needles, but cuttings set out in the spring made such large plants I could not take them in. *B. acutangula* was three feet high.

A California member roots her cuttings in a glass of water, with another glass inverted over it. There was about an inch of water in the glass, and with a tight seal, no water need be added. The glass was in a south window, which kept the water warm to stimulate root growth. After the cuttings were rooted, they were set in a small pot of soil, still keeping the glass over them until they were established. The Washington D. C., group reports that plants from cuttings grow better than plants bought from greenhouses, for the change of air is hard for them. A cutting taken from a greenhouse plant will soon outdistance the mother plant.

A Massachusetts member complained that Perle Lorraine (Bertha Von Iothringen) and Rubellina grow very slowly. A Colorado member grows Perle Lorraine (Bertha Von Iothringen) in an eight inch pan, five inches deep in leaf mold from cottonwood trees. The plant has dozens of branches from the root and is a rounded bush about a foot high and two feet across. It is watered twice a week. It ceases to grow as cold weather comes on, but keeps its leaves, and in spring starts new growth. It is watered with soft water when possible, with hard water the rest of the time, always warmed.

(Continued on Page 78)

Heating The Home Greenhouse. . . Part 2

By DR. W. C. DRUMMOND, Hollywood, Calif.

Construction

Now for the construction. Dig a pit 36"x 20"x36" deep. This is for the furnace. The system will work better if the top of the furnace is somewhat below the level of the highest hot water radiating pipes. This pit should adjoin the greenhouse, and if on a hillside, have it on the low side. Use brick or concrete to enclose the bottom and sides, and run up 6 in. higher than the ground level to keep out surface water. On one side cement in an elbow of 3 in. galvanized down spouting and continue the pipe to within 2 in. of the bottom of pit. This is to bring fresh air to furnace.

Now connect your hot water radiating pipe under the greenhouse benches. Let them lie on the ground until completed. Then with a level, beginning at the highest point, which should be where the pipes enter the greenhouse, proceed to create your fall of at least 1/2 in. to 10 ft. of linear pipe, at the same time well securing the pipe, either resting on brick or concrete, or wiring to benches. Don't forget to put in the unions, and don't have the pipe lying on the ground when completed. Remember the air should circulate around them. The radiating water pipes are more efficient when located in a horizontal plane and so the air can circulate around them. If a wheel cutter is used to cut pipe, be sure to ream out the ends of pipe so as not to retard circulation with accumulation of deposits. Use pipe dope on ends of pipe before connecting and be sure to flush the system before connecting to the furnace.

Operation

Now for the operation. Fill your system with city water. When the system has been

in operation one hour, should the return pipes near the furnace, but still in the greenhouse, be cool, then you know you have enough pipe, but should these same pipes warm up quickly, then you can economically add more pipe. When the pipes returning to the furnace are cool or cold, and after the furnace has been burning freely say one hour, and you are unable to get the desired temperature in the greenhouse, either your furnace is too small, or you have air pockets in the pipes. These tests should be made when the temperature is low outside. Check the fall in the pipes, and the B.T.U. of your furnace.

Watch your expansion tank for a few days, it may overflow, or need more water. We should provide a lid for the furnace pit. Do not have it touching the furnace. It should keep out the rain water. Set your hinges in the green cement for this lid. All exposed pipes outside the greenhouse should be covered with asbestos for insulation and waste of heat.

Size of Pipe and Costs

As to the size of pipe to use, if one has small sized pipe, or can acquire good used pipe cheaply, it is alright to do so. If not, then best use 1 1/4 in. pipe. At prevailing prices this size galvanized pipe figures out the cheapest and most efficient. Prevailing retail prices are 12c for 3/4 in., 18c for 1 1/4 in., and 30c for 1 1/2 in. pipe, per linear foot, galvanized. Black iron pipe is cheaper, but rusts quickly and eventually stops radiation. The 3/4 in. will work satisfactorily, but the friction with small pipe slows down circulation. Our circulation would be better were we to bend the

(Continued on Next Page)



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HEATING THE HOME GREENHOUSE

(Continued from Preceding Page)

joints instead of using sharp angles, so avoid sharp angles where possible.

Larger houses should have larger coils or furnaces. Figure the B.T.U. needed, and then buy the size of furnace needed. Should second hand pipe be used, be sure it is not coated with lime deposit. This would retard the circulation and radiation. If several sizes of pipe are used, place the large ones beginning at the top of the furnace. It is advisable to place a TEE and valve for drainage for the system in the lowest possible part of the system.

Seventh Annual Iris Flower Show of Hollywood Garden Club

● Saturday, April 20th, from 2-9 p.m., and Sunday, April 21st, from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m., we are advised by Margaret Cruise, Pub. Chairman, are the two important days for all Iris lovers to see all the types and varieties of the Rainbow flower. Mrs. Florence L. Graves, Show Chairman, of 924 Wellesley Ave., Los Angeles 24, is sparing no effort to make this the best show to date. The show will be held, as usual, at Plummer Park, Los Angeles Community Center, in Hollywood (7377 Santa Monica Blvd.)

TABLE FOR GREENHOUSE 10x15x7½, Glassed to Ground and Containing 465 Square Feet of Glass. Top Temperature 70°.

Rise in Degrees Needed, to heat to 70°	20°	30°	40°	50°
Necessary B.T.U.	9.300	13.950	18.600	23.250
Sq. feet radiation required.....	58	87	115	145
Linear feet of pipe needed, 1".....	170	256	334	421
Linear feet of pipe needed, 1¼".....	112	200	267	334
Rise in Degrees needed to 60°.....	10	20	30	40
Necessary B.T.U.			13.950	
Sq. feet radiation required.....			77	
Linear feet of pipe needed, 1".....			230	
Linear feet of pipe needed, 1¼".....			177	

SAME SIZE with Concrete from Ground to Benches and with Concrete Benches, 385 Square Feet of Glass. Temperature 70°.

