

The BEGONIAN

Devoted to the Sheltered Gardens

BEGONIA FREDDIE

(See Page 123)



Photo by
Don Buckley
Convention
Photographer



Plant of
Mrs. Carl F. Meyer
San Francisco



JUNE
1952

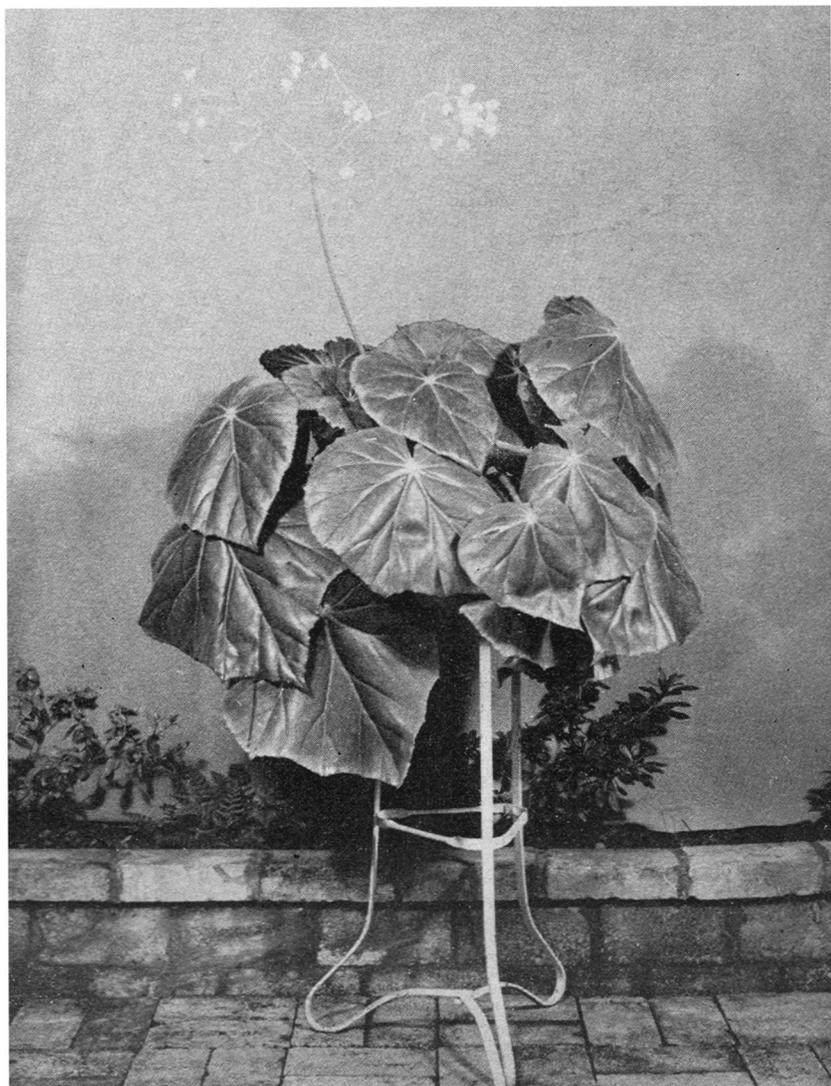


TWENTY-FIVE
CENTS



VOL. XIX

No. 6



*Better Begonias
with*
ATLAS FISH EMULSION
The original fish fertilizer emulsion

- DE-ODORIZED
- NON-BURNING
- 100% ORGANIC

Frank Reinelt, of Vetterle & Reinelt, Capitola, California, says: "We use ATLAS Fish Emulsion. It is safe, gives excellent results." Unsurpassed for all plants.



PILGRIMS learned from INDIANS to use FISH FERTILIZER



At Nurseries and Garden Stores
ATLAS FISH FERTILIZER Co., Dept. G
No. 1 Drumm St., San Francisco 11, Calif.

A BALANCED ORGANIC FISH FERTILIZER

CASA EDENA GARDENS
AFRICAN VIOLETS

Leaves Plants
New and old varieties, also introducing our EDENA SERIES. Write for List.

E. H. THOMAS
461 Bridge Road Walnut Creek, Calif.

Do You Know?

Discard your Delphiniums after their third year and replace with young seedlings. Plants are at their best in the first and second year of bloom. —*Sidney Sampson*, Duluth, Minn.

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, 2 years \$1. Sample free.

JOE SMITH
1854 24th North Seattle, Wash.

Palos Verdes

Begonia Farm

4024 Pacific Coast Hi-way, WALTERIA, Calif.

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

Complete Selections of BEGONIAS and SHADE PLANTS
Fuchsias — Camellias

Open Every Day
Complete Nursery & Garden Supply Shop
1½ Miles E. of Redondo Beach, Hi-Way 101

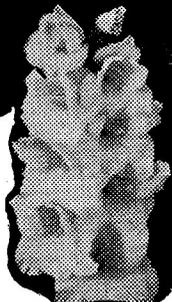
CALIFORNIA'S choicest
Gladiolus

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.



25 BULBS ONLY

GERMAIN'S \$1 POST PAID
Norticulturists Since 1871

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

SPOONIT PLANT FOOD

Send Post Card for information about my generous trial offer

PLANTSMITH

Box 818 Palo Alto, Calif.

Raise From Seed

SHADE LOVERS

- Rainbow Coleus
- English Primrose
- Tuberosus Begonia
- 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

Antonelli Brothers

BEGONIA GARDENS

WRITE FOR CATALOG

Santa Cruz, California
Capitola Road

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

President	Calvin E. Trowbridge
	4435 3rd Ave., Los Angeles 43, Calif.
President-Elect	Mrs. Edna Korts
	3628 Revere Ave., Los Angeles 39, Calif.
Past President	Frank S. Moore
Treasurer	William Haskell
	1253 Amherst Ave., Los Angeles 25, Calif.
Secretary	Mrs. A. N. Hartwell
	1719 Alamitos Ave., Monrovia, Calif.
Membership Secretary	Elmer Lorenz
	Box 2544, Los Angeles 54, Calif.
Vice-President 1 Yr.	Mrs. John R. Williams
Vice-president 2 Yr.	Howard Small
Vice-president 3 Yr.	R. H. Terrell

NOMENCLATURE Director . . . H. M. Butterfield
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, Freder-
ick 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 St., Fullerton, Calif.

Hybridizing Chairman . . . Mrs. Mary Choate
3970 Grandview Blvd., Culver City, Calif.

A.B.S. Library, 2840 Herkimer St.,
Los Angeles 39, Calif.

Director of Publicity . . . Mrs. Dorothy Powell
3180 Carlin Ave., Lynwood, Calif.
Slide Library . . . R. H. Terrell
6848 Leland Ave., Riverside, Calif.
Flower Show Chairman . . . Frank Rich
1145 Coronado Terrace, Los Angeles 26
Parliamentarian . . . Mrs. Elinor Slocum

The next Board meeting of the American Begonia Society will be held in the Los Angeles City Hall, Room 1305, 7:30 p.m., June 23, 1952. Use Main St. elevator. Park lower garage, south entrance on Main Street.

Historian . . . Mrs. Alva Graham

PUBLIC RELATIONS Director

Mrs. Louise Schwerdtfeger
Cantera Ave., Hope Ranch, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Public Relations Committee
Mrs. David Talbot . . . Northwestern Chairman
6209 Riverside Dr., Vancouver, Wash.
Mrs. Elsa Fort . . . Eastern Chairman
6123 Cedar Ave., Merchantville, N. J.
Mrs. Lillian Ashe . . . Northern Calif. Chairman
513 1/2 No. California Ave., Oakdale, Calif.
Mrs. Sophia Baker . . . Round Robin Chairman
2735 South East 35th Place, Portland, Ore.

LIFE MEMBERS

Mrs. Gonda Hartwell	Frank Reinelt
Worth A. Brown	Mrs. Alice M. Clark
Mrs. Myrtle S. Francis	Mrs. Christle Geer
Rudolf Ziesenne	Miss Marjorie May

PAST-PRESIDENT LIFE MEMBERS

H. Dyckman '32 '33 '41	Clarence A. Hall . . . '44
Fred Reidman . . . '34	Arthur E. Nelson . . . '45
J. Paul Walker . . . '35	Harold W. Hart . . . '46
Dr. M. B. Dunkle . . . '36	George Lawrence . . . '47
T. H. Smith . . . '37	Mrs. M. Drummond '48
J. S. Williams . . . '38	Col. Carroll M. Gale . . . '49
Frank Harrison . . . '40	W. E. Walton . . . '50
Ferdinand P. Neels, '42	Frank S. Moore . . . '51

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.

For DUES, ADDRESS CHANGES, OR MAGAZINES — write to Membership Secretary, Box 2544, Los Angeles 54, California. Branch Members pay dues to Branch.

* 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 Bonita Dr., Los Angeles 41, Calif.

