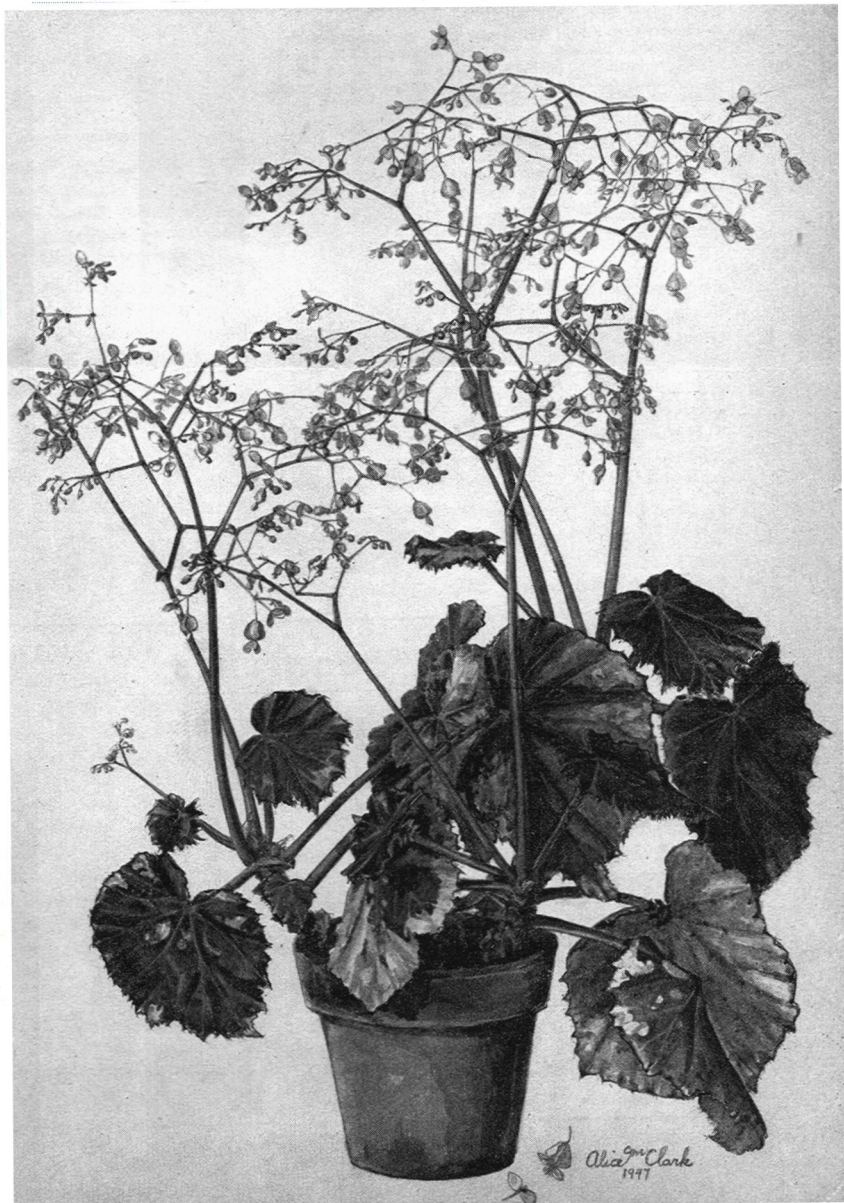


The BEGONIAN

Devoted to the Sheltered Gardens

B. manicata,
Brongn
Var. *aureo
maculata*
(See Page 51)

VOL. XIV—No. 3
MARCH, 1947
FIFTEEN CENTS



The BEGONIAN

Monthly Publication of the AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY

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Selecting Names for New Begonia Hybrids

By HELEN K. KRAUSS, Wynnewood, Pa.

● In selecting a name for a newly developed begonia hybrid there are several rules to be observed in accordance with the International Rules governing nomenclature. A few examples will be cited to show what may happen if care is not exercised in the choice of a name.

Following the rules, suggestions will be presented as to how the hybridist may proceed so as to assure himself that the name chosen by him which identifies his development will stand the test of time and, also, how to proceed to record the new begonia hybrid for the permanent record.

1. Do not select a name which has previously been given to any other begonia. Examples of faulty nomenclature follow:

(a) The name *B. President Carnot* was first recorded in literature as a French cane-stemmed hybrid. Apparently at a later date the same name was given to a *B. rex-cultorum* variety. On the basis of priority it became necessary to change the name of the latter begonia to *B. President*. This change, and a few others, will be noted in my forthcoming book on begonias.

(b) Much controversial material has been written about *B. Scharffi* versus *B. Haageana* without referring to the fact that the latter name had been given to a tuberous hybrid before the So. American species was discovered, or that Mr. Haage of the firm of Haage & Schmidt had called Hooker's attention to the fact that a begonia had already been named for him. If on no other grounds, the duplication of names would bar the begonia species from retaining the name of Haageana.

(c) A different situation applies to *B. erythrophylla* versus *B. Feasti* which was imported from Europe about sixty years ago without a name. The fact that this begonia has been known to us as Feasti for upwards of fifty years does not make the name correct. As a matter of record this begonia had been named *erythrophylla* about forty years earlier, and on the basis of priority of nomenclature this name must stand as the correct one.

(d) Assuming that a begonia hybrid was described in literature and within a year became extinct, the loss of the stock would not release the name for any other begonia. The name must be reserved in the event that a similar begonia arises in the future which answers the description of the original one in which case the original name must be applied to the counterpart of the earlier hybrid. A

case in point may well be *B. grandis*, one of the earliest *B. rex-cultorum* varieties; its pewter-like quality of color would scarcely have recommended it for continuous propagation for almost a hundred years. It is far more likely that it has arisen spontaneously more than once among the many thousands of *rex-cultorum* seedlings that have been grown year after year in all parts of the world.

2. The name should be simple.

(a) Initials are not easily remembered. A good example of this is found in the variants of *B. Mrs. W. A. Wallow* which is referred to as *B. Mrs. W. Wallow*, *Mrs. Wallow*, *Mr. Wallow* or *Wallow*. This example may appear almost ludicrous, but requests for information as to whether more than one begonia is represented by these variants makes the matter a more serious one and worthy of comment, and proves the inadvisability of the use of too many abbreviations.

3. Avoid the use of latin names, and the use of latinized names of persons and places.

(a) When a begonia species is introduced from its native habitat, competent botanists search through botanical literature for a description and compare it with herbarium specimens to ascertain whether the species has been known and named. If it proves to be a new species, the botanist will provide a latin name (latin being the universal language of botanists) and a detailed botanical description (usually in latin). If the new species is named for a person, the person's name is latinized by adding a, i, or ana to the end of the name. If the species is named for a country, the name of the country is latinized as in *B. Boliviensis*, or as in *B. Mexicana*.

(b) It is desirable to leave latin to the botanist. Names such as *B. Bunchi* and *B. Templini* must stand, but the more acceptable forms would have been *B. Lloyd Bunch* and *B. Templin*. Latin endings can not always be avoided; if a hybrid were named for the State of Missouri, obviously, the letter i at the end should not be omitted.

