

# The BEGONIAN

*Devoted to the Sheltered Garden*

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# The BEGONIAN

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## Blossom of the Almond Trees

April's Gift to April's Bees

EDWIN ARNOLD  
—"Almond Blossoms"

● In this issue you will find a central page that may be detached from the magazine and cut or torn on the perforations so that each INDEX may be filed with the Begonian of the year it belongs. We hope these indexes will give you extra service in the use of your own magazine.

The central page that will remain in the Begonian is a particularly interesting chart that will set many of our readers

to checking the family relations of their Begonias. We feel that Mrs. Clark has given something of tremendous value to lovers of Begonias in this "graph" and we should like to hear from our readers as to their reaction to it.

The articles we have from Mrs. Krauss should help everyone everywhere enormously to clarify the nomenclature of Begonias besides giving us an historical background that has been so woefully lacking. We have happened onto two separate points of view on the subject of Gloxinias and present them both at the same time so that whoever may be interested will be able to follow the light from his own standpoint.

April is a month crowded with historical events. Eleven special days, to

# A Plea for the Single Tuberous Begonia

By CLARISSA HARRIS  
Seed Fund Administrator

• What is going to become of the Single Tuberous Begonia? The growers are having to curtail their production due to shortage of help and materials and in many cases have said they were discontinuing raising Single Tuberous Begonias. Now is the time for every member of the American Begonia Society to do his part in keeping these Begonias for the future.

Though you do not possess a lath or glass house, that shady nook in your garden provides an ideal location for a few of these flowers and you will never believe such spots could be made so beautiful. The single varieties will stand more wind and do not have to be staked and propped up to see their beauty. They will stand with erect heads and are not so subject to dropping their flowers as the large double ones are. As Begonia lovers, become better acquainted with the single varieties and there will not be the disappointments you experience with the others. For growing outside in the shady garden I feel we have made a mistake by using the large double hybrids instead of the singles. Add a few dozen new singles to your collection this year and plan this summer to do a little hybridizing of your own.

Visualize in your shady nooks large white single tuberous Begonias that will thrill all who see them, both day and night. Then the huge pink singles are most interesting, and we have to go to the singles for that very black red flower with velvety texture. There are many other colors and shades represented in this type. The single frilled in the writer's estimation is the most outstanding Tuberous Begonia today. And if you are interested in something just a little different try the crested type, but by all means grow some simple Tuberous Begonias.

Place your tubers in moist peat or leaf-

count some of them, of which Easter is the highest symbol of Hope—of Victorious Peace.

"And April's in the West wind, and daffodils."—Masefield, "The West Wind."

The Editor

wishes everyone—everywhere

A HAPPY EASTER

mold to sprout and set the flats in a protected spot. When the plants have attained a height of six to eight inches transplant into that well drained spot in your shady garden and give them the usual good care with only an additional amount of moisture when it will not burn the leaves.

Now, let us say this is mid-summer, and you are enjoying the beauty of your plants and are determined to have more of them. The matter of pollinating these single varieties is simple and you are assured a generous quantity of fertile seed for next year's planting. There are two very satisfactory factors involved in these operations. First, you are helping preserve these lovely plants for post-war days, and second you may be lucky and have a new plant among your seedlings. At any rate you are perhaps venturing into a new realm of gardening. There is just one thing to keep in mind: Begonias seldom pollenize themselves properly and must be hand pollenized. Not being fragrant they do not lure the bee, on whom we depend so much for pollenizing in our garden.

The following notes are a method found satisfactory by the writer in pollenizing:

When: A bright, sunny day.

Time: Midmorning or around noon.

Material: Plants are selected for good habits of growth, robustness, color and perfection of flower.

Receptive: When the pollen falls away readily from the stamens and the pistil shows a sticky substance. If in doubt repeat operation of shaking pollen onto the pistil two or three days in succession.

Method: A camel's hair brush may be used for transferring pollen. Pollen-bearing plant may be shaken onto

(Continued on page 305)

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# Gloxinias From An Eastern Countrywoman's Point of View

By MARY DUNCOMB  
Luverne, Minn.

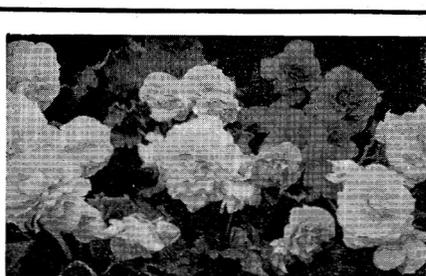
• Although Gloxinias are very popular window flowers both in the East and on the West Coast, we do not see as many of them as we should in our rural Midwest communities. This is mainly due to the difficulty in obtaining tubers in season, or the lack of information as to where they may be procured. Greenhouses in small towns do not carry many of the blooming plants because of the extra care they take and also because of the fact that most people do not readily pay a fancy price for a temperamental plant that lies dormant for the greater part of the year. It therefore becomes necessary to order the tubers from the extreme West or some Eastern catalogue house. Since tubers cannot be shipped from the West until freezing weather here and since in early Spring the same weather forces shipments to be late from the East, the lovers of the beautiful Gloxinias have usually grown their beloved plants from leaf exchange or the exchange of tubers with each other. A few daring souls are now growing them from seed which is a good way to increase one's stock of tubers. Although some seed houses list these tubers at this time, others will sell them in late Summer or early Fall. I have bought them that late both from Florida and Iowa and kept them dormant for a short time. These were plump tubers showing a little growth. They are now making the best and earliest growth of my Gloxinia tubers.

Round Robin members exchange leaves enclosed in cellophane that are packed very carefully to travel long distances. These are easily rooted in a glass of water and planted to make a new plant in a small container. If enough coarse sand is in the bottom of the pot drainage will be sufficient without making holes in the pot. I am trying one in a small glass jar. The theory is that the sun's rays warm up the soil quicker. This has been done successfully by one who grows goods plants. I have read everything I could find on the culture of Gloxinias and have watched quite a few plants in our community for an entire season checking them through the complete cycle of growth to time of drying

off and it was found that those which were given only a short drying period and started into growth just before Christmas did best here. Most of them were kept in a good warm place and watered lightly. When growth begins they are best kept in the warmest, sunniest window, not near enough to the glass to become chilled during zero-or-less nights. They must not be over-watered and get a little commercial fertilizer only occasionally. They prefer not to be turned, but left in the same position. Some of them may need a little support. By the time the plants begin to bloom the sun is warmer and the heat of the Southern window will be too intense, the plants should be removed to the East where they will complete their blooming period.

It is quite a problem to handle these plants successfully here in our hot, and sometimes dry Mid-west. Sometimes they are grown in protected and sheltered porches. In our County Fair booth in late August we displayed a very healthy plant full of blooms which had been brought in to us by an old lady who had grown it under a bush all Summer!

I would like to know how many years Gloxinia tubers may be expected to last in a healthy and productive state?