CONTENTS

Feature Articles—

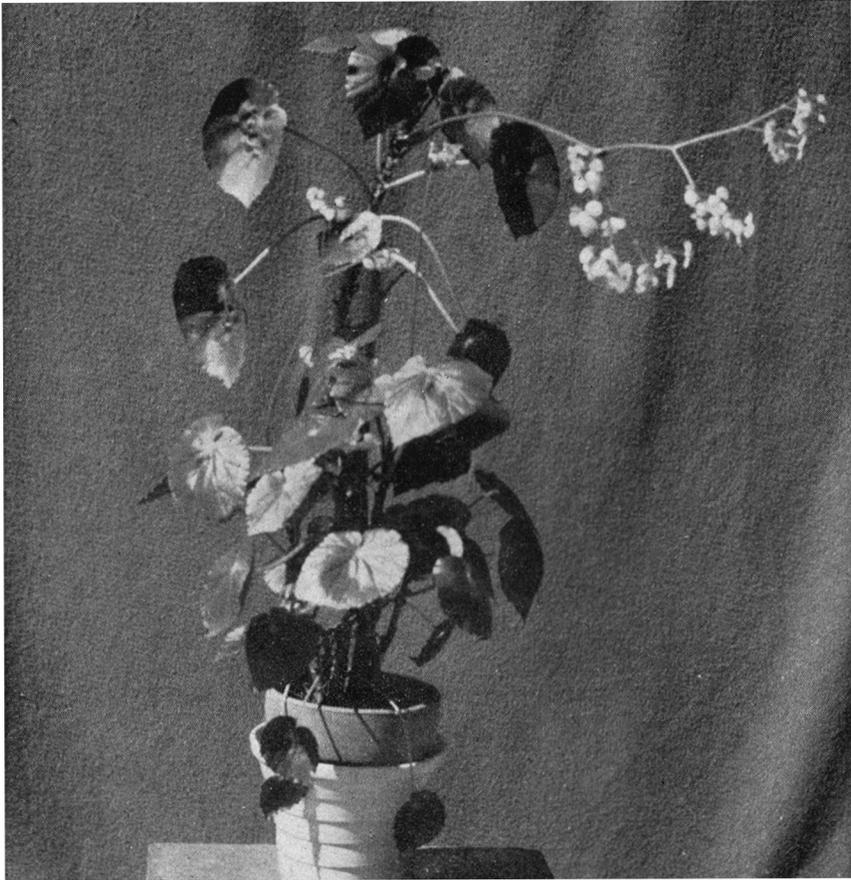
BRED TO TAKE IT — DOROTHY S. BEHREND'S	120
LETTER FROM GERMANY, NEW BEGONIA BOOK — PAUL EPPLE	122
PHILODENDRON — FRANK RICH	123
BEGONIAS AND CALIFORNIA NATIVES — VIOLET WOODEN	124
BASKETS FOR THE LATH HOUSE — MARIE MINTER	126
PERSONALITIES IN THE BEGONIA WORLD — MARIE TURNER — BY D. S. BEHREND'S	129
NAMING AND REGISTERING BEGONIAS — H. M. BUTTERFIELD	130
NOW — SIDNEY SAMPSON, GLENN W. MOTSCHMAN AND TERRY OLMSTED	132

American Begonia Society—

ADVERTISING RATES	140
AMERICAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY	134
ARMCHAIR EXPLORERS	135
BEGONIAS IN PRINT	133
BRANCH MEETING DATES—PLACES	138
BRANCH NEWS	133, 134
BRANCH WELCOMED: RAYTOWN, MO.,	131
BULLETIN	139
CALENDAR OF COMING EVENTS	137
CONVENTION BULLETIN	136

COVER PICTURE	123
GARDEN TOURS	135
IN MEMORIAM	129
LIBRARY NOTES	129
PIN	137
PRESIDENT'S LETTER	136
PUBLIC RELATIONS	139
QUESTION-ANSWER COLUMN	134
ROUND ROBIN NOTES	133
SHOW PICTURES	140

*Bubble and boil your witches brew!
Spray a spell against mildew!*



—Dorothy S. Behrends Photo

Begonia 'Tamo'

Bred to Take It

Dorothy S. Behrends

Begonias which withstand drought and near freezing weather are the answer to the long and loud cry for hardy begonias, produced by Marie Turner of Temple City, the hybridist that rocked the Begonia Kingdom with her Begonia 'Ricky Minter' in 1950.

Living in an area experiencing short periods of frost of various degrees (mild to not so mild) each winter, this proposed a

natural goal to Mrs. Turner—to produce begonias able to withstand conditions ranging from hot and dry to cold and wet.

These are extremes NOT conducive to good begonia culture, a fact we all recognize.

The results to be listed here are her accomplishments in hybridizing after several years of diligent work. Mrs. Turner prefers

to use the species as parents in her work. However, some of her crosses with hybrids as parents appear to be very promising.

Begonia 'Tamo' has proved to be a very good begonia, whether grown under moist or dry conditions. It is the result of *B. incana* x *B. Mazae*.

The tomentose characteristic of *B. incana* is very pronounced, as the petioles and entire leaf are covered with tomentum. The green-brown surface and blanket-stitched margin of *B. Mazae* give the leaf the beautiful exotic coloring that has been the chief delight of all hybridists. The underside is dark red.

This erect-rhizomatous begonia will easily grow to two and three feet high with many shoots producing freely from the base, making it a full plant. The three-inch, oblique-ovate leaves are borne on petioles eight to ten inches long. The white flowers resemble the flowers of *B. incana* with the exception of the female flowers. The three-winged ovary has the tell-tale dots of *B. Mazae*.

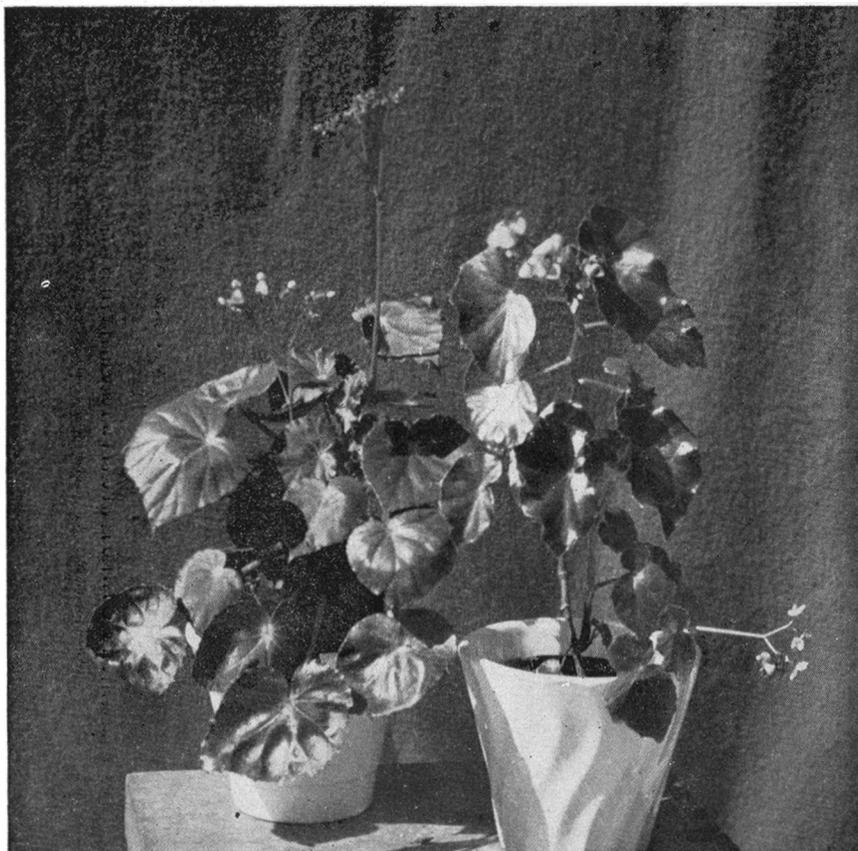
Marie produced another begonia in the rhizomatous class, *B. 'Gypsy Marie'*, a heavily textured, smooth-leaved begonia that has proven to be at home in the garden as well as the glasshouse. The green-brown surfaced leaves maintain a cupped attitude, showing a deep red underside.

This hybrid is the result of crossing a begonia that is called "Florida Species" (which could be anything—but it was purchased under the name of "*B. ecuadorensis*") x *B. Mazae*.

Although this begonia has had a wide distribution under the name of Begonia 'Gypsy Girl', that name has been found to be the duplicate of one for a begonia produced in 1908. To avoid any confusion that may arise from this duplication, Mrs. Turner has changed the name of her Begonia 'Gypsy Girl' to Begonia 'Gypsy Marie'. She urges those having the begonia under the first name to please make the change at once.

