

The BEGONIAN

Devoted to the Sheltered Gardens

BEGONIA
r. c.
BROWN CURL
(Berry)



Photo by
Ken Garrison Clarke



Plant of
Mrs. Mary Choate
Inglewood Branch



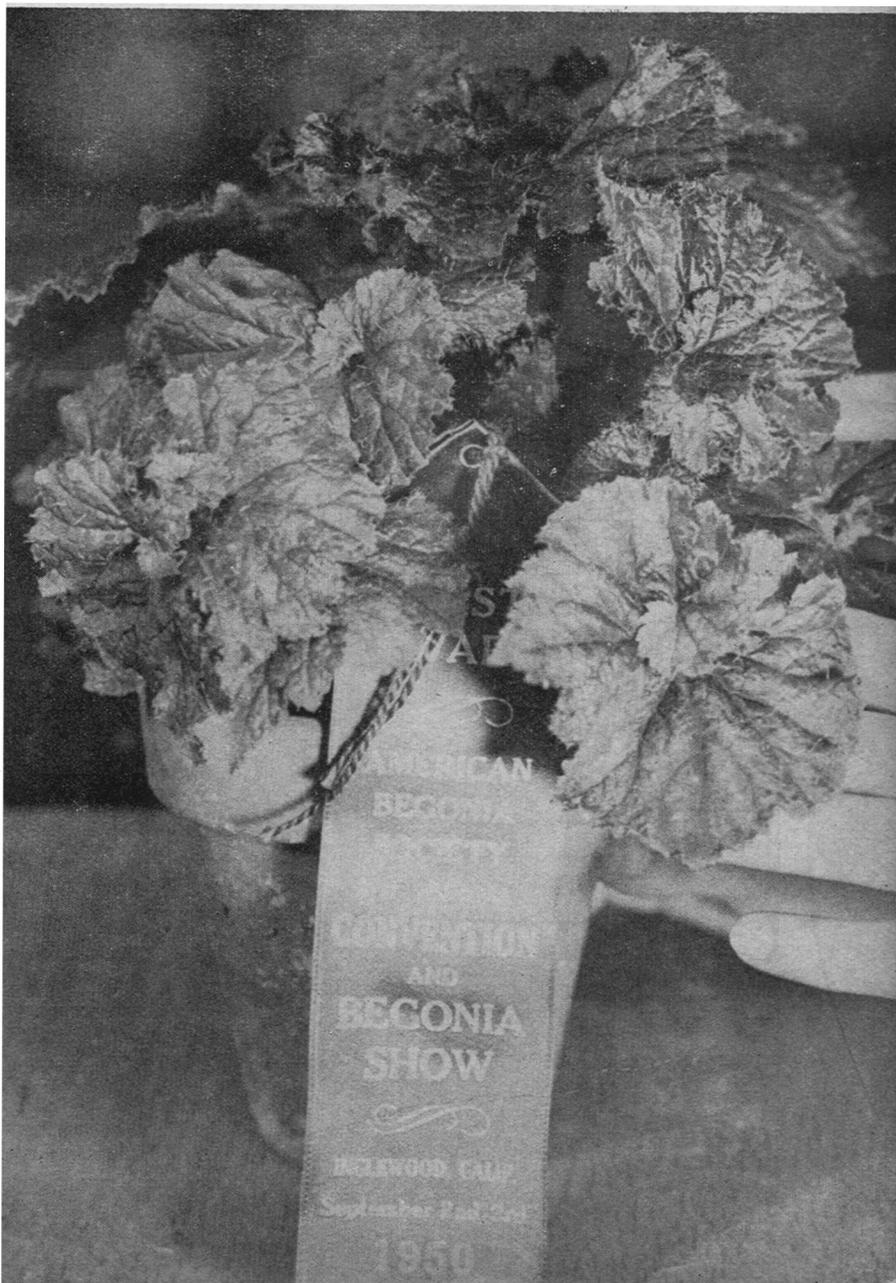
MARCH
1951



TWENTY-FIVE
CENTS



VOL. XVIII
No. 3



CALIFORNIA'S
choicest

Gladiolus

GUARANTEED TO
BLOOM THIS YEAR

BARGAIN OFFER!

Grow the most exquisite Gladiolus you've ever seen! Tall, graceful spikes topped by perfect 6 and 7 inch blooms of gorgeous red, yellow, pink, blue and white flowers. The bulbs are same size *Commercial Growers* plant for *Prize Blooms*. Truly a "must" for your flower garden this year.

This special offer good for LIMITED TIME only so order NOW! 25 BULBS—5 each of above colors ONLY \$1 POSTPAID.

GERMAIN'S **\$1** POST PAID
Horticulturists Since 1871

DEPT. BE. VAN NUYS NURSERY
6133 Ethel Ave., Van Nuys, California



25 BULBS
ONLY

\$1 POST PAID

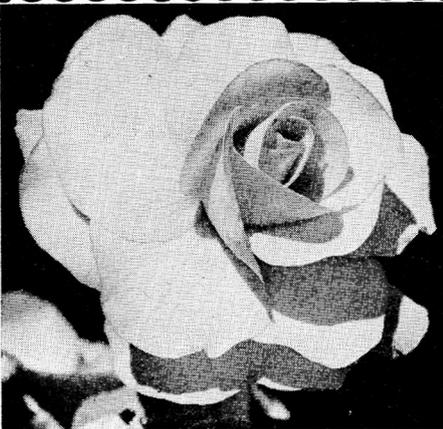
OL. 0154

HOURS 9 A.M. TO 6 P.M.

IVANHOE NURSERY & FLORIST

2835 GLENDALE BLVD.
LOS ANGELES 26, CALIF.
FLOWERS BY ANN

F. MANGOLD HORTICULTURAL ADVISOR



The one and only Pacific Strain of
TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

Originated by Frank Reinelt

The largest assortment and finest new developments. We have an excellent variety of completely new advances available this year.

WRITE FOR NEW CATALOG

Vetterle and Reinelt

Dept. "B," Capitola, California

Antonelli Brothers

Begonia Gardens

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Capitola Road

Santa Cruz, California

CORRECTION AND APOLOGY

PLEASE TAKE PEN AND INK IN HAND and your February, 1951, Begonian, and transfer the title above the picture on page 21 to the space on the right hand side of the picture on page 20. Then transfer the title on the right hand side of the picture on page 20 to the space above that on page 21. We regret this switch in titles and hope it causes you no further confusion.

The Begonia Bunchi of Mrs. Olmsted is the crinkle-edged one in the largest picture; the Begonia erythrophylla helix of Mrs. Wilson is the spiral-centered one in the smaller picture.

Thank you for making this correction.

Editor.

Palos Verdes

BEGONIA FARM

4024 Pacific Coast Hi-Way, Waleria, Calif.

TUBEROUS BEGONIA TUBERS

Available December through March

All types of

BEGONIAS and SHADE PLANTS

Hardy Orchids, Camellias

Specialty: HYBRID NERINES

1½ Miles East of Redondo Beach, Hi-way 101

DEALERS IN NEW BEGONIA INTRODUCTIONS

Dealers: Will you please supply Mrs. Mary Choate, 3970 Grandview Blvd., Culver City, Calif., with a list of all new begonia introductions which you have available for sale.

If you take too many cuttings from such plants as *Dregei* and *Limninghei*, you may lose your mother plant by weakening it. Layering is probably the least disturbing method of reproducing these plants.—Mrs. Louise Schwerdtfeger, at the Inglewood Branch.



*Affiliated with the American Horticultural Society, The American Horticultural Council, and
The Los Angeles State and County Arboretum*

General Office: Box 2544, Los Angeles 54, California

OFFICERS

Frank S. Moore.....President
425 No. Avenue 56, Los Angeles 42, Calif.
Calvin E. Trowbridge.....President-Elect
4411 3rd Ave., Los Angeles 37, Calif.
W. E. Walton.....Past President
E. O. Sherer.....Treasurer
11983 Darlington Ave., Los Angeles 49, Calif.
Mrs. A. N. Hartwell.....Secretary
1719 Alamitos Ave., Monrovia, Calif.
Elmer Lorenz.....Membership Secretary
Box 2544, Los Angeles 54, California
Mrs. Thelma Sommerfield.....Director, 1 Yr.
Mrs. Edna Korts.....Director, 2 Yr.
Howard Small.....Director, 3 Yr.
H. M. Butterfield.....Nomenclature Director
39 Giannini Hall, U. C., Berkeley, Calif.

Nomenclature Committee

Mrs. Bessie R. Buxton, Mrs. Emma M. Carleton,
Mrs. Alice M. Clark, Dr. V. T. Stoutmeyer,
Frédrick J. Bedson FRHS. Herbert P. Dyckman
R. S. French.
The Clayton M. Kelly Research Dept.
Research & Seed Fund Director.....Mrs. E. Carrell
214 North Yale Street, Fullerton, Calif.
Hybridizing Chairman.....Mrs. Mary Choate
3970 Grandview Blvd., Culver City, Calif.
Librarian.....Mrs. Gladys C. Nolan
2840 Herkimer St., Los Angeles 39, Calif.
Historian.....Mrs. Hugh Hixon
76 W. Home St., Long Beach 5, Calif.
Kodachrome Slide Library.....Charles Wiley
118 W. 52nd, Long Beach 5, Calif.
Flower Show Chairman.....Calvin Trowbridge
4411 3rd Ave., Los Angeles 37, Calif.
Assistant.....Frank Rich

The next Board meeting of the American Begonia Society will be held in the Los Angeles City Hall, Room 1305, 7:30 p. m., March 26, 1951. Use Main St. elevator. Park lower garage, south entrance on Main Street.

Public Relations Director.....Mrs. Louise Schwerdtfeger
Cantera Ave., Hope Ranch, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Public Relations Committee

S. A. McClanahan.....Northwestern, Chairman
2643 38th Ave., West, Seattle 99, Wash.
Mrs. Dorothy F. Michaelson.....Eastern Chairman
P. O. Box 818, Denville, N. J.
Mrs. Lillian Ashe.....Northern California, Chairman
1108 Cerwood Lane, Oakdale, Calif.
Mrs. Frances Downing.....Round Robins Chairman
Rt. 1, Box 45, Calera, Alabama

LIFE MEMBERS

Mrs. Gonda Hartwell
Worth A. Brown
Mrs. Myrtle S. Francis
Frank Reinelt
Mrs. Alice M. Clark
Mrs. Christle Geer

PAST-PRESIDENT LIFE MEMBERS

H. Dyckman '32-'33-'41 Ferdinand P. Neels '42
Fred Reidman '34 Clarence A. Hall '44
J. Paul Walker '35 Arthur E. Nelson '45
Dr. M. B. Dunkle '36 Harold W. Hart '46
T. H. Smith '37 George Lawrence '47
J. S. Williams '38 Mrs. M. Drummond '48
Dr. W. M. Caseley '39 Col. Carroll M. Gale '49
Frank Harrison '40 W. E. Walton '50

BEGONIAN STAFF

Editor.....Stanley Spaulding
808 E. Mariposa Ave., El Segundo, Calif.
Co-Editor.....Mrs. Frances W. Spaulding
808 E. Mariposa Ave., El Segundo, Calif.
Business Manager.....Mrs. Della MacLanahan
4080 Tivoli Ave., Venice, Calif.

★ Annual Dues - Two Dollars Fifty Cents.
★ Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office of Los Angeles, California, under the act of March 3rd, 1879.
★ Business Office - 5110 Monte Bonito Drive, Los Angeles 41, Calif.

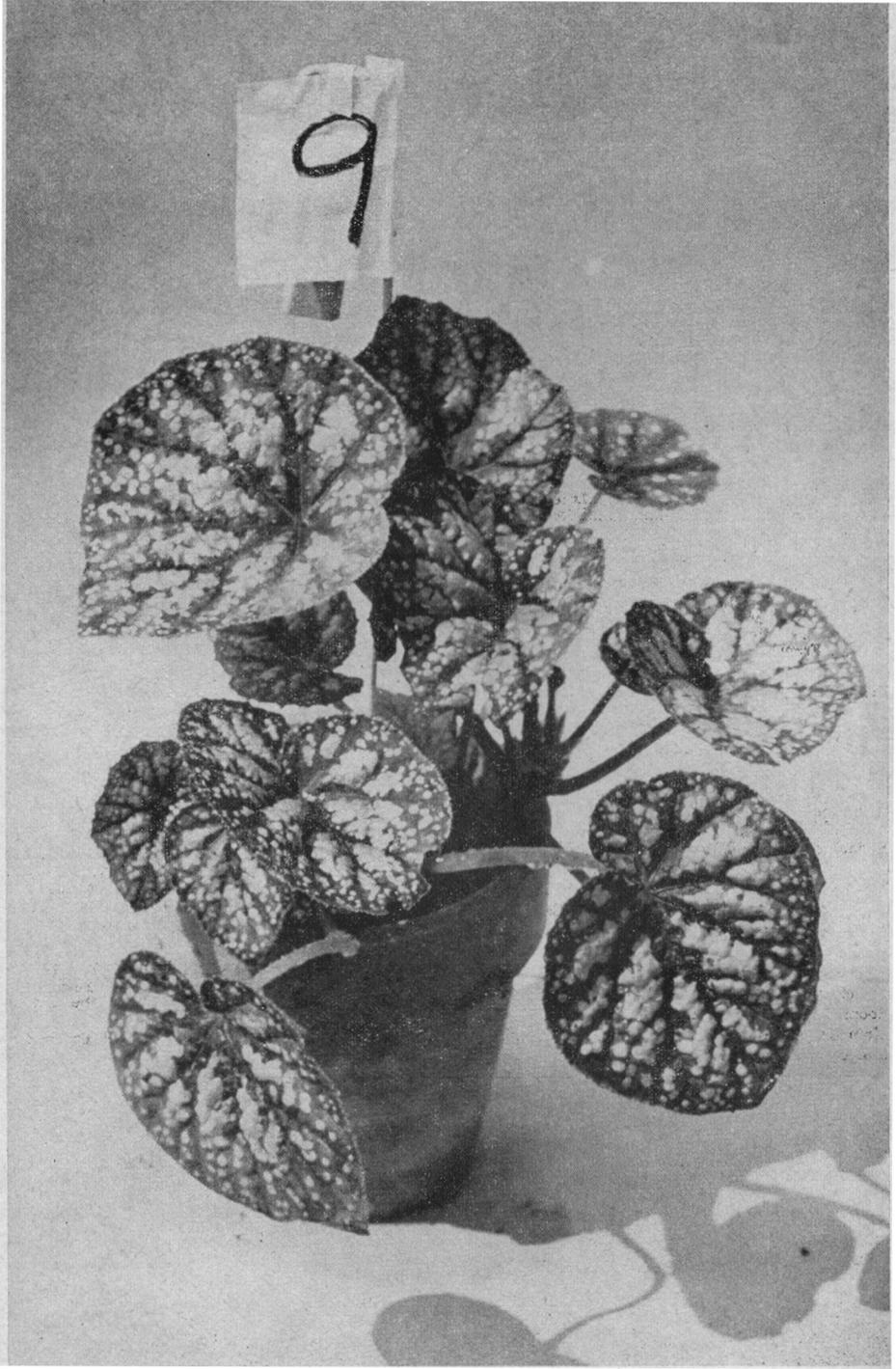
C O N T E N T S

Feature Articles—

CAMELLIA LEAF BURN - J. J. LITTLEFIELD	51
FROM OHIO - A CHAPTER IN THE BEGONIA STORY - RUTH WALTZER	46
ROY BERRY MINIATURES - MARY CHOATE	41
SECRET FORMULA - JACK LIGTHART	48

Departments—

A. B. S. NEW SLIDE LIBRARIAN	52	BRANCHES - NEW OFFICERS	56
A. B. S. WELCOMES 2 NEW BRANCHES	54	CALENDAR OF COMING EVENTS	57
ARMCHAIR EXPLORERS	53	CONDENSED MINUTES	59
BEGINNERS' CORNER	47	LIBRARY NOTES	55
BEGONIA THERAPY	52	QUESTION-ANSWER COLUMN	53
BRANCH MEETING DATES & PLACES	58	ROUND ROBIN NOTES	45
BRANCHES - NEW GARDEN MOVIE	56	YOUR EDITOR	50



Rex-cultorum Toy (Berry)

The Roy Berry Miniatures

By Mary Choate, Chairman of the Hybridizing Department

Photography by R. V. Iden

It gives me great pleasure to present to our readers a report on the activity of our Committee in tracing the identity of the Berry rex 'miniatures' and recording our findings with our Nomenclature Department. I wish to express my appreciation to Mrs. Jessie Gale, of Pasadena, and Mrs. Louise Schwerdtfeger, of Santa Barbara, the other committee members, both of whom have worked very earnestly with me on this committee, and to Mr. Rudolf Ziesenhenne, who greatly assisted by dictating the official descriptions. We undertook a seemingly hopeless task in tracing the correct names of these plants, and it is with great satisfaction that we present our first report.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, in his "Psalm of Life," stanza seven, said:

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime
And departing leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

I feel that in leaving these beautiful miniatures for us to enjoy and care for, Roy Berry did that and more. He left us a living symbol expressing his love of nature and of his constant desire to improve and perfect the plants he loved so well. Like many people who work tirelessly and unselfishly to improve in their particular field, the results of Mr. Berry's labor were not fully appreciated until after his death. It is not definitely known whether or not Mr. Berry kept a record of his work. However, he did name most of the plants of this particular class—most of them after relatives or friends and some after flowers and birds. I have never heard of his selling any of them until he released his entire collection shortly before his death.

Most of the little plants which have been dubbed "Berry rex miniatures" which are in

circulation today were very generously given to his personal friends, who later propagated and passed them on in like manner. Gradually the original names were lost and they were misnamed or nicknamed until so much confusion existed that the most that could be said of them was that they were "Berry miniatures."

While trying to establish the identity of the miniatures in my private collection, it became my desire to see each of the Berry miniatures proudly labeled with the name which Mr. Berry had lovingly awarded it.

These miniatures have certainly never been excelled in beauty. In their brilliant, shiny leaves you find every color of the rainbow. They are quite easy to propagate, growing very well with proper care and are an asset to any begonia collection.

OFFICIAL RESCRIPTIONS OF ROY BERRY MINIATURE REX CROSSES IDENTIFIED TO DATE OF 1-1-51

On October 30th Rudolf Ziesenhenne described the following plants (one of which is owned by Mrs. Sylvia Leatherman, one by Mrs. P. J. Miller, and the balance by Mrs. Mary Choate, Hybridizing Chairman). Mr. Ziesenhenne used the Royal Horticultural Society Color Chart. All color numbers are those of the RHS Chart. Measurements are in millimeters and centimeters. (One inch equals approximately 2½ centimeters).

BROWN CURL (No. 8):

Brown Curl, our cover picture, won first award in the 1950 National A.B.S. Show at Inglewood in the miniature spiral rex class. It is the first and original spiral miniature. It is also one of the hardiest and healthiest of all the miniatures. We have pictured it

Turn to next page

with a hand touching its lovely foliage to show the comparative size. Following are Mr. Ziesenhenné's official color descriptions of Brown Curl and the others whose names we have officially agreed upon to date, together with pictures of all but two of these. They are now on file with our Nomenclature Department for the benefit of future generations. As others are ascertained we will make further reports to our readers.

This is a dwarf grower with short internodes on a regular rhizome. The leaves have hairy edges with both lobes spiraled and are 8 to 11 cm. long by 8 to 10 cm. wide—almost circular in appearance due to the crinkled, toothed margins, but they do end in an acute point. They are a dark garnet brown in effect, narrowly edged still darker and actually consisting of many variable shades of dark green verging to greenish black at the center. The long petioles are grooved and have fleshy flaps along the edge of the groove, purple madder 1028 and almost the entire underside of the leaf is the same color with very small areas between veins of pod green 061/2.

TOY (No. 9):

(See photo, page 40)

Very low grower with short internodes and medium petioles. Leaves are $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ cm. long and $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ cm. wide, being much more rounded than most and having a rugose surface. The center at the sinus is greenish black, extending along the veins as far as the border, which is the same shade as the center at the leaf-margin and lightens as it spreads inward on the leaf, irregularly in depth to as much as two-fifths of the leaf diameter. The central portions of the leaf between veins are willow green 000862/1, overlaid silver, which also appears spotted on the dark border. The silver near the veins is overlaid with orchid.

TAPESTRY (No. 1):

(See photo opposite)

Plant a bushy grower with upright branching stems and long-petioled leaves. Petioles 13 to 19 cm. long. Leaves 16 to 19 cm. long by 9 to $11\frac{1}{2}$ cm. broad, long pointed and very unequally lobed, fairly smooth and of medium texture. Top of leaf with central zone around sinus greenish-black; middle area willow green 000862/1 overlaid faintly with orchid which fades out at the edge of that zone; inner border zone about $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 cm. wide is of parsley green 00962, and outer border zone of about the same width is greenish black—all zones roughly following the same pattern of indentations as the leaf edge. Leaf backs are heavily flushed with ox-blood red 00823 over pod green 061/2, and the petioles are purple madder 1028.

BUTTERFLY (No. 5):

(See photo opposite)

Upright bushy grower; leaf surfaces quite smooth but considerably puckered between veins; fairly long petioles. Leaves from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 cm. long and 10 to 15 cm. wide, almost entire with very unequal lobes. Central zone of upper surface is greenish-black and follows out the veins about half way to the leaf edges; middle area very irregular in shape, of spinach green 0960/3, dotted and blotched with willow green 00862/1 overlaid silver; a very narrow margin repeats the greenish-black of the center. This plant also has the orchid suffusion along the edges of the central zone.

PANSY (No. 6):

(See photo opposite)

Dwarf grower with short internodes. Lightly puckered smooth leaf surface. Leaves are acute and broadly ovate about 9 cm. long and 8 cm. wide. A very black central area irregularly follows the veins toward the outer edge not more than one-fourth of the way and blends into the next zone which is erythrite red in varying degrees. This zone is like a narrower, longer-pointed duplicate of the actual leaf, following its general outline but having a very acuminate point. A border zone of spinach green 0960/2 about one-fourth of the diameter of the leaf has irregular shadings of dahlia purple 931 and the dahlia purple also forms the leaf margin (not more than 2 mm. wide). Underside is ox-blood red 00823 /1 flushed over pod green 061/2 and the petioles are willow green 000862/1 from the sinus running into maroon 1030 at the basal half.

ADMIRATION (No. 7):

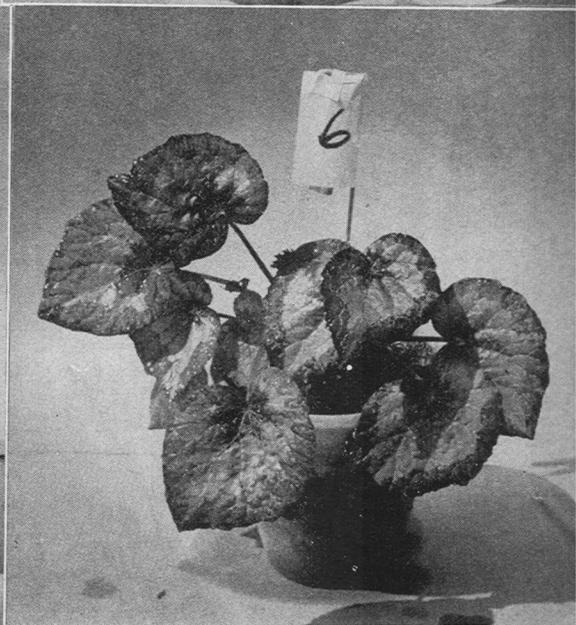
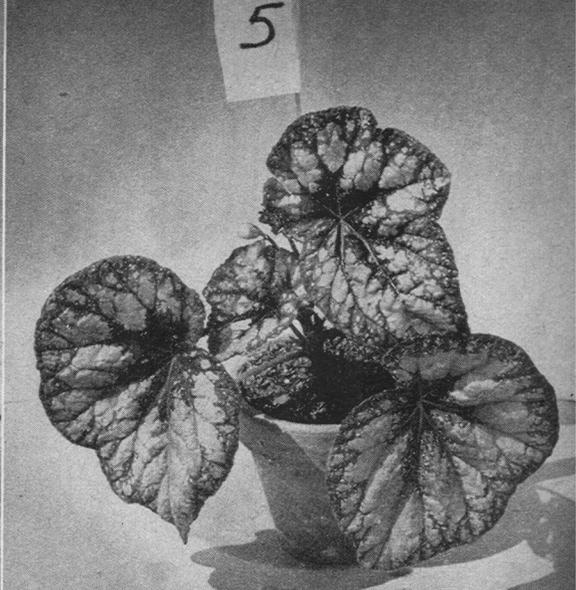
(See photo opposite)

Has a fairly short, oblique growing rhizome; bushy. Leaves are acute broad-ovate and somewhat dentate with puckered surfaces between the veins; slightly hairy; 17 to 18 cm. long by 11.5 to 13 cm. wide. Greenish-black at the sinus running out along the main veins to leek green 000858 at the last third of the way to the edge and along the margin; area between veins is erythrite red between 0027 and 0027/1. Backs are flushed ox-blood red 00823/1 over pod green 061/2. Petioles are slightly hairy and willow green 000862/1 from the sinus running into maroon 1030 at the basal half.

COREE (No. 22):

(Not illustrated)

Very long petioles (about 14 cm.) are greenish flushed jasper red. Fairly smooth leaves only slightly lobed are somewhat rugose, $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$ cm. wide by 15 to 16 cm. long. Center zone running out along veins is greenish brown; the main zone is veronese



Upper—r. c. Tapestry (Berry) (No. 1)

Lower—r. c. Admiration (No. 7)

Upper—r. c. Butterfly (No. 5)

Lower—r. c. Pansy (No. 6)

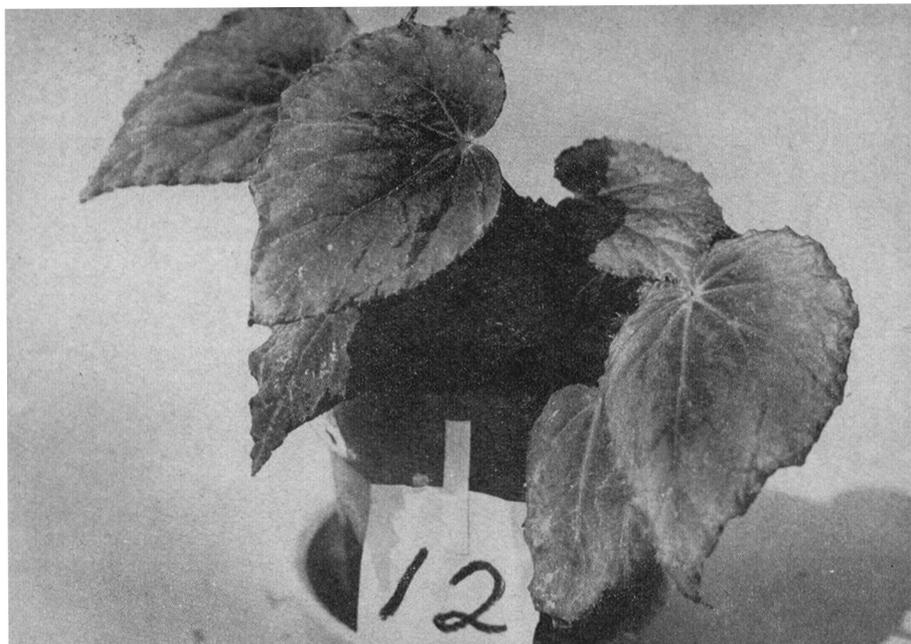
green 660/3; the irregularly blotched border is Scheeles green 860/2 and broken by the central silvery green running out to the tips of the veins at the very shallow lobes. The edge shows some of the back color of the leaf. The under side veins, margin and center are flushed chrysanthemum crimson 824 over pod green 061/3.

AUTUMN COLORS (No. 23):

(Not illustrated)

The long petioles are slightly white hairy and willow green 000862/1 from the sinus, running to maroon 1030 at the basal half. Leaves are fairly smooth with occasional long hairs and 11½ to 13 cm. long by 9 to 10 cm.

Turn to next page



Upper—r. c. Carnelian (No. 12)
Lower—r. c. Red Berry (No. 3)

wide. The central zone is garnet brown, darker toward the center, and averages about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the total area of the leaf. Areas of burnt orange 014/2 border the central zone, overlaying pod green 061; veins and spaces be-

tween veins are pod green 061/2. The margin repeats the central garnet brown and is about $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 cm. wide. The underside is ox-blood red 00823/1, flushing the center area and margin and veins, and small area between

is pod green.

RED BERRY (No. 3):

(See photo opposite)

Branching, upright growing, slightly more hairy than Tapestry and with a little more puckering of the leaf surfaces. Leaves from 10 to 11½ cm. long by 8 to 9 cm. wide are an iridescent dark garnet brown over all with only the veins showing satiny pod green 061/2 and with lighter areas between veins. Undersides of leaves are practically solid ox-blood red 00823, showing little of the pod green 061/2 beneath. This red shows through the leaves and gives a definite deep red glow. Petioles and stems are approximately the same color of ox-blood red showing green at nodes and quite prominent lenticels.

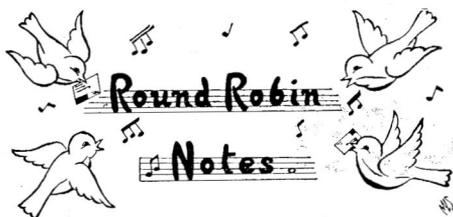
CARNELIAN (No. 12):

(See photo opposite)

Compact grower with iridescent leaves, ovate acuminate in shape, very sparsely hairy. Leaves are 9 to 11 cm. long by 6 to 7¾ cm. wide. Center is blackish brown with violet suffusion, veins lighter; central portions between the veins is Scheeles green 860/2, overlaid by jasper red 018/1, the green only showing through at the veins near the margin, which is garnet brown 00918/2 and only about 3 mm. wide. The reverse is ox-blood red 00823/2 over pod green 061/3 with petioles of maroon 1030, but not shading to the willow green 000862/1 till very close to the sinus.

* * *

It should be noted that the orchid suffusion on certain plants will disappear when the plants are kept in deep shade.



Mrs. C. E. Wilson, Illinois.—Has a novel idea for protecting her little begonia seedlings. Having a surplus of bird cages she uses them as hanging hot houses. "I pot up my small seedlings in small pots and place them in the bottom of the bird cage and cover the entire cage with cellophane and hang it in a sunny window."

Mrs. M. C. Cunningham, Saint Jo, Texas.—Writes, "I use ice box dishes with peat moss for medium for my begonia seed. Place the container over the pilot light of the kitchen range during germination. The begonia seed germinates within two weeks."

Mrs. Paula Hoisington, Dodge City, Kansas.—Advises, "Use very little nitrogen fertilizer on variegated-leaf begonias and only during the first period of growth. If too much nitrogen is used the variegations revert to the plain green. I am having success in growing *Templini*. The leaves are cream and pink with very little small green splotches. It is growing in the full sun in a rather heavy medium. I have not fed it at all this winter."

Mrs. Mona Ayers, Kansas City, Missouri.—"Begonias that are hard to root can be air-layered. Cut half-way through a branch at the joint. Insert a small stick in the cut to keep it open. Wrap it with sphagnum moss and tie with raffia. Keep the moss damp and after the roots show through, cut the branch off below the raffia and pot up." Or, "You may layer the branch, making the cut on the under side of the branch at a joint and place it on the medium and cover it with a mixture of sand and peat. Leave until it is well rooted then cut off and pot up. To induce lateral growth pinch out the top."

Alice Falconer, Canyonville, Oregon.—Treats her rooted cuttings with sand before potting up. "Have a container deep enough to hold the rooted portion of the cutting. Cover the roots with water and slowly add sand until the roots have been covered and the water taken up. The damp sand will cling to the roots and tend to keep them from breaking and to eliminate air pockets when potting up."

Thelma Delgado, Junction City, Kansas.—Tells how to make a greenhouse for the living-room. "Instead of buying a cable heating unit this is what I rigged up. I took my 10" x 18" fish aquarium, had a glass cover made to fit the top, spread an inch of vermiculite over the bottom, and soaked it with steaming hot water. I used little plastic jigger glasses, made a hole in each bottom and filled them with vermiculite, then planted my *Saintpaulia* leaves. I used a plant label to hold them erect. Found that 45 of the tiny pots fitted on the bed of vermiculite. I placed a thermometer in the aquarium and put the cover on. I put a feather pillow on an end-table (for insulation), put my electric heating pad on the pillow, then covered it all with a pretty cloth. I set the aquarium on top of this and turned it on "high" until the thermometer read 80 degrees, then turned it back to "low." Find it keeps an even temperature. It's a fine little green house, chock full of new varieties. I expect that it would be great for growing begonias but perhaps would not hold as many pots."

R. R. Directors: Please send in choice bits from your flights.

(Compiled by Louise Schwerdtfeger)

From Ohio - -

A Chapter in the Begonia Story

By Ruth Walzer, Rusksylvania, Ohio

In my early years I remember seeing my Mother's and Grandmother's begonias and two years after I was married I had my first begonias—not much to look at, I'll grant you, but it was a beginning. The house we lived in was too cold for tender plants, so until seven years later I had very few plants. Then I had a living room with four large windows, two facing west and two north, just right for ferns and begonias. I collected *manicata*, *weltoniensis*, *Feastii*, *corallina de lucerne* and *semperflorens*, although at the time I did not know their names.

Another we called a large grape leaf and I'll never forget how it behaved when I put cuttings of it into Auxilin before rooting; the roots were so many and large they burst the stem of the cutting, and the leaves grew twice as large as the mother plant.

I had access to an old barnyard that was sodded over; I cut the sod back and there was the most wonderful soil a gardener ever laid eyes on. In the January thaw I would go out and get the soil, squeeze the water out of it and it would fall apart. My begonias and ferns grew to great size. Then along came the blizzard of 1936 on Christmas Day while we were away from home overnight. Needless to say my plants were all gone.

It wasn't until 1942 that I could have flowers in my home again—mostly begonias—angel wing, crowfoot, etc. We moved to our present home in 1945 and had no place for them until we remodelled. Now, with two wood stoves and the kitchen range, I can keep flowers at eight windows facing all directions.

The African Violet bug bit me hard and I went "all out" with them until last fall I had 250 plants all sizes. But it has been impossible for me to pass by a slip or plant of a begonia that I found. With my African Violets to offer for swaps to my Round Robin friends, my begonias have grown apace in numbers. How I thrill each morning as I check each one. There is *Richardsoni* with its beautiful small cut leaves and their small red spot where the leaf and stem meet; *Diana* just a small slip the last of April and blooming the middle of July; plain *Feastii* spreading all over the pot; *maculata* with its narrow 7" leaves; *medora* so beautiful; and so on down the shelves of plants.

In a glass case are seven rex begonias, five

raised from leaves.

I have a propagating case made from an orange crate 27 x 10 x 5 inches, enclosed with glass to make it 9 inches high, and use washed sand about 1½ inches deep in the bottom to root my cuttings. I find if cuttings are put into this case just resting on top of the moist sand for a week or ten days and are then put into the rooting medium they root much faster with less rotting.

I have had good success with equal parts of sand, peatmoss, garden soil and well rotted manure for potting begonias. But again this summer I had access to the perfect soil for begonias and ferns, an old silo pit with about 10 inches of compost made from old silage, manure and weeds.

Two years ago last spring a friend gave me a slip of *Paul Bruant* and others which I put to root in ground sphagnum moss. *Paul Bruant* did not grow much the first year but last winter it grew several inches and in March had two bloom stalks carried well above the leaves, with its large light pink bloom. There are several small plants on the first three inches of the rhizome and all along the stem small leaves are showing. The old plant was curled around the pot and hanging partly over the sides. I have trained this plant upright, the stem now being eleven inches above the pot with a leaf spread of 18 inches.

With this picture go my greetings from west central Ohio.

B. Paul Bruant



Beginners' Corner

Where to Put 'em?

Begonia Mazae and *Begonia caroliniaefolia* don't like too moist a spot.

Begonia acida and *Begonia olbia*: Put them down on the floor where it is cool and moist.

Fuzzy leaved begonias: Like light and less water; a fair rule might be to water once to every twice you water the other types.

Begonia foliosa: Likes to be damp and cool; in the ground it will grow tall.

Begonia Griffithi: Once thought lost to cultivation, it has been brought back to our green-houses and can be well grown if kept out of drafts and given plenty of room for its roots.

—Mrs. Louise Schwerdtfeger.

"Nothing New from Where I Sit"

Mr. Fred Wittsche pointed out to the Sacramento Branch in January that there had not been the great changes in developing plant life that there had been in Chemistry and Inorganic Science. After all there were three basic principles in growing a healthy plant: good drainage, proper amount of water and the right sun exposure. He suggested sprinkling plants in summer to wash off any air-borne dust and film and that a good rule to follow in fertilizing is to feed when new growth appears.—Mrs. W. M. Kelso, Publ.

Three Ways of Growing Seed

1. Put them in a wick-fed container;
2. Put them in a container that may be watered from the bottom;
3. Put them on a thoroughly moistened medium in a container that is sealed so no air can dry it out.

Never water from the top.

Some seed will come up in 5 days; *rex* seed may come up in 8 days or 365 days!

Will Your Slip Show?

When planting begonia slips, make sure each cutting has at least one bud (or eye) from which a new shoot can develop. Don't take the pretty top flowering shoots but take sturdy shoots or the central part of any long stem which shows nice fat buds which will be quick to grow. Your top cutting may root well and yet you may find it only grows longer until the flowering buds have all dropped and then it may wither away completely.—

From Mrs. Louise Schwerdtfeger's talk at the Inglewood Branch.

Roses

Mr. Pat Burke of California Spray-Chemical Corporation instructed the Orange County Branch at the February meeting that roses should be pruned back to about 18 inches above ground and the cuts covered with grafting paste. For mildew infections he recommended using "Ortho-rix" but if the bushes have buds on them, he advocated the use of a dust instead of a spray—"Ortho Rose Dust" or "Botano de Luxe."—Helen Meyer, Publ.

Begonia Bugs

Sodium selenatè was recommended for control of white worms and mites at the January discussion meeting of the Philobegonia Branch at the home of Mrs. Anna Reuter, a very successful grower of begonias.—Elsa Fort, Pres.

Be Color Conscious

Group plants for color harmony and buy plants which bloom at different times so that there will always be color in the garden—Mr. Fred Wittsche, 25 years a nurseryman, told the Sacramento Branch.—Mrs. W. M. Kelso, Publ.

SPONIT

FREE SAMPLE

Send Post Card now for trial package of SPOONIT fertilizer. Try before you buy.

PLANTSMITH

Box 818

Palo Alto, Calif.

BULBS FOR THE SHADE GARDEN

BEGONIAS — Tuberous, Camellia Doubles, Hanging Basket, Multiflora, Cristata, 1½-2 inch. Tubers—Each 25 cents
Dozen **\$2.50**

GIANT TUBERS — 2½-4 inch in Camellia or Hanging Basket Types. Each 50 cents, Dozen **\$5.00**

GLOXINIA — Large Tubers, Belgian Grown —5 colors. Each 50 cents, Dozen **\$5.00**

GLOXINIA — Mixed colors. Each 35 cents, Dozen **\$3.50**

CALADIUM — Fancy Leaf—10 varieties. Each 40 cents, Dozen **\$4.00**

To start these early, you will need **BOTTOM HEAT**. We are agents for **GRO-QUICK** cables and thermostats.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

BOB ANDERSON FLOWER BULBS

1417 Echo Park Ave., Los Angeles 26, Cal.



The Secret Formula

By Jack Lighthart, Cardoza Gardens, Corona del Mar, Calif.

The spectacular modern race of tuberous begonias, whose huge blooms bring such diversity of form and color to our summer gardens, is the sophisticated descendant of about half a dozen small-flowered species brought from high in the Andes mountains of Bolivia and Peru. It scarcely seems possible that the art of the hybridizer could have wrought such sweeping changes since 1868 (when the first recorded cross was made). But these gorgeous aristocrats, like their humble ancestors of the high Andean valleys, still have a liking for moist soil and air and a dislike for extremes of heat and cold. While tuberous begonias are at their best in the so-called "fog belt" of the Pacific coast, they may, with a little ingenuity, be made to thrive almost anywhere in the United States, with the possible exception of the dry interior of the Southwest.

Starting the Tubers

When you buy it, the tuber is usually in its second year, which is the prime of life for a tuberous begonia. The tuber is a flat, round, biscuit-shaped object, one and a half to three inches in diameter, covered with shaggy brown fiber.

If you buy your tubers when they first become available (usually in January) it will be necessary to store them for a few weeks. Spread them out in a cardboard box, punching a few holes in the cover for ventilation, and put them away in a cool dry place. (Avoid freezing temperatures, however.) When danger of frost is over, bring them into a warmer spot. When they show, by pinkness of buds around the old stem scar, that they are coming to life, it is time to put them in the starting medium.

At Cardoza Gardens we have found the most satisfactory starting medium to consist of equal parts of leaf mold and peat moss. Place the tubers in flats of this mixture, concave side up, barely covering them. Allow ample room for root development, putting no more than

twelve small tubers, or six larger ones, in a single flat. Lay the flats in a warm, shady spot in the garden and keep them slightly moist. Cold and soggy conditions are fatal to begonia tubers.

Potting Up

Pot culture is usually preferred for tuberous begonias, since it permits better control of growing conditions. The pots should be of generous size: an eight inch pan for a medium tuber, a nine inch pot for a larger tuber.

Soil for tuberous begonias should be a loose, rich mixture, well drained and slightly on the acid side. Nearly every grower has his own pet formula. The following mixture has been used with good success at Cardoza Gardens for many years:

- Two parts oak leaf mold.
- One part sand.
- One part well rotted steer manure.

It is a good idea to mix your soil and wet it down about the same time you start your tubers, so it will have a few weeks to season before planting.

Put plenty of crock (pieces of broken pots or bricks, coarse gravel, etc.) in the bottom of the pots. Good drainage is essential.

The tubers are ready for potting when the sprouts reach three inches in height. As it becomes ready, scoop each tuber out of the flat, taking care to disturb the mat of roots as little as possible. Plant the tuber, together with the adhering mass of growing medium, so that it is covered with about half an inch of soil. The soil should fill the pot to about an inch of the top.

Until growth is well started and there is good development of roots, water very sparingly. Until such growth is established, the tuber is actually over-potted, and will suffer consequent damage if the whole mass of soil becomes water-logged. A good rule for the first couple of weeks is "Water the tuber, not the pot."

(Cut Courtesy Vetterle & Reinelt)

Variations

If you have only two or three tubers, you may find it more convenient to start them directly in the pots in which they are to grow. Fill the pots with the usual potting mixture, scoop out a good sized pocket and fill in with the starting medium. In this set the tuber so that it is barely covered. Water very discreetly until growth is well started.

If the soil is properly prepared in advance, by digging in generous amounts of manure and leaf mold, it is quite possible, in favorable localities, to grow tuberous begonias in the open ground. The tubers may be planted out after starting them in flats in the conventional manner; or, by setting them in pockets of the starting medium, they may be planted directly in the ground.

Growing On

For large growth and ample bloom, tuberous begonias must be well fed. The rather rich mixture in which they are planted contains enough nourishment to bring them through their first weeks of growth. However, when the flower buds begin to show color, they are ready for their first feeding. A standard liquid fertilizer is recommended, such as Liquinox, California Liquid Fertilizer, or Likwidgro. Dilute to the prescribed strength and thoroughly wet down each plant. The soil should be moist when fertilizer is applied. Water carefully the next time to avoid leaching out fertilizer. Repeat the application every two or three weeks during the growing season.

Ideal growing conditions for tuberous begonias are temperatures of 60-70 degrees during the day and 50-60 degrees at night. Humidity should be high at all times. Somewhat higher temperatures may be tolerated during the day, but the plants must be allowed to cool off at night. During dry spells, and in dry climates, maintain humidity by wetting down the walks or other surrounding areas. While wind and drafty conditions are bad for tuberous begonias, they demand good ventilation. Allow sufficient space so that adjacent plants will not touch when full grown.

Begonias are shade loving plants, of course. Broken shade, as in a lath house or under thin foliage, is preferable. Complete shade in midday, with early morning and late afternoon sun, will also serve. But day-long dense shadow will lead to lanky growth and sparse bloom.

For appearance' sake, and to avoid damage to the brittle stems, upright types of tuberous begonias should be staked. To be sure that you don't hit the tuber, set the stake at least two inches from the stem.

Culture of Basket Types

Unlike the upright types of tuberous begonias, which produce only one or two stems,

the basket or hanging types grow from a large number of buds surrounding the crown of the tuber. Since these tubers usually run rather large, particular care must be taken to give them ample pot room. At Cardoza Gardens they are grown in large wire baskets, which are stuffed with sphagnum and filled with the regular soil mixture. Further inland, solid redwood baskets or twelve inch clay pans fitted with wire hangers may be found preferable.

Whatever method is followed, frequent and consistent fertilizing is required to produce good growth.

Seedlings

Seedling tuberous begonias, which are available for a few weeks starting about May 15, offer a somewhat cheaper method of building up a stock of tubers. Under modern methods of selective breeding, these seedlings develop remarkably true to color and type. Seedlings bloom later than plants grown from tubers and often last later into the fall. By planting both tubers and seedlings one may have a somewhat longer season of bloom.

Culture of seedlings follows the procedure outlined above, except that, being already started, they are set directly into pots. During their growing season they develop tubers, which should be dug and stored in the usual manner.

Care of Tubers

As the days grow shorter and the year draws near the equinox, tuberous begonia: will begin to indicate that they are ready to wind up their affairs for the season. Growth will cease and bloom will be scant and small. Fertilize no more at this stage and cut down on water. Then as the leaves start to yellow and the stems break off and topple, withhold water completely and set the pots aside.

After a few weeks, when they have shed their tops, lift the tubers, rub off the adhering soil and old roots and lay them in the sun to dry. Two days is usually sufficient for the drying process, during which the tubers should be turned a couple of times. When they are thoroughly dry on the surface, store the tubers as described at the beginning of this article, in a ventilated cardboard box or, if you prefer, in a clean, dry flat. Check them occasionally during the winter and discard any showing signs of decay.

While tubers are at their best during their second and third seasons, they may, with proper care, be brought into good growth and bloom for several more years.

The Secret Formula

We have been growing tuberous begonias successfully at Cardoza Gardens for about eighteen years. Sometimes, in good seasons,

Turn to next page

the display of lush growth and huge blossoms has been quite spectacular. Skeptics have occasionally implied that we were not telling the public all the facts about our procedure. We had, they hinted, some secret formula which we brewed at midnight and administered in the dark of the moon behind barred doors. Actually, all of the relevant facts are included in this article. There is a formula, perhaps, but it is not secret. Here it is:

Get good tubers; grow them well; fertilize them regularly.

By "good tubers" I mean tubers grown from good stock by reputable growers who are specialists in this line. The desirable characteristics of tuberous begonias have been built up by years of careful hybridization, but they may be nullified by a couple of generations of ignorant or hit-or-miss breeding. Top-grade tubers will cost you considerably more money than the scrubs; but if you want first-rate results, first-rate tubers are the only kind to get. Be sternly selective in building up your collection of tubers. If any plant shows undesirable characteristics—such as scrubby growth, weak stems, poor bloom, or excessive bud drop—harden your heart and heave the cripple out. No use saving it for another season, for it will only repeat its original dismal performance.

I have already pretty well indicated the conditions for growing begonias well. Tuberous begonias have been successfully grown under such diverse circumstances as the short summers of Minnesota, the dusty heat of Kansas, and the stony soil of Maine, on the very verge of the Atlantic. They may be grown, in other words, even though conditions are less than ideal, *if they are given good care*. Care they must have, in any case, and fairly constant care. They are plants for the conscientious gardener, not for the week-end horticulturist. Nor can you abandon them to their own devices, or to the ministrations of the neighbor's little boy, while you take your summer holiday.

I have also mentioned the necessity of fertilizing, but the matter of *regularity* needs to be emphasized. Only by a regular program can you achieve the large and vigorous growth that distinguishes tuberous begonias at their best. Don't think that you can skip the fertilizer one time and make up for it by a double dose next time. To arrive at this regularity with the least effort, I suggest that you set aside the *first* and *fifteenth* of the month as "fertilizer days."

Get good tubers; grow them well; fertilize them regularly.

This is the formula. Here is no old wives' magic, no dried newts, no henbane. Nothing but hard work. But it gets results.

Your Editor

Our faithful Eastern Chairman of Public Relations, Mrs. Dorothy F. Michaelson, has been seriously ill and is now a little improved, but must rest, and consequently lost all of her lovely plants in the freezing cold and storms they have been having in the east this winter. We wish her better luck this year and a quick recovery.

Mrs. Paula Hoisington, in Dodge City, Kansas, reports good luck with rexes in an east window at a usual temperature of 65 degrees and humidity of 30 to 35 percent, using bottom watering and spraying with tepid water several times a day. She also uses a 60w bulb all night on her kitchen begonias where they get little sunlight and says the *semperflorens* are definitely deeper in color with glossier leaves.

We regret the passing of Mr. H. G. Flaitz of Ojai, California. The Flaitz' gardens were long a begonia showplace par excellence despite the vicissitudes of fire and drought. Mrs. Flaitz' rex crosses have received international acclaim—especially *r. c. ojai*, the great ruffled spiral—although she has never commercialized her work. Their many friends will feel a deep sympathy at this loss.

The Santa Barbara Branch wanted to share in the problems and work of the National Board. Therefore, they voted and donated \$10.00 to the Board for the express purpose of purchasing advertising space in the new Popular Gardening magazine, with the avowed hope that it might encourage other branches to join with them, possibly securing more time at a reduced rate, and share in the honor of bringing in greater numbers of new members on a nation-wide scale. A generous gesture indeed.

Mr. Manson Hume writes that the cold (which has been down to 28 degrees several times) has actually seemed to benefit his *rexes*, as they seem to be doing better in the winter than the summer—at which time they are quite sluggish. It was not so good for many other types, however.

The Plant Patent number of *r. c. "American Beauty,"* originated by Mrs. Helen Lewis of the Lewis Begonia Gardens is No. 945. According to my understanding a color plate of a patented plant may be obtained by writing the Patent Office in Washington, D. C., and enclosing 25c for it.

CAMELLIA LEAF BURN

By J. J. Littlefield, Los Angeles, Calif.

As a garden consultant, I thought I knew all the answers to camellia troubles . . . A *chamaelaucium*, (Geraldton wax flower shrub) grew exuberantly beside my front porch. Finally decided I'd rather have another camellia in it's place as a companion plant to Anna Frost camellia.

So the wax plant was rooted out and Debutante camellia set up housekeeping in it's place. "Surely," I thought, "Debutante will feel at home beside the healthy, robust growing Anna Frost camellia." Yes, the Debutante was planted properly. Drainage was provided, and plant set in a good soil mixture of peat moss, leaf mold, bit of well weathered manure, and existing garden soil.

Soon the troubles started. Leaves turned brown from the edges on in towards the centers. Some of the brown burnt-like leaf margins were about a quarter of an inch wide. In checking with several camellia specialists the symptoms indicated alkali burn.

A generous handful of sulphur was scattered evenly in the basin of the thinnish three foot tall plant. Iron sulphate (snowform, looks like flour) was applied in diluted liquid form. One heaping tablespoonful to each gallon of water. Two basin fillings constituted one treatment. This particular size basin drank up seven gallons of diluted iron sulphate. Two treatments were applied during the summer, at intervals of six weeks apart. It was fed a specially formulated camellia plant food obtainable at nurseries three times during its growing season, watered regularly and had semi-weekly foliage baths during the summer months.

Still the plant didn't respond to treatment. In fact, Martin Faber, then president of the Pasadena Horticultural Society asked me, "What's the matter with that camellia? The leaf edges are burned, and the leaves are almost paper thin." I explained about the alkali water burn trouble.

Next year the brown leaf margin edges were narrower. The same cultural treatment was applied. Sulphur, iron sulphate, acid plant food feedings, and systematic watering. Finally, f-i-n-a-l-l-y, after two years of constant care, more so than for a growing child, that plant snapped out of its misery ailment, and now is beginning to perform somewhat near normal.

It took me over two years to figure out why Debutante, a first class healthy looking plant when purchased and set out beside the portly Anna Frost camellia, should act up the

way she did.

The Debutante camellia trouble was this . . . I didn't dig out enough soil which contained bits of alkaline reaction roots of the Geraldton wax plant! I should have made a much larger hole for the Debutante, filled it partly with good garden loam, then mixed the other humus type ingredients with that soil.

It's a good idea to study the soil situation if you contemplate planting a camellia in place of another shrub that has grown in that location for a number of years. If there's any doubt as to soil condition, don't hesitate for a minute. Dig out that soil that has been occupied by the roots of the other plant. Bring in some good soil from other parts of the garden, or, if you have it, use compost soil.

This Debutante camellia of mine was worth all the trouble, worry, and bother, because she produces lovely pink blossoms. One nurseryman was telling me, "Littlefield, some person would be smart if they grew a lath house full of Debutante camellias. They could sell every flower, because the blossoms come on during the holiday season, and the ladies are partial to this color and form of flower.

FEATURING THIS SPRING

new begonia hybrids of

MARIE TURNER

RICKY MINTER

(Judged best rhizomatous, A.B.S. show, 1950)

T A M O

(Fragrant fibrous)

GYPSY GIRL

(Winter-blooming fibrous)

\$1.50 each at nursery

\$2.00 each postpaid

Visit our tuberous begonia display in July and August. And enjoy also our fine collection of rex and fibrous begonias, ferns, fuchsias and various other plants for shade.

(No Catalogue)

Cardoza Gardens

503 Coast Blvd.

Corona del Mar, Calif.

R Begonia Therapy

By Manson E. Hume

If you do not believe Begonia Therapy can help you to a healthier and happier life, then you may be interested in what I have to relate about another paralyzed War Veteran who came to see me a few months ago. This young man had just finished college and was a Bible student. He seldom ventured out of doors, spending most of the day reading. One day he told me it did not seem possible that a paraplegic in a wheelchair could do the things that I was doing. It was then that I asked him if he would not like to spend some part of his day working with begonias. Three weeks later he was mixing potting soil, potting begonias and moving large flats of soil mixtures. Now he spends part of every day helping me with my begonias. His smile comes easier and his eyes sparkle with each new step he learns about growing begonias. The hospital pallor has left his face and he now sports a Florida tan.

The other day he did not arrive at his usual time and it worried me. Later that day I got into my car and drove over to his home. His wife told me that since he had started working with begonias she found it impossible to keep him in the house. I found him in his work shop back of their house; he was busy building book shelves; three were finished and he was working on the fourth. He honestly told me that, had it not been for begonias, he would never have finished one. He knows that everything that lives has the power to become greater, if it is free to put forth the best that is in it.

This column has received many letters from begonia lovers, requesting information on one problem or another, but no one has mentioned their disability. *This column is for the disabled.* When writing please mention your disability; in that way I can better understand your particular problem and answer it accordingly.

The seeds you requested will take a while reaching you, as the names must be sent to Mrs. Carrell, our seed fund Director, after I receive your request.

In planting the seeds use a large mouth jar (coffee or preserve). Make a screen flat: a piece of wire screen about 6 by 3½ inches—make a ¼ inch cut at each corner and bend in to form a flat. Using half leaf mold and one third peat moss pressed through window screening, you have your seed soil. Place in flats and soak seed tray in water, let drain and sprinkle a few seeds over the top. Save some of the seeds for later planting, in that way you can handle the seedlings for transplanting a few weeks apart. Place tray or flat in jar, put cover on tight and wrap in two sheets of news paper, place in filtered sun. Remove cover each morning and drain excess water from the jar, remove the paper when the plants appear. Keep your miniature greenhouses away from direct sunlight. If the soil at any time looks dry, place seed flat in a saucer of water and drain before placing back into the jar.

By writing to Mrs. Carrell, the seed fund Director, you may purchase Special seeds at a very low cost.

When writing for information or advice, please enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope. My address is Interlaken Road, Orlando, Florida. So long until we meet again.

M. E. H.

NEW SLIDE LIBRARIAN

Mr. Charles Wiley, past president of the North Long Beach Branch, has undertaken the position of Chairman of the A.B.S. Slide Library, Mr. MacLanahan having become ineligible by reason of his election to the presidency of the Santa Monica Branch for 1951.

Mr. Wiley is happy to announce a new set of slides are now available consisting of about 45 color slides of the 1951 Pasadena Rose Parade. Branches wishing to use this set or any other are urged to write immediately to Mr. Charles Wiley, 118 West 52nd Street, Long Beach 5, California.

"With the Tuberous Begonia season starting again, it would be nice to show the slides from the Library on Tubers at your next meeting. You will want to try to better those beauties that are in the colored slides.

"We have a good start on one of the finest color slide collections anywhere but we still need slides of the rarer types. If you know of someone who has slides of correctly identified varieties, please let me know so I may contact them. Perhaps we can borrow them and have copies made. The process takes about two weeks.

"All requests will be filled in the order they are received. Remember, all it costs is a few cents—postage and insurance to and from the Library. Commentary is included with all slides.

Charles L. Wiley, Slide Librarian
118 W. 52nd St., Long Beach 5, Calif.
Phone 203-923"

Hurrah for our rejuvenated Department!
Best wishes, Mr. Wiley.



Q + A = Success

by Research Dept.

Question: Is it absolutely necessary to have an acid soil mixture to grow good begonias?

Answer: I expect that this is one subject that will cause a good deal of dissension, but I have just read of an experiment made with fibrous begonias using five different kinds of leaf mold ranging from a pH of 5.6 to neutral of pH 7. Oak leaf mold is neutral. It stands next to the last as far as potassium content is involved, about the same in the list for phosphorus content and equals all the leaf molds tested for nitrogen content. It stands third best for fast growth but was in the top bracket for sturdiest growth. We have been using oak leaf mold in California for so many years with good success but according to this report it is apparent we have been using something that was testing neutral rather than acid.

Question: I would like to put some of my larger begonias in the grounds around the house but have hesitated because I was not too sure I would pick a good location.

Answer: This is a timely subject because I know that more people would grow begonias into specimen sized plants if they would put their begonias in the ground. This month is a particularly good month to check your yard and flower beds to find suitable places for the shade loving plants.

I will have to use my own location to illustrate what I mean. Roughly the house faces the southwest. On the longest day of the year, the sun is as far north as it will go during the year. This occurs on June 21. Our hottest and worst weather for begonias occurs usually during the first couple of weeks in September, so we will need all the shade possible during that particular time. But according to the shadows and the position of the sun during the month of March, we won't have to wait until September to do any checking, as the position of the shade will be in exactly the same part of the yard both times of the year. If your hottest weather predates mine by a couple of weeks move your checking to conform with the June 21st deadline.

It has long irked me that so many directions for planting begonias have said to plant them on the north side of the house. If I were to do that, I would get all the intense heat of summer there and all the cold of winter, when we do need the heat of the sun; so my best planting part of the yard faces the ocean where the afternoon sun hits during the fall and winter but the plants do have shade



Armchair Explorers

Spring is here in my garden again and I have been spending far too much time working around the yard and have put off writing you the Newsletter until almost too late. In the mail recently came a fine collection of Begonia seeds from our friends the Ghose Company in India, they sent us *B. gigantea*, *B. Josephii*, *B. Bhotan species*, *B. rubro-venia*, *B. sikkimensis*, *B. laciniata lutea*, *B. Andersonii*, *B. semperflorens*, *B. picta*, *B. lutea*, *B. roxburghii*, *B. rex type*, *B. albo coccinium*, *B. Cathcartii*, *B. ovalifolia*. The *B. albo coccinium* is a new one to us.

Then also in the mail has come recently some seed from our friend in Mexico, Poncho, whom many of you know. He reports a very, very dry year and extremely cold weather. He sent us seed of *B. compta*, *B. gracilis*, a new form with green foliage and slightly red where the leaf joins the stem, *B. Scharffiana*, *B. Schulziana*, the Mexico rockery rhizomatous begonia, and *gracilis diversifolia*.

We still have the begonia seed collections as listed in the October issue and can mail them out to you within a week. Our member, Sidney Sampson of Duluth, Minn., has sent us a large box of fresh 1950 *concolor* lily seed to our members. You may have it if you send in a stamped, addressed envelope. We are getting some new cultural directions for growing begonias from seed printed for you and will tell you about them next month.

Cheerio!

Your Skipper, Florence Carrell

A M A R Y L L I S
Finest Dutch Hybrid Seedlings. 1 year size, 25c each. (Will bloom in 1½ years or less)
CECIL HOUDYSHEL HYBRIDS - 3 month seedlings - Finest Mixed. 10 for \$1. (Will bloom in about 2 years). \$1 orders postpaid. Under add 10c for postage and pkg.
Early May Delivery
"DAISY HILLS," ELVIN McDONALD
Route No. 2, Gray, Oklahoma

a good part of the day when we need it the most. So do check various shadow lines both in the early morning and late afternoon. Try to avoid planting where the sun is known to be during the time between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. But check this month!

A. B. S. Welcomes Two New West Coast Branches

We are proud and happy to announce the organization of two new large Branch Societies in the West. The Portland Oregon Branch, in the city of Portland, Oregon, was organized under the leadership of Mrs. George Venner, and the Santa Cruz County Branch of Santa Cruz, California, was organized by Mr. Pat Antonelli under the direction of Mrs. Lillian Ashe, Northern California Chairman of Public Relations. Both Branches were accepted by the National Board of Directors at the January meeting in Los Angeles and officially became Branch Societies of the American Begonia Society.

Portland Oregon Branch

The Portland, Oregon, Branch held its first meeting October 27, 1950, when about forty begonia enthusiasts became members. Mr. Al Clark, organizer of the Salem, Oregon, Branch was guest speaker; after telling of the advantages of Branch organization, he talked on several specimen begonia plants that he had brought from his nursery in Salem, outlining the differences in the begonias of the various groups. To quote from Mrs. Venner's report: "November 27th, we adopted our Constitution and By-Laws and held election of officers for the following year. Officers were: President, Mrs. L. Anderson; Vice-president, Mrs. Wesley Fomal; Secretary, Mrs. George Venner, 7604 S. E. Tolman; Treasurer, Mrs. B. W. Newman; and Representative Director, Mrs. David Talbot. Mrs. Charles Baker spoke of her experiences with the seed from the A.B.S. Seed Fund, and Mr. B. W. Newman instructed the group on the digging and storing of begonia tubers for the winter.

"The December meeting was purely social and . . . was spent in getting acquainted.

"At the regular meeting in January all of the appointed Chairmen were introduced as were the commercial growers. Mr. Roy R. Smith demonstrated seed sowing as practiced by commercial growers, then Mrs. Charles Baker demonstrated seed sowing from the housewife's angle and her humor was thoroughly enjoyed. Mr. B. W. Newman spoke briefly of sowing begonia seed on a "Brick Grandmother." Mr. Al Clark of Salem, Oregon, was among the visitors and had brought two begonias for nomenclature study; Skeezar, a hybrid of Mr. Ziesenhenné's, a silver rhizomatous was attractive, but Boweri, the smallest

of rhizomatous species from Mexico and introduced by Mr. Ziesenhenné in 1950, was admired by everyone."

The Portland Oregon Branch has fifty-one charter members and is the second Branch Society in Oregon. By the round of activities outlined by their officers we might well prophesy that the Branch will become one of the strongest and largest in the Northwest. Congratulations, Portland, Oregon, and may you continue to thrive and grow as a member of our great American Begonia Society.

Louise Schwerdtfeger, Director of Public Rel.

Santa Cruz County Branch

Santa Cruz and its environs are the center for the growing of *Tuberhybrida* in Northern California, as the renowned nurseries of Vetterle and Reinelt, Antonelli Brothers, Worth Brown (wholesale) and others are located there. It is only natural that there should be numerous amateur growers in this locality who should have a Branch of their own. It is with great pleasure we report the formation of the Santa Cruz County Branch, which took place on November 17, 1950, when the first meeting was held.

I cannot be too emphatic in giving due credit to Pat Antonelli for his energetic efforts in organizing the Branch. The list of their Branch officers reads as "Who's Who" in the Begonia World: Pat Antonelli, President; Frank Reinelt, Vice-President; Worth Brown, National Representative; Hazelle Oxley was elected Secretary; Ethel I. Hitchcock, Treasurer.

In spite of the stormy night, twenty-three persons attended the first meeting. Sixteen signed the membership list as new members in addition to three members-at-large and two life members to be transferred to the new Branch. Mr. Antonelli acted as Chairman and Mrs. Lorraine Sinclair the acting Secretary read an article on the past history and the advantages of belonging to the American Begonia Society. Mr. Frank Reinelt spoke on the care of shade loving plants.

To quote from the minutes of the second meeting "Twelve new members joined, making a total of 31. The Constitution and By-Laws were read and adopted. Officers were elected and were duly installed by Mr. Art Mann, President of the San Francisco Branch, and representing Mrs. Ashe.

"John Paul Edwards of Berkeley, was guest speaker and showed color slides, then spoke on the care of Tuberous Begonias.

"The third meeting was held January 19th, with 27 members and 24 visitors present. Mr. Todd Gresham, superintendent of the Vetterle and Reinelt Begonia Gardens, was the speaker of the evening and gave a very interesting talk on the care, culture, time of lifting, curing and preparation of begonia tubers. He gave a practical demonstration of potting tuberous begonias and displayed various sizes of tubers and of special interest was the large *B. boliviensis*, one of the parents of our present hybrids.

"Four new members joined, making 35 members on the membership list."

The first meetings of the new Santa Cruz County Branch have demonstrated how easy it is to form a new Branch if such an energetic and willing person as Pat Antonelli undertakes the organization work. I sincerely hope that amateur Begonia growers in other localities in Northern California will follow this example and organize Branches of their own. They must bear in mind that only seven members are required to form a Branch.

Good luck to the new Santa Cruz County Branch.

Respectfully submitted,
Lillian Ashe, Northern California Chairman

Library Notes

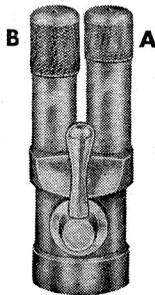
Here is a bargain for branch librarians and for members interested in old past copies of the *Begonian* for scrap book material:

Bundles of 24 copies of the *Begonian* are being offered for sale "AS IS" for \$1.00 per bundle, post paid, *while they last*. These are excess printing, soiled, slightly damaged copies or mail returns and in some bundles there may be duplicates but the contents are intact and they should prove of value and interest to many new members who have never seen some of the old back numbers of the magazine. All orders must be sent direct to the A.B.S. Library at 2840 Herkimer St., Los Angeles 39, California, accompanied by check or money order and will be filled in the order received.

NONE of these *Begonians* are copies from the material sent to the Librarian for library use. Kindly continue to save and forward to the library any copies you no longer need as this is the only way we may obtain scarce copies and fill complete files since many numbers of the magazine are now out of print. Every effort is being made to supply new members with complete back files in this manner but, of course, we would not require any of the "bundle" material.

—Gladys C. Nolan, Librarian.

NEW!



THOMPSON DUAL-SPRAY NOZZLE

DESIGNED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF GROWERS
OF SHADE-LOVING PLANTS

Use the Fogger Nozzle "A" for humidifying the air in shade-houses and conservatories. The Misty Spray Nozzle is used in watering ferns or plants with delicate blooms.

No. 219 FOR 1/2" AND 3/4" HOSE

PRICE \$2.88 (Plus Sales Tax)

FOGGER NOZZLE

To be installed in permanent spraying systems. Pipe is drilled with 1/8" pipe tap.

No. 218 - A - 1/8"

PRICE \$.48 (Plus Sales Tax)

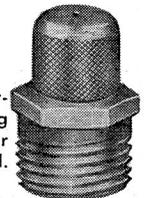


FOGGER NOZZLE

For ready installation in permanent spraying systems using pipe and fittings. The adapter is threaded with 1/2" pipe thread.

No. 218 - A - 1/2"

PRICE \$.60 (Plus Sales Tax)



THOMPSON MANUFACTURING CO.

SINCE 1907

2251 E. SEVENTH ST.

LOS ANGELES 23, CALIF.

BRANCHES: NEW GARDEN MOVIE

Program Suggestions

A new garden movie entitled "How to Grow Beautiful Fuchsias and Begonias"—a companion to the widely shown film "How to Grow Beautiful Roses"—is now available according to Better Gardens Institute. Filmed in beautiful natural color, it is a 16 millimeter movie with a sound track for background music and professional narration. Running time is about twenty minutes.

Technically directed by John Paul Edwards, President of the American Fuchsia Society, the new movie demonstrates that the fascinating hobby of growing Fuchsias and Begonias is not difficult, but that proper year 'round care of these ever-popular, shade-loving plants is important. A great many fine specimens of different varieties and colors are shown.

The first section of the movie deals with fuchsias and the second part covers begonias. The movie starts with selection of the proper type of fuchsias for your specific scheme—

proceeds with proper care, re-potting, feeding, pruning techniques, spring and summer spraying to control insect and fungus pests. Extreme closeups are used to good advantage in showing not only beautiful blooms but also the damage caused by common insect pests such as aphid, leaf worm, leafhoppers, white flies, and also snail and slug damage.

The second part on growing begonias shows step-by-step scenes from starting tubers, through rooting, transplanting and maturity. These scenes are vividly produced to give much helpful information to the begonia enthusiast. Insect protection from larvae of the brachyrhinus weevil and larvae of the night-flying moth is demonstrated. Also, the importance of snail and slug control is shown.

The new Fuchsias and Begonia movie is available free of charge to interested groups and may be obtained by writing to the Better Gardens Institute, Room 814, 114 Sansome St., San Francisco, Calif.

NEW OFFICERS

LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER: President, Miss Lena Higgins; Vice-president, Mrs. W. C. Hess; Secretary, Mrs. W. Cox; Treasurer, Mrs. Mary Congdon; Representative Director, Mrs. Hugh Hixon.

NORTH LONG BEACH BRANCH: President, W. C. Davis; Vice-president, John Nachbor; Secretary, Mrs. Alberta Logue; Treasurer, H. V. Swimley; National representative, John Nachbor.

RIVERSIDE BRANCH: President, Mrs. Ruth Gall; Vice-president, L. W. Bentley; Secretary, Mrs. Zena L. Twomley; Treasurer, Mrs. F. Petermann; National Representative, R. H. Terrell.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH: Secretary—Mrs. Hazel Snowden replaces Mrs. Hartwell.

SOUTH GATE BRANCH: President, Mrs. Ethel Arbuckle; Vice-president, Mr. J. S. Human; Secretary, Mrs. Juanita Pritchard; Treasurer, Mrs. Thomas Remus.

SOUTHERN ALAMEDA COUNTY BRANCH: Corresponding secretary, Esther Krabach replaces Mrs. Nettie Condit, who has resigned because of illness.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA: Re-elected same officers: President, Mrs. Leslie Perry; Vice-president, Mrs. J. S. Magill; Secy.-Treas., Mrs. John C. Schmucker.

SAVE MONEY

On the purchase of Begonias and other bulbs and plants. Joe's Bulletin tells you where you can buy them at less than standard catalog prices. Subscription two years \$1. Sample 10c.

JOE SMITH

3241 28th Ave. West Seattle 99, Washington

GROW BEGONIAS FROM SEED

REX hybrid, "FIBROUS" and "RHIZOMATOUS SPECIES" BEGONIA SEED

All seed tested for germination

LIST ON REQUEST

LOUISE SCHWERTFEGER

1450 Cantera Ave. Santa Barbara Calif.

Ornamental Trees

Trees, when properly selected, according to the size of the property, house and location, will greatly increase the valuation as well as the beauty of the property. Many are surprised to learn that properly spaced plantings of trees will eliminate street noises up to 40%. Also trees manufacture life-giving oxygen without which man cannot exist. Begonia lovers, of course, will not overlook the beneficial shade and protection provided their plants.—From speech of Mr. Willard Hagen of Arcadia at Foothill Branch February meeting.

—Edwin O. Williams, Publ.

HAVE YOU READ
THE ADVERTISEMENTS THIS MONTH?

★ ★ ★ ★

Calendar of Coming Events

March 2nd

Foothill Branch 4th Birthday Dinner—Azusa Woman's Club at 7:00 p. m. \$1.65 per ticket. Call FLeetwood 4-1766 for reservations.

March 3rd thru 11th

California International Flower Show, at Hollywood Park, Inglewood.

March 5th thru 10th

The Philobegonia Branch will be hostesses at the Philadelphia Flower Show through the courtesy of the Federation of Gardens of Pennsylvania for the Federation's exhibit of a Pennsylvania Home Featuring Begonias. The Federation has made arrangements to have about two hundred different varieties of begonias in their exhibit, all named and labeled for the public to see, and to learn more about Begonias, their culture and habits.

March 8th

Inglewood Branch invites you to hear the A.B.S. Librarian, Mrs. Gladys Nolan, lecture on The Begonia of the Month and discuss the advantages of using the A.B.S. National Library.

Hollywood Branch: Mrs. Jensen of the Jensen Begonia Gardens, Bellflower, will be the speaker. Her rex collection is outstanding and her talk will be especially helpful in giving beginners a good start. Welcome all.

March 28th

Glendale Branch: Presents Mrs. Gladys Nolan giving "Timely Tips to Begonia Growers for April" and California Spray Chemical's talk on pest control and their new film on Begonias and Fuchsias. Other branch members and the public are invited.

April 5th thru 8th

Santa Barbara, Calif., Cymbidium Show.

April 12th

Inglewood Branch: Annual Branch Presidents' Banquet—reservations necessary. Come and hear the Southland's noted horticultural author, Alfred C. Hottes of La Jolla.



Seedling Calla Begonias

Callas are slow from seed. Be sure to pull out the green seedlings to allow the variegated ones to develop properly, Mrs. Schwerdtfeger warned the Inglewood Branch.

Raise **SHADE LOVERS** From Seed

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rainbow Coleus • English Primrose • Tuberosus Begonia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fuchsia Hybrids • Impatiens • Calceolaria
---	---

Pkts. 50c each, All 6, \$2.00. **FREE CATALOG**

CAMPBELL SEED STORE
137 W. Colorado St., Dept. B
PASADENA 1 CALIFORNIA

For More Beautiful BEGONIAS

Use . . .

ORTHO-GRO LIQUID PLANT FOOD



Begonias, like most plants, need fertilization to attain maximum beauty. ORTHO-GRO is especially suited for Begonias because it contains organic fish and other plant nutrients. Use all season long—Mixes instantly with water—Safe for all plants when used as directed.

ISOTOX GARDEN SPRAY



You'll want to protect your lovely Begonias against such insects as the larva of both the brachyrhinus weevil and night-flying moths. The most effective insecticide you can use is ISOTOX Garden Spray, containing Lindane . . . it protects better and longer.

BUG-GETA PELLETS



Snails and Slugs eat the succulent leaves of Begonias—but you can control them easily with BUG-GETA Pellets. Just scatter around the base of the plants and get results overnight! Economical to use — pellets go 4 times further than old-style meal.



CALIFORNIA Spray-Chemical Corp.

Richmond, Whittier, Calif. — Portland, Ore.

TM's ORTHO, ISOTOX, BUG-GETA
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Branch Meeting Dates and Places

BELLFLOWER BRANCH

1st Monday, Mar. 5, Apr. 2, 7:30 p.m.
I.O.O.F. Hall, Ardmore and Palm Sts.
Audrey Adams, Secy.
6139 Graywood Ave., Bellflower, Calif.

EAST BAY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, Mar. 8, 7:45 p.m.
Willard School, Ward St.
C. F. Jensen, Secy.
3720 Cerrito Ave., Richmond, Calif.

EL MONTE COMMUNITY BRANCH

3rd Thursday, Mar. 15, 8:00 p.m.
Christian Church Fellowship Hall, 304 E. Valley
Mrs. Gladys Adams, Cor. Secy.
11215 E. Elliott Ave., El Monte, Calif.

FOOTHILL BRANCH

1st Friday, Mar. 2, Apr. 6, 8:00 p.m.
Women's Club House, 1003 Azusa Ave., Azusa
Gertrude M. Cooper, Cor. Secy.
340 W. Electric, Glendora, Calif.

FORT, ELSA BRANCH

1st Saturday, Mar. 3, Apr. 7
Mrs. Marion R. Thompson, Secy.
129 White Horse Pike, Magnolia, N. J.

GLENDALE BRANCH

4th Wednesday, Mar. 28, 8:00 p.m.
Tuesday Afternoon Club, 400 N. Central Ave.
Mrs. D. H. Bradley, Cor. Secy.
1301 San Luis Rey Dr., Glendale 8, Calif.

GRAY, EVA KENWORTHY BRANCH

3rd Monday, Mar. 19, 7:30 p.m.
Community House, La Jolla
The Center, Cor. Secy.
7356 Eads St., La Jolla, Calif.

GRUENBAUM, MARGARET BRANCH

4th Tuesday, Mar. 27, 10:30 a.m.
Home of Members
Box Lunch 12:30, Program following
Mrs. Ernest Jones, Secy.
R.F.D., Willow Grove, Pa.

HEART OF AMERICA

2nd Tuesday, Mar. 13, 7:30 p.m.
Members' Residences
Mr. Homer Meek, Secy.-Treas.
1306 N. 28th, Kansas City, Kans.

HOLLYWOOD BRANCH

2nd Thursday, Mar. 8, 7:30 p.m.
Plummer Park, 7377 Santa Monica Blvd.
Mrs. Walter J. Butt, Cor. Secy.
861 S. Harvard, Los Angeles 5, Calif.

HUB CITY BRANCH

3rd Monday, Mar. 19, 7:30 p.m.
Roosevelt High School Cafe
1200 E. Olive, Compton, Calif.
Mrs. Mildred Ogden, Secy.
114 East Olive St., Compton 3, Calif.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Monday, Mar. 12, 8:00 p.m.
Los Amigos Club, Loleta, Calif.
Miss Margaret Smith, Secy.
P. O. Box 635, Ferndale, Calif.

INGLEWOOD BRANCH

2nd Thursday, Mar. 8, 8:00 p.m.
325 N. Hillcrest, Inglewood, Calif.
Virginia Smith, Secy.
1419 W. 104th St. Los Angeles 47, Calif.

LA MESA BRANCH

2nd Monday, Mar. 12, 8:00 p.m.
Porter Park
Mrs. G. W. McManus, Secy.
Rt. 1, Box 1070, La Mesa, Calif.

LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER

3rd Tuesday, Mar. 20, 7:30 p.m.
2255 Elm St., Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. W. Cox, Secy.
3592 Lewis Ave., Long Beach 7, Calif.

MIAMI, FLORIDA BRANCH

4th Tuesday, Mar. 27, 8:00 p.m.
Simpson Memorial Garden Center
Miss Elizabeth S. Hall, Secy.
2572 Trapp Ave., Miami 35, Fla.

MISSOURI BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, Mar. 20, 8:00 p.m.
Members' Residences
Mrs. Mona Ayers, Secy.
6655 Bellfontaine, Kansas City, Mo.

NEW ENGLAND BRANCH

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

NEW YORK SUBURBAN BRANCH

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

NORTH LONG BEACH BRANCH

2nd Monday, Mar. 12, 7:30 p.m.
Houghton Park Club House
Harding & Atlantic, N. Long Beach
Mrs. Alberta Logue, Secy.
6050 Atlantic, Long Beach 5, Calif.

ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH

1st Thursday, Mar. 1, Apr. 5, 7:30 p.m.
Farm Bureau Hall, 353 S. Main St., Orange
Mrs. W. L. Everett, Secy.-Treas.
Rt. 2, Box 146, Orange, Calif.

PASADENA BRANCH

3rd Monday, Mar. 19, 7:30 p.m.
Casita del Arroyo, 177 S. Arroya Blvd., Pasadena
Mrs. Harold Benson, Secy.-Treas.
360 N. Fair Oaks, Pasadena 3, Calif.

PETALUMA BRANCH

3rd Friday, Mar. 16, 8:00 p.m.
McKinley Rec. Center, Washington & Vallejo Sts.
J. Earl Wilson, Secy.
111 Hill Blvd., Petaluma, Calif.

PHILOBEGONIA BRANCH

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

PORTLAND OREGON BRANCH

4th Friday, Mar. 23, 8:00 p.m.
Journal Building Auditorium
Mrs. George Venner, Secy.
7604 S. E. Tolman, Portland 6, Oregon

REDONDO AREA BRANCH

4th Friday, Mar. 23, 8:00 p.m.
Community Hall, 1620 Pier Avenue
Redondo Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Lucy A. Sault, Secy.
309 E. 220th St., Torrance, Calif.

RIVERSIDE BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, Mar. 14, 7:30 p.m.
Members' Residences
Mrs. Zena L. Twomley, Secy.
7154 Magnolia Ave., Riverside, Calif.

ROBINSON, ALFRED D. BRANCH

4th Friday, Mar. 23, 8:00 p.m.
Homes of Members
Mrs. Edyth Sherwood, c/o Mrs. Leta Wescott
1767 Sunset Cliffs Blvd., San Diego 7, Calif.

SACRAMENTO BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, Mar. 20, 8:00 p.m.
Garden Center, McKinley Park
Mrs. W. J. Holley, Secy.
2914 V St., Sacramento, Calif.

SALEM, OREGON BRANCH

1st Thursday, Mar. 1, Apr. 5, 7:30 p.m.
Salem Y.M.C.A.
Miss Ellen Quail, Secy.
202 E. Rural Ave., Salem, Ore.

SAN DIEGO BRANCH

4th Tuesday, Mar. 27
Congregational Church, 2700 blk. University
Mrs. D. M. McDaniel, Secy.
1059 Meade Ave., San Diego 3, Calif.

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY BRANCH

2nd Monday, Mar. 12, 7:30 p.m.
Garden Center, 11134 Weddington, N. Hollywood
Mrs. Nel Schoenbrom, Secy.
7961 Balboa Blvd., Van Nuys, Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH

1st Wednesday, Mar. 7, Apr. 4, 7:30 p.m.
1641 Taraval St.
Mrs. William Meyer, Secy.
1422 27th Ave., San Francisco 22, Calif.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH

4th Wednesday, Mar. 28, 8:00 p.m.
Masonic Temple, 506 S. Santa Anita Ave., Arcadia
Mrs. Hazel Snowden, Secy.
519 N. Encinita Ave., Temple City, Calif.

SANTA BARBARA BRANCH

2nd Thursday, Mar. 8, 7:30 p.m.
Rm. 5, Com. Center, 914 Santa Barbara St.
Santa Barbara, Calif.
Mrs. A. M. Manly
P. P. Box 1319, Santa Barbara, Calif.

See next page

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY BRANCH

3rd Friday, Mar. 16, 8:00 p.m.
Miss Hazelle E. Oxley, Secy.
428 Davis St., Santa Cruz, Calif.

SANTA MONICA BAY BRANCH

1st Wednesday, Mar. 7, Apr. 4, 7:30 p.m.
225 26th St. (upstairs), Santa Monica, Calif.
Mrs. S. S. Gross, Fin. Secy.
1116 S. Carmelina, Los Angeles, Calif.

SANTA PAULA BRANCH

4th Thursday, Mar. 22, 6:30 p.m.
Steckel Park
Mrs. Beryl Ernsberger, Secy.
621 Santa Paula St., Santa Paula, Calif.

SEATTLE BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, Mar. 20
Members' Homes
Mrs. Thomas Myers, Secy.
6057-31, N. E., Seattle 5, Washington

SHEPHERD, THEODOSIA BURR BRANCH

1st Tuesday, Mar. 6, Apr. 3, 7:30 p.m.
Alice Bartlett C. H., 902 E. Main, Ventura, Calif.
Mr. Orville A. Rogers, Secy.
126 S. Pacific Ave., Ventura, Calif.

SO. ALAMEDA COUNTY BRANCH

3rd Thursday, Mar. 15, 8:00 p.m.
Faculty Cafeteria, High School, Hayward, Calif.
Esther Krabach, Cor. Secy.
8438 Fairview Lane, Hayward, Calif.

SOUTHGATE BRANCH

4th Tuesday, Mar. 27, 7:30 p.m.
South Gate Municipal Aud., 4900 Southern
Mrs. Juanita Pritchard, Secy.
11150 Duncan Ave., Lynwood, Calif.

TEXAS STATE BRANCH

4th Friday, Mar. 23
Mr. E. Weaver, Pres.
1325 Thomas Blvd., Port Arthur, Texas

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH

2nd Tuesday, Mar. 13, 11:00 a.m.
Homes of Members
Mrs. John C. Schmucker, Secy.-Treas.
Box 233, Brownsville, Pa.

WESTERN RESERVE BRANCH, CLEVELAND, O.

4th Wednesday, Mar. 28, 8:00 p.m.
Garden Center, 10013 Detroit St.
Cleveland, Ohio
Mrs. Edward Lobser, Cor. Secy.
25912 Westlake Rd., Bay Village, Ohio

WHITTIER BRANCH

4th Tuesday, Mar. 27, 7:30 p.m.
Union High School, Room 19
Lindley Ave. Entrance, Whittier, Calif.
Mrs. Gretchen Bauchop, Secy.
9741 S. Santa Fe Springs Rd., Whittier, Calif.

FUNERAL NOTICES*for SNAILS & SLUGS by***"SLUG-EM"**

A DESTRIXOL product . . .
at your Garden Supply Store.

CONDENSED MINUTES

Regular meeting National Board, A.B.S. held in City Hall, Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 22nd, 1951. Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. with President Moore presiding. Statement of Aims and Purposes of the Society; Salute to the Flag.

Reading of Nov. minutes dispensed with—published in the Jan. Begonian.

Introduction of guests—Mr. Worth Brown of Cap- itola, Mrs. Webber of Santa Barbara, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips of the San Diego Branch.

Business Mgr., Membership Fees,

Treasurer, Editor, read and approved as read and made part of the minutes.

Public Relations Director submitted Constitution and By-Laws of Portland, Ore., Branch and Santa Cruz County Branch. On motion duly seconded, accepted as presented and the new branches given a hearty welcome to the American Begonia Society. Mrs. Schwedtfeger asked that branches please send in their lists of new officers, with ADDRESSES, so she can have same typed and ready for use. Many branches have already attended to this. Also branches desiring membership leaflets, please send request to her for same. These are useful to have on hand for flower shows and membership cam- paigns.

Librarian Gladys Nolan read report listing many books on hand for re-sale to members, many new books for circulation, also yearly files and exchange publications. Send her a list of your require- ments—either to purchase or to take out on loan. Our library is growing in volume and many angles are covered with authoritative publications.

Historian Mrs. Hixon reported the 1950 written report almost completed. Board authorized her to rent a machine and make arrangements to have the report typed—some 50 or 60 pages which she said she could have typed at 10c per page; rent a machine for 3 months at a cost of not to exceed \$10.00. **SO ORDERED.**

Slide Librarian Jack MacLanahan reported he had recently sent slides to Kansas City, Mo., and Portland, Ore., branches; had requests from Ven- tura and one from Dodge City, Kans. 40 slides now being copied for addition to the slide library. Mr. MacLanahan handed in his resignation as Slide Librarian due to the fact that he has been elected President of the Santa Monica Branch Society. His resignation was accepted with regret but Santa Monica has a very competent and wide-awake President.

Mrs. Korts reported begonia pins still selling and she is again ordering more. Write her if you want to purchase these pins. Reported So. Cal. and Pacific Camellia show at Brookside Park Feb. 17-18, and urged everyone to attend.

Mrs. Hixon reported Norvelle Gillespie, on KHJ, frequently speaks of the American Begonia Society over his programs. Secretary instructed to write thanking him for his interest.

Mr. Trowbridge reported inability of the River- side Branch to put on the Convention and Flower Show for 1951 due to a very busy year. Also re- ported on progress made for the exhibit to be placed in the International Flower Show at Holly- wood Park March 3rd to 12th. Watch your Begonian for further details and plans. Motion by Mr. Sherer, seconded by Mrs. Nolan, "That we ad- vance \$75.00 to the Flower Show Chairman for use in preparing our exhibit; any unused portion to be returned to the treasury." **SO ORDERED.**

Librarian called attention to an accumulation of Begonians, some 400 or 500, unusable for binding, but containing much scrap-book material and spe- cial articles for reference; covering years chiefly from 1941 to 1947. Motion by Mrs. Korts, duly seconded "That we run this information in the Be- gonian for the benefit of branch libraries, etc.— 25 copies for \$1.00." Send your orders to Mrs. Nolan. **SO ORDERED.**

Librarian asked that her allotment of 35 copies each month of the Begonian be increased to 50 copies to take care of the future needs of our new members. **SO ORDERED.**

President called attention to "Garden Tours, Camellia Week" sponsored by the Arboretum Foun- dations, Inc., Feb. 16-17-18.

Motion by Mr. Human, second by Mr. Sherer, "That we place an ad. in the Flower Grower, as we did last year, for the months of March, April and May issues; with such wording as the Business Mgr. (with the approval of the President) deems desirable." **SO ORDERED.**

Answering requests for list of speakers available for Branch meetings, President stated he was taking steps to get such a list ready.

Reports of Representative Directors indi- cated interest good; good attendance and many speakers available. Lack of space made it im- possible to give reports in detail. See Begonian in the Begonian for Branch announcements.

Respectfully submitted,
Gonda Hartw