Rise in Degrees Needed to 70°	20°	30°	40°	50°
Necessary B.T.U.	7.700	11.550	15.400	19.250
Sq. feet radiation required.....	46	72	96	
Linear feet of pipe needed, 1".....	134	209	280	349
Linear feet of pipe needed, 1¼".....	104	166	221	277
Rise in Degrees needed to 60°.....	10	20	30	40
Necessary B.T.U.	3,850		11.550	
Sq. feet radiation required.....	21		64	
Linear feet of pipe needed, 1".....	61		183	
Linear feet of pipe needed, 1¼".....	48		147	

To find the amount of pipe needed, first find the number of square feet of glass; use the temperature outside or early morning "cold Temperature" in the greenhouse as a base. If concrete or brick or good wood construction is used up to the benches, figure it at 1/5 the radiation of glass. The following formula can be applied to any size greenhouse. I believe the allowance of pipe is liberal. There are other methods of figuring the needed pipe. In this formula let "T" equal the desired temperature, "t" equal the low temperature outside or in greenhouse, "G" equal the square feet of glass; 150 is the average temperature of the hot water pipes. 2 is the B.T.U. given off for each square foot of pipe per hour. R the square feet of radiation necessary. Let us write the formula.

$$(T - t) \times G = R$$

$$(150 - T) \times 2$$

We will now put down the figures

$$70 - 30 = 40 \times 385 = 15.400$$

$$150 - 70 = 80 \times 2 = 160$$

15.400 the necessary B.T.U. to raise the temperature from 30 to 70, dividing 15.400 by 160 gives the square ft. of radiation necessary to do it, which equals 96. Dividing 96 by .344 = 280 linear feet of one inch pipe necessary, or for 1¼ inch pipe we divide by .434) 96.000 (221 linear feet of 1¼" pipe. The temperature of the hot water pipes should average 150° F. Each square foot of glass gives off about 1 B.T.U. per hour for each degree of difference in temperature between inside and outside. Each square foot of radiation gives off 2 B.T.U. per hour for each degree of difference in temperature of water in pipes and the temperature inside. One linear foot of ¾ inch pipe equals .274

(Continued on Next Page)

HEATING THE HOME GREENHOUSE

(Continued from Preceding Page)

square feet of radiation. One linear foot of 1 inch pipe equals .344 square feet of radiation, each linear foot of $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch pipe gives off .434 square feet of radiation. 1 foot of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch pipe is equal to .497 square feet of radiation. 1 foot of 2 in. pipe is equal to .621 sq. ft. radiation.

A well constructed greenhouse with brick or concrete below benches as well as concrete benches may retain several degrees of heat overnight, thereby cutting down amount of pipe needed. For radiation we use the outside measurements of pipe. When we speak of 1 inch pipe, we mean the inside measurement of the pipe. Do not use the cubic contents of the greenhouse for measurement. Before beginning construction, get estimates on costs of materials, and be sure to view several greenhouses in operation. The cost of operation will vary with time of year, inside temperatures maintained, size of greenhouse, and construction, usually \$1.50 to \$3.00 per month should be expected.

● As a safety measure, should the fire go out or the greenhouse become too cold, one can construct an electric alarm with thermostat in greenhouse and a bell in the home. Also, instead of the modulating or chicken brooder type thermostat first described one can use an electrically controlled one, in which case one would need a transformer to reduce the current from 110 volts to 24 volts and also need an electrically controlled Solenoid valve operated in conjunction with a pump—which would add to the cost of the job. I believe the one first described will give complete satisfaction with minimum cost.

The sidearm type of copper coil heater is said to be more economical to use than the Hoyt type heater. The Hoyt is made for instantaneous heat. A damper can be placed in the flue to regulate the flow of air and may increase the efficiency of the furnace. The flame of the pilot should be so placed that it can be seen and the flame of the burner should burn blue, not white. With an open low pressure system here described, there is no danger of burning out the heating coil by failure of the pump to operate. Where forced circulation and a closed system is used with a pump, smaller pipes may be used.

Be sure to seal the opening where the pipes enter the greenhouse so no gas can enter from the pit.

As a caution against gas leakages, test all joints in the greenhouse with a strong soap solution.

SPEAKERS & PROGRAMS

East Bay Branch:

● Speakers heard by members of *The East Bay Branch* recently were Mr. Martin L. Boyd who told of the early care of tubers of the Begonias. He was scheduled to give a review of the book, "Pay Dirt," "Farming and Gardening with Composts," by J. I. Rodale in March. Mr. H. L. Swager gave an interesting report of the recent visits he had with the Begonia growers of Southern California.

Bellflower Branch:

New Officers and Chairmen of the Bellflower Branch, California. President, Mrs. Bertie Nicoll, 1035 Ardmore, Bellflower, Calif.; Vice President, Mrs. Ena Hoxsie, 1257 E. Monterey, Bellflower, Calif.; Secretary, Mrs. Ardell Radle, 920 Flower, Bellflower, Calif.; Treasurer, Mrs. Thelma Rock, 917 Palm, Bellflower, Calif.; National Representative and Program Chairman, Mrs. Ana Haller, 949 E. Artesia, Bellflower, Calif.

Chairmen

Mrs. Leistner, Librarian and Flag, 610 Nicols, Bellflower, Calif.; Mrs. Miller, Hospitality and Ways and Means, 549 Nicols, Bellflower, Calif.; Mrs. Radle, Publicity, 920 Flower, Bellflower, Calif., Mrs. J. W. Jensen, 615 Flower, Bellflower, Calif.; Mrs. Marie Hines, 554 Nicols, Bellflower, Calif.

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B. CORIACEA

Description by ALICE M. CLARK - Sketch by SALLY BANCROFT, San Diego, Calif.

● This month we are presenting *B. coriacea* through the medium of a sketch by our fellow artist and Begonian, Sally Bancroft. Last summer she was kind enough to draw a few of the many stalks on a beautiful bushy specimen grown by Robert Calvin, now the President of our A.D.R. Branch, so this is definitely a community project. This fine drawing has been hiding its light while I hoped to uncover more information about it. Meanwhile an unexpected call on my time prevented the making of my usual painting so I am happy to feature the sketch of *B. coriacea*, even though her pedigree is far from clear.

It seems strange that such an unusual plant is not better known. It is not mentioned under any of its synonyms by either Chevalier or Fotsch. In the N.Y.B.G. booklet it is listed for further clarification under the name of *B. coriacea flora alba*. In their book of references it is also called *B. peltifolia* and *B. parvipeltata*. Index Kewensis gives *B. coriacea*, A DC, 1859, Bolivia, (*B. coriacea*, Hassk—*B. peltata*), and *B. parvipeltata*, A DC, Bras. If the description of *B. peltifolia* given in the Floric. Cab. 1846, is the same as our plant, and there has been no other use of that name, then it should take precedence because it is the earliest. But Kew mentions a *B. peltifolia*, Schott in Spreng. Syst. (without a date) as being the same as *B. parvipeltata*. So, like the tigers that chased each other in a circle faster and faster in "Little Black Sambo," we find nomenclature can be a dizzy whirl. So we steady ourselves by reaching for the latest authority to appear in print, that fine new edition of Mrs. Buxton's "BEGONIAS," (with such wonderful photographs) which tells us that *B. coriacea*, (*B. peltifolia*, Haskarl) was discovered in Bolivia by H. A. Weddell in 1859, and so we rest our case.

The plant itself, as Miss Bancroft has shown is a lovely type. It sends up many bushy stalks, 18 inches high. The series of tough sheaths that spring from each leaf joint almost completely cover the stem, being more noticeable in the winter season, as if to protect it; falling away more in the summer. About 1½ inches long and keel shaped, they are pale green at first but soon dry to light transparencies with brown veinings like an insect's wing.

The new foliage, as it escapes the stipules, is enfolded in white cottony hairs. As the leaves open up this is less obvious on the

shining green surface, but still covers the dullish back until it turns to a brownish fuzz. There are hairs on the dentate reddish margin also. The name, *coriacea*, means leathery which is a good one for the thick, firm leaves with their felting of brown on the back. In winter here they are puckered with the cold instead of smooth like the drawing, and have red venations and sinuses, front and back, rather than the inconspicuous veining of summer.

The peduncle shows tiny white stitches through its reddish wool, is four or five inches long and bears a flower cluster from every branch tip. The male bloom has two oval petals and two narrow ones of white around a rich yellow center. The female flowers have four to five petals of almost even size. The wings of the greenish ovary are about the same size. The way the blossoms appear is like those of *B. Venosa*, as I remember them. In San Diego there is no cultural difficulty with *B. Conacea*, as it seems quite hardy.

The sketch shows in nice detail and with sure clean strokes the characteristic pull of the creamy flowers from the waxy, pinked-edged leaves while the twisted stipules make a contrast of confusion along the stalks. For those who like "something different" *B. coriacea* is one answer and I am sure you have enjoyed its presentation by our "guest" artist, whom we hope will make other studies of begonias for your future pleasure.

From a Letter to the Editor

The American Begonia Society, East Bay Chapter, is planning the finest exhibit yet offered of *begonias*.

We are arranging a very choice spot in the California Spring Garden show for them.

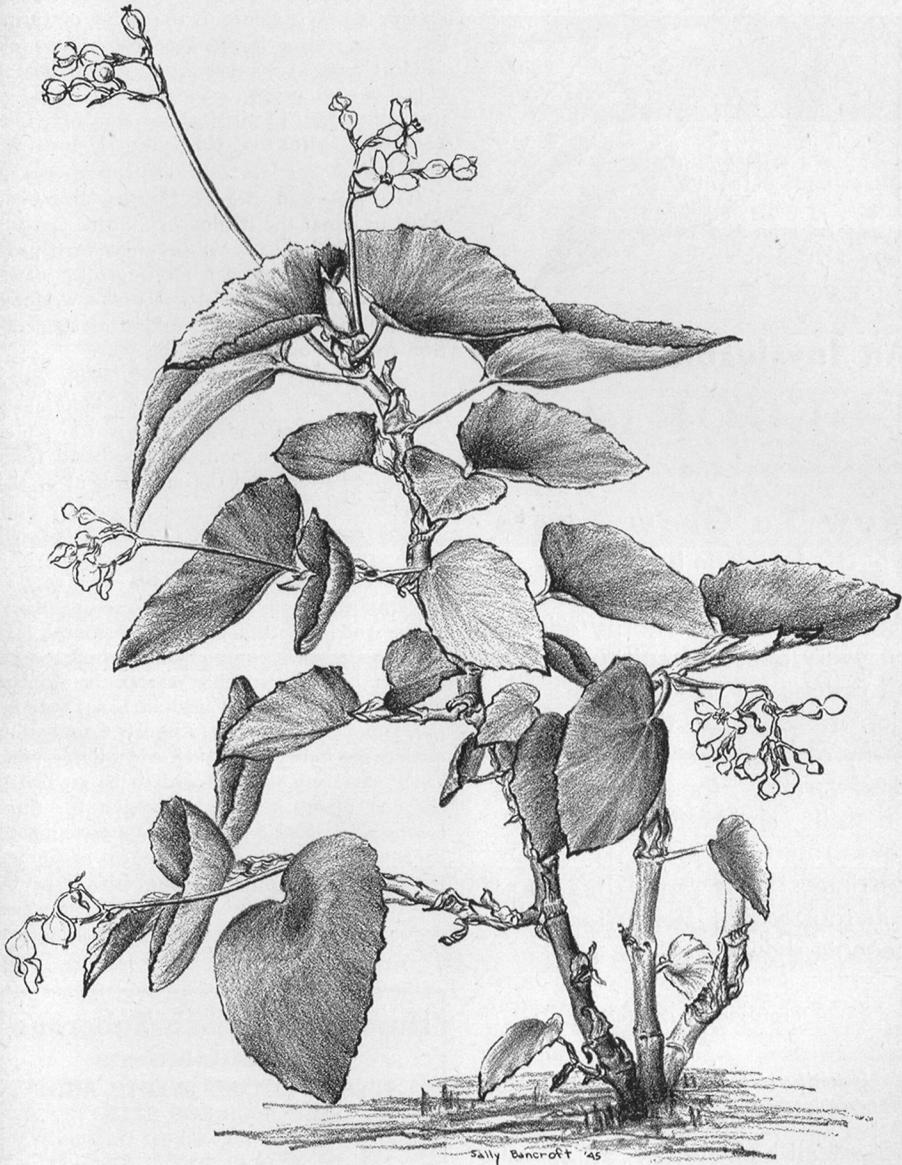
Howard E. Gilkey,

Landscape Architect and Prod. Mgr.

ROUND ROBIN ROUNDABOUT

(Continued from Page 74)

One of our members is crossing semperflorens with tuberous. So far, the flowers are much larger than those of semperflorens, with more compact plants. Any showing a yellow tendency have been crossed with yellow tuberous pollen, hoping to obtain a yellow flowered semperflorens. She adds a word of caution about kalsomine for the greenhouse glass—do not get the yellow-green, like lettuce green, for it is almost as hot as white. Get the cool blue-greens to reflect the sun's heat.



B. CORIACEA



An Invaluable Guide to
BEGONIAS
 and
How To Grow Them
 by Bessie Buxton

An outstanding authority advises on every phase of cultivation for all varieties of begonias. In addition to detailed discussions of many of the more than two hundred varieties, there are chapters on soils and fertilizers; seed-sowing methods; propagation from cuttings; pests and diseases; tuberous-rooted begonias; and begonia shows.

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**Second Joint Meeting of So. Calif.
 Horticultural Institute and The
 American Begonia Society**

By HAROLD HART, President, The A.B.S.

• Los Angelenos are really becoming flower minded when it comes to the point of turning away several hundred people because of "Full House" in a hall that accommodates one thousand people. Such was the case at the Biltmore Florists' Program of The Southern California Horticultural Institute in March.

The American Begonia Society has been asked to repeat the staging of a Shade Garden Show with Emphasis on Begonias with program at the August 5th meeting. Since we were singularly successful last year—we look forward to having the same kind of cooperation from all our members this year.

Arrangements will be made whereby space will be available to Branches and individuals for their exhibits, and Mr. George Lawrence, Flower Show Chairman, will be heard from about regulations and the management of the exhibits.

The August period is chosen so that all who grow tuberous begonias may have a chance of displaying their colorful plants at the same time as ferns, with interesting shade plants and all other types of begonias. It will be the only comprehensive show of its kind in Los Angeles this year as the Annual Begonia Show will be held in San Diego at the same time as The Annual Convention during the Labor Day week-end of this year.

All members are requested to be grooming the best plants in their possession for these two special occasions. The opportunity to show our best shade plants to advantage leads to better appreciation of this type of gardening—so conducive to happy living. Let us demonstrate we are really good producers of beauty in flowers and plants.

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REVIEW OF MRS. BESSIE BUXTON'S NEW BOOK

By PROF. W. D. HOLLEY
Univ. of Conn., Storrs, Conn.

● *Begonias and How to Grow Them* by Bessie Raymond Buxton should be on the bookshelf of every house plant owner. In her latest book, Mrs. Buxton brings up to date the wholesale fund of information which she has gathered through a lifetime of experience and study on *begonias*. I know of no one more qualified to speak and write about *begonias*.

Included in her book is a very adequate description of species and varieties of *begonias*. This chapter is well illustrated by excellent photographs and line drawings which should be helpful to many amateurs in identifying their unknown specimens. There is a wealth of historical information included for Mrs. Buxton has collected little stories and anecdotes and worked them into a very readable text.

Every conceivable method of starting seed is discussed in the chapter on seed-sowing. Mrs. Buxton, in her travels and wide correspondence, has seen and heard of these many interesting methods and most of them she has tried first hand. Vegetative propagation, soils and fertilizers for *begonias*, and the many ways *begonia* growers use for controlling pests and diseases are covered in a thorough manner.

New features in her latest book are a chapter devoted to *tuberous begonias* and one to *begonia* shows. In the latter chapter, Mrs. Buxton suggests show schedules, prizes and points for judging the various types. This information should be especially welcome to members of the American Begonia Society. We who love our *begonias* are fortunate that one so capable as Mrs. Buxton is willing to devote so much painstaking care to a book about our pets.

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San Francisco Branch:

Mrs. Susie Waltz of the Muriel Waltz Gardens in Ross was the guest speaker at our recent meetings. Her subject was "Rex Begonia." She said in order to make cuttings, small pieces are cut out from the leaves at the junction of the veins and set in sand. Cuttings of the stems can also be rooted. It is important to start with a 2½ inch pot. When the Rex has established a healthy root system, or is about to be root bound, then it should be transplanted into a pot one size larger; this operation must be repeated about every three months. The same potting soil for Tuberous Begonias should be used for Rex. No special fertilizers need to be used in the cultivation. They are kept under the benches requiring no special care. They like moisture, but should not be kept in the wind or sun.

While recently visiting Los Angeles, Mrs. Waltz acquired several species of Miniature Rex which she expects to cultivate in this locality. She displayed samples of these plants, stressing the importance of keeping them in small pots so as to preserve their size.

Mrs. Werle of the Bungalow Nursery of Colma explained the method of handling tubers which had partially decayed. She demonstrated tubers from which the decayed parts were removed by cutting, then treated with Semesan and had sprouted in the normal manner. She assured us that by such treatment a good portion of tubers can be saved.

Program Features of Santa Barbara Branch

By MRS. STAN PATEMAN, Coleta, Calif.

● THE BEGONIAN back issues furnished the "Hints of the Month," as presented to the Branch by Mrs. Thomas A. Gullifer. Different members will present this monthly feature in turn. Home grown tuberous begonia seeds were given each member in the form of a Valentine by the President, Mrs. Schwedtfeger. Mrs. P. L. Sommerfield gave a step-by-step demonstration of the best method of planting them. Mrs. John Morrell gave leaves of some of her Rex *begonias* demonstrating the method of propagation which bring her the best results.

Mrs. Elsie Fry spoke on "Winter Flowering Begonias." She displayed eighteen varieties of the fibrous type, among them her own Elsie Fry in full bloom. The best features of these lovely plants were pointed out with suggestions for best locations, planting, culture and propagation.



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SOME BEST-KNOWN BEGONIAS

By MRS. CLARENCE E. MOORE

San Diego, Calif.

• Mrs. Russel T. Bailey, Questions and Answers chairman for THE BEGONIAN and one of the founders of the San Diego branch, spoke on the old established begonias. She said that they are an indefinite subject because of the great numbers and varieties in this genus. Southern coastal California is an ideal place for them for it is cool and moist and hybridizers can work so well with them here. A real hybridist works with an object in view.

Best known and universally used is *B. Corallina De lucerna*, one of the tree begonias which has immense clusters of rose-red flowers. The *Begonias coccinea (rubras)* cover a great many forms of leaves, but all have the tall growing habit. The blossoms come in many colors and the leaves are plain spotted or ruffled. *B. haageana* is another old favorite, *B. Medora* with its lovely bushy form and spotted leaves, *B. phyllomaniaca* with tiny plantlets on the leaves, *B. Rubellina* with dark brown spotted foliage. *B. odorata alba* has flowers with a lily like odor. *B. glabra* will make a beautiful basket. Begonias *erythrophylla (Feasti)*, *Bunchi*, *Feasti helix*, *Heracleicotile (Mrs. Townsend)* are the so-called beef-steak begonias. Small leaved *floribunda* and delicate *foliosa*. These and many others you will find easily at the nurseries. They will repay you well with lovely blossoms and beautiful foliage. They do not need as much water as ferns and the thicker the leaf the less water they need. Take slips and remove old wood two inches below ground in the winter while they are dormant. Replace old plants every three or four years with new ones. They all have shallow roots, spread out close to the surface. Don't feed in winter and for those in the ground just new leaf-mold and fertilizer. Use weak fertilizer, for if too strong it will burn the roots. Don't plant vines over your lathhouse—they are either too dirty or give too much shade. If your lathhouse is near trees or fuchsias you will have root trouble and the roots will rob your begonias of their food.

CULTURAL BULLETINS

Tuberous Begonias and Fibrous Begonias

THE REX 15c each

Will help you to get good results from your efforts. Time is precious. Save it by following these Bulletins.

MRS. MARY ELLEN CLARK

1618 1/2 W. 52nd St.

Los Angeles 37, Calif.

ON FUCHSIA CULTURE

Reprinted by Courtesy The American Fuchsia Society Bulletin, San Francisco, Calif.

• Keep pinching—it's a job you'll never finish!—When pinching back your growing plants, it is a good idea to make cuttings of your choice varieties. You will find that these soft tips make growth very quickly if given a chance. If you have a large number of cuttings, use a flat of sand, say 12" by 12" which is easier to handle than the ordinary seed flat. For a smaller number of cuttings, an 8" or 10" clay pot filled with sand is sufficient, and the cuttings are placed around the inside of the rim. A further variation of this method is to place a smaller pot, the bottom opening of which has been stopped up, into the center of the larger pot and filled with water, which will maintain the sand evenly moist at all times.

When working with a flat, plant the cuttings in straight rows across the flat. Always begin at the back and work towards the front, and start at the left side of the flat and work towards the right. A root growth promoting hormone will be found to furnish a better root system in a shorter time. When you have set out all the cuttings of one variety,

be sure to place a label in front of the last one planted, so that you will not lose track of the name. A cutting without a name is almost worthless, as you will usually have to wait until it flowers to identify it.

Keeping the leaves continually moist by sprinkling will reduce your losses to a minimum. As soon as the cuttings have struck root, they should be transplanted into a small pot, and transferred into larger pots as they grow and before they become root bound at any stage. The soil mixture should be made progressively richer as the plants are moved into larger pots.

It is important that proper drainage is maintained at all times. There are several ways of doing this, by placing pot sherds, gravel, or small chunks of pumice at the bottom; some growers recommend sphagnum moss; Mr. Victor Reiter at a recent meeting suggested that a small amount of redwood fiber be placed at the bottom of pot, as it will prevent the clogging up of the drainage hole with the residue of earthworms while still permitting their passing through.

• We regret to say that Mr. Oliver Kehrleins' contribution to our FUCHSIA knowledge was delayed so that we are unable to have it for this issue. He reminds us to "tie often and well. Re-pot regularly, as pot-bound plants will never expand. Sink pots where they are to remain for summer. Feed regularly weekly and syringe daily. Spray with rotenone, pyrethrum or nicotine sulphate at least once this month. Keep Fuchsias well pinched and trained."

Make a Better Use of Time Spent in Watering

By JOHN PARKER, Hollywood, Calif.

• Many and complex are the problems which arise at times relative to the adequate feeding of plants. The generally accepted practice being that of feeding through the roots, the results are often doubtful and disappointing. Heretofore it was concluded there was no other way for a plant, whether it be a small annual or a large tree, to obtain food substances excepting where nature had generously placed it in the ground. However, when the soil falls short or the means prove inadequate, there is no longer need to allow a plant to suffer and eventually die from lack of nutrients.

It has been known and proven for centuries that the leaf is an absorbing organ and experiments have definitely shown that the application of trace elements is best done through spraying the foliage, as for example, Zinc Chlorosis in citrus trees. We know now beyond doubt that leaves will absorb food through the foliage and when that food is of organic derivation, the absorption and even-

tual assimilation by photosynthesis is safer and surer than by synthetics. Such a product may literally be termed a liquid grow in syrup form and advertised in our BEGONIAN as carrying a formula of 10-5-5. Its consistency has adhesive qualities whereby many of the elements remain on the foliage after the initial absorption has taken place so that subsequent sprayings of water render further food absorption available.

The solution in proper dilution is acid, showing a test of pH5.5-6.6. In the past eight years I have applied this product to Azaleas and Camellias with positive results, color and condition of foliage showing perfect harmony.

Further information will be given from time to time as results are shown and warranted. In the meantime, it is well worth a trial on your part if you are interested in improving the condition of plants which need more moisture than the average plant, particularly on the foliage.

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• And for quick spraying in the garden, lathhouse or greenhouse, a Harco spray is remarkably handy when plants are to be washed off about once a week or oftener. It is easily manipulated and makes a fine spray covering all leafage equally and well. A good all over cleansing bath is thus given to maintain moisture or to keep a flower arrangement fresh at shows or en route to lectures.

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CONDENSED MINUTES NATIONAL BOARD HELD IN MODEL LIBRARY ROOM, L. A. PUBLIC

LIBRARY, FEB. 25th, 1946

Meeting called to order at 7:30 with President Hart presiding. Board Members present: Messrs. Hart, Hawkins, Nelson, Lawrence; Mesdames Wilkes, MacRae, Weber, Clark, Drummond, Crowder, Hartwell.

Reading of minutes of Jan. 28th, 1946, dispensed with on motion.

Mrs. Drummond introduced Mr. and Mrs. Allyn, of the San Francisco Branch, who were given a warm welcome and a cordial invitation to "come again." They brought a very encouraging report of the renewed activities of the S. F. Branch.

REPORTS

Reports of Editor and Business Manager, Treasurer, Membership Fees Chairman read and on motion approved as read and ordered filed as part of the minutes.

Treasurer read letter received from Casey, The Mailer: . . . "It will, therefore, be necessary for us to make an increase in our mailing charges effective Feb. 15th, 1946. . . ." After discussion, action delayed pending investigation by Mr. Hart. Treasurer instructed to send check for \$15.00 to Seed Fund Chairman Mrs. Carrell for purchase of additional seed for her department.

Mrs. Clark reported she has received around 100 inquiries concerning the Begonia Society and its Cultural Bulletins as the result of a recent article carried in Better Homes and Gardens and written by Mr. Hottes of La Jolla. Mr. Hottes is a member of our Society. Secretary instructed to write to Mr. Hottes and also Better Homes and Gardens a letter of appreciation.

Librarian Mrs. Crowder reported sale of the new Bessie Buxton book going good and suggested the Representative Directors in the various Branches order the books from her on a credit slip and make returns when their supply of books was exhausted. She also exhibited the scrap-book prepared by Mrs. Hixon which was certainly a fine piece of work. It was made from magazine clippings. This is one of a series of some 4 or 5 that Mrs. Hixon plans to complete as time allows; they will be for circulation among the members, as requested, and will contain clippings from many of the well-known garden magazines, making pertinent information easily available. Mrs. Hixon was warmly thanked by the Board for her fine, competent and neatly arranged book.

REPRESENTATIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. Cocke reported for Hollywood: Last meeting our annual dinner; good turn out; our speaker, Mrs. Sims, unable to be present, but some of the members and guests gave short talks—which proved very interesting.

Mr. Bailey, Pasadena: Had a very good meeting with Mr. Hall as speaker. Good attendance. Tuberosus begonias discussed.

Mrs. Bayer, Glendale: Mrs. Wilkes our next speaker; subject, "Seasonal Plantings." Everyone invited to attend.

Mr. Nelson, San Gabriel: Mr. Hudson made a very interesting talk and created anew much interest in tuberosus; quite a few visitors; good attendance. Mirandy our next speaker. Refreshments following the meeting. Everyone invited to our next meeting.

Mr. Hixon, Long Beach: Nothing special to report. Our Branch would like to invite the National Board to come down and hold one of their regular meetings at our Branch. Just take over the meeting and conduct the usual business and take complete charge so our members can see just how it is done. So I cordially invite you to set a date and to hold your regular monthly meeting with us.

This idea seemed to meet with popular appeal and many invitations were extended to hold regular Board meetings at the Branches. The idea had strong appeal but no definite dates were made. More later about this.

Mr. Allyn, from the San Francisco Branch, stated their branch was growing; they had taken on a larger meeting hall and could accommodate at least 200 persons. Had elected new officers and cordially invited all members to visit their branch whenever possible.

(Continued on Page 86)

Plant Propagation Simplified

By IRENE NANCE

Pub. Ch., Ventura, Calif.

● Mrs. Alexander Sim, of Manhattan Beach, Calif., was speaker at the March meeting of the Theodosia Burr Shepherd (Ventura) Branch. The speaker described practical methods of plant propagation in such detail that even an amateur would have confidence in experimenting according to her directions.

In demonstrating her method of cutting and dividing *Rex begonia* leaves for planting, she employed the use of scissors with so much simplicity and ease that all present were fascinated and inspired.

Mrs. Sim also gave instructions for dividing tuberous and rhizomatous begonias.

Advice on planting, soil and feeding for all types of begonias formed the conclusion of the informative talk by this well received speaker.

The nomenclature table, supervised by Art Longmire continues to be a source of much interest.

Mrs. Carrell reports she now has 50 members in the SEED FUND and gets such fine letters from them all.

Mrs. Carrell deserves a lot of credit for the impetus she has given this Branch of activity sponsored by our Society. It will not be long before she will have contacts all over the world.

Possible New Branch

Our old friends, the Copenhavers, who used to grow such lovely begonias near Inglewood, Calif., moved to Exeter, California. That is territory which tries the mettle of begonia gardeners, but they are carrying on so well that they have already made a circle of friends who are interested in starting a Branch of the A.B.S. Mr. Copenhaver says that Mrs. Albert Johnson, of Visalia, is a very enthusiastic garden lover and exceedingly interested in following the movement through if a sufficient number of shade-garden lovers will contact her for details.

We wish them much success with the creation of a Branch of the A.B.S. and happiness in their garden-making—especially with Begonias and other shade plant.

CHOICE REX HYBRID BEGONIA SEED

\$1.00 per packet

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Santa Barbara, Calif.

The California Spring Garden Show at Oakland

● Returning to its original pre-war lavishness or rather—planned to surpass all previous grandeur—the California Spring Garden Show of Oakland has adopted the theme of "EL DORADO" covered wagons et al upon which to develop flower loveliness of supreme artistry. The spectacle of early mining days in California is to form a setting of silver-tipped firs, water wheels, waterfalls and grottos as a setting for the finest exhibit of horticultural genius in the history of the show.

Messrs. Edward T. Foulkes, President of the group; Nels E. Carlson, Construction Superintendent, and Howard Gilkey, Landscape Architect and Production Manager, are working together with their crews to make the Oakland Exposition Building at 10th and Fallon Streets a flower embowered replica of the most romantic ideas of the covered wagon days of California.

The show opens on April 30th, through May 5th. Lucky will be those who can travel to see and enjoy the show.

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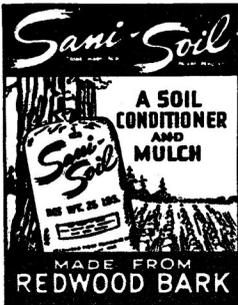
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Mrs. Krauss' Book Forthcoming

• We hear from Mrs. Krauss that the publication of her book is deferred temporarily, but she expects it will be possible to have it off the press sometime in the latter part of this year.

With reference to the recent passing of Alpha H. Gere, Mrs. Krauss says:

"Without her begonia collection to supplement mine, without her interest in collecting begonia literature with me, without her help and guidance in photographing begonias and printing from microfilms it would not have been possible for me to delve so deeply into the historical mazes of begonias."

Mrs. Krauss has recently been made a member of the Corporation of the N. Y. Botanic Garden Journal, which is testimony to the reputation gained by Mrs. Krauss as an authority in her serious research of the field of Begonias.

Picture-making time is here. Make the best of it while you may. Opportunity knocks only once and then time takes it away. Your pictures will make us all happy. Send them direct to Editor.

Condensed Minutes National Board

(Continued from Page 84)

Mrs. Weber, Santa Barbara: We now have 32 members and have had to move to larger quarters; we put a little notice in the paper and had a fine meeting. Mr. Davis will be our next speaker; subject, "Camellias." We would like to have Mr. Hart as our July speaker, if he can come up at that time. Mrs. Weber also called attention to the Cymbidium Show in Santa Barbara, March 7-8-9, and hoped many would travel up to see this.

Mrs. Clark, Inglewood: Had Mr. Dyckman as our last speaker and he was thoroughly enjoyed. Good attendance. Interest keeping up in the Branch. Our next speaker will talk on soils and fertilizers and will make some soil analyses. We would also like to have the Board Members visit us.

Mrs. Drummond, Public Relations Director, asked that the By-Laws of the San Francisco Branch be accepted as submitted. Carried. Also asks permission to send a Charter to the San Francisco Branch as their former charter had been lost. This was granted—Mrs. Drummond to date it back to the original charter. Carried. "Also I have two prospective Branches lining up and hope to report them at the next meeting."

Treasurer instructed to pay our dues to the American Horticultural Society. Decided to accept invitation of the So. Calif. Horticultural Institute for the A.B.S. to hold an Exhibitional Program similar to last year, meeting to be held August 5th, 1946, at Elks Club, 6th Street and Parkview, Los Angeles, 7:30 p.m.

Meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

GONDA HARTWELL, Corres. Sec.

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LISTS NOW READY

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Meeting Dates and Speakers

It would be much appreciated if the Secretaries of the Branches would send meeting data to reach the Editor **NOT LATER THAN THE THIRTEENTH OF THE MONTH.**

The next meeting of the American Begonia Society Board will take place in the Los Angeles Public Library, Children's Library Room, Grand Street Entrance, Monday, April 22nd, at 7:30 p.m.

THEODOSIA BURR SHEPHERD BRANCH

Tuesday, April 2nd, 7:30 p.m.
American Legion Hall
North Carolina St., Ventura, Calif.
Mrs. Harry Meyer, Secretary, 111 Leighton Dr.
Ventura, Calif.

BELLFLOWER BRANCH

Tuesday, April 2nd, 6 p.m.
Home of Mrs. Ana Haller, 949 E. Artesia St.
Bellflower, Calif.
Mrs. Ardel Radle, Secretary
920 Flower St., Bellflower, Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH

Wednesday, April 3rd, 7:45 p.m.
American Legion Hall, 1641 Taraval St., San
Francisco, Calif.
Secretary, Mrs. Walter Ashe, 1855 - 33rd Ave.,
San Francisco, Calif.

ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH

Thursday, April 4th.
Farm Bureau Hall, 353 So. Main St.
Anaheim, Calif.
Mrs. E. K. Burdick, Sec.-Treas., Rt. 4, Box 296,
Anaheim, Calif.

LA MESA BRANCH

Monday, April 8th, 8 p.m.
La Mesa Grammar School
La Mesa, San Diego Co., Calif.,
Sec.-Treas.: Mrs. Joseph Christofferson
4491 Culbertson St., La Mesa, Calif.

NORTH LONG BEACH BRANCH

Monday, April 8th, 7:30 p.m.
42 East Market St., North Long Beach, Calif.
Mr. and Mrs. Reinerston: "Old Mexico."
Mrs. Mary Coon, Secretary,
5511 Olive Ave., Long Beach, Calif.
Mr. Reinerston: Travels thru Old Mexico
Mrs. R.: Customs and Costumes

PASADENA BRANCH

Tuesday, April 9th, 7:30 p.m.
Pasadena Public Library
Lester F. Harrell, Sec.-Treas.
668 Bellefontaine St., Pasadena, Calif.

RIVERSIDE BRANCH

Tuesday, April 9th, 8 p.m.
Home of Mrs. C. S. May, 3121 Mulberry
Riverside, Calif.
Mrs. Helen Hansen, Sec.-Treas.
9757 Magnolia, Arlington, Calif.

LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER

Tuesday, April 9th, 7:30 p.m.
St. Mathews School, Second Floor, 7th & Temple
Mary Hotaling, Sec.-Treas.
324A Temple Ave., Long Beach 4, Calif.

INGLEWOOD BRANCH

Thursday, April 11th, 8 p.m.
Women's Club of Inglewood,
325 No. Hillcrest, Inglewood, Calif.
Mrs. Mildred Dressel, Secretary
432 W. Fairview, Inglewood, Calif.
Subject: Review Mrs. Buxton's Book.
Speaker: G. Stanley Robson.

HOLLYWOOD BRANCH

Thursday, April 11th, 7:30 p.m.
Plummer Park, 7377 Santa Monica Blvd.,
Mrs. Roslyn Duval, Secretary
843 N. Sierra Bonita, Los Angeles, Calif.

SANTA BARBARA BRANCH

Thursday, April 11th, 6:30 p.m.
Neighborhood House, 800 Santa Barbara St.,
Santa Barbara, Calif.
Mrs. Stanley Pateman, Sec.-Treas.
P. O. Box 17, Goleta, Calif.

CALIFORNIA HEIGHTS BRANCH

Friday, April 12th, 7:30 p.m.
Home of Mrs. Bernice Mathews, 1845 Lemon Ave.
Long Beach 6, California.
Mrs. Esther L. Randall, 3638 Cerritos Ave.
Long Beach 7, Calif.

EVA KENWORTHY GRAY BRANCH

Monday, April 15th.
Community House
Tillie Genter, Sec.-Treas.
7356 Eads St., La Jolla, Calif.

PHILOBEGONIA CLUB BRANCH

Irregular Meetings
May T. Drew, Pres.
Box 331, Narbeth, Pa.

SAN DIEGO BRANCH

Monday, April 22nd.
Hard of Hearing Hall
3843 Herbert Ave., San Diego, Calif.
Mrs. A. P. Carlton, Sec.-Treas.
624 Arroyo Dr., San Diego 1, Calif.

WHITTIER BRANCH

Tuesday, April 23rd, 7:30 p.m.
Union High School, Room 19,
Lindley Ave. entrance, Whittier, Calif.
Madeleine Hall, Secretary,
509 Friends Ave., Whittier, Calif.

EAST BAY BRANCH

Tuesday, April 23rd, 8 p.m.
Council Chambers, Berkeley City Hall
Dick G. Goodnow, Secretary,
2519 Milvia St., Berkeley 4, Calif.

MARGARET GRUENBAUM BRANCH

Mrs. W. E. Jones, Sec., Willow Grove, Pa.

GLENDALE BRANCH

Tuesday, April 23rd, 8 p.m.
329 No. Brand Blvd., Glendale, Calif.
Mrs. Helen Grigsby, Secretary
958 E. Mountain, Glendale 7, Calif.

ALFRED D. ROBINSON BRANCH

Wednesday, April 24th, 7:30 p.m.
Hall, Point Loma Community Church
Udal Street at Poinsettia Dr., San Diego, Calif.
Mrs. Merrel H. Taylor, Secretary.
2838 Chatsworth Blvd., San Diego, Calif.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH

Friday, April 26th, 8:00 p.m.
Americ n Legion Hall
720 N. First Ave., Arcadia, Calif.
Mrs. Myrtle Jones, Secretary
132 May Ave., Monrovia, Calif.

NEW ENGLAND BRANCH

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