The tiny bright rose flowers are borne in sprays well above the foliage. *B. 'Ripple*

Turn to Next Page



—Dorothy S. Behrends Photo

Left: Begonia 'Gypsy Marie'

Right: Begonia 'Ripple Rosea'

Rosea' is a fibrous begonia that has had one name after another. It was first introduced as Begonia 'Pink Spray', but that name was previously used by Leslie Woodriff, for one of his hybrids in 1940.

Several names were suggested, but we feel the present name describes this lovely begonia best. We hope this name will be accepted by all those having received this begonia under its previous name.

The parentage of this hybrid is interesting, as B. 'Superba Mentone' was crossed both with B. *Roetzli* and B. 'Manda's Woolly Bear'.

B. 'Superba Mentone' was the seed-bearing parent, yet it proved recessive and it is the one begonia of the three that did not show any characteristic in the resulting hybrids. The flowers have the vivid coloring of B. *Roetzli* as well as the rippled margins, with even more of a ripple. Botanically impossible as it seems, the everblooming habit of B. 'Manda's Woolly Bear' is B. 'Ripple Rosea's' finest attribute. (Perhaps this trait stems instead from a characteristic of Grandparent 'Lucerna', recessive through 'Mentone'.)

The newest introduction of Mrs. Turner's efforts toward giving us begonias that can "take it" is one that she literally dressed in a fur coat. This is B. 'Teddy Bear' and will become very popular as stocks increase.

It will be a favorite in all the hobbyist's collections due to the ease of culture as well as its everblooming habit.

Considering the parentage, it is no wonder, as it is the result of crossing B. 'Indonesia 'Woolly Bear' x B. 'Manda's Woolly Bear'. The leaves have an olive-green surface and resemble B. 'Indonesia Woolly Bear' in size, while the tomentum on the dark red underside of the leaves appears to be an accumulation of both parents. There is a very heavy coating of brown tomentum on the young leaves, becoming a little more sparse as the leaves mature. The surface tomentum is very sparse.

The white flowers are similar to B. 'Manda's Woolly Bear', with the ever-blooming habit. Begonia 'Teddy Bear' may be recommended for border plantings and pot specimens.

The urgency of early registration of all begonias, whether introductions or hybrids, cannot be over-stressed as far as Marie Turner is concerned. She has experienced two disappointments in names because she did not register the begonias before offering them to the public. This is a lesson well learned and Marie is going to register them from now on—EARLY.

Mrs. Turner is to be commended for specializing in producing the more rugged begonias for us. The difficult, hard to raise begonias are admittedly a challenge, but life is so full of challenges that it is with pride we introduce these begonias to you.

Letter from Germany -

"Ein Neues Begonienbuch"

A New Begonia Book

In December, 1951, Eugen Ulmer in Stuttgart published a new work under the title "Die Begonien und ihre Kultur" (The Begonia and Its Culture). The author is Albert Vogelmann, Director of the Institute for Decorative Plants of the State Research Institution on Weihenstephan near Munich. The same publisher had printed in 1933 the well known book of Karl Fotsch "Die Begonien". This long out of print work of Karl Fotsch also had a good reputation among the Begonia lovers in America and we have often had the request as to where one could purchase a copy, but that is not possible. The new publication by A. Vogelmann is not a new edition of the book by Karl Fotsch but it is just as instructive. This new begonia book has only 112 pages (Fotsch—250).

In the culture directions author Vogelmann places the plants together in horticultural groups. These are not placed in groups of a pure botanical standpoint. The first chapter takes up the story and culture of the Rex Begonia and other leaf begonias. The second chapter is devoted to the story of the beginning of the different tuberous

begonias and their culture. The third and concerns in the main, descriptions and culture of the Semperflorens-Lorraine and Elatior types of Begonias. The closing seven pages are devoted to diseases and animal pests.

All in all it is a noteworthy handbook for the practical man. All the members of the American Begonia Society who understand German will find it advantageous to obtain this book. The price is low—(\$1.55 if obtained from the A. B. S. Librarian.)

—Paul Epple, Goeppingen, Germany.
(Well illustrated, too—Editor).

SPECIAL OFFER FOR NEW MEMBERS

All NEW (first time) members will receive with membership cards:

CULTURAL BULLETIN
Covering Rex, Fibrous & Tuberous Begonias
A packet of easy-to-grow begonia seed
with complete instructions
AND 12 issues of

The Begonian. ALL only \$2.50!
Make MEMBERS of your FRIENDS Today!

Philodendron

By Frank Rich,
A.B.S. Flower Show Chairman

Philodendron (fill-o-den-dron)—a tropical American genus of over 300 species that has become well established among house plant genera because of an ability to "take it" and because of relative freedom from pests and diseases—is fast becoming of more interest to collectors as a few of the rarer and more beautiful species are coming into this country. Very little information is available on these plants unless one has access to some of the periodicals published in Europe during the early 1800's and can translate them into English.

Commercial growers, through lack of proper information, often misname the species they sell and often give species names to hybrids and varieties. With most philodendrons there is a great difference between the juvenile and adult forms and, if and when they do attain adult foliage, the conditions under which they are grown will make such a vast difference in the appearance of the plants that it is often impossible to correctly name the species until a study of the flowers has been made. However, some species are so distinctive in leaf shape, texture or growth habits that they can be instantly recognized.

In growing them, the best soil mix should be very open or porous and contain a high percentage of organic matter. The more chance the roots have to spread in the soil, the faster the leaves will reach the adult stage and the larger the leaves will become. Light, regular feedings of a nitrogen-rich fertilizer will keep the plants in vigorous growth. Plenty of water and occasional syringing of the leaves are essential to keeping them happy. Although most philodendrons are very tolerant of soil and water conditions, they prefer an acid type soil. Too much alkali tends to show up in burning of the tips of the leaves. If you live in an area with alkaline water, an occasional flushing out with rain water or distilled water will remove the alkali concentration built up in the pots. (Water gathered from defrosting the refrigerator and brought up to

room temperature is ideal.) Too much light tends to give poor color to the leaves and makes the plant leggy.

The climbing types of philodendron have air roots at each internode with which to cling to their support but at the same time they have a definite function in supplying additional moisture necessary to maintaining rich abundant foliage. If you are growing them on totem poles, keeping the poles moist will pay big dividends in plant appearance.

When planting in planters it is best to keep your plants in pots set into the planters so they may be turned or shifted occasionally. If the planter is too small for this, be sure the metal ones are well coated inside with a waterproof material to prevent corrosion (ten cent store nail lacquer will do), before filling with your potting mix. All small planters should be kept damp, but watch out for water standing in the bottom, as the roots will rot easily and, though it may not kill the plant outright, leaf tips will brown, or it may shed all but the tip foliage.

Philodendrons are easily propagated from stem cuttings, but the first few leaves will be juvenile in form. A tip cutting will maintain the vigor the plant has acquired and continue to grow adult leaves if the plant had previously reached that stage. After taking a tip cutting one should make a clean cut one-quarter of the way into the cane left on the old plant just above an eye to force side growth. This should be done on the lower three or four eyes so that the plant will grow more bushy and full. Cuttings will root easily in any medium you prefer, but rooting directly into a potting mix will save time and labor later on. The air roots will develop hair or feeder roots, and, if they are too long to go comfortably into the pot, they may be trimmed down to a couple of inches in length without hurting the plant. Rooting is quite rapid and a new plant should be well established in one month's time.

OUR COVER PICTURE

Begonia Freddie

A Ziesenhenné introduction of about five years ago, this makes a magnificent specimen begonia. As previously described by Marie Minter in 1949, it is a cross between the giant-leaved *B. Barkeri* and the venerable favorite, *B. manicata aureo maculata*,

the *manicata* with the variegated leaves. This latter character is latent in *B. 'Freddie'* and some lucky person who raises self-pollinated seedlings may obtain a variegated 'Freddie.'

The lovely plant pictured is at the end of its flowering season but at its height will have six or eight flower spikes two or three feet above the foliage holding showers of small pink blooms. This, together with the giant bronzy green, red-backed foliage, contribute to a colorful plant.—Editor.

Begonias and California Natives

By Violet Wooden, Humboldt Branch A.B.S.



We who live in the northern part of this great state of ours, California, are fortunate in having native trees, shrubs and plants that love an acid soil, and grow in a cool damp place.

Let us take an imaginary walk into one of our wooded spots. First we see the tall redwoods with the lower branches spreading out over the ground. In other places it would be the fir and cedar. The ground is covered with leaves and twigs. Digging down, there is fine moist rich leaf mold. Growing here are Oxalis with clover shaped leaves, purple backed and green topped, Solomon's-seal with greenish white flowers that bloom in June, followed by bright orange berries in the fall. These look like little fairy lanterns hanging on a slender stem. There are Anemones. Lily of the Valley, Wild Ginger and Trillium. Trillium is a three cornered plant, the leaves are in a whorl on the stem, and are three

in number. From the center of this whorl comes the flower, creamy white, three petaled and delicately fragrant. Some, as they grow older turn rose color and then almost purple and a rare variety blooms deep red. If we are lucky, way in the back in the deepest shade there will be true orchids. There is the pink *Calypso bulbosa*. The little pink flower stands straight on a wire thin stem. The lip is pink, shaded white or cream towards the throat, which is purple spotted and hairy. Slender pink sepals stand up and radiate from the back of this lip. There could be other orchids too. The yellow pouched, brown sepaled orchid often called the Lady Slipper or the Cow Slip. The *Habenaria fimbriata*, often called the Meadow Pink. These tiny purple orchids come on a spike that grows from twelve to thirty inches high. All the wild orchids must be protected from soil splashing with a covering of coarse leaves.