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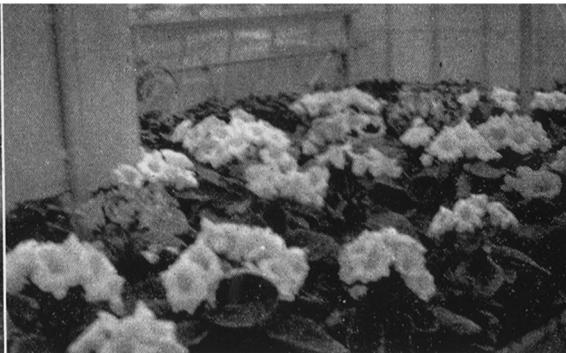
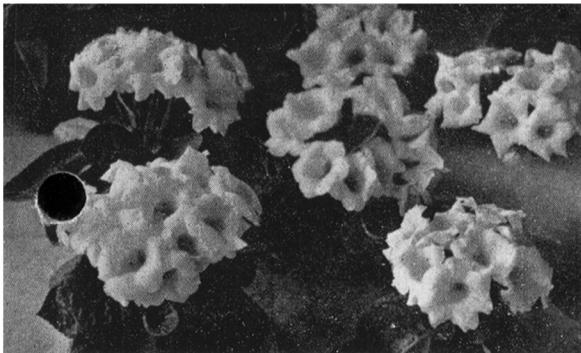
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—Photos, Elinor Kerg

## The Gloxinias

By **ELINOR KARG**  
Santa Monica, Calif.

• If you have seen a Gloxinia plant in a florist window, in a greenhouse, or your friend's home, you have fallen in love with it. If you have had the pleasure of having one near you for some time, you will know that its visit has gladdened your heart. If you have not passed its superb burst of bloom, you have yet to meet one of the most dramatic beauties of flowerland.

The improved Gloxinias are five to six inches in diameter, they flower profusely, grow erect, and have large, deeply veined leaves which have been developed to pack for travel—a characteristic particularly pleasing to the commercial grower.

There are two types of Gloxinias, easily distinguished. The solid colors form one group and the spotted or netted, the other. Those of solid colors are extremely clear, especially in scarlet, violet, and crimson. There are named varieties among the superior, pedigreed strains, such as: Emperor William, violet edged with white; Princess Elizabeth, light blue with a white throat; and Brilliant, a dazzling red.

The hybridizers have been combining the best points of the solid varieties with the equally effective beauty of the spotted Gloxinia. The latter type, as yet, has in its favor a wider range of color combinations, taking over the pastel shades, including violet, orchid, blue, rose and pink.

You can start Gloxinias from seed, but it's a slow process. The average person will find it easier to use tubers. They mean success, and grow like a bulb. They come to you matured, preferably two inches in diameter.

Since Gloxinias naturally bloom in June, July, and August, the time to start

them is several months ahead of time. It's true that florists force them much earlier, bringing them into bloom at almost any time of the year, but they have well-equipped greenhouses.

The Gloxinia needs light and warmth, but at the same time finds direct sunshine harmful. Therefore, it's well satisfied in your glass-enclosed veranda or bay window where you have grown your winter garden, but out of the hot sun.

There's nothing difficult in raising Gloxinias. If you have a quantity of them, place the tubers in flats using equal parts of peat, leafsoil, and sand. The flats themselves must be shallow. Give the tubers plenty of space to develop healthy root growth. If you buy only a few, put them singly in four or five inch pots. The top of the tuber should be level with the surface of the soil, and the soil shouldn't be firmed too hard.

Just enough water to keep the soil continuously moist is needed in this early stage. At no time let the tubers get dry. Don't let them get too cool at night for the first few weeks. Keep them, then, at 60 degrees. Often we guard our potted plants during the day, but don't arrange for their comfort at night.

The cue for transplanting depends on the leaves. When there are two to four inches of top growth, this means that below there's a fine root system. So have prepared a six to eight inch "pan".

First insure good grainage in the pan by placing pieces of broken pots in the bottom. Then fill in with soil prepared by the following recipe: mix two parts leaf soil, two parts decomposed manure soil, one part peat and one part sand. It's understood that the peat has already been thoroughly moistened. In addition, it is helpful to add one-fortieth part of bonemeal.

When the bulbs have started, you can let them get cooler at night, and increase the water. On cloudy days guard against

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# Branch News

**Pasadena Branch:** Fifty-five members and friends turned out to take part in the discussion led by Miss Charlotte M. Hoak on tuberous-rooted Begonias. The consensus of opinion was that near the middle of March is the time to start the tubers in sand, sand and peat, peat, or leafmold. This medium, whichever is used, should be kept just damp so as to make the tuber sprout and keep growing sufficiently to put it in pots or out into the shady beds. The tuberous-rooted Begonias like the areas close to the ocean with cool and moist conditions but in Pasadena, Calif., where the Summer gets quite dry they will not do so well — unless they are given a choice spot where the direct rays of the sun will not reach them yet where they receive plenty of light. If they are kept in too dark a spot they will grow too tall, leggy and tender. "Be sure to have plenty of drainage," was a strong warning, as they do not like to have roots in soggy soil. A mixture of well composted soil, sand, leafmold and some charcoal was suggested as a good medium for the production of better tuberous Begonias.

The plant sale netted \$21.10 for the American Red Cross which pleased everyone.

All friends are invited to attend April 11th meeting to hear Mr. Clarence L. Deer and see his very fine pictures of rare orchids, begonias and other flowers in color. The discussion will follow Rex lines with Mr. Wm. Ross of Glendale as the leader.

**Bellflower Branch:** A very large group met in the home of Mrs. Luella Chase at 1035 So. Virginia Dr., Bellflower, Calif., to hear Mr. Jonson of Destruxol Corporation, in Pasadena, speak on the Control of Pests. The next meeting will be held on the home of Mrs. N. L. Miller, 549 Nichols Ave., Bellflower.

**San Gabriel Branch:** February meeting was crowded to hear and enjoy Mrs. W. C. Drummond's demonstration of Floral arrangements, even the men were held absorbed by her charm and cleverness. Mr. Wm. Jonson, of Destruxol

Corp., will speak on Pest Control in April.

**Inglewood Branch:** The March meeting was devoted mainly to the study of Camellias tho' Begonias also were discussed. The speaker of the evening was Mr. van Fleet of the Pacific States Nurseries in Gardena. His subject was "Camellias and Azaleas."

Many plants were donated to the plant sale by Mrs. William Hagen. As she is not able to care for them at this time she thought it would be nice to share them with the members of the Society. She will bring more at the next meeting.

**Riverside Branch:** The 30th meeting of this group was held in the home of Mrs. Meyer with eleven members and five guests to hear Mr. Waldo Small speak on Soils, the conditioning thereof and the creation of the right PH with regard to the alkaline water of the district. He brought a beautiful collection of Camellias to illustrate his talk further and to explain the proper planting of these colorful flowering shrubs. He stressed the great importance of good drainage. The ladies who wore no flowers were presented with his beauties at the end of the talk. A letter was read from Mrs. Gall, asking for Southern California cuttings and leaves to illustrate a talk she was to give in San Francisco in March for which she promised a collection of cuttings from the Bay district.

The next meeting will be held in the home of Robert Higday, 4251 Ramona Dr., Riverside.

