

The BEGONIAN

Devoted to the Sheltered Garden

Index

	Page
A LETTER TO THE EDITOR - - - - - From Mrs. Henry H. Buxton	22
NOTES ON EFFECT OF TEMPERATURE and HUMIDITY 23, 24 By Alfred Heller	
HOW DO YOU RIPEN YOUR TUBEROUS BEGONIAS? - - - - -	24
THE BEST BEHAVED SEMPERFLORENS - - - - - By Philip M. Post	25
SEED FUND - - - - - By Clarissa Harris	26
IS THIS THE WAY YOU DO IT? - - - - - By An Amateur	26, 32
SOUTH DAKOTA WINDOW GARDENS - - - - - By Florence Knock	27
BRANCH NEWS - - - - - By YOU	28, 34, 36, 37
FERTILIZERS OR PLANT FOODS, THEIR COM- PONENTS AND USES - - - - - By Paul E. Bloomer	29, 33
BEGONIA ACUTANGULA WITH SKETCH - - - - - By Alice M. Clark	30, 31, 32
FUCHSIA ACTIVITIES - - - - -	33, 35
GROWING TUBEROUS BEGONIAS FROM SEED - - - - - By Chester D. Tanner	35
LETTER TO THE EDITOR - - - - - From Cpl. Rowland G. Hargar	37
CONDENSED MINUTES MEETING NAT'L A.B.S. BOARD	38
CALENDAR - - - - -	39

The BEGONIAN

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A Letter to the Editor from

MRS. BESSIE R. BUXTON,
Co-Editor, Peabody, Mass.

• I have enjoyed The Begonian this past year. Mrs. Clark's drawings and articles are one of the most delightful features. I always look forward to them. The reports of the Board Meetings are interesting also. They draw one into the family circle a bit, instead of standing outside in the cold where begonias are scarce.

Mrs. Knock's Mid-West articles are also most enjoyable as were Mrs. Mary Duncomb's.

How I should like to have Miss Hoak's list of Twelve Points by which to classify Begonias. I was much interested in meeting her in 1935. If only the Branches would give us transcripts of the valuable things that are said. We, at a distance, wish we could see and hear more about

the plants you grow so easily out-doors, with which we have to struggle — inside. It is a wonder they do as well as they do, with light only on one side, cramped into pots, enduring as best they may, chlorinated water, hot, dry air, perhaps gas fumes, drafts, etc. . . how do the poor things stand it?

Usually the recumbent types bloom in early March. This year all mine were budded in Mid-December. I always look to Mrs. Kimball for Christmas bloom and rarely does she disappoint me. The tall slender plant is heavy with many sprays of the delicate pink flowers. At Christmas time I fill my two front windows, which are close to the sidewalk

(Continued on page 32)

Notes On The Effect Of Temperature And Humidity On Growth Of Tuberous Begonias

By ALFRED HELLER,
New York, N. Y.

Precautions to Follow Under Adverse Conditions.

It becomes apparent from an analysis of the foregoing that tuberous begonias will adjust themselves to great variations in humidity, provided the temperature is to their liking. From 15% at Fresno to 70% at Capitola is quite a jump. They will tolerate great variations in day temperature provided the night temperature is right. The night temperature seems to be the all-important factor and the variation here seems to be from 55° to 70°. Night temperatures below 55° simply arrest growth, and the plant begins growing again when conditions become right; however, any extended period of night temperatures in excess of 70° usually is fatal.

When night temperatures and day temperatures are high, as during July in Fresno, then a low humidity inducing a hard, tough growth is a decided help.

When both day and night temperatures are high and humidity as well, then the loose, friable soil recommended on the Pacific Coast is not suitable. A heavier soil must be used, which means ordinary garden soil with plenty of sand for drainage.

I soon discovered this in my early attempts at growing tuberous begonias at Bloomfield, New Jersey (thirteen miles due west of New York City). Using the soil mixture that is used on the Pacific Coast, I just about got them started in June when along came a hot spell, and I lost them all. They did not die completely, but I never succeeded in getting them to bloom for the rest of the Summer. On the other hand, during this same period, three of the same lot of tuberous begonias which had proved unsuccessful in my case bloomed for the whole Summer and Fall for one of my friends. They were planted in ordinary soil and in the protective shade of two large trees, and not fertilized at all. True, the flowers and leaves were small, but they had that healthy appearance characteristic of hard growth. One must be satisfied with smaller flowers and smaller growth if one wants tuberous begonias here in the Metropolitan Area.

It also is important to use less fertilizer than is used on the Coast. Over-

forcing will induce a growth which is not heat resistant.

About the only public exhibition of tuberous begonias here in the East is at the greenhouses of the Essex County Park Commission. Here they grow their tuberous begonias from both seed and tubers. Those grown from seed seem to be the most vigorous. Possibly the vitality of the younger plants from seeds is greater than that of plants grown from tubers.

The Park Commission grows them under a lath (70% shade and 30% light), the lath being raised about two feet from the ground. Comparatively small pots (6") are used. Ordinary potting soil with a small amount of leaf mold added is used. The pots are moved to the greenhouses in the early part of September. The growth is hard and healthy looking, especially from the seedlings.

In this connection, it might be noted that here in the East better results are usually obtained outdoors than in greenhouses. Tom Weston, author of the feature article "One Man's Garden," in the New York Herald Tribune, reports that his tuberous begonias grew better among his rose bushes than when grown in his greenhouse.

Here again, the few degrees lower night temperature outdoors, together with the better ventilation, are a great help to tuberous begonias.

To get hard, tough, heat resisting growth in the East, therefore, it is necessary to have plenty of ventilation, to water sparingly, use a comparatively heavy soil, and to fertilize lightly.

Needless to say, the right amount of sunlight must be available. The best way to get it is to use lath screening, and the best ratio of shade to light is 60% shade and 40% light. The Essex County Park Commission use 70% shade successfully.

While the above method gives the best control of light, tuberous begonias can be grown under large trees. In this case, it is advantageous if they get two or three hours of the early morning sun, and if possible, such a location should be selected.

Because of the difficulties encountered in growing begonias during the Summer

(Continued on next page)

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

(Continued from page 23)

months here in the East, lath houses are practically unknown. When tuberous begonias are grown in greenhouses in the East, it is well to supplement a 50-50 lath shading with light muslin screening, for this ratio of lath and light will not prevent burning.

When the tuberous begonias are grown in a greenhouse, any trick to reduce night temperature will help. Lots of ventilation, watering between the pots and on the walks, and raising the screening and shading about two inches above the glass to produce a two inch layer of insulating air will help greatly.

The Ideal Climate for Tuberous Begonias

They grow best along the Pacific Coast and along the Maine coast. The climatic conditions of both places are similar. Here, the moisture-laden sea winds provide the humidity these begonias like, and the ocean produces the cool nights and the cool days which are absolutely essential for the best growth and the largest flowers.

They grow well in the mountains at Lake Placid with nearly right temperatures and low humidity, but they grow better at the seashore on both sides of the continent with comparatively high humidity and right temperatures.

What Do The Experts Say?

On the West Coast, they recommend 60° to 70° as being ideal, and exactly the same as Swans Island.

Blackmore and Langdon of Bath, England, recommend a mean temperature of 60° or 65° with a 7½° plus and minus variation from this for day and night temperatures.

The experts agree almost exactly with the temperature variations that nature produces in the localities growing the best tuberous begonias. None of the experts mention humidity, so we will have to let nature give us an idea as to the

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How Do You Ripen Your Tuberous Begonias?

• Several answers to this question have been gratefully received by the Editor. We wish that many more would respond to the call and write in to help us get a fair coverage of the various sections of the United States. It is desirable to forward this description now, before detail is forgotten, now, while you are ready to put out the tubers for the next blooming season and you find how well they have stood the treatment you have given them.

The reports will be published just before the tubers will be ripening off this Autumn, thus it is hoped to bring you extra timely advice based on actual experience from specific sources and places.

• Keep records of your seed growing. Helps in improving your results and passing on of information.

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ideal conditions for the most luxuriant growth of these fine flowers.

We take that of Capitola as being nearly ideal, and this humidity is 60% to 70% during the day, with an increase to 80% or 90% during the night.

Below is given a summary of temperature and humidity conditions from the ideal to the very poor:

	Night Temp. (Min.)	Day Temp. (Max.)	Humid- ity Days	Humid- ity Nights
Ideal	55/60	65/70	60/70	80/90
Fair	60/65	70/80	50/60	70/80
Poor	65/70	80/90	high	high
Very Poor	70/75	above 90	high	high

One of these days I hope to visit the Pacific Coast and see some of the wonderful begonias being grown there.

• Through an oversight, the January 1945 Begonian failed to list in the INDEX the essentially important LIBRARIAN'S LIST that was reproduced in the INDEX for 1944. Please add it to your Begonian, so that it may be referred to without confusion.—The Editor.



Begonia semperflorens White Carmen — By P. M. Post

The Best Behaved Semperflorens PHILIP M. POST, Paxton, Mass.

• I'm sure the lovely black-leaved variety, White Carmen, deserves this title. The plant in the photograph is three years old and has been cut back and divided various times to become the parent of hundreds of little ones. It lives the year round in a south living-room window, and came to us as a very shriveled little slip rolled up in a newspaper from a lady in Canada.

White Carmen branches heavily from the base, and has the admirable faculty of producing axillary branches all the way up the stems, making it an extremely bushy plant. At the time the picture was made, it was just beginning to blos-

som again after being divided and repotted in a ten inch bulb-pan, and was about two feet broad. At present it is considerably larger, and some branches are almost trailing.

The foliage is the darkest of all, and is the ideal background for the snowy flowers. Its perfect growth-habit is most satisfactory, after struggling with some of the longer-legged of its brethren which must be planted three to a pot to get nice specimens in any reasonable time. This variety is common enough, but when judged purely by aesthetic standards it is one of the finest house-plants.

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Seed Fund

By CLARISSA HARRIS,
Seed Fund Administrator,
Los Angeles, Calif.

• Through the efforts of one of the very good members of the American Begonia Society, we are now in possession of some very fine rare seed and can offer a nice collection of Fibrous Begonia Seed. The fund has no Rex seed at this time. Could some good member help us out by supplying some?

Some have written asking for a list of the varieties available in the Seed Fund for distribution. This is a procedure that would not be advisable for everyone joining receives a portion of the seed for that year. We always try to be fair to every member and the only time the packets are not identical is when the seed is so scarce there isn't enough to go to everyone, then your Administrator tries to divide them according to rarity and desirability.

A few words about the organization and purpose of this branch of the Society might be beneficial at this time. Mr. Clayton M. Kelly, Research Chairman of the American Begonia Society for many years, developed this project as a means of having a fund for the purchase of seed and bulbs from various countries and to introduce them to the American Begonia enthusiasts. Each member has a share of the seed purchased that year for his membership fee of \$1.00. Members of the Seed Fund should be members of the Society, but the fund is a separate pool exclusively for the purchase of Begonia seed and research.

The seed will be packaged immediately and sent out promptly upon receipt of membership fee. Due to a complaint from several members in the past as not having received their seed, the Seed Fund Administrator will at the same time mail a postal card giving the contents of the package and mailing date.

It is always a pleasure to hear results you have with the seed.

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Is This The Way You Do It?

By AN AMATEUR

• January and February are the clean-up months in the lath and glass houses. It is not wise to do too much in the way of pruning or fertilizing, rather spend your time in general repair work and plan the landscape for next summer's display.

Now is a good time to move plants to a better location while they are dormant. Clean and sterilize pots and other containers; make new redwood boxes, repair seed flats, and paint the tools. You will need all of these articles in good repair very soon.

SOIL. Add new leafmold on top of old soil to take care of the new roots, or if necessary repot if the weather is warm enough, you may also repot in the colder districts if you have controlled heat. Replenish the moss in the hanging baskets and wall gardens and add leafmold.

PEST CONTROL. Pest control for this month is in a large degree a question of cleanliness. Remove anything that will provide a breeding place for the many pests which will attack in full force at the first sign of warm weather. Remove all badly rotted wood and replace with new. Clean out all old dead leaves and other decay from the beds. Be sure and continue the use of snail bait or you will lose your fight with the slugs and snails when those tiny baby ones grow up.

WINTER PROTECTION. Be sure and put up extra protection against the February rains and March winds if living in the West. These should be constructed for easy removal when the Win-

(Continued on page 32)

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South Dakota Window Gardens

By FLORENCE KNOCK,
Crooks, South Dakota

• Although the ground is covered by a beautiful white blanket of snow and the temperature often sinks deeply below Zero, the double windows are a sufficient barrier to the wiles of Old Man Winter.

During the winter months the south windows are abundantly flooded by invigorating, warm sunshine during every clear day. These drenching sunbaths deliver new life to our South Dakota window gardens. All other windows are far less favorable during the old months, and should be used as sparingly as possible, especially the north windows. Even shade loving plants need some sunshine during the winter to bring out more abundant and deeply colored flowers.

During the hottest part of the day the plants should be checked, because some foliage will sunblister and some foliage turns light green with too much sunshine. Some plants seem to thrive in the east and west windows, even with the brief periods of sunshine that reaches them during this time of the year, but they too would profit by a prolonged sunbath occasionally.

It is a good practice to lift the plants from the north and west windows for the night, especially during the coldest weather, and under no circumstances should the plants be left in the windows while the window shades are drawn down. That is a sure way of over-chilling any plant.

Because few homes have enough south windows to hold a large plant collection, the question is often asked—"Which plants should be given the choicest sunny space?" For my own plants, I know their approximate best blooming period and when I get new plants I get all the information I can about them. So, when a plant's blooming time is approaching I place it in the most suitable space available even tho other plants must be placed farther away from the glass for the present.

So, often, when friends who do not know many house plants see a new plant, their first question is "Does it blossom, what color is the bloom?" But, let's enjoy the foliage, too. Many well known plants have lovely, exquisite foliage. Not only the Rex begonias should be grown for their beautiful leaves.

It may be that Manda's Woolly Bear is not considered to be of hybridization value, but it is a generous seed plant. My plant blooms several times a year and sets good seed each time. I planted seeds in January and June, fresh, as I removed it from the ripe, brown seed pods. There seemed to be 100% germination. The pot looked just like the pictures we see of begonia seedlings. In a short time the soil was completely covered with sturdy little plants. My largest seedling is 6 inches high and 8 inches wide and it is a really an attractive plant. Leaves are not as round as some catalogs say. My largest leaves are 4 inches long and 2½ inches wide. facing the glass and sun, the plant forms a solid cascade. The leaves are thick and dark green and covered by a brown fuzz. The flowers are white and not unattractive.

It is interesting to notice how each leaf finds its place and position so as to imbibe as much light and sunshine as possible. The top of the leaf is the absorbing surface and hence it is best not to turn plants unless it is necessary to keep a pleasing form.

While the windows are cold, all plants appreciate and respond to warm water. The water should be a good deal warmer than the surrounding air. But since the soil absorbs warm water rapidly avoid over watering. If the plants are placed in metal pans it is a good plan to pour in water so warm that it will emit steam up thru the foliage, but not enough to water log any plant. In our Winter heated homes the air is so apt to be hot and dry enough to cause buds to turn yellow and drop.

This time of the year when our plants are usually crowded into the lightest spaces, it is well to use the lens often, and not trust our eyes only, to detect any tiny destructive invaders. Even one wee aphid may soon be followed by an invading regiment.

Several of the Winter blooming begonias are now budding and blooming and they do radiate a great deal of joy and cheer while the outdoor gardens are dormant and resting under that protective white blanket of snow.

• Questions and Answers had to be held over this month due to lack of space. Send your questions to Mrs. Russel T. Bailey.

Branch News

San Diego Branch: At the November meeting names were drawn by everyone present so that a gift plant or article for the garden could be brought to the Xmas meeting on the day after Christmas. Of course some came who had not drawn a name in November and some could not come, therefore it balanced itself up nicely so that everyone had a nice present. Mr. Harold Schilling resigned from the Directorship which led Mr. E. D. Brooks, the President to appoint Paul Bloomer for the unfinished term of office. We are having many good reports on the results on the excellence of Mr. Bloomer's formulae since he gave the talk in San Diego and we are hoping that all members will enjoy the articles now being published in *The Begonian* as we are, who heard them first. Seasonal refreshments marked the finish of a very pleasant evening.

Riverside Branch: Note a change in meeting day to the SECOND TUESDAY of each month. Next meeting will be February 13th, 1945 with Mrs. W. A. Hancock at the home of Mrs. Homer Poole, 3162 13th Street with Mesdames Crews and Pike as co-hostesses.

The following officers were duly installed for the coming year.

President: Mrs. N. E. Duhnke, Vice-Pres.: H. E. Twomley, Secretary-Treasurer: Mrs. Curt Smith. Mr. R. H. Terrel was appointed to act as lecturer and Research Chairman.

Bellflower Branch: The Xmas meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church Hall, the permanent meeting place. The officers for the coming year were installed by Mr. Liedler and Mrs. Haller remained in the chair for the evening since the new President is in the East at present. Mrs. Haller thanked all officers and chairmen for the excellence of their work and cooperation in the last year. Mr. Rapella presented a fine showing of films in color and told of his Orchid collecting trips to Columbia and Venezuela which was most interesting.

The members exchanged gifts and enjoyed refreshments as well as a fine plant sale.

San Gabriel Valley Branch: Despite threatening weather, our Christmas Party of Dec. 22, 1944 was one of the best attended of the year. Among the guests present were Mrs. Grace Dewar, President of the Glendale Branch, and Mrs.

Grace L. Bayer, President-elect from Glendale. Also Mr. J. L. Baily, Past National President, and Mrs. Baily.

(Continued on page 34)

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Fertilizers Or Plant Foods — Their Components

By PAUL E. BLOOMER
San Diego, Calif.

FINAL INSTALMENT

How and When to Fertilize

Many growers seem to disagree on this subject so I can only offer what seems to be the concensus of opinion combined with the results of my own humble experiments. Doubtless any pot or basket plant is best fed with a water solution of the desired chemicals. When the dry chemicals are mixed directly in the potting soil there is a great danger of some of the concentrated chemical coming in contact with the root hairs which will cause definite injury. Also successive waterings will soon dissolve or leach them out of the potting mixture. They are very difficult to replenish once the plant has become established.

By feeding with a previously prepared solution all this danger is eliminated and the whole process of feeding is reduced to its simplest form. As some chemicals tend to accumulate or become fixed in the soil, regular waterings should take place in between the feedings. This obviates any possibility of an accumulation of chemicals.

When to Fertilize

Regular feedings should be made at least once or twice weekly after the plant is well established, or about six inches high, but the periods extended if a too rapid or spindly growth is apparent. Regular feeding is especially important just before and during the blooming period and discontinued before the normal dormant period is due, or at the near end of the blooming period.

Any lack of green coloring matter in leaf can be corrected during formation by giving an occasional feeding of the iron solution between chemical feedings, and discontinued when correct color is apparent. The reason for giving iron separately is because when mixed with other chemicals most of its value is lost due to chemical change.

Trace Chemicals

These are a group of chemicals although present in minute quantities are nevertheless essential to the proper development of any plant. As a rule they are contained in sufficient quantity in ordinary tap water. However, if a plant seems to lack "something" it is often

due to a deficiency of one or more of these elements. A stock trace solution is easily prepared by taking one teaspoonful each of Manganese Sulphate, Boron (boric acid), Zinc Sulphate and Copper Sulphate. Add these to one gallon of water and of this solution add ½ teaspoonful to each gallon of your regular chemical feeding solution. These trace chemicals can be procured from any prescription pharmacy.

Over Fertilization

Too much stress cannot be laid upon this common error. Concentrated fertilizer as is in general use can easily become a toxic menace to plants if given in larger than recommended quantities. Many fine plants have suffered from the theory that if a little is good, more should be better. It is much better to stay on the minus side rather than the plus when feeding any plant.

Watering Pot and Basket Plants

If an organic fertilizer is used with potting mixture, the amount of water given at any one time should be kept to a minimum. When water is added to the soil naturally some of the soluble portions of the fertilizer become immediately available to the plant in the form of chemical solution. If an excess of water is given then a goodly portion of this vital plant food escapes through the bottom of the pot or basket and is forever lost, but with the previously prepared chemical solution this does not occur as the plant receives a complete feeding with each application and if any of the solution does escape from the pot or basket, that will simply be charged to your generosity.

It is important, however, when feeding with chemicals that the waterings between feedings should be copious to obviate, as previously noted, any excessive retention of chemicals.

Humus

Humus is a most valuable component of any soil and as a rule the greater amount of humus it contains, the more productive the soil is. It is humus that makes the soil "mellow" and permits a vigorous root growth. Also, the greater

(Continued on page 33)

Begonia Acutangula

By ALICE M. CLARK
San Diego, California

• This month's reproduction is from a painting in full color which shows a branch of *B. acutangula* from a bushy, five-foot plant raised in the ground in the lath-house of Constance Bower. The beauty of this well-grown specimen is in marked contrast to a starved plant I own, so it seemed wiser to select a good-looking part rather than to try to demonstrate the growth of the whole in a neglected pot. However I did draw in a small section of the latter, as if springing from the lower main stem of Miss Bower's plant, to illustrate its angular habit. A secondary stalk to the right was introduced because the puckered leaf showed the red lining and the new leaf bud unfolding from its sheath.

The most distinctive feature of *B. Acutangula* is the hexagonal form of the main trunk. The six sides of the fairly thick stem are easy to see as they are accented with deep grooves and long pinkish ridges. The older wood is a darker green with white flecks while the joints are light green and swollen. They have a pronounced ring around them which seems to hold in the dried brown stipules like the belt to a grass skirt.

The lower stalks are bare and leggy but the branches that come out above extend themselves most gracefully and are clothed with such luxuriant leaves that the effect is quite lush. The petioles are two to three inches long, of very light green. When young, the leaves are folded in two strong pale stipules with a few hairs on the sharp center ridge. The sides curve under longitudinally and speedily turn brown. They are quite persistent but are soon hidden by the large leaves. One of those pictured is four by nine inches. When just unfolded, the bright red lining is most noticeable but the puckers soon smooth out into a lustrous silky green surface so iridescent that it does not look as dark as it really is. The veins are green and only slightly indented on top but bright red and raised on the red-flushed back. The leaf is oval, with a short point, slightly toothed and ruffled. The center nerve is one-sided.

The smooth round, light green peduncle rises six inches from the leaf axil and is then much ramified into a beautiful cluster of bloom about five inches over. The male flowers are like two thick pink-tinted shells covering a pearl.

When open their concave hollows disclose a bright yellow center and two more short slender petals. The female flower is small but persistent, also pale pink, particularly on the longer wing of the ovary. The five even petals only open enough to disclose the greenish-yellow pistil. It flowers freely at this season.

My resources do not disclose the origin of *B. acutangula*. It was received from Kew by the New York Botanical Garden in 1937, as *B. acutangularis*, which is what we have always called it out west. In the changed ending we lose its supposed connection with *B. angularis*, of which Mrs. Buxton thinks it may be a seedling. I have used the "a" ending, first, because it is shorter and second, because the N. Y. B. G. changes are made after study and access to materials not available to me.

Mr. Robinson lists *acutangularis* in his 1937 Rosecroft guide as a giant *zebrina* (*angularis*), showing that he also sensed the relationship. He must have received it a few years earlier than it got to New York as it would have taken a few years to have accumulated enough stock to market it.

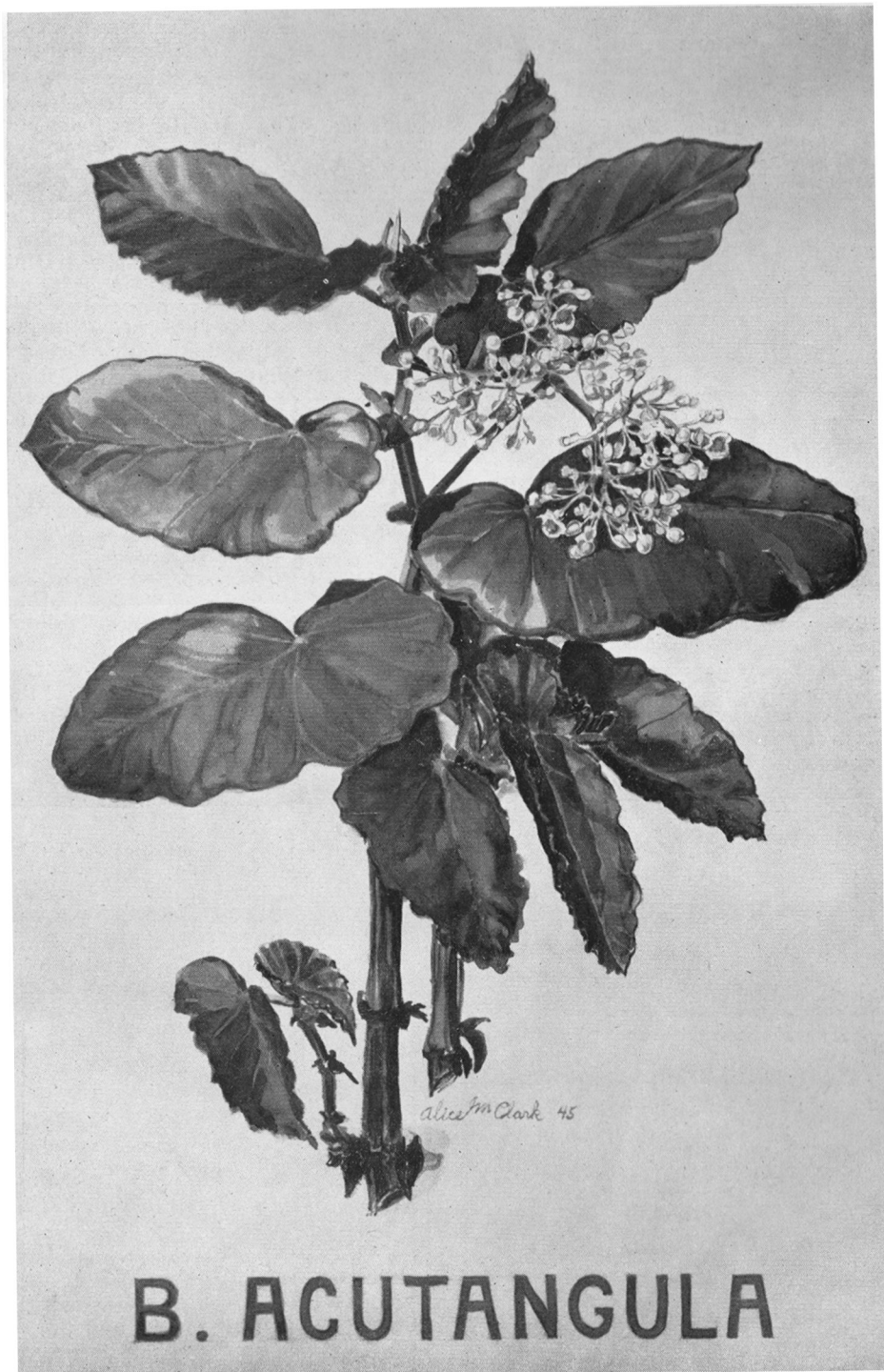
In "Les Begonias", Chevalier does not refer to *acutangula*, but in connection with his description and fine photograph of *angularis* he says, by way of my halting translation:

"We possess another *Begonia*, identical to the foregoing, (*angularis*) in bearing and habit of growth. It differs in having stems distinctly angular, hexagonal, almost canalized, red-flushed. The leaves are deeper color on top and a brilliant purple-red on the reverse, with darker nerves. The stipules are larger, hugging the base and not as pale green. Because of the above distinctions we designate it in our culture as *B. angularis*, Raddi var. *alata* Hort. Leod."

In his opinion, the two begonias belong to the same species, exhibiting the variation of seedlings. His friend, Alex Lange, asks if it might not be a hybrid between *B. angularis* and *B. sanguinea*, but M. Chevalier, while agreeing that it is probably a hybrid, thinks it is difficult to tell its parentage. His description sounds much like the plant of our discussion.

In "Die Begonien," Fotsch only mentions *angularis*. He says its stems are hexagonal but that the female flowers are larger than the male, which is certainly not true in our case.

(Continued on page 32)



BEGONIA ACUTANGULA

(Continued from page 30)

However we look at it, the origin of *B. acutangula* is debatable in both French and English, but we know we have a distinctive plant to grow and enjoy. Considering its comparative youth, there is hope that new information may be disclosed.

Are you all as thankful for Dr. Drummond's 1944 index as I am? It will save much time locating articles whose title is forgotten but whose author is recalled. A difficult task, well done. Now, when the danger of freezing is over, we can concentrate on getting herbarium specimens to Mrs. Krauss.

LETTER FROM MRS. BUXTON

(Continued from page 22)

with the season's colors, red and green.

This year my chief dependence has been on the double red and double white *semperflorens*, helped out by Interlaken's long, drooping, red clusters. With red candles in the old brass candlesticks and all the plants in green pots, a real Christmas effect is produced, and the passers-by pause for enjoyment of the color.

With so many of our boys serving in the far away countries where begonias grow, let us ask them again, to send home seeds of all the begonias they can find. We might be able to raise some new kinds. Who Knows?

Evans & Reeves Nurseries, Inc.

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is acid and contains the necessary plant food for all acid loving plants.

A C I D A T E

A soil corrective (not a fertilizer) for acid plants. Try it on gardenias.

California Liquid Fertilizer Co.

34-36 Pico, Pasadena 2, Los Angeles, Calif.
Sycamore 6-4974

IS THIS THE WAY YOU DO IT?

(Continued from page 26)

ter is over. Cheesecloth stretched tightly from the frame work of the roof is excellent during the heavy storms of Feb.

TUBERS — If tubers are stored in a dark place bring out into the light and check carefully to ascertain if rot has set in. To prevent spreading destroy all badly rotted tubers or, if rot has just started cut off the bad part and dust the cut with powdered charcoal or sulphur. Plant all tubers showing the pink tips of new growth in peat moss, in order to establish a good root system and to find out which is the front or "face" of the plant before potting or planting in beds.

Fertilize Winter and early Spring blooming fibrous and rhizomatous plants such as *Templini*, *Paul Bruant*, *Ricini-folia*, *Sunderbrucki*, and others. Do not fertilize the *Rex*.

Do not over water the Summer blooming or *Rex* plants, keep them on the "dry side". Winter blooming plants will require more frequent watering.

It is too early to prune. Leave old growth on the *Rex* until the end of February or early March in order to protect the new growth. Prune *Fibrous* only to shape the plant or to remove dead wood. Of course if you are one of the fortunates, who have the long-dreamed-of greenhouse with controlled heat, perfect ventilation and unlimited time to watch your plants—go ahead and "rush" the season if you want to, you will probably have grand success.

Now that house cleaning is over take out your catalogue, pencil and paper and on these long rainy evenings list the new plants which you "must" have and will get even if you have to beg, borrow, steal or, in the end, spend the hard earned dollar to obtain.

END ANTS

this EASY way!



For no muss, no fuss control of Argentine and sweets-eating Ants use "ANT-B-GON". For best results use in "ANT-B-GON" Wick Dispensers.

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ANT POISON

FERTILIZERS AND USES

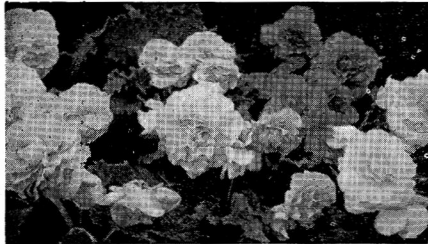
(Continued from page 29)

amount of humus present is directly reflected in the soil's ability to retain moisture. Inferior top soil with practically no humus will absorb some 20% of its weight of water; fair garden top soil, about 60%, while practically pure humus, such as deep woods soil, will hold from 300 to 500%.

From this it can readily be seen the value of having a generous amount of humus in any planting mixture and especially so in our potting mixture where the quantity of soil is always somewhat limited. The deep woods soil is, at the present, almost impossible to obtain but a satisfactory substitute can be had from a mixture of good leaf mold and peat moss in about a 70-30 proportion. Well rotted steer manure will also serve well when added to the above.

Pure peat moss is also sometimes used but should always contain at least one fourth of its bulk of sharp or coarse sand to prevent soginess.

The value of this water retaining humus in hot weather cannot be over emphasized. All large leaf plants consume water at a rapid rate in hot, weather; this, coupled with the evaporation lost through the sides of the pot, makes one wonder where all the water goes.



THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT
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OF THE
PACIFIC STRAIN
OF
TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

Write for Catalog

Vetterle and Reinelt
Capitola, California

Strong breezes during a period of low humidity adds greatly to the rate of moisture loss.

In this little discourse I have attempted to remove some of the mysteries surrounding chemicals in relations to plant food. It is very obvious that no one chemical mixture will suffice for all plants, but with a fair knowledge of the action of the three vital bases, namely nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, and with the results each produce, it is not at all difficult to adjust the percentage of each to fit almost any condition. A little study of your plant as to its requirements will permit you, without much difficulty, to figure out a very nearly balanced plant food.

Let me add at this time that B1 is not a fertilizer or plant food in any sense of the word. Its sole function is that of cellular elongation which provides for a greater root system and consequently a greater feeding area, but those extended roots and root hairs must find food—and that you must make available to them.

Shade and Sun

A good general rule regarding these two conditions is based on the knowledge that plants in the shade tend to grow much more luxuriantly than do those in the sun with the same amount of feeding, consequently the shade plants should have less of the growth element, nitrogen, than the sun loving plants, with the semi-shade plants getting a nice balance between the two.

In conclusion I would like to make a remark about this often used word LUCK. Actually I do not believe it has any place in the vocabulary of the plant grower. When you hear Mrs. So and So remark that Mrs. What's Her Name has such perfectly splendid luck with her plants just you know that Mrs. What's Her Name has a better than average knowledge of what to do and when to do it.

◆
• **TIMELY ACTIVITY:** — Prune all Fuchsias NOW. Be severe. Plants will be rejuvenated by cutting each main branch to three or four eyes or nodes. Side branches will take same trimming if they are left on.

A good spraying with an all around oil emulsion nicotine spray will clean the plants nicely. See page 35.

Mulch with one third each leaf mold, fine shredded redwood-bark and steer

BRANCH NEWS

(Continued from page 28)

Mr. James Giridlian of the Oakhurst Gardens showed his very fine pictures and spoke to us regarding Bulbous Shade Plants, which was enjoyed to the utmost by everyone present.

The annual election of Officers was then held, and the following were elected and duly installed by Mr. Arthur E. Nelson, our National President, to serve for the year 1945:

Mr. S. M. Heffner, President
Mr. G. L. Johnson, Vice President
Mrs. Josephine Hotz, Treasurer
Mrs. W. H. Corbett, Secretary
Capt. R. K. Dere,
Representative Director
Mr. K. H. Lust, Director

Each one present received a beautiful fern as a Christmas Gift.

At the conclusion of our Plant Sale, coffee, ice cream and cake were served by our fine, hard working Refreshment Committee.

The program for our meeting of February 23rd will be one that you surely will not want to miss. Something entirely new and different in the field of motion pictures.

Through the courtesy of Destruxol Corporation, Ltd., we will have as our speaker Mr. Merrill Thompson, whose subject will be "Plant and Insect Life," illustrated with scientific motion pictures. These pictures show insect life and fungus diseases actually at work, and we will learn how to combat these pests.

East Bay Branch: The December meeting was held on the 10th in the home of Mrs. Wm. Ahrens, 1323 Oxford St., Berkeley, Calif. The members enjoyed their first Christmas party, which included the exchange of appropriate gifts and the drawing of several door prizes. A feature of the day was the presenting of unusual books to the retiring President, H. L. Swager and the past Secretary, Dick G. Goodnow, in recognition of their outstanding contribution to the welfare of this branch. A Smorgaasbord luncheon at seasonally decorated tables was served by the hostess, Mrs. Ahrens and the Christmas party committee consisting of Mrs. Harry E. Thorpe, Mrs. Ed Carlson and Mrs. E. M. Carleton.

The society membership made up a purse of \$15.00 and appointed Mrs. M. L. Boyd to expend it in providing a permanent worthwhile gift for the returned

servicemen of some local military hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Boyd will open their new home at 1107 Miller St., Berkeley for the next meeting to be held on Sunday, Feb. 18, 1945 at 2:30. Mr. Boyd is a tuberous begonia enthusiast. During the past year he raised and sold for the society tuberous begonias to the amount of \$155.10. In appreciation of this wonderful work the society has presented Mr. Boyd with his national dues for the coming three years.

Inglewood Branch: The Xmas Party was a huge success with the reading of a Christmas Story by Mrs. David Brad-
(Continued on page 36)



Sani-Soil
A SOIL
CONDITIONER
AND
MULCH
MADE FROM
REDWOOD BARK

AN IDEAL SOIL CONDITIONER for
BEGONIAS - CAMELLIAS
AZALEAS
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and **BULBS** of all **KINDS**

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Air Condition your Soil with
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SOIL INSULATOR FROM REDWOOD BARK
AT GARDEN SUPPLY DEALERS

Growing Tuberos Begonias From Seed

By CHESTER D. TANNER,
Los Angeles, Calif.

• The growing of tuberous-rooted begonias is comparatively simple—in fact, one of the easiest plants to grow from seed. A propagating box is of great help, since correct temperature and humidity may be maintained. It does not have to be a large box, about 2x3 feet or thereabouts, will give ample room for several boxes or seed pans. Method 1—Use half peat moss and half oak leaf mold sifted through a fine sieve. Put the coarse material in the lower half of the seed pan and the fine in the upper half, leaving it light and fluffy. Mix the seed with some of the mixture to aid in sprinkling it more evenly. Do not cover it. Set the pan in water until the moisture has spread all through the soil, then put a sheet of glass over it and a cover of paper to keep it dark. Place pan in propagating box at 70 deg. F. which will germinate seeds in about 12-13 days.

When plants are still quite tiny allow a little air and gradually remove the paper. When the plants are 1/16th of an inch taller reduce the temperature to 60 deg. F. and keep ventilated. Leave them until ready for transplanting—when the second set of leaves have started. Watch that constant moisture is maintained.

Method 2. Place in the bottom half of the seed pan a mixture of two parts peat moss and one part coarse clean sand. Dampen some sphagnum moss lightly and put through a sieve of three meshes to the inch. Fill the pan with this screened moss to the top of the pan and pack down to 3/4 of an inch below the top. Mix the seed with some fine clean sand or powdered moss and proceed as with method 1. The seeds should germinate in six days, more evenly and with larger root system. The moss should be soaked with the following solution before planting, and again after the plants are large enough to transplant.

Dissolve 1 rounding teaspoon superphosphate and 1 rounding teaspoon potassium nitrate to one gallon of water.

The seedlings should be transplanted one inch apart and again two inches apart in the first soil mixture, i.e., Method 1.

Tubers of the tuberous rooted begonias should be started now if not already on the way. Place a quarter to

half inch layer of moist peat moss in the bottom of a flat and snuggle the tubers into it. Place them in a light place and water about twice a week until the new sprouts appear in the crown of the tubers.

Prepare flats filled with half peat moss and half leaf mold and transplant the tubers into this covering the crown with about one inch of the mixture and keep moist.

If two or more sprouts develop, keep only the strongest. When they are six inches tall take cuttings of the shoots not needed at the same time transplant the tubers into a bed or in pots.

Be sure to leave a shield of the tuber onto the cutting but shave the part of the tuber off the cutting so that no rot will be started, dip the cutting in powdered charcoal and plant in sand which will induce a fine root in about five weeks.

(To be continued.)

FUCHSIAS AND SHADE PLANTS

manure, or half leaf mold and half steer manure covered with one inch or more of coarse shredded redwood-bark, especially if in sunny location.

YE OLD FASHIONED BLEEDING HEART

Large clumps each 75c; 3 for \$2.00

LILIES OF THE VALLEY
strong clumps, 15c each; per doz. \$1.50

Famous H & S Hybrid Amaryllis
wonderful colors each—49c

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Acts like a benediction on all plant life.

Your dealer should have Old Gardener.
Wholesaler and Importer

CAPT. A. H. MITCHELL
Hollywood California

BRANCH NEWS

(Continued from page 34)

bury of Huntington Park and the Victor Theremin music by Mr. J. S. Robson assisted at the piano by Mrs. Williams. Gift exchange and refreshments finished a fine evening.

THE JANUARY MEETING: The new Officers elected in December are as follows: President: J. S. Robson, Vice-President: C. D. Tanner, Treasurer: Mrs. L. E. Grouell, Secretary: Mrs. H. S. Clark, National Board Representative: Murray Minehart, Executive Board Member: Earl Wiltse. The Chairmen appointed are: Plant Sale Chairman: L. R. Schirmer, Program Chairman: H. T. Dressell, and Registrar: Mrs. Laura Crandall.

February will be the occasion of a Pot-Luck Dinner. Bring a dish for the dinner with own service. Time 7 p.m. Indeed it promises to be an interesting year as Pres. Robson and his officers are bent on making it so.

Hollywood Branch: A splendid attendance started the New Year's activities of this group. Mr. Chester C. Tanner came to speak on the raising of Tuberous-rooted Begonias — from seed and tubers to full success. Mr. W. C. Cocke, President of the Branch, presented the regular monthly lesson by showing the diversity of Fibrous-rooted begonias, illustrating the subject with specimens of Begonias:—Dusharf, Mrs. Scripps, Jessie, Lindleyana, Washington Street, luxurians, caroliniaefolia, roxburghi, fruticosa and others. Altogether a very worthwhile evening. The February meeting will also be worth your while. The Birthday dinner will be held at 6 p.m. with good food at a nominal charge. There will be a surprise speaker, and some new features which will add to the enjoyment of the meetings. You are all cordially invited—**BUT DO MAKE RESERVATIONS** through Mrs. Pope, Mo. 16598. See condensation of Mr. Tanner's talk elsewhere in this issue.

North Long Beach Branch: Closed its year with a delicious pot-luck dinner and Xmas party. Under a beautifully decorated Xmas tree were many lovely gifts, which were exchanged amongst the members. The high-light of the evening was the installation of officers by Frank Liedler, who in his hilarious manner kept the group in an uproar during this usually solemn part of the affair. Officers installed were: President, Mrs. Mary Crawford, Vice-President: Mr. Mason Ratekin, Sec-

retary: Ruby W. Liedler, Treasurer; Mrs. Aubry Wykes. Thirty-six new members joined the Branch during the year. At the January meeting, Mrs. Anna Haller, Past President of the Bellflower Branch showed pictures of flowers and gardens which were quite outstanding. At this meeting, it was voted to have a "Country Store" at the March meeting at which time every member is urged to bring something useful for the home or garden, such as, canned fruit or vegetables, cakes, cookies, aprons, pot-holders, garden gadgets or plants, which will be auctioned off during the evening. (This is NOT a rummage sale). Mr. John VanBarnevelt of Puente will give an illustrated talk on roses and their culture at the February meeting which will be interesting to every one.

San Francisco Branch: A fine attendance greeted Miss Sidney Stein of The Golden Gate Conservatory who gave a detailed description on the growing of tuberous-rooted begonias from seed. Miss Stein gave instructions for soil mixtures and guiding advice to follow step-by-step until the plants are ready to put into pots or out of doors. This is the kind of program we hope to have through the year to interest our members and we know they will be worth while.

Glendale Branch: The new officers for 1945 were installed by Mr. M. B. Dewar: President: Mrs. Grace L. Bayer. Vice-

(Continued on page 37)



Use "EXTRAX" Insect Spray against many common insect pests that infest your flower and vegetable garden. Mixes in cold water. Combines readily with GREENOL Liquid Fungicide to make a one-spray Insecticide-Fungicide. The ORTHO Rose Spray Kit contains both "EXTRAX" and "GREENOL." **Dealers Everywhere**

Letter To The Editor

FROM CPL. ROWLAND G. HAGAR
Btry A447 AAA Aw BN
APO 230 C/o Postmaster, N. Y.

December 9th, 1944

• The November copy of our Magazine has spurred me to action again. Our President's remarks about restricted travel obviously does not include this member, as I have covered England and four countries on the Continent within the year and have seen our Begonia friends in all of them.

Nellie Bly must have had a Hollywood press agent as it is everywhere and in nice specimens too. Here in Luxembourg, I find quite a lot of begonias as house plants now, as we have had snow for some time. They have very heavy competition for window space from the Cacti and Succulents. I do not recognize any of our named varieties among the Rexes I see here. They have some lovely ones with the star or pointed leaves with coloring in the shades of cretian, midnight, etc. I have seen none in the green and silver shades. They are apparently seedlings of limited distribution as each

town seems to have different ones. Vast distances eliminate the chance of cuttings and seed seems to be quite rare as I seldom see blooms on the plants.

Mrs. Clark's suggestion to make me a representative looks good in print but I am afraid I am more of an International pest. I barge into strange places at every opportunity full of questions in a language seldom understood—but my reception is always cordial. I guess a Begonia Fan is the same the world over . . . no matter what the language. I am definitely on the hunt for copies of Les Begonia and Die Begonien and if I find them, I will get all I can. When I was in Liege, however, it was not exactly the proper time to shop for books. Now I shall welcome an opportunity to return and see if I can find the original publishers. I hope the place is still intact.

I have seen no Fuchsias here or in Germany. I suppose that the severe Winter eliminates them except for the fortunate few who own a glass house and those are largely devoted to the production of food crops now, such as lettuce, tomatoes, squash, beans, grapes, etc. Strange, but in many places over here grapes are grown only under glass. Recently I paid \$2.25 AMERICAN for two bunches of grapes. They were large and very lovely but that is a pretty fancy price in anybody's country. At the time I didn't realize just how much I had paid as I was not familiar with the money, so it is no wonder people stared at me going down the street eating them just as tho' I was in California . . . instead of actually eating a small fortune right off the stem.

Tho' too late to say "Merry Xmas" I am sure "Happy New Year" will still be in order. Here is a holiday oddity. Santa Claus comes to the Luxembourg kiddies on December sixth instead of Xmas Eve. Christmas is celebrated as a strictly religious holiday.

Yours for the best Begonia year ever.
Cpl. Ro. Ragar.



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quick...with Pellets



Easier to use than meal bait. More even coverage. Go farther. Last longer. No tramping over beds. Sold by dealers everywhere.

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Clean, Handy...SO Effective

BRANCH NEWS

President: Fred W. Arnold, Secretary: Mrs. Helen Grigsby, Treasurer: David Winans, Membership Chairman: Ben Schimmel and Jr. Past President Mrs. Dewar as National Representative.

National Pres. A. R. Nelson and Mrs. Nelson with other members of the Board and guests were present.

Mr. Joseph Scherer gave a most interesting talk on his experiences illustrated with screen slides on the agricultural and home life of Bali.

CONDENSED MINUTES MEETING NATIONAL BOARD American Begonia Society held December 11th, 1944, Room 302 Edwards Wildey Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal. Meeting called to order at 8 p.m. with President Nelson in the Chair.

Present for the meeting Messrs. Nelson, Hart, Hawkins, Hall, Lawrence, Baily, Cocke, Bailey, Mesdames Poole, Weber, Wilkes, Bayer, Hartwell, Mr. and Mrs. Harker, Mr. and Mrs. Dewar, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Johnson.

Mr. Baily reported Dr. Lauder improving and would probably be able to return to his home from the hospital in time for holidays. Secretary instructed to send greetings to Dr. Lauder and express the sincere wish of the Board for his speedy and complete recovery.

Minutes last meeting read and approved.

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

REPORTS

Ways and Means Chairman; Nothing special to report. Speakers Bureau and Director Public Relations; Nothing special to report. Wrote some letters; trying to finish a little pamphlet on American Begonia Society with a sample constitution and by-laws as an aid in forming new branches. Hope to have it completed for the next meeting.

Robinson Memorial; Things coming along very nicely; branches keeping up their payments nicely and expenses being taken care of promptly; this coming year we hope to be able to purchase some special plants to make the exhibit more complete. The fibrous begonias look good; however the rexes not so good now but everything is all right and the boys are working with the plants to bring them up to better growth.

REPRESENTATIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. Hall for Ventura; Mrs. Weber and Mr. Hawkins for Hollywood; Mrs. Dewar for Glendale; Mr. Johnson for San Gabriel Valley; Mr. Harker for Parent Branch; Mr. Baily for Pasadena. Each reported their Branch was active; Xmas parties well attended and good times; good speakers and special programs for Xmas; election of officers for the coming year.

BOTTOM HEAT

Now Available with a New Electric Cable Control. Now, you too can grow Fancy Leaf Caladium, Gloxinia, and many tropical plants in the Winter.

We have been appointed agents for the

"GRO-QUICK" ELECTRIC SEED BED HEATER

Be a month ahead of neighboring gardens

Insulated heating cable in hotbed soil or beneath outdoor plant rows insures fast early growth. Thermostat and 40-ft 200-watt cable for 3' x 6' hotbed, \$5.35. With 80-ft, 400-watt cable, \$6.95. 80-ft. cable, separately, \$3.20. All 115 volts. For AC or DC. Full information included. California customers add tax. Mailing charge 25c anywhere.

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Tuberous Begonias, Gloxinia, Fancy Leaf
Caladium and other shade loving bulbs.

Revolutionary Hand SPRAYER

New Streamlined HARCO

Control garden pests this quick, easy new way. Long extension rod quickly sends insecticides to tall shrubs, small plants, hard to reach places. Sprays up, down, sideways without adjustment. Attractive, colorful. Only professional type sprayer priced so low. Only \$2.35 complete.



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GermCo Mfg. Division
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UNFINISHED BUSINESS

CHANGE OF MEETING TIME: Mrs. Wilkes: "I move that the meeting date for the National Board A. B. S. be changed to the fourth Monday evening of each month and that the Begonian carry notice of this change, also that the Calendar be changed accordingly. Same meeting place and same time. CARRIED.

A. P. O. SUBSCRIPTIONS: Mrs. Wilkes: "I move that any subscription to the Begonian received from any man or woman in the service be sent regardless of postage, and that these subscriptions shall not lapse but be carried indefinitely."

MAILING LIST: Motion made and carried "That the American Begonia Society shall not sell or furnish to any person or organization the names and addresses of our members."

Editor submitted following bid for color sheets for the Begonian:

4 color process plate 7x4 3/4 inches.....\$151.00
add to usual charge..... 40.00
To printing 2200 copies for central spread

Total \$191.00

After discussion this matter was tabled to be brought up at a later date, at which time it would be given full consideration.

NEW BUSINESS

Resignation of Mrs. Harry Harker, as Membership Fees Chairman, was accepted with regret, and Secretary instructed to convey to Mrs. Harker the high appreciation the Board felt for the work Mrs. Harker has been doing and the very thorough and competent records she has set up. Announcement of new Chairman to come later.

Editor Wilkes complimented very highly on the recent issues of the Begonian.

On behalf of the Past Presidents A. B. S., J. L. Baily, as senior member present, stated: "I would like to offer to the Board of Directors a suitable cup which will be offered to the branches and will be awarded at the convention each year to that branch which in the estimation of the Past Presidents has done the most for the American Begonia Society — it to be decided later whether it is a perpetual cup or not.

Meeting adjourned to meet on the 4th Monday in January.

Gonda Hartwell, Corres. Sec.

Meeting Dates and Speakers

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

The February American Begonia Society Board Meeting will take place at Room 302 Edwards-Wilkey Bldg., 609 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Calif., Monday, February 26th, 1945, at 7:45 p.m.

ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH

Thursday, February 1st
Laurance Archibald, Secretary
1216 W. Chapman, Orange, Calif.

WHITTIER BRANCH

Monday, February 5th, 7:30 p.m.
Jonathan Bailey School Room 19
Comstock Ave. & Hadley Street, Whittier, Calif.
Mrs. G. E. Polentz, Sec.-Treas.,
1000 West Broadway, Whittier, Calif.

THEODOSIA BURR SHEPHERD BRANCH

Tuesday, February 6th, 7:30 p.m.
American Legion Hall.
North California St., Ventura, Calif.
Mrs. Wm. Smith, Secy.-Treas.
Ventura, Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH

Wednesday, February 7th, 7:45 p.m.
Social Hall, Calvary Methodist Church,
% 19th and Judah St., San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Theresa Ferrero, Secy.,
2183 31st Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

INGLEWOOD BRANCH

Thursday, February 8th, 8 p.m.
Woman's Club of Inglewood
325 No. Hillcrest, Inglewood, Calif.
Mrs. Harold S. Clark, Secretary
1618 1/2 W. 52nd St., Los Angeles 37, Calif.
Speaker: Harold Hart
Subject: Prop. of Shade Plants

HOLLYWOOD BRANCH

Thursday, February 8th, 7:30 p.m.
Plummer Park, 7377 Santa Monica Blvd.
Mrs. Helen Scherer, Secy.,
3222 Larissa Dr., Los Angeles 26, Calif.
Birthday Dinner
Reserv. Mo. 16598

CALIFORNIA HEIGHTS BRANCH

Friday, February 9th, 8:00 p.m.
Mrs. Merle H. Penrose, Secy.-Treas.,
4142 Walnut Ave., Long Beach 7, Calif.

NORTH LONG BEACH BRANCH

Monday, February 12th, 8 p.m.
42 East Market St., North Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Ruby W. Liedler, Secy.,
169 E. Artesia, Bellflower, Calif.

RIVERSIDE BRANCH

Tuesday, February 13th, 7:30 p.m.
Home of Mrs. Homer Poole
3162 Thirteenth Str., Riverside, Calif.
Mrs. Curt Smith, Sec.-Treas.
3784 Central Ave., Riverside, Calif.

BELFLOWER BRANCH

Tuesday, February 13th, 8:00 p.m.
At Community Presbyterian Church Hall
Mrs. Radle, Secy.-Treas.,
Bellflower, Calif.

PASADENA BRANCH

Tuesday, February 13th, 7:30 p.m.
Pasadena Public Library
Lester F. Harrell, Secy.-Treas.,
668 Bellefontaine St., Pasadena, Calif.

EAST BAY BRANCH

Sunday, February 18th, 2:30 p.m.
Home of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Boyd
1107 Miller Street, Berkeley, Calif.
Mrs. Ruth Utter, Secretary
155 Ardmore Rd., Berkeley 8, Calif.

EVA KENWORTHY GRAY BRANCH

Monday, February 19th
Tillie Genter, Secy.-Treas.,
7356 Eads St., La Jolla, Calif.

LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER

Wednesday, February 21st, 7:30 p.m.
Colonial Hall, Tenth & Locust Ave.
Mary Hoteling, Secy.-Treas.,
324A Temple Ave., Long Beach 4, Calif.
Reader: May Winston
Subject: A. A. Remmers' Travelogue

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH

Friday, February 23rd, 8 p.m.
American Legion Hall
720 N. First Ave., Arcadia, Calif.
Mrs. W. H. Corbett, Secretary
2017 So. Fourth Street, Arcadia, Calif.
Color Pictures:—"Plant & Insect Life"

ALFRED D. ROBINSON BRANCH

Friday, February 24th, 10:30 a.m.
Hall Point Loma Community Church,
Udal Street at Poinsettia Dr., San Diego, Calif.
Mrs. Merrel H. Taylor, Secy.,
2838 Chatsworth Blvd., San Diego, Calif.

SAN DIEGO BRANCH

Tuesday, February 27th, 7:30 p.m.
Hard of Hearing Hall,
3843 Herbert Ave., San Diego, Calif.
Mrs. George S. Breidford, Secy.-Treas.,
1146 Oliver Ave., Pacific Beach, Calif.

MARGARET GRUENBAUM BRANCH

Monday, February 27th
Mrs. W. E. Jones, Secy., Willow Grove, Pa.

GLENDALE BRANCH

Tuesday, February 27th, 8:00 p.m.
329 No. Brand Blvd., Glendale, Calif.
Mrs. Helen Grigsby, Pres.
958 E. Mountain, Glendale 7, Calif.

PHIOBEGONIA CLUB BRANCH

Irregular Meetings
Mrs. Albert H. Gere, Treas.,
362 Brookway, Merion, Pa.

SANTA BARBARA BRANCH

Irregular Meetings
Thelma Sommerfield, Secy.,
210 E. Anapamu, Santa Barbara, Calif.

NEW ENGLAND BRANCH

Mrs. David Finley, Sec'y.
New Canaan, Conn.

SANTA MARIA BRANCH

Mrs. Peter Mehlschau, Secy.,
Box 12, Nipomo, Calif.

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