Let's go on farther and take this path that follows among the trees. There is still shade, but the light is brighter. Here we find the Salmonberry, Thimbleberry and the Elderberry. These are tall, six feet or more, and have shrubby growth. Their leaves are soft, rather large, and lush and cut or lobed like a maple leaf. They are spring bloomers, followed by fruit in the summer. Here too are found ferns. The Lady Fern and Brake grow tall. Grace and beauty go to the Lady, *Athyrium filix-femina*. Her fronds are delicate and feathery, bright green, twenty-four to thirty inches long. The shorter ferns are the Shields and the Polypodium. They have graceful fronds with narrow leaflets on each side of the rib, and are from eight to twenty inches tall. The Shields grow in heads, each plant individual, but sometimes are massed together in a solid ground covering. The Polypodium has a creeping root stock, and loves to climb over moss covered rocks, banks and old fallen rotted wood. It can have many fronds to a root stock or just one or two. Can be lifted easily and will be happy any place except full sun. The backs of the fronds are covered with a rusty chaff. There is a Deer Fern that lies almost flat on the ground. It has a rather coarse heavy leaf frond, in dull olive green. Bleeding Heart grows in this setting also. The little pink, white tipped blossoms hang in rows on slender stems. The lacy leaves are as pretty as the ferns themselves. *Vancouveria* covers the ground in spots, the white flowers like fallen stars among the green leaves.

Now we come out in the open where there is filtered sunlight and the sun shines for a few hours on different spots. The trees can be Alders, Maples that color so beautiful in the fall, or the Maple with the large greener leaves that take the color of the sun in the autumn and make the ground yellow when they fall. There could be Dogwood trees. They are beautiful the whole year. In the spring come the soft pale green leaves, then the flowers—single, flat, cream or white. The center can be yellow, brown or green. In this blossom the true flower is the center, and the white bracts are spaced around it. In the fall the leaves are pastei, in red, tan and yellow. The Rhododendrons are so pretty. Each bunch of pink, bell shaped flowers looks like a corsage in itself. If the plant gets much sun, it will not grow too tall, and the flowers are a delicate pink. In the shade Rhodies grow as much as fifteen feet tall and the blossoms are a rosy pink. Huckleberries, both the big bush and the shrub type, like some sun. The dense, small, dark green leaves make a wonderful background. The wild Azalea can compare with any of the cultivated types for beauty. The shrubs are a mass of bloom in the spring-time. There is every shade of pink from shell pink to the bright rich pink. There are flowers that are buff and some that are almost yellow. Others seem white. Their fragrance is very sweet, and the hummingbirds like to sip the nectar from each blossom. Flowering Currant is another nice shrub. It grows quite tall, eight to ten feet, has pretty green leaves and pink flowers. These are small but come in bunches held together on one stem. *Calycanthus occidentalis*, known as Sweet Shrub and Spice Bush, is deciduous, has insignificant light brown flowers. The leaves are narrow, six to eight inches long.

The native lilies do best in filtered light and some sun. There are many beautiful ones. The Humboldt is one of the best orange shaded. It grows five to six feet tall, has drooping three and one-half inch reddish orange flowers, dark spotted at the throat. The Chaparral Lily (*rubescens*) also grows tall. The two inch flowers are pale lilac at first, then turn rose purple as they age. Parryi is not found too readily in our woods. It is four feet in height, has fragrant four inch flowers that are lemon yellow and dark spotted inside.

The Woodwardia ferns like some sun, can grow in fairly dry places, and yet do grow beside a stream with some of the roots at the water's edge. They seem to be the aristocrat of the ferns. Their fronds look lacy, yet are tough and do not break easily. They grow gracefully from the center of the plant and are often four to six feet in height.

Gaultheria (Shallon or Salal) is one of the smaller evergreen shrubs or bushes. It is eighteen inches high, and spreads by root

stock. The dark green leaves are thick and leather like, roundish, two and a half to three inches across. The flowers are small, shaped like the heather blossom, pink and white. The berries are purple in color and can be eaten. The wild Iris and Columbine are found here. The Iris will grow in large clumps, its rhizomes spreading outward each year. The foliage is narrow and the flowers are shades of blue, from the almost white to a deep sky blue. Some have a purple cast to the blue. Others are a creamy white. All have the delicate pencil markings on the petals. The dainty little flowers of the Wild Columbine are very attractive. They are an orange color, have short spurs, and hang down on slender stems. We have in this more sunny location the Fawn Lily or Dog-Toothed Violets (*Erythronium*). These woodland, bulbous, spring-blooming plants are of the lily family. They have two basal leaves, often dark spotted. The *E. Hendersoni* is not over twelve inches high, leaves mottled, little purple flowers one and a half inches long, segments curved backwards. *E. californicum*, or Fawn Lily, grows about a foot high, whitish or brown mottled leaves, flowers cream or white. *E. grandiflorum*, also called the Chinese Lily, is almost twenty-four inches tall. The leaves are not mottled; the flowers bright yellow, two inches long. There is the *E. Johnsoni* that is lesser known but is a California native. The flowers are lavender white and turn purple as they age. Cynoglossum, or Hounds Tongue, is a perennial that grows in half shade. It is a woods cousin to the garden Forget-Me-Not. The flowers are of the same blue with white centers, the foliage is a soft light green. There are the little Shooting Stars (*Dodecatheon Hendersoni*), sometimes called Mosquito Bills. These resemble little Cyclamen somewhat. The small purple blossom comes at the end of the stem raising from the ground. The petals lie back from a short tube, making it look like a sharp bill. The leaves are two to three inches long, narrow at the base, and lie flat to the ground. Then here too are found the Violets—little blue ones and some that have the two upper petals yellow and the lower ones purple. Others are all purple or all yellow. Some creep and grow flat to the ground; others are much like the cultivated type we have in our yards. There are vines and creepers that fit into a spot such as this. The Yerba Buena is a little vine belonging to the mint family. It has small one inch leaves that are fragrant and can be used as a tea. The little white flowers are hardly noticeable. Wild Grape and Honeysuckle are vines that do fine in partial shade. The Grape is especially pretty in the fall of the year. Each heart shaped leaf looks like it had been dipped half way up in red paint.

Turn to Next Page

Now we come to the little stream that runs through the woods, tumbling over rocks and fallen logs, making music all the way. Here we find great banks of five fingered ferns. Some have real wet roots, others cling in very little sandy or rocky soil, their fingers reaching out and hanging down, one over the other, quivering in the slightest breeze. This indeed must be where the fairies dance and play. We have the Wild Geranium. The leaves are almost round, sometimes toothed but often plain or fluted. There is one kind called the Piggy-Back plant. It has new little plantlets that form in the center of the leaves. Some of the geraniums multiply by root division, others just reseed themselves. The flowers are very small and are up and down a long stem about a foot high, purplish brown in color. Both the fern and the geranium take well to transplanting and will grow in soil less damp than their native habit.

Now let's think about a border using some of these native plants with begonias. Those that already have the tall trees are fortunate and can start from there. With the lower limbs trimmed there could be a ground cover of oxalis, mixing the Anemones and Trilliums with it. Out a way so

they will get more light, could be Dogwood, Elderberry and Rhododendron. Under these can be the ferns, bleeding heart, tall lilies in the background, little Fawn Lilies nearer the front, then the Tuberous Begonias can be tucked in here and there. Can't you see a lovely Begonia blossom among five fingered ferns? Or a pretty little Fawn Lily in front of the Begonia? *Semperflorens* would do well in this planting. Wild Huckleberry makes a nice background for Iris and Begonias.

If we were planting in a lath house we would not use such tall growing shrubs and trees. Flowering Currant and Azaleas, Woodwardia and Lace Ferns with lilies. And now, work in the Begonias, Hounds Tongue, Iris, Wild Geranium, Columbine, Shooting Stars, Violets and low creepers like the Yerba Buena.

I have not mentioned nearly all of the natives that like partial shade and an acid soil. There are so many that we could choose from. If you are not living amid such plant wealth, get lists from your favorite dealers in native materials. Most of these I have named are on the market. You, in whose gardens the tropical effect does not fit, try a new adventure with our forest natives.

