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ALWAYS FORWARD

• It is gratifying to all of us who are devoted to the cause of the SHELTERED GARDEN to realize month by month the growth of our Society. Some branches have to move to larger quarters as they number too many to meet in member's gardens. others have to move to larger quarters so as to broaden their scope. Over 500 people are taking part in our Round Robins and interest is mounting all the way around. This summer should augment these interests still further. In Los Angeles the So. Calif. Horticultural Institute will sponsor a Begonia and Shade Plant Show and Program on August 5th by the members of the American Begonia Society at the Elks Club, Sixth-Street at Park View. The public is invited. Later, the Annual Begonia Show will take place during the week-end of Labor Day in San Diego, California. We would like to know what other groups intend to hold Begonia and

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other Shade Flower Shows so that we can advise our members who might be traveling and would like to attend these exhibits.

Santa Barbara is planning a show. We know this will be worth while and worth traveling to see. The time and place will be announced later.

Every time a show is held, numberless things are learned about the plants grown and gardens uncovered, more flower lovers are befriended, and all these things with many more make our life with our flowers enviably happy. We are happier still when we are able to share these joys with others. Let us hear about your plans and advancement.

THE EDITOR.

Remember: The Begonia Show in San Diego — and the Begonia and Shade Plant Show in Los Angeles. Be Preparing Your Best Plants. We have done well - We can do better!

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NEW MEMBERSHIP FEES CHAIRMAN

By HAROLD W. HART, President A.B.S.

• We as well as others who publish magazines have our troubles. Paper shortages, delays in printing and trouble in mailing do not make for ease of mind for your officers. We are trying in every way possible to give you the best in the "Begonian" and are trying to get it out on time and in your hands as near the first of the month as we can.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Clark who has been our Membership Fees Chairman has been somewhat behind in her work due to an injured hand and on top of that had the "Flu" which has delayed many new members and subscribers from getting their magazine when they should.

We have had a commercial mailing house look after the addressing and mailing and shortage of help and inexperienced help has caused delay and many mistakes.

Your officers have been trying to rectify this condition and we feel confident that we have. We have just made arrangements to combine the Membership Fees Chairman and the mailing in one office and have secured Mr. Roy K. Dere to take on this important duty. Mr. Dere has been a member of the American Begonia Society for many years and has been affiliated with the San Gabriel Valley Branch. He has had experience in the addressing and mailing of magazines and will get THE BEGONIAN to the post office within a few hours after receiving them from the printers.

If you have not been receiving your magazine regularly or if there is any question regarding expiration date or any matter pertaining to mailing you may be of help by communicating with Mr. Roy K. Dere, 1618 Fickwirth Ave., El Monte, Calif. Please write your name and address plainly. Make checks or money orders payable to the American Begonia Society.

Please keep in mind that the American Begonia Society does not have a centralized office and that the officers are carrying on their duties from the various addresses appearing on the opposite page. They meet together regularly once a month and on call. Members of the American Begonia Society are invited to attend the Board meetings the fourth Monday of each month at the Los Angeles Public Library, Chidlren's Library Room, Grand Street Entrance, 7:30 P.M.

A NEW BEGONIA EXPERT IN THE MAKING

• With pleasure we announce the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. Rudolf Ziesenhenne. His apprenticeship ought to be short since he is "to the manner born" and begonias will be natural companions to play with—soon. The countless friends of the Ziensenhennes will want to express their congratulations as we, of the American Begonia Society, are always happy to welcome new members.

Fred Eugene Ziesenhenne, April 23rd, 1946, at Santa Barbara, California.

SHADELAND GARDENS

SOLD

This is not goodbye, it is only a shift and change of field of activity. Begonians will be hearing from me soon again, but in the meantime I take this opportunity of thanking all my valued clients for the splendid support enjoyed at SHADELAND GARDENS, Inglewood.

GEORGE McDOWELL

Two Dates: August 5th, 1946, and Labor Day Weekend. Mark them!







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Notes About Programs and Speakers

• The East Bay Branch completed plans for the Branch exhibit at the Oakland Spring Flower Show at the April meeting. Mr. Dick Goodnow, Secretary of the Branch, then spoke on "The Calla Lily Begonia," notes of which will be published in THE BEGONIAN.

Lucky numbers were drawn for five-rooted cuttings of this pretty plant donated by one of the members.

The Bellflower Branch held the May meeting at the home of Mr. Petrie, 200 E. Barkley, North Long Beach, Calif. Mr. Ratekin spoke on Iris, illustrating his talk with beautiful varieties raised by himself. Mrs. Nicholls, President, gave a demonstration on the propagation of the Begonia Rex, showing several strong young plants well started.

The Orange County Branch members heard with interest a very informative talk on the raising of Rex Begonias by Mrs. Perry V. Grout at the April meeting and word was given that Mr. Scotty Hudson would speak at the May meeting—of course on Tuberous Begonias.

The Whittier Branch had a most effective and interesting program with Mr. and Mrs. Lewis of the Lewis Begonia Gardens as speakers. Mr. Lewis gave a demonstration on the art of re-potting plants, then Mrs. Lewis went into details of the "Importance of Good Soil," following which both of them answered questions. Mrs. Lewis had some delightful miniature Rex Begonias on display which are awaiting introduction to the world soon.

The South Alameda Branch, though very young, is not letting any grass grow underthe members' feet. Mrs. Dorothy Bayliss, the Secretary-Treasurer and one of the organizers of this Branch, is starting a scrap-book in which all members are to post photographs of their blooming plants each season. These with short descriptions of the gardens and personal ambitions of the individual, with articles and pictures from anywhere having a bearing on the subject of the book in the making, ought to make interesting material and a fine illustrated history as time progresses. The idea developed through Mrs. Bayliss wanting to do this for the members of her Tuberous Begonia Round Robin of which she is Director for The American Begonia Society, with Mrs. Frances Downing as organizer.

The idea is far-reaching in possible effect and worth considering by all of us. Until television is with us, this will be a splendid way to make gardening friends everywhere, (Continued on Page 114)

Tuberous Begonias Under 90 to 100 Degrees Conditions

By W. C. TALBOTT, Oakland, California

· Walnut Creek is a little city and district 25 miles from San Francisco and 15 miles from San Pablo Bay. The trade winds sweep in through the Golden Gate laden with fog and humidity. When they strike the barrier of the Contra Costa Hills, they veer to the north through San Pablo Bay and then easterly through Carquinez Straits and up the valley of the Sacramento River. Walnut Creek lies within the barrier of these hills and the air warmed by the sun loses its relative humidity. Begonias like warmth, humidity Vetterle & Rienelt's Capitola and shade. Begonia Gardens are within a couple of miles of the southerly facing coast line and almost at right angles to the northeast trade winds.

Humidity conditions at Capitola are relatively high, but humidity at Walnut Creek is relatively low.

Mr. H. W. Haberland found that he had to water his begonias three or four times a day. This quantity of water leached the richness or plant food out of the pots faster than the shallow roots of the tubers could follow it, so Mr. Haberland decided that he would have to depart from his instructions and go on his own.

Licking Dry Air

He equipped his glass house with a small electrical ventilating fan. This fan pulls the air in through a bank or barrier of excelsior upon which is directed a spray of water. Now a modern, high priced air conditioning engineer would call this a humidifier. This is what happens.

Mr. Haberland's plants needed a great deal of watering because they were losing so much of their moisture to the surrounding dry air. When the relative humidity is low, as it is in Walnut Creek, the air only contains a small portion of the water vapor it is capable of holding at that temperature. As a result, anything containing water such as laundry. damp skin, and more specifically, growing plants, loses its water readily. If the humidity is high, however, the air has nearly all the water it can hold. The moisture in the plants will not be given off nearly as fast, and they will require less watering. The temperature of the air is an important factor in determining its humidity. Given a quantity of air at 85 degrees which has a high humidity; if this same air is heated to 100 degrees it will then be capable of holding much more water, for the relative humidity has been reduced simply by increasing the temperature.

It is apparent then, that Mr. Haberland's

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problem was to increase the relative humidity by adding moisture to the air and lowering its temperature; thereby preventing the rapid loss of moisture through the plant leaves which necessitated such excessive watering.

By the simple device of drawing the air supply for the greenhouse through wet excelsior, the air is both cooled by the evaporation and supplied with the necessity water. The humidifier works most effectively when the outside air is hot and dry. In the autumn and winter when the relative humidity of the air is higher there is little need for a humidifier, and if it is used its effect will not be as great as in summer.

The summer air at, say 90 to 100 degrees, when passed through the wet excelsior is cooled to about 85 degrees and made quite moist. This jungle-like atmosphere is just what the begonias like. Tuberous begonias love it.

The Soil Mixture

Mr. Haberland felt that his compost was not right so he went on his own with this too. Like our Mr. Boyd, he believes that it is hard to get tuberous begonia compost too rich.

Here is the formula. Six weeks before you want the compost, take a fifty gallon drum and fill it three quarters full of pure sheep manure and fifteen pounds of fish meal. Then fill the drum full of water and stir daily till it is thoroughly tempered and aged in the barrel.

Next take twenty gallons of dry leaf mould, three gallons of sharp, coarse, river sand and five gallons of peat moss. Mix thoroughly dry and then moisten till it is damp and let it stand for a few days.

Now several days before actual use wet this mixture with the liquid of the barrel with as much water. That is, one bucket of water and one bucket of mixture from the barrel. With this diluted barrel formula, wet the damp almost dry compost till it will form pats or cakes, not too sloppy but soaking wet. Let this temper a couple of days and pot your tubers.

Now the proof of the pudding is in the eating and the proof of a good begonia technique is in the specimens produced. All these six-inch pots with plants from six inches to a foot high and many with handsome blossoms, were this year's seedlings. The older tubers with their magnificent blooms were truly something for a three-year-old amateur (Continued on Page 125)

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PROGRAMS AND SPEAKERS

(Continued from Page 112) but better than television, since the pictures and the words will stay with us.

Photographers Please Note: Now that films are more generally available, it might be suggested that anyone taking pictures might keep in mind the A.B.S. Lectures which it is hoped to be able to organize when sufficient slides in black and white and color are available. THE EDITOR also would appreciate copies of the good pictures for THE BE-GONIAN with descriptions of the scene and what interesting material may be added.

The Hollywood Branch had an eveningfull-of-SPEAKERS. Usually is it not desirable to have more than one speaker, since it is rather unsatisfactory to have a man or woman travel a long way or go out as guest speaker unless he can be given time to do his subject credit.

For a change, since all the members of the Board were invited for this meeting, each one was asked to give a short talk on his or her favorite Begonia. It turned out to be what was heard repeatedly, to be one of the outstanding meetings of this Branch. Thanks are due to Mrs. J. C. Jenks for the arrangement. Mr. Harold Hart exhibited a magnificently grown B. Tingley Mallet: Mr. George Lawrence rhapsodized on the miniature hybrid seedlings of Mrs. Marie Turner of Temple City, Calif., about which we shall be hearing.

Mrs. Kem Weber drove two and a half hours from Santa Barbara and the same time back to speak for just about ten minutes on B. glaucophylla scandens, the while giving good program news of the Santa Barbara Branch.

Mrs. Gonda Hartwell is very enthusiastic about Spiral Rexes.

Mr. Murray Hawkins chose B. Westport Beauty.

Mrs. Hazel Drummond naturally spoke of the Queen of the Summer Flowers, the Tuberous Begonias.

Mrs. Eleonora Crowder decided B. manicata was her favorite for the evening.

Mr. John Parker could not decide on any one plant but held a brief for all beautiful plants.

Mr. Cocke temporarily lauded the virtues of B. Richland, and Maria Wilkes exhibited two B. Digswelliana (Lady Waterlow), one grown in a lathhouse and the other one in the open on the north side of the house.

THE BEGONIAN will bring our readers notes from these little talks, which we hope will help others to make these their favorites.

The Santa Barbara Branch members will (Continued on Page 124)

Fuchsias Come Into Their Own

By OLIVER KEHRLEIN, San Francisco, Calif. Author of Fuchsia, Ballerina of the Garden

• During the month of June, fuchsias cease their efforts at building branches and foliage, and concentrate on the production of their crop of flowers. From now on, they will be drawing heavily on their reserve of food supplies in order to repay the gardener for his months of patient labor.

Warm dry weather will mean more frequent irrigations, at least twice a week. And since we want the roots to extend down deeply, we must pour it on until it seeps in a couple of feet. Fuchsias can take any amount of water, if the drainage is good, so don't be afraid of overdoing the job. Transpiration will be great from the leaves, so that our plants should be syringed frequently, daily and even oftener on hot days. Syringe both sides of the leaves to keep down pests. It is best done in the early morning and never when the sun is on the plants, lest the leaves and buds be burnt and refuse to open.

Feed weekly from now on. Fuchsias are gross feeders and cannot be overstuffed, if fed a liquid diet according to the directions on the package. Use preferrably a soluble plant food which does not burn the tender stems and rootlets. Bedded plants will need a quart of liquid plant food, while potted plants can use a cupful. Save yourself a lot of grief and trouble by keeping your fuchsia beds as neat and clean as you do your living room. Gather all spent and wilted flowers and leaves, as they harbor pests and fungus moulds. Prevent seedpods from forming, by plucking the flowers early. If buds form but refuse to open, or drop before opening, it means that more water is needed or that pests are at work. Use a good contact spray if necessary or even if you suspect the presence of aphids, thrips or mites.

All pinching should be stopped, so as to allow the terminals to produce their clusters of blooms. If flowers are desired for a forthcoming show, quit pinching at least 21 days before the show date and double the number (but not the strength) of the feedings.

Remove promptly all yellowing, curling or wilted leaves, as aphids and other pests attack these first. However do not worry about those leaves at the center of the plant which turn yellow, as this is a natural process. If your plants are getting top heavy, or the branches are bending low under the weight of blossoms, give them the necessary support by tying them up to their stakes. Do not allow the plants to become overcrowded as they will need all of the fresh air they can get. Cut back encroaching branches and separate potted plants.

HANGING BASKET BEGONIA AND FUCHSIA CULTURE

• At our February meeting, Mr. William Sharp demonstrated the culture of hanging Begonias. At the bottom of a 12-inch pot, he placed a piece of clay pottery, over it a layer of twigs for good drainage and filled the rest of the pot with a porous mixture consisting of oak leaf mold, cow manure and river sand. In order to supply the plant with nutrients, he mixed about a handful of fish meal in the middle of the pot. Finally, he placed the tuber and covered it with the same mixture. A large tuber is preferable as it will have more shoots making a more abundant plant.

At our last meeting, on May 1st, he showed the same pot which by this time had a growth of about 4 inches. He demonstrated the method of pinching the basket variety in order to induce branching; he nipped the tips of the terminal bud, auxiliary and laterals. To take a cutting or "bulblet." he pushed the soil away from the slip and very carefully cut it at the basal ring. He suggested that the slip should be dipped in Willow Charcoal and rooted in oak leaf mold. Mr. Sharp further advised not to take too many cuttings if one wishes to raise the plant for show purposes also to be sure the main stalk is always placed in the center of the pot. He mentioned that he was successful in using pine needles in the soil.

When the plant is about half grown, a trench should be made around the edge of the pot. A small quantity of fish meal placed in it and refilled with soil. The speaker stressed the point that one cannot overwater a pot that has good drainage.

He also showed how to pinch back and shape a Fuchsia Basket emphasizing that it must be turned from time to time in order to assure even growth; Cascade and Claret Cup being the best natural types for hanging varieties.

All the members greatly enjoyed this instructive and interesting talk and demonstration.

By LILLIAN ASHE Secretary, San Francisco Branch, Calif.

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GLASS HOUSES AND CONSERVATORIES

By T. JOHN PARKER, Hollywood, Calif. • Next in importance to temperature is moisture. Outside, of course, one depends on nature and supplemental hose watering and other practical methods. Inside, watering is entirely under the operator's control. To get enough moisture is easy, but the important thing to learn is to keep the soil in pots or benches evenly moist at all times. This is not achieved as some may think, by a little water every day. When watering, do it thoroughly and then not again until the soil begins to dry. Some plants require more water than others it is true, but there are enough which thrive under almost similar watering to fill requirements. The thing to remember is that the same plants need different quantities at different times or seasons due to the 'evaporation or transpiration being so much greater during the long hot days of summer than during the shorter darker days of fall or winter. Then, too, plants have a resting period, ordinarily during the winter months. Supposing such plants are taken indoors and forced out of season, then they must be allowed to rest following blooming or fruiting, and during this period they require little water. This factor is contigent upon using just common sense. judgment and reasoning.

The next factor concerns Light and Air. Let us dismiss from the mind entirely that plants like and thrive in dark and damp places; they do not. They definitely like Light and Air. The most modern glasshouse is so constructed as to eliminate as much as possible all shadows or shadow casting and light interfering materials. Another mistake to avoid is, of course, over-crowding. Plants are like ourselves: we like room, freedom, plenty of fresh air and under such conditions there is less susceptibility to disease.

Indoors or outdoors you must have an innate love of plants to succeed. This love of plants and working with them, constitutes a recreation that is unequalled by any other form of recreation or relaxation and there is no life builder quite like gardening.

Having been imbued with the desire for and subsequently the realization of owning a glass-house, the next thing is what to put in it? That is what we will try to help you in until such time as you realize that your glasshouse is just an inside garden where you are going to grow your favorite subjects when you want them and where you will get to really know them and become intimately acquainted.

Hydrangea Macrophylla Culture and Care

By DR. W. C. DRUMMOND, Los Angeles

PART I

• Hydrangeas have long been grown in the garden and when well cultivated they are beautiful plants. They belong to the Saxifrage family. There are many kinds of hydrangea available, about thirty-five species are described from North and South America, Himalayas and Asia and some twenty in China. The one commonly grown in California out of doors is Hydrangea macrophylla variety Otaksa. The H. macrophylla is sometimes called by any of the following names: H. hortensis, often opuloides, japonica, and Bigleaf, by any one of these it is still the giant of twelve feet at mature stage.

It will be easily seen that there is confusion about varietal names. The Floristgrown varieties are mostly *H. macrophylla var. Europa* and *La Vittoria*. The French and German hybrids are not quite as tall. The species *H. Belzoni* is also grown in California where its compact blue heads surrounded by white flowers are appreciated.

In Eastern United States H. paniculata grandiflora, or the Peegee Hydrangea with white flowers is the most popular for outside planting. It grows eight to ten feet high and can be used as a hedge or shrub or small tree. "Hills of Snow" with pinkish white flowers, a hybrid of our native American H. arborescens which reaches a height of six feet is also popular. The Oakleaf Hydrangea, H. quercifolia which is more shade-loving sometimes does well in spots even out West. The lovely climbing hydrangea H. petiolaris is bedecked with large white heads of flowers which do very well in the East but is seldom satisfactory in the West. This variety was introduced from Japan about 1886. It grows very well in any soil not too poor or too dry and clings to anything in the manner of ivy. Quite similar yet often confused with it, is the climbing Hydrangea Schizophragma hydrangeoides because of the foliage which is also oakleaved but the form of the flower is different.

H. paniculata and American hybrids are hardy plants in warmer regions but need protection in the colder places. In the East they are generally planted in full sun but out West they are delightfully easy to grow with halfday sun or even on the full north of buildings or under trees with heavy shade or in lathhouses if the air is warm.

All of the hydrangeas, the French hybrids included, can be grown outside in California as readily as in a greenhouse. They produce

June, 1946

symmetrical heads, mostly sterile pink, white or blue flowers. The normal blooming time outside in California is June to September. The blooming period can be extended by planting different varieties as well as by greenhouse culture for earlier bloom in time for Easter. Blooming time is also affected by Away from the coast, give more climate. shade, about 50% light. Here is a case of growing a sun-loving plant in part shade because of our low humidity. In this way we can hold down transpiration, yet it must have some sun to bring about photosynthesis which enables the plant to bloom. They like a rich, moist, open soil. Where grown in pots do not let them become pot bound before repotting. A soil mixture of 1/3 peat, 1/3 leaf, 1/3 loamy soil, with some well-rotted manure added, suits them fine. The soil reaction should be between 6 and 6.5 Ph. When mixing the soil, either for pot work or open soil planting, use a 4-inch pot of 5-12-6 commercial fertilizer to a wheelbarrow of soil mixture, and where the water or soil is alkaline. add a 4-inch pot of agricultural sulphur to a wheelbarrow of soil mixture.

Hydrangeas are of easy culture and are seldom attacked by disease or insects. Sometimes when Hydrangeas of various varieties are grown outside, in the East especially, the rosechafer, grasshopper, or the tarnished plant bug may feed on the plants. When grown under glass, watch for red spider, thrips and aphids. Syringing helps a lot, or use a rotenone or nicotine spray.

(End of Part I)

Shade plants grow fast in summer. Watch for exuberant overgrowth and nipin-the-bud.



B. LUXURIANS, Scheidw.

By ALICE M. CLARK, San Diego, Calif.

• It must have been April Fool's day in Begonialand when B. Luxurians was born. Not only are the leaves unlike any others in the family but the female flower is so tiny you need a magnifying glass to locate it. In fact the very name, Luxurians, botanically speaking, signifies that the plant growth is more developed than the fruit or seed pod. When you see a well-grown specimen in the ground it is easy to understand why this begonia is so much in demand. B. Luxurians really lives up to its name at Montalvo Gardens in Ocean Beach, where this sketch was made. I selected the smallest little side shoot near the ground, else it would have been necessary to stand up to a full size easel to attempt to draw the six-foot plant, with flowers pushing through the roof. It is bushy as well as tall, having many canes from the ground, and is always well-clothed so that the stalks do not show.

Fotsch, in Die Begonien, says that Scheidweiler, who first described *B. Luxurians*, claimed that it was introduced into Brusssels by De Jonghe, in 1848. It was found in the Organ Mountains in Brazil, growing between stones at the edge of forests and other humid places. This is probably why it rarely does well in a pot. My reasons for painting *B. Luxurians* was to give a closer view of its tufted leaf and to show it in flower. For a view of its growth habit, see the fine photograph of this begonia grown by the New York Botanical Gardens in a pot (a real triumph), which looks as if it had had its hair nicely curled for the picture.

The main stalks of the plant I am describing are relatively slender and bend gracefully. The smaller one in my sketch is $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch in diameter. It is green with a red tint at the swollen joints. The petiole, which comes directly from the center stem instead of from a branch, is enlarged and slightly flattened at the point of origin and a light greenish red all the way up, splashed with green dashes. It is usually about the length of one of the leaflets. There is a whirl of tough wooly hairs concentrated at the base of the under part of the leaf, like a burr.

Begonias imitate many other plants but in Luxurians we have a resemblance to the bird kingdom. If you pluck a leaf and look at it in reverse from the way it grows you will observe that it is strikingly like the fan of a peacock's tail in form, even to the little center tufts. If you give it a slight wave you can almost see it strut. Seen from behind,

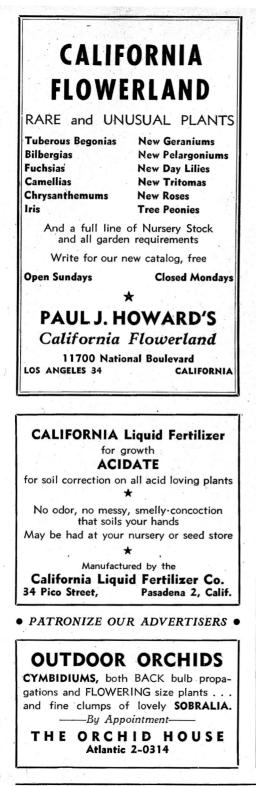
the effect is the same, the ribs of the separate leaflets (anywhere from 7 to 17), being so raised that they imitate the quill on the back of a feather. On the top they are creased on the long thin center vein and veined out to serrate edges that look as if they had been cut with pinking shears. Not only have the leaf parts a feather structure, but they are further embellished with tiny bristly hairs on the middle shaft of the dull green back. They are also on every wee vein, so deeply imbedded, that they appear as raised dots on the darker green upper side. The green portion of the leaflet merges into a red "quill" where it joins the center.' This is covered somewhat by the crown of small extra leaves that thrust themselves out from the axis in varying lengths, as much as an inch long on a fullgrown leaf, which can be 2 feet from tip to tip.

The flower stalk is longer than the petiole. It shows up several inches above the "leaf petals." It is a foot or more to the first division of two strong stems that go on subtending. The red flush on the greenish peduncle is also etched with dark green streaks. The color fades to a soft pink as the tiny branchlets break out into clusters of creamy seed-pearl buds, which is the stage at which I have caught it. Everything is covered with a white fuzz that even extends to the threadlike stems that support the male flower. They are $\frac{1}{4}$ inch over with four petals that reflex their concave saucers when in open bloom, showing a full puff of mustard yellow stamen. The flowers open a few at a time so there are brownish ones in a cluster which gives a rusty look.

When the inflorescence is fully expanded it is 12 inches across. When the male flowers are in bud the female are really miniscule. When in bloom they are still hard to find but it was worth the hunt to discover that the five tiny petals were fringed! The ovary is threesided but observation under a magnifying glass failed to show any wings on its 1/16th of an inch seed-pod. It did disclose three pairs of orange-brown stamen. Certainly Nature understands and uses atomic processes. The umbels with their masses of creamy flowers held high above the leaves are decidedly decorative, though not beautiful in themselves.

There is another variety of *B. Luxurians* growing beside its sister at Montalvo. The general appearance is similar but it is coarser, (Continued on Page 125)





HALF PLAYROOM — HALF LATHHOUSE

By MARIA WILKES, Los Angeles, Calif.

• This is the HOBBY-HOUSE of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Wolfe, of 1646 W. 149th St., Gardena, California.

Mrs. Wolfe's hobby is BEGONIAS and other shade plants. Mr. Wolfe is a stone mason specializing in barbecue fireplaces. This shows a view from the lathhouse section looking into the roofed, glass enclosed barbecue division through glass sliding doors which practically disappear in summer but are welcome in winter.

The above arrangement allows the family to hold many kinds of parties-even to dancing and several indoor sports, the while the plants are safe and the moisture does not seep through to the floor. The potted plants are arranged on a bed of soil and gravel which is stepped up and back, giving the plants air and light as well as a banked effect. The heavier baskets are poised on a ten-inch cement ledge. The collection of rex begonias definitely shows that the picture was taken during a cold spell and many of them are practically dromant. When they are in their prime the construction is not so easy to see.

At one corner of the lathhouse, Mr. Wolfe built a pool which, for the want of space, will be shown next month.

FLASH: Just as THE BEGONIAN is to be put on the press, indirect word comes in to say that the Wolfes have sold their home. We hope the new owners will also make good use of these plant Play-Livingrooms.

FROM ADVANCE NEWS WE EX-PECT A VERY INTERESTING WEEK-END IN SAN DIEGO FOR THE ANNUAL CONVENTION.

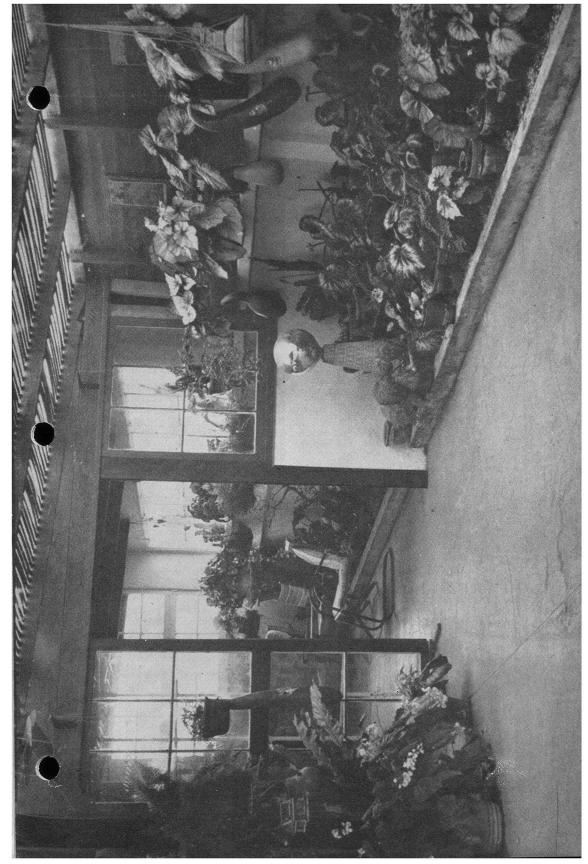
WIDE ASSORTMENT RARE AND ORDINARY FIBROUS BEGONIAS

Species and Regular Tuberous Begonias, B. Rex of All Kinds, Ferns, Fuchsias and Complete Line of Shade Plants

> No list or catalogue just now. Send stamped, self-addressed envelope for quick answer.

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BILLBERGIAS

AMOENA. A dwarf variety with brilliant orange-scarlet bracts. Flowers green edged deep blue. This variety will flower throughout the Summer on well established plants. \$1.50

AMOENA X RUBRO-CYANEA. A new hybrid combining the brilliant flower of Amoena with the attractive foliage of Rubro-Cyanea. May bloom at any time of year. \$2.25

CALOPHYLLA. Foliage wide, bronzy green and heavily barred transversely with gray. Flower bracts are blood-red and the flowers dark blue. Seems to be always in bloom. A grand house plant. **\$1.50**

DISTACHIA. Foliage heavily spotted cream. The tall flower spikes appear very early in the Spring. Bracts rose-pink, flowers green and blue. 50c

EUPHEMIAE. Dark green foliage covered with bloom similar to the bloom on plums. Bracts bright pink, flowers royal purple. Ideal for hanging basket culture, as it has creeping habit and will shoot out all over the wire basket, making a lovely specimen. \$2.00

MACROCALYX. This differs from the others in having erect inflorescence. Pink bracts. French-blue flowers. Late flowering. \$1.50

NUTANS X ALBERTI. Same habits as nutans, but the plant and flower much larger with deep rose bracts. Excellent for cutting. \$2.00

RUBRO-CYANEA. A cross between the rare B. sanderiana and B. nutans. Foliage spotted white on green or bronze ground. \$1.50

SPECIOSA. An old favorite because of its beautiful flowers. Bracts pink, flowers greenish yellow. \$2.00

SPECIOSA X NUTANS. A prolific grower suitable for wire baskets. The foliage is attractive, the bracts pink, and the pendulous flowers yellowish. Summer blooming. \$1.00

THYRSIFLORA. Bright scarlet flower bracts, and purple-blue flowers. Erect inflorescence and Summer blooming. \$1.50

New Catalogue Free on Request

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512 W. Foethill Blvd. Arcadia, California

TO THOSE WHO LIKE TO GROW BEGONIAS FROM SEED

By FLORENCE CARRELL, Fullerton, Calif.

• It paid to be courageous, for those Armchair Explorers who started out on this venture with us received a treasure of rare Begonia seeds. Over 2,000 packets of Begonia seeds have been mailed out to the Explorers participating in our Seed Fund. The seeds arrived from India, but were a great disappointment, for many packets contained only crushed seed pods. There is always another year ahead, and we will try a different firm next time and hope for better results.

After sending out the seed to all Armchair Explorers we find that we have seed left over of about 16 different kinds of Begonias. Our funds are depleted, and we would like to build up a working capital and get the seeds a bit earlier another season. So, let's sell this extra seed to those folks who were too late to join our adventure with us. We will sell this seed for 10c per packet, or a collection for \$1.00. Be sure to send a STAMPED ENVELOPE will send your choice of seed as far as it goes. So again it is "first come, first served."

Seeds on hand of Begonias are: B. alnifolia, conchaefolia, carpinifolia, carpinifolia var. rubra-involucrata, B. Cooperi, B. involucrata, B. Dregei, B. gracilis, B. glabra var. coralipetiolis, B. heracleifolia, B. laciniata, B. pink calla, B. peltata, B. red double semperflorens, B. Rubyiat, B. Rockery Begonia. Don't order less than 5 packets.

Also on hand is a collection of rare seeds of vines, herbs, shrubs, trees, etc., many very choice kinds from the rich coast of Costa Rica. These would need greenhouse culture or outside in warm climates. Packets can be made up in sizes 25c and 50c each. Seeds are: Ageratum scabriusculum, Calceolaria mexicana, Fuchsia Hemsleyana, fern-Elaphoglossum species, Faramea eurycarpa, Exacum macranthum. Leucostermum perfoliatus, Lobelia laxiflora, Lobelia laxiflora var. aurea, Monstera epipremnoides, Monochaetum vul-Scutellaria longifolia, Solanum canicum. wendlandi var. albescens, Salvia tilifolia, Streptosolen vulcanicum.

Members who donated seed to the Seed Fund are Mmes. Elsie May Frey, Clarissa Harris, Virginia Gillespie, Bess Shippy and Dr. W. D. Holley. Thank you very much for your generous gifts, they were much appreciated.

WANTED—Seeds or tubers of choice hybrid Amaryllis, also Zephyranthes species to use as exchanges for rare begonia seed. If you can help out with these, write to your Skipper.

Fuchsia Notes Taken at the March Meeting of the San Diego Branch of the American Begonia Society

By MRS. CLARENCE E. MOORE, San Diego, Calif.

• Members of the San Diego Branch heard Mr. V. C. Moore, president of the San Diego Fuchsia Society, talk on the care and culture of these beautiful plants. He started by telling us the difference between slips and cuttings. A slip is pulled from a branch and planted just as it is, except for pulling off all leaves but those at the very end. They are much easier to grow also. Soak in water and put in pure coarse builder's sand. Dipping the ends in Rootone helps and a heated glass house will produce 100% rooting. They will root in from four to six weeks in early spring. Take off past of full moon and plant will not bleed so much.

A cutting is just what it says, the tip of soft or harder wood cut from a branch. Take a small cutting, about three inches of soft wood at a joint, remove all leaves except at the very tip and plant as directed above if under glass. If cutting takes root in a lathhouse, take harder wood and cut at a joint. Plant cutting while moon is growing, because sap will rise. Watch very carefully, for drying out while in the sand can prove very costly.

After they are nicely rooted put in threeinch pots with this mixture: one part each, top soil, sand, steer fertilizer, peat moss and leaf mold. This mixture should be put together and stirred often for as long as can be managed, for the longer the parts of this soil are mixed together, the better and more beneficial will be the results due to bacterial action.

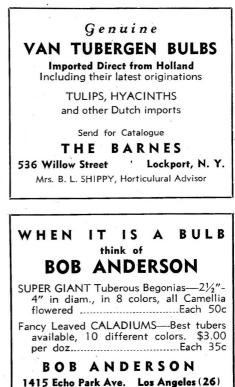
Red-wood containers are very nice, it seems that termites are not the only kind of bug that dislikes it, and the deep red makes a nice background for your plants. Sulphate of 21% ammonia is a good fertilizer and use two teaspoons to one gallon of water. Use very often. Light fertilizers used often are better than heavy fertilizers used just once in a while.

Put in some of this mixture in the bottom of your pot but don't use too much of it. Mix I gallon fertilizer, 1 pound each, cottonseed meal, fish meal and bonemeal. Additional feed twice a month of liquid fertilizer will keep your plants strong and healthy. This kind of plant is troubled very little with insect pests. Control the ants and you control aphids. Use insecticides as directed and never too strong.

Fuchsias should be trimmed back from October to February, and the basket type should be trimmed around the edge of basket. If you are going to use your cuttings or slips or trimmings, and that is the way to get new stock, do so after December, for it's very hard to root anything that is at its growing peak in the spring and summer. You should start new plants every year, for after two or three years many of them will leave you, and the finer the strain, the shorter its life it seems. If you have new stock you always have them at their best, and then there is the pleasure of giving growing plants to people who love them also.

If you are moving a fuchsia from the ground, cut with the spade sharply down deep around the plant eight to ten inches from stem. Leave for a few weeks and you will find that moving it will be much less of a shock to the plant.

Take black and white and colored pictures as soon as possible. Repeat when peak of beauty is reached.









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Since 1907

Pasadena 1, California Department B

PROGRAMS AND SPEAKERS (Continued from Page 114)

make a special study of hybridizing this summer, with Mrs. Elsie Frey as teacher, and possibly put on a flower show.

As we go to press, we regret exceedingly to report that Dr. and Mrs. Drummond suffered an automobile accident on May 14th which may keep Mrs. Drummond from keeping some of her speaking engagements and necessitate her putting her office duties aside pro tem. We hope it will be only for a very short time as there is every indication that she will recover very nicely.

The Long Beach Parent Branch invited all the members of the Board to hold a special meeting with them at which much of the business of the A.B.S. was conducted. The speaker of the evening, Merril B. Teany of Lynwood, spoke on Fuchsias, mentioning some of the outstanding and "must-have" new ones such as: Titanic listed as an upright type but which promises to be one of the best hanging baskets with the largest flowers of any fuchsia to date; Utopia, a beauty with lovely foliage; Wonder Blue, implying the best blue yet; San Mateo, a very fine newcomer and Sacramento, an excellent red which will stand full sun.

Mr. Teany gave his formula for tuberous begonias, the worth of which he demonstrated by a strong, shiny-leaved-plant. It should do wonders for these plants as well as for fuchsias. Here it is: Into 5 gallons of water place:

1 gallon of sheep or steer manure,

- 1 lb. bonemeal,
- l lb. cottonseed meal and
- 1 lb. of fishmeal or bloodmeal.

Stir every day for one week, then to this mixture add all the peat moss it will take to make a crumbled mass.

Fill the bottom third of the pot with this mixture and over that place your regular tuberous begonia mixture, covering the tuber by just about half an inch with Kellog's Nitro-Humus . . . a mulch that he thinks works fine results on rexes, because it does not burn the most tender of plants—even orchids, and achieves a gentle fertilization while keeping the soil moist.

The Bellflower Branch April meeting met in the lovely garden of Mrs. Ana Haller where Mrs. Haller presented Mrs. Waters of Waters Floral Gardens as speaker on Dahlias. The President announced the opening of her garden to the public and invited anyone interested to stop at The Nichols Shade Gardens at 1035 Ardmore Ave., Bellflower.

(Continued on Page 126)

ROUND ROBIN INTEREST INCREASING

By FRANCES DOWNING, Calera, Alabama

The Bilbergia R.R. #1 has room for a few more members. New Fibrous Begonia Robins are being formed monthly while the Rhyzomatous R.R. #1 is complete with #2 in the making.

The Caladium R.R. needs more members as does Tuberous #2. Gloxinias and African Violets #3 is in the making. Choice Ferns #2 needs a few members to start flying. The Hybridizing of Begonias and The Growing Begonias from Seed R.R.'s, are both complete with #2 of each getting ready to start their first round.

The Fuchsias R.R. has a new Director and a new start. #2 of this Robin awaits new members.

Begonias in General seems to be the most popular Robin for beginners. Here they acquire a general knowledge of all begonias and as they learn—certain types take their interest. These Robins then join Clubs which deal exclusively with one type of Begonia.

Someone has asked for a Small-Leaved Begonia R.R. This is a lovely and distinctive group of begonias.

The Impatiens needs more members. Impatiens blend beautifully with begonias and ferns in the shady border.

Our Greenhouse Management and Soils R.R. directed by Dr. W. C. Drummond will soon start its first flight. This Robin should prove invaluable for those having small greenhouses.

I URGE ALL R.R. MEMBERS to send to me any ideas or suggestions which will improve—or be of benefit to our correspondence clubs.

B. LUXURIANS SCHEIDW (Continued from Page 118)

taller and larger. The white hairs are more prominent all over and there is no pink in the flower stem which seems to make the stalk, when in bloom, a clearer white, very handsome when all the little yellow centers are showing. Mrs. Krauss thinks it was brought to this country in recent years, probably from a different part of Brazil.

If you are a collector you will certainly number B. Luxurians among your pets if only for the sly pleasure you may derive from the surprise, and sometimes doubt, your friends display when you tell them: "that palm-like plant over there" is a begonia. Those who know B. Luxurians in Southern California will treasure it as one of the most graceful and distinctive of all begonia species.

BEGONIAS REX, FIBROUS & TUBEROUS FUCHSIAS, FERNS

and many other varieties of SHADE PLANTS

Let us help you select plants for your lathhouse or shade-garden. Over 12 years' experience in this specialized field.

LEWIS BEGONIA GARDENS

300 Burke Street

Rivera, Calif.

(No catalogue or price list now)

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

(Continued from Page 113)

to be proud of and no old, experienced professional need be ashamed of.

Mr. Haberland also has a propagating bed with two hinged glazed lids. This is heated with a pre-war soil heating electric cable controlled by a good thermostat which holds the temperature at 71 degrees. In this propagating bed he uses a compost of one third leafmold, one third sand and one third peat.

We would be interested in hearing from other tuberous Begonia enthusiasts with problems of this sort. With air-conditioning developments meeting $us \cdot every day$, we should improve conditions very appreciably.

Begonias and Fuchsias NEED Nitrohumus!

Commercial and hobby growers are getting better flower and foliage color, and stronger plant structures since using NITROHUMUS in their potting soil.

The answer is in the milder but longer lasting organic food, and soil building humus contained in every bag of Kellogg's NITROHUMUS Fertilizers.

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KELLOGG'S NITROHUMUS FERTILIZERS

CONDENSED MINUTES NATIONAL BOARD, A.B.S., HELD APRIL 22nd, 1946, IN THE MODEL LIBRARY, L. A. PUBLIC LIBRARY

Meeting was called to order at 7:30 with President Hart in the Chair.

Board members present: Messrs. Hart, Lawrence, Nelson; Mesdames Wilkes, MacRae, Crowder, Carrell, Hartwell.

REPORTS OF REPRESENTATIVE DIRECTORS

Mr. Bailey for Pasadena Branch: Good meeting. Mr. Merrill Thompson spoke on Fuchsias. Good crowd and everyone enjoyed the talk. Capt. Dere, for San Gabriel Valley Branch: Mr. Harry Davis, of the Davis Camellia Garden will be our next speaker and will show some of his new Last meeting we had Mirandy and had a wd and a fine plant sale. Our Board has slides. big crowd and a fine plant sale. Our Board has voted to make a donation of \$50.00 to the Conven-tion to be held in San Diego. Mr. Hixon, for the Parent Branch, Long Beach:

Last meeting we had our Country Store; had about 60 people present and cleared about \$90.00; had lots of things for sale—jams, jelly, canned fruit and many of other things. Had a good auctioneer and much entertainment. We are going to have just one more meeting in the Catholic School and we are expecting you folks down for the May meeting, and then we will have to find a new place for and then we will have to find a new place for our meeting. President Hart in commenting on the meeting on

May 14th explained that the Parent Branch wanted us to conduct a National Board meeting just as we do our regular meetings—have the reports and discussions just as we regularly do. Secretary instructed to send notices to the nearby Branches reminding them of the date, the meeting place, and suggesting attendance by the Representative Direc-

Mr. Hixon also stated he had moved his collec-tion of plants to Mr. Byron Rounds and extended an invitation to all to visit this collection while it was still intact.

Mrs. Heth for the Foothill Azusa Branch: Our branch is going ahead in good shape; we have good attendance and good plant sales and are get-ting new members at each meeting. Mr. Lawrence was at our first meeting and helped with the or-

was at our first meeting and helped with the or-ganization and made a very nice talk. Mr. Walden, for the Inglewood Branch: Mr. Robson reviewed the Bessie Buxton Book on Be-gonias at our last meeting; had about 70 people present. Had a good plant sale with Mr. Wiltsey furnishing most of the plants. Our Branch voted \$35.00 to be sent to San Diego for the Convention. Mrs Baver for the Glandale Branch: Interest is

Mrs. Bayer, for the Glendale Branch: Interest is good in our Branch; have a meeting tomorrow eve-ning with Mr. Vosburg as speaker. Invite all of you to attend whenever possible.

Mrs. Bayer also asked for information concerning the San Diego convention and stated their Branch would make their donation to San Diego as soon

as they were advised where to send the check. Mr. Lawrence stated he had been advised that the San Diego Branch planned to have the Flower Show on Saturday and Sunday; banquet Saturday

Show on Saturday and Sunday; banquet Saturday night; meeting Saturday afternoon in the Masonic Temple in San Diego. Plans will be published in the BEGONIAN from time to time. Mr. Cocke for the Hollywood Branch: Mrs. Harris was our last speaker; subject, Saint Paulias and Tuberous Begonias; very nice turn-out and a nice time. Mrs. Harris' talk was very much enjoyed. Message from Mrs. Janks asking that as many as Message from Mrs. Jenks asking that as many as possible from the National Board attending the next meeting of the Hollywood Branch; meeting to be held at Plummer Park. Members of the Board will be asked to talk on their favorite begonia.

BUSINESS MEETING

On motion of Mr. Nelson, seconded by Mrs. Mac-Rae, reading of minutes of March meeting dispensed with.

Reports of Editor and Business Manager and Membership Fees Chairman read and on motion accepted as read and ordered filed as part of the Minutes.

Mr. Lawrence, Ways and Means Chairman. No

remarks. Mrs. Drummond, Public Relations Chairman. Unable to be present. Has been busy with the recent Iris Show.

Mrs. Carrell, Seed Fund Administrator, was present at the meeting and gave a most interesting report of her office. She reported 67 members for the Seed Fund and from the proceeds she has been able to obtain seeds of many kinds; has packeted seeds and each member has received a supply. She is making new contacts and expects to have a new supply of seeds soon. Is much interested in her work and meeting with unexpected success;

is securing seeds from foreign countries. President Hart advised her and Mrs. Wilkes to get together and work out some more material to be published in the BEGONIAN.

OLD BUSINESS

Discussion followed on the mix-up in the mailing Discussion followed on the mix-up in the maining list and President Hart reported his committee was still working on this and would not stop until the matter was straightened out. He asked that Branch Secretaries send to him reports of members who failed to receive their BEGONIAN, giving dates

and any other information available. Treasurer instructed to send check for \$20.00 to Capt. Dere to reimburse him for monies ex-pended in issuing booklet "Suggestions for Organ-izing Branch Societies."

Editor instructed to have new issue of Membership Leaflets printed, using the same text as at present.

Other matters discussed but no action taken— Making booklet of the recent articles by Dr. Drum-mond; Construction of Green Houses and Methods of Heating Same, Increasing Circulation; Shorter Articles for the BEGONIAN; Making Cuts of only Clark's Begonia, pro-tem; Advance rates of Adver-tising and Good Articles; Questions and Answers, etc

Mrs. Hixon called attention to one of the Scrap Books devoted to articles on Lathhouse and Glasshouse construction; also reported that the first edi-tion of the Bessie Buxton Book on Growing Begonias could possibly be obtained from E. I. Far-rington, 300 Mass. Ave., Boston 15, Mass., at 50c per copy should any of the members be interested.

Meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted, GONDA HARTWELL, Corres. Sec.

PROGRAMS AND SPEAKERS (Continued from Page 124)

- This Branch has now outgrown the home meeting and has had to move to the V.F.W. Hall at 208. Park Street, Bellflower. They have started a library of their own as a special effort to help the members gain more knowledge of the plants they grow.

Eva Kenworthy Gray Branch: At the meeting on April 15, the following officers were elected:

President: Mr. Austin A. Looke, 701 Vice-President: Mrs. Clayton Calloway.

379 Nautilus, La Jolla, Calif.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Tillie Genter, 7356 Eads St., La Jolla, Calif.

Congratulations and Good Wishes! Arenas St., La Jolla, Calif.

LOOK FOR NEWS and PROGRAM of CONVENTION in next BEGONIAN.

KNECHT'S PATIO GARDEN 1623 Thompson Blvd.

Ventura

California Growers of rare plants, fine Fuchsias, Ferns, tuberous and other Begonias and shade plants, delightfully perfumed, big flowering Amaryllis. Visitors Invited **Open** Sundays

Meeting Dates and Places

The next meeting of the American Begonia Society Board will take place in the Los Angeles Public

Library, Children's Library Room, Grand Street Entrance, Monday, June 24th, at 7:30 p.m.

THEODOSIA BURR SHEPHERD BRANCH

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

BELLFLOWER BRANCH

Wednesday, June 5th, 7:30 p.m. V. F. W. Hall, 208 Park St., Bellflower, Calif. Mrs. Ardel Radle, 920 Flower St., Bellflower

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH

Wednesday, June 5th, 7:45 p.m. American Legion Hall, 1641 Taraval St. Secretary, Mrs. Walter Ashe, 1855 - 33rd Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH

Thursday, June 6th

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

FOOTHILL BRANCH

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

LA MESA BRANCH

Monday, June 10th, 7:30 p.m. La Mesa Grammar School, La Mesa, Calif. Sec.-Treas.: Mrs. Joseph Christofferson 4491 Culbertson St., La Mesa, Calif.

NORTH LONG BEACH BRANCH

Monday, June 10th, 8 p.m. 42 East Market St., North Long Beach, Calif. Mrs. Mary Coon, Secretary, 5511 Olive Ave., Long Beach, Calif.

LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER

Tuesday, June 11th, 7:30 p.m. Mary Hotalling, Sec.-Treas. 324A Temple Ave., Long Beach 4, Calif.

PASADENA BRANCH

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

RIVERSIDE BRANCH

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

INGLEWOOD BRANCH

Thursday, June 13th, 8 p.m. 325 No. Hillcrest, Inglewood, Calif. Mrs. Mildred Dressel, Secretary 432 W. Fairview, Inglewood, Calif.

HOLLYWOOD BRANCH

Thursday, June 13th, 7:30 p.m. Plummer Park, 7377 Santa Monica Blvd,, Mrs. Roslyn Duval, Secretary 843 N. Sierra Bonita, Los Angeles, Calif.

SANTA BARBARA BRANCH

Thursday, June 13th, 2-4 p.m. Neighborhood House, 800 Santa Barbara St., Santa Barbara, Calif.

Mrs. Stanley Pateman, Sec.-Treas. P. O. Box 17, Goleta, Calif.

CALIFORNIA HEIGHTS BRANCH

Friday, June 14th, 7:30 p.m. Home of J. E. Bacon, 565 Dayman Ave., Long Beach. Mrs. Esther L. Randall, Sec., 3638 Cerritos Ave. Long Beach 7, Calif.

SEQUOIA BRANCH

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

EVA KENWORTHY GRAY BRANCH

Tuesday, June 18th Home of Mrs. W. C. Atkins, 625 Westbourne, La Jolla, Calif. Tillie Genter, Sec.-Treas. 7356 Eads St., La Jolla, Calif.

SO. ALAMEDA CO. BRANCH

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

PHILOBEGONIA CLUB BRANCH

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

SAN DIEGO BRANCH

Monday, June 24th Hard of Hearing Hall, 3843 Herbert Ave. Mrs. A. P. Carlton, Séc.-Treas. 624 Arroyo Dr., San Diego 1, Calif.

WHITTIER BRANCH

Tuesday, June 25th, 7:30 p.m. Union High School, Room 19, Lindley Ave. entrance, Whittier, Calif. Madeleine Hall, Secretary, 509 Friends Ave., Whittier, Calif.

EAST BAY BRANCH

Tuesday, June 25th, 8 p.m. Council Chambers, Berkeley City Hall Dick G. Goodnow, Secretary, 2519 Milvia St., Berkeley 4, Calif.

MARGARET GRUENBAUM BRANCH

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

GLENDALE BRANCH

Tuesday, June 25th, 7:30 p.m. 329 No. Brand Blvd., Glendale, Calif. Mrs. Helen Grigsby, Secretary 958 E. Mountain, Glendale 7, Calif.

ALFRED D. ROBINSON BRANCH

Friday, June 28th, 7:30 p.m. Hall, Point Loma Community Church Udal Street at Poinsettia Dr., San Diego, Calif. Mrs. J. J. Howarth, Secretary, 4319 Del Mar Ave., San Diego 7, Calif.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH

Friday, June 28th, 8:00 p.m. American Legion Hall 720 N. First Ave., Arcadia, Calif. Mrs. Myrtle Jones, Secretary 132 May Ave., Monrovia, Calif.

SANTA MARIA BRANCH Sec.-Treas.: Mrs. Peter Mehlschau Nipomo, Calif.

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