4. If a new begonia hybrid is worthy of naming, it is also worthy of a permanent record in begonia literature.

To register a new name which identifies a new begonia hybrid, a good description accompanied by an illustration, if possible, it should be published in THE BEGONIAN or any other botanical magazine or journal. This procedure will validate the name (provided that care has been taken in selecting a name

(Continued on Next Page)



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SEED FUND

This is your corrected key to the Begonia seeds sent out January, 1947:

- #23. *B. vitifo'lia*.
- #24. *B. glaucophyl'la*.
- #25. *B. red calla*.
- #26. *B. rotundifo'lia*.
- #27. *B. pearce'i*.
- #28. *B. pearce'i-orange flowers*.
- #29. *B. incana*.
- #30. *B. bau'manni*.
- #31. #1041—*micran'thera fimbria'ta*.
- #32. *B. palmar'is*.
- #33. #2108—Colombia.
- #34. #2098—Colombia.
- #35. *B. ferrugin'ea var. dilata'ta*.

which has not been previously used), and will serve as a permanent record for the future.

In writing a description of a new hybrid it is important to give all possible information including the parentage of the hybrid. European records usually include the latter information, but American hybridists often hesitate to reveal the parentage of their hybrids for fear that some other hybridist may "steal their thunder." Rarely are any two hybrids of the same parents alike, so that no fears need be entertained by the hybridist in disclosing this important information for the benefit of posterity.

In favored climates chance seedlings of exceptional beauty arise occasionally. These should also be recorded, but the parentage should not be arrived at by guessing. They should be frankly designated as chance seedlings.

Upwards of 6,000 begonia names are cited in literature, and a fairly complete glossary of names has not yet been published so that the required information must be obtained by checking through all available lists. This poses a problem for the hybridist who wishes to avoid the duplication of names. For this reason it is advisable to submit a contemplated name for the new hybrid to the American Begonia Society for checking purposes.

In the American Begonia Society library are two unpublished books which contain alphabetical lists totaling about 5,000 begonia names. In Mr. T. H. Everett's "A Partial List of References to the Literature on Begonias" 4,000 or more begonia names applying mostly to hybrids may be found listed, and this is by far the best source for checking purposes. "Index Kewensis and Supplements" lists another 1,000 or more, but this list consists largely of the names of begonia species.

SEED FUND NEWS

Dear Armchair Explorers:

All Begonia seeds have now been mailed out, we trust you have found the key to the numbers—see December and present issues of THE BEGONIAN. The seeds were mailed out earlier this year so that you would have a good long growing season for your new Begonias. Take good care of the seeds, they are precious; worth many times what they cost you. Grow some fine new plants for your garden and share them with your friends. Letters and cards are arriving daily expressing appreciation for the seeds. It has been a lot of work securing and packaging these seeds, but worth the effort, for it has made for us many new friends and brought a great deal of happiness to Begonia lovers. Thank you for your letters, sorry we do not have the time for writing the replies the letters deserve.

India Rex species mixed seed is yet to come, it will be mailed out to all Armchair Explorers as soon as it is received and packaged.

New members are writing to us inquiring how to become an Armchair Explorer. In the fall we asked for contributions of \$2 to a fund for the purchase of Begonia seeds, all those participating received a portion of the Begonia seeds secured. Sorry, but we cannot accept any new Explorers, the seed is too low. However, we do have limited amounts of Begonia seeds left over—6 kinds from 1946 season and 12 kinds from 1947. These may be had at \$1 for 8 packets of seed. Begonia species on hand as follows: *B. udisilvestris* var. *picta*, *B. heracleifolia*, *B. echinosepala* var. *Tapesca*, *B. red calla*, *B. pink calla*, *B. pink bamboo*, *B. semperflorens* (rare Costa Rican form), *B. valeri*, *B. rotundifolia*, *B. white evansiana*, *B. pearcei*, *B. glabra* var. *coralipetiolis*, *B. decandra*, *B. alnifolia*, *B. ricinifolia*, *B. rex*, *B. Baumannii*, *B. mixed semperflorens*. We have mixed tuberous Begonia seed at 15c pkt.

A correspondent in India sent us 6 kinds of Begonia seeds, Bhotan scented, *magap'tera*, *josephi*, *picta*, *laciniata* var. *lutea*, *cathcarti*. These may be had at \$1 per collection (only about 12 collections on hand). Larger amounts of this seed have been ordered and may be had this summer.

Gesneria Fans—New seed of *Didymocarpus*, *chirita* and *aeschynanthus* species (Basket Vine) just received at 50c per packet.

Impatiens Fans—Round Robin director, Frances Downing, asked months ago that we locate rare *Impatiens* species and at long last we have the promise of them from a collector in India. The species ordered were *Impatiens urticifolia*, *I. balsamina*, *I. radicata*, *I. juripaea*,

BRANCH PROGRAM NEWS

THE BELLFLOWER BRANCH with Mrs. Jensen, President, were entertained by Mr. E. T. Roberts who gave a very informative and interesting talk on Gladioli, their history and culture. Please address mail to Secretary Edna Leistner, 610 Nichols Street, Bellflower, Calif.

THEODOSIA BURR SHEPHERD BRANCH: We welcome the following officers for the next fiscal year: President: Marion Walker, R.F.D. No. 2, Box 328, Ventura, Calif. Vice-President: Mrs. Dora Hodgins, R.F.D. No. 2, Box 552, Ojai, Calif. Secretary: Mrs. Eva B. Meyer, 111 Leighton Dr., Ventura. Treasurer: Mrs. Clara Claypool, 104 Forbes Lane, Ventura, Calif.

Our sincerest good wishes for an effective tenure of office.

NEW YORK SUBURBAN BRANCH: Held a Board Meeting in January at home of Secretary Mrs. Hedley. Six hours of devoted interest, shared by husbands and wives of officers for the establishment of a fine Branch in the interest of more and better Begonias.

EVA KENWORTHY GRAY BRANCH at La Jolla is sponsoring a *Cymbidium Show* on March 22 and 23, at the La Jolla Beach and Tennis Club. Commercial growers are welcome to exhibit but may not compete for prizes. *Orchids Other Than Cymbidiums May Be Displayed*. For particulars, write: Miss Tillie Genter, Secretary, 7356 Eads Ave., La Jolla, Calif.

ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH: Mr. W. C. Coche gave a fine talk on fibrous and rex begonias then showed some lovely slides in color of the *Tuberous Begonias* from various sources, including Vetterle & Reinelt and San Diego Convention. Maria Wilkes will speak on *Shade Plants and Current Gardening* in March.

GLENDALE BRANCH: Mr. David H. Winans, Treasurer for several terms, has been re-elected again to the same office.

ALFRED D. ROBINSON BRANCH: Mrs. Lillian Howarth reports that she is retiring Secretary in favor of Mrs. Stibolt.

I. arbuta, *I. longipes*, *I. diffusus*, *I. cathcarti*, *I. puberula*, *I. discolor*, *I. bicornuta*, *I. stenantha*. We hope to have them by April at the latest. Packets will be 25c each—named or mixed as you desire.

Fern Fans—Many new species of fern spores just received. 15 pkts, \$2.00.

Good growing to all.

Your Skipper,

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• *Late News: Santa Barbara Cymbidium Show, March 27-28-29-30, State Armory, Santa Barbara, California.*

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GRAFTING CAMELIAS

• For the adventurous gardener, this type of propagation spells fascination. March is a good month for this activity. The stock onto which the grafting is done should not be of less than the thickness of a lead-pencil, and, of course, it should be of strong stamina such as that of Covina, or any of the old japonica. Cut the stock to one or one and a half inches from the ground and fit the scion—which has been treated like a cutting, but the base wedge cut), so that the cambium and bark match those of the stock. Wrap with grafting tape (no wax is necessary) and invert a gallon jar over it. Shade the bottle from the hot rays of the sun until growth has started when it may be removed gradually. This is the method followed by Mr. Hertrich at The Huntington Gardens, San Marino, Calif. If the graft is to be made two to three feet above the ground, sew burlap on the sunny side of the bottle which should be propped up with wire and the opening stuffed with moist Oregon green moss. This is kept moist by fixing a hypodermic needle to the end of a Harco sprayer tube which may be poked through the moss easily for excellent performance.

Try to keep the atmosphere inside the bottle and the soil **MOIST**, not wet, and success will be yours.

MARIA WILKES.

Start a spraying program and maintain it regularly to keep plants and garden free of pests.

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PRIMROSES

By FRANK REINELT, Capitola, Calif.

● Of all the members of the large primrose family none is more adaptable to garden decoration than the polyanthus type which succeeds admirably under a wide range of climatic conditions ranging from Alaska to the temperate zone. This is why I chose it as a subject for breeding since it offers a wide distribution and can be grown well by beginners anywhere in the United States.

The polyanthus excels in a cool, moist climate with a high rainfall since its natural home is in the green meadow region of northern and central Europe, but it will perform valiantly even on the desert if given shade and plenty of water. Its ills are few and easily controlled.

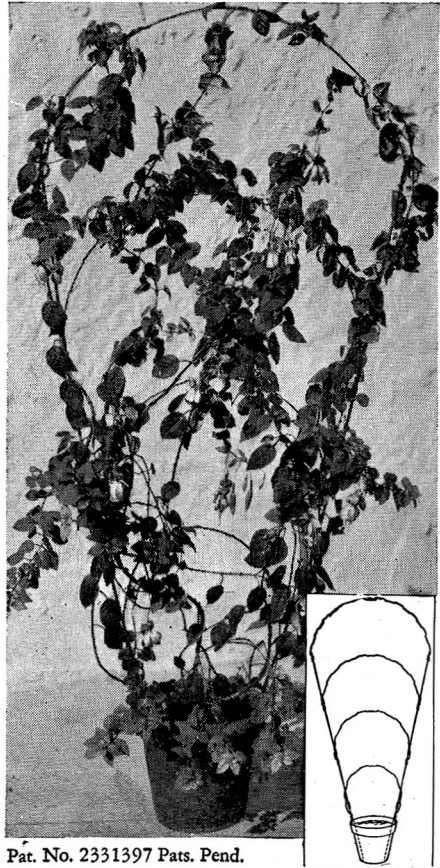
The various strains offered in commerce today were developed gradually from the results of breeding the species. *Primula veris* and *Primula veris acaulis*, together. The color range has been greatly extended through the years, and in some cases the size of the flowers is now several times that of the original parents. No radical or spectacular changes can be obtained overnight as in some other flowers. It is more a matter of slow and painstaking work, each year pegging the standard up a shade higher.

About fifteen years ago I started with two or three thousand seedlings a year, selected a few of the very best ones and crossed these between themselves and raised a new generation each year. Progress was slow and a number of times I came to the point of giving it up. The few outstanding advances always caught me, however, and by growing a large enough amount I finally got together enough good material to work with. Now I grow from fifty to a hundred thousand seedlings every year, a hundred or two perhaps of which after a great sifting are finally selected to be the parents of the next generation.

Blessed with a favorable climate, I can grow large plants bearing from three to seven spikes of bloom in about ten months which gives me the advantage of raising a complete generation each year. Narrowing down to a few plants out of thousands and raising a large quantity of seedlings from them is the quickest method of advancement. Gradually the results spoke for themselves. Today ninety per cent of the seedlings are of as high quality as the five per cent were ten years ago.

The chief objects I have in mind are large flowers carried on stiff, tall stems and clear, warm colors. The latter are harder to obtain since with the exception of white and yellow,

(Continued on Page 54)



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SANTA PAULA BRANCH

● A group of people interested in forming a local branch of the American Begonia Society met on the evening of January 23, 1947, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gus Coleman in Santa Paula, California.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Coleman who asked for nominations from the floor of temporary chairman and temporary secretary. Mr. Coleman was nominated the first mentioned and Addie Crang the latter.

Mr. Coleman then asked for suggestions from the floor on where to hold future meetings. Mrs. Virginia Reed reported that she had contacted Mr. Eakin of the High School who gave his permission to use the Memorial Hall with the privilege of using the cafeteria provided we pay someone to clean up. This was agreed upon.

It was decided that the *fourth Thursday* was the best time for the majority of people present to meet. *The time was set for 7:30 P.M. Thursday, February 27th.*

A By-Laws Committee consisting of Messrs. Glen Haskell, LeRoy Clearwater and Mrs. Virginia Reed was appointed by the chairman.

Q. The soil on one of my begonias has become infested with tiny grayish white creatures which behave something like a flea. When I touch the soil they jump around and hide themselves in the earth. When I water the earth they jump out until the water has drained away from the surface and then jump back again.

How can I get rid of them and will they injure my plant?

From Mrs. S. W. M., Washington, D. C.

A. Some naphthalene flakes on the soil usually drives these gnats away. But if there is another plant in the neighborhood they are very apt just to migrate to it. A nicotine spray will kill all of them that it hits but they breed in the soil so watering the soil with a nicotine solution would probably do more good. They really do very little damage.

Mrs. Martha Cole was appointed to serve as chairman of the Refreshment Committee for the next regular meeting. She was to choose her committee.

Mrs. H. T. Yungling was appointed temporary publicity chairman.

Mr. Coleman then turned the meeting over to Mr. Clarence Hall of the Theodosia Burr Shepherd Ventura Branch of the American Begonia Society. Mr. Hall gave a very interesting and amusing account of how he became engrossed in raising flowers—shade plants in particular. He sketched briefly what we could expect in the way of support from the National. He assured us that we would have good speakers, and outlined generally what we would derive from the forming of a local branch.

Others present from the Ventura Branch were Mrs. Clarence Hall and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Hodgins of Ojai.

The meeting was turned back to Mr. Coleman who announced that we would have a plant sale. There was a very lovely Alba Plena Camellia and Cyclamen donated by the Valley Nursery; a Bird Nest fern by The Flower Shop and two Cacti arrangements by Jack Helvey. There were also plants donated by others in the group. Monies taken in at a nickel a chance amounted to \$10.85.

It was announced by Mr. Coleman that at the next meeting there would be an election of officers for the year 1947.

The meeting was then adjourned for refreshments served by Mrs. Coleman.

FROM DIRECTORS' ROUND ROBIN

A California member roots REX begonias in a fish-bowl with rich, damp leaf-mold. She keeps a part of the stem on the leaf for better results. The bowl is kept closed with a plate. She is also very successful in rooting cuttings in soft water in glasses placed where the sun will shine on them. B. semperflorens are much easier if small cuttings are used. Larger cuttings are prone to decay.

● *1947 Annual A. B. S. Convention — August 16th and 17th, Long Beach, Calif.*

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NOTES FROM DIRECTORS OF BEGONIA ROUND ROBINS

By FRANCES DOWNING, Calera, Alabama

● Since many will want to grow tuberous begonias from seeds even at this date and one of the greatest difficulties is the maintenance of even moisture, we note that a New York member uses pots with glass wicking, still hard to get, but very much better than the easily rotted ordinary wicks of yesterday. This method assures correct dampness for the germination of the seeds. An Oklahoma member succeeds with seedlings and grows begonias in spite of 107 degree summer temperature.

A California Director says she orders her seedling tuberous begonias by mail and they travel well. A Massachusetts member does likewise—all the way from California. Upon arrival the plants are potted and kept in a cool, dark place for a few days until the roots get somewhat established. Any buds extant on the plants are carefully removed to save plant strength for later blooming. This member uses liquid cow manure on her tuberous begonias which results in beautiful, large blossoms, but wonders if it will have any deleterious effect on the keeping qualities of the tubers. She feels that flower form, substance and keeping qualities are more important than size in this type of begonia.

From Minn.: The Director of the fibrous begonias finds she can increase her percentage of rooted cuttings by preparing pots with regular, not too rich, begonia soil mixture in the middle of which she makes a pocket of washed, moist sand, embedding the cutting in it and maintains the even moisture necessary. The cuttings do not need transplanting but go onwards with much less care.

A Washington member roots *B. cathayana* by placing the cutting in a glass of water which is changed three times weekly and applying a drop of vitamin B1 once a week. A teaspoon of soil is added to the water once in a while until a nice little ball of earth forms around the roots which facilitates the potting of the rooted cutting.

Iowa is certain that in August her slips root better in sand than in water. Having kept some cuttings in water for two weeks with no sign of roots, she put the same cuttings in sand and in a few days they almost all had roots. They might have rooted in water with more patience, or is there some "quickening" in moving cuttings from water to sand?

Kansas starts her cuttings on the north side of the house in a bed with lilies and ferns.

Each autumn she mulches the bed heavily with pine needles.



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BEGONIAS FROM SEED

By LILIAN ASHE, San Francisco, Calif.

● Mrs. Sidney Stein Rich, Head Nurseryman at the Conservatory located in the renowned Golden Gate Park, was the principal speaker at the February meeting. She related her experiences in "Raising Begonias From Seeds."

Her suggestions were as follows: Sterilize dampened live oak leaf mold by baking for one hour. Fill shallow fern pan or flat with three layers of mold. For the first layer, one inch deep, use rough mold; for the second, three-quarters inch deep, $\frac{1}{4}$ " screened mold; for the top layer, one quarter inch deep, $\frac{1}{8}$ " screened. The night before sowing, the mold should be thoroughly dampened. The next day sow the seeds using a flour scoop. As the seeds are very minute, it is advisable to mix them with fine sand to assure even distribution. Tamp lightly and cover the seed pan with glass. Wipe the glass every morning. After the third day, place the glass on match sticks in order to supply proper ventilation. The flat must be kept in a shaded and well-aired place with an even temperature of 65° to 70° F.

The period of germination lasts about nine days. Avoid watering the seeds during this critical time. However, if the soil becomes dry, do not sprinkle from the top, but moisten from the bottom. After two weeks you should water well, using a fine spray.

In six to eight weeks replant the seedlings in coarse leafmold one-half inch apart both ways. From four to five weeks later, transfer the strongest specimens into rats nest leafmold, placing them two by two inches apart. Discard the weaker ones entirely. Within one month select the best seedlings and put them in 7-inch pots filled with the usual Begonia soil mixture. The remaining seedlings should be planted in beds in the lath house with a Southern exposure. Space them in rows ten inches apart at least eight inches from each other. To encourage the amateur growers, Mrs. Rich stated that only a small percentage of plants attain perfect shape and blooms suitable for Show purposes.

To have full blooming plants in July and August, sowing should be done in January. If the first attempt is not successful, the operation may be repeated a month later. At the Conservatory, the same soil is used for about ten years being enriched each year by adding well-rotted cow manure and bone meal alternately. When the pile becomes small, more leafmold is added.

Mrs. Rich has had many years of practical experience at Golden Gate Park raising not only flowers, but annuals, shrubs, trees, etc. Each year she arranges at the Conservatory seven different shows of various flowers, such as Cyclamen, Cinerarias, Begonias, Chrysanthemums, etc. These exhibits attract not only

(Continued on Page 52)

MARICA GRACILIS

South American Irid commonly called the Walking Iris. They have shiny, bright evergreen foliage in fans resembling Iris japonica from the center of which rises the flower scape looking just like another leaf. Near the tip of this scape the flowers develop and bloom, after which young plants are produced from the same point. As these young plants become large the scape is caused to bend down, touching the ground, when the plants take root and the first step is taken in the process of walking. In pot culture they may be trained to hang, making cascades 4 to 6 feet high. In warm sections they may be planted in the open. They like light soil with leafmold. Delivery throughout the year. The flowers are extremely beautiful, fragrant, 3 inches across and last one day, but several flowers are produced on each scape. The color of the falls is purest waxy white. The standards are reticulated deep blue and white and the center of the flower is brown. Delivery throughout the year.

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B. Manicata, Brongn. Var. Aureo-Maculata

By ALICE M. CLARK, San Diego, Calif.

● Over a century ago, a Belgian horticulturist, Jean Linden, introduced a begonia native to the moist forests of Vera Cruz, Mexico. It was first described and illustrated in a French Journal by A. Brongniart, in 1842, under the name of *B. manicata*. This species is the same as that of my sketch except that all the leaves are plain like those on the upper right hand side. It became very popular as a house plant because of its bright foliage and fine winter flowers. It was one of the parents of two of our oldest hybrids, *B. erythrophylla* and *B. verschafteltiana*.

Mrs. Buxton says that our variety, *aureo-maculata*, was known in Italy. According to Fotsch, it was brought into France by Lemoine, in 1884. Anyone who has seen the bands of red hairs at the ends of the leaf stems will realize how well the plant is named as *manicata* means "cuff." The varietal cognomen is derived from the Latin word *aureus*, for "golden" and *maculata*, signifying "spotted." Certainly this is one begonia with a truly descriptive handle. If you speak the name rapidly your friends will be impressed. There are other variations. One, with a plain leaf and crested edges, is known as var. *crispa*. When this strain was combined with that of *B. Sunderbruchi*, to produce *B. crestabruchi*, a hardier plant resulted. When a variety has curly edges added to our spotted type, you take a longer breath and call it *B. manicata*, variety *aureo-maculata crispa*. It is both rare and difficult.

I chose to draw the spotted form because its attractive leaves make it a commercial best-seller, so most nurseries stock it. The original species is difficult to locate, but there are always a few of the spotted leaves that revert to type so you can see how it looks. The splotches on the foliage make the pattern hard to convey. I left out a large variegated leaf on the left hand side.

B. m. var. aureo-maculata is a good example of an upright rhizomatous begonia. In the plant of my sketch, the tallest stalk is only 7 inches high but the tip will keep on growing up to two feet, and it will be thicker than its present $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter. The color is a bright succulent green, dashed with small white spots. The nodes are close together, marked with sizeable tan leaf scars. Additional leaf stems will spring from these joints later, making a bushy plant. A pair of small transparent stipules encase the new growth. They have thin colorless keels, fringed with hairs, with long, curved tufts on the tips.

The tiny leaf emerges from a fuzzy burr of red hairs. Its shining bright-green top surface smooths out very rapidly, until the red becomes a brilliant border accenting the slightly ruffled but very dentate edge. If there is a hole in the leaf, it too will have a crimson margin. When fully grown, the leaf is 5x7 inches. Firm, light nerves channel their way to the points of the one-sided, heart-shaped foliage. The red edge is closely fringed with fine white hairs. The seven-inch petiole curves to support its leaf at various angles as it turns to the light. A round light-green at its base, it is faintly dotted at first and then there is a crescendo of red dashes with a climax of thin red diaphragms that encircle the stem near the leaf insertion. These bracelets, of which there may be three or more, are finished with long, silky, white hairs. As they approach the leaf they overlap and lean on each other so closely that they resemble a fur cuff. To complete the picture, flat, red hair-tipped scales punctuate the pale raised ribs on the under side of the leaf.

This begonia should be adopted as the mascot of Hollywood. It is a truly spectacular performer. Take the spots on the leaves—sometimes they are white, playfully nipping the edges, sometimes they are fixed on the leaves like dappled sunshine, the whole face may be a creamy pink with just a splash of green in the center, like a variegated pelargonium, or perhaps only the veins will be etched in green. The leaf may be marbled with splashes of gold, white, pink, red and green as if the artist, in despair, upset all the paint-pots on it at once—a thing I was sorely tempted to do. It is a little mad and always gay, good company on a dull day.

I do not need to be lyrical about the flowers. They sing for themselves. Smooth and straight, their clear-green peduncles are 7 inches long before they branch. After the first division the inflorescence is one-sided and much ramified. The male flower, on a little longer pedicel, opens its two small oval petals early. Yellow stamen form a small comb. The staminate flowers fall before the females unfold, so it is hard to find seed-pods. My plant has bloom at different stages on new stems so cross-fertilization could be managed, but I doubt if they would mature in the house. Twin female sepals curve over the three slender, untwisted stigma. Pedicels, petals and capsules are a soft pink, a little darker on the sunny side of the ovary, which shows a faint

(Continued on Next Page)



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BEGONIAS FROM SEED

(Continued from Page 50)

flower loving San Franciscans, but many tourists from other States and countries who visit our fair city. The Begonia exhibit begins the middle of June and lasts for about three months, the blooms being at their height the latter part of July and the beginning of August.

While Mrs. Rich has been raising many flowers, she emphatically stated that only a few plants offer such "glamour" in seven months as the Begonias. We are certainly very fortunate in having among our members a person with such a vast experience in cultivating plant life and such a Begonia enthusiast.

In concluding her talk, Mrs. Rich admitted

BEGONIA MANICATA

(Continued from Preceding Page)

green over the seed parts. A round extension on one of the wings make it larger.

Give this begonia a short rest period after blooming and then prune to shape the plant and repot a few weeks after flowering. The soil should be very pourous as this species likes lots of water, so it must have good drainage. It makes an excellent hanging basket. Use all the cuttings to start new plants that will bloom this winter. Try three rooted slips in a shallow pot, to make balanced growth. Do not over-pot. Plants will grow more slowly from leaf cuttings.

Because *m. aureo-maculata* can stand warmth in winter, it is the ideal house plant. Kew Gardens kept it at 60 degrees all through the year. It is a shame to leave it outside in Southern California where, unless warmly protected, it will be shorn of its lovely leaves at the blooming season. It is so interesting at all times that it should be enjoyed in a sunny window, which will encourage the bright splotches on the leaves. I brought it into a cool room in November, it budded in December and I had to hurry to sketch it in full bloom in the middle of January. Since this is a time when the cutting garden has little to offer every home should count on begonias of the rhizomatous type to fill this gap. I feel sure that window-gardeners in cold climates do not need to be told of the merits of this variegated manicata. Outside, its bloom will be later and a deeper pink.

If I am not successful in persuading everyone to a make a house-plant of this begonia, then let me hope that those who live in Southern California will concentrate on raising an entire bed of the various spring-blooming rhizomatous outdoors. When you behold their two-foot drifts of pink flowers, in many hues, as I saw them last year at Montalvo Gardens, over a three-month period, you will understand my enthusiasm for these types.

that she works under ideal conditions and urged the members to tell about their experiences in raising Begonias under, as she called it, "adverse" conditions. Several of the members told of their successes and tribulations.

This meeting was very ably conducted by our newly-elected President, Mr. Irvin Kramer. One of the new features introduced by him is "Stump the Experts" discussion, when each member may ask anyone else for advice and assistance.

Another, is the appointment of the wives of the President and Vice-President to serve as hostesses.

How to Grow Tuberous Begonias

By R. G. "SCOTTY" HUDSON, Huntington Beach, Calif.

● Quality gets A-1 plus rating, because only the best seeds, bulbs and seedlings are entitled to consideration. Soil composition comes next. My soil is mixed by the end of November for the next season's planting and composted so as to have all the different ingredients mulled together. If it is true that man is an accurate reflection of what he eats, then it is doubly true that a plant reacts to the kind of soil in which it is placed to grow.

The following is my mixture for 1947. I say for 1947 because I have changed my mixture every year from experiments I have made the preceding year, and each change is an improvement, so it is passed on to you to use your own discretion as to what mixture you may prefer. Mix: 12 parts Leaf Mold, 8 parts Cotton Seed Steer Manure, 4 parts Sand, 3 parts Peat Moss, 2 parts Bone Meal, 3 parts Kellogg's Nitro Humus. Mix thoroughly and let compost for at least ninety days.

It is important that Tuberous Begonias should have good drainage. The soil mixture I have given will give good drainage, but if planted in a pot there should be plenty of broken pots or coarse gravel, or coarse redwood bark, placed in the bottom of the pot to allow free drainage. In a 6" pot use about 1½" of rock, in a 8" pot 2", in a 10" pot 2" or 3". Tuberous Begonias are not deep rooted, therefore it is unnecessary to have a pot full of soil to the bottom. Save your valuable soil and use plenty of drainage instead. Never set a pot on a flat surface. If you have boards for benches, put a couple of short strips of lath under each pot to allow the water to drain freely. Size of pots. The No. 1 or big bulb should be planted in a 9" or 10" pot. No. 2 bulb in a 7" or 8" pot. No. 3 or seedling bulb in a 7" pot. A young plant or what is termed a seedling plant should be planted in a 6" pot. Any size under a 6" pot is too small for any kind of a Tuberous Begonia to do well in. The bigger the area for the roots to spread the better the plant, and the more flowers you will get.

Tubers will grow well outside on the north side of the house or under trees or shrubs where the branches are high enough to allow a little sunshine and plenty of light to percolate through. Use good soil of course. Dig a hole bigger than an ordinary pot and fill with the soil mixture. Some rock on the bottom will give good drainage.

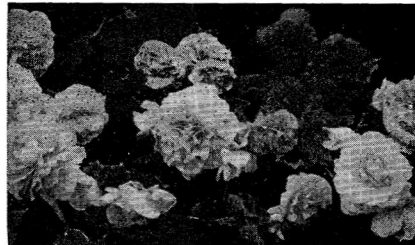
Tubers will not do well in too much shade. They will grow tall and spindly and will not produce the flowers. The buds will begin to

open and then drop off. This will also happen if the plants are kept too damp when the earth is soggy and lacks good drainage.

Some people plant their tubers in peat moss to start them, and then put them in a small pot and transfer them to larger pots as they grow. This is unnecessary and very harmful. Plant the tuber in the pot it is to stay in and you will have better results. Cover the bulb about half an inch when planting. Don't water too much until you have a growth of at least 4 leaves, then you can water more, and always keep soil damp, never let the plant dry out sufficiently to allow the foliage to wilt. Later on toward the end of the blooming season, I will tell you how to treat your plants and bulbs for the next year.



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PRIMROSES

(Continued from Page 47)

all the shades contain a trace of magenta which tends to dullness. The most exasperating to obtain are the tall, large-flowered, clear blues, but even those are beginning to appear in better form, although not too frequently. The latest additions are the pinkish shades and a fairly clear rose color. When freshly open in dark weather they have delicate tints. The attraction is lost in strong sunshine.

Given time to grow a sufficient number of seedlings we shall eventually have more brilliant shades in the polyanthus types which will approach the vividness of the Chinese primroses. Perhaps a lifetime is not long enough to accomplish this, but someday we shall have them. Our grandfathers would be astonished at the results we have already from the work they began.

Universally popular, the polyanthus, being perfectly hardy and one of the first heralds of spring, are a great asset to any garden. They feel very happy in rich, sandy loams under deciduous trees where they have all the light in winter and are shaded from the hot summer sun. The farther north one goes, the more sunshine they will take, the farther south, the less.

In Southern California a cool border on the north side of the house should be quite ideal where there is complete overhead light without direct sun. An equally favorable spot would be under live oaks or other deciduous trees. The vigor and profusion of the flowers is governed by light to a great extent. If there is too much shade, the plants will get spindly with few flowers. The more light the heavier they will bloom up to a point where too much sunshine will burn the flowers.

Any well drained soil from sandy silt to heavy adobe will serve to grow primroses, but a well drained garden loam enriched with manure will give excellent results. They are gross feeders and will stand a lot of fertilizing. Separating and transplanting should be done every third year immediately after flowering so that the divisions can develop a good root system before spring. If transplanted late in autumn, they will bring only mediocre results the first year.

In dry climates, red spider may attack them, especially if they are kept on the dry side. If the plants become infested, one must cut off all leaves completely and drench the crowns with light summer oil. The larva of the strawberry weevil is the prevailing enemy in the north, eating off the roots and crowns. These can be controlled by baiting during May and June which eliminates the adult beetle before it lays its eggs.

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A. B. S. MEMBER IN NEW ZEALAND WRITES A LETTER

W. H. ROLSTON, Lindsay Rd., Levin, New Zealand.

● Greetings to my Begonian brothers and sisters in America! Would you like to hear from a brother Begonian in far away New Zealand? As a member of the American Begonia Society I receive THE BEGONIAN magazine and look forward to its arrival each month. I thoroughly enjoy reading its contents and so get to know something of what you are doing in America. The articles on Begonias seem, in some measure, to lessen the distance between us and makes me feel as if I were one of you.

My occupation is that of a dairy farmer, my hobby is Begonias. My farm is 53 acres of good pastoral land, situated in what is called the Manawatu. We are three miles from Levin, the nearest town, and sixty miles from Wellington, the capital; we are on the North Island. The Manawatu constitutes a long, narrow strip of very fertile country along the west coast of the island, bordered by the Tararua Ranges on the east and lapped by the waves of the Tasman Sea on the west. The distance between the mountains and the sea is about 10 times, we are situated half-way between. From our homestead we look down on the historical lake, Horowhenua, the scene of many battles and massacres between the Maori Tribes some 100 years ago. Beyond the lake we can see the large sand drift towards the coast on a high sand hill, which is the burial place of the old Maori chiefs of renown. The burial place is called Komokonau. In the lake are two artificial islands constructed by the Maoris (natives of New Zealand). The soil was carried in baskets by canoe from the mainland, a very slow and tedious job. The largest island is about one-quarter of an acre in extent and is called Waikieje. The other, about half the size, is called Roha a te Kawau. The lake is to the south-west of us and about half-a-mile distant. To the north-west we have a fine view of Mount Egmont, about 80 miles distant (an extinct volcano). Looking due north we get a great view of the country for 100 miles and in the distance we can see quite plainly Mount Ruapeher. This mountain was thought to be an extinct volcano as it had not erupted in man's time in this country, but about a year ago it burst into activity and many times I have watched it erupting while I have been milking my cows.

My late father settled in this district about 60 years ago when the land was in standing forest, and as I was born here I have watched the country emerge from forest to its present state of settlement and industry. About 12 years ago I visited an elderly lady in the town

of Levin, and for the first time saw about a dozen fine, double tuberous Begonias in full bloom, these she had cultivated and enjoyed to the fullest. That day Begonias became the hobby of my dreams. This lady is now 86 years of age and still grows Begonias. She comes out and has a look at my Begonias every year and is one of the most appreciative women one could wish to meet, and a real friend.

About 12 months after I saw my friend's tuberous Begonias I erected a small glass house, 9 by 12 feet, bought a couple packets of Begonia seed and got busy. I had beginner's luck, for although I knew practically nothing about growing Begonias, I had a good strike and the glass house was soon filled with pots and a great show of flowers. My, what a thrill it gave us! The next year saw the house enlarged to double its original size. Then a few named varieties of tuberous Begonias were introduced, and the poorest of the seedlings discarded. Soon the house was again filled and a further addition added and more named varieties obtained—and what a glorious sight they presented! These last eleven years with these double tuberous Begonias have been a joy and a delight!

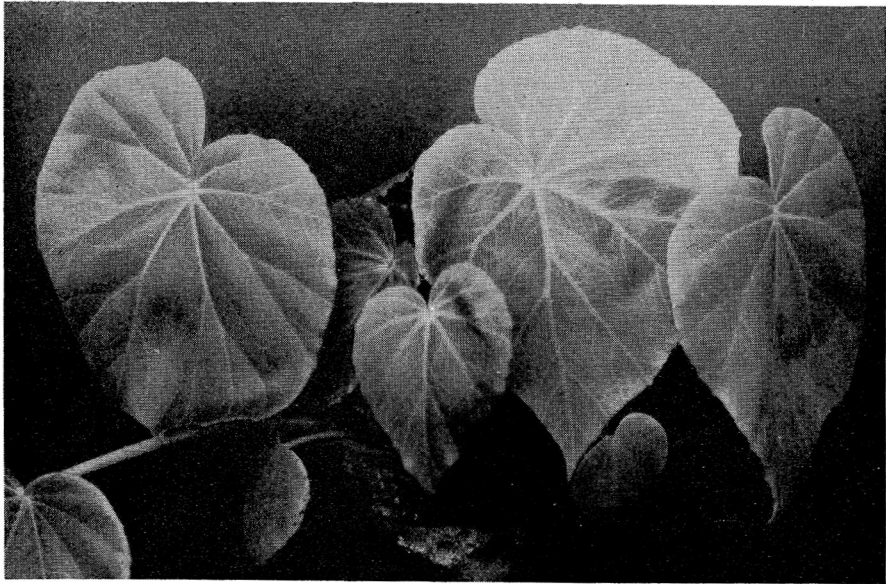
Last year we opened the glass house to the public for five weeks. A large number of people came out from town and brought their friends, I heard many oh's and ah's especially from the women folks. It gave us a great deal of pleasure to see others enjoying these beautiful flowers, too. Some inquired how I managed to grow such flowers, the only answer I could give was "I just let them love me as I love them."

Some of my finest Begonias are W. J. Nash, Beacon, Mrs. W. Dodd, N. F. Barnes, H. Franklin, Mrs. H. A. Fox, Ruth Ward, Chas. Fuhr and Golden Queen. Some of the flowers extend to seven and eight inches in diameter.

Perhaps you would like to know the soil mixture I use, it is: 6 buckets of turfy loam (3 gallon buckets), 1 bucket old, horse manure, 1 bucket old, cow manure, 1½ buckets leaf mold, 1 bucket sharp river sand, ½ bucket broken charcoal, 2 2-in. pots agricultural lime, 2 2-in. pots bone dust, 2 2-in. pots basic slag, 2 2-in. pots clay fertilizer, 1 6-in. pot. old soot. The lime is mixed with the turfy loam four to five weeks before the other ingredients are added, the balance is added about two weeks before ready for use.

At least two crops of buds are picked off my plants before allowing them to flower.

(Continued on Next Page)



Begonia Freddie

An exceptionally strong cross of *B. manicata aurea* and the giant-leaved *B. Barkeri*.

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(Continued from Preceding Page)

Only one stem is left on the tuber to grow if large blooms are desired, and not more than four flowers allowed at a time. Liquid manure is given once a week from the time that the buds are left on to open. 1/3 bucket horse manure (old), fill with water, stir, leave until next day, use about one pint of liquid to one gallon of water. The liquid manure should be given about two hours after watering, never given on dry soil, avoid letting any get on the leaves or stem as it will burn and leave unsightly marks. Soot water may be given occasionally, 1 pint to the gallon.

Yours sincerely,

W. H. R.

● SUGGESTION: Each Branch could have local library for ready reference. Subscription should be sent for THE BEGONIAN, which could be bound in handy volumes.

B. GLOIRE de LORRAIN.

Glooaar de Lawrr-wren.

Glory of Lorraine.

B. Socotra'na x B. Dreg'ei (Dreg'-e-aye).

B. strigil'lo'sa. (daeda'lea).

stree-jil-lo'-sa (de-day'-leea).

● 1947 *Annual A. B. S. Convention* —
August 16th and 17th, Long Beach, Calif.

MARCH EVENTS

SPRING FLOWER SHOW—Pasadena, California.

March 13, 14, 15, 16. Fannie E. Morrison Garden Center.

CYMBIDIUM SHOW—La Jolla, Calif. Beach and Tennis Club.

March 22nd and 23rd. Sponsored by Eva Kenworthy Gray Branch.

CALIFORNIA SPRING GARDEN SHOW—Oakland, Calif.

April 29th, May 4th, inclusive.

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LONG BEACH IS OUR CONVENTION CITY FOR 1947—AUGUST 16-17.

New Begonias Collected By An Able Explorer

(Continued from December, 1946)

By HELEN K. KRAUSS, Wynnewood, Pa.

● A continuation from December, 1946 BEGONIAN, of descriptions of Begonias being put into circulation through "The Seed Fund," sponsored by The American Begonia Society with Mrs. E. Carrell as administrator.

B. ferruginea is described by F. Klotzsch as being a tall, branched, spreading shrub; the stems becoming woody with age; the branches, short petioles and peduncles are clothed with soft red hairs; the leaves are large—a foot to a foot and a half long by 5 to 7 inches wide, ovate, semi-cordate—that is, having only one rounded basal lobe, glossy green above, margins toothed and ciliate, red-hairy on the nerves beneath and copiously spotted with small red dots; flowers in very large clusters.

The name of the newly introduced *B. ferruginea* var. *dilatata* has not been found in literature, but should be similar to the type in most aspects. Since the type species is known to be a large begonia, an enlargement (as the varietal name indicates) can scarcely include all of its parts. A clue to the identity may be in the recent receipt of leaves of new species for identification—the particular leaf was marked identically the same as that of the type except that it was dilated in width so that it assumes a heart-shaped form with a pointed apex. For other possible differences we shall have to wait for the flowering period, for only then can we be sure that the new species is correctly named.

B. Valeri was discovered in Costa Rica and described by Paul Standley in 1927. This species has thick, procumbent rhizomes; the petioles are a foot or so in length and are densely long brown hairy; the leaves are large—to a foot or more, orbicular and shallowly lobed in saw-tooth fashion, the margins are fringed with hairs and at the very edge of the margins the leaves are rippled. The white flowers are produced in large panicles. This begonia is large and rather coarse which makes it a good subject for the open ground.

B. vestita was described as a new species from the Central American tropical rain forest by Casimir De Candolle in 1908. It is a small begonia with rough-scaly rhizomes; its unusual and distinctive appearance is due to the long petioles—to 10 inches which are surmounted with leaves that are not quite 3 inches long and almost as broad. The leaves are roundish heart-shaped and pointed at the apex, fleshy, green and hairy on the nerves beneath;

(Continued on Next Page)

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FERTILIZERS

CONDENSED MINUTES MEETING NATIONAL BOARD, A.B.S.

Los Angeles Public Library, Jan. 27, 1947.

Meeting convened at 7:30 with President Lawrence in the chair.

Board Members present: Messrs. Lawrence, Hart, Hixon, Dere; Mesdames Drummond, Wilkes, McRae, Hartwell, and Representatives from Branches Foothill, Inglewood, Glendale, San Gabriel Valley, Hollywood, Ventura, Pasadena, North Long Beach and Parent Branch.

Reports of Editor, Membership Fees Chairman, and Treasurer read, and on motion accepted as read and ordered filed. Bills read, okeyed and ordered turned over to Treasurer for payment.

Mrs. Drummond, as Public Relations Director, reported on newly organized branches, viz., New York Suburban Branch with 18 Charter members; Humboldt County Branch with 45 Charter members; also LaMesa Branch sent in a copy of their Constitution and By-Laws. On motion, duly seconded the Constitution and By-Laws of these three branches ACCEPTED and filed. Mrs. Drummond further reported on the new Branch at Santa Paula, organized with the assistance of Mr. Hall; and a new Branch in the forming at Santa Monica—organization meeting Feb. 12th.

Mr. Clark, Garden Tours Chairman, reported on the progress of the various Committees: San Gabriel Valley Branch will take charge of the Tea and Coffee.

Mrs. Graham, of the Pasadena Branch, has the reception well in hand.

Mrs. Poole, of the Glendale Branch, will take care of memberships.

Mrs. Bayer, Glendale Branch, will have a booth for selling the Camellia Nomenclature books.

Mrs. Drummond has arranged to get 60 arrows and we need about 10 signs with "American Begonia Society" lettering on them.

Mr. Hart stated he would arrange to get some nice plants for prizes.

Mr. W. A. Brown of Capitola offered to donate about 100 tuberous begonia tubers to be also used as prizes.

Mrs. Jenks, handling the publicity for this tour, reported good progress and willingness of papers to publish copy.

In accordance with letter received from North Long Beach Branch asking National Board to fix dates for the 1947 Convention, the following motion was carried unanimously: "That we have our 1947 Convention and Flower Show in the city of Long Beach on the dates of August 16 and 17th, Saturday and Sunday, 1947."

Editor reported donation of \$10.00 from the Santa Barbara Branch.

Mr. Coche outlined a tentative plan he had for getting together slides to be used for programs among the various branches. President appointed Mr. Coche as Chairman of a committee of three to get all this information together and report at next regular Board meeting.

President appointed a committee of three—Mr. Walton, Mr. Hart and Mrs. Drummond to recommend ways of investing monies received from Life Memberships. Editor reported Mr. Frank Reinelt as our first paid-up Life Member.

Board authorized purchase of Addressograph Machine also Adding Machine for use by the Membership Fees chairman as much needed office equipment.

Motion was made by Maria Wilkes to the effect "That the President appoint an Editorial Staff to aid the Editor in putting out a better magazine." Seconded by Mr. Hart. Carried unanimously. President appointed Dr. Drummond as Chairman, he to ask two other members to serve with him.

President urged that we get our BEGONIAN to press early enough to get it in the mail by the first of the month.

Motion by Mrs. McRae "That we go to the Clark Hotel for our MARCH meeting—the regular dining room downstairs." Carried unanimously. Watch your BEGONIAN Calendar for official notice.

Meeting adjourned to meet again in the L. A. Public Library, Feb. 24th, at 7:30 prompt.

Respectfully submitted.

GONDA HARTWELL, Secy.

NEW BEGONIAS

(Continued from Preceding Page)

the few-flowered, few-branched inflorescences are almost 5 inches long.

B. carpinifolia was discovered and first described as a species from Costa Rica by Af. Liebmann in 1852. It is a shrubby begonia with woody stems, and has buds at the leaf-nodes that grow into climbing hooks; the leaves are long-ovate and pointed, green and short-bristly-hairy above, smooth beneath, and irregularly toothed at the margins—they suggest the leaves of the beech tree; flower clusters are about 2 inches long.

B. alnifolia is native in Costa Rica and was first described by Alphonse De Candolle in 1864. This species has already been confused with the preceding begonia from which it differs in being smooth, and the leaves although similar in form are from two to three times as long—to six inches, whereas the leaves of *B. carpinifolia* are rarely more than two inches long; the hook-like appendages are lacking in the begonia under discussion. The inflorescences are shorter than the leaves and are branched.

B. cucullata is a Brazilian species allied to the true *B. semperflorens* and was first described by Willdenow in 1805. It grows erect to two feet or more and is smooth throughout; it is the only stoloniferous begonia that has come to my attention, the bright green, succulent, stem-like stolons creep along the soil for an inch or two before ascending into stems that are purple-tinged at the leaf-nodes; the leaves are less oblique than those of its kin, blunter at the apex, somewhat heavier textured, and not as flat; the flowers are white or pale pink in small terminal clusters.

Q. Is it characteristic for *Cathayana* to rot along the stalks?

A. *Cathayana* is very susceptible to stem rot if it is kept too wet. Try watering around the edge of the pot so that the stems do not get wet, or setting the pot on a pan of water so that the moisture can be absorbed from the bottom as is done with *St. Paulia* Violets.

Q. Why is one of my seedlings so unlike the parent plant in some respects?

A. Except in the case of the species, you never get two plants exactly alike from seed.

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Meeting Dates and Places

The next meeting of the American Begonia Society Board will be held in the Clark Hotel
Grill Room, Hill Street, Monday, March 24th, 6:30 p.m.

BELFLOWER BRANCH

Monday, March 3rd, 7:30 p.m.
Washington Street School Cafeteria
Sec.: Mrs. Edna Leistner, 610 Nichols St.,
Bellflower, Calif.

THEODOSIA BURR SHEPHERD BRANCH

Tuesday, March 4th, 7:30 p.m.
Alice Bartlett C. H. 902 E. Main, Ventura, Calif.
Mrs. Harry Meyer, Secretary, 111 Leighton Dr.

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH

Next Meeting—March 5th, 7:45 p.m.
American Legion Hall, 1641 Taraval St.
Sec.: Mrs. Walter Ashe,
1855 - 33rd Ave., San Francisco 22, Calif.

ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH

Thursday, March 6th
Farm Bureau Hall, 353 So. Main St., Orange.
Mrs. E. K. Burdick, Sec.-Treas., Rt. 4, Box 296,
Anaheim, Calif.

FOOTHILL BRANCH

Friday, March 7th, 8 p.m.
Woman's Club House, 1003 Azusa Ave., Azusa:
Mrs. James M. Reed, Secretary.
643 No. Wabash Ave., Glendora, Calif.

LA MESA BRANCH

Monday, March 10th, 7:30 p.m.
La Mesa Grammar School, La Mesa, Calif.
Sec.-Treas.: Mrs. J. Porter Hock
4494 - 32nd St., San Diego 4

NORTH LONG BEACH BRANCH

Monday, March 10th, 6:30 p.m.
57th Street and Dairy, North Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Harry H. Boyd, 5670 Walnut Ave.,
Long Beach 5, Calif.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY BRANCH

Monday, March 10th, 8 p.m.
Fortuna Monday Club.
Sec.-Treas.: Dorothy Lark,
Box 16, Scotia, Calif.

PASADENA BRANCH

Tuesday, March 11th, 7:30 p.m.
Pasadena Public Library
Lester F. Harrell, Sec.-Treas.
668 Bellefontaine St., Pasadena, Calif.

RIVERSIDE BRANCH

Tuesday, March 11th, 8 p.m.
Mrs. Helen Hansen, Sec.-Treas.
9757 Magnolia, Arlington, Calif.

HOLLYWOOD BRANCH

Thursday, March 13th, 7:30 p.m.
Plummer Park, 7377 Santa Monica Blvd.,
Mrs. Vera Lynde, Rec. Sec.
1030 N. Orange Grove Ave., Los Angeles 46, Calif.

SANTA BARBARA BRANCH

Thursday, March 13th, 2-4 p.m.
Neighborhood House, 800 Santa Barbara St.,
Santa Barbara, Calif.
Mrs. E. H. Mercer, Secretary,
2019 Bath Street, Santa Barbara, Calif.

CALIFORNIA HEIGHTS BRANCH

Friday, March 14th, 7:30 p.m.
Members' Homes.
Mrs. Esther L. Randall, Sec., 3638 Cerritos Ave.
Long Beach 7, Calif.

SEQUOIA BRANCH

Friday, March 14th, 7:30 p.m.
Members' Homes.
Mrs. Albert Lowery, Secretary,
620 W. Grove St., Visalia, Calif.

INGLEWOOD BRANCH

Thursday, March 14th, 8 p.m.
325 No. Hillcrest, Inglewood, Calif.
Mrs. Laura Crandall, Secretary,
2730 Redondo Blvd., Los Angeles 16, Calif.

EVA KENWORTHY GRAY BRANCH

Monday, March 17th
Community House, LaJolla
Tillie Genter, Sec.-Treas.
7356 Eads St., La Jolla, Calif.

NEW YORK SUBURBAN BRANCH

Sunday, March 16th, 2 p.m.
Crestwood Branch, Yonkers Public Library, N.Y.
Sec.-Treas.: Mrs. Norman Hedley,
71 Willard Terrace, Stamford, Conn.

PHILOBEGONIA CLUB BRANCH

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

SO. ALAMEDA CO. BRANCH

Thursday, March 20th, 8 p.m.
Scout Room, Markham School, Hayward, Calif.
Sec.-Treas.: Mrs. Dorothy Bayliss
26706 Monte Vista Dr., Hayward, Calif.

SAN DIEGO BRANCH

Monday, March 24th
Hard of Hearing Hall, 3843 Herbert Ave.
Mrs. A. P. Carlton, Sec.-Treas.
624 Arroyo Dr., San Diego, Calif.

MIAMI FLORIDA BRANCH

Tuesday, March 25th, 8 p.m.
Simpson Memorial Garden Center
Mrs. W. G. Coffeen,
1742 S. W. 10th St., Miami 35, Fla.

WHITTIER BRANCH

Tuesday, March 25th, 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, March 25th, 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, March 25th, 7:30 p.m.
329 No. Brand Blvd., Glendale, Calif.
Charles Richardson, Secretary,
1441 Fairfield, Glendale 1, Calif.

LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER

Thursday, March 27th, 7:30 p.m.
Stevenson School, 6th and Lime Cafeteria,
Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. E. G. Arbuckle, Sec.-Treas.
5932 Seville Ave., Huntington Park, Calif.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH

Wednesday, March 26th, 8 p.m.
Masonic Temple
506 S. Santa Anita Ave.
Mrs. Myrtle Jones, Secretary
132 May Ave., Monrovia, Calif.

SANTA PAULA BRANCH

Thursday, March 27th, 7:30 p.m.
Memorial Hall High School
Mrs. C. F. Crang,
907 Pleasant St., Santa Paula, Calif.

ALFRED D. ROBINSON BRANCH

Friday, March 28th, 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.

SANTA MARIA BRANCH

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

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