Baskets For the Lath House

Marie Minter

The weather is turning warmer, our long rainy season is apparently over, so now our thoughts turn to gardening. Some of our basket plants have resented the rains, others will definitely have to be made over, and there seems to be space over in that corner that needs something special, so let's explore the possibilities.

We're behind schedule this year. I think even the Chamber of Commerce will agree that California really had its share of rain. There seemed little use to go out in the wet to work around the lath house, but I went visiting. This is a fairly small community but we do have some excellent nurseries, so I was able to find some plants that had possibilities.

Most people think first of ferns when they are contemplating additions to their shade garden, but ferns are, in general, in rather short supply. I have had to watch the local situation rather closely in order to pick up some of the better ferns that I have acquired. Most dealers seem reluctant to divide their big basket ferns until they have to from necessity. I can hardly blame them because most of the ferns used in basket work intertwine so badly that finding suitable cuttings is difficult. Of course, the type of basket one wants has a lot to do with the selection of material. The most popular basket type is a fern that will in time completely cover the outside of the basket with fronds. The

two types most often grown in this manner are the Polypodiums and Davallias.

These ferns want a fairly deep basket. Their method of growth is different from those most commonly grown in the ground. The rhizome wants to bury itself. Only the growing tip is in evidence. In selecting these ferns, especially those of the Polypodium family, if one can find plants that have been grown in pots, and that the dealer considers to be pot-bound, then you have an excellent start toward a basket that will fill out quickly.

In tearing up and remaking baskets of ferns belonging to either of the two groups mentioned above, one should be sure to take cuttings with some roots on them. The growing tips usually are rootless and are considered hard to root. By cutting back to the joint containing roots, the plant has a good start.

Other ferns not having rhizomes make good baskets, if suitable containers are provided for them. Most of this class of fern have spreading root systems and should have plenty of room to spread naturally. All ferns in this class have a crown, sometimes so small that it is hard to find, and these plants should not have their crowns buried below the soil level.

Everyone has to take chances on plants occasionally. Some plants do better than others in your location. Most ferns require

shade, but some will stand a few hours of sun without any harm. Some of the finer-leaved *Adiantums* require a more sheltered position than others belonging to this group. Other, more hardy, types will stand much abuse as to location and amount of sun. I, myself, tried planting one variety of *Adiantum* in both heavy shade and almost full sun during the morning hours. The plants in full shade grew much taller and were much more lacy looking. Those getting quite a bit of sun were more compact plants and the foliage was much smaller, but both plantings have thrived.

Last year I purchased (through one of the Los Angeles super-markets) a fern that I have always considered to be more or less a house-type fern. It belonged to the Boston fern group and was I believe called the *Roosevelti* fern. I put this in a basket in the lath house just to see if it would survive our winter weather. To my surprise, it came through in fine shape. So a person can only experiment. Some ferns we know are hardy; others we can try out and, by experimenting, find many that will do well for us.

For the flat wall-type basket one is, of course, rather limited in their selection. The handsomest specimens in these baskets are of course the Stag-horn ferns. I have seen single specimens of *Platyceriums* growing on fern-blocks, even in shallow boxes nailed to the wall. I have also talked to different growers about these single specimens, and I have come to the conclusion that it is entirely up to the grower whether or not he or she, as the case may be, is willing to give the plant extra feeding in order to confine the plant to such a shallow box. While stag-horns do not have too extensive a root system, they do require more nourishment than is possible in such a confined space. If the grower desires lots of off-sets, then larger containers should be provided.

One of the possibilities that I have seen worked up for flat wall baskets was made with plants belonging to the rhizome group. In time, the rhizomes will cover the flat basket much the same as the *Platyceriums*. The crested forms of some of the *Polypodiums* are especially attractive worked up in this way.

There are several begonias that make excellent hanging baskets. Most of you are familiar with the older varieties. If one has a large basket to be filled, I believe that *B. 'Braemar'* would be ideal. In the ground this plant has a definite tendency to sprawl. So much so, for me, that I could use it for a ground cover. The leaves are large, and it blooms off and on all year. *B. 'Marjorie Daw'* has often been used in baskets. It requires pinching and shaping in order to have a well-rounded basket. The variegated *B. 'Marjorie Daw'* would make an excellent change from the plain greens of other plants. I had trouble with my *B. glabra* this year, possibly due to too much

rain during the winter. It was in a clay pot; so this year I will change it over to open redwood baskets and see if that doesn't help it out for this next winter. My best begonia basket was the new introduction of Mr. Ziesenhenné, *Begonia 'E. O. Orpet.'* This particular begonia seemed to take all the elements had to offer and never lost a leaf. *B. Mazae* makes a very colorful basket. It perhaps is touchier during the winter months than some of the others, but it manages to survive to burst forth again in the spring. *B. 'Lillian Sloan'* will make a nice display and, as this is one of the hairy fibrous, it is a nice change from plain-leaved varieties. *B. "Fernando Costal"* is another plant that shows signs of wanting to droop rather than grow upright.

Perhaps you are looking for basket material that will stand rather adverse conditions. I found baskets of *Muehlenbeckia complexa* (wire vine) in one nursery. This particular vine has very small leaves on an extremely wiry stem. It is very hardy, can stand full sun, but needs some restraint. The variegated honeysuckle makes a very colorful yellow and green basket.

A visit to one of the local nurseries featuring plants commonly called succulents gave me many more ideas. Many of these succulents solve the tough problems beautifully. One of the most popular varieties featured in many nurseries is *Sedum Morganianum*, commonly called donkey tails. This is rather a slow grower but is beautiful. Some of the other *Sedums* I saw made up into baskets included such varieties as *glaucum*, *grisium*, *orbithonium* and *multiceps*. Among the *Crassulas* I found varieties, *corallina*, *corymbulosa*, *rubrum* and hybrids too numerous to mention. *Crassula orbicularis* reminds one of the plant still called the "strawberry begonia." This particular *crassula* has a flat rosette of leaves and sends out runners, at the end of which new plants start. It is an excellent plant for a wall pocket.

At this same nursery I also picked up an idea for a new type basket. You start off with two cans about the size of the pound coffee cans. One can is placed in the bottom and the other is punched full of holes and placed in the top. Between the two cans (one can make this basket as long as is suitable) chicken wire is wrapped around several times. Then the basket is filled with sphagnum moss and suitable soil. The cans do not show and, with the upper one perforated, watering is no problem.

I have only scratched the surface of the possibilities of suitable basket material. No mention has been made of the various *gesneria* plants, nor of *campanulas*, tuberous begonias, various and sundry ornamental grasses, etc., but perhaps the next time you visit a nursery, you, too, will be on the lookout for something unusual to fill that vacant basket.



—Leo Turner Photo

Marie Turner and Begonia 'Ricky Minter'

Personalities of the Begonia World

Marie Turner

Mrs. Marie Turner has been growing, hybridizing and producing begonias since 1936. She joined the American Begonia Society in 1940 and is a member of the San Gabriel Branch.

Collecting and growing seeds from foreign lands became such an avid hobby her husband decided it was time to give Marie land aplenty on which to grow these seeds to maturity.

Trees grown from seeds from all over the world are now growing on the Turner estate, while hundreds of camellias are interplanted in the shaded areas, producing thousands of blossoms.

The unusual and tropical plants have become the usual to the Leo Turners, namely: Aroids, Ferns, Orchids, Bromeliads, Camellias, Anthuriums and Begonias.

One glasshouse holds jars, flats and casseroles containing seedlings of begonias and anthuriums, while several types of ferns are constantly being propagated from spores.

Five other glasshouses of various sizes have not produced the needed space to hold all the young ones. Leo realizes he will have to invent a glasshouse-stretcher soon, when Marie transplants this year's seedlings that seem to have had 100% germination.

Her four lath houses contain hundreds of rex begonias, ferns and cymbidiums.

It is a treat and a privilege to visit Marie Turner's Begonia Nursery, but you had better be a real Begonia enthusiast before taking up her time! Talking begonias is a joy to Marie. The merely 'curious' are soon detected and Marie would rather spend the time alone, with her plants.

This May they had their 35th wedding anniversary and her friends held open house for them, celebrating the occasion.

Marie is honest and straight forward, and she says her friends can do no wrong, for if they do wrong, they are not her friends.

—D.S.B.

Library Notes

Bound copies of the *BEGONIAN* for 1951 are now ready for circulation and the following exchange publications have been bound and added to our library:

PLANT LIFE Vol. VII—1951

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN BULLETIN Vol. 39—1951

GARDENING ILLUSTRATED Vol. LXVIII—1951

JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY Vol. LXXVI—1951

New material on begonias has come to us from Germany and we are proud and happy to announce *DIE BEGONIEN UND IHRE KULTUR* by Albert Vogelmann has been added to the library for circulation and also may be purchased by interested members for \$1.50 per copy (California members kindly add 3% sales tax). We hope to have a bound translation at some future date.

