

The BEGONIAN

Devoted to the Sheltered Gardens

NOVEMBER

1949

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FIFTEEN

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VOL. XVI

No. 11



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Co-Editor.....Mrs. Gladys C. Nolan
2840 Herkimer Street, Los Angeles 26, Calif.
Reviewer.....Frank H. Overton
1348 Winchester Ave., Glendale, Calif.
Business Manager.....Frank S. Moore
425 No. Ave. 56, L. A. 42, Calif. Albany 2206

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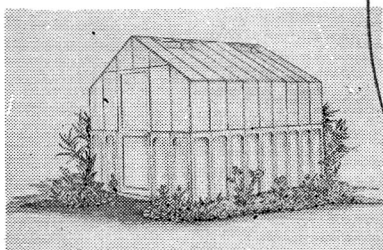
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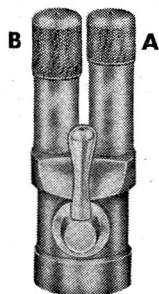
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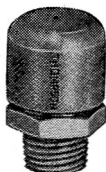
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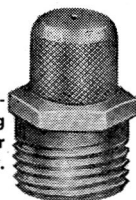


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BEGONIA FRANCES KAY

Remember Our Rex

by Adah Stevens, Los Angeles, Calif.

With the autumn weather here to stay for a while, let us take stock of the rex begonias on hand. The Rex have the same habit as the tuberous begonia, they go dormant and are not used for display purposes! Mother Nature insists on a rest period for these plants, but a little care must be given them during the rest.

Any plant that gives as much beauty for so many months, deserves a rest.

If the rex begonias never bloomed, it would not be noticed. Their lush foliage with rich coloring and strikingly, unusual markings are so breath-takingly beautiful that there is no other need of an excuse to create just the right

atmosphere and place for the Rex (King) Begonia.

As the original Rex species introduced into Europe about a century ago (from Assam, India) and those introduced into this country, have been lost in the shuffle, we only see the hybrids. The begonia hybridists really found the crossing of the rex begonias to be very satisfactory, from a stand point of obtaining a lush, richly colored foliage plant.

Where ever a good specimen Rex Begonia is on display, whether in a flower show, a florist's window, an antique show or in the average amateur grower's collection, words of excep-

Turn to page 247

Glancing Back

In '39 Lambert Day wrote of *Heat For the Small Greenhouse*. Heating of the small greenhouse in Southern California, where steam heat is not in general use, seems to present something of a problem. However, it is quite easy and well within the range of most pocket books.

About all we ask is for some system that is economical at first installation and continued operation, to maintain correct temperatures, and that we do not have to sit up with it at night to make sure it is working.

The use of hot air gas heaters is rather dangerous to plant life, due to undesirable fumes and the drying out of the air. Unless some provision is made to overcome these difficulties, it is the better policy not to use this method. The use of oil heaters is not recommended for the same reasons. Proper regulation of temperature and control of ventilation will also present some difficulties.

For the small green house that is so far removed from the residence that use of the same heating plant is impractical, and for those whose residence heat is unsuitable, there are two types of heating systems that will be discussed here.

The first method of heating is with electricity. There are now on the market several makes of electric heaters equipt with fans for circulation of the heat. By using a bit of ingenuity, the heater may be so attached to an air duct that clean, fresh air is drawn in from outside, heated and circulated thru the greenhouse. By partially filling the duct with charcoal or coke and keeping it moist, a sort of dry air conditioning is set up. During warm weather the heating element may be cut off by means of a switch and the fan used to keep the house filled with cool, fresh air that is filtered thru the charcoal. This type of heater may be worked thru a suitable thermostat, and temperature maintained to within about two degrees. The writer has successfully heated a 12 x 16 foot greenhouse by this method for the past two years.

The cost of the heater runs around \$12. Its capacity is 1650 watts. At the prevailing power rates it will approximate three cents per hour. The operation of this heater from the lighting system will be somewhat higher. If cost is a factor it would be well to consult your power company to find out the cost per kilowatt hour.

The second method of heating is a gravity hot water system. While this is not necessarily the preferred method, it is enough cheaper to operate, so that where operating cost enters in, it may be the one to choose.

This system consists of a small side arm water heater, a small expansion tank, and enough pipe to give the proper radiation. It is not connected to the water supply, so all that is necessary is to supply gas for the heater. The system may be equipped with a thermostat so that it requires little attention other than the occasional adding of water to replace that which evaporates.

All the water that is in the system is that which is contained in the pipes, so it is very necessary to make sure that there are *no leaks*. Be sure that the pipes are kept full of water, both when in use and not, otherwise it will not take long for the pipes to get full of scale. It is unadvisable to use any boiler compounds or rust preventives. An occasional draining of the system is all that is required.

In planning the heating system, the first thing to do is to determine the approximate size and quantity of pipe required to raise the house temperature to the required number of degrees above the lowest outside temperature. Heating engineers have already done the preliminary work for us and have already found that a given quantity of pipe surface or radiation surface is required to maintain any given degree of heat. This is figured in square feet of pipe surface and called square feet of radiation.

When the outside temperature does not fall below 20 to 25 degrees and a house temperature of 55 to 60 degrees is to be maintained, an allowance of one square foot of pipe radiating surface to six square feet of glass surface should give the right results, provided that the house is well constructed and weather tight. For colder localities or higher temperatures, reduce the ratio of radiating surface to glass surface by one square foot to each 10 degrees. These figures are for the smaller houses. For houses as large as 16 x 20 feet it would be advisable to use the next size heater and figure on one square foot of radiating surface to four or five square feet of glass.

It has further been found in figuring the number of square feet of glass in a house, that allowance is made for any wall surface which is composed of wood, concrete, brick or other solid medium. Four to five square feet of such area is equal to one square foot of glass.

The diameter of the pipe used is a consideration, because while better radiation is obtained with small diameter pipe, larger pipe gives better circulation. No smaller than inch and one-quarter pipe is recommended and two inch is better. If the smaller pipe is used, it will be necessary to use more of it because it has less

available surface. Radiation of pipe surface is figured from the outside diameter and following is listed the approximate number of square feet per linear foot of pipe. 1" .344, 1¼" .434, 1½" .497, 2" .621, 2½" .759.

As an example we will assume that we have a house that is 8' x 10' and six feet high at the eaves. The first three feet of walls are composed of wood. This amounts to 108 square feet of solid wall surface. By dividing the amount of solid wall surface by 4 the equivalent in glass surface is 27. The balance of the house which is all glass amounts to 208 square feet and adding the 27, we now have 235 for six square feet of glass to each square foot of our total square feet of glass area. Allowing radiating surface, it amounts to 38. Dividing this by .621 gives the required amount of 2" pipe necessary.

