

The BEGONIAN

Devoted to the Sheltered Gardens



BEGONIA
tomentosa

Plant of
LOUISE
SCHWERTFEGER



Stanley
Spaulding
Photo



APRIL
1954



TWENTY-FIVE
CENTS



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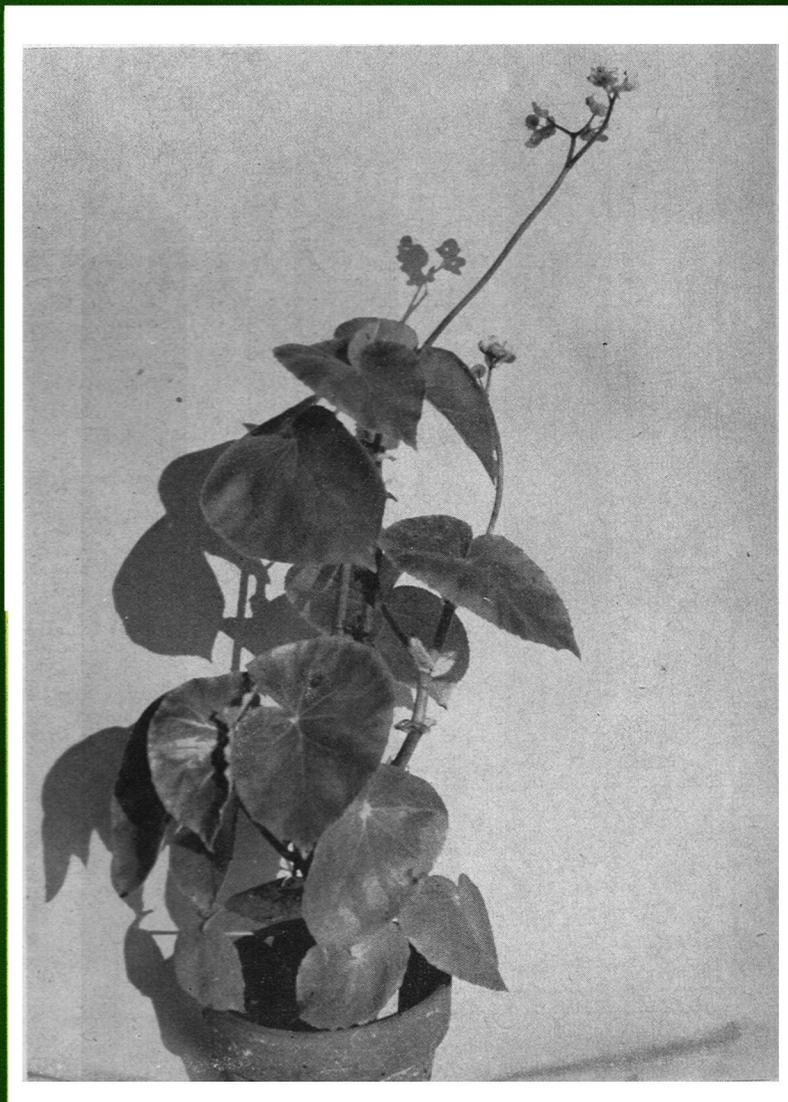


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Our Cover Picture . . .

This month is of a plant of *Begonia tomentosa*, Schott., a species discovered in Brazil about 1843. The Spauldings snapped this photo, while visiting Louise Schwerdtfeger and her Begonias in Santa Barbara (See page 77).

IN ANSWERING
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AIMS and PURPOSES

This Society shall be conducted on a non-profit basis, and its purpose shall be to stimulate interest in begonias and shade-loving plants; to encourage the introduction and development of new types of begonias and related plants; to gather and publish information in regard to the kinds, propagation and culture of begonias and other shade-loving plants; and to issue a bulletin which shall be mailed to all members in good standing.

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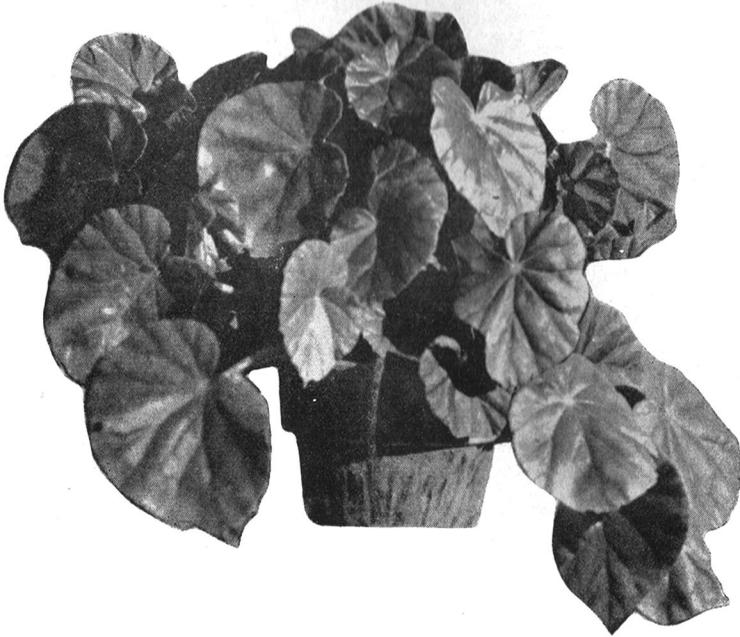
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The next Board meeting of the American Begonia Society will be held in the Los Angeles City Hall, Room 1305, 7:30 p.m., April 26, 1954. Use Main St. elevator. Park lower garage, south entrance on Main Street.

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UPPER—*Begonia* 'Santa Rosa Star'

LOWER—*Begonia* 'Frances Downing'

Stanley Spaulding Photos

PLANTS OF LOUISE SCHWERDTFEGER

The BEGONIAN

APRIL . . .

THE MONTH OF AWAKENING

The budding twigs spread out their fan,
To catch the breezy air;
And I must think, do all I can,
That there was pleasure there.

"Lines Written in Early Spring"—By William Wordsworth

NOTES from a SANTA BARBARA TRIP

By Stanley and Frances Spaulding

One lovely day last year when the sun sparkled on the blue Pacific at the foot of the Santa Barbara hills, we drove up to Louise Schwerdtfeger's Begonia aerie, and took a few "candid" photos and notes to match, some of which may be of interest of other fans:

Begonia 'Zaida'

Mrs. Schwerdtfeger's cross of *mazae* x *epipsila* is one of the neatest begonias we have ever seen. A low-growing rhizomatous with thick, leathery leaves about 3½ inches x 5 inches, whose margins are slightly rolled under and red tinted; the white sinus bleeds into the green veins, which are lightly dusky toward the edges. Upper surfaces of the leaves are dull, grassy green; the under, dull, light red except for light green at vein bases. Petioles are about the same length as the leaves, which makes the plant very compact, and are flesh-colored with red dots.

The little stems have large, broad, transparent, pale green bracts, white-spotted and keeled with a mucronate point.

Flowers arise in small clusters on flesh to salmon peduncles, extending well above the foliage in late winter and, early spring, with rose and green bracts subtending the flower clusters of pink, add to the brilliance of the bloom. Named for Mrs. Zaida Ryan of the Sacramento Branch.

Begonia 'Santa Rosa Star'

All points! A cross of those pointed beauties, B. 'Reichenheimi' and B. 'Sunderbruchi' by Mrs. Schwerdtfeger, this one is really cutleaved. The leaves are palmately cleft almost to the base, and each leaflet is sharply erose, forming serrate lobes, one of which, or one on each side of each leaflet, is larger than the rest. Color grassgreen

and smooth above, with slight tinge of red at edges; undersides sparsely brown, coarse-hairy, as are also veins and petioles.

Rhizomes are extremely thick — to two inches in specimens seen. Flowers reach 1½ inches across, and are deep crimson-pink, in pyramidal inflorescences like those of 'Mrs. Mary Peace', the peduncles being about half an inch through at the base. A crisp specimen!

Begonia *tometntosa*, Schott.

This is a species whose portrait we snapped because we had never seen a picture of it reproduced anywhere.

The bloom was pink-edged outside with a few short red hairs on the ovary and insides of the petals were white; peduncle, about 10 inches tall, was orange-red. Leaves were thick, a light, rich green above and downy-haired beneath, with light green petioles having basal bracts of light green drying to tan.

Begonia 'Frances Downing'

This name was given by Louise Schwerdtfeger for her pen pal, commemorating the work of Mrs. Downing in the Round Robins. It is a cross of *B. dayii* x *B. scharffiana* which resulted in a vigorous plant notable chiefly for the overlapping layers of lush green foliage. In color, light bronze-green with taffeta sheen, more coppery at the edges and sparsely red-hairy, especially on leaf backs; copper flush beneath. Flowers are small, pale delicate pink in very loose clusters.

There is just one trouble with such a note-taking trip to a Begonia fancier's establishment - darkness always falls before a tenth of the available material and information is gleaned, leaving so much to be done in the future.

Control of Begonia Pests

By John Paul Edwards

The basis of effective pest and disease control lies in routine practice according to the following general rules:

1. Know and be able to identify the pests concerned.
2. Have a basic knowledge of the insects and diseases to which your plants may be subject and know what available remedies will accomplish their control.
3. Know that prevention is more important than cure.
4. Watch your plants and start your pest controls with the first appearance of an insect infestation or a fungus disease.
5. Have the best available equipment for applying the sprays or dusts.

SPRAYING VERSUS DUSTING

While each of these methods of applying pest control materials has its merits, the present trend seems to favor liquid spraying as against dusting.

The highly effective new liquid chemical preparations plus new and better spraying equipment favor liquid application. Spraying is certainly to be preferred after an insect pest or disease has taken hold.

Buy an approved spray applicator, one that applies well-atomized material with force and always keep it clean and ready for use.

The writer will give brand names for many materials mentioned in this article. This is to identify relatively new products that he has used and found very effective.

While this article is chiefly concerned with the insects which infest our begonias, the same materials and methods of control apply wherever these specific insects are detected on plants and shrubbery.

RED SPIDER MITES

This tiny mite is found in very many areas of our country and is the most baffling and destructive pest with which the gardener has to contend. It is insect enemy number one. It is a tiny, eight-legged mite about 1/60 of an inch in length, oval in shape, usually a pale yellow in color.

These mites congregate in great numbers on the underside of leaves where they spin tiny white gossamer webs. It is on the undersides where they breed and where the chief leaf damage is done. They are particularly attracted by the lush begonia leaves. Their colonies increase with great rapidity during periods of warm to hot dry weather.

In action, mites suck the cell sap from the underside surface tissues of the leaves, causing them to assume a yellow or brownish

cast on the upper side while the underside turns to a pale brown speckled white with small white webbing masses where the veins join together. With continued mite action, leaves dry up and drop off, often leading to complete defoliation of the plant with consequent damage.

Usually mite infestation is not noted until their colonies have become extensive and much damage done. Make frequent examinations of your plants from April on to locate any suspicious yellowing of the leaves. Hold any suspected leaf in sunlight and examine the underside with a magnifying glass. Any mites present will be readily observed. Be particularly watchful of your roses and fuchsias, often host plants for these mites.

CONTROL

Timeliness is the keynote of mite elimination; get at them early and keep them under control.

Most of the older types of insecticides are of little value in mite eradication. A new and very effective control is found in sprays containing the organic phosphate, Malathion.

The writer has had excellent results with a preparation containing 5% lindane, 5% DDD and 12½% malathion (Improved Isotox). This formulation gives a very satisfactory control of mites, in fact, of practically every insect pest infesting our gardens. With ordinary care, it is harmless to operator, children and pets.

For effective mite control, timing of the spray applications is all important. Using a spray containing Malathion, one should spray thoroughly three times at intervals of 5 to 7 days, not more or less. Be sure that the spray saturates the undersides of the leaves.

The first application kills the live adult mites; the second application is timed to kill the mites which have hatched from eggs existing at the time of the first application; the third treatment is for additional clean-up. Repeat later in the season if further infestations develop.

Two relatively new wettable powder insecticides, Ovatan (Orthotran) and Aramite (Orthomite), give excellent control of "spider mites". Either material is used at a dosage strength of 1 heaping tablespoonful to the gallon of water with ½ teaspoonful of Vel or Dreft added as a "wetting-sticking" agent. Both of these materials have an exceptionally long residual kill. Spray with either at intervals of approximately ten days as required for the control.

CYCLAMEN MITE

This is another troublesome mite variety, one exceedingly difficult to eliminate. This minute insect lives and feeds in the crevices of the growing tips and top leaves of many plant varieties. It particularly favors those of soft substance such as begonias and fuchsias. Their feeding habits result in stunting and distortion of the upper leaves and tips, causing plant growth and flowering to virtually cease.

Cyclamen mite trouble with begonias is usually found on such plants as are grown in greenhouses and lath structures. This is particularly true where they are grown close to mite-susceptible varieties such as fuchsias, African violets, and various other gesnerias.

CONTROL

Spray thoroughly two or three times at weekly intervals with a water spray composed of two teaspoonfuls each of Improved Isotox and 50% DDT plus 1/4 teaspoonful of Vel or Drest, as a "spreading-sticking" agent, to each gallon of water.

Another effective control for small pot plants is to immerse them overall in a solution of 2 tablespoons of Clorox to the gallon of water. Immerse for one minute, then remove and drain with the pot laying on its side.

When you find Cyclamen mite evidence on a plant, isolate it until treated. These mites spread rapidly.

APHIDS

This is a most prevalent insect pest in gardens everywhere. It is a small, soft-backed insect, in color, green, brown or red.

It appears early in the spring, multiplying with great rapidity. It congregates on the new, succulent growth of tips and leaves and may cause serious stunting and malformation of such growth if not controlled.

CONTROL

Good aphid control will result from timely thorough spraying when the infestation first appears, followed by repeat applications every week to ten days as required.

Particularly effective for spray control are the lindane, DDD, malathion formulations (Improved Isotox) and sprays containing rotenone and pyrethrum (Red Arrow Extrax).

THRIPS

Thrips present another troublesome problem. This tiny insect is about 1/20 of an inch in length, gray or black in color and has two pairs of fringed wings. Small as they are, thrips can cause considerable damage to begonias and other garden plants.

Their presence is denoted by rusty brown areas on the underside of begonia leaves where they lay their eggs. With a rasping and puncturing of bud and flower surfaces,

they disfigure and discolor these flower parts and cause buds to open improperly.

CONTROL

Timely spraying with the arrival of the first warm spring weather is a wise control practice. Spray thoroughly at weekly intervals with a lindane-malathion formulation or with a 50% DDT spray. Either of these combinations will afford an efficient control.

BRACHYRHINUS, ROOT WEEVIL

The grubs of this destructive pest feed on the roots and tubers of begonias and the adult beetles on the leaves. The weevils will tunnel through the tubers, often killing the plant and ruining the tuber. They are also responsible for many holes and mutilations of the leaves.

CONTROL

Spray the soil when planting with a lindane-containing material such as Improved Isotox, or mix a lindane powder with the planting soil. After the plants have attained a height of six or eight inches, spray every week to ten days with the lindane spray.

NIGHT FLYING MOTHS

(*Omniverous Loopers*)

This is a most annoying pest infesting tuberous and Rex begonias and disfiguring the foliage in all stages of their growth.

The night flying moth deposits its eggs in the folds of leaves just emerging from the leaf buds; when the larvae hatch, they eat holes in the young leaf growth; these holes grow larger with the growth of the leaf and are very disfiguring to the mature plant.

CONTROL

Spray thoroughly every week to ten days with a lindane-malathion formulation (Improved Isotox). Use at a dosage strength of 2 teaspoonfuls to the gallon of water plus 1/2 teaspoonful of Vel or Drest as a "spreader-sticker". Start this spraying promptly when the new growth is five to seven inches tall and continue through the growing season.

LEAF HOPPERS and WHITE FLIES

These two persistent pests of fuchsias and other plants are sometimes found in begonia gardens but are not habitual residents.

CONTROL

Spraying thoroughly at intervals of a week to ten days with Improved Isotox will readily control these nuisance pests.

MEALYBUGS

The mealybug is a serious pest of plant life, difficult to control when it becomes well established. They are 1/8 to 1/4 inches in length with flattened, white, wax-covered bodies.

Damage is caused by the female. The mature males are tiny white flying insects with two conspicuous white filaments at tail ends.

CONTROL

Because of their waxy covering and because they feed on roots in the soil, mainly, mealybugs are difficult to control.

The writer has had considerable success spraying for them with a spray solution of 1 tablespoonful of Improved Isotox to the gallon of water. Spray two or three times at intervals of a week to ten days.

On house plants they can be removed or killed with a soft brush dipped in alcohol or picked off with a toothpick.

ROOT-KNOT NEMATODES

This is a serious pest of tuberous begonias but fortunately it is rarely found in our coastal areas.

It is identified by a series of galls or blister-like excrescences on the tubers and larger roots of begonias with seed-like growth on the fiber roots.

CONTROL

If suspicious excrescences are detected on any of your begonias and their identity correctly established, destroy the affected plants at once to protect the balance of your begonias from contamination. There is no practical cure for root-knot nematodes. Do not grow cuttings from plants thus infected.

LEAF NEMATODE

The Leaf Nematode is a microscopic worm which may establish itself in the tissues of begonia leaves, increasing and spreading with rapidity. The infestation is first identified by a shiny, rusty, discoloration on the underside of the leaves. This discoloration spreads, soon becoming visible also on the upper side and spreading over the entire leaf area; infected leaves then curl up and die.

Watering the leaves brings the nematodes to the leaf surfaces, spreading the infection to any other leaves the plant touches.

CONTROL

If the infected plant is not a valued, irreplaceable specimen, it is best to destroy it, at once. Then rid your garden of any soil around or near its roots. Boil the pot it was in before using again.

A suggested cure for leaf nematodes on your smaller plants (not always effective) is to immerse them, plant, pot and all in a tub of hot water, 120° Fahrenheit, for two minutes. Keep the water stirred up and maintain the 120° temperature closely if the cure is to be effective. Remove the plant and lay it on its side to drain.

This treatment usually kills the nematodes and the foliage of the plant also. However, the plant will grow again, free of nematodes, if the treatment is successful.

It may seem to our readers that there are a great many insect pests to vex growers of begonias, that a difficult laborious task is presented for their control.

However, note that single spray materials are now available that are compounded to control practically all insect pests in your garden.

If you are prompt, timely, and thorough with your spraying and other tasks of garden maintenance, your labor is greatly lessened — your gardening is fun.

Mr. John Paul Edwards, who wrote the very fine article on "Control of Begonia Diseases" in the February issue of the BEGONIAN, asks that we change the trade name of the product, "Orthocide" or "406", mentioned in his article, to its new name, "ORTHOICIDE GARDEN FUNGICIDE". Also, please read the amount of Vel or Dreft, used for a spreading agent, as 1/2 teaspoon wherever it appears.

Your Editor

In the article on Begonias under Eastern Culture by Marjorie Wihtol on page 84, she says "I have been hoping that the BEGONIAN would print an article on longevity in Begonias." I know I would be very interested in such information, and I imagine many other members would be too.

At present there is not enough material on file to make an article with any comparative value. So, let's hear from you if you have a begonia plant that you have had for a long, long period—or perhaps one that your mother or grandmother had before you. If you know of someone else who has such a plant, let us know, too.

Rex Begonia SCARLET O'HARA, Brilliant medium size leaves. Begonia BESSIE BUXTON, Trailing "Beefsteak Begonia." Pellea adainoides "Clover Fern".

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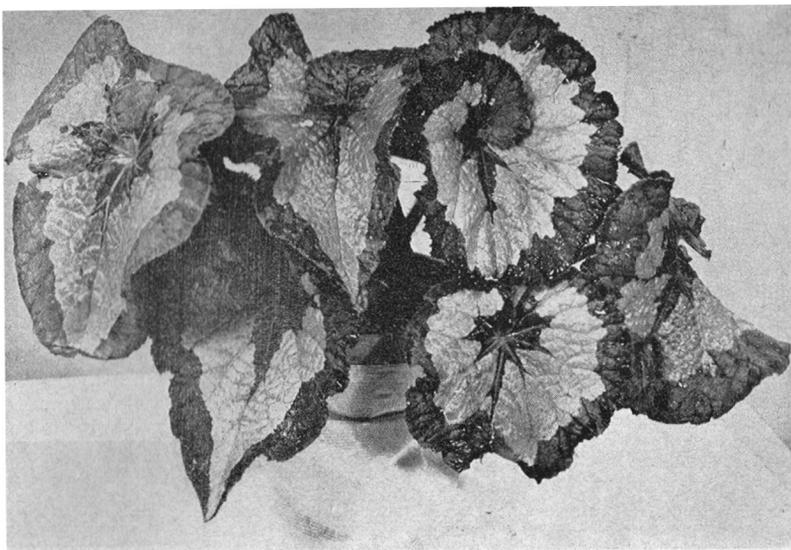


Photo Courtesy Carl E. Fisher

BEGONIA 'GEORGIA LOU FISHER'

By Jean Kerlin

It seems all members of the A. B. S. delight in touring the plant laboratories of our fine commercial growers, and during one of these trips, we visited the nursery of Carl E. Fisher in Anaheim, California. The Fisher plant houses have been in this same location for many years, and Rex Begonias have flourished under man-made conditions. Well water is perhaps the greatest boon for these Begonias in this arid locality.

One Rex variety was particularly outstanding, and we found it to be a seedling of the owner, named for a member of the family — Georgia Lou Fisher.

This beautiful variety of the Rex is a large spiral with wavy, fluted edges. The leaves are hard to describe as the colors blend so closely, and there are so many shadings. The center is dark green extending around the veins, blending into light apple green, then into moss green. A faint lilac tint is fused over the greens. This beautiful coloring is framed on the edges of the ruffled leaves with maroon. The whole leaf has a "crepey" texture, with a veritable network of veins, overlaid with a bright red "frost", giving an iridescent effect. The leaf

is extremely pointed and the moss green area extends through the leaf tip.

It is not unusual for a plant of this lovely begonia, in a five inch clay pot, to have 12 or more mature leaves 6 inches in diameter. All the admirable qualities of Rex Begonias are evident in the colorful "Georgia Lou Fisher".

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FUCHSIAS...

JUST TAKE YOUR PICK

By Sid and Camille Cohan

You will find no more versatile flower for your garden than this shade-loving dancing lady. There is a variety to fit your every need and whim. From a foot-high border plant to a twelve foot back-ground shrub, they run the range of heights. Fuchsias for hanging baskets and wall pockets; for every size of pot and planter; for trellises, espalliers, standards and columns. With blooms from the size of your little fingernail to one that will cover the palm of your hand. Colors ranging from white through the pastel blues into deep purple, and through the pinks into deep red. Solid colors, two tones and variegated. Blossoms single, semi-double and double. There are more than 24 species and over 1000 varieties. Your choice.

While fuchsias are primarily shade growers, some varieties will tolerate a considerable amount of sun. As a rule, the small single blooming varieties such as Glendale, Mephisto, Blue Boy and Mrs. Lovell Swisher are more sun tolerant. Most any variety will grow well with early morning or late afternoon sun. Hybridizers are continuously striving to produce large blooming varieties that will not wilt in the sun.

Fuchsias are propagated by seeds or cuttings. Seed propagation is practiced by hybridizers who are interested in developing new varieties. Most amateurs, as well as commercial growers, prefer to grow named varieties of known qualities and characteristics from cuttings. These cuttings will invariably come true, and will not revert back to species.

There are three kinds of cuttings that may be used — soft wood, ripe wood and hard wood cuttings. Commercial, and most amateur, growers prefer the small soft wood cuttings, rooting them in either Spongerok or Vermiculite. The new green tips that have no buds or blooms are selected. A slip of 2 to 3 inches in length is enough, but longer cuttings may be used. The lower leaves should be stripped from the stem, so that it can be inserted in the medium to a depth of half the length of the slip. Soft wood cuttings should be ready for transplanting in about three weeks. Ripe wood cuttings take a little longer to root, but not as long as hard wood cuttings. A very common and successful method used by amateur growers in the spring, is to slip directly into the ground and cover the cutting with a glass jar, until new growth is perceptible.



"Mrs. Lovell Swisher"

For best results, fuchsias should be planted in a mixture composed of two parts oak leaf mold, two parts good garden loam and one part well-rotted steer manure. For each wheelbarrowful of the mixture, add one three inch pot of soil sulphur and one three inch pot of cottonseed meal, and mix thoroughly.

An abundance of soil moisture throughout the growing season is required, yet fuchsias will not tolerate poor drainage. Where the soil remains poorly drained for any length of time, the plants may be attacked by wilt or one of the water mold fungi. Avoid lime in the soil and in the irrigation water as much as possible. If your water tends to be on the alkaline side, the proper precautions should be taken, so that sufficient acid is available to the plant for growth and bloom.

Fuchsias should be fed regularly during the growing season. It matters little which one of the many good blended products is used. The first feeding should be given in March. This is usually one with a high nitrogen content to encourage leaf and stem growth. As soon as buds start to form, feedings should be high in phosphate to encourage flower development. In late summer, use a low nitrogen fertilizer.

Most fuchsias flower on new wood each year, and there should be a continued crop of new wood developed each flowering sea-

son. Usually there is a semi-dormant period between November and February, during which plants make little or no growth. With the coming of warm weather the plants push out new growth, and by May the first blooms can be expected. The flowering season may extend from May to October in outdoor gardens in California, where climatic conditions are favorable, with some blooming even on into March. The pruning of hard wood is necessary usually no later than March, and shaping by pinching out the tips of the new growth during the growing season and prior to blooming, will result in a bushier, heavier blooming plant.

A hanging basket with a trailing fuchsia covered by hundreds of blooms is a beautiful sight. Varieties Jack Shahan, Amapola, Marinka, Butterfly, Red Spider, Trail Blazer and Streamliner are but a few of the many that display their beauty to the best advantage when the above method of growing them is used.

Then, there are the tall bush types, from six to twelve feet, such as Cardinal, President, Pacific Grove, California, Chang and Regal, to mention a few varieties. Some of the medium-size growers from two to six feet are Blue Moon, Peewee Rose, Bernadette, Don Peralta, Uncle Charley and Whitest. Under two feet we find Lord Byron, Centinella, Little Beauty and Rollo.

Fuchsias fill a definite role in the garden landscape. While waiting for those slow-growing trees to play their part in your garden picture, why not use a group of fuchsias to fill the gap? Do you need a trellised plant on a shady wall? Hanging baskets or wall pockets in your patio? Planter boxes or pots to fill a shady spot? A low growing border? A hedge of almost any height? Just take your pick of Fuchsias.

NOTE: These varieties and cultural methods are based on the climatic conditions and requirements of the Greater Los Angeles Area. Change them as needed for your particular locality. If in doubt, consult your nurseryman who advertises in the BEGONIAN.

BEGONIAS FROM HOLLAND

By Annabell Noker

New Jersey

From the heart of southern New Jersey to Begonia lovers the wide world over, comes a few lines about our experiences with the new Hybrid Double Begonias from Holland. In type of growth, they are not too unlike our own Christmas flowering begonias, except that the flowers are so large and fully double, about two inches or more across, growing in clusters along the stems of the plants. The colors are exquisite, the ones we grew being in shades of red, pink and apricot yellow.

The cuttings were received in June of last year, and were immediately potted in 2¼ inch pots, in a soil mixture of compost, soil, peat moss and a little sand. The mixture was slightly on the acid side and low in nitrate salts.

When the plants had outgrown their small pots, they were moved to three inch pots. Then they were given a light feeding of an organic fish plant food, to let them develop slowly, in order to be at their best. Around the middle of September, they were repotted in four inch pots and given another feeding of the same plant food.

But the first of November, they were a sight to behold, having runners about 1½ to 2 feet long, and just dripping with camellia-type blooms in clusters of four to six flowers.

At this writing, on February 23rd, they are still blooming profusely, and look like they will continue for quite a long time. They still receive an occasional feeding of liquid plant food.

About the middle of May, they will all be cut back to within six or eight inches of the pot, then repotted in the next larger pot and grown on all summer for a display of blooms again next fall.

*Palos
Verdes*

**Begonia
Farm**

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Medium, each\$1.00

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Capitola Road

EASTERN

BEGONIAS IN NEW JERSEY

By Marjorie Wihtol

In an effort to learn more about the seasonal habits of begonias, I have kept a chart, since July, 1950, on the blooming periods of the 300 or more varieties that have passed through my hands. I have also kept a scrapbook with notes, photographs and leaves of the various plants. After three and a half years, certain patterns have become apparent. I offer the following statistics for what comparative interest they may provide. They derive from single plants, as I have room for only one of a kind.

The following begonias have bloomed constantly for 2½ years or more, and are still at it:

	<i>Months</i>
Preussen (or it may be Sachsen - it's pink)	42
President Carnot	40
coccinea	39
Catalina	38
Sachsen (or it may be Preussen—it's red)	38
Bayern (? - reddest)	37
Elaine	36
ordorata alba	36
Noordi	34
Diana	33
Sylvia	33

June is the bloomingest month in my greenhouse, and January, the worst. The average number of plants in bloom per month for the years of '51, '52 and '53 is as follows:

June	143	Sept.	124
July	138	Feb.	120
May	135	Nov.	116
Apr.	134	Oct.	112
Aug.	133	Dec.	103
Mar.	124	Jan.	100

The following plants, though large and lush, over 2 years old, have never flowered. The ones marked with an "X" died at the end of the indicated period:

lobata variegata	3 years	8 months
superba Kenzi	3 years	4 months
Popenoei (Florida ?)	3 years	1 month
Chimborazo	X 2 years	10 months
Vedderi	2 years	9 months
aconitifolia, var Hil. Schneider	X 2 years	8 months
Winning Way	2 years	8 months
Ingrami	2 years	7 months
rotundifolia	X 2 years	5 months
sceptrum	2 years	4 months
frutescans	X 2 years	3 months

This group is the "unstables". They bloom when they feel like it and then quit for several years and sulk. This may be due to insects or disease which I am not an able enough horticulturist to diagnose.

superbas	fuscomaculata
comptas	Weltoniensis rosea,
Fernando costae	dregei
Ross Swisher III	Minute
speculata	laevetirides
crestabruchi	Immense
strigillosa	

Somewhere in print and only once, I saw a certain begonia referred to as an annual - or a perennial, I forget which. I'd like to know more about annualism and perennialism in begonias and whether this factor accounts for the sudden death, at the height of their strength and beauty, of the following:

Sutherlandi	frutescans
Abel Carriere	glaucophylla scandens
Elsie M. Frey	Bessie Buxton
acutangularis	foliosa miniata (?)
Gilsoni	Frances Downing
Mme. Fanny Giron	Paul Bruant
Mrs. Fred Scripps	

Plants that never did well:

acida	Chimborazo
Schultziانا	luxurians
Griffithi	Cathayana
olbia	rotundifolia

I have been hoping that the BEGONIAN would print an article on longevity in Begonias. A single comment by Montague Free in his "All About House Plants" describing an ancient and enormous *B. erythrophylla* is all that I have seen on this subject. He didn't say how old it was. My oldest is a Dorothy Grant, purchased as a mature plant in May, 1949. My second oldest is a nondescript "Star", received one month later, and also mature. In 1953 it failed to bloom and the leaves grew smaller, so I broke it up into a dozen 2 inch potfuls, most of which are now blooming. In regard to this method of propagation, a horticulturist once told me that it is necessary to propagate by seed every so often to revitalize the stock. Propagation by cuttings alone is progressively weakening, and the plant eventually 'peters out.' In my own experience, rooted cuttings never quite seem to catch up to the stock plant.

Maybe this is why our children are smarter than we are - because it doesn't work to pull off Daddy's leg and stick it in sand? Lucky us!

CULTURE

B. MEDORA

The subject of a recent study period was the B. Medora, and we would like to share our experiences in growing this variety.

This begonia is a hybrid, of uncertain parentage, but thought to be a seedling of *B. albo-picta* and *B. 'Guinea Wing'*, tracing its ancestry back through the *coccinea* group, commonly called the 'angel wing' type. It is a fibrous, cane-stemmed variety, particularly noted for its profuse stipules which are predominately pink in color.

While the plant is considered small, several have grown fairly large plants under favorable conditions. The small appearance may be fostered by the dainty lance-shaped leaves, growing so abundantly on the branches.

It bears large pink flowers in small clusters in late winter; some plants bloom satisfactorily, but most are sparse bloomers. The lack of flowers does not impair its beauty though, as the combination of glossy, green leaves, sprinkled with silver spots, and the ornate pink stipules, makes a beautiful picture.

No special care is demanded by this variety. A fairly heavy soil, using leaf mold, garden loam and sharp sand in the usual mixture for fibrous begonias, seems to fill its needs. Occasional feeding, thorough watering when the top soil is dry and plenty of filtered sunlight keeps the plant happy and contented.

As proof of its versatility, — large, healthy, lush plants have been grown under conditions ranging from greenhouses to enclosed porches, through temperatures of 70 degrees plus during the day, to 50 degrees at night; as well as rooms in the homes, with little or lots of sunlight, and temperatures of from 50 to 80 degrees. Under cooler temperatures, this plant requires very little water, but the higher temperatures made almost daily watering necessary.

It can be propagated either by branch or stem cuttings; being certain that several nodes are beneath the surface of the rooting medium. The only definite drawback in the culture of this begonia, was reported by one grower, of the appearance of mildew on the plant, without apparent cause.

The lesser-known B. Green Medora, which lacks the glossy, green, silver-spotted leaves and the pink stipules, is not too successfully grown in this section of the country.

Is it any wonder, then, that this is such a desirable house plant, when it rewards the grower equally well under favorable as well as adverse conditions?

IRENE M. NARR

Philobegonia Branch

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Here's a soil food, energizer and conditioner that's better than fertilizer. *Your money back if it doesn't give you better begonias!* Mixed manure-compost base. Minerals, hormones, vitamins, BIOTICS, enzymes. It's ALIVE and teeming with energy. Wonderful for energizing outdoor and indoor plants—particularly the indoor plants because of their soil's usual low organic content. Organic. Activated with ActivO. Superior also for azaleas, roses, camellias, berries, shrubs, fruit trees.

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ONE MORE OF

THE "IMPERIALIS"

CLAN

Frederick J. Bedson, F. R. H. S., England, described his plant of Leslie Woodriff's "*cathayana x imperialis*" cross in answer to our query for other hybrids of *imperialis* stock. In Mr. Bedson's words: "He sent me this in 1947, and I understand it was one of his own crosses, but as far as I know it has never been named. Whether there was any variation in the seedlings I do not know, as I only had one plant. It is, however, a very attractive plant, although it requires a warm, moist temperature like *cathayana*. It is a very fair combination of the features of these two plants. The stem is midway between the two, being more or less upright but sloping backwards, the leaves are velvet tawny green. It does not flower readily, and the flowers are insignificant. It does, however, make an attractive foliage plant, and I am rather surprised it would appear not to have been named and more widely distributed."

—F. W. S.

EPIPHYLLUMS

By Carl E. Fisher

Have you reached the "intermediate stage" of growing Epiphyllums?

If so, you understand the marvelous development from the original sixteen wild species, to the many thousand hybrids of today.

Starting some ten years ago, in giving talks to garden groups, it was soon discovered that a "question and answer" period brought forth fine inquiries. Specially prepared talks grew shorter and shorter until they finally disappeared, particularly where a group repeated its invitation to discuss "Epis" year after year.

From these talks the following observations are submitted in the hope you may find something to add to your knowledge:

SOIL — A commercial grower tested a number of mixtures and adopted the following:

- 3 parts leaf mold
- 1½ parts peat moss
- 1½ parts steer manure
- 2 parts good top soil
- 1 part decomposed granite
- 1 part clean river sand
- Granulated charcoal

LIME — Avoid lime, with the exception of a small portion of bonemeal, not to exceed a teaspoonful to a six inch pot.

DRAINAGE — A *positive must*.

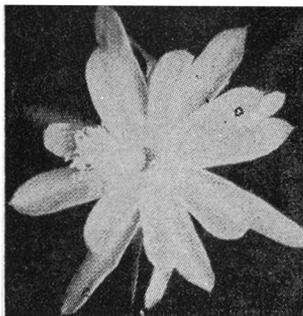
REST PERIOD — Six to eight weeks immediately after blooming, by with holding fertilization and reducing water, using just sufficient to keep plant alive.

FERTILIZATION — In October start monthly applications of liquid fertilizer until the buds are well set; followed, in order, by light applications of steer manure, Vigoro, blood meal and ammonium phosphate.

SICKLY OR DISEASED SPECIMENS — Should be discarded as they are not worth the effort to coax them back to health, if ever.

FADED BLOOMS — Should be removed as soon as they wither, using care not to injure the areoles.

WATERING — In the late Fall, gradually reduce the amount of water until the new growth is hardened. Afterward, be governed by the amount of rain to avoid possible freezing of heavily soaked plants.



White "Epi"

With nurseries releasing new varieties each season, it is very difficult to suggest best varieties. The following are found in a large number of growers' collections:

Conway's Giant — Imported from England, extra large cup shape, red outer petals, purple edges on inner petals, robust plant, good bloomer.

Eden — Extra large open cup shape, white flowers with yellow back petals, free blooming.

Padre — Large funnel form, stiff ray of back petals. Favorite pink due to strong growth and abundance of flowers, clear pink, often blooms in winter, early.

Young Nun — Large cup and saucer form, white with yellow and tan back petals.

Flamingo — Extra large open funnel form, with long curving bird-like neck, covered with large scales resembling feathers, distinctive shape, soft pastel orange, violet edged in throat, petals.

Peacockii — Extra large, wide open funnel form, wide petals, delicately waved edges, outer petals rich red with orange-red center stripe, inner petals with wide edge of iridescent magenta.

Rosetta — Fine basket plant, deep rose flower, close cup form, outer petals recurve, inner petals incurve, very popular for corsages.

Marseillaise — Extra large, very red twisty plant growth, open cup form flower, red, white and blue, rich red outer petals, inner ones very iridescent, lots of purple with white edges.

Prof. Ebert — Extra large, flat funnel form, very double, shading from orchid to fuchsia, slight red tones on outer petals, 3-angled plant growth, wonderful grower.

Sun Goddess — Huge, orange flowers, wide open cup form, golden burnt-orange with large violet eye.

Lila — Huge, wide cup form, very crepey, all-over color of lavender-pink.

F. W. Beul — Huge, radiating flat flower, broad petals, red outer ones, inner petals crimson-orange center stripe shading to delicate lavender and white on edges.

Begonias in Print

"Behold the Begonias" is the title of a fine feature article by Gretchen Harshbarger in the March, 1954 issue of *Household* magazine. Fourteen Rex Begonia leaves as well as plants of *semperflorens* Carmine Queen and *B. Orange Rubra* are illustrated in color. Pictures of male and female flowers, seed and plantlet details, stem cuttings; and the propagation of Rex Begonias by leaf and wedge cuttings, are also shown.

Gretchen Harshbarger writes about our favorite plants informally and simplifies their culture. *Household* magazine describes itself as a "Friend of the Family" in more than 2,250,000 homes. The American Begonia Society is proud to have its theme presented in such a splendid article by this national magazine.

JEAN KERLIN

re BEGONIAN CIRCUMLOBATA

In the description of *B. Circumlobata*, on page 53 of the March issue of the BEGONIAN, the rhizomes were described as "creeping along the surface of the soil". This should have read "erect growing, sprouting from a central growth", as this Begonia grows in the same habit as *B. luxurians*, *B. 'India Spotted'* and *B. diadema*.

—M. F.

"Epis"

Also Argus, Amber Queen, Bridal Veil, Bagdad, Couranti, Celeste, Dante, Erlauer Kind, Elizabeth, Empress, Golden Halo, Golden Emblem, Garnet, Hermostissimus, Dr. Houghton, Joseph de Laet, Lulu, Oriole, Pride of Bell, Scarlet Giant, Stern von Erlau, Sunburst, Toucan and of course, the Carl Fisher, are good varieties.

Inasmuch as the present hybrids were often produced from the crossing of hybrids, it is almost impossible to trace the original parents. Thus we have plants over ten feet tall, with many stems while another variety cannot be coaxed to grow two feet tall, with few stems. Naturally, the grower must discover for himself how to handle the various varieties.

It is this challenge that finds its reward when the exotic blossoms appear in early Spring.

Accredited Begonia Judges

Many flower shows are being planned at this time, and I have been asked to list the names and addresses of the Accredited Judges, so they could be contacted by Show Chairmen. These judges are graduates of the Judging School held last Fall in Southern California.

This list is not complete as many of the students have not been able to arrange their time for group examinations. However, the additional names will be published later on, as tests are completed and accredited cards issued.

EDNA L. KORTS
Chairman of Judges Class

- Mr. Rudolf Ziesenhenné — 1130 Milpas St., Santa Barbara, Calif.
Mrs. Jean Kerlin — 3207 Perlita Ave., Los Angeles 39, Calif.
Mrs. Marie Zachau — 603 East Kelso, Inglewood, Calif.
Mrs. Hazel Snodgrass — 265 No. Walnut Dr., Ventura, Calif.
Mrs. Ann Kellogg — R. F. D. No. 2, Box 495, Ojai, Calif.
Mrs. Marie Turner — 5549 No. Sultana, Temple City, Calif.
Mrs. Terry Olmstead — 3652 Olympiad Dr., Los Angeles, Calif.
Mr. Jack Skinner — 139 No. Ann St., Ventura, Calif.
Mrs. Dorothy Behrends — 1633 Golden Gate Ave., Los Angeles 26, Calif.
Mrs. Dorris Motschman — 9601 Haas Ave., Los Angeles 47, Calif.
Mr. Glenn Motschman — 9601 Haas Ave., Los Angeles 47, Calif.
Mrs. Mary Gillingwaters — 1083 No. Benson, Upland, Calif.
Mrs. T. C. Osbourne — 136 So. Jourdan, Ventura, Calif.
Mr. W. H. Bauer — 309 El Medio, Ventura, Calif.
Mrs. W. J. Temple — 3877 Sheldon Dr., Ventura, Calif.
Mrs. Milton Ramelli — 1839 Poli St., Ventura, Calif.
Mrs. Walter Knecht, 5780 East Foothill Rd., Ventura, Calif.



The

Begonia

Branches

PHILOBEGONIA BRANCH held their February meeting at the home of Mrs. Helen Yorke, in Camden, New Jersey. An excellent program was presented by Mrs. Harry Narr, including the usual study period, which featured the B. Spotted Medora.

A beautiful miniature flower arrangement composed of B. Spotted Medora for dark leaf contrast and flowers of Christmas-flowering Begonias for color was displayed by Mrs. Narr.

Plans for the Flower Show scheduled for May 7th and 8th were discussed.

SALLY E. De COU
National Director

NEW OFFICERS FOR 1954

OCEAN COUNTY NEW JERSEY BRANCH:

President: Mrs. Anna Peck
Secy.-Treas.: Mrs. Gertrude Buek
National Director: Mrs. Bessie Stout

ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH:

President: Mrs. Horace Woods
Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Emma Comstock
Secretary: Mrs. Evie Darden
National Director: Mr. Charles Criss

PASADENA BRANCH:

President: Mrs. George L. Johnson
Pres.-Elect: Mrs. Carroll M. Gale
Secretary: Mrs. E. H. Sandstrom
Treasurer: Mr. George Johnson
Corres. Secty.: Mrs. Alva Graham
National Director: Mr. Dan Sullivan

TEXAS STATE BRANCH:

President: Mrs. Fred Owens
1st Vice-Pres.: Mrs. R. J. Wilson
2nd Vice-Pres.: Mrs. Henry Diehl
Secretary: Mrs. Leoma Caudle
Treasurer: Mrs. J. L. Foret

WHITTIER BRANCH members enjoyed a very interesting and instructive talk by Mrs. Bethal Darling of Darling's Nursery, Cypress, California, on the Propagation and Culture of Ferns, at the February meeting.

Gleanings from her talk included the facts that ferns were here on earth long before Man, and that coal deposits are the result of the decaying of forests of ferns. She explained the three ways to propagate ferns — by spore seed, which takes two to three years sometimes (displayed a small covered icebox dish, containing very tiny plants, aged two years); by division of the plants; and by cuttings or slips of the feet rhizomes, in the case of the *polypodium* varieties and similar types. Mrs. Darling recommended a good soil mix, and urged the practice of a regular spraying and feeding routine to keep our ferns lush and healthful. Ferns do not like to be touched by humans, as the acid in many of our systems seems to be very detrimental to their growth.

Timely tips on the culture of Tuberous Begonias were given by Mrs. Winona Jensen, who urged that no time be lost in planting them.

President Bill Spitz appointed a working committee for the Begonia Exhibit to be sponsored in the June Flower Show.

GLADYS B. BRUCE
Secretary

LIKE TO FORM A BRANCH ?

It requires seven (7) members to form a Branch of the American Begonia Society.

Any interested Begonia members or fanciers in a certain area, desiring to form a new Branch, should write or contact the Director of Public Relations for further information — Mr. Frank S. Moore, 425 N. Avenue 56, Los Angeles 42, California.

In Memoriam

Our Grand Man of Tuberous Begonias has passed on to another "beautiful garden not wrought with hands" and is at peace.

Honorary Director George Otten (elected 1939) was nearly ninety three when his name was called.

Although he was unable to actively work with tuberous begonias in latter years, his daughter, Mary Otten Kaser, said "He appreciated reading the *BEGONIAN* and learning thereby".

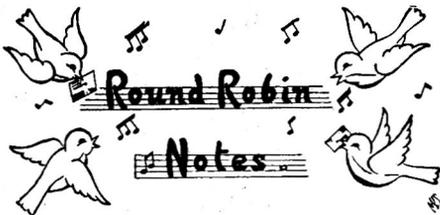
Mr. Otten wrote the book, *TUBEROUS ROOTED BEGONIAS and THEIR CULTURE*, the first book published in the U. S. A. on tuberous begonias, and was instrumental in introducing them west of the Rocky Mountains.

We bow our heads a moment in reverence at news of the passing of one of our beloved Personalities of the Begonia World. (See Mr. Otten's accomplishments as published in the *Begon'an*, March 1949, page 61) —D. S. B.

We deeply regret the passing of Charles Gibbs Adams, a member of the Pasadena Branch and a nationally-known speaker on garden subjects. His Arroyo Boulevard garden in South Pasadena was the scene of several Begonia shows and many meetings. Just recently, he had made a large collection of the old-time begonias, which he interplanted with ferns under the camellias.

Our sympathy goes to his sister, Miss Rachel Adams.

ALVA GRAHAM
Secretary.



The A. B. S. Round Robins are for members in good standing only.

Anyone knowing of members participating, that are not qualified, are urged to mention this requisite to Robin members.

Personal notes are to be sent separately, not with Robin letters. It is not fair to ask all the Robin Members to pay added postage for items other than information on the particular plant designated for discussion by the title of the Robin.

All Robins will be checked in the near future for infractions of the rules.

★ Calendar ★

April 3rd and 4th

Third Annual African Violet Show of the Lincoln African Violet Society will be held Saturday, 2 to 8 p.m., and Sunday, 12 noon to 6 p.m., Federal Bldg., 1235 "N" Street, Lincoln, Nebraska. No admission charge.

April 8th

Inglewood Branch: Sixth Annual President's Dinner, 6:30 P.M. Reservations necessary, please make yours early. The program will feature Kathryn Hunter of Rosecroft Begonia Gardens, who will give an illustrated lecture on "Begonias and Birds".

April 23rd

Whittier Branch: President Glenn W. Motschman will speak on Tuberous Begonias.

April 28th

Glendale Branch: Ortho film on African Violets and Gesnerias.

April 28th thru June 1st

Spring Garden Tour to Europe and England, visiting famous gardens and renowned nurseries in Holland, Belgium, France and England. For information, write Adrian Frylink, Hotel Chatham, 33 East 48th Street, New York 17, New York.

September 4th, 5th and 6th

22nd Annual Convent'on and Flower Show of the American Begonia Society.

"Join A Branch"

Resolve to Learn More About
Begonias This Year

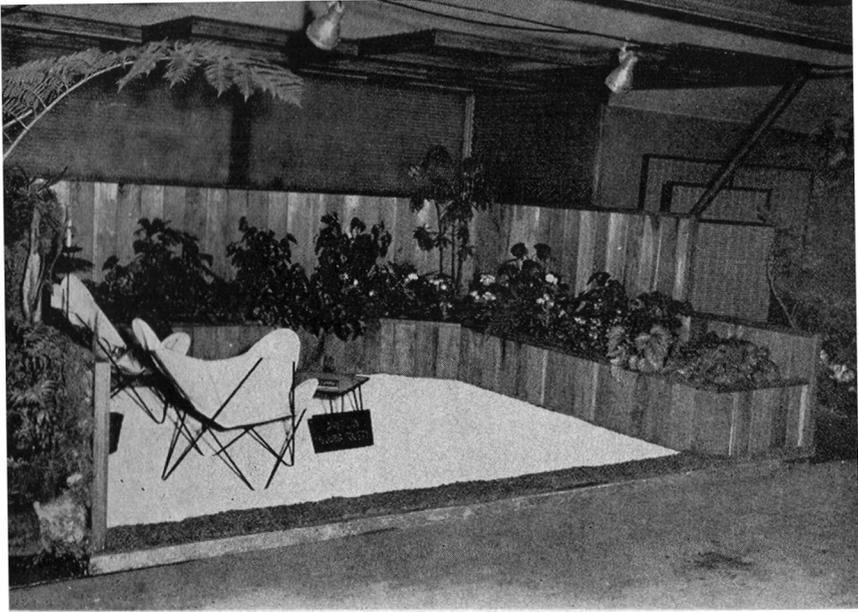


MAGAZINE

Small, interesting—flowers, gardening, bird and nature notes, poems, ads.

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GARDEN GLEANINGS
2B, Baroda, Michigan



—Glenn W. Motschman Photo

A photograph of the Begonia Exhibit entered by The American Begonia Society in the California International Flower Show, held at Hollywood Park, Inglewood, California, March 13th through 21st.

The Tuberos Begonias displayed in the planter are some of the plants grown by President Glenn W. Motschman, in his Experiment reported in the last several issues of the *BEGONIAN*, on "BLOOMING TUBEROUS BEGONIAS IN WINTER."

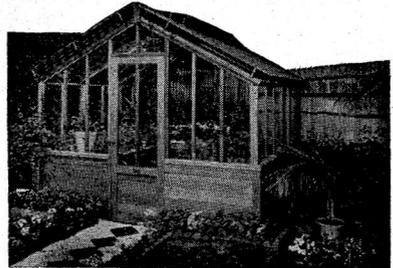
The A. B. S. wishes to thank the PLEXOLITE COMPANY for furnishing the green PLEXOLITE for the roof and upper walls; the A and M LUMBER COMPANY for the Redwood used for the planters and fence backgrounds; and BARKER BROS. of Inglewood, for the use of the patio furniture.

More about Branch entries in this and other Shows, in the May issue.

YOUR GREENHOUSE CONSULTANTS

We invite our good friends in The Begonia Society to drop in and talk greenhouses at any time. And don't forget that we have a complete line of supplies, including GE Soil Cable—ideal for seed flats.

See our permanent display



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Rosemead, Calif

ATlantic 0-2543

PROPAGATION OF DAVALLIA FERNS

By Sylvia B. Leatherman

Plants are not too different from people as to diet and growing conditions. They have special dietary habits. Given the proper soil preference, they express their happiness by lush growth.

Several people have told me that they have difficulty with these ferns — *Davallia canariensis*, *Davallia fijiensis* and *Davallia plumosa*. These ferns are commonly called "Rabbit Foot Ferns", due to the fuzzy rhizome-like root. They complain that they just seem to be "standing still" — they haven't died and yet, they have not grown. This is very disappointing when one has pictured a beautiful, lush fern basket, after two or three years of growth.

To propagate these interesting ferns, cut a young fern foot off cleanly, dust the cut lightly with a sealing agent, such as a hormone powder. Prepare your potting medium in advance. The mixture we recommend is: to each one gallon of *damp* peat moss, add two teaspoons of blood meal, two teaspoons of superphosphate, two teaspoons of soil sulphur, two teaspoons of Humisite, one cup of clean sand and one cup of Spongerok. Mix the ingredients thoroughly.

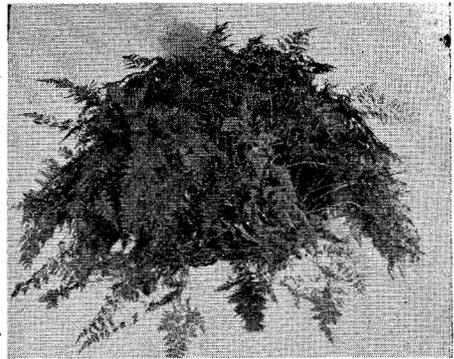
When potting this young fern foot, *do not* place it in an upright position. Place it at an angle so that it almost rests on the soil. Under and around the foot, tuck green sphagnum moss, being careful not to cover the foot. Little side feet will spread out on the sphagnum moss.

We do not advocate over-potting these ferns. Start the cutting in a three inch pot and allow ample time for frond growth and root system, then shift to a four inch pot, using the same method with the sphagnum moss. When the specimen shows advanced growth, it is ready to shift to a wire or a log-type redwood basket. The basket must be heavily lined with the green moss, and the moss placed on the surface of the soil and under the feet. The little feet spread through the moss, and one can almost see them saying their "thank yous" for this kind care and diet.

The *Davallia* ferns are heavy feeders; a regular feeding program, using one-half the strength recommended by the manufacturer of the food, should be used monthly.

Our members in the Eastern part of the country grow these fascinating ferns in their homes during the cold months, as they need winter protection in such areas.

No shade garden is complete without the addition of one or more of these *Davallia* ferns. They are a constant source of admiration and delight with lacy fronds in contrast to the colorful leaves of the *Begonias*.



DAVALLIA canariensis
(Plant of Dr. W. C. Drummond)

Library Notes

Spring is with us once again. When we think of spring we think of wildflowers. *WILD FLOWERS FOR YOUR GARDEN* by Helen S. Hull is the new addition to your library. This is a book about how to grow and use wild flowers — in your backyard, on a hillside, among rocks, in meadows, fields and woods—anywhere in the United States. The propagation, culture, and use of the 50 most popular and dependable wild flowers are fully explained, with chapters devoted to such favorites as ferns and violets. The book also lists choice native plants, flowering trees, shrubs and vines and has twenty full pages of photographs; some in full color, and sixty-three drawings and garden scenes from the 48 states. I hope that you will enjoy it.

Remember, a letter or postcard will bring one of the library books to you for thirty days reading pleasure, your only obligation is—when you return the book, send postage in the amount required to send the book to you.

There seems to be a little misunderstanding about the price of the back copies of the *BEGONIAN*. All copies from 1939 through 1951 sell for ten cents per copy. From 1952 through 1953 the price is twenty five cents per copy and we do not have bound copies for sale. We do have bound copies from 1938 through 1952 for loan.

ARLINE STODDARD
Librarian

CONVENTION FLASH

TO OUT-OF-STATE MEMBERS

By Jack E. Koebig, *Convention Chairman*

Now is the time to start preparing and grooming your plants for the 1954 Convention Flower Show. There will definitely be a Classification in the Schedule and Prizes for your plants; you will not be competing with local plants from this area.

However, there is an important condition that you should investigate immediately. Contact your local nurseryman or Agriculture Department representative, and inquire about the clearance requirements for shipping plants into California.

If you have clearance from your representative, the plants will not have to go through quarantine in Los Angeles. It might be advisable to ask your nurseryman to pack and ship your plants for you — then he

will probably handle the clearance.

Do not delay in investigating this problem, if you intend to enter plants in this Show. Many exhibitors were disappointed at the last moment in being unable to participate in the out-of-state entry classification in last year's show because of this clearance requirement.

You don't have to be a member of any Branch, but only a member in good standing of the A. B. S., in order to enter plants in this or any other classification.

SO, investigate, groom your plants, ship and enter them in the Convention Begonia Show of 1954.

JACK E. KOEBIG
Convention Chairman

NOTICE TO NEW MEMBERS . . .

The seeds sent to new members are Mixed Fibrous Begonias, not Tuberous Begonia seeds. Tuberous Begonias are not grown as universally as the easier to grow types, therefore, tuberous seeds must be ordered separately.

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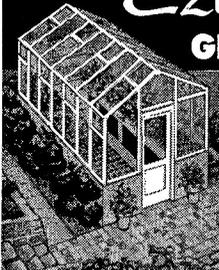
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BRANCH MEETING DATES AND PLACES

(Visitors always welcome at these meetings.)

CENTRAL FLORIDA BRANCH

1st Friday, Apr. 2, May 7, 8:00 p.m.
Lounge, Florida Power Co.
Winter Park, Fla.
Mrs. James W. Merry, Secy.
1581 Grove Terrace, Winter Park, Fla.

DALLAS COUNTY BRANCH, TEXAS

1st Thursday, Apr. 1, May 6, 7:00 p.m.
Member's Residences
Mrs. W. H. Buntin, Cor. Secy.
3113 Parker Dr., Dallas, Texas

EAST BAY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, Apr. 8, 7:45 p.m.
Willard School, Telegraph at Ward
Berkeley
Mr. Robert May
1140 Evelyn Ave., Albany, Calif.

EL MONTE COMMUNITY BRANCH

3rd Thursday, Apr. 15, 7:30 p.m.
Wilmar Woman's Clubhouse
Emerson at Isabel
South San Gabriel
Mrs. Virginia Brandon, Cor. Secy.
3012 W. Norwood Pl., Alhambra, Calif.

FOOTHILL BRANCH

3rd Thursday, Apr. 15, 8:00 p.m.
La Verne Recreation Hall
Mrs. C. W. Hall, Cor. Secy.
358 E. Arrow Hwy., Upland

FORT ELSA BRANCH

1st Saturday, Apr. 3, May 1, 2:30 p.m.
Miss Lola Price, Secy.
628 Beech Ave., Laurel Springs, N. J.

GLENDALE BRANCH

4th Wednesday, Apr. 28, 8:00 p.m.
Tuesday Afternoon Club, 400 N. Central
Mrs. Irma Brown, Cor. Secy.
3633 Revere Ave., L. A. 39, Calif.

GRAY, EVA KENWORTHY BRANCH

3rd Monday, Apr. 19, 7:30 p.m.
Community House, La Jolla
Tillie Genter, Cor. Secy.
7356 Eads St., La Jolla, Calif.

GRAYS HARBOR BRANCH

2nd Monday, Apr. 12, 8:00 p.m.
Hoquiam Pub. Library, or Messingale &
Rosenear Music Store, Aberdeen, Wash.
Mrs. Jessie B. Hoyt, Secy.
1013 Harding Road, Aberdeen, Wash.

GRUENBAUM, MARGARET BRANCH

4th Tuesday, Apr. 27, 10:30 a.m.
Home of Members
Box Lunch 12:30, Program following
Mrs. Ernest Jones, Secy.
R.F.D., Willow Grove, Pa.

HOLLYWOOD BRANCH

3rd Wednesday, Apr. 21, 7:30 p.m.
Plummer Park, 7377 Santa Monica Blvd.
Mrs. Maude A. Cooper, Cor. Secy.
1014 Havenhurst Dr., Hollywood 46, Calif.

HOUSTON TEXAS BRANCH

1st Saturday, Apr. 3, May 1, 10:00 a.m.
Garden Center, Herman Park
Mrs. Grant Herzog, Secy.
12600 Broken Bough, Houston, Tex.

HUB CITY BRANCH

COMPTON-LYNWOOD

3rd Wednesday, Apr. 21, 7:30 p.m.
Roosevelt High School Cafe
1200 E. Olive, Compton, Calif.
Mrs. Kathryn Hodgson, Cor. Secy.
120 E. Olive St., Compton

HUMBOLDT COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Monday, Apr. 12, 8:00 p.m.
Los Amigos Club, Loleta, Calif.
Miss Margaret Smith, Secy.
P. O. Box 635, Ferndale, Calif.

INGLEWOOD BRANCH

2nd Thursday, Apr. 8, 6:30 p.m.
Inglewood Women's Club
325 N. Hillcrest, Inglewood, Calif.
Mrs. Pearl Parker, Secy.
726 W. 81st St., L. A. 44, Calif.

LA MESA BRANCH

2nd Monday, Apr. 12, 7:30 p.m.
Porter Park, University & La Mesa Blvd.
Peggy Owens, Secy.
4275 Nabal Dr., La Mesa, Calif.

LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER

2nd Tuesday, Apr. 13, 7:30 p.m.
Fox Home at 2255 Elm Ave.
Mrs. Alberta Logue, 6050 Atlantic Ave.,
Long Beach, Calif.

LOUISIANA CAPITAL BRANCH

Homes of Members
2nd Thursday, Apr. 8, 7:00 p.m.
Homes of Members
Mrs. James A. Whitaker, Secy.
1225 Stuart Ave., Baton Rouge, La.

MIAMI FLORIDA BRANCH

4th Tuesday, Apr. 27, 8:00 p.m.
Simpson Memorial Garden Center
Miss Elizabeth S. Hall, Secy.
3340 S.W. 24th Terrace, Miami, Fla.

MISSOURI BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, Apr. 20, 1:00 p.m.
American Legion Bldg., Linwood & Paseo
Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Mary Wood, Secy.
626 W. Charles, Independence, Mo.

NEW ENGLAND BRANCH

Mrs. Lester H. Fox, Secy.
170 Marsh Hill Road, Dracut, Mass.

NORTH LONG BEACH BRANCH

Mrs. Beatrice White, Secy.
1411 Poppy St., Long Beach, Calif.

OCEAN COUNTY NEW JERSEY BR.

1st Monday, Apr. 5, May 3, 12:30 p.m.
Members Homes
Mrs. Gertrude Buck, Secy.
Box 244, Bayville, N. J.

ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH

3rd Thursday, Apr. 15, 7:30 p.m.
Farm Bureau Hall, 353 S. Main St., Orange
Mrs. Evie Darden, Secy.-Treas.
6701 S. Fee Ana St., Rt. 3, Anaheim, Calif.

PASADENA BRANCH

3rd Monday, Apr. 19, 7:30 p.m.
Casitas del Arroyo, 117 S. Arroyo, Pasadena
Mrs. Alva Graham, Secy.
515 El Centro St., South Pasadena

PHILOBEGONIA BRANCH

2nd Friday, Apr. 9, Members Homes
Mrs. Robert York, Secy.
3311 Fremont St., Camden, N. J.

PORTLAND OREGON BRANCH

4th Friday, Apr. 23, 8:00 p.m.
Journal Bldg. Aud., Front & Yamhill Sts.
Ronnie Hiersch, Secy.
6831 S. E. Flavel, Portland 6, Oregon

RAYTOWN MISSOURI BRANCH

4th Tuesday, Apr. 27, 7:30 p.m.
Homes of Members
Mrs. Mildred Schorr, Secy.-Treas.
7708 Sni-A-Bar Terrace, Kansas City, Mo.

REDONDO BEACH AREA

4th Friday, Apr. 23, 8:00 p.m.
2308 Rockefeller, Redondo Beach, Calif.
Mr. W. C. Cocke, Secy.
417 Calle Mayor, Redondo Beach, Calif.

RIVERSIDE BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, Apr. 14, 7:30 p.m.
Shamel Park, 3650 Arlington, Riverside, Calif.
Mrs. Kay Elmore, Secy.
3935 McKenzie St., Arlington, Calif.

ROBINSON, ALFRED D. BRANCH

4th Friday, Apr. 23, 10:00 a.m.
Homes of Members
Mrs. L. Carringer, Secy.
825 Harbor View Pl., San Diego 3

SACRAMENTO BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, Apr. 20, 7:00 p.m.
Mrs. Gladys Pirkner, Secy.
750 - 48th St., Sacramento, Calif.

SALEM OREGON BRANCH

1st Tuesday, April 6, May 4
The Chapel, 685 Winter St., Salem
Mrs. Loren H. Edlund
863 Edina Lane, Salem, Ore.

SAN DIEGO BRANCH

4th Monday, Apr. 26
Hard of Hearing Hall, Herbert & University
Mrs. Alice Shetler, Secy.
4551 Kensington Dr., San Diego 16, Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH

1st Wednesday, Apr. 7, May 3, 8:00 p.m.
1738 - 9th Ave.
San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. George Leslie Kuthe, Secy.
1095 Market St., San Francisco 3, Calif.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH

4th Wednesday, Apr. 28, 8:00 p.m.
Masonic Temple, 306 S. Santa Anita Ave.
Arcadia, Calif.

Mrs. Gonda Hartwell, Secy.
1719 Alunitas Ave., Monrovia, Calif.

SANTA BARBARA BRANCH

2nd Thursday, Apr. 8, 7:30 p.m.
Girl Scout Clubhouse, 1838 San Andres St.
Mrs. Mary Wegener, Secy.
1611 Olive St., Santa Barbara, Calif.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY BRANCH

1st Tuesday, Apr. 6, May 4, 8:00 p.m.
V.F.W. Hall, 311 Pacific Ave.
Miss Hazelle E. Oxley, Secy.
428 Davis St., Santa Cruz, Calif.

SANTA MONICA BAY BRANCH

Mrs. Eduard Franz, Secy.
153 So. Burlingame Road, Los Angeles 49

SEATTLE BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, Apr. 20, 7:45 p.m.
University of Washington Arboretum
Clubhouse
Mrs. H. G. Bamford, Secy.
810 W. Lee, Seattle, Wash.

SHEPHERD, THEFODOSIA BURR BR.

1st Tuesday, Apr. 6, May 4, 7:30 p.m.
Alice Bartlett C. H., 902 E. Main, Ventura
Mrs. Harry Fox, Secy.
3877 Mound Ave., Ventura, Calif.

SOUTHERN ALAMEDA COUNTY BRANCH

3rd Thursday, Apr. 15, 8:00 p.m.
Cafeteria, High School, Hayward, Calif.
Mrs. Ila Shank, Secy.
1824 "B" St., Hayward, Calif.

SOUTHGATE BRANCH

4th Tuesday, Apr. 27, 7:30 p.m.
South Gate Municipal Aud., 4900 Southern
Mr. Walter Partridge
4849 Beck Ave., Bell, Calif.

TEXAS STATE BRANCH

4th Friday, Apr. 23, 7:30 p.m.
Rose Hill Club
Mrs. Leoma Caudle, Secy.
2822 - 8th St., Port Arthur, Texas

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, Apr. 14, 11:00 a.m.
Homes of Members
Mrs. R. L. Simpson, Corr. Secy.
35 Fayette St., Oakdale, Pa.

WESTERN RESERVE BRANCH

CLEVELAND, OHIO
4th Wednesday, Apr. 28, 8:00 p.m.
Garden Center, 10013 Detroit St.
Cleveland, Ohio
Mrs. Edward Lobser, Cor. Secy.
25912 Westlake Rd., Bay Village, Ohio

WHITTIER BRANCH

4th Friday, Apr. 23, 7:30 p.m.
Hinshaw Dept. Store Aud.
Whittier Quad., E. Whittier Blvd.,
Whittier, Calif.
Mrs. Gladys B. Bruce, Secy.
6102 Milna Ave., Whittier, Calif.

WILLIAM PENN BRANCH, PA.

3rd Tuesday, Apr. 20, 2:00 p.m.
Homes of Members
Wallingford, Pa.
Mrs. J. H. Ward Hinkson, Secy.

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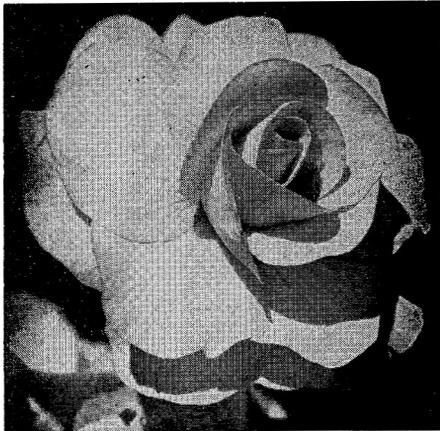
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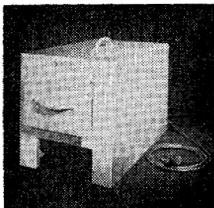
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