New members interested in back numbers of the *Begonian* may purchase single copies (prior to 1951) for 15c each but no complete files prior to 1949 are on hand at the present time.

May I also correct two errors—the Bromeliad culture book (reviewed in the April issue) is \$1.25 per copy and complete files of the *Begonian* for 1951 are \$3.00 each (instead of the price quoted in the April issue).

The waiting list of the new books in circulation grows longer each day as requests come pouring in to the library, and your indulgence and patience is requested, since many members keep books the full thirty days before returning to the library. Do share with other members by returning a book as soon as possible in order that it may be forwarded to the next members on the waiting list. Your cooperation and courtesy will be appreciated.

Gladys C. Nolan, Librarian.

In Memoriam

The National Board of the A. B. S. was informed at the last meeting of the passing of Dr. W. M. Caseley, one of our Past-President Life Members.

Sympathy of the Board and the whole Society is extended to the bereaved.

Mr. Norman Lees of Los Angeles was paid tribute by the Inglewood Branch at their April meeting. His sudden death April 4th left us bereft of one of our oldest members and a most enthusiastic worker for the American Begonia Society.—*D. Motschman, Secretary.*

Naming & Registering Begonias

H. M. Butterfield, *Nomenclature Director*

Many begonia fanciers at one time or another try their luck at growing seedling begonias and out of the lot of seedlings there may be a few which seem to be sufficiently different from those already named and also sufficiently meritorious as to justify naming. The beginner may have trouble in determining whether or not a seedling is really distinct from those already introduced, and he may have just as much trouble in selecting a name for the new seedling. So the American Begonia Society has attempted to get under way a system of registering new begonia varieties which will avoid duplication of names and is hoping that the varieties listed for registration will be distinct and worthy of recognition.

This is a large bill to fill and few would claim that the Society is yet ready to give full aid to originators in their desire to check each new and worthy seedling to be sure it is distinct and without too much variation. The fact is that there may still be considerable variation in some of the new varieties whose names have been registered or about ready to be listed for registration. Any serious defects found may lead begonia fanciers to say the variety should never have been named or introduced. Such complaint may be well founded in a few cases, and every grower who is thinking of naming and introducing a variety should keep this danger in mind. Unworthy seedlings should not be named or offered for distribution as something new. Keep the name off of all unworthy seedlings and try not to have them distributed.

Growers and breeders of new begonia varieties are already well aware that the adequate description of a new and desirable variety takes some ability. The Begonia Variety Record Sheet, which has to be filled out when applying for the registration of a new begonia variety, calls for certain information needed in any attempt to distinguish between worthy and unworthy new seedlings. It shows when the seedling was developed, first bloomed, and distributed, and by whom. Breeders or originators are asked to describe the variety in respect to certain important characteristics needed for adequate identification. The terms used in such a description may not be familiar to persons with little or no training, and such persons should either ask others to help with the description or gradually learn enough about the description of begonia varieties to do a good job. There is no very good reason why any ordinary person cannot learn enough to make out the record sheet

in a satisfactory way. But if you have trouble you can get help.

Many a begonia fancier will be pleased to test out what seems to be a worthy new seedling and report to the originator what his observations have been. If the originator fears that the seedling may be multiplied and placed in the hands of others without his permission, he may require that the person testing out the seedling promise not to make any distribution without the originator's consent. Similarly, no person who is growing a new seedling should attempt to attach a name to a seedling variety without the originator's consent in writing. Oral permission is hardly enough. Only when and until a seedling under test does prove worthy and distinct should a name be applied. This name applied should be tentative until it has been checked against the long list of varieties found in the literature and now being assembled by Mrs. Bessie Buxton and Mr. Frederick J. Bedson. All names of seedling begonias offered for registration to date have been checked against this long list of names and only one name to date has been found to be a duplication. One of the jobs of the Nomenclature Committee is to see that such names are not duplicated.

Systematic botanists have claimed that no written description of a plant will take the place of an actual specimen in making identifications but kodachromes and pictures will definitely supplement a description. Horticulturists are well aware that experience is a fine teacher and that familiarity with existing varieties will help determine whether or not a new seedling is actually distinct and worthy. The American Begonia Society still needs the help of experienced observers in various parts of the country where growing conditions may result in some variation. That is one of the reasons why the Variety Record Sheet has a place to report on inspections or testing and recommendations of others for registration. Such additional observation should help the originator in making an accurate appraisal of new varieties.

Finally, begonia fanciers who learn of a worthy new variety may want to know if it is available to the trade, who is propagating the variety, and where.

The Nomenclature Committee will continue to have work to do in getting facts on new varieties. For example, it is important to know the date when and where the accepted name was first published, for

future reference. As long as priority applies to plant names, this information will be important.

Some concern has been expressed by a few breeders about any publicity given to the parentage of certain seedlings. These breeders have feared that once the exact parentage of a seedling was published, other persons would be able to duplicate the seedling. Such concern does not seem to be serious because there will always be some variation among seedlings with the same parentage. Only by growing seedlings in large numbers and making careful selections will it be possible to isolate a few outstanding varieties from a cross. The chances of getting a superior seedling when working with very few seedlings will be far less than when working with thousands. But even when the numbers are few and something really superior has been obtained, there is still a need to have a complete record of the parentage so that future generations of growers will know what begonias are used. As long as the originator has been given full credit for his success it is not likely that anybody will be able to encroach on his success. Plant patents are still possible in such cases. And the American Begonia Society may still decide when publicity about origin or parentage is to be given, if any. So no originator should hesitate to have a name and new variety registered. Only through such registration will confusion of names and plants be lessened.

Where an originator finds that the name selected is a duplication, he will need to select a substitute. If the name consists of two parts, it is often easy to select another name to distinguish the variety. The rex variety known as 'Pres. Carnot' is a duplication but if we attach a name such as 'Pres. Carnot Rex,' then this rex variety will not be a duplication to require much concern,

although nobody should approve of such similar names where there is a free choice at the start. The whole purpose is to avoid confusion.

But there are other problems in naming which deserve more attention. Pleasing and popular names should be selected as far as possible. Not all of the recent names applied to begonia varieties are either pleasing or popular. Perhaps the originator felt he had good reasons for selecting the name but he often falls far short in convincing others that his choice was a good one. And in no case should the originator select a botanical-sounding name for an ordinary horticultural variety. It is likely to lead some to assume that a species is involved when no such imputation is to be made. A very complete check list of begonia varietal names will soon be completed and in the hands of the Nomenclature Committee of the American Begonia Society, so it will be possible to make an early check on any name being considered. More originators should consult others regarding how a name appeals. This can avoid queer and possibly objectionable begonia names.

The American Begonia Society should compile a complete list of botanical names of recognized species, since such species names may be used in identifying varieties. For example, the originator may report that *Begonia indonensis* was a seed parent and yet a check with Mrs. Buxton and the Botany Department of the University of California fails to find any such name. Perhaps the botanical name is acceptable in spite of such lack of information, and yet, if a recognized check list is handy, it will help a lot in making good records or parentage of varieties. Other similar problems may be faced and, with cooperation, a solution can doubtless be found.

New Branch Society in Missouri

When a small group of begonia enthusiasts met at the home of Mrs. Hattie Taylor, Raytown, Missouri, the evening of February 19th, a second Branch Society was organized in the Mid-West State of Missouri. Raytown is located about three miles east of Kansas City and the Branch will carry the name of its home town.

At their second meeting the members adopted their Constitution and By-laws and elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Hattie Taylor; Vice-President, Mrs. Ruth Brehm; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Mildred Schorr; National Director, Mrs. Luceal Taylor. (Mrs. Taylor is Junior Past-President of the Missouri Branch.)

The third meeting was at the home of Mrs. Ruth Brehm, the evening of April 22. Mrs. Joe Herman, Jr., and Mr. Brehm were

welcomed as new members. Mrs. Herman gave an interesting talk on "Tuberous Begonias". It was decided to continue meeting in the homes of members until the membership warranted a permanent meeting place. As a new Branch, with the determination and ambition to expand, they are planning many worthwhile activities.

The Branch Constitution and By-laws were submitted to the National Board of Directors at their regular meeting April 28th in Los Angeles, and the Raytown Branch, Missouri, was officially accepted.

Officers and members of the Board extend a hearty welcome to the second Branch Society of Missouri and best wishes for success in all their activities.

Louise Schwerdtfeger,
Director of Public Relations.

N O W

Cold Facts About Tuberous



Sidney Sampson, Duluth, Minn.

I have grown and distributed thousands of tuberous begonias, but I have never grown one outside of Duluth. I say this because I hear and read about growing tuberous begonias under outdoor conditions that are impossible here in Duluth. A noted grower said it was quite safe to grow tuberous begonias in 11:00 o'clock morning sun in Minneapolis. Maybe so, but in my gardens they will burn in 9:00 A.M. *direct sun*, and to grow a healthy tuberous begonia in 11:00 o'clock morning direct sun is simply impossible in Duluth.