**Hollywood Branch:** Mr. McDowell was not able to speak as scheduled but Mr. Harold Hart came from Glendale to give the large group a most enjoyable talk on Fancy-leaved Caladiums with not a few laughs mixed into the very instructive dissertation. Sixty-one members were present and four new members were enrolled. The plant sale was quite a success. The April meeting is again booked with Mr. McDowell as speaker.

**Glendale Branch:** Tho' the rain did its best for the district on the night of the meeting it was attended by a large number of members and friends. Mr. Leo Lee, of Lee's Fuchsia Gardens, spoke on Soil, propagation and Pruning of Fuchsias most interestingly and instructively.

Camellia plants were presented to members whose birthday happened last month.

(Continued on page 303)

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# Nomenclature

By HELEN K. KRAUSS, Director,  
Nomenclature & Research Depts.

*B. deliciosa*, introduced with *B. diademata* by Linden in 1880 from Borneo. See Bailey's *Cyclopedia of Horticulture* for description. Syn. Bhotan species, Indian spotted.

*B. dipetala*, a variety of *B. malabarica*, of which seed was sent to England from Bombay about 1825. Illustrated and described in *Bot. Mag.* 1828, and also in *Die Begonien*, 1933, by Karl Fotsch. Our present *dipetala*, better known as Mrs. Kimball, was noticed in the Manda Greenhouses of New Jersey and was probably introduced accidentally with other exotics which Mr. Manda imported from all tropical parts of the world. Syn. Mrs. W. S. Kimball, Mrs. W. Kimball, Mrs. Kimball.

*B. incana*, a Mexican species, discovered by John Rogers about 1838 and named by Lindley. The peltate, woolly leaves distinguish it from all other begonias. Syn. *peltata* (which name belongs to another species), *peltifolia*.

*B. fuchsioides*, a Mexican species with fuchsia-like flowers, discovered by Mr. Purdie in 1844 while on a mission for Kew Gardens. Syn. *fuchsioides coccinea*. *Coccinea*, meaning red, is a superfluous, descriptive word.

*B. foliosa*, discovered by Humboldt & Bonpland in Colombia, 1825. Reintroduced about 1868 and sold by Cannell in England as *B. microphylla*. It is the most fern-like of all Begonias. Syn. *miniata*. The name, *miniata*, belongs to a smaller leaved variety of *fuchsioides* which has the same characteristic fuchsia-like flowers as the species. This variety is not under cultivation in America.

*B. rosea gigantea*, a hybrid of *sempreflorens* and *Roezli* was developed by Victor Lemoine about 1883. Syn. *gigantea rosea*. It may appear trivial to insist upon the proper sequence of names, however, there is a white flowering species, *B. gigantea*, from the Himalayas and the reversed name makes it appear to be a variety of the species rather than the red flowering hybrid.

*B. digswelliana* was developed by Mr. W. Early of Digswell, England, in 1855. In the English Gardeners' Chronicle, 1857, it was highly recommended for cut flowers. Literature has revealed the parentage to be *odorata* and *fuchsioides*. Syn. *Sandersoni*, *Saundersoni*.

*B. Ingrami*, a *fuchsioides* and *nitida*

hybrid, developed by T. Ingram, Jr., gardener to England's Queen at the Royal Gardens of Frogmore near Windsor in 1849. This *Begonia* was described and illustrated in the *Gardeners' Mag. of Bot.* in 1850. About 1922 this *Begonia* was observed in a Los Angeles nursery by Chauncy Vedder, a *begonia* fancier, and became known as *robusta*. The species, *robusta*, indigenous to Java, is currently under cultivation and was used as a parent of our large *rex-cultorum* group about 1858-59 by Rollison of England.

*B. Decker's select*, a hybrid of unknown origin, was first detected in a Japanese nursery near Los Angeles by Mrs. Decker. A plant was sent to the New York Bot. Gard. labeled *Decker's special*. At the Gardens the word, *special*, was changed to the more euphonous word, *select*. Syn. *improved robusta*. The present name, *Decker's select*, stands unless old literature reveals an older name accompanied by a description.

*B. nitida*, introduced into England by Dr. Brown in 1777 from Jamaica, was the first *Begonia* brought under cultivation. The flowers are large, white or pale pink.

*B. nitida* var. *rosea*, a form of *nitida*,  
(Continued on next page)

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which has large, bright, clear pink flowers which shade deeper toward the margins. Syn. odorata rosea.

*B. odorata alba*, according to Mr. T. H. Everett, is not related to *nitida*, nor to the *odorata alba* of literature. It does not attain the height of *nitida*, and is bushier and more branching in habit. He relates further that the important difference is that the pistillate flowers of undetermined *odorata alba* have two conspicuous, persistent bracts at the base of the ovary. Final determination can only be made if literature reveals information on the subject after further research.

*B. imperialis*, a Mexican species, was discovered by Ghiesbrecht, collector for Jean Verschaffelt, in 1859. The small, velvety leaves are brownish with green veins. Syn. *imperialis* var. *maculata*, Otto Forster. The latter syn. is a hybrid of *imperialis* and *rex*, developed by Froebel about 1879.

*B. imperialis* var. *smaragdina* was discovered a year or two later than the type and the difference is in the emerald green color of the leaves.

*B. Bettina Rothschild*, in Hort. Francais, July, 1866, is described casually by F. Herincq as follows: as the young foliage arises it appears like crimson velvet, etc. . . . the flowers are large and pink. He tells us further that it was introduced by Rougier of de Ville de Paris (gardener to the Rothschild of Paris?) Bettina Rothschild figured in our literature in 1891 and a misspelled Bettina in 1895. It has also been described in several other French publications. It has been variously referred to as Baron Rothschild and Furst von Rothschild. Syn. *fireflsh*.

*B. acida*, a Brazilian species, was first described by Martinus in Flora Brasiliensis, 1852-1853. Syn. *brasiliensis*, *ecuodensis*.

*B. Her Majesty*, a *rex* hybrid with longer and narrower leaves than the type. This name has become confused in the East with another *rex*, *Rajah*, which has leaves similar to those of the large ovate orbicular type and brightly marked with various colors of oriental splendor.

#### DUES ARE DUE

- Your Secretary-Treasurer is a grand person — don't turn him into a bill collector! Dues \$1.50.
- It is still not too late for light pruning of your fibrous Begonias.

## "Canned" Begonias

- Mrs. Eva Gray has what looks like a sure-fire method of raising begonia seedlings during these busy war-days. She places a glass fruit or coffee jar on its side, with a little more than an inch of moist, not wet, seed-bed soil on the long inner surface. She sprinkles the seed from a knife, smooths it down and screws on the lid. She then leaves it in a light place, out of the sun, until the seedlings are large enough to transplant. No water, no worry, no seed waste, little time and, in her case, fine seedlings.

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# CHART OF HAIRY-FIBROUS BEGONIAS

By ALICE M. CLARK  
San Diego, Calif.

**T**HIS month I beg leave to indulge in a favorite past-time—tracing the ancestry of hybrids by means of graphs. After spending a week searching in vain for a suitable specimen for sketching, it seems to me, like Dr. Drummond in the March number, that you might enjoy sharing my hobby with me. Having boasted in past issues over the handsome plants to be found here during our balmy winters, perhaps it would be good for our climatic soul to confess that we were visited recently by several short hail storms. They were severe enough to beat down frail plants and pit the leaves of begonias.

I know full well that Mrs. Krauss should look over my shoulder before this plan goes to press and, with her expert hand, fill in the blank spaces caused by absence of information. My references are bound volumes of the English magazine, "Garden," belonging to Mrs. Robinson, Bailey's Hortus, Die Begonien, Buxton's "Begonias," the Journal of the New York Botanical Garden and E. K. Gray's pamphlets on "Begonias," and our own "Begonian" magazine. Torn between a natural desire for accuracy and a mental picture of our long-suffering editor if she is faced with two blank pages to fill on sudden notice, I am going to risk submitting this plot for the reader's approval and subsequent corrections, where necessary. If it serves a purpose as a key for study groups; if it clarifies individual problems and seems a worth-while method for more detailed classification then I will make others and have them properly authenticated in advance. This one is offered as a sample, only, of my idea of the origin of some of the hybrids I have been sketching.

Begonias of any class seem simpler when they have been diagramed. My books are full of rough sketches of this kind but I must confess that when I tried to get the species and hybrids in chronological order the results were rather surprising. To say that a plant is descended from one of the oldest species is one thing, but to draw that long line from *sanguinea* to *Druryi*, for instance, a space of one hundred years, really makes one feel the passage of time.

On this chart the ten-year intervals at the left margin give a visual anchor of time. The names of those plants with known dates are placed on the graph where that year would come. The later

hybrids are fixed at the approximate time they are rumored to have appeared and can generally be figured within a ten-year period. Some, like *Croftoni* and *acutangula*, on which I could find no information, are located by setting them back five years when they were featured as "recent introductions" in a catalog of a definite year. Of course some new plants take longer than others to appear on the market so this method is not very accurate. Unable to find any source material, other than the date on *Viaude*, though the parents are known; I have left a space beneath for the hybridizer and the reader will enter the name if it becomes known. It would seem logical, as information gains ground and names become authenticated, to issue corrected graphs now and then.

The familiar names or synonyms of several plants have been left out. This was done for simplification and to help accustom us to the correct name, visually as well as mentally. In my case it is self-discipline. To save some confusion let me say that *angularis* was *zebrina*; *urophylla* is often *Houghtoni*; *Scharffi* used to be our old friend *Haageana* and now again *Haageana* is preferred by some groups; *Credneri* is a prettier name

(Continued on page 300)



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

# HAIRY FIBROUS BEGONIAS

## SPECIES AND HYBRIDS

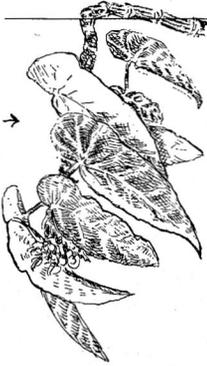
1820  
*Gigantea*  
1820, Humboldt



*Sanguinea*, Radlk  
1823



*Angulata*, Radlk  
1822, Brongl



1830

1840

*Luxurians*, Schrad  
1748, Brongl



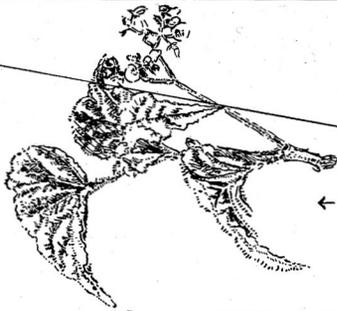
*Urophylla*,  
1855, Brongl



1850

1860

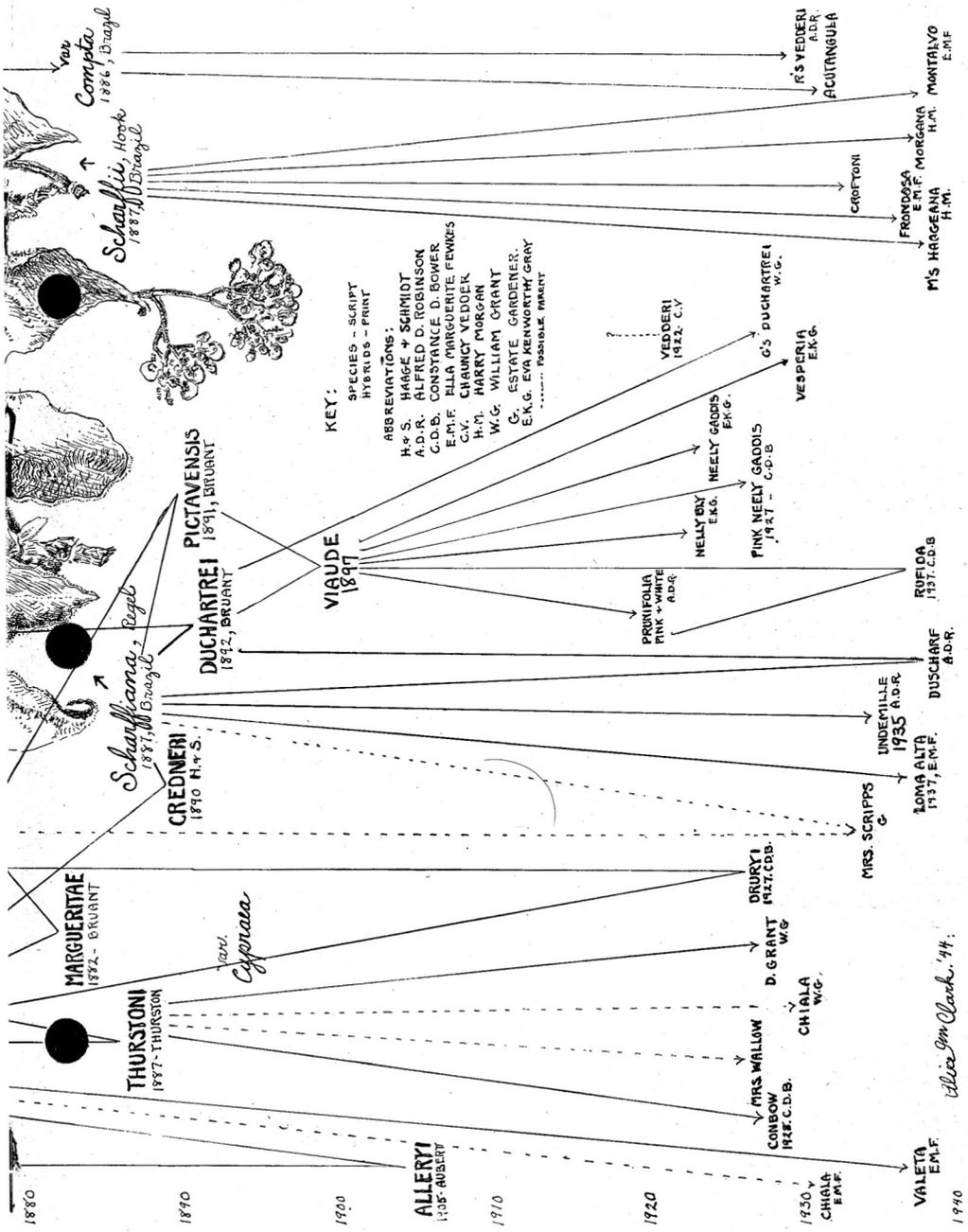
*Metallica*  
1869 - Brongl  
Smith



1870

*Echinopala*, Repl  
1870, Brongl  
(NO SPECIMEN)





## HAIRY-FIBROUS BEGONIAS

(Continued from page 297)

than the common label of Hairy Thurstoni. There used to be trouble in distinguishing between *metallica* and an older brother, *Velutina*, produced in 1844, which I omitted as it had no hybrid records. Incidentally, Bailey claims that *Cypraea* is a variety of *metallica*, without further data. There is also some doubt whether *Compta* is a variety or hybrid of *angularis*. We know that *Mrs. Wallace* was derived from German seed, but I have placed it below the American hybrid, *Thurstoni*, because, to me, its appearance indicates the presence of both *metallica* and *sanguinea chlorophyl* in its veins.

You will notice that there are still some hybrids listed on the chart that have not been sketched as yet. These were put down in the hope that they may be available later. I trust the printing will not be too small to read, but perhaps a magnifying glass will make it understandable. This graph will serve as a review for the series of sketches under my name for the last year.

It is a personal appearance of our local hybrids for that final round of applause at the end of a Hairy-Fibrous drama. This time they are the background for the good old species who take the spot-light for a quick sketch. Unfortunately, some of them, like seasoned actresses, stole nearer the foot-lights and are out of scale; *sanguinea*, I admit, is a special pet (would that I could catch the high glaze on its thick pottery-like leaves!) but it should not have been allowed to seem larger than *angularis*. *scharffi* and *scharffiana* are never the small back-stage size they show here but at least the leaf-shape

and drooping flower of the former and the very thick pad-like foliage of the latter with its pointed tip and the long serpent-headed bud cluster are discernible. Probably I should confess right now that I "guessed" that the "*gigantea*" in the New York Botanical Garden *Begonia* pamphlet was a parent of *Alleryi*, though I have never seen either plant. It seemed more plausible than *gigantea rosea*, the only other one of that name that I know. This deplorable lack of scientific honesty may put me beyond the scientific pale, if I am wrong, but the artist in me thought it balanced the table so nicely!

I hate to say farewell to my hirsute friends in these pages and have the strange sensation that they should be put away in moth-balls to protect their woolly surfaces. I must try to regard them, instead, as placed on parade with their relatives.

And now, as the radio commentator says, this winds up the hairy-fibrous journal, except for occasional relapses. I will be with you again with more local hybrids but of the *coccinea*, *corralina* and *Star* types and, if you approve, with another graph. Meanwhile, let us not lose the precious heritage of a hundred years. Slip, root and grow!

## CONGRATULATIONS AND FELICITATIONS

• Why have we not been printing REX *Begonia* articles by the Rex Division Nomenclature Chairman?

Arrived Friday, February 25th, 1944.

Weighed: 5 lbs., 15 oz.

Named: Duncan Craig Woods.

Signed: Claude and Nadine Woods.



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# Letters, Questions And Answers

## HOW TO KEEP POTS CLEAN

• A letter from a correspondent asks for help in this subject. She dislikes the looks and the messy feel of the pots when they get covered with moss. She read in *The Begonian* of one of the exhibitors at the Inglewood Show shellacking her lovely hanging baskets after washing them, and wants to know if the clean effect is lasting, if it is harmful in any manner, does it stop aeration, or does the moss grow even over the shellac? She gave her collection of pots a good scrubbing with laundry suds and a stiff brush, but they do not last clean long. Would some of our readers let us hear from them as to their methods for keeping pots attractive looking and nice to handle?

## BEGONIAS RUFIDA & BAUMANNI

Miss Hilda E. Werner, 7013 Ohio River Blvd., Ben Avon, Penna., would like to know where she might obtain *Begonia rudifa*. The originator, Miss Bower, will have no stock for sale of this fine plant until after the war. Miss Werner also would like to know who has *B. Baumanni*? Will someone who knows write the Editor so that we all might know?

## BEGONIAS IN MINNESOTA?

Another correspondent wants to know more about the handling of *Begonias* in Minnesota. Evidently she has a good collection for she does not specify what type she is mostly engrossed with. Those readers who are successful with any *Begonia* would do other members a good turn by writing in to the Editor, giving experience notes of a helpful nature. If those who are unsuccessful would also send in their reports of failure, we shall find room for their queries in our Bulletin and answers will be found.

Members of Round Robins would render *Begoniates* a great service if, when helpful hints are noted, they will make a copy and send it to us—that we, in turn, may help others.

# The Begonian Five Years Ago

April, 1939

M. B. Dunkle, Editor

• The Editor in an excellent article states: "The best gardens are often the simplest, and it is not the knick-knacks, but the plants that make the garden."

Eastern Members were well represented with articles. Earle A. Sampson starts his with, "*Begonias* try to be our masters—fool them—be theirs." From Mass., Elizabeth Skinner describes her method of raising and caring for *Begonias* in both Summer and Winter. Mrs. Gruenbaum of Philadelphia admonishes *Begonia* fans to "watch for ants around your plants. They may be using the tuber to fatten their mealy bugs."

Returning to California we find that Rudolph Ziesenhenné describes a new and strikingly beautiful *Begonia*, with red double blossoms. A sport of *B. Glorie de Lorraine* variety *Melior*.

C. M. Kelly (Dec) tells of rock loving *Begonias* and states: "Here must be the exception that proves the rule that *Begonias* like an acid soil, for soil formed by disintegrating lime-stone must be more alkaline than acid."

J. S. Williams gave an excellent description of *B. Incarnata*.

Extracts from the MAIL BOX: "My husband is very much interested in *Begonias*. Enclosed is check for year's subscription." Another: "I think I am too old to be a member, 79, and shut in." To which the Editor replied: "No one can be too old or too young, to be a member, if he loves and grows *begonias*." T. H. Everett, New York City, writes: "The pronunciation of *Begonia* names is beyond my meagre abilities. To be frank, I don't think it matters very much how a name is pronounced, provided it is clear to the hearer, just what is meant. After all, names are merely a means to an end." Another correspondent excitedly tells of discovering a commercial worm and slug killer. Just by sprinkling the material on the ground and wetting it down, gives worms the willies. She has seen them after such an application jump out of the ground seven or eight inches in the air. She did not say whether in sorrow or glee!

An advertisement recommends Scotch Soot. "It develops very dark foliage, intensifies color, repels insects and stimulates growth." Rudolph Ziesenhenné, in an article on the same subject,



**FUCHSIAS & BEGONIAS**

We specialize in all shade plants and warm climate vines and shrubs, including finest semi-hardy species orchids. Send 10c for new catalog.

**EVANS & REEVES  
NURSERIES**

255 S. Barrington, Los Angeles 24

FUCHSIA "THE CHIEF"

states, "Soot has been used by floricultural experts in Europe for many generations."

A list of April meetings indicated that the Society was growing. Three branches were listed: Ventura, Long Beach, and San Francisco.

Rosecroft advertised "A most complete assortment of lath house subjects." To grow better Begonias use a balanced fertilizer—Huminal". "Sulrote" an insecticide and "Pyrote", a Pyrethrum Spray was advertised by a company represented in Los Angeles and San Francisco. Other advertisers were Bernheimer Oriental Gardens, Rivera Begonia Gardens, Rudolph Ziesehenne, Wilson's Begonia Garden, Saunders Begonia Garden, and Vetterle and Reinelt advertised "The largest selection of Tuberous Begonias."

A description of plants gathered for the San Francisco Fair Exhibit was given by Tom Smith. He said, "150 plants were installed at the Main entrance to the Horticultural Hall" and the list of members donating the plants reads like a roster of the Old Guard members of the Society.

#### MEN AND WOMEN OF ARMED FORCES AND BEGONIAS

• In a letter from Mr. E. D. Merrill, Administrator of Botanical Collections of Harvard University at Jamaica Plain, Mass., he suggests that we ask our men and women who are abroad in such places where Begonias might be growing to send us seeds when they find them. Begonia seeds, being very small, can be placed in small packets of thin paper and sent in ordinary letters to the United States. He says that one does not have to be a botanist to recognize a Begonia in the field, and we might receive some valuable additions to our collections in this manner.

He also mentions the fact that natives all over Malaysia eat the tender parts of Begonia species (leaf, stalks, etc.) as a relish as they are all more or less acid.

#### "How To Prune Fruit Trees"

by R. Sanford Martin, Hort. Authority

Illustrated—Shows HOW, WHEN, WHERE, WHY to prune deciduous, citrus, sub-tropical fruits and berries. \$1.00 postpaid.

FREE Catalog

#### CAMPBELL SEED STORE

Pasadena 1, Calif. Since 1907 Dept. B

## Enemy Number One Of the Tuberous- Rooted Begonias

By CHESTER L. GEER,  
San Francisco, Calif.

• The enemy number one of the tuberous-rooted Begonias is the Strawberry-root weevil (Brachyrhinus group). It is a small, black snout beetle about three eighths of an inch long and the larvae, (worm stage) are white, crescent shaped, legless and about the same length.

These insects are nocturnal, slow, timid and defenceless, with hard heads, very convex wings and strong, horny jaws. They are very injurious.

The beetle deposits the eggs in the crown of the tubers and the grub, as soon as it is hatched, burrows into the tuber in which it lives until maturity. At that time it gnaws its way to the outside and undergoes its change to a pupa at the beginning of the next season.

The destruction is going on all the time while the weevil is developing but it is not usually discovered until it is too late to remedy. It may be detected by the very fine brown particles on the outside of the tuber which gives the clue as to the whereabouts of the marauder and it may be dug out of the tuber before too much damage has been done.

Pellets used for snails are effective as also a good oil emulsion spray. Naturally prevention is better than cure tho' the tubers may be saved if caught in time.

Note: In the matter of prevention, it is suggested by one grower, that a fairly thick mulch of the coarse redwood bark product will prevent the beetles' admission to the tubers the while keeping the ground cooler and more evenly moist. See also page 107, July, 1942, Begonian. Editor.

### CALIFORNIA LIQUID FERTILIZER

has been the choice of experts for over ten years. Ask your garden supply dealer also about the new soil corrective for acid loving plants called **ACIDATE**. Particularly effective on gardenias, camellias, begonias, etc.

**California Liquid Fertilizer Co.**  
34-36 Pico, Pasadena 2, Los Angeles, Calif.

Distributor of  
Corry's Original Slug and Snail Death

# Plantly Speaking — In the Shade

By JOHN S. VOSBURG  
Hollywood, Calif.

• There is no difficulty in creating a desire for the large flowered *Clivia* hybrid that we see in flower at this time of the year. *Clivia miniata*, the subject of our drawing, does not compare for showiness in either size or color. The hybrid, we find, is offered under several names such as *nobilis* and *grande*. It is believed that *hybrida* is the more acceptable term. Larger and bolder in both leaf and flower than *miniata*, it is truly one of the spectacular flowers from South Africa for Southern California in season.

They are suitable as either potted subjects or as outdoor specimen. In a large container, well grown, with three or four spikes of flowers (and we have seen them with as many as thirty flowers on a single spike) they provide something unusual for any occasion. Their preference is a leafy well drained, sandy loam, apparently flowering best when a



bit cramped in their containers. They prefer shade or semi-shade. The *Clivias* are not frost tolerant nor resistant to strong winds. Their bright orange-apricot color well suffused over the lily shaped flowers make them prized by everyone. While they are relatively high in price they are really worth it. If possible treat yourself to one of these beautiful plants while they are in bloom so that you will get the desired shape and color. They take from four to eight years to flower from seed, which is a slow process at best.

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## BRANCH NEWS

(Continued from page 294)

**The North Long Beach Branch** of the American Begonia Society will be held April 10, 1944 at the Democratic Hall, 42 E. Market St. Our future meetings should be most interesting as the program chairman, Mrs. Leidler, is conducting a series of meetings on "Know Your Begonias." There will be well informed speakers, also round table discussions on the culture and naming of the various kinds of plants. Tests will be held three times this year with prizes for the highest grades.

**East Bay Branch:** Meetings are moved from the Auditorium of the Washington School to the P.-T. A. room. Mr. K. F. Wilson of the California Spray Chemical Corp. spoke in February on Pest Control illustrating his instructive talk with samples which added greatly to the sale at the end of the meeting. Mr. Boyd gave his usual talk on the culture of tuberous-rooted Begonias for the month.

Many plants of Fibrous-rooted Begonias have been raised from cuttings from the plants in the glasshouse in Lakeside Park. These and seedlings of tuberous-rooted Begonias grown by members are for sale to the public this Spring.

• Have you sent the names of all your Branch Officers to the Editor and Mr. Clarence Hall, President of The American Begonia Society? If you can send them immediately it will be greatly appreciated.

**California Heights Branch:** At the February meeting, the quality of the Colorado River water was again discussed and letters were sent to various city officials, the local water department and to the Metropolitan Water District asking them to do all in their power to render the water safe to use on tender plants so dear to all growers and gardeners.

Mr. Jerry W. Starr was appointed Program Chairman and Mrs. Jessie Jenkins was appointed Plant Chairman.

The Misses Margaret and Elizabeth Burkit gave an interesting talk, illustrated with colored slides on "Plants We Have Met" emphasizing the beauties of the High Sierras.

The April meeting of the Branch will be held at the home of Mrs. Jessie Jenkins, 3615 Cerritos Ave., Long Beach 7, Calif.

**Santa Monica Branch:** News of organization of a Branch in Santa Monica is forthcoming soon. This is just advance notice of fine activity.

(See next page)

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY

Condensed Minutes of the Board Meeting held in the Board Room of the Retail Credit Association, 417 South Hill St., Los Angeles, Monday, February 14, 1944.

Meeting CALLED TO ORDER at 8 p.m. by President Hall.

ALSO PRESENT: Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Baily, Dr. and Mrs. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. H. Harker, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. J. A. Poole, Mrs. McRae, Mrs. Hartwell, Capt. Dere, J. L. Baily (Pasadena), Mr. Willard, H. Hart, Mr. Lawrence, and Mr. Hawkins.

MINUTES OF JANUARY MEETING read, corrected and approved.

Reports of EDITOR, MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY, AND TREASURER read and ordered filed as part of regular minutes.

Mr. A. E. Nelson reported on LIFE MEMBERSHIP FOR MEMBERS. No action taken.

Mr. M. Hawkins reported on SPEAKERS BUREAU. Further report of progress to be given at March meeting.

LIBRARIAN, Mrs. A. E. Crowder not present. Unfinished business of her department to be brought before the Board at the next meeting.

Mrs. Harris reported that some seed is available for the SEED FUND. Thanked donors of seed from San Diego, and reported on correspondence with Drs. Goodspeed and Everett.

Mrs. A. E. Poole reported as request of H. DYCKMAN BRANCH TO CHANGE THE NAME to California Heights Branch. MOTION so made and carried.

MRS. POOLE presented an itemized report of PLEDGES TO THE A. D. ROBINSON MEMORIAL from branches.

Mr. Hart reported on ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN by distribution of seeds, advised that printers are unable to take care of a more-than-average increase in the mailing list. The Chair asked that he report at the next meeting what disposition will be made of the seed now on hand.

The Chair appointed Mr. A. E. Nelson and Mrs. McRae as a committee of two to APPROVE ALL BILLS.

The Chair asked Mrs. Harris if she would prepare an article on single tuberous begonias for the Begonian. Mrs. Harris promised to write the article.

Mrs. Wilkes reported on the REQUEST OF MRS. BUXTON to use cuts and drawings that had appeared in the Begonian in a new book that she is publishing.

MOTION to grant Mrs. Buxton the use of Begonian plates and material. That the Begonian be credited as the source of the material. That Mrs. Buxton obtain personal consent of the authors of the articles, pictures, or drawings so used. Carried.

REPRESENTATIVE DIRECTORS present and reports on activities of their branches. Capt. Dere, San Gabriel, Mrs. H. Harker, Parent Branch, Mrs. McRae, Glendale Branch, Mr. M. Hawkins, Hollywood.

### Unfinished Business

Mrs. Wilkes promised an INDEX FOR THE BEGONIAN by the April issue.

Mr. Harker reported that the NEW TYPE MEMBERSHIP CARDS are in course of distribution to the branches.

Motion that DELINQUENT MEMBERS receive the Begonian for one more month. Carried.

Dr. Drummond discussed the possibility of the SOCIETY PUBLISHING A BOOK on Begonias. Chair asked that he and Mrs. Harris keep this in mind, and later present a more concrete plan.

MEETING ADJOURNED to next regular meeting March 13.

## EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN

**TUBEROUS BEGONIAS:** camellia, crispa, carnation, single flowered, and **Hanging Basket**, fine tubers, in all lovely colors. \$3.50 a dozen; each.....35c

**GLOXINIA** tubers, large and firm, in mixed colors. \$5.00 a dozen; each....50c

(Add 2 1/2% tax in Calif. plus 15c for packing and mailing.)

## WINSEL-GIBBS

**NURSERY AND SEED COMPANY**  
1955 W. FLORENCE                      TW. 1564  
LOS ANGELES 44, CALIFORNIA

**San Francisco Branch:** The February meeting was well attended and all enjoyed a profitable evening listening to Mr. Alfred Stettler, one of the Branch's own members talk on the History of Fuchsias. He also gave many helpful ideas for the transformation of unsightly spots into artistic shade-gardens through the use of lattice-work and shrubbery which would act as sheltering wind-breaks for the fuchsia and begonia plants. One highlight of his talk was a demonstration of the making of cuttings from tuberous-rooted Begonias. He chose the third or more if the tuber produced more sprouts having a growth of about two inches. He used a sharp knife with which to slice off the cutting with a small portion of the tuber, this cutting and the tuber were dusted with willow charcoal to prevent rotting. The cutting was then placed into a thumb-pot filled with moist leafmold. If this is kept moist a new plant should result in about six weeks which should bloom in the Fall.

Mrs. Gall, a member formerly of Riverside, was scheduled to give a talk on Fibrous Begonias at March meeting.

## SHADELAND GARDENS

The Best For Less

**Ferns, Coleus, Rex, Tuberous, and Fibrous Begonias**

**Fuchsias—Basket and Bush Types**  
**Cymbidium Orchids**

Seeds, Bulbs and Plants all at the best possible prices.

**Notice**—Due to lack of help we will not be able to ship or answer letters till further notice.

Thank you

**GEORGE McDOWELL**

205 S. Inglewood Ave.                      California  
Inglewood

## SINGLE TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

(Continued from page 291)

seed bearing plant. Pollen may be gathered onto a paper and transferred in this manner. (Always be careful not to bruise the style.)

**Drying:** Allow seed pod to dry on the plant until it is ready to spit open at the top. Turn seedpod upside down on a paper and the fertile seed will roll out. There will be no chaff or unfertile seed if your cross has been successful.

**Storing:** Place in a sterilized glass container securely corked and store in a cool dry place.

In January prepare your soil by sifting through a fine screen, leafmold, peat and sand. Sterilize this soil and place in small containers, which may be either small seed flats or tin cans. My first experience with sowing tuberous seed was in a shallow can and was kept warm on the waterheater. From this planting I enjoyed several hundred plants.

**PLANTING TIME: JANUARY THRU MARCH FOR SO. CALIF.; LATER ELSEWHERE.**

**BLOOMING TIME: JULY THRU OCTOBER.**

### Seed Fund

The seed fund has a limited supply of Single and double Tuberous Begonia Seed and can supply four or five packets of Fibrous Begonia seed. There are no Rex seed available now.

### SOUTH AFRICAN FLOWERS

Seed direct from famous collector

**DOROTHEANUS crinifolius:** Ann. Mesemb. Treat like Portulaca but sow much earlier. Each pkt. .....50c

**LEUCOSPERMUM reflexum:** South Africa's most beautiful shrub. For morning sun situation. Each pkt. ....50c

**SERRURIA aemula:** Like, but not so difficult as world renowned Blushing Bride. Miniature shrub. Each pkt. ....50c

**MARIA WILKES**

158 So. Oxford Ave., Los Angeles 4, Calif.

### FREE BEGONIA SEED

For Any Member or Anyone  
Desiring to BECOME A MEMBER  
OF A. B. S.

Send self-addressed and stamped envelope  
with request to Membership Secretary:

Mrs. Harry Harker, 2461 Fashion Ave.,  
Long Beach 6, Calif.

This offer is NOT connected with the  
SEED FUND.

## THE GLOXINIAS

(Continued from page 293)

overwatering. Water the plant from the side so as to keep the foliage dry.

If carefully grown, Gloxinias are free from insects and diseases. Should the thrips produce rusty streaks on the foliage, spray with nicotine compounds in the morning. If you handle the foliage carefully and do not bruise it, you can avoid fungus.

When the plants are breaking into color, if the surrounding atmosphere is cool, amply ventilated, and shaded from direct sunlight, you can expect to keep them in their prime for five weeks and longer. Pick off the faded blossoms.

When your Gloxinias cease flowering, make the tuber rest. Withhold water gradually so the plants will ripen off. Store them in a cool, frost-free, dry place. During this time leave them in the soil and pot they grew in.

After their dormancy, get the tubers and clean off old roots and dirt so they may start life anew. It is difficult to await their loveliness.

## GIANT BEGONIAS

Camellia Type

8 SURE-BLOOM TUBERS \$1

**Multiflora Begonias**—Choice five colors, each 25c  
**Gloxinia**—Five colors, each.....25c  
**Tigridia**—Four separate colors, each.....15c  
**Caladium**—Ten separate colors, each.....35c  
**Dahlias**—Many prize varieties, each.....35c  
**Yellow Callas**—Extra large bulbs, each.....15c

ADD 10c postage and Calif. tax, please

**BOB ANDERSON**

1415 Echo Park Ave.

Los Angeles 26

• Tuberous Begonia seed sown now, will produce late blooming plants — just in time for display at the Convention and Flower Show.



## Grasshoppers

## Slugs Snails Cutworms

Keep them out of  
your garden with

# BUG-GETA

## PELLETS

### Compressed BAIT

**Sold by DEALERS EVERYWHERE**

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3145 N. Mountain View Dr., San Diego 4  
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The growth of a Begonia tuber will be retarded if transplanted while in bloom.

# Meeting Dates and Speakers

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

**Note:** The April (Second Monday) American Begonia Society Board Meeting will take place in the Director's Room, Retail Merchants Credit Assn., 417 So. Hill, Los Angeles, Calif., April 10th, 1944.

## **BELLFLOWER BRANCH**

Tuesday, April 4th, 8:00 p.m.  
Home of Mrs. N. L. Miller,  
549 Nichols Ave., Bellflower, Calif.  
Mrs. Esther McElhinney, Secy.-Treas.,  
534 Darnell St., Bellflower, Calif.

## **RIVERSIDE BRANCH**

Tuesday, April 4th, 7:30 p.m.  
Home of Robert Higday,  
4261 Ramona Dr., Riverside, Calif.  
Mrs. Jessie A. Topham, Secy.-Treas.,  
4620 Arlington Ave., Riverside, Calif.

## **THEODOSIA BURR SHEPHERD BRANCH**

Tuesday, April 4th, 7:30 p.m.  
American Legion Hall,  
North California St., Ventura, Calif.  
Mrs. Olive Hamilton, Secy.-Treas.  
515 So. Evergreen Dr., Ventura, Calif.

## **DOMINGUEZ BRANCH**

Thursday, April 6th  
Mrs. R. L. Warren, Secy.  
21718 So. Alameda, Long Beach, Calif.

## **ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH**

Thursday, April 6th  
Laurence Archibald, Secretary  
1216 W. Chapman, Orange, Calif.

## **NORTH LONG BEACH BRANCH**

Monday, April 10th, 7:30 p.m.  
42 East Market St., North Long Beach, Calif.  
Mrs. Jean Stocklasa, Secy.,  
5505 Olive Ave., Long Beach 5, Calif.  
Rountable: Mrs. Ruby Liedler

## **EAST BAY BRANCH**

Monday, April 10th  
Washington School, P-T. A. room,  
61st and Shattuck Ave., Oakland, Calif.  
Dick G. Goodnow, Secy.-Treas.,  
2519 Milvia Street, Berkeley, Calif.

## **PASADENA BRANCH**

Tuesday, April 11th, 7:30 p.m.  
Pasadena Public Library  
Lester F. Harrell, Secy.-Treas.,  
668 Bellefontaine St., Pasadena, Calif.  
Speaker: Clarence L. Derr  
Subject: Orchids, Begonias and other rare  
flowers.

## **LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER**

Wednesday, April 12th, 7:30 p.m.  
2218 East 4th St., Long Beach, Calif.  
Miss Cecille Block, Secy.-Treas.,  
1263 E. Ocean Blvd., Long Beach, Calif.

## **HOLLYWOOD BRANCH**

Thursday, April 13th, 7:30 p.m.  
Plummer Park, 7377 Santa Monica Blvd.  
Mrs. Kem Weber, Secy.  
6707 Milner Road, Los Angeles, Calif.  
Speaker: George McDowell  
Subject: Fibrous Begonias

## **INGLEWOOD BRANCH**

Thursday, April 13th, 8:00 p.m.  
Woman's Club of Inglewood  
325 No. Hillcrest, Inglewood, Calif.  
Mrs. Harold S. Clark, Secretary  
1618½ W. 52nd St., Los Angeles 37, Calif.

## **CALIFORNIA HEIGHTS BRANCH**

Friday, April 14th, 8:00 p.m.  
Home of Mrs. Jessie Jenkins,  
3615 Cerritos, Long Beach 7, Calif.  
Chadlers Bower, Secy.-Treas.,  
1020 Belmont Ave., Long Beach 4, Calif.

## **EVA KENWORTHY GRAY BRANCH**

Monday, April 17th  
Mrs. Henry O. Colt, Secy.-Treas.,  
7221 Olivetas, La Jolla, Calif.

## **PHILOBEGONIA CLUB BRANCH**

Thursday, April 20th  
Mrs. Albert H. Gere, Treas.,  
362 Brookway, Merion, Pa.

## **SAN DIEGO BRANCH**

Monday, April 24th  
Hard of Hearing Hall,  
3843 Herbert Ave., San Diego, Calif.  
Mrs. George S. Breidford, Secy.-Treas.,  
1146 Oliver Ave., Pacific Beach, Calif.

## **MARGARET GRUENBAUM BRANCH**

Tuesday, April 25th  
Mrs. W. E. Jones, Secy., Willow Grove, Pa.

## **GLENDALE BRANCH**

Tuesday, April 25th  
329 No. Brand Blvd., Glendale, Calif.  
Mrs. Grace A. Dewar, Pres.,  
709 Milford St., Glendale 3, Calif.

## **SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH**

Wednesday, April 26th, 7:45 p.m.  
Social Hall, Calvary Methodist Church,  
% 19th and Judah St., San Francisco, Calif.  
Mrs. Theresa Ferrero, Secy.,  
2183 31st Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

## **SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH**

Friday, April 28th  
Mrs. Velma C. Dunn, Secretary  
244 No. Ivy St., Monrovia, Calif.  
Fellowship Hall,  
304 E. Valley Blvd., El Monte, Calif.  
Speaker: Wm. Johnson  
Subject: "Pest Control"

## **ALFRED D. ROBINSON BRANCH**

Friday, April 28th, 10:30 a.m.  
Hall Point Loma Community Church,  
Udal Street at Poinsettia Dr., San Diego, Calif.  
Mrs. Merrel H. Taylor, Secy.,  
2838 Chatsworth Blvd., San Diego, Calif.

## **SANTA BARBARA BRANCH**

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

## **NEW ENGLAND BRANCH**

Miss Annabelle Sylvester, Secy.,  
Pleasant St., Middleton, Mass.

## **SANTA MARIA BRANCH**

Mrs. Peter Mehlschau, Secy.,  
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