

The BEGONIAN

Devoted to the Sheltered Gardens

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The BEGONIAN

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FRIENDLY SUGGESTIONS FOR HAPPY RELATIONS

By YOUR EDITOR

● Often this Editor has a chance of visiting different Branches of the A.B.S. and being a member of other Societies has learned to sense the atmosphere of the group after a regular meeting. From the point of view of a visitor and one who would like to see every Branch a happy family, it could be suggested that every Branch have its own Public Relations and Hostess *with Hosts* committees combine at meeting time to greet every person who comes in. They should see that each one meets someone he does not know; try to learn his special line of flower-growing and other pertinent data.

This information could be finally entered into the Master Members Book beside his name, address, telephone number, how many in the family attend the meeting, date of

membership renewal (this is a good suggestion taken from the Theodosia Burr Shepherd Branch of Ventura), whether he or she is possible material for a speaker, if so, at what length and on what subjects. After hearing once or twice the speaker should be rated as excellent, good or mediocre or good for short subjects only, etc., and as improvement shows the rating should be changed.

Try to find out how much of a garden the member has and after a possible visit by about three members of the Committee, list the garden in proper category: good for general tours; small friendly groups; specialty interest, or whatever other heading may be indicated.

VERY IMPORTANT: DO try to make each member welcome. Many are the confessions heard of members who belong but do not attend meetings because they found no friendly spirits awaiting them after months of attendance. These shy members have to be culti-

(Continued on Page 104)

OUR ROUND ROBINS ARE GAINING IN ENTHUSIASM AND NUMBER

By FRANCES DOWNING, Calera, Ala.

• The Round Robin Clubs are gaining new members almost daily. The *Rhizomatous R.R.*, the fancy leaved *Caladium R.R.* and the *Billbergia R.R.* are growing nicely with room for a few more members in each.

HYBRIDIZING OF BEGONIAS #1 and GROWING BEGONIAS FROM SEED #1 are complete with clubs #2 ready for new members. AFRICAN VIOLETS and GLOXINIAs #3 must soon be started. This robin is proving very popular.

Many BEGONIANS write wanting information about the Round Robin Clubs. These are correspondence PLANT CLUBS. The subjects are plants happy in shady gardens and the house.

Each Club contains 10 to 12 members including a Director. The Director starts the Club off by writing a letter introducing herself, explaining about the Robin and discussing the Club subject. This letter is mailed to the Club member living nearest the Director who writes a letter of her own then mails the two letters on to the next nearest member, who in turn mails it on to the next person after adding her letter. This goes on chain-letter fashion until the last member receives the letters who then posts them to the Director. The Director writes a new letter, taking out her old one and the round goes on again and again. Each member replaces his old letter with a new one—each round.

A packet of R.R. letters carries an amazing amount of information and this costs the Robins only 9 to 12 cents postage every 6 weeks. The time usually required to complete a round. No member should keep the letters longer than four days. When the letters are mailed, a courtesy card should be sent to the Director stating the date and to whom the letters were sent. This will help the Director to keep track of the Robins at all times.

Consideration for the Director and members should prompt each person to remember the courtesy card and to get the letters off in the time prescribed. Another courtesy desired, is that personalities should be left out of the matter under discussion unless having a direct bearing on the subject. However, there is no reason why separate personal letters cannot be exchanged between members at any time desired. Many are the friends made through these Round Robins.

Remember THE BEGONIAN Round Robins deal with ALL SHADE PLANTS including HOUSE PLANTS. If you would like a CLUB started on any subject in this category, please send me your suggestions.

• "I keep all my Begonias for the information I find in them when I refer to them again. So many articles are enlightening. Lots of credit goes to Mrs. Clark through whose articles and drawings I have been able to identify several of my begonias, especially those of the South African species group. One I had given me as coming from Mississippi and called "Maple-leaf Begonia," must be *B. weltoniensis*.

Thank you for the wonderful Begonias I have been getting until now, and my good wishes.

Signed, Mrs. A. L. C., Baton Rouge, La."

MAY HINTS

By FLORENCE CARRELL, Fullerton, Calif.

• TUBEROUS BEGONIAS—Should you tubers be slow in starting, there is no need for alarm. Most plants do best at a night temperature of 50 to 60 degrees, and most of our nights have been colder this past month. Tuberous begonias grow quickly, so you may still expect good results.

FIBROUS BEGONIAS—The month of May is a good month for putting in cuttings. Make your cuttings short, three or four inches long, cutting just below a joint with a sharp knife. Trim the cuttings by taking off the lower leaves entirely and cut back about half way the leaves at the top. Thus the little cuttings need not strive to support so much stem and leaf growth, but can get busy at once producing the new root system. Place the cuttings in clean, rather coarse sand. A mixture of sand and peat moss is often preferred. Leaf mold is also very good and the plants can be left in it for a longer time. Do not over water cuttings.

REX BEGONIAS—Rex begonias are showing improvement every day now. The rest period is over and they should be showing much new growth. If they weren't repotted last month, see that you do it right away. Keep putting in your leaf cuttings, better results can now be expected.

PESTS—Spray every ten days for thrip and aphid. Watch out for ants.

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LARGER TUBEROUS BEGONIA FLOWERS

By LILLIAN ASHE

Secretary, San Francisco Branch, Calif.

● Since the first of the year our Branch has been rapidly growing. The activities developed by the new officers more than tripled the average attendance at the monthly meetings.

At the last meeting held on April 3rd, Mr. Geer of the Geer Begonia Garden, who has been a member of the S. F. Branch for several years and always contributed generously in cash and prizes, delivered a very interesting talk and demonstration on the proper propagation of choice varieties of Tuberous Begonias.

According to Mr. Geer, in order to attain very large flowers, the sideshoots should be pruned at the axil. All the strength then goes into the main stalk. He finds that his customers prefer to buy plants with large flowers. The shoots are rooted in sand and fine oak leaf mold. Roots will develop in about six weeks and will bloom the same season forming a small tuber.

When a large tuber is used, several shoots usually form. When the plant attains the height of 4 to 5 inches, the weaker ones should be removed below the basal ring. These also can be rooted in the same manner. The cutting tubers will not grow as large a plant as the seedling tubers, but will have better and larger flowers. By this method the fine varieties may be preserved and a collection of perfect plants gradually accumulated.

Mrs. Geer showed colored slides of Tuberous Begonias bearing large flowers which were pruned according to the method described above.

This information was of great interest to many members, who undoubtedly will take the opportunity to apply it in their gardens thereby attaining a large collection of better varieties.

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THE AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY CONTINUES TO GROW

By MARY HAZEL DRUMMOND, Director of Public Relations, Hollywood, Calif.

• The Directors of the American Begonia Society extend heartiest congratulations, and sincere wishes for the success of the three new Begonia Branches, together with the San Francisco Branch that re-organized in January, 1946, and to Santa Barbara group which is again holding regular monthly meetings.

Three new branches, namely, Foothill Branch, Southern Alameda County Branch and Sequoia Branch, were formed with such speed, and enthusiasm that it was a pleasure to work with the organizers.

We are confident that each of these new branches has chosen a splendid Board of Directors, and all the members will support these leaders, and give their time and knowledge to further the promotion of the culture of Begonias and shade plants.

Mrs. James M. Reed, Secretary for the Foothill Branch very graciously sent me the following history of the organizing of this branch: "We felt the San Gabriel Branch was entirely too large and spread over a great area. We, in the end of this community, decided to form a group of our own to better study and exchange ideas of the Begonia family and other shade loving plants. Our first meeting was held January 28, 1946. At our second meeting we were presented with the American Begonia Society Charter with the signature of fifty members.

"This group extends east to Ontario, Up-lands, Pomona, San Dimas, Covina, Baldwin Park, Glendora and Azusa. Meetings are held in the Women's Club House in Azusa the first Friday night of each month. Regular board meetings the second Monday of each month."

The Officers of the Foothill Branch:

President: William C. Heth, 228 W. Bonita Ave., Azusa, Calif.; Vice-President: Mr. Stanley Heffner, Pomona, Calif.; Secretary: Mrs. James M. Reed, 643 No. Wabash Ave., Glendora; Treasurer: Mrs. Robert Weaver, Glendora; Membership Fees Chairman: Mrs. Edith Chamberlain, Glendora; National Branch Representative: Mrs. Phyllis Heth, Glendora; Branch Director: Mr. Dan White, Azusa, Calif.

Through the foresight of Mrs. A. R. Bayliss, a local nurseryman, and some interested Tuberous Begonia growers, they realized the need of a Begonia Branch in Hayward, California. So they got busy and within the short time of five or six weeks the Southern Alameda County Branch was formed with fifteen members.

With Mr. Charles Perry the President, and his executive board being so active, we will have a worthwhile branch.

Already this group is planning a Begonia Show. They made a field trip to the California Nursery April 6th. Later on in the season they plan a trip to Vetterle-Reinelt. They are going to consider an exhibit in their County and State Fair. All these worthwhile projects should stimulate other Begonia Branches.

The meetings will be held every third Thursday in the Girl Scout Room, Markham School, Hayward, California.

Officers of the Southern County Alameda Branch:

President: Mr. Chas. Perry, 23025 Victory Dr., Hayward, Calif.; Vice-President: Mr. Joseph W. Stephenson, 920 A St., Hayward, Calif.; Secretary-Treasurer: Mrs. A. R. Bayliss, 26706 Monte Vista Dr., Hayward, Calif.; National Representative: Mr. Frank E. Horton, 735 7th St., Hayward, Calif.; Board of Directors: Mr. Joseph W. Stephenson; Mr. H. J. Kent, 26315 Mohr Dr., Hayward, Calif.; Mrs. Geo. Johnson, 22559 B St., Hayward, Calif.

Here again, Mr. Chester M. Copenhaver and several Begonia lovers felt the need of a Branch of the America Begonia Society in Tulare County. Needless to say we all welcome this new addition to our ranks. We will look to this quarter for some very interesting developments in the field of Begonia and shade plant growing as we anticipate that this locality has many possibilities for this group of plants. This Branch, organized March 8, 1946, with nine charter members, and with an appropriate name "Sequoia." Meeting will be second Friday of each month in the members' homes. They plan to nominate a Librarian, as one of their branch projects will be to secure books and materials on begonias and shade plants. A hearty welcome is extended to all begonia lovers to visit them on meeting nights.

Officers of the Sequoia Branch:

President: Mr. Chester M. Copenhaver, 234 No. D St., Exeter, Calif.; Vice-President: Mrs. Bessie Lee Johnson; Secretary: Mrs. Albert Lowrey, 620 W. Grove St., Visalia, Calif.; Treasurer: Mrs. Dewey Stimpson.

When Mr. and Mrs. Ira L. Allyn visited the National Board meeting in February, a very glowing report was made by Mr. Allyn of the progress that the San Francisco Branch had made. He remarked the members are all so enthusiastic and they hope to increase their

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Epiphyllums, The Exotic Jungle Flower

By JUDITH HILLS PACKARD, Los Angeles, Calif.

• The Epiphyllums are known as orchid cacti, and they truly are the orchid of the cactus family. Some object to the heavy leaf formation, which like the orchid is not of great beauty, as the exquisite flowers should have. But carefully cared for plants can be attractive. One suggestion would be, not to cut off the leaves mid plant, for cuttings. Take the entire leaf; if it is too long, cut in two or three pieces. Some types grow very upright, and these are generally tied to small bamboo stakes. But if the plant is at all pliable, it is much more graceful in a hanging basket. This gives the plant much better air circulation, the drainage is more perfect, and if the flowers are heavy, they will NOT have to be tied up, but fall naturally, like in their native habitat, in the trees of the jungles.

These plants were first referred to, as long ago as 1689. They were found in Brazil and the Central American Countries. One may still see the highly perfumed, native white ones in the jungles of Mexico. The small flowering pink one, known as the *German Empress* or *Deutsche Kaiserin* was found in 1651.

These plants were taken to Europe, hybridized, and returned for us to enjoy. Most of the native species were white. They were crossed with the *Heliconia speciosa*, or sun cereus. This flower is of bright red, with purple shadings and green deep in the throat. The modern hybrid has a complex pedigree. Some plants do best in some sun, while others prefer heavy shade.

Our own California has, of recent date, produced many eminent hybridists. Los Angeles boasts of the lovely flowers of Mrs. Clarion Steele, Mrs. Cactus Pete, and the late Dr. R. W. Poindexter. Pasadena has the

Gertrude Beahm family and the Roma Coolidge Mulvihill, while Ventura has the very large list of plants produced by Theresa Monmonier. One can find all types of growth, size of blossoms and colors. Colors of the most dazzling hues, highly metallic. It is hard to believe that so brilliant a shade could be grown in the petals of a flower. Blossoms measuring 11 or 12 inches across are not rare. For size, try *Conway's Giant*, *Friederick Werner* or *Peacocki*.

Epiphyllums are easily propagated and can be handled in much the same conditions as any shade loving Begonia. To start a new plant, select a mature leaf, about ten inches long, but not chopping off this cutting and ruining the mother plant. Cut the entire leaf, then if it is too long, make two or three cuttings. Be sure never to place a leaf joint at the soil level, that has had a bloom in that indentation.

The plant is to sprout at the soil level, and if it has bloomed there, it will not throw out new growth at that point, but farther up the leaf, and the plant will be very awkward. Tie the cutting to a small stick, and do not plant over one-half inch deep. Deep rooted cuttings, rot very easily. Be sure to label, names are important. Allow a cutting to dry ten days before planting, dip in Rootone. A light sandy mixture is used, a little leaf mold, bone meal, charcoal, loam and lots of coarse gravel is fine.

One of the biggest mistakes one can make in the entire culture of epiphyllum, is to re-pot a plant when the soil is wet. When re-potting, never water for several days after, and then only lightly. If you buy "rooted cuttings," plant in a dry mixture, and do not water for four days, and then a tiny bit

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around the edge of the pot. Try to pyramid the plant in the pot, so that the water does not settle around the crown, as this often rots big, strong plants. Let the water fall around the edge of the pot, keep the crown high, almost as high as the top of the pot, and you will never be troubled with rot.

Epiphyllums do not like to dry out, but they do not like too much moisture. Be sure the water drains off well, never over water,

and have plenty of gravel in the bottom of the pot. Flowers form in February, and do much better if the plant is on the DRY side. At this time a little superphosphate is a fine fertilizer to help produce large flowers. Go easy on nitrogen, else you throw your plant into growth and it may drop the buds. Some manure water when the buds are established will be fine. A complete commercial fertilizer is good, when the plants are growing new
(Continued on Page 96)

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leaves. Be sure to keep aphids, mealy bugs and scale wiped off, may use some cotton on a stick.

Because they are fundamentally air plants, many hard to grow varieties, respond quickly when put in a hanging basket, or just a wall bracket. Morning sun can also bring out flowers on the lazy ones, light and air, but not noon day sun, nor reflected heat from a wall. Gypsum can be used in the soil mixture to keep it light, and chopped bean straw as a mulch is excellent.

Now is the time to see these exotic blooms, the month of May finds them in profusion. Choose those that intrigue you. Some dandies are — *Golden*, white; *Argus*, clear pink, deep throat; *Sunburst*, rich burnt rose-orange; *Marsellaise*, large purple and silver; *Deliciosa*, profuse, flaring pink; *Thunder Cloud*, deep purple; *Mon Cheri*, amber penciled in brownish orange; *Samite*, salmon and the entrancing *Augusta Von Szombathy*. This last is a medium sized flower and can be used as a corsage. It is a fast grower, heavy bloomer and exquisite in violet and white. *Jules Schlumberger* is a stunning, flaring red.

Officers of the Orange County Branch:

We extend congratulations and good wishes to:

Mrs. Muriel Hylton, President, R3, Box 355, Santa Ana, Calif.; Geo. A. Barrows, Vice-President, 1111 Louise St., Santa Ana, Calif.; Mrs. Earl K. Burdick, Sec.-Treas., R4, Box 296, Anaheim, Calif.

This Branch enjoyed a very informative and enjoyable talk by Mrs. Perry V. Grout on REX BEGONIAS at the April Meeting. In May they are looking forward to hearing Mr. "Scotty" R. G. Hudson on TUBEROUS BEGONIAS.

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THE DIRECTORS' ROUND ROBIN

By BESSIE R. BUXTON, *Director, Peabody, Mass.*

• One of the notable things in these chronicles of begonia growing from coast to coast, is the conquest of climatic handicaps. Begonias, we know, are children of the tropics, found in that broad band on each side of the Equator, around the world. While a few grow high in the tropical mountains, most of them grow under moist, warm conditions. Yet begonia lovers living in our mountain regions or in the far north, with severe winters and short summers, grow begonias and others who live in almost desert regions with sandy or adobe soil, extreme heat, little water, and leaf mold one hundred miles away, also grow begonias successfully. These handicaps mean hard work, great ingenuity and enthusiasm to offset them. But it is puzzling to hear growers in our Southern states complain of difficulties in growing begonias under their warm, humid conditions—just the conditions, one would think, that begonias find in their native habitat.

The last letter was devoted largely to cultural conditions. Some are having trouble with white worms in the soil, and a tablespoon of household ammonia in a quart of water was suggested as a remedy. Or, buy permanganate of potash crystals at a drug store, and dissolve enough to turn the water pink. Water the plants with this solution, and the worms will cease from troubling. Another remedy is to remove all soil, rinse the roots with a weak solution of Lysol and repot in clean soil. It will take some time for the plant to recover from this drastic treatment, however. A remedy for aphids is to put a crushed mothball or a teaspoon of naphthalene flakes in a paper bag, set the plant in the bag, close tightly and leave for 24 hours. Repeat a little later to catch the eggs that hatch.

Some of the members who grow begonias from seed have trouble with the tiny plants damping off. A California member uses powdered sulphur to check this. She puts the sulphur in a cheesecloth bag and shakes it over the pots of seedlings. (This is a good remedy for red spider, too.) Vinegar water will sometimes check damping off. Add enough vinegar to make the water taste sour. A teaspoon of Clorox added to a gallon of water and sprayed through a fine sprayer, will also help this condition.

Soil mixtures are always under discussion. No two members have the same kind of soil, and much ingenuity is used to make over the wrong kind of soil. Nearly all the mem-

bers feel that leaf mold is very necessary, and oak leaf mold is considered the best. Yet, how much chemical difference there must be between the mold from our Eastern oaks and the California live oaks! But begonias accept both, with equally good results. A Colorado member uses willow leaf mold and finds it good. Another Westerner recommends cottonwood leaf mold but warns that it has a bad odor when wet. In Washington, D. C., the soil mixture used is leaf mold and plenty of sand. This has a light porous texture which does not pack, and keeps the plant stems well drained at all times. She lives in an apartment which gets little sun, and the weather is damp and cold in winter, hot and humid in summer. This soil dries out quickly, an advantage under her conditions. A North Carolina member concludes that much of her growing troubles may be traced to her soil mixture, which has been leaf mold and cow manure. Results have not been satisfactory, so a change is in order. An Iowa member mixes two buckets of soil from beneath the evergreens (this would be anathema to a New Englander!) two from a catalpa grove, two of peat moss and one of sand. She uses no fertilizer—lucky woman!—because the rich, black soil of the Middle West does not need any. A Nebraska member, too, uses no fertilizer, just good garden soil with a little peat moss and sand added. A California member uses black garden soil, plus some from the cow corrals, and adds a little leaf mold. A local nurseryman told her that soil from under any evergreen, except those with pitch in them, was good for begonias.

Coming East, to New York state, "I use two parts woods soil containing enough

(Continued on Page 99)

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B. MANDA'S WOOLLY BEAR

By ALICE M. CLARK, San Diego

• This interesting plant is fairly new to the Begonia World. It was first listed in the Rosecroft catalogue in 1941. Mr. Robinson gave it the amusing handle by which it is commonly known. Mrs. Buxton calls it simply, "Woolly Bear" but I like to keep the additional "Manda" as that tells the name of the owner of the fine nursery in New Jersey where some understanding eye discovered the chance seedling which had probably developed from seed in some imported packing material. If its real origin is ever determined and it has not already been named we shall probably know it as *B. Manda*.

To me *Manda's Woolly Bear* is quaint and quite worth while. My drawing is from a begonia grown from seed in the Calloway lathhouse in La Jolla. There were two other seedlings but this was the best looking. However, when I showed it to Constance Bower she exclaimed at the flatness of the leaves which usually have a cupped appearance. So I borrowed her plant too and the middle spray on the right-hand side illustrates this difference. It grows readily from seed and seeds very freely.

In the above respect and some others it reminds me of a bedding begonia in a brown winter overcoat. It is not tall. Mrs. C.'s plant is thirteen inches high. The green stems are a slender 1/3 inch in diameter, slightly swollen at the lower joints which are about two inches apart. The dried stipules are small and of a light cocoa-brown to match the fuzz that covers everything, like the chocolates we used to call "dusty millers." The growth habit is like *semperflorens*, branching somewhat but depending mainly on new shoots at the base to make it bushy.

The leaf shape is different. The petiole is thin, though the fur makes it seem thicker

and it is 1 to 1½ inches long. The leaf is an elongated, one-sided, pointed oval, slightly ruffled and overlapping at the sinus from which the inconspicuous veins radiate. If the brown-felted surface is rubbed off, the leaf is a shining dark green of heavy, firm texture. It is a lighter green on the back with a suede finish that is thicker and harder to remove. The tiny leaves are faced with a white cotton that turns to brown as they grow out. They seem to be carried diagonally on the plant until they are older when they are 3 inches long.

The flowers come from the tips of every branch on a fuzzy light-green peduncle about an inch long. At first they are in a tight woolly cluster. The plants sketched have been in the house some time so there is no show of pink on the buds. As the cluster expands it divides into two main parts each with three groups of flowers usually consisting of one female and two male blooms.

The latter have a pale fuzzy stem an inch long. The two longish oval petals, while woolly outside, are a shining white within as are the other two very slender petals. At its longest the flower is 1¼ inches. A full golden tuft of stamen on a wee stem of its own stands out like the silhouette of a tiny diamond in an old-fashioned engagement ring.

The female bloom of five small pointed oval petals around three pairs of pale yellow-green stigma forms the pendant to one of the most beautiful begonia pods I know of. The three wings are very transparent, tinted white to pink at first, gradually turning to a soft crystalline apple-green. They seem to be filled on to the ovary. The largest "ala" has a little dent on the edge near the tip, like a butterfly's wing. Most charming are the three dainty pale-green oval "flaps" bordered with minute hairs, that extend down over the seed-pod between the wings, protecting the precious parts from sun and rain. Three diminutive bracts at the head of each flower stem further complicate its structure. Stem and all, these turn a soft brown as the fruit matures from a deep green to a thin ripened brown.

I suppose all this wool keeps the plant warm and enables it to bear its large graceful clusters of really fine white bloom at the coldest season. A row of *Manda's Woolly Bear* would make a fine winter border on an outside bed (or inside window garden) of *Verschaffelti* or a similar rhizomatous type now coming into bloom. Try that on your landscape some time!

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THE DIRECTORS' ROUND ROBIN

(Continued from Page 97)

coarse sand so it requires the addition of only one part garden soil. This is good for both fibrous and rhizomatous kinds. For semper-florens, the woods soil without garden soil, gave increased size and more flowers. By using equal parts woods soil and garden soil, the size of the plants decreased. By using all garden soil the size of the plants decreased still more, but by top dressing with woods soil, the plants improved."

We urge all who have good plants of Templini, with well mottled foliage, to propagate from them, and to keep at least two good plants on hand at all times. Several reported success when leaves of Templini

were cut like Rex leaves, in sections, but if the whole leaf was used, it rotted and the plantlets on it refused to root.

A California member finds that *Abel Carriere* does not like the sun. The leaves darken and burn easily, but in the shade they will be clear silver and grow six inches long. My experience with this plant is that a little morning sun gives a nice pink flush over the silver.

Cathayana proves difficult to grow. A Massachusetts member concludes it needs less water and sun than most begonias, and the Washington, D. C., member who has north light only, reports a fine, healthy plant with beautifully colored leaves. She has a unique plan of using a tomato plant to test the air

(Continued on Next Page)

BILLBERGIAS

AMOENA. A dwarf variety with brilliant orange-scarlet bracts. Flowers green edged deep blue. This variety will flower throughout the Summer on well established plants. **\$1.50**

AMOENA X RUBRO-CYANEA. A new hybrid combining the brilliant flower of Amoena with the attractive foliage of Rubro-Cyanea. May bloom at any time of year. **\$2.25**

CALOPHYLLA. Foliage wide, bronzy green and heavily barred transversely with gray. Flower bracts are blood-red and the flowers dark blue. Seems to be always in bloom. A grand house plant. **\$1.50**

DISTACHIA. Foliage heavily spotted cream. The tall flower spikes appear very early in the Spring. Bracts rose-pink, flowers green and blue. **50c**

EUPHEMIAE. Dark green foliage covered with bloom similar to the bloom on plums. Bracts bright pink, flowers royal purple. Ideal for hanging basket culture, as it has creeping habit and will shoot out all over the wire basket, making a lovely specimen. **\$2.00**

MACROCALYX. This differs from the others in having erect inflorescence. Pink bracts. French-blue flowers. Late flowering. **\$1.50**

NUTANS X ALBERTI. Same habits as nutans, but the plant and flower much larger with deep rose bracts. Excellent for cutting. **\$2.00**

RUBRO-CYANEA. A cross between the rare *B. sanderiana* and *B. nutans*. Foliage spotted white on green or bronze ground. **\$1.50**

SPECIOSA. An old favorite because of its beautiful flowers. Bracts pink, flowers greenish yellow. **\$2.00**

SPECIOSA X NUTANS. A prolific grower suitable for wire baskets. The foliage is attractive, the bracts pink, and the pendulous flowers yellowish. Summer blooming. **\$1.00**

THYRSIFLORA. Bright scarlet flower bracts, and purple-blue flowers. Erect inflorescence and Summer blooming. **\$1.50**

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Arcadia, California

THE DIRECTORS' ROUND ROBIN

(Continued from Page 99)
for escaping gas. If there is a leak, the leaves curl downward and discolor.

Peltata is not easy to root, but try it in April and you may succeed. Because of its succulent nature, keep the sand drier than for other begonias. Several report that they have rooted a leaf stem, but no plant resulted. Perhaps if the leaf stem was cut or pulled off with a "heel" or part of the branch, a new plant would develop from the leaf bud in the axil.

There was discussion about the merits of clear or colored glass for rooting cuttings in water. A Minnesota member experimented with two slips, cut at the same time, one set in a red glass, the other in a white glass. The slip in the red glass rooted two and a half weeks before the other. A California member roots Rex and gloxinia leaves in a glass containing one inch of water, inverting another glass, fitting tightly, over it. This prevents water evaporation, and gives greenhouse conditions. Excellent results were reported by using a fish bowl, with three parts coarse sand and one part garden soil, covering the top of the bowl with a pane of glass. The bowl was set in a north window and roots formed in three weeks, even in winter. No water was added during the rooting period.

Incorrect naming is one of our troubles. California has a law requiring all plants sold to be correctly named, but unfortunately it is not enforced, perhaps because of the loophole which excepts potted plants which are to be used for interior decorating. Some growers give a name of their own choosing to any plant whose name they do not know. I regret to confess that I have known such things to happen in Massachusetts, too. Naturally, the result is wild confusion. The remedy lies with the purchaser. If correct naming is insisted on, we shall get it, eventually. If a dealer sells plants which are wrongly named, perhaps a report to the A.B.S. would help, especially if the grower advertises in the *BEGONIAN*. Publicity is a powerful weapon. On the other hand, if the dealer tries to name his plants correctly, and needs help, it should be given willingly. If we help each other, both will benefit.

August 5th, 1946—Mark It ! !

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Why Not Have More Glass Houses and Conservatories

By T. JOHN PARKER, *Hollywood, Calif.*

• It is with the hope of increasing interest and better understanding of the culture of plants under glass, that the following words are written.

The first objective will be to remove from the mind of so many garden-minded people the thought of any mystery or doubting worries as to their ability to manage and raise plants under glass. It is a fact that if you have gardened outside with any degree of success you can also do the same inside. California, too often, fosters the thought in many people's minds that a glasshouse is a superfluous adjunct only adding to the already plentiful maintenance cares and worries of the average gardener. It is amazing to me why so many people do not attach a conservatory to their living rooms and enjoy every moment of their day, indoors or outdoors. What can be grown in a small house of this kind, with proper selection and judgment, is amazing. It is a wonderful way to carry over winter many half hardy plants and California too does have some winter. So our efforts will be to give you, in simple terms, some of the how, what, and when of this type of gardening. Your reactions will be welcome and your letters to your Editor will receive prompt and courteous attention.

Do not be deterred by the false impression that unusual skill and knowledge are essential qualifications to enable one to practise Greenhouse culture. It is admitted that conditions inside and outside are different, but only because the conditions inside are under the operator's control; but, to learn and understand what these conditions are, is a fascinating, yet simple, study and there are no limitations as to what may be grown in a glasshouse, from vegetables to flowers of the most common or exotic varieties.

In the beginning a few fundamental things are essential, and of course, the first and the most important, almost, is the soil. Here, again, let us rid ourselves of the veil of mysticism thrown around the mixing bowl when preparing growing mediums for this specimen or that. One primary factor to keep in mind is that a rich friable loam, that can be found in old well-manured beds, a soil that you can dig holes in with your fingers, a soil that will not pack and crack on the surface if left untended for a few days or even two weeks, is also perfect for inside growing. One thing, though, should be kept in mind when making comparisons between outside and inside growing, is the fact that, to some plants and under certain conditions a heavy

clay or adobe soil will be all right, but not for inside. Soil for indoor growing should always contain enough decayed vegetation and sand, that it will never pack and stay heavy or wet. Later on, we hope to give you some ideas for good soil mixtures.

Next in importance to the soil, is the temperature. Keep always in your mind a few facts; no plant grows when the soil and temperature are very cold; some plants will grow in early spring or late fall and again others will thrive only during the warm summer months, so it is under glass with certain temperatures prevailing, nothing will grow. In a cool temperature some plants will thrive and then again others require a real hot house. Just a simple study and investigation as to the habitat or source of origin of your particular plants will solve the specific needs of the plant under consideration.

Do you think this factor is a worry? Well let us consider what you grow outside and see if similar factors do not enter into the picture relative to the successful handling of your plants. In one picture you have, growing side by side, Snapdragons, Roses, Asters and even Tuberous Begonias, and in another picture you turn to the vegetable kingdom and consider Butter Beans and Lettuce. Three of these subjects are considered hardy, viz., Lettuce, Snapdragons and Asters, whereas Tuberous Begonias and H. T. Roses and Butter Beans are tender, warm weather plants. So, even outdoors, unless certain provisions are made, it is folly to try to grow, for example, Head Lettuce in the heat of a dry mid summer or Beans in the very early spring. By this we mean to infer that gardening, whether indoors or outdoors, must be adjusted to conditions and, if one is making proper provision, even though on a small scale, one should provide a two-compartment house to fill all requirements, one house or compartment being run at a temperature of 45 to 50 degrees F. (night temp., of course), and the other at 50 to 55 degrees F., allowing for a 10 to 15 degree raise during the day-time.

(END OF PART I)

LABOR WEEK-END: REMEMBER?

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Good News for the Armchair Explorers

By MRS. E. CARRELL, Fullerton, Calif.

• The Puerto Rico begonia seed has been received. Begonia seeds have been ordered airmail from India, we trust it won't be too long before we receive them. Our Costa Rica collector writes "More begonia seeds on the way" and encloses three new kinds. These are *B. glabra*, *B. alnifolia*, *B. carpinifolia*. Our Costa Rica collector asks us to make this correction: #25 given you as "*B. alnifolia*" should be corrected to *B. carpinifolia* var. *rubra-involucrata*. We have a splendid seed collector in Costa Rica and he is willing to gather for us seed of many of the beautiful plants growing in that country. Many Armchair Explorers are writing in inquiring for more seeds from the tropics, are you willing to contribute more funds to the "Seed Fund" for more seed? For your original \$2 you are to receive a portion of all begonia seed secured throughout the year. However, for other kinds of seeds we will need to have further funds. Money in the "Seed Fund" is almost exhausted since many orders for seeds have been mailed out. Let us know your wishes.

Here are some descriptions from our Costa Rica collector:

Begonia involucrata. "Altitude 3,500 to 6,000 feet. Grows on forest floor in sites quite dry. Flowers from January to May. Grows to 4 feet with erect stems and large lateral rhizomes. Blooms in heads covered with white flowers."

Begonia conchaefolia. "Cool zone, altitude 4,000 to 6,000 feet. Epiphytic in shale on exposed roots and trunks of rugose barked trees. Slender flowering stems 10 inches long, flowers pink and white. October to February."

Begonia alnifolia. "Sub-fruticose. Grows to 6 feet, forming a dense bush if cut back several times a year. In nature is found along shaded stream borders, often in upland gardens in Costa Rica in semi-shade. Called Xmas Begonia. Foliage shining, buds pointed, tense carmine. Flowers pink-carmine and white."

Begonia glabra. A scandent species, forming roots at nodes. Flowers pale green, heart-shaped leaves. Grows in upper tropical zone in open shade."

Begonia carpinifolia. "Found along streams in ravines, similar to *B. alnifolia* but more slender."

Ageratum scabriusculum. "Fine species, tender perennial. Grows to 2 feet, shining leaves, long scapes of pale china blue or azure flowers. Blooms September to January. Good for cut flowers, useful for hybridizing. Should do well in California, grows in dryest soil in sun."

Wanted—Seeds of choice hybrid Amaryllis to use as exchange for rare begonia seed. If you can supply some, send to your Skipper.

Huntington Beach Tuberous Begonia Gardens

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LOS ANGELES 21,

FUCHSIA CULTURE CHANGES IN ANTICIPATION OF BLOOMS

By OLIVER KEHRLEIN

Author of FUCHSIA, BALLERINA OF THE GARDEN, to appear shortly

• With lengthening daylight hours and rising temperatures, fuchsias are passing from the stage of producing long stems and a profusion of foliage into that phase of the annual cycle where most of the energies of the plant are concentrated on the development of flowers and fruit. Our culture, training and feeding must change accordingly.

From now on, only straggly and excessive growth should be pruned. Branch tips and bud terminals, where flowers will be expected, must no longer be pinched back. Suckers and low growing branches should be broken off cleanly at their bases to keep the plant and its arching sprays of flowers off the ground. Continued support for tender leads must be supplied by tying them before they bend over.

As the rainy season peters out and the atmosphere gets drier, irrigation should become heavier and more frequent. If sufficient water is supplied to soak down at least 18 inches,

the root system will extend deeper into the soil where it will be cooler and find a greater supply of food. Syringe frequently enough to maintain an atmosphere of humidity about the foliage and at the same time discourage any pests. In hot and dry climates this may mean as often as three times a day.

As the whole plant will be drawing heavily on its food and hormone reserve from now on, a weekly feeding of a liquid solution of some complete commercial fertilizer, such as Plant Chem, should be given. These hydroponic chem salts are so balanced that they will not burn the roots and tender foliage and can be fed close to the stem where many of the feeding roots are located. If the commercial fertilizer is given in a solid form, it should be given as a side dressing, scratched into the soil, between two waterings, so that the concentrated chemicals will not burn the roots or soft stems.

A. B. S. CONTINUES TO GROW

(Continued from Page 93)

membership to 100 to 200 per cent during 1946. With Mr. George Heskith president, and so many interested members, we know you will come out winners with your objectives you have planned for the future.

Mrs. Kem Weber gives us news of the Santa Barbara Branch. Their membership has increased with leaps and bounds. We can look forward to some fine developments in Begonia hybridations from this group.

Good luck to each and everyone of the members of these Branches. Remember, a good plant forum is the greatest step forward at your meetings, and everyone should bring in a plant for discussion, exhibition or plant sale. Do not overlook the books available from our National Library. Write to Mrs. John Crowder, 9839 Easton Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif. We will look forward to reading of your activities in our "BEGONIAN," so do not fail to keep your Editor busy with news as she has an insatiable hunger for any news relative to the progress and welfare of this great organization.

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Potted plants will require more frequent irrigating, as evaporation increases with the advent of hot weather. They should also be fed weekly as the soil in the pots is limited. Rotate all potted specimens regularly, so as to encourage a full development of foliage and flowers all around. Rooted cuttings can now be safely potted and potlings can be repotted into larger sized pots. With temperatures rising, greenhouses should be ventilated and kept shaded during the middle of the day. Pull all weeds from beds and pots while still tender and readily removed, but do not cultivate for fear of injuring the surface feeding roots. Anticipate this summer's army of pests by setting out snail bait early and spraying for aphids, scales and mites. Keep beds clean and free from litter and falling leaves.

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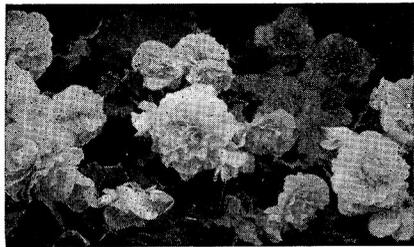
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Open House by Long Beach Parent Branch:

The members of the A.B.S. Board and all other members who are interested are invited cordially to attend the meeting on Tuesday, May 14th, of the Long Beach Parent Branch at St. Mathews School, Second Floor, 7th and Temple, Long Beach, Calif. Time, 7:30 p.m.

San Gabriel Branch:

San Gabriel Branch and its many friends turned out in full force for a record meeting attendance to hear "MIRANDY" and her rustic philosophy. Everyone can tell you that "Mirandy" wields a mean hoe as well as a glib tongue.

With Reference to Calla Lily Begonia

Dear Editor,

May I correct a statement in the February BEGONIAN, page 27, that "Calla lily, a white leaved mutant, appeared in America about 1935." If you will consult your files of Horticulture, in the issue of Nov. 15, 1927, you will find a brief article which I wrote about this plant, with a picture of a specimen which I had at that time. The plant was well known then. Its origin is unknown, but there is some evidence that it appeared as a sport in Maine. We are asking the Garden Club Federation of Maine to investigate this matter for us.

BESSIE R. BUXTON.

Suggestions for Happy Relations

(Continued from Page 90)

vated and brought out understandingly, often they make the best workers.

Every member is a potential AMBASSADOR. Every householder should be a member.

Are you a maker of friends? You *should* be!

That is real living in riches.

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FURTHER OBSERVATIONS AND INFORMATION ON GREENHOUSE HEATING

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

• While the article on greenhouse heating was written months before publication, recent experiences have taught many things. In tearing down the system to put in more and larger pipe, the burner was found not to be burning correctly.

There are two kinds of thermostats, the snap type and the modulating type. The modulating type sometimes shuts off the gas so slowly that the burner backfires and fills the burner with carbon. To overcome this open the by-pass enough to cause the burner to burn very low and continuously. You can hold the temperature range closer with the modulating type than with the snap type. I am using the modulating type.

After making adjustments it was found the furnace was large enough to raise the temperature to 70° F. with 32° F. outside for a house 10x15 feet. Although the figures and tables for the amount of pipe were obtained from the most reliable source possible, in a mild climate like California, I believe they are more than ample.

In the second part of the article it was stated to use city water. In my system rain water was used alone with 3 ounces of sodium bicarbonate to avoid the formation of rust. After 10 months of use the pipes were found clean of calcium deposit and free of rust. The copper coil was very clean; it had a small amount of calcium deposit in it when first installed. No rust, or corrosion due to electrolysis, could be found. The small amount of soda here recommended probably does not create any greater salinity than is contained in our city water. Our waters contain both calcium and sodium. In the absence of rain water one may use distilled water. Then you will have no calcium deposit in the coils. The system's capacity was 9 to 10 gallons. I used soda in one sterilizer for 15 years without detriment. Rust is due to the entrance of oxygen or carbon dioxide as air in the water.

The University of California recommends using city water and 1 pound of di-sodium phosphate to 75 gallons of water, and not rain water. This is the chemical preparation used to clean boilers, I have never used it.

A small amount of rich cement had been placed in the bottom of the expansion tank to keep it from rusting and to cause it to have a central drain. Also at the same time a small amount of lubricating oil was placed in the tank to keep out mosquitoes (when the system is in daily use there is no need for this

oil). The cement as well as the side of tank was found thoroughly coated with oil, which may have some anti-rust properties. Do not use over 2 ounces of oil. To keep pipes from rusting with the aid of oil we would need to coat them all over inside, which is impossible.

Instead of the valves recommended, four-inch nipples were attached in a vertical position, one upright, the other below the pipe, alongside of the unions. These had petcocks on the end of them. One trapped the air, the other the sediment and both could be drained.

A glass tube connected with the system and along and outside the expansion tank was found a great convenience, as it told how much water was in the tank.

As to the cost of construction, the system here described cost less than \$35.00, actual cash; but much work, which was enjoyed, as well as being instructive.

Don't get discouraged if at first you have water leaks. Test all joints for gas leaks, as previously suggested, with a strong soap solution. Escaping gas is very poisonous to plants. After certain improvements were put into the system it was found to operate much more economically, ranging \$1.50 to \$2.00 per month, depending on temperatures and size of house.

Caution: In a desire to economize, don't use second-hand black iron pipe or rusty galvanized pipe. It is expensive. I used galvanized pipe only.

A coat of aluminum paint protects the outside of pipes from rust but decreases efficiency.

Robinson Branch:

Received too late for last issue, but in spite of delay, our good wishes are nonetheless warmly sincere.

Officers of A. D. Robinson Branch:

President: Robert H. Calvin, 1903 Capistrano, San Diego 7, Calif.; Vice-President: Mrs. John Zweck, 3321 Yonge, San Diego 6, Calif.; Secretary: Mrs. J. J. Howarth, 4319 Del Mar Ave., San Diego 7, Calif.; Treasurer: Miss Sally Bancroft, 1740 Warrington, San Diego, 7, Calif.; Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. Harlie Brown, 3233 Tennyson, San Diego 6, Calif.; National Representative: Mrs. Annibel Barry, 3145 James St., San Diego 6, Calif.; Chairmen: Social, Mrs. L. M. Westcott, 1767 Sunset Cliff Blvd., San Diego 7, Calif.; Telephone, Mrs. G. E. Jenner, 3221 Homer, San Diego 6, Calif.

**CONDENSED MINUTES NATIONAL BOARD HELD
IN MODEL LIBRARY ROOM, L. A. PUBLIC
LIBRARY, MARCH 25th, 1946**

Meeting called to order at 7:30 with President Hart in the chair.

Board members present for the meeting—Hart, Hawkins, Nelson, Lawrence; Mesdames Wilkes, Clark, Hartwell, Crowder, Drummond.

On motion Mr. Nelson, duly seconded reading of minutes of previous meeting dispensed with.

REPORTS

Treasurer, Editor and Business Manager, Membership Fees Chairman read reports of their respective offices and on motion reports accepted as read and ordered filed as part of the minutes.

Editor reported offer of Mrs. Alice Clark to have cuts for her begonia articles made in San Diego at an appreciable saving—Mrs. Clark to give this her personal attention.

Letter from J. P. Davey, England, with reference to his subscription to the BEGONIAN, read and turned over to Mrs. Crowder for answer.

Letter from Organic Garden read and after discussion, Editor instructed to accept exchange of magazines at an equal rate.

Mr. Lawrence again brought the matter of preparing a tentative budget for the Society as he felt without something to guide or gauge expenses we were working at a disadvantage. This especially in view of the advances in price from Commonwealth Printing Company and also Casey The Mailer. After considerable discussion, Pres. Hart asked that the Special Committee composed of Mr. Lawrence, Chairman, Mr. Hawkins and himself get together very soon and check over this matter very thoroughly.

Public Relation Director Mrs. Drummond submitted By-Laws and Constitutions for three new Branches—Hayward, Visalia, and Glendora-Azusa. Asked the approval by the Board of same and instructions to issue Charters. Motion by Mr. Nelson seconded by Mrs. Wilkes "That we accept the By-Laws as presented, but that Mrs. Drummond make some suggestions, along the terms she outlined to make them a little more complete."

Mrs. Drummond also stated she had a list of Speakers for the Branch Societies and asked permission to revise the list and have a mimeographed letter made to send to the Branches giving the names of the speakers, their address and fees and any other data pertinent. **GRANTED.**

Mrs. Drummond also reported correspondence relative to a branch Society in San Bruno which may materialize later.

Treasurer submitted letter from Seed Fund Chairman Mrs. Carrell telling of her success in obtaining begonia seed and of new contacts she was making to secure a further supply showing that this department is very active and is making considerable effort to procure seeds for the members. Mrs. Crowder was instructed to ascertain from Mrs. Carrell just what books she desired for her department and to purchase them for the library making them available to Mrs. Carrell. On motion, secretary was instructed to write Mrs. Harris, in answer to her letter, asking that she turn the old Seed Fund over to the Treasurer to be reallocated as the Board might see fit.

Librarian Mrs. Crowder called attention to the scrap-books made by Mrs. Hixon of magazine clippings pertaining to lath-house construction, shade plants, begonia culture, etc., which she said would be a highly valuable addition to the library, the books to be loaned to the membership as regular library material. The books are indexed and carry much interesting as well as authentic information on subjects of interest to both amateurs as well as professional growers and represent many hours of clipping and pasting.

REPRESENTATIVE DIRECTORS' REPORTS

Mr. Knecht, for Ventura. We had to secure a new meeting place; having good crowds and interest keeping up. Mr. Hart to be our speaker soon on Garden Gadgets and we invite all of you to visit us whenever possible. Our branch has printed a roster of the members, giving their address and phone number and also the expiration date of their dues, which we find very helpful.

Mr. Barber spoke for Whittier. Good meetings but a considerable mix-up in receiving the maga-

zine and asked that something be done to straighten this out. Pres. Hart asked Mr. Barber to have sent to him a complete list of persons not receiving their magazine, with date they joined or renewed, and as much other information as could be obtained and with the help of his Committee he would try to get to the bottom of the trouble. Also asked that other Representatives supply the Committee with information should they be having similar trouble.

Mr. Bailey (Pasadena). Had a very good meeting. Mr. Wm. Johanson showed pictures which were much enjoyed.

Mr. Hixon, Parent Branch, reported a very good meeting with Mr. Hudson talking on tuberous begonias. Very good talk and much enjoyed. Our new meeting place is in the Catholic School, 7th and Temple, Long Beach.

Mr. Walton from Inglewood, Mrs. Bayer from Glendale and Capt. Deere from San Gabriel Valley Branch reported briefly on their Branches but as the hour of 9 o'clock approached, business was wound up on short notice and adjournment was made.

Respectfully submitted.

GONDA HARTWELL, Corres. Sec.



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Meeting Dates and Places

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, May 27, at 7:30 p.m.

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH

Wednesday, May 1st, 7:45 p.m.
American Legion Hall, 1641 Taraval St.
Secretary, Mrs. Walter Ashe, 1855 - 33rd Ave.,
San Francisco, Calif.

ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH

Thursday, May 2nd
Farm Bureau Hall, 353 So. Main St., Orange.
Mrs. E. K. Burdick, Sec.-Treas., Rt. 4, Box 296,
Anaheim, Calif.

FOOTHILL BRANCH

Friday, May 3rd, 8 p.m.
Woman's Club House, 1003 Azusa Ave., Azusa.
Mrs. James M. Reid, Secretary
643 No. Wabash Ave., Glendora, Calif.

THEODOSIA BURR SHEPHERD BRANCH

Tuesday, May 7th, 7:30 p.m.
Alice Bartlett C. H. 902 E. Main.
Mrs. Harry Meyer, Secretary, 111 Leighton Dr.
Ventura, Calif.

BELLFLOWER BRANCH

Tuesday, May 7th, 7:30 p.m.
Home of Mr. Petrie,
200 East Barkley, North Long Beach.

INGLEWOOD BRANCH

Thursday, May 9th, 8 p.m.
325 No. Hillcrest, Inglewood, Calif.
Mrs. Mildred Dressel, Secretary
432 W. Fairview, Inglewood, Calif.

HOLLYWOOD BRANCH

Thursday, May 9th, 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, May 9th, 2-4 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, May 10th, 7:30 p.m.
Home of Lloyd B. Richards, 1028 Belmont Ave.
Mrs. Esther L. Randall, Sec., 3638 Cerritos Ave.
Long Beach 7, Calif.

SEQUOIA BRANCH

Friday, May 10th, 7:30 p.m.
Members' Homes.
Mrs. Albert Lowery, Secretary,
620 W. Grove St., Visalia, Calif.

NORTH LONG BEACH BRANCH

Monday, May 13th, 8 p.m.
42 East Market St., North Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Mary Coon, Secretary,
5511 Olive Ave., Long Beach, Calif.

LA MESA BRANCH

Monday May 13th, 7:30 p.m.
La Mesa Grammar School, La Mesa, Calif.
Sec.-Treas.: Mrs. Joseph Christofferson
4491 Culbertson St., La Mesa, Calif.

LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER

Tuesday, May 14th, 7:30 p.m.
St. Mathews School, Second Floor, 7th & Temple
Mary Hotaling, Sec.-Treas.
324A Temple Ave., Long Beach 4, Calif.

PASADENA BRANCH

Tuesday, May 14th, 7:30 p.m.
Pasadena Public Library
Lester F. Harrell, Sec.-Treas.
668 Bellefontaine St., Pasadena, Calif.

RIVERSIDE BRANCH

Tuesday, May 14th, 8 p.m.
Mrs. Helen Hansen, Sec.-Treas.
9757 Magnolia, Arlington, Calif.

SO. ALAMEDA CO. BRANCH

Thursday, May 16th, 8 p.m.
Scout Room, Markham School, Hayward, Calif.
Sec.-Treas.: Mrs. Dorothy Bayliss
26706 Monte Vista Dr., Hayward, Calif.

PHIOBEGONIA CLUB BRANCH

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

EVA KENWORTHY GRAY BRANCH

Monday, May 20th.
Community House
Tillie Genter, Sec.-Treas.
7356 Eads St., La Jolla, Calif.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH

Friday, May 24th, 8:00 p.m.
American Legion Hall
720 N. First Ave., Arcadia, Calif.
Mrs. Myrtle Jones, Secretary
132 May Ave., Monrovia, Calif.

NEW ENGLAND BRANCH

W. C. Atherton, Treasurer,
60 Chestnut St., Wakefield, Mass.

ALFRED D. ROBINSON BRANCH

Friday, May 24th, 7:30 p.m.
Hall, Point Loma Community Church
Udal Street at Poinsettia Dr., San Diego, Calif.
Mrs. J. J. Howarth, Secretary,
4319 Del Mar Ave., San Diego 7, Calif.

SAN DIEGO BRANCH

Monday, May 27th.
Hard of Hearing Hall, 3843 Herbert Ave.
Mrs. A. P. Carlton, Sec.-Treas.
624 Arroyo Dr., San Diego 1, Calif.

WHITTIER BRANCH

Tuesday, May 28th, 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, May 28th, 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, May 28th, 7:30 p.m.
329 No. Brand Blvd., Glendale, Calif.
Mrs. Helen Grigsby, Secretary
958 E. Mountain, Glendale 7, Calif.

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