You need to know only two things to grow the finest plants and blossoms and those two things are: Location and Soil. Disregard either of those two requirements and you will have mediocre success.

Location

No direct sun between 8:30 A.M. and 7:00 P.M. Filtered sunlight through trees will give good results. Give maximum amount of light and minimum amount of direct sun. That's ideal.

Soil

In regard to soil you can use several combinations of peat, compost, cow manure, horse manure when carefully prepared, sand or sand loam. I use peat, cow manure (not too old—barnyard when too old does not have much food value; use a good quality; use your judgment). I recommend about two bushels of cow manure, 1½ bushels of peat, 2 bushels of sandy loam. You may vary this some. Do not break your cow manure down too fine. You need a good friable mixture you can push into up to your wrist.

Soak it down thoroughly before planting. Wait a day. Plant your sprouted tubers and seedlings about 2 to 3 inches deep and 18 inches apart. Do not pack down. Water lightly to help roots make reunion with soil but do not water foliage and do not water again until they really need it. Too much watering before plant roots have made proper reunion with soil will cause damage. Do not overfeed your plants. Do not overwater. Do not disturb root systems.

You will notice your leaves generally point one way. Your blossoms will face the same way.

you can plant unsprouted tubers straight outside about 1½ inches deep; water lightly; pack surface; do not water again until growth starts; do not overwater. Thinking tuberous begonias like lots of water is a common danger.

California—

Timely Tuberous Tips

Glenn W. Motschman

Monthly cultural information on growing the Tuberous Begonia in Southern California.

This month the queenly Tuberous Begonia will begin rewarding us for our work during the past few months. June is usually the month when most tubers will start blooming and so we can enjoy their beauty for the rest of the summer and fall.

Clean gardening is the best preventative for diseases and pests. Remove the fallen leaves and flowers from beneath the plants each week. If a flower petal falls on a leaf it will usually decay within a few days, so try to keep your plants clean, too.

Periodically place bait around your plants to kill snails and slugs. The Tuberous Begonia is almost pest free, so you should not need to worry about pests.

I would welcome letters from members having a question about Tuberous Begonias. Then too, it would be good to hear how your tubers have done if you have followed my monthly "Tuberous Tips". For those wishing to write, my address is 9601 Haas Ave., Los Angeles 47, California.

Remember that the Tuberous Begonia

likes to be watered each day about the same time. Check the moisture in the soil once in a while to see if you are watering correctly. The soil should be moist, not wet nor dry, at least four inches beneath the surface.

REX, RHIZOMATOUS, FIBROUS
Terry Olmsted

Another month in which to keep those rexes growing fast, and you'll really enjoy watching them. Do spray often. The mealy bug and aphid seem worse than usual this year. Have any of you had any mildew yet? I hope not. I have been trying something different. It seems the only thing that will stop the mildew is copper, so as I spray for aphids, etc., I add about one-quarter teaspoon per gallon of "Duocide" or any other copper spray. It keeps the copper right there on the leaves and mildew doesn't have so much chance to start. I used this all last year and only had a touch of it at the very end of the year. I may just have been lucky, but I think it helped.

Keep your plants watered but never sopping wet. The best time is at about ten in the morning for me. That way I can tell if the pots are dry. If you water earlier, you can't tell if they need it or not due to the night dampness.

Watch your fibrous and don't let them get too tall. I pinch mine back to keep them bushy.

Keep your fuchsias pinched back so they'll get nice and full. I have quite a few fuchsias planted out in the full sun. If they get established early in the year they seem to do very well. I had a Rubio as tall as myself out in the sun and it was covered with bloom all the time.

Sprinkle your ferns often. They love the humid air. Watch for scale on them. They do appreciate a little blood meal now.

Good growing!—*Terry*.

TURNER'S SHADE GARDENS

Send self-addressed, stamped envelope for current list of Begonias and viable begonia seeds. These seeds are of new and rare varieties.

P. O. Box 18

5549 N. Sultana Ave., Temple City, Calif.
 Call for Appointment: AT. 6-1075

National Advertising

Ventura's Theodosia Burr Shepherd Branch has also contributed \$5.00 toward A. B. S. advertising in large circulation publications.

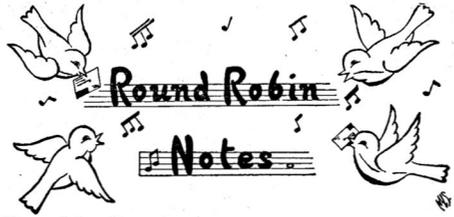
Begonia aridicaulis

\$1.50 each at Santa Barbara

This beautiful miniature Begonia is now available for your greenhouse or terrarium.

RUDOLF ZIESENHENNE

1130 N. Milpas St. Santa Barbara, Calif.



Dear Members:

This lovely June weather is surely nice for the Robins to be flying and that is just what they are doing.

I want to thank all the directors for sending me their Robin membership lists. We have a fine cooperative group—all so willing to help keep the Robins flying.

Would someone volunteer to direct either a Gesneria or a Hybridizing Robin? We need these Robins.

Our Beginners' Fern Robin is on its first flight and making record time. It could, however, use a few more members. There is also a new Beginners' Begonia Robin that I am sure will be enjoyed.

Wouldn't you like to join one or more of our famous A.B.S. Round Robins? You can—by sending in your name and address and telling which group you would prefer.

Good gardening to all,

Sophia Baker, Chairman,

2733 S. E. - 35th Place, Portland, Ore.

Begonias in Print

"Begonias—Jewels of the Shade", Ortho Garden Digest (commercial publication)

"A Remarkable Greenhouse Collection" by L. Maurice Mason, Gardening Illustrated (England), Feb., 1952, p. 37, ill.

"Types of Begonias . . ." by Mary Duncomb, Garden Gleanings, Feb., 1952.

"Begonias from Seed" by Mona Ayers, Garden Gleanings, Feb., 1952.

"Tuberous Begonias, of Course", by F. F. Rockwell, The Home Garden, Feb., 1952, p. 9, ill.

"Hardy Begonia" (*Evansiana*), The Home Garden, Dec., 1951, p. 66, ill.

"We Hear from Australia", letter by John K. Simonds, The Gloxinian, issue No. 5.

"Hardest Begonia" (*Evansiana*), Horticulture, March, 1952, by Ann Tegtmeier, Nebraska, p. 90.

"Tuberous Begonias are Easy", by Malcolm Cox, Maine, in Horticulture, March, 1952, p. 83.

"How to Grow Tuberous Begonias"—American Home for March; color ill.; also—flower arrangement with begonia blossoms.

"Plant Begonia Seedlings Now"—Sunset for May, p. 178, and "King of all Begonias," page 184, ill.

"Magnificent Color at First Try"—Better Homes & Gardens, May, 1952, p. 68, by Leslie McRae, color ill.



Q+A == Success

by Research Dept.

Rt. 1, 505 Hermes, Encinitas, Calif.

Question: My plants of *Evansiana* seem to have quite a few off-colored leaves this year. Is there some deficiency of the soil that is causing this?

Answer: I think the cause of this particular trouble is the amount of rain we had this winter. Many of my plants started up this year with leaves that had a good deal of white and yellow markings on them. As they kept on growing this discoloration left them.

Question: Can you tell me of some plant with colorful leaves that will stand some neglect? It will have to be grown in my shade garden. Coleus and I don't seem to agree with each other but still I like the various colors.

Answer: There are a group of geraniums not generally grown in California gardens that I think will answer your problem. Mrs. Berdette Couts definitely should be grown in shade. Other varieties of the fancy colored leaf geranium such as Skies of Italy and Mrs. Cullen will retain their beautiful coloring if grown in at least half shade. I'm not too familiar with all the varieties available but nurseries here might be able to acquire plants from growers. If you are not successful in obtaining them through your local sources, then write to some of the eastern nurseries for price lists. Quite a few nurseries in the east and mid-west specialize in these geraniums.

Question: Why does a healthy begonia suddenly develop withering and drying up of the top, and then die?

Answer: Without any further information as to the particular type of begonia having this trouble I can only make general observations as to the cause. Too heavy a soil and too much water might be one reason. Whenever a begonia begins to act up, I always turn it out of its pot and examine its roots. Nematode in the soil will cause the roots to form nodules and bumps which shut off the circulation of food to the plant. Some plants seem to be subject to a root disease that causes the roots to turn black. Don't confuse disease with the fact that some of the old stems of begonias do die back naturally after a time. If this particular trouble seems to affect only the older growth, then I would assume that it is nature taking its course. If the varieties you are growing happen to belong to the hairy fibrous group, you may be troubled with wilt. This is usually brought on by over-watering.

Question: Why don't my begonias bloom like they did a few years ago?