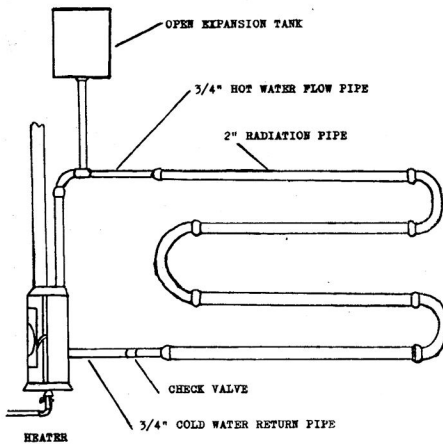
The pipe should be installed so that its highest point is where it enters the house. It may be run under the benches or around the inside of the walls, allowing for a slight fall of one inch for every ten feet of pipe. Avoid all sharp bends and *do not* use 90 degree elbows as this impedes the circulation. If standard pipe bends cannot be obtained, the use of two 45 degree elbows with a close nipple will serve well.

The heating unit is a small side arm gas water heater of 25,000 B.T.U. capacity. It is rated by the manufacturer as a thirty gallon heater. The heater operates for less than one cent per hour and averages about \$3.00 per month. It is installed on the outside of the house in a waterproof box and set into the ground deep enough to give at least a three foot rise from the top of the heater to the top of the pipe. This is done to provide some elevation for circulation purposes and additional height would be beneficial. A check valve is placed in the return flow to the heater which also aids in circulation.

When water is heated it expands, so provision must be made to take care of this expansion. In many heating systems, the expansion is taken care of thru the water supply, but as this is not the case a small tank of some sort must be provided. A five gallon oil drum makes an excellent one. It is connected at the highest point in the hot water flow pipe by means of a half inch pipe. The expansion tank should be as high as possible above the rest of the system. By connecting the expansion tank at this point in the system, it will be unnecessary to use an air valve.

No estimate of cost of the complete installation is given as there are too many variables. Most everything can be second hand if necessary because there is little pressure in this type of system.

A schematic diagram is shown which is self-explanatory.



Editor's note; There have been many requests for reprints of articles from the *Begonian*. This column is the answer. If you have any particular article you would like to have appear, so new members may be able to benefit by them, please write to the Editor and they will be reprinted in the order received.

PROPAGATING PLANTLETS

As the question has been asked "How may plantlets be rooted from *B. templini* and *B. Luwalter*," I recommend the following procedure.

As I use a flat of Sponge-Rok on bottom heat for my propagating bed, I have a habit of nonchalantly putting every cutting and leaf in this medium, when it is given to me. The percentage of rooting these 'gifts', has been 97%. As my *B. Luwalter* (a Ziesenhenné cross that I find very interesting) was heavily hung with plantlets, I decided to use this same medium. I placed the leaf stem in the same flat with the other 'starts', inserting the stem about three fourths of an inch. Keeping the leaf upright, I placed a jar over it, pressing slightly, so that it would contain 100% humidity. The end of the stem rooted in two weeks, sending up a sturdy plant. That would have happened to any of the leaves. My object was to root the plantlets, so by not disturbing this stem and removing the new plant, I found the plantlets all sent long roots downward, towards the rooting medium. When they became sufficiently started, I removed the new plant by severing the stem, then cut the stem in several sections, inserting each section in the Sponge-Rok again and covered them again with a jar. These have all started sending up sturdy new stems and leaves.

D. S. B.



Courtesy African Violet Society

Growing African Violets Under Fluorescent Light

by Mrs. Fay Stilwell, Clinton, Conn.

In October 1947, when reports indicated we would have an acute oil shortage in this vicinity before the winter was over, I gave up the idea of a greenhouse and decided to try an experiment that would not require any extra heat, so had a fluorescent light put up in our basement.

I used a regular industrial type fixture about 50 inches long, utilizing two 40 watt daylight type lamps under a white reflector. This light is controlled by an automatic time switch, so that I do not have to worry about turning it on and off each day.

For my experiment, I used several different kinds of plants including African Violets, Maidenhair Ferns, Begonias, etc., and had them on step fixtures so that I could try them at

different distances from the light. *Saintpaulia bi-color* was placed 2½ feet below the light, *S. mentor boy* 3¼ feet and *S. orchid lady* 4 feet below the light. For the first three months I had the switch set to run the light twelve hours on and twelve hours off. The violets looked very healthy, leaves being a rich dark green and large in size, but even on *S. bi-color* the petioles seemed a trifle too long and plants showed no sign of blooming, so I changed the light period to 14 hours on and 10 hours off. Within a few weeks the violets started to bloom and *S. bi-color* is now sixteen inches in diameter, the leaves being nearly four inches long and individual flowers one and three quarters inches in diameter, with as many as six open at one time on a single flower stalk. *S. mentor*

boy and *S. orchid lady*, being farther from the light, were slower in blooming, but the flowers, although few in number, were much larger than on the same variety growing in my living room. I moved them both nearer the light, and they now show several bud clusters starting.

After trying this experiment for twelve months, I was so pleased that I had another light fixture of the same type installed using three 40 watt lamps. I am trying the regular white lamps in this fixture at the suggestion of one of the engineers in the General Electric offices in New York, as he stated that a 40 watt white lamp would give me 380 more lumens of light than the daylight type I had been using. At the time of writing this, about six weeks after installation of my second light, it undoubtedly is too soon to determine which lamp is better for my purpose, but it does seem as though the leaves and flowers on the plants under the daylight type have a richer coloring.

My husband and I have been very much amused at the various comments of our friends regarding my experiment. One said he has never heard of growing plants in canned light and thought he had seen everything now, while another insists that I have some secret formula for feeding that I will not divulge. Personally I think a great deal of the success of my experiment, if I may call it that, is due to the even temperature, humidity that stays around 45 except on very damp days when it goes considerably higher, and the fact that there are no sudden drafts from the outside as we seldom use our outside basement entrance in the winter.

Another thing that has pleased me about my experiment is that I am able to move the plants up into my living room with no apparent setback. The first plant I brought upstairs was an extra calla lily begonia, which for me is one of the most temperamental of house plants, but which makes a most beautiful combination with dark blue African Violets. I put it first in a north window in my living room for two or three days, then move it to the back southwest window for another couple of days; now it is growing near the front of that window and shows no signs of any setback. I have grown my three test African Violets, (mentioned above) continuously under the Fluorescent light, but have changed other violet plants back and forth with no apparent ill effect.

In comparing my electric bill for the first twelve months of my experiment with those for the previous twelve months, I have found that the additional cost averaged about one dollar a month, which I feel is very little for the immense amount of fun I have had.

I have had no extra heating expense, as we have an oil burner in our basement and in the very coldest part of last winter I was able to

keep the temperature up to at least 65 degrees simply by opening the door to the boiler room. The thermometer controlling the oil burner is upstairs in our living room, so allowing the heat from the boiler room to escape into the rest of the basement has no effect on the amount of oil we burn.

Editor's note: Reprinted from *The African Violet Magazine* by permission of Mrs. Alma Wright, Editor.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION HELPFUL TO AN AVERAGE IMPORTER

by Charles H. Derry*, *Calcutta, India*

By accepting a few precautionary suggestions, a prospective buyer of bulbs, seeds or flowers, may assure themselves a satisfactory consummation of purchases from dealers in many foreign countries, including India.

Consideration must be recognized that just because an individual manages to advertise in an American trade journal, this fact alone does not necessarily mean the individual is a reputable dealer in the local market. Many of these dealers do not have nurseries or gardens, but function merely as 'middlemen' with no assured source of supply.

It is therefore suggested that every prospective purchaser check the standing of the foreign firm with the United States Department of Commerce. This type of information can be obtained from any of the Department field offices located in the principal cities throughout the United States. If the information is not immediately available at the office, the responsible consular office will be requested to investigate the firm and prepare a report. This may take time, but it is usually well worth the wait.

In addition to checking the standing of the exporting firm, it is also recommended that the American importer take certain precautions in the methods of the transaction. Sending checks or money orders through the mail to a foreign country in the anticipation of receiving merchandise in return, is risky business. Legal remedy in the event of a defaulted order or even in the case of outright fraud is complicated and usually expensive. It is much more satisfactory to use guaranteed business methods of payment. These methods involve the use of international banking facilities, but again the effort involved is well worth while.

It is suggested, therefore, that your members consult with their local banks to arrange systems of payment on letters of credit, sight drafts, or other credit instruments, which assure that the money is not turned over to the supplier until the goods are actually shipped.

* Excerpts from a letter from the American Consul General, in answer to an inquiry concerning a former advertiser.

Bromeliads For The Shade Garden

by Carolyn Rector, San Pedro, Calif.

This is a class of plants which has been largely neglected or overlooked by most California gardeners, yet they are peculiarly adapted to our climatic conditions. In fact, if one mentions Bromeliads to the average gardener, the answer will probably be "never heard of them; what are they?" On being told what they are, the person is quite likely to say, "Those spiky things? They aren't pretty." But a well-grown plant in full bloom at a flower show will always attract as much attention as any other class of flowers. And many of the species are lovely even when not in bloom.

Many of these handsome plants are epiphytes, that is, they will grow on branches or trunks of other plants, or on a shingle or a piece of bark, on a wire fence, and even on top of a rock, if there is anything the roots can cling to. Spanish moss (*Tillandsia usneoides*) grows not only on trees, but even on bare sticks and wire fences. For two years a plant of *Tillandsia Tenoufolia* grew happily on a bare piece of a tree branch about two inches thick and a foot long in the lath house, until last winter's severe weather killed it. It is not as showy as some of the others, but is very odd and interesting.

Most of the bigger and heavier Bromeliads are grown in pots or in the ground here. They are not overly particular about soil, but they must have free drainage. Water around the roots will rot them if it cannot drain off. Leaf mold and coarse sand seems to suit most of them, and they flourish in a regular Fuchsia soil.

Some of the terrestrial species prefer a rather rich sandy soil, as for instance, the pineapple, *Ananas sativus*. And at least one of the family, *Eichbornea crassipes*, the Water Hyacinth, has become a highly ornamental pest in the South, where it chokes up the ponds with its lush growth. Here, if you wish to grow it, better give it a tub or small pool all to itself.

The Aechmeas are rather spectacular in appearance, not so much for their blossoms, but the seeds of *Aechmea Fulgens discolor* take several months to ripen, and then remain on the plant for a long time, looking like a stubby ear of orange-colored popcorn.

Aechmea calyculata variegata is another spectacular plant, large, with a long stout stiff leaves striped with cream, *cordata* is another handsome variegated form. These Aechmeas have their leaves in a rosette, forming a cup which should be, and generally is, full of water. In one big plant in the lathhouse, two little tree frogs make their home, and grow fat on the insects which visit the water cup. These plants

came through the extreme weather last winter with no visible damage, though they have not bloomed this year.

Billbergia nutans is the variety most often seen here. It will grow anywhere, though it does best in partial shade. It is not particular about soil. One large specimen I know of got in the way of some gardening operations, and was pulled up by the roots and tossed under a bench, where it lay for several months. It didn't even wilt, but bloomed in February as though nothing had happened. It has very handsome pink, green, and blue blossoms with black stripes.

The various *Billbergia* hybrids vary in coloring, but all are beautiful and easily grown. The Atkinson hybrids, Cass hybrids, and the Sanderson hybrids were not harmed by the frost and snow of last winter, but bloomed freely this spring. *B. Rubra-Cyanea* was apparently not harmed, but has not bloomed.

Neoregelia Spectabilis is a gorgeous and showy plant, medium size growth. The frost did not hurt it so far as could be noticed, though it has not bloomed this year.

Cryptanthus are a different type, flat and low growing, reminding one of a starfish, with very interesting shapes and leaf coloring. They did not stand the extreme weather so well, and only one plant survived.

So far only two pests have bothered these plants. Snails and slugs love to chew them, and owing to the fact that the flowers are dripping with nectar, the ants love them. Aphid beetles and other small insects apparently either do not like them, or else the skin is too tough to be penetrated by the insects, though one grower reports that crickets like the flowers and buds.

NEWS NOTES

After hearing so many nice things about Jack Lighthart, of Cardozo Gardens, your Editor and a group of Glendale Branch members visited this ideal spot on the Coast recently. He lived up to the splendid publicity and we find a young man, very much interested in Begonias, their culture and their nomenclature. Those of you that have not made his acquaintance, must do so at the first opportunity.

It does not take much of an excuse for Dorothy Behrends to turn on her newly installed Thompson fogger-nozzle watering system. Whether there is one visitor or several, she loves to show any one visiting her home, how it works! You are welcome to drop in.

See next page

At the recent Hollywood Branch meeting, Mr. Ziesenhenné gave a very practical method of keeping our lath houses from freezing. He suggested having large vessels of hot water in the lathhouse, if the local radio reports predict a freeze. This would be easy to do by attaching a hose to the hot water heater faucet, running the hose out to the barrels, tubs, etc., in the lathhouse and filling them just previous to the coldest period predicted. It takes quite a long time for hot water to get down to 32 degrees. By then, the danger is past. Care must be made in draining off the water during the day, so that it does not run on to the shade garden, where a very wet garden freezes rapidly. It would be better to drain the water off with a hose, to another part of the yard.

NOVEMBER IS THE TIME TO PUT TUBERS TO SLEEP

by Dorothy Bayliss, Southern Alameda County
Branch

When nights turn cold and days are brisk, tuberous begonia growers know that winter is coming and preparations must be made to put their tubers to "sleep."

These plants that bloom so generously all summer and into early fall, are hastened into dormancy when cold nights appear in November. Nature lets you know by the yellowing of foliage and skimpy single flowers. They should be watered very sparingly from then on until the stem dries down and breaks clear of the tuber. Two weeks perhaps should be allowed for the tuber to "ripen" and then it can be lifted from the ground or taken out of the pot and the soil washed gently from the roots. Dry in the sun, and place in open flats, one layer to the flat. The flats may be partially filled with dry peat moss or terralite.

A good percentage of tubers will usually survive the winter if left in the beds in which they have grown, provided there is sufficient drainage. However, it does not pay to take chances with choice and valuable stock.

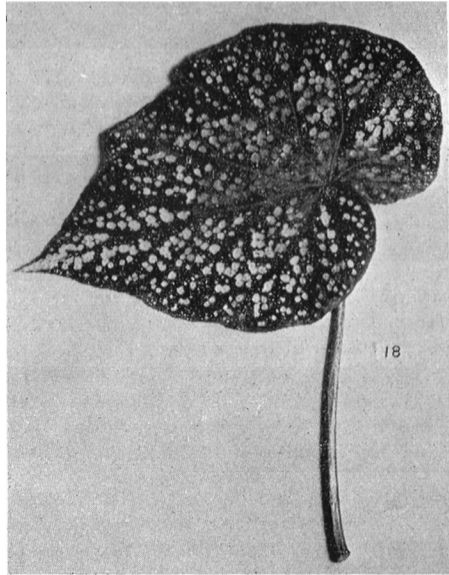
Some growers prefer to winter the tubers in the pots in which they grew, but this usually is only successful when pots can be placed in a dry, dark location. Some contend that such treatment results in plumper and more vigorous tubers the next season. Whichever method is decided upon, see that all particles of the old stem are removed until healthy tissue shows; otherwise, if left on, they will decay and destroy the tuber.

Do not wait too long to take cuttings for winter housing.

Remember Our Rex, cont. from p. 241
tionally high praise are spontaneously forthcoming.

Not all rex crosses are made on other rex begonias. The miniature rex is obtained by crossing it on a small leaved begonia, preferably a fibrous that does not go dormant.

In the case of the cross made by Mrs. Henry Flaitz of Ojai, California, her *Rex Frances Kay* was made by using *B. Evansiana* (a tuberous begonia) as the female parent and a *Rex*



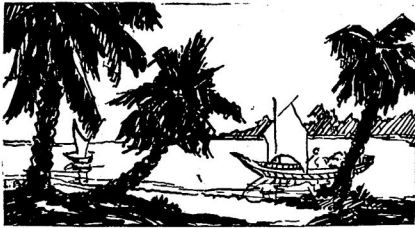
Courtesy Helen K. Krauss
B. FRANCES KAY

hybrid as the male parent. As is shown in the illustration, it has made a beautiful basket subject, inheriting most of its manner of growth from the rex. The dark green leaves are dotted with silver dots, (as may be seen in the close up picture) each dot is implanted with one red hair and on the edge of the leaf one may find a fringe of red hairs.

If you have a propagating bed or other facilities offering bottom heat, a sure way of getting a true off spring, is to insert the mature leaves or stems in sand or sponge-rok. These root very readily and the tiny new plants will come true to form.

In planting Rex seeds, it is very important to plant fresh seed. The sooner it is planted after it is harvested, the better.

During the Rex dormant period, water sparingly, but watch carefully, that you do not allow the plants to become dry. In the spring when new growth begins to appear, repot, so that at least one inch of the old rhizome is covered with new soil. Care for your Rex now so they will not be wrecks by Spring.



Armchair Explorers

November Newsletter

November is the month when many of our Begonias take a rest. You may withhold water from the tuberous varieties, dry off tubers and store in a cool dry place or you may put them into a jar containing dry peatmoss and seal, if you have only a few tubers. I always leave the *Martiana Evansiana* and *Gracilis* types right in the ground. Try to water less as the nights get colder and fertilize only the winter blooming types. Some of your repotting can be done at this time. Go over plants carefully, prune when necessary, cut off seed pods unless you are saving seeds, and keep your plants looking their best.

There have been several letters recently from our collectors. One from Guatemala says the *Achimene* bulbs will be ready in December and that collecting trips are being made for fern spores, *Cecropia palmata*, *Philodendron* and *Begonia* seeds. This collector found a green and red variegated leaved *Begonia*, which had attracted the attention of some commercial growers from the east, while in Guatemala on a visit. Since the plants were not in seed, he sent us 6 rhizomes and they are labeled *Begonia Conchita*. I am not sure if they believe this to be the correct name. As soon as they leaf out I shall send some to be identified and then we can get more of these rhizomes if we wish. I hope you are being patient about the bulb list from Guatemala. I now hear that the lists are being mimeographed in New York and will soon be mailed to me to be forwarded to you. Orders for the bulbs will be sent to N. Y., and the bulbs mailed out from there.

A letter from our old friend "Poncho", in Mexico who has been gathering *Begonia* seeds for us ever since we began skipping the Seed Fund, says he is gathering more unusual fern spores for us. He mailed your Skipper a box of fern plants last year and all were interesting and new to me. One I especially liked, is a palm shaped leaf and we shall have spores of this one again this year it is number 7. He has found another variety of the *Gracilis* *Begonia* having a smaller brown-red mark at the sinus and growing taller and much bushier than *B. Gracilis var diversifolia*. He will send seed and also bulbils of this new one.

We have a letter from Richard Stanifield of London, England saying he was very successful with the *Begonia* seeds this year and expects to write his experiences for our *Begonian*.

Then there was a letter from the Philippines which brought us fern spores and *Begonia* seeds. The *Begonias* are native to the Philippines but we do not know what they are yet. The seed will be in the January distribution. Our Philippines collector is looking for the Jade vine for us and perhaps he can obtain seeds.

My tropical garden is growing nicely now, I have bananas, *heliconias*, ginger lilies, trees of the sausage tree, Manhoit tree, *Datura arborea*, clematis vines and lots of small palms and shrubs and trees coming along from seeds from all over the world. It will be an international garden I believe. *Coleus* are interplanted and they brighten up the garden, at the back of the wishing well is a cotton plant now in flower, it is 5 feet tall with many branches. Lots of fertilizer, water, and care has made my garden grow fast this summer. Of course it will be several years before the plantings will be completed, or does one every get their garden entirely to their satisfaction? I rather doubt it. I am still searching for more tropical material. My lathhouse is smaller now, is actually more compact and better looking now that we have a brick walk thru it, however, there is much rearranging to be done. I would be very happy to have any of you Armchair Explorers come to visit me. I am almost always at home, for with two little girls 6 and 10 years old it is much easier to stay home, so come to see me and we will talk over the *Begonia* seed problem.

Cheerio until next month,

Your Skipper,

Florence Carrell

NOTES FROM A ROUND ROBIN LETTER

by H. H. Bodge, Brunswick, Maine

"Last year I raised over 200 *Rex* *Begonia* seedlings and of these, at least 12 show great promise. As you know, *Rex* *Begonia* seedlings do not show true leaves until the second year and often not until the third year. Of those that have been potted out of the seed flats, (I grow all *Begonias* in seed flats a full year) all have curly leaves and one grows a miniature plant on each leaf where the petiole joins the blade—very much like the piggy-back plant.

I also have some new color phases of tuberous *Begonias* crossed with the various fibrous type.

My method of rooting *Begonias* is infallible. Place a cutting or *Begonia* leaf in a blue or green glass container of water, to which five

(5) drops of Hytrous has been added. Set in a window to obtain sun for half the day. Add a few pieces of charcoal, if a clear glass container is used. With brown glass, a green algae appears rapidly. If algae appears remove the cuttings etc., rinse stems under water, wash container, then return using fresh water. Containers placed in the sun all day produce stem rot. Containers in shade will root slowly or not at all. Keep plants in water until well rooted and growth starts. Rex leaves until the new plants start where the stem joins the leaf. Then plant in an open dish pan. Let the leaf rest on the soil, just barely cover the stem. A Rex leaf planted this way can produce up to fifty plants. Water soil in the dish pan only when dry but do not allow soil to dry enough for the leaf to wilt."

A LETTER TO ROBIN MEMBERS

Many of you will be housing your Begonias for the winter—wondering how so many begonias can be crowded into so small a space. Those of you in milder climates will soon be preparing for winter too, *just in case!* Truly time has wings. Such a short time ago we were all tending little cuttings, leaf portions, or seedlings of begonias and look at them now—lovely shining leaves of husky, tall, large, low-growing, or trailing plants. All of these begonias spell *success in growing*—and as one member writes, "All of my begonia growing was a miserable, expensive failure until I joined your Robin Clubs. Now I am a successful begonia grower and I owe it all to the Round Robins."

It is letters like this that assures us that our Round Robin Groups are worthwhile.

We have a new House Plant Robin directed by Mr. Lewis Kuester of New York. Want to be a member? Herb Robin No. 2 is in need of a Director and would welcome new members on their list.

Directors and members—If your Robin letters are lost or are long delayed, *WRITE TO ME*. If I have given you membership in a Robin and you do not hear from your Director or the Robin letters within a month or six weeks *PLEASE* let me know. Any number of things could happen, and I want very much to keep our Robin *flying on time*. I try to place each member in a group where they will feel "at home." To accomplish these things I must have the cooperation of ALL members and ALL directors.

Remember your courtesy cards to your director. Send them in the same mail with your Robin letters. It is very distressing to a director to have *NO IDEA* where the Round Robin letters might be. Then too, be sure to place enough postage on your packet of Robin letters.

We must have a record of all members in the Groups you direct. So please, Directors, if you have not already sent in your new list containing Robin names and number, with members' names and addresses—do so at once—so we may make a good beginning for this term of office.

Thanking each one of you for your cooperation, untiring work, your encouragement and loyalty.

Sincerely yours,

Frances Downing, *Round Robin Chairman*

THE GESNERIA FAMILY

by Carolyn Rector, *San Pedro, Calif.*

The genus *Corytholoma* contains fifty or more leafy-stemmed tuberous herbs from South America, with red or speckled flowers, mostly in terminal racemes, but in some species the flowers are solitary, or in small clusters in the axils of the leaves.

Almost the only species grown in this country is *Corytholoma macropodium*, a very handsome little plant from Brazil, with cinnabar red flowers blotched with purple. These plants do very well with Gloxinia culture.

Cyrtanthus are shrubs and small trees, require a tropical climate or a warm greenhouse. There are about 200 species in China and the Pacific Islands. They have white or yellowish flowers. None are known to be cultivated here.

Didymocarpus, from Asia and tropical Africa, are warmhouse plants and rather difficult to grow, though they are quite showy. They are low herbs with few leaves, resembling the *Streptocarpus*, having few but very handsome flowers. Two species are known here: *D. cyaneous*, leaves about six inches long, serrate, in rosettes, flower trumpet shaped, deep blue, blooms in the autumn, and *D. Veitchiana*, with lovely lilac blossoms.

The genus *Drymonia* contains both shrubs and climbers, are woody, with large white or yellowish flowers and should be grown like *Episcias*. There are fifteen species, of which I know of only one, *D. turrialvae*, to be in cultivation here. It is a rather tall shrub from Costa Rica, with broad leaves, flowers white with a red calyx.

The genus *Klugia* consists of four species, of which only one, *K. notoniana*, is under cultivation. It is a quick-growing greenhouse annual, with leaves opposite, one of each pair being very small, and has blue and white flowers, yellow at the base.

Mitroraria has only one species, a climbing evergreen shrub from Chile. It is very dense-growing greenhouse plant, though it has been grown out-doors in mild climates. It blooms in late summer and autumn, with bright scarlet flowers.

SHELTERED GARDEN BOOK REVIEWS . . .

PACIFIC COAST GARDENING GUIDE, by Norvell Gillespie, Publ. by Doubleday & Company. 1949 \$3.00.

As there have been many volumes written about gardening on the East Coast, it is with keen anticipation that this guide has been received. Norvell Gillespie is an experienced gardener on the West Coast, but rather than ask you to 'take his word' for it, he has very generously listed recommended books on all types of plant life at the end of each chapter. He goes quite thoroughly into the raising of tuberous begonias. The other types of Begonias have been ignored. His time table on planting for color throughout the year is very good, for a normal year. One must use one's own judgment in timing an unusual year, accordingly. He recommends joining garden clubs and Societies. For a very practical, easy to read book on 'how to do it on the West Coast' put this on your *want* list. Christmas lists are in order—early.

THE AFRICAN VIOLET MAGAZINE, published by the African Violet Society, quarterly. \$3.00 per year.

Even if you have only one African Violet and would like to know more about it and many, many others, you will be interested in this very nice magazine. It contains many illustrations of violets, their method of decoration in the home, many pictures of members and interesting articles about *Saintpaulias*, of approximately 40 pages. This Society is made up of many branches and membership in the Society entitles the member to receive the magazine.

—Frank H. Overton

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY BRANCH: Welcomed visitors and members attending their October meeting, in their new meeting place. Their own Branch member, Charles Reid, gave a splendid talk on Plant Identification. This could be a dull subject, but Mr. Reid gave it in a very interesting manner and we all gained much from his talk. Mrs. Grace L. Bayer identified and distributed rex leaves and cuttings. As she grows several hundred in her sheltered garden, she is well qualified to speak on this subject. Attendance is gaining in this young branch and a welcome is extended to all shade garden enthusiasts to attend the meetings. Refreshments were served after a good plant sale.

Mrs. William Ketchum, *Program Chair*.

A gift pertaining to the garden will please any gardener. Read the ads in the *BEGONIAN* for all these kinds of gifts. Our advertisers will be happy to serve you.

LIBRARY NOTES

A copy of the very beautiful *History of the American Begonia Society (1932-1948)* which was presented to the Society at the convention in Ventura by Mrs. Rose Hixon, Historian, will soon be available for circulation to the members. This is an impressive volume, rich in anecdote down thru the years and full of the many interesting personalities who have made the Society possible and have carried its responsibilities. We thank Mrs. Hixon for this rich tapestry of the past, now available to enrich our appreciation of the people who had such vision, to share with us all.

Mr. Free's interesting book *ALL ABOUT HOUSE PLANTS* has been acquired for circulation to the membership and should be welcomed at this time by all who are preparing their precious plants for their winter sojourn indoors. This was reviewed in the September *Begonian* and is also for sale thru your library.

Mr. Langdon's beautiful book on *TUBEROUS BEGONIAS* has at last arrived from England and should prove a welcome gift to any one interested in this Begonia variety. I am unable at this time, to quote the price on this book, but do want the membership to know that it is available thru the library when you are ready to order. I do not believe it will be for sale thru any other source before the holidays. See your December *Begonian* for the price.

The Camellia book put out by the Oregon Camellia Society has proved a delight to all who have seen it and may also be obtained thru your library.

Gladys C. Nolan, *Librarian*

BELFLOWER BRANCH: Enjoyed the showing of colored slides at their October meeting followed by a Round-Table discussion by the members. The storing of bulbs and tubers, caring for fall flowers and guarding against possible frost injuries to our less hardy plants were some of the topics discussed. Door prizes were awarded and the regular plant sale was held after refreshments were served.

Mrs. M. Hanson, *Publicity Chairman*

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Courtesy Petaluma Argus Courier

A PORTION OF THE PETALUMA BRANCH BEGONIA SHOW

PETALUMA BRANCH: Held a very successful Flower Show in August. The Multiflora Begonias were massed in a beautiful effect, encouraging others to plant these tubers for the first blossoms of spring and the latest bloomers in the fall. The basket tuberous Begonias were displayed so that everyone could enjoy the beauty of the gorgeous blossoms. The photo shows the rod installed especially for this type of display. The Rex and Fibrous Begonias were very much in evidence and as they are not as well known in Petaluma, they were a revelation to many attending this non-competitive show. There were many fuchsias, coleus, primroses, ferns and shade loving plants displayed in this successful Show of which Mrs. Lillian Bradberry, an outstanding begonia and fuchsia authority, was Chairman. The tuberous begonias were the center of attraction and the tiered tables showing the many varieties drew the attention of all attending.

Mrs. Elizabeth Schlener, *Secy.*

REDONDO BEACH AREA BRANCH: Elected officers to serve 1949-1950 as follows; Earl Wiltse, president; Mrs. Minetta Holman, vice-president; Mrs. Aline Storrard, secretary; Mrs. Lucy Brooks, treasurer; Mrs. Dee Brodl, national representative. Although we are the youngest branch in the A. B. S., we have found many new enthusiasts in this area and extend a welcome to all Begoniaites!

Mrs. Dee Brodl, *Nat'l Representative*

FOOTHILL BRANCH: Held an unusual and varied meeting in October. The speakers for the evening were Mrs. Gladys Clarke of Upland, Mrs. Gonda Hartwell, National Secretary, of Monrovia, Mr. Stanley Heffner of Pomona, and Mr. Dan White of Azusa. Each of the speakers brought his favorite begonia, telling how he grew it, pet feeding program, soil mixture, and the like.

Some helpful hints applicable to all begonias and emphasized by the speakers were: more filtered sunlight for better color and growth, free drainage through use of a light soil (your own pet mixture), a definite feeding program, and less *overwatering*—watering thoroughly and less frequently. It was felt by the speakers as a group that begonias will grow best without pampering, in fact, they will 'survive on neglect'.

A large crowd was in attendance with many of our friends visiting from the San Gabriel Branch. The plant sale was lively. The climax of the evening came with the drawing of a special plant, *Philodendron dubia*, given in memory of our past president, William C. Heth, and won by Mrs. Phoebe Carlson. Refreshments served by Mrs. Crystal Reed and her committee brought the evening to a close.

Edwin O. Williams
Vice-President and Program Chairman

Display a membership sign among your shade plants. Send twenty-five cents to the Editor, for two.

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH: Heard one of their most talented and versatile members, Theresa Ferrero, give a talk and demonstration on corsage making and flower arrangement, at the August meeting. In the course of her talk she encouraged the members to participate in the flower show. Several took advantage of her skillful instructions and successfully exhibited and won several awards.

The September meeting was devoted first to a discussion of the San Francisco Flower Show and secondly, to the Annual Convention at Ventura. Both events having taken place in the latter part of August. Arthur Boissier who was the show manager of the branch, gave a detailed report. He announced that the branch's exhibit "The Assayer's Office" won the first award. The spectacular flower arrangement made for the branch by Hyacinth Smith also won a first award. He further commented that the members' exhibits showed improvement from year to year not only in the Tuberous class, but in the Fibrous and the Rexes as well. Mrs. Pohley won the sweepstakes in the beginner's group, Mrs. Anne Meyer in the amateur.

Eighteen members of the San Francisco Branch attended the Ventura Convention. Most of them told of their experiences at this meeting. All of us especially enjoyed the attractively arranged flower show. The business meeting so skillfully conducted by Col. Gale impressed us by its efficiency and democratic manner, each member having been given the opportunity to voice his opinions and grievances.

The southern branches should be proud to have among their members such an outstanding personality as Gordon Baker Lloyd. His talk in the evening inspired us all by its sincerity and taught us what amateur gardening should really mean to each one of us.

It is always a great pleasure to again meet our friends in southern California and discuss with them a subject so dear to us all. Our tales of this exceedingly pleasant sojourn to Ventura aroused a desire among the other members to attend the Convention next year. So Inglewood Branch, look out, you will be swarmed by the San Franciscans in 1950.

Mrs. Lillian Ashe, *Director*.

WHITTIER BRANCH: Elected their new officers to serve 1949-1950 as follows; Mr. Lysle Hackler, president; Mr. F. Edwards, Vice President; Mrs. Dorothy Hovanec, secretary; Mrs. M. Morgan, treasurer; and Mr. M. W. Baldwin, National representative.

Mrs. Dorothy Hovanec, *Secretary*

IN MEMORIAM

Flower and Begonia lovers lost a friend when Frank A. Hoag passed away October 8, 1949. Although he was a native of Weir City, Kansas, he had made his home in Orange County for many years, always being a willing worker and helper in staging shows for the Begonia and Fuchsia Societies. The A. B. S. extends its sympathy to his family.

ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH: Heard Dr. Koentopp of Santa Ana speak on Soil Builders and Fertilizers at their October meeting. He stated the chemical fertilizers were killing the bacteria, which is our body builder. He felt the organic fertilizers were the answer. A plant sale and refreshments concluded the meeting.

Mrs. Perry V. Grout, *Publicity*

MARGARET C. GRUENBAUM BRANCH: Met at the home of the secretary, Mrs. W. Ernest Jones, in Willow Grove, Penna. in September. Guests from New Jersey and Pennsylvania were present, and we are looking forward to the organization of two new Eastern Branches in the near future. One in New Jersey and one in Pennsylvania.

After a business meeting and viewing Mrs. Jones' Begonias in the Spring house, where many fine and difficult specimens are still enjoying their summer environment, guests and members partook of their box lunch. The hostess serving dessert and beverage.

In the afternoon, we were entertained with an interesting and instructive program, prepared by the president, Mrs. Alfred C. Boysen. Members had brought seedling plants and cuttings of Begonias which were distributed to guests and members.

The October meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Frank H. Mather, Harboro, Penna., where the first meeting of the Branch was held nine years ago.

Mrs. Frank H. Mather, *Corr. Secy.*

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GLENDALE BRANCH: President, Mrs. Edna Korts, extended a cordial welcome to members and visitors from other branches, including San Gabriel, Hollywood and Pasadena, at the September meeting. A beautiful Tally-Ho rosebush, donated by the Armstrong Nurseries for the door prize, was won by Mrs. Doris Gifford, an associate member. An interesting, well illustrated plant lesson on "When to Water Potted Plants" was given by Mr. Edward Yeckley, a Glendale Branch member by demonstration of the use of the end of a hose to get the proper 'ring' of the pot.

The main speaker of the evening, Mr. 'Jack' Ventaluth of Baake's, gave many helpful hints on the 'Winter Care of Shade Plants', to the delight of all present. He also donated many beautiful plants for the plant sale table. A social hour, with refreshments, was enjoyed by all and provided the opportunity to greet new and old friends.

Mrs. Isabel Mullen, *Press Chairman*

SOUTHERN ALAMEDA COUNTY BRANCH: Held their August meeting in Don Lucas' new patio with fifty members in attendance, including several new members. President Ray Alberts welcomed these new members into the Society.

The reports from the Fourth Annual Begonia and Shade Plant Show were given, proving to be a success financially as well as of beauty.

Mrs. Ray Clark and Mrs. Frank Horton had charge of the 'wiennie feed' enjoyed by the entire group. The Branch is very proud of its members, Frank Horton, as designer of the Floral display for Alameda County at the State Fair in Sacramento, and his assistant Irwin Speed.

The September meeting was held at the regular meeting place, where we welcomed J. W. Bailey, national director and member of the Pasadena Branch. Mr. Bailey gave us a resume of suggestions gleaned from his visits to other branches.

Frank Horton, program chairman, spoke briefly on how to cure off and store begonia tubers for the winter. He also introduced the attending members that have collected colored slides.

Mrs. Susan Ramsey, *Publicity Chairman*

Editor's note; Jack Bailey is well known for being a connoisseur of fine foods as well as fine Begonias.

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Los Angeles, Calif., Sept. 26th, 1949
CONDENSED MINUTES meeting National Board A. B. S. held in Los Angeles City Hall, Sept. 26th, 1949 President Walton in the Chair.

Salute to the Flag and statement by President of the Aims and Purposes of the Society.

President announced results of the annual election as follows. For the elective officers Frank Moore, President-Elect; Calvin Trowbridge, Treasurer; Mrs. Jensen 3-year director.

For the appointive officers;

Secretary Gonda Hartwell; Seed Fund and Director of Research, Florence Carrell; Nomenclature Director, H. M. Butterfield; Public Relations, Louise Schwerdtfeger; Cal Trowbridge Flower Show Chairman; Slide Librarian and Speaker Bureau, Frank Clark; Librarian Gladys Nolan; Historian, Mrs. Hixon; Membership Fees Chairman, Elmer Lorenz—See October Begonian. Mr. Lorenz will take over from Oct. 1st as Capt. Dere graciously consented to take care of the Sept. business. Following letter received from newly elected 3-year Director, Mrs. J. W. Jensen—"Having taken out a Grower & Dealers license, I am forced by the Constitution of the A. B. S. to resign as Director on the National Board." SO ORDERED. President Walton stated "I would like to make the appointment of Mrs. Edna Korts to fill this vacancy". So Ordered.

Discussion entered into relative to changing the date of the National Board meeting, but no definite action taken. Matter to come up later for settlement.

Librarian asked action of the Board on the following matters:

All exchange publications be sent direct to the library. So Ordered.

Has secured a magazine exchange with California Gardens. APPROVED.

Requested 5 copies of the Begonian be sent to her each month to be used as "courtesy exchange with publishers or contributors of material for the library. So Ordered.

Reported gift of recent publication of book "Tuberous Begonias" from E. J. Bedson of England. This is now on the loan shelf for use of members.

Reported gift from Mrs. Hixon of two copies of History of Begonia Society—one for circulation to the membership and one to be kept permanently in the library.

Glendale Branch asked suspension of Article 6, Paragraph 3 By-Laws to allow Glendale Branch members to serve out their term while also holding offices on the National Board. SO ORDERED.

Public Relations Director asked for list of all books and pamphlets in the Library. So Ordered.

Reported Glendale Branch requested duplicate Charter. GRANTED.

Reported Hub City Branch submitted changes in Article III of their Constitution "Membership". Changes allowed.

Asked permission to have some mimeographing done—material to be used to aid in establishing new branches. Motion by Col. Gale, duly seconded "I move that the Public Relation officer be empowered to have as many mimeographed copies made of this material as she needs; bill to be submitted to the Treasurer when this work is completed. SO ORDERED.

Begonia Pin Chairman reported she still has pins on hand. Anyone wishing pin contact Mrs. Korts.

Branch reports from Santa Monica, Glendale, Riverside, Parent Branch, North Long Beach Branch, Whittier, San Gabriel Valley, Ventura, Santa Barbara, Pasadena, Inglewood, Hub City, Pasadena; usual interesting speakers, good plant tables, interest keeps good—see your Begonian for reports.

In reply to query from Col. Gale, President stated the Editor had asked to be relieved as Editor and "we are trying to locate a successor."

Meeting adjourned to meet again 4th Monday in October, 1949.

Respectfully submitted,
Gonda Hartwell, Sec.

As books make excellent Christmas gifts, write to the Librarian and place your orders early. Read the book reviews if you are in doubt about any particular book you wish to obtain. (Read back *BEGONIANS*.)

Branch Meeting Dates and Places

BARTON, DOROTHY PIERSON BRANCH

Regular Meetings 1st Fridays in February, May, August and November. Two annual exhibits, May and September.

Mrs. George W. W. Barton, Director
929 East 7th St., Flint 3, Michigan.

BELLFLOWER BRANCH

1st Monday, Nov. 7, 7:30 p.m.
I.O.O.F. Hall, Ardmore and Palm Sts.
P. Knapp, Secretary
6144 Blackthorne Ave., Bellflower, Calif.

EAST BAY BRANCH

3rd Thursday, Nov. 17, 7:30 p.m.
Willard School, Ward Street
Mrs. H. E. Thorpe, Sec.
1692 San Lorenzo Ave., Berkeley 7, Calif.

EL MONTE COMMUNITY BRANCH

3rd Thursday, Nov. 17, 8:00 p.m.
Columbia Grammar School, Rm. 160
Mrs. Mary Bradley, Cor. Sec.
701 Asher St., El Monte, Calif.

FOOTHILL BRANCH

1st Friday, Nov. 4, 8:00 p.m.
Woman's Club House, 1003 Azusa Ave., Azusa
Mrs. Phyllis Heth, Secretary
228 Bonita Ave., Azusa, Calif.

GLENDALE BRANCH

4th Tuesday, Nov. 22, 8:00 p.m.
206 West Cypress
Mrs. F. M. Brown, Sec.
3633 Revere, Los Angeles 26, Calif.

GRAY, EVA KENWORTHY BRANCH

3rd Thursday, Nov. 17, 7:30 p.m.
Community House, La Jolla
Tillie Genter, Corres. Secy.
7356 Eads St., La Jolla, Calif.

GRUENBAUM, MARGARET BRANCH

4th Tuesday, Nov. 22, 10:30 a.m.
Home of Members
Box Lunch 12:30, Program following
Mrs. Frank H. Mather, Cor. Sec.
515 Windover Rd., Hatboro, Pa.

HOLLYWOOD BRANCH

2nd Thursday, Nov. 10, 7:30 p.m.
Plummer Park, 7377 Santa Monica Blvd.
Miss Marjory Robinson, Sec.
1137 No. Orange Dr., L. A. 46.

HUB CITY BRANCH

3rd Monday, Nov. 21
Roosevelt High School Cafe
1200 E. Olive, Compton, Calif.
Mrs. Mildred Ogden, Secy.
114 East Olive St., Compton 3, Calif.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Monday, Nov. 14, 8 p.m.
Los Amigos Club, Loleta, Calif.
Miss Margaret Smith
P. O. Box 635, Ferndale, Calif.

INGLEWOOD BRANCH

2nd Thursday, Nov. 10, 8:00 p.m.
325 No. Hillcrest, Inglewood, Calif.
Leo McBride, Secretary
3665 Mountain View Ave., Los Angeles 34, Calif.

LA MESA BRANCH

2nd Monday, Nov. 14, 8 p.m.
La Mesa Grammar School, La Mesa, Calif.
Mrs. Ida M. Barker, Secy.
7591 Central Ave., Lemon Grove, Calif.

LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER

3rd Tuesday, Nov. 15, 7:30 p.m.
Robert Louis Stevenson School, 5th & Atlantic
Cafeteria, Lime St. Entrance, Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Mary Congdon, Treas.
1506 East 4th St., Long Beach, Calif.

MIAMI, FLORIDA BRANCH

4th Tuesday, Nov. 22, 8 p.m.
Simpson Memorial Garden Center
Mrs. Elizabeth S. Hall, Sec.
2572 Trapp Ave., Miami 35, Fla.

MISSOURI BRANCH

4th Tuesday, Nov. 22, 2 p.m.
Member's Residence
Mrs. Bruce Dill, Sec.
3715 Harrison, Kansas City, Mo.

NEW ENGLAND BRANCH

Mrs. H. H. Buxton, Sec.
114 Central St., Peabody, Mass.

NEW YORK SUBURBAN BRANCH

Sec.-Treas.: Mrs. Dorothy F. Michaelson
P. O. Box 818, Denville, N. J.

NORTH LONG BEACH BRANCH

2nd Monday, Nov. 14, 7:30 p.m.
Houghton Park Club House
Harding & Atlantic, No. Long Beach
F. John Nachbor, Secy.
6217 Butler Ave., Long Beach 5, Calif.

ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH

1st Thursday, Nov. 3, 7:30 p.m.
Farm Bureau Hall, 353 So. Main St., Orange
Sec.-Treas., Ann Peterson, 414 E. Palmyra,
Orange, Calif.

PASADENA BRANCH

3rd Monday, Nov. 21, 7:30 p.m.
208 Social Hall, Pasadena
City College, Colorado Blvd.
Mrs. Fred E. Distel
1320 Elizabeth St., Pasadena, Calif.

PETALUMA BRANCH

3rd Friday, Nov. 18, 7:30 p.m.
Damsh Hall, 19 Main St.
Mrs. Elizabeth Schlerer, Sec.
18 10th Street, Petaluma, Calif.

PHILOBEGONIA CLUB BRANCH

Mrs. Lillian Watts, Sec.
405 Cotswald Lane, Wynnwood, Pa.

REDONDO AREA BRANCH

4th Friday, Nov. 25, 8:00 p.m.
Community Hall, 1620 Pier Avenue
Redondo Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Arline Stoddard, Sec.
522 So. Guadalupe Ave. Redondo Beach, Calif.

RIVERSIDE BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, Nov. 9, 8 p.m.
Member's Residence
Mrs. Zena L. Twomley, Sec.
7154 Magnolia Ave., Riverside, Calif.

ROBINSON, ALFRED D. BRANCH

4th Tuesday, Nov. 22, 8 p.m.
3030 Homer Street, San Diego 6, Calif.
Mrs. R. K. Whitney, Secretary
4661 Brighton Avenue, San Diego 7, Calif.

SACRAMENTO BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, Nov. 15, 8 p.m.
Garden Center, McKinley Park
Miss Mona Carnahan, Sec.
4416 East E St., Sacramento, Calif.

SALEM, OREGON BRANCH

1st Thursday, Nov. 3, 7:30 p.m.
Salem Y.M.C.A.
Miss Ellen Quail, Sec.
202 Rural Ave., Salem, Oregon

SAN DIEGO BRANCH

4th Monday, Nov. 28
Hard of Hearing Hall, 3843 Herbert Ave.
Mrs. D. M. McDaniel, Sec.
1225 Madison Ave., San Diego, Calif.

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY BRANCH

2nd Monday, Nov. 14, 7:30 p.m.
Encino Park, 17301 Ventura Blvd., Encino, Calif.
Mrs. Nel Schoenborn, Secretary
20047 Arminta, Canoga Park, Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH

1st Wednesday, Nov. 2, 7:30 p.m.
American Legion Hall, 1641 Taraval St.
Sec., Mrs. Walter L. Morrison
2075 Tenth Ave., San Francisco 16, Calif.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH

4th Wednesday, Nov. 23, 6 p.m.
Masonic Temple, 506 S. Santa Anita Ave.
Mrs. Calvin T. Adams, Sec.
911 No. 2nd Ave., Arcadia, Calif.

SANTA BARBARA BRANCH

2nd Thursday, Nov. 10, 7:30 p.m.
Rm. 5, Com. Center, 914 Santa Barbara St.
Santa Barbara, California
Roy G. Pierce, Secy.
914 Olive St., Santa Barbara, Calif.

SANTA MARIA BRANCH

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

SANTA MONICA BAY BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, Nov. 9, 7:30 p.m.
Bowling Club House at Douglas Park
Chelsea and Wilshire, Santa Monica, Calif.
Mrs. J. R. Hall, Secretary
933 17th St., Santa Monica, Calif.

See next page

SANTA PAULA BRANCH
 4th Thursday, Nov. 24, 6:30 p.m.
 Steckel Park
 Mrs. Shirley Friedrich, P. O. Box 888
 Santa Paula, California

SEATTLE BRANCH
 3rd Tuesday, Nov. 15
 Member's Homes
 Mrs. W. A. Walker, Secy.
 4727-34 N. E., Seattle, Washington

SHEPHERD, THEODOSIA BURR BRANCH
 1st Tuesday, Nov. 1, 7:30 p.m.
 Alice Bartlett C. H., 902 E. Main, Ventura, Calif.
 Mrs. Clyde Snodgrass
 Rt. 2, Box 54, Ventura, Calif.

SO. ALAMEDA CO. BRANCH
 3rd Thursday, Nov. 17, 8 p.m.
 Faculty Cafeteria, High School, Hayward, Calif.
 Mrs. R. Clark, Cor. Secy.
 1687 Grand Ave., Piedmont, Calif.

SOUTHGATE BRANCH
 4th Tuesday, Nov. 22, 8 p.m.
 Girls Scout Clubhouse, Southgate Park
 Miss Ellen P. Dionne, Secy-Treas.
 3139 1/2 Illinois Ave., Southgate, Calif.

WESTERN RESERVE BRANCH, CLEVELAND, O.
 4th Wednesday, Nov. 23, 8 p.m.
 Garden Center, 10013 Detroit St.
 Cleveland, Ohio
 Mrs. Fred McCune, Secy., 1470 Waterbury Rd.
 Lakewood, Ohio

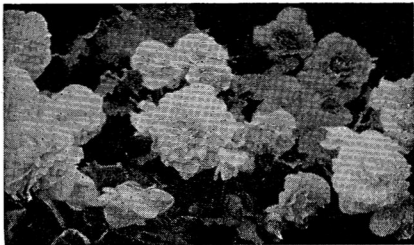
WHITTIER BRANCH
 4th Tuesday, Nov. 22, 7:30 p.m.
 Union High School, Room 19
 Lindley Ave. Entrance, Whittier, Calif.
 Mrs. Dorothy Hovanec, Secy.
 630 Palm Avenue, Whittier, Calif.

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