

The BEGONIAN

Devoted to the Sheltered Gardens



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The BEGONIAN

Monthly Publication of the AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY

Founded by Herbert P. Dyckman, January, 1932

General Offices: 1618 Fickewirth Street, El Monte, Calif.

Affiliated with the American Horticultural Society

- Annual Subscription Fee: One Dollar and Fifty Cents.
- Entered as second-class matter, September 21st, 1946 at the Post Office of El Monte, California, under the act of March 3rd, 1879.
- Advertising Rates: \$3.00 per inch, one column wide. Three months discount of 5%, Six months less 10% and One Year less 20%. Seasonal changes allowed in contracts over three months. Closing date for articles 10th of each month, and 12th for Advertisement copy.

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BEGONIAS AT THE SAN MATEO COUNTY FIESTA

● Flower Shows are not complete any more without our beautiful BEGONIAS and other shade plants. To make these colorful exhibits the amateur Begonian is called on as well as the professional. Therefore each has good reasons for making every effort to improve methods of culture and extend collections of specimens so as to learn more varied uses of these wonderful plants.

We hear that Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Gilbert of 460 Fairfax Ave., San Mateo were greatly surprised recipients of several blue ribbons for both potted plants and cut flower sections of begonias at the San Mateo County Fiesta. They gallantly gave credit for their success to the enthusiastic support and cultural help received from THE BEGONIAN.

May our congratulations and wishes for

continued success reach Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert as well as every other BEGONIAN everywhere. Our desire is that our magazine may always stimulate our readers to gain higher goals and champion an ever forward movement to "farther fields". . . and may they always be "greener."

Your Editor.

● *Xmas present list bothering you? Where can you find a gift that comes to life with a smile each month of the year plus conferring membership in our splendid organization . . . better than . . . THE BEGONIAN?*

● *Give THE BEGONIAN for a HAPPY BIRTHDAY, too.*

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

By MARY HAZEL DRUMMOND

Chairman of Ways and Means

● We are prompted at this time, to present the question to you for your consideration: Do we realize, fully, the values of the work of some of the men and women members who, having been long practisers of gardening, have also demonstrated their convictions of the necessity of a society devoted to the interests and furtherance of all matters relative to Begonias and shade plants. By practical, tireless and unselfish activities towards its welfare, these merit recognition.

To these people, then, each branch owes a debt of gratitude and what greater demonstration of such gratitude could be shown than the presentation of a Life Membership subscribed to by each and every member.

As a Christmas Gift Suggestion—Your Branch Society may consider it an honor and a privilege to commemorate a member with a Life Membership in the American Begonia Society for his valuable contributions. Too, you may like to purchase a Life Membership for yourself, or some one near and dear to you. A Life Membership in the American Begonia Society costs only Fifty Dollars.

Make your checks payable to the American Begonia Society. Mail your check and letter giving the correct name of the person to whom the Life Membership is to be issued, to Mrs. Hazel Drummond, 1246 No. Kings Road, Hollywood 46, California.

Glendale Branch Annual Begonia Show, Tour and Banquet

● This Annual affair is yearly looked forward to by many members and friends up and down the Coast. Many of the Branches were represented, and each was happy to have made the trip for the day and evening. See separate account of the Begonia Show, unavoidably held over for next month.

New Fiscal Year Begun by Hollywood Branch

● This Branch had a fine October meeting with a very interesting program given by Mrs. Helen Lewis, of The Lewis Begonia Gardens on SHADE PLANTS.

The following officers were installed for the ensuing year, all of whom have our sincere good wishes.

President: Edward B. Flynn, Vice-President: W. C. Cocke, Treasurer: Josephine Steinman, Recording Secretary: Mrs. Geralynde Vera, Corres. Secretary: Miss Marjory Clapp, Branch Librarian: Mrs. Anna Callon, Board Member: Chas. H. Jeffress, Nat. Representative: Mrs. Ethel Pedgrift, (Past President).

WHAT TO DO IN NOVEMBER

FIBROUS: As a rule give no fertilizer at this time of year, although winter blooming kinds may need a small application to bring on good winter flowers.

REX: Large leaves often fall off at this time of year, it will tend to give the plants a rest and make for more vigorous growth in the spring.

BEDDING: Cut back the summer growth now, this will give you stronger and bushier plants for next year.

Where frosts might be expected some gardeners prefer to keep the summer growth on the plant as protection for the young shoots that will surely develop from below. In this case, as in the first suggestion, mulch the plants with one inch of: One part well composted steer manure, 1 part shredded redwood bark, the fine grade, and one part leafmold in which 1 handful of fifty-fifty bone and cottonseed meals have been mixed to each cubic foot of mixture. If again available, do remember to mulch valuable plants with the coarse Redwood Bark . . . over the feeding mulch and any plant that may be tender to frost will be greatly protected. Since this material does not absorb moisture it will not foster rotting of the crown of plants. Later when danger is over, remove the fibre and the plants will be ready to shoot forward after being trimmed back . . . to fine young shoots from the base.

SEED: Sow fibrous begonia seed now if you can keep seed pans warm. Do all watering before noon.

NEW ENGLAND BRANCH OFFICERS

1946-1947 Officers Elected for the NEW ENGLAND BRANCH. We extend our congratulations and good wishes to the following new officers, elected at the recent annual meeting:

President: Mr. Earle Sampson, Mansfield, Mass.; Vice-President: Mr. William Starr, Southbridge, Mass.; Treasurer: Mr. William Atherton, Wakefield, Mass.; Secretary: Mrs. M. W. Stewart, 224 Armington St., Edgewood, R.I.

● "TUBEROUS BEGONIA "Golden West" for hanging basket still holding its own great beauty"—at time of hearing through personal letter dated October 11th, 1946 from Mrs. Christle Geer in San Francisco, Calif. This "Golden West" and many others were laden with blossoms the first week in September when the Editor saw them, and the Geers said then that they were beyond their prime.

If you grow hanging basket Begonias . . . do not overlook this "great beauty."

CARE OF TUBERS OF BEGONIA

By MRS. CLARENCE E. MOORE, San Diego

• At the September meeting, Mrs. Harold Schilling, specializing in cut tuberous begonia blossoms, talked on the winter care of tuberous begonia bulbs. In later summer, after the blooms turn single, or the leaves yellow, withhold water slowly, with less each watering time until they are completely dormant, and have lost the main stem. Don't break it off, let it dry and fall off by itself. When they are completely dormant, turn the pot with the bulb on its side and leave until the first of January. Sprinkle the pots while they are lying on their sides, it will give the bulb enough moisture to keep them nice and plump.

Mrs. Schilling said that she had found that those left in pots laid on their side did well and will start earlier in the spring.

If you lift your bulbs the first of January, leave plenty of dirt on bulbs and place in a sunny place for a couple of days to thoroughly dry. When dry brush with a vegetable brush, turn bulbs on side and rotate them. Be very careful not to bruise the tubers. See that all particles of the old stem are removed, for if left on it might develop rot and destroy the tuber. Powdered charcoal or sulphur is good to sprinkle well any place where a leaf or blossom breaks too close to the stem. Should you find spots of rot on the tuber, clean thoroughly until healthy tissue shows, and dust well with the charcoal. Store in a cool, dry place, until shoots appear in the spring.

She was asked her recipe for a potting mixture. Three parts of leaf mold, two parts old cow manure and one part of sand or last year's potting mixture. Fertilize with liquid fertilizer, very weak, every week. (The liquid fertilizer made from old cow manure soaked in a barrel.) Water in the morning, for that method prevents any fungus trouble.

After the bulbs throw up shoots in the spring, take small cuttings, including the basal ring, and root them in river sand. Wait until the shoots are three or four inches high.

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"GERANIUMS & PELARGONIUMS"

Reviewed by MARIA WILKES

Los Angeles, Calif.

• "GERANIUMS AND PELARGONIUMS" are "sisters under the skin" but this book is likened to none other in this field. Anyone inclined to the culture of geraniums—collectively—certainly ought to be supported with this delightful, readable, charming and instructive book. The facile method with which Helen Van Pelt Wilson handles the many special lists of divers geraniums and their uses, their culture, history and care makes the book one so interesting that it is difficult to put it down.

This is a book to have handy for guests to enjoy. It is a book to keep close at hand for quick reference because of the very usable lists of varietal names and separations made in the types and the classes of geraniums.

The Professional and Amateur alike will want to gain fresh enthusiasm from this book when looking for another method to liven up a house and garden color scheme or clarify some puzzling question. Not the least valuable feature is a splendid Finder's List. The subjects pertaining to the successful uses and culture are all treated authoritatively, and with all its assurance it is entirely captivating.

Here is a book that will make a welcome gift for all occasions and make more friends both for Miss Wilson and Geraniums and Pelargoniums.

Geraniums & Pelargoniums by Helen Van Pelt Wilson, published by M. Barrows & Co., Inc., 114 East 32nd Street, N. Y. 16. \$2.75 per copy.

Some of my Round Robin friends have received Begonia seed through the Seed Fund and have written very enthusiastically about the variety of choice seed they received and also reported having very good germination from them. I enjoy your message in the Begonian each month.

MRS. WILLIAM HEBERT,
Denton, Montana.

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WHAT *B. CORIACEA FLORA ALBA* IS NOT

By HELEN K. KRAUSS, Wynnewood, Pa.

● Of the thousands of species and hybrid begonias grown, there are very few which need be approached from a negative standpoint. Our incorrectly named *B. coriacea flora alba* is one of these few. The plant currently grown under this name cannot rightly be designated by this name for the simple reason that it is in no way related to the true *B. coriacea* of botanists. *B. coriacea* belongs to the tuberous section *Huszia* (A. DC.); it is a native of Bolivia and is classified with the tuberous-rooted species *B. octopetala* and *B. pleiopetala*.

This clearly then is quite a different plant from the one we are growing under that name.

Since the purpose of this article is to remove the fog which beclouds the begonia under discussion, it is also necessary to clarify the names *B. peltifolia* and *B. parvipeltata* which are being associated with it. There are several other analogous names which serve as bugaboos to confuse begonia fanciers; these also require clarification so that they may be relegated to their proper places.

Analogous names such as *B. parvifolia*, *B. parviflora*, *B. parvuliflora*, *B. parvipeltata*, *B. peltata*, *B. peltifolia*, *B. pauciflora*, and *B. paucifolia* may be encountered in literature of the past, and are again being revived. Five of these names represent species which are not under cultivation; two names have no good botanical standing; and one is of recent coinage which also has no standing.

It is quite possible to select an article at random from hundreds which may have been published recently or remotely and cite the reference as the authoritative one. It is not as simple as that.

It is simpler, provided we avail ourselves of the fruits of the meticulous labor and energy of Alphonse DeCandolle and the trained men at Kew Gardens who evaluated all available published information on begonias, manuscripts of botanical explorers and priceless collections of herbarium material.

The work of Alphonse DeCandolle culminated in the publication of *Prodromus* in 1864; and the efforts at Kew Gardens, directed mainly to priority in nomenclature, resulted in the publication of *Index Kewensis* and supplements, 1895 to 1938. Both publications are eminent guides, and in them we will find many very knotty problems solved for us. Why try to duplicate the work of a lifetime with inadequate material, or over-indulge in speculation to the point of undoing what has been so well done.

B. parviflora (A. DC.) is a species which grows wild in Chile and belongs on section *Scheidweilera* (A. DC.). *Index Kewensis* informs us that this name was erroneously used by Steudel for the Brazilian species *B. parvifolia*, by Wallich for the Burma species *B. modestiflora* and by Liebmann for the Mexican species *B. Franconis*.

B. parvifolia (A. DC.) is a Brazilian species with crenately lobed (scalloped) leaves fringed with hairs at the margins and has pink flowers. DeCandolle placed this species in section *Tittelbachia* with *B. nitida*, *B. semperflorens* and numerous other related species. Graham in *Botanical Magazine*, 1839, described *B. Dregei* under the erroneous name *B. parvifolia*, and this source has been quoted for more than a century—and is still with us. *B. Dregei* is a semi-tuberous rooted species from South Africa and belongs in section *Augustia* (A. DC.) with *B. natalensis* and *B. suffruticosa*.

B. parvuliflora (A. DC.) is a tuberous-rooted Indian species belonging in section *parvibegonia* (A. DC.)

B. pauciflora (Lindl.) was reduced to *B. macroptera* (A. DC. ex Kl.). There are many hundreds of begonias without names, but Lindley's name, and one other in this series, enjoy the anomalous position of being names without a begonia. Only in recent years has the name *B. paucifolia* appeared in American literature, and most likely *B. pauciflora* was intended.

B. peltata (A. DC.) is a Brazilian species belonging to section *Wageria* (A. DC.). *Index Kewensis* informs us that *B. peltata* (Hassk.) *B. coriacea* (Hassk.) and *B. hernaldiaefolia* (Hook.) are synonyms for *B. Hasskarli* (Zott) which is native in Java. *B. peltata* (Otto & Dietr.) was erroneously applied to *B. incana* (Lindl.), and it is from this source that the incorrect name for *B. incana* has descended.

B. parvipeltata (A. DC.) is described as a Brazilian species belonging to section *Wageria* (A. DC.). The section to which this and the preceding begonia belong precludes any relationship to our *B. coriacea flora alba*.

B. peltifolia (Schott) is an erroneous name for *B. parvipeltata* (A. DC.). *B. peltifolia* (Florib. Cab.) is *B. incana* (Lindl.) which we know well as a begonia, though not always by its correct name. *Peltifolia* is the other meaningless name which does not have a begonia to which to attach itself.

In translating the analogous names enumerated above, it is not to be assumed that the Latin names belong to any begonia showing the character expressed in the translation. To the contrary, names of good botanical standing belong to the individual begonias described under those names. For example: *B. parvuliflora* is the name of a distinct tuberous-rooted, Indian species which has very small flowers. There are other begonias with very small flowers, but this name should not be applied to any of these.

Parviflora means small-flowered; parvifolia means small-leaved; parvuliflora means very small-flowered; pauciflora means few-flowered; peltata means shield-shaped; parvipeltata means small shield-shaped; peltifolia means shield-shaped-leaved.

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If we cannot legally apply the name *B. coriacea flora alba* to our plant, by what name should it be known? The fact of the matter is that in the present state of our knowledge, we are not able to properly apply to it any name that has already been published. Most certainly we are incorrect if we apply to it *B. peltifolia* or *B. parvipeltata*, for these also belong to quite different plants or else they are names that have no good botanical standing. It may be that the plant is a good species that grows wild in some part of the world and has already been described by a Latin name. If it is, we do not know where its description has appeared. It may be that the plant is a good species that has not yet been described but, if so, only a competent botanist should describe it and give it a new botanical name after full examination of the herbarium records and literature. It may be that the plant originated in gardens as a hybrid or otherwise and is not found wild in any part of the world. Yet it is desirable that all plants that we grow be known by names by which we may conveniently speak or write of them; we must have convenient "handles" for the objects we deal with. Therefore, it seems to me that the best plan in a case like this is to apply to the plant an acceptable "fancy" name rather than to perpetuate errors by using the names *B. coriacea*, *B. coriacea flora alba*, or any of the others mentioned above, or to clutter up botanical literature with newly created Latin names based on insufficient evidence that the plant is really a new previously undescribed species. Therefore, I propose for this plant the name "Society" and I suggest that this name be retained and used until and unless competent botanical investigation shows that the plant in question is really a true species. A brief description of "Begonia Society" follows:

B. Society—Fibrous-rooted, stems to three feet tall, bushy, branched; the leaves are obliquely ovate-pointed to about five inches long, deeply cupped and suggestive of a pointed sugar scoop in shape, fleshy, glossy green above, under surfaces covered with white tomentum which becomes brownish with age, margins toothed; stipules large, long, gauzy and cover the stems as those in *B. venosa*, except that they shrivel with age and expose part of the stem, and become darker in color; the clusters of creamy-white flowers on six inch stalks are produced from the tips of the stems and branches.

In making this change I am following precedence set by T. H. Everett when he recommended changing *B. carminata* to *B. Veitch's carmine* and *B. venusta* to *B. Velvet Queen* in similar situations.

Flower Arrangement Art

By LILLIAN ASHE, Secretary,
San Francisco, California

• The principal speaker at the October meeting was Mr. Dwight Kellogg, who joined our Branch this year. The subject of his talk was "Flower Arrangement."

Mr. Kellogg, who made a study of Design both in this country and in Europe, was invited to express his opinions on various flower arrangements made by the members. In the course of his talk he stated that there are no set rules for making up designs. Flower arrangement is an art and like any other art, the originality is of the utmost importance as it expresses the personality of the designer. All good designs have certain basic ideas of coherence, unity and emphasis. There are several principles which must be followed. Always try to visualize the design before starting, study your material and let the form of your flowers govern the arrangement. The colors of the flowers must harmonize. The receptacle should be selected which would correspond in size and shape to the flowers; one of a neutral color is preferable. Care must be taken that the general appearance of the design is properly balanced and its size suits the surroundings. Flowers and leaves of proper shape and texture should be selected.

The rest of the evening was devoted to a report on the San Diego Convention by the secretary who gave a detailed account of the entire proceedings and described the gardens visited. She brought to the attention of the members, that while in San Francisco most of the lath-houses contain only Tuberous Begonias and Fuchsias, in the South they raise large varieties of other shade plants along with the Rex, Fibrous and Tuberous Begonias, thus making the gardens more attractive and impressive. She emphasized that she found this trip very instructive, interesting and thrilling and suggested that more members should take advantage of visiting the Annual Conventions in the future.

The secretary reported that Mr. Frank Reinelt of the famous Vetterle & Reinelt Begonia Gardens, was granted an Honorary Life Membership in the San Francisco Branch.

Our President, Mr. George Hesketh was absent due to the extra duties connected with the American Legion Convention held in San Francisco and the meeting was very ably conducted by the Vice-President, Mr. Irvin Kramer. The meeting ended with coffee and cake served by Mrs. Sauer, the Chairman, and other members of our efficient refreshment committee.

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FUCHSIAS SHOW SIGNS OF WEARINESS

By OLIVER KEHRLEIN

Author of Fuchsia, Ballerina of the Garden

● After a long and busy producing season, a lot of the activities within the fuchsia's plant structure are now beginning to show signs of slowing up. Few branches are being formed. More leaves are yellowing and dropping off. Those that remain are smaller and near the tips. Defoliation has begun and even our most compact plants appear sparse and sick. Flowers are becoming smaller and paler, doubles are losing petalage and even reduced to singles. The shrub needs a rest.

At this time, the plant should not be stimulated into further flowering by feeding or pruning, excepting with such winter bloomers as the triphylla hybrids. Such as Fanfare and the Bonstedt group. These late bloomers will continue to flower from force of habit. Any new growth, induced by such pruning, may freeze and will not bloom anyway until next spring.

Housekeeping is our foremost chore at this season and all yellowing and fallen leaves, blooms and pods should be collected regularly and the beds kept scrupulously clean. Winter pruning had best be deferred until after the last spring frosts. However winter damage to large bushes can be prevented by a preliminary pruning of extra long branches, and top-heavy crowns. If an early spring showing of flowers is desired, then the usual severe cutting back will now be in order. But we will be taking a chance with frosts. Among those which can now be pruned severely are those specimens which are to be repotted, those which will have to be overwintered indoors in close quarters and those which will be buried in trenches, according to the system advised by Bacher of Portland.

This is the time to take ripe wood cuttings and to root them with heat. We can now look over our collection and cold-bloodedly discard all undesirables. If our beds are overcrowded or if any of our specimens require moving, transplanting should be anticipated by pruning the roots at least 30 days before the transplanting operation. This will concentrate the feeding rootlets close to the main stem and thus minimize any shock. It is best done by driving a spade down into the ground in a circle about 18 inches from the stem. Their prospective beds should also be worked over and well fortified with a rich mixture of fertilizer. In cold climates, all specimens which must remain outdoors should be heavily mulched and the stems protected up as far as possible.

IMPRESSION OF THE SAN DIEGO CONVENTION

By LILLIAN ASHE, San Francisco, California

• When flower lovers get together they vie with each other in the beauty and perfection of their plants. The San Diego Flower Show was an excellent example of such rivalry. I have never seen such an enormous variety of so many wonderful specimens. While we pride ourselves in raising large and beautiful Tuberos, the Fibrous in the South, grow in abundance and profusion. And the Rexes!!!

Let me start from the beginning. Our delegation left San Francisco on the Daylight Thursday morning, as we wished to spend an extra day in San Diego to see as many places of interest as possible. Friday morning we spent at Coronado enjoying the marvelous sunshine, the blue ocean and the picturesque surroundings of the hotel. We took pictures of the lush bushes of Hibiscus, Oleander and Bougainvillea growing in the courtyard. In the afternoon we visited Tijuana. This trip was disappointing as we found the drab surroundings rather depressing.

Saturday was the big day. In the morning we went to Presidio Park, registered and met some of the people whom we knew only by name. This was very pleasant and exciting. The garden tour followed. It would take me too long to describe each garden individually; they were all so gorgeous and so different from ours. The people in the South certainly have the climate and the space. We had our lunch under the trees in the Park. While the judges were rendering their decisions, we inspected the commercial exhibits and admired the impressive memorial to Mr. Robinson.

Now the flower exhibit. Ah! The Rexes! We have never seen such a lavish variety of different specimens, many of them being entirely new to us. Nature certainly outdid herself in richness of color, multiformity and diversity of pattern. No artist can imitate her. The Fibrous were also well represented in sizes considerably larger than grown by us. The Palm leaves furnished a suitable background giving the entire exhibit a tropical air.

The business meeting was held on an open lawn under the blazing Southern sunshine. The Vice-Mayor greeted the delegates. Reports were read. Speeches were made. Mr. Hart announced that Mrs. Hazel Drummond was our new President-elect. I was greatly impressed by Mrs. Alice Clark's suggestion to remunerate appropriately persons who succeed to raise new, good hybrids for a period of three years. This will certainly encourage introduction of new specimens.

The banquet was held at the San Diego Woman's Club. We were overwhelmed by the profuse array of Rexes banked along the walls of the stage and luxurious display of Tuberos at the footlights. All the tables were beautifully decorated with Begonias and artistic souvenirs; the speakers' table had a replica of the San Diego Mission surrounded with flowers. The dinner was excellent; entertainment was delightful; Mr. Alfred C. Hottes, past editor of "Better Homes and Gardens," was the key speaker. His speech was very clever and witty. Mr. Herbert Dyckman, the founder of the American Begonia Society installed the new officers. Mr. Hart presented the delegations from different branches and we were thrilled when ours received a "big hand." Then the giving of awards of prize winning plants.

On Sunday, we took a trip to La Jolla and in the afternoon visited the famous San Diego Zoo in Balboa Park.

We all were greatly impressed by the Hibiscus, Oleander, Poinsettia, Lantana, Bird of Paradise and above all by the Bougainvillea which grow everywhere in such abundance and profusion of colors.

With reluctance we left San Diego at four P. M. We were full of happy memories. It was a delightful experience meeting all the members. This short trip was very instructive, interesting and thrilling. I believe that more members of the American Begonia Society should avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting the Convention next year.

Au Revoir.

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Fibrous Begonias With Small Leaves

By ALICE M. CLARK, San Diego, California

• In an endeavor to trace resemblances and variations, our November sketch shows samples of three begonias on one page.

The spray labeled No. 1 is known here as *B. albo-picta*, Hort. It is supposed to be a variety of *B. maculata* (*argyrostigma*), introduced from Brazil by Bull in 1885. Formerly found in most greenhouses, it now seems to have been superceded by other favorites. It is seldom encountered today, even in California gardens.

B. m. var. *albo-picta* has very dark brown stems, woody when old. In the young stage they are dark green with light rings at the nodes and white streaks along the trunk. The elongated, pointed, oval leaves, set at close inter-nodes, on half-inch, red-tinted petioles, give the appearance of a sprig of bamboo, except for the clear white spots dotting their smooth bright-green surfaces. Underneath they are plain green. There are some irregular crenulations on the leaves, especially when they are just unfolding from their sharp transparent bracts. The largest leaf in my sketch is one by three inches.

The peduncles are little more than an inch long. They only present two or three small clusters of greenish-white male buds that hang inconspicuously beneath the leaves at the tip of every branch. There are two broad and two narrow petals. The pistillate flowers develop later with five pale petals on a long greenish ovary. Decorative and clean-cut in a tailored way, this begonia is most attractive.

B. albo-picta, Hort. is known to be one of the parents of *B. argentea-guttata*, which I hope to draw soon. It is a part of this month's composition because it looks as though it might be one of the forbears of the other begonias in my sketch.

Figure No. 2 is *B. Medora*, with plain leaves while Figure No. 3 is the better-known *Medora* with spots or maculations, to use the more interesting Latin term. The N. Y. B. G. booklet says that this begonia originated in the town of Medora, Ill., in 1926, but that is all we know. We owe its California introduction to Mrs. Gray. She mentions its similarity to *B. albo-picta* in her little hand-book. It is interesting to surmise what other parent could have given the ruffled leaves and the pink flowers. It might have the same unknown origin as *B. Bayern*, which also has small leaves, with some spots and rose flowers.

Plain Medora is a nice bushy type with very dark green stems and gold-brown brace-

lets at the nodes. There are red spurs at the joints of both *Medoras* which develop later into branches. They have a similar pink tint on the new growth of leaves and bracts which is very enlivening. *Begonia* No. 2 has handsome dark green leaves with very faint dots on some of them. The foliage is undulated and notched. It is about the same length as *albo-picta*, but wider at the top, with deeper, sharper indentations. There is a touch of red at the axis of the short petiole and leaf.

When the flowers first emerge on their three-quarter inch peduncle (see upper left tip in the sketch), they are rather insignificant. The staminate bloom is very small, dropping at the slightest touch. I forced one open and could only discover two petals. The female blossoms expand from their rose-colored bracts to a sizeable seed-bearing portion of greenish cast with three deep pink wings, two of which are curved and one slightly pointed. The flower has four even petals, stained a bright pink outside, lighter within, plus a smaller and paler fifth petal. There are about fifteen blooms in a cluster, making a bright touch of color against the dark foliage.

Mrs. Fewkes tells me that she obtained this plant from Riverside, where it was raised by a Mrs. Topham. It may not be known outside of California as yet.

The *Medora* of my third sketch was really drawn first. When alone on the page, it looked like a Japanese print. It is beloved for its dwarf habit and much-spotted leaves. The main stems are a lighter green than the others, tinted red. The leaves are close-coupled, with the red petioles, the little red horns in the axils and the new pink leaves giving nice accents. The spots are as large as those of *albo-picta*, with smaller additional ones, but they seem silvery rather than white. There is a slight ruffle down to the sharp point, with saw-tooth notches on the edge, and the color is duller. Two inches is the average length by three-quarters in width.

In flowering habit the two sister plants are much the same, both in size and color, but the clusters of bloom on the spotted *Medora* are smaller. However, flowers would hardly show on a begonia with such "dressy" leaves, any more than a fancy pin on a gayly printed frock.

These two begonias are both fine bushy types of intermediate growth. I have seen

(Continued on Page 227)



SMALL LEAVED BEGONIAS

1. *B. Maculata* var. *albo-picta*; 2. *Green Medora*; 3. *Spotted Medora*.

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CHLOROSIS, ESPECIALLY OF THE HYBRIDS

Hydrangea Macrophylla Culture and Care

CONCLUSION

• Established plants of Hydrangeas, particularly the French Hybrids, are subject to Chlorosis. This is the yellowing of the leaf, it tells us something is wrong. It is produced by excessive lime or alkali in the soil or water, causing the iron to become insoluble. Dr. G. H. Poesch in Bulletin 175, Ohio State Agricultural College, Wooster, describes this condition very well. He suggests making a solution of ferrous sulphate, using 4 ounces of the ferrous sulphate to five gallons water, and then adding a pint to a 6-inch pot or where planted out in soil, give a quart to a large plant. All, of course depending on the pH of the soil. Do this two or three times at ten-day periods by which time the leaves should be normally green. Newly planted Hydrangeas should not be given this treatment. This iron solution should be made fresh each time, as it soon deteriorates. Ammonium sulphate $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to the gallon can be added to the iron sulphate, and applied together. Often the plants become quite chlorotic, the terminal leaves turning yellow or white, all due to iron deficiency.

Chlorosis is also brought on by over watering of young plants before they have developed a good root system. Where the plants are blue and you wish them pink, add lime to the soil.

Growers located where the water is alkaline from soda or lime will have a difficult time with pot culture, but they can be easily and successfully grown outside in the soil. Hydrangeas grown in pots require large amounts of water, consequently a large amount of lime or soda accumulates in the pots, even where aluminum sulphate is used regularly, the soil soon returns to an alkaline reaction.

Growers living where the soil is naturally acid, and the water near neutral, will have little trouble growing hydrangeas in pots all year. Use the iron treatment on plants mentioned, they are iron hungry plants, other plants may be damaged or killed. Where plants are already planted out in the soil, one part sulphur and nine parts cotton seed meal added to the soil once or twice a year will help a lot to keep the soil acid. Mix with the top inch of the soil.

It is interesting to note that hydrangeas grown experimentally with an intentional deficiency of sulphur develop a bad case of mildew, and that sulphur is used in the treatment.

(Continued Next Page)

Wintering Plants in the Alabama Home

By FRANCES DOWNING, Calera, Ala

• My begonias have made wonderful growth this summer and I kept hoping we would find a house for rent with many windows so I could winter my pets properly. Of course, the house did not materialize and I was getting desperate.

After discussing the matter by correspondence with several Robin members I am using this method: I have seventy-five varieties of begonias on a bench in an alcove with ONE north window, which is certainly not enough light.

Suspended eighteen inches above the plants and three feet apart are two fifty-watt lights which burn ten to twelve hours daily. Ventilation is easy in this old, poorly built house, humidity is assured by the steam of cooking, washing, etc., that goes on in this menage. Heat is easily regulated also. I expect the minimum to be around 60 degrees and the maximum about 75 degrees, according to calculations for this winter.

I have read of the experiments conducted by the experts with plants grown in a basement minus any daylight, with only fluorescent lights being used. Laurie's experiments with ordinary electric lights gave me hope and assurance from Robin members gave me courage to go ahead and try this in my need. My plants are healthy and vigorous. It will be interesting to see how they come through the cold months ahead. We shall see. It ought to mean much to apartment dwellers in the city—if I succeed.

Note: The above was in the form of a letter, dated October 1st, to the Editor who thought it too interesting to keep it in the dark of the files, besides, we want to hear the outcome of the experiment. This will rather force the hand of our splendid Round Robin Organization Chairman. Have you problems to discuss at length? JOIN THE ROUND ROBINS.

ment of mildew. These experiments have also shown that when plants are grown with other elements deficient, they did not develop mildew. From this we might suspect sulphur deficiency as having to do with mildew in other plants.

REFERENCES: Circular 118, University of California, Berkeley Calif.; Bulletin 175 Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio; Bailey's Cyclopedic of Horticulture; Principals of Floriculture, by White, Mac-Millan Co.; Garden Flowers in Color, Mac-Millan Co., 1943.

FIBROUS BEGONIAS

(Continued from Page 224)

them three feet high in pots. In the East they should be popular because the dainty foliage is adapted to a window sill and the leaf patterns are interesting close up. In California they make handsome shrubby fillers.

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**ANNUAL REPORT OF EAST BAY
BRANCH OF THE A.B.S.,
AUGUST 31st, 1946**

● The regular meeting place for The East Bay Branch is in the Council Chambers at the City Hall, in Berkeley.

Speakers for the year were all our own members. Mr. W. G. Talbott on Rex Begonias and their culture. Mr. Talbott brought a sample of his own mixture of soil and demonstrated the actual planting of the young plants. Mr. Dick Goodnow; Calla Begonias and their care. Mr. Martin Boyd on Tuberous Begonias. Dr. French; Tuberous Begonia seedlings. Mr. Harry Swager on Fibrous Begonias. Mr. Howard Gilkey gave a talk on the California Spring Garden Show which was held in Oakland.

Our fall plant sale was held in Richmond at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Newcomb. The sale was, as usual, a great success, financially as well as in attendance.

We met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Jensen of Richmond for our Christmas party. Everyone entered in the Christmas spirit. Prizes of very choice seedling begonias were distributed.

The outstanding affair of the year was our participation in the California Spring Garden Show which was held in Oakland, the first week in May. The space allotted us in the Oakland Auditorium was a beautiful situation; a high mossy cliff. The rex and fibrous begonias interspersed with maidenhair and five finger fern cascaded down the side of the cliff in a very naturalistic form. We won the usual blue ribbon and \$150.00 cash prize.

Our third annual picnic at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Haberland of Walnut Creek was very well attended. Luncheon was served

in the garden under great oak trees. Mr. Haberland grows both tuberous and rex begonias. His rex grotto is very unique.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Ihle of San Rafael opened their beautiful tuberous begonia gardens to our group in August.

Our collection of begonias in the glass house at Lakeside park in Oakland is in excellent condition. These plants have been donated by the different members of the East Bay Branch. They are cared for by the City Park Department. This exhibit is open to the public every day in the week.

A donation of \$50.00 was made to Dr. Goodspeed for the Colombian Expedition.

We have a collection of thirty books in our library, on both begonias and shade loving plants.

In our camera fund we have \$355.00. We hope to buy a camera and other photographic equipment as soon as it is available.

A garden tour of Oakland gardens included the rex and fibrous begonia garden of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Swager and the tuberous garden of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Abels. Both gardens have very choice collections.

We again met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Jensen for our August meeting, where a nominating committee was appointed, and plans started for fall activities.

On Sunday September 15th, Dr. Fred Davis of Berkeley has invited all members to visit his garden of both tuberous begonias and fuchsias. One hundred and seventy five tuberous begonias are growing in a natural setting under massive oak trees. Doctor Davis is President of our East Bay Branch.

Respectfully submitted.

MRS. GEORGE C. REED,
Nat'l Representative.

LILIES

RARE, DISTINCTIVE



DONALD W. STRYKER — LANGLOIS, OREGON



LILIES FOR SHADE GARDENS

By DONALD W. STRYKER, Langlois, Oregon

● To the average gardener Lilies are an ethereal plant, only grown in gardens tended by experts, or forced in greenhouses for Easter and other special occasions. Actually, now there is stock grown here in America that is healthy and that can be delivered to you only a few days after digging, with the roots not all withered and dry but alive and healthy, ready to go right to work growing for you. Given just a few demands their culture is a simple as say, Petunias!

A friend of mine in Los Angeles planted a bed of Easter Lilies, (*L. longiflorum* var. Croft backed by the taller *L. longiflorum* Estate) and was amazed at the attention they attracted! Hundreds of people came to see what they considered a phenomenon! Lilies actually growing in a garden! Most of the lilies have simple cultural wants and will grow and multiply in your garden if just a few definite demands are met. They do insist on; perfect drainage; a cool rooting medium in open porous soil with plenty of leaf-mould; and for most of them shade from hot sun, especially near their roots. However in the plantings of one of the largest bulb growers in America, at Portland, Oregon last week I saw a block of lilies growing in full sun in soil that he confessed had to broken with a pick-axe! It was baked by the sun until it was practically like cement! Yet there was a profusion of the most exciting blooms I have ever seen! All were new hybrids in the most wonderful shades and shapes. That, and a visit to the greenhouses of the Department of Agriculture Plant Experiment Station at Beltsville, Maryland last winter gave me a view into the future of what is to come in the lily field. It will not be long until they are in their place as the Queen of all flowers! These stocks must be increased before they can be released to the public, in the meantime there are many wonderful species that are obtainable, healthy stock is still limited but home grown bulbs are on the increase and you can get good stock of most of the varieties grown from seed here in the United States or Canada.

Many lilies prefer shade and most of them like some, all of the flowers hold up better and retain their color best if not in full sun. Some of the very finest for shade are still scarce in this country but a few are obtainable, naturally the price is a bit high. If you can locate them it is worth trying to get the lovely chartreuse trumpets stained a deep wine-red in the throat, of *L. nepalense* from Burma;

the cold marble white 'Turk's Cap' purple spotted and with jade-green nectary channel of *L. duchartrei*, from south China or the

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unbelievable eight to ten foot stalks of *L. giganteum himalaicum* springing from a great whorl of heart shaped leaves which diminish as they ascend the stalk and crowned by as many as twenty, ten to twelve-inch tube-like white trumpets splashed with red-purple in the throat! They come from the cool heavily forested canyons of northern India.

Other lilies which are available in fairly great quantity and that will do well in shade are: *L. amabile*—brilliant, grenadine-red black-spotted flowers, petals reflexed, three to four feet high carrying from eight to twenty of these colorful flowers. The variety *luteum* has chrome yellow 'Turk's Cap' blooms.

L. auratum and its varieties (the Gold Band Lily of Japan) Huge sprawly or bowl shaped flowers, often as much as a foot across, white, heavily banded down each petal with yellow and many of them spotted and splashed with all shades of red and crimson. It is the most heavily scented of the lilies.

L. hansonii- recurved cadmium-yellow spotted brown flowers grows about four feet high and is of very simple culture. It's home is Korea.

L. henryi-bright orange-yellow with maroon spots, grows to six feet and carries up to thirty of these lovely blooms. It is from China and is often called the 'Orange *Speciosum*'.

L. speciosum album-lovely recurved pure white flowers with usually a green splash in the nectar furrow. The plant is about four feet high and carries as many as twenty of these lovely flowers on long pedicels.

L. speciosum rubrum and varieties like the above but the petals are heavily spotted with pink or red and sometimes the entire petal is overlaid with a rose or red blush, one of the finest lilies grown and used much for corsages and cut flowers.

The native West Coast lilies offer a wide range and, to me, contain some of the most delicate and refined plants of the genus.

L. bolanderi- tiny wine-red bells on stems three feet high.

L. humboldtii- large recurved blooms, orange-yellow spotted maroon on four to six foot stems.

L. kelloggii- recurved blooms that are pink, spotted with dark purple and with a slight yellow band down the center of each petal. Four to six feet tall.

L. occidentale- of this I am not certain, I grow a form which this year I have decided may be a new lily, it grows wild in southern Oregon on meadows near the sea. To me it is one of the most perfect lilies that grows! It varies from a deep orange-red to blood-red with or without spots on the recurved bells on long pedicels. The plants are usually about three feet high in the garden but in the wild are about eighteen inches.

L. parryi- Lemon-yellow funnels with brown spots on three to five foot plants.

L. rubescens- more or less erect funnel shaped blooms of white which turns to purple with purple spots. Three to four feet tall, even over, according to the height of the shrubbery over it through which the lilies rise to the sun.

All of these will do well if given a soil containing plenty of leaf-mould and about one-third coarse sand in a place where the drainage is perfect and moisture available always but NEVER WET!

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FROM THE SEED FUND SKIPPER'S MAIL BOX

● Enclosed please find my check for \$2.60 for one ticket on the Armchair Explorer's Voyage and 6 packets of Begonia seed. Am following your section in the Begonian with much interest and trust all reservations are not taken up at this late date.

NUGENT A. RAGLAND,
Glenview, Ill.

(From Honolulu comes the first reply to our request for help in securing Begonia seed.)

"Thank you for your very nice letter. I am trying my best to track down the native Begonias of Hawaii. A few months ago I took a trip to Kauai, one of the Islands north of here. There at an elevation of 4000 feet I saw the Begonia Hillebrande Sandwicensis. I took a few plants but they died before I could get them home. I will try to find out when they are in seed-Begonias bloom here in January, February and March. I will be very glad to go over and get the seed if you wish, but it is rather a costly trip, the boat fare is around \$25 and then about \$10 for a car to go up to Kohee. I will do my best to get seed for your Seed Fund.

While hiking on this island, Oahu, I have come across a tiny Begonia, usually in damp shady places, the Begonia is insignificant, but from a collector's standpoint it is really interesting. I am sending you a box of them by air express and you can tell me the name. Several months ago I took a trip to Hawaii and visited a lady living near the volcano, she had a bush Begonia, about 5 feet high with orange flowers. The leaves were heart shaped and pendant, I had never seen this plant before and the lady didn't know the name. The foliage looks somewhat like B. foliosa, but larger. I will try to get cuttings of this plant and have them identified. It might be that volcano soil has something to do with the coloring."

MRS. E. S. GILLESPIE, Honolulu.

(plants sent were identified as B. hirtella)

Dear Armchair Explorers:

Please send in a report of your successes in growing the Begonia seeds sent out during this past year. Tell us how many plants you grew and what size they are etc. Do save all the Begonia seed you can, send your surplus seeds to your Skipper—we have a Seed Growing Round Robin and they are anxious for small lots of the more common Begonia seeds. Share your choice plants with others.

Already we have on hand a good many kinds of Begonia seeds in the Seed Fund—some very rare kinds, they will be sent out early in the spring. SKIPPER CARRELL.



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ORCHIDS*

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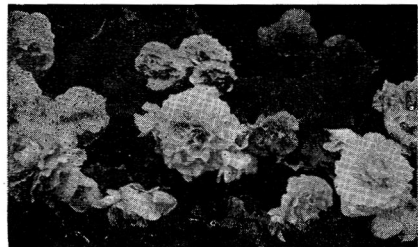


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CONDENSED MINUTES NATIONAL BOARD A.B.S. HELD IN L.A. PUBLIC LIBRARY, SEPT. 23rd, 1946 WITH PRESIDENT LAWRENCE IN THE CHAIR

Meeting called to order at 7:45.

Board members present—Lawrence, Walton, Dere, Hart, Hixon, Mesdames Wilkes, Drummond, Hartwell.

Minutes Meeting July 22nd read and approved as read.

President Lawrence appointed Mr. Hixon and Mrs. Drummond as Auditing Committee.

Introduction of guests.

Reports of Editor and Membership Fees read and approved as read, on motion.

REPORTS

Mrs. Drummond: As Public Relations Director and Speakers Bureau Chairman—Had one call for a speaker this month and was able to supply. Hope to get my list of available speakers ready for use soon.

I have been working on the Miami Fla. Society to get them started and I hope that some of the Branches will adopt this new Branch in Florida and assist them in any way possible by letters and suggestions.

Mr. Lawrence promised to contact the Santa Barbara Branch and see if they would take this over.

Mrs. Drummond stated she was working on a branch for Kansas City and hoped in the near future to report on it.

President reported appointments as follows:

Mrs. Drummond Director Public Relations and Chairman Speakers Bureau.

Mrs. Hartwell, Corresponding Secretary; Capt. Dere Membership Fees Chairman; Mr. Parker, Questions and Answers Chairman; Mrs. Carrell, Seed Fund Administrator, Mrs. Crowder, Librarian; Mrs. Jenks, Publicity Chairman; Mrs. Downing, Organization Chairman The A.B.S. Round Robins; Mrs. Russell Bailey, Chairman Exhibits and Flower Shows; Mrs. Krauss, Chairman the Clayton M. Kelly Research and Nomenclature Committee; Maria Wilkes, Editor and Business Mgr. and Mrs. Buxton, Co-Editor.

On motion of Mr. Hart, seconded by Maria Wilkes, appointments were approved as read.

Editor read letter from Mrs. Krauss with reference to turning over to the Society certain photographic material from the files of Mrs. Gere (now deceased) which material will be of inestimable value to our Society.

REPORTS FOR THE BRANCHES REPRESENTED AT THE OCTOBER MEETING

Mr. Hixon, for the Long Beach Parent Branch and the North Long Beach Branch: "The Parent Branch and the North Long Beach Branch—after a get-together meeting have arranged an ASSOCIATE Membership between the two organizations. Each group may take part except in the National affairs; each may vote on ordinary business of the different departments. The Parent Branch has changed its meeting date to the 4th Tuesday of each month making the meetings two weeks apart so that both Branch members may attend. Both man and wife may belong for a very nominal fee per year for this Associate Membership. We believe this is going to be a great help and will promote good meetings and good times. At the last meeting we voted to have a new meeting place at 57th Street and Dairy Ave., where the Parent Branch will meet tomorrow night and I will report on this evenings doings. You folks are all invited to come to our meetings and see how our two Branches cooperate."

Editor Wilkes read cordial letter from the President of the North Long Beach Branch asking the Board to be present at their Pot-Luck dinner to be held Monday, October 14th at 7 o'clock, at 57th and Dairy and President Lawrence urged all to attend if possible.

Mrs. Bayer, for the Glendale Branch—"Our members are all very interested in making our Flower Show and banquet a success and we are all working hard. We have a Flower Show at which only the members will exhibit and after the judging is completed we will have garden visitations. Nice program for the evening and the awards will be made. We invite all of you to be present and promise you a good dinner and nice entertainment."

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Dr. Drummond for Hollywood: "We had a very nice Begonia Show. Mr. Cocke was Chairman and handled it very well. Had we known beforehand that we would have had such a nice display of Begonias, we would have given the show more publicity. Mr. Ross spoke on Grooming plants. We had a very good attendance."

Mr. Lansdowne, for the San Gabriel Valley Branch. "Nothing special to report; had a few reports on the San Diego Convention; had a very enjoyable Board meeting at the Nelson home and Mr. Lawrence gave a comprehensive report on the meeting in San Diego. Mr. Roberts is to be our next speaker and he will talk on Ferns, a subject he is thoroughly conversant with."

Past President Hart gave a report on the San Diego Convention and stated he felt the Board should go on record by sending a letter of appreciation to San Diego for the very successful convention they put on; he felt the National Board should take a more active interest in helping and working out a program." We will no doubt have to have a Convention Committee and start to work very soon for the 1947 and find out what the National might be able to do to help a branch put on a Convention. I also enjoyed visiting the wonderful gardens in San Diego. I would like also to endorse the Glendale plans for the 5th and I know it will be quite an event."

Secretary instructed to write a letter of appreciation to the San Diego committee and also a letter to Gordon Baker Lloyd for his radio program on the San Diego Show.

Editor instructed to take up the matter of magazine exchanges at a later date.

Editor reported leaflet for the Round Robin Chairman going to printer soon which will greatly facilitate the work for Mrs. Downing.

Motion by Mr. Hart, seconded by Mrs. Wilkes, that Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Walton sign new cards to be given the bank authorizing their signatures for checks. CARRIED.

President Lawrence brought up the matter of transferring the Robinson Memorial back to the Rosecroft Gardens, as the present owner had agreed to set aside a certain section for this Exhibit. After discussion President Lawrence appointed Mr. Hixon to investigate whether this is desirable or not to have what we would call the Robinson Memorial in San Diego. Mr. Hixon to appoint someone to serve with him should he so desire.

MATTERS DISCUSSED AND HELD OVER FOR REPORTS AT NEXT REGULAR MEETING

New plans for Ways and Means Chairman
Budget to be prepared and adopted
Flower Shows

Magazine Exchanges

List of Vice Presidents to be brought up to date

Life Memberships

Permanent Home for Robinson Memorial

Meeting adjourned at 9 o'clock.

Respectfully submitted,

GONDA HARTWELL, Corres. Sec.

Meeting Dates and Places

The next meeting of the American Begonia Society Board will take place in Model Room
Los Angeles Library—Grand Street Entrance, Monday, Nov. 25th at 7:30 p.m.

FOOTHILL BRANCH

Friday, November 1st, 8 p.m.
Woman's Club House, 1003 Azusa Ave., Azusa:
Mrs. James M. Reid, Secretary
643 No. Wabash Ave., Glendora, Calif.

THEODOSIA BURR SHEPHERD BRANCH

Tuesday, November 5th, 7:30 p.m.
Alice Bartlett C. H. 902 E. Main, Ventura, Calif.
Mrs. Harry Meyer, Secretary, 111 Leighton Dr.

BELLFLOWER BRANCH

Wednesday, November 6th, 6 p.m.
Mrs. Ardell Radle, Sec., 920 Flower St.
Bellflower, Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH

Wednesday, November 6th, 7:45 p.m.
American Legion Hall, 1641 Taraval St.
Secretary, Mrs. Walter Ashe, 1855 - 33rd Ave.,
San Francisco, Calif.

ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH

Thursday, November 7th
Farm Bureau Hall, 353 So. Main St., Orange.
Mrs. E. K. Burdick, Sec.-Treas., Rt. 4, Box 296,
Anaheim, Calif.

CALIFORNIA HEIGHTS BRANCH

Friday, November 8th, 7:30 p.m.
Mrs. Esther L. Randall, Sec., 3638 Cerritos Ave.
Long Beach 7, Calif.

SEQUOIA BRANCH

Friday, November 8th, 7:30 p.m.
Members' Homes.
Mrs. Albert Lowery, Secretary,
620 W. Grove St., Visalia, Calif.

LA MESA BRANCH

Monday, November 11th, 7:30 p.m.
La Mesa Grammar School, La Mesa, Calif.
Sec.-Treas.: Mrs. J. Porter Hock
4495 - 32nd St., San Diego 4

NORTH LONG BEACH BRANCH

Monday, November 11, 8 p.m.
42 East Market St., North Long Beach, Calif.
Miss Gladys Bullard, Secretary,
2651 Easy St., Long Beach, Calif.

PASADENA BRANCH

Tuesday, November 12th, 7:30 p.m.
Pasadena Public Library
Lester F. Harrell, Sec.-Treas.
668 Bellefontaine St., Pasadena, Calif.

RIVERSIDE BRANCH

Tuesday, November 12th, 8 p.m.
Mrs. Helen Hansen, Sec.-Treas.
9757 Magnolia, Arlington, Calif.

INGLEWOOD BRANCH

Thursday, November 14th, 8 p.m.
325 No. Hillcrest, Inglewood, Calif.
Mrs. Mildred Dressel, Secretary
432 W. Fairview, Inglewood, Calif.

HOLLYWOOD BRANCH

Thursday, November 14th, 7:30 p.m.
Plummer Park, 7377 Santa Monica Blvd.,
Mrs. Roslyn Duval, Secretary
843 N. Sierra Bonita, Los Angeles, Calif.

SANTA BARBARA BRANCH

Thursday, November 14th, 2-4 p.m.
Neighborhood House, 800 Santa Barbara St.,
Santa Barbara, Calif.
Mrs. Stanley Pateman, Sec.-Treas.
P. O. Box 17, Goleta, Calif.

EVA KENWORTHY GRAY BRANCH

Monday, November 18th
Community House, LaJolla
Tillie Genter, Sec.-Treas.
7356 Eads St., La Jolla, Calif.

PHILOBEGONIA CLUB BRANCH

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

SO. ALAMEDA CO. BRANCH

Thursday, November 21st, 8 p.m.
Scout Room, Markham School, Hayward, Calif.
Sec.-Treas.: Mrs. Dorothy Bayliss
26706 Monte Vista Dr., Hayward, Calif.

ALFRED D. ROBINSON BRANCH

Friday, November 22nd, 7:30 p.m.
Loma Portal School
3341 Browning St., San Diego, Calif.
Mrs. J. J. Howarth, Secretary,
4319 Del Mar Ave., San Diego 7, Calif.

SAN DIEGO BRANCH

Monday, November 25th
Hard of Hearing Hall, 3843 Herbert Ave.
Mrs. A. P. Carlton, Sec.-Treas.
624 Arroyo Dr., San Diego 1, Calif.

MIAMI FLORIDA BRANCH

Monday, November 25th, 7:30 p.m.
Mrs. Charles A. Nicholson, Jr.
9400 N.W. 2nd Ave., Miami, Fla.

WHITTIER BRANCH

Tuesday, November 26th, 7:30 p.m.
Union High School, Room 19,
Lindley Ave. entrance, Whittier, Calif.
Madeleine Hall, Secretary,
509 Friends Ave., Whittier, Calif.

EAST BAY BRANCH

Tuesday, November 26th, 8 p.m.
Council Chambers, Berkeley City Hall
Mrs. Emma Carlton, Secretary-Treas.,
1430 Oxford St., Berkeley 9, Calif.

MARGARET GRUENBAUM BRANCH

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

GLENDALE BRANCH

Tuesday, November 26th, 7:30 p.m.
329 No. Brand Blvd., Glendale, Calif.
Mrs. Helen Grigsby, Secretary
958 E. Mountain, Glendale 7, Calif.

LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER

Tuesday, November 26th, 7:30 p.m.
American Legion Hall, 57th St. and Dairy Ave.
Mary Hotalling, Sec.-Treas.
324A Temple Ave., Long Beach 4, Calif.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH

Wednesday, November 27th, 8:00 p.m.
Masconic Temple
506 S. Santa Anita Ave.
Mrs. Myrtle Jones, Secretary
132 May Ave., Monrovia, Calif.

SANTA MARIA BRANCH

Sec.-Treas.: Mrs. Peter Mehlschau
Nipomo, Calif.

NEW ENGLAND BRANCH

Mrs. Norman Hedley,
71 Willard Terrace, Stamford, Conn.

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