Answer: This question has come in from several different parts of the United States this year and to all I have given much the same answer. I don't believe that it is caused by something you did or didn't do. The last couple of years have been rather bad all across the country. If you will remember, you will know that you had many more days of stormy and overcast skies, which cut down on the amount of light intensity. I think most of the trouble with your plants not blooming can be traced to this element. Begonias seem to bloom better where they have a good many sunlight hours, and out here we have that nearly all year around. I also find from my correspondents that this past couple of years have been rather a bad one for getting the gesneria family to bloom. The springs were late and the plants didn't seem to grow as well as in other years. Plants have a regular cycle of growth and if this is interrupted in any way, they fail to respond. One way of combating overcast skies is to keep your plants close to a light and give the plants a couple of hours extra light either from lamps or unshaded light bulbs.

American Horticultural Society

Many newer members do not know that the A.B.S. is an affiliate of this fine plant society with headquarters in Washington, D.C., and that our President is an Honorary Vice-president thereof. The publication of the American Horticultural Society is a wonderful quarterly edited by a famous American plantsman, B. Y. Morrison, who is responsible for a fine new strain of azaleas and who maintains an exceptionally high standard for his magazine's illustrations. For instance, the October, 1951, issue contained an incomparable collection of leaf pictures of caladium varieties to illustrate Mr. Morrison's article. This magazine is available to A.B.S. members for only \$3.50 because of our affiliation. You may send your order to the A.B.S. Librarian for forwarding, if you choose.

—EDITOR.

Begonia Pollenization

At a recent meeting of the Elsa Fort Branch, Mrs. Fort demonstrated pollenization. She brought several female blooms and called attention to the forms and ways of fertilizing them. She told us to preserve the male bloom, if there was but one blossom with the female and male on one stem, until there was another female blossom.

Mrs. Roberts reported on Begonia 'Washington Street' and Mrs. Simmons on *Begonia foliosa*. Reports included name, derivation, manner of growth, habit, propagation, and culture of the plant.

—Mrs. Jennie Lee Still.

JULY IS FOUNDER'S MONTH



Armchair Explorers

Your new Seed List is ready: if you did not get a copy last month you may still send in for one. All seeds will be mailed out as promptly as possible. Last month the flu hampered correspondence.

New seeds this month from India are *Begonia argyrostigma* (tree begonia), *gigantea sikkimensis*, *Josepbii maximum*, *Josepbii minor*, Bombay species (leaves broader than *B. albo cocciniam*), and a new wild India begonia collected by Walter Kolez. These are 25c per packet. Seeds of gesneriads from India are *Didymocarpus Mortonii*, *D. "yellow flowered species"*, *D. podocarpa* and *Didysandra langinosa*; these are 50c per packet.

From Formosa comes a letter offering to exchange seeds with us and a small packet of *B. semperflorens* x *B. coccinea* which grows 1 foot in height, leaves like a *semperflorens* and flowers the same as *B. coccinea*. I am sending them a fine collection of our begonia seeds and hope to get other seeds from them soon. From New Zealand came three letters, one from our friend Mr. W. H. Rolston of Levin. He writes, "My begonias have just finished for this season, and I have closed my greenhouse to visitors after being open to them for five months. The begonias were very good this year and I had some wonderful blooms. I had good results from the seeds you sent last and the packets of seeds from Vetterle & Reinelt proved excellent for quality and of fine size, I was very much pleased with them. Mostly they were of the tuberous Picotee type." Mrs. Walker of Te Horo would like to exchange seeds with me, she grew mostly bulb plants. Mr. Riney, who is a biologist, writes that he can send us a great assortment of fern spores as he moves about a great deal, and he will send us pictures and articles on plants. He says, "As you know, New Zealand is a paradise for fern lovers. It is the first thing that strikes one as the under-canopies of most bush habitats support more ferns per square mile than I had seen previously in my entire lifetime before coming to N. Z." He may gather other seeds for us. Have you any special requests? The Royal Horticultural Society of Victoria in Australia wants to exchange seeds with us, and they are mailing your skipper a copy of their magazine.

From South Africa comes a letter from a

lady who has a very fine garden and would like to exchange seeds with us. She says that begonias and gloxinias are hothouse plants there as they have severe frosts in winter, which is generally dry. In summer they have rains and it is very hot. She writes that she grows many fine lilies and hibiscus.

Ghose of India sent us a dozen kinds of orchid seeds. Now I have never had any call for orchid seeds and you know how hard I try to just stick to begonia seeds, yet here they are, and what am I to do with them? Vandas, Dendrobiums and Cymbidiums. Look up some simple instructions on how to propagate orchids and try your luck for 25c per packet.

Tropical seeds just in are choice hybrid anthuriums, heliconia, dracaena (Ti), aglaonema, fine hybrid cannas, costus. These tropical seeds do not keep long; they should be planted right away while still very fresh, so I find myself planting most of the seeds myself and having splendid success with them. A few members have sent in their names to be notified when these rare seeds are available; standing orders should be placed for such seed, so they can be mailed out immediately upon receipt. Prices usually are 50c to \$1 per packet, but they are well worth it, for plants are very costly and we are most fortunate to be able to get this seed.

I will bring some fascinating curios I've been given along with me to the convention to show to you, and I am counting the months until September.

So until next month, I am

Your friend and skipper,

Florence Carrell



Garden Tours

Some time ago Mrs. Alice Clark of San Diego wrote the Editor that it was her opinion that branch societies could keep up more interest in begonias during summer if they substituted garden meetings and garden tours for some summer meetings. "Members meeting in gardens can learn more in minutes of seeing than in hours of lecturing from a stage."

As you have noticed, Glendale has participated in some very successful garden tours and now a series of tours is being sponsored by the National organization under the supervision of various branches this summer to raise funds for printing additional begonia material. Tentative plans include one in the San Gabriel area for June 1st, Inglewood area—July 27th. Further plans depend on the success of these.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE A. B. S.

There are so many things to talk about this month I hardly know where to begin. What with the tremendous excitement brewing in San Francisco at Convention headquarters, the three new branches joining our forces, the many jitney pot-luck dinners going on at the various branches here in the local area, and we must certainly take notice of the news letters cropping up in a lot of the branches instead of the old penny post card idea.

First, I want to welcome into our fast growing Society three brand new branches, William Penn Branch of Pennsylvania, Houston, Texas Branch, and Raytown, Missouri Branch. All on the National Board wish to extend our sincere congratulations to each individual member of these new branches. It is our wish that you enjoy with us this grand hobby of growing begonias that we have known so many years. We trust you will avail yourselves of the many privileges that are yours through joining the American Begonia Society. Our library, our seed fund, the slide library are all part of the organization waiting to help you merely by writing a post card to the heads of these departments. So join the fun and take advantage of these services.

Reports from the north are that the coming convention is going to be the best ever. If enthusiasm means anything, I believe every word of it. Every letter I have received in the past several weeks from Mr. Myer and other members of the northern branches who are pooling their resources to make this event one of the best ever has been bubbling over with that contagious something I hope will infect all of you before too long. Our friends in the north are bending every effort toward making us as comfortable as possible during our stay in San Francisco. I cannot urge you too much to get your reservations in as early as possible. Don't be one of those who will be rushing around at the last trying to find accommodations. Remember this, the banquet

hall only holds five hundred. The tickets are all in the hands of your local branch secretaries, so act NOW. If you are a member at large, write to Mrs. Arthur Mann at 1818 33rd Ave., San Francisco, for your banquet tickets.

In the past few months there have been an increasing number of news letters announcing the various branch meetings. What better way can there be to announce your local branch meetings than through a news letter, and all for the same two cents that goes on a post card. Just think of the additional news of your local branch activity that can be incorporated into a regular standard-sized letterhead sheet of paper over the smaller post card. Fold it two ways, put a two cent stamp on the open edge, address and mail. You will be surprised at all the information you can send to your members through this medium. Sacramento and San Diego and some of the rest of you have been doing it for years. I would like to see more of you do it. Your meeting notices should be as attractive as possible. This is certainly one way to do it.

Perhaps some of you directors are wondering what has happened to the letter of minutes of the National Board meetings we have been sending out for the past several months. Frankly the response those letters received was very discouraging. In most cases the letter was never read at the monthly meetings. When we inquired as to why the letter had not been read, we got the old "What letter?" routine. When Mrs. Williams of Sacramento first came up with this idea we thought it would be an excellent way to keep you informed with the latest from our National Board meetings as it happens. That was the original intent of the letter. We have found the response was not worth the effort put into getting it out each month. I have instructed Mrs. Williams to discontinue it.

Until next month, adios.

Cal Troubridge

CONVENTION BULLETIN

The Banquet tickets have now been mailed to the secretaries of all branches. Those A.B.S. members across the States who will attend, please forward your reservations. Under the expert arrangements of Lois Mann, Dr. Paul Gilbert, and Ethel Sauer, your Banquet will be a gala-affair, a la San Francisco. 'Nuff said!

Aug. 31st and Sept. 1st will be Garden Visitation days in the Bay Area. You will be welcomed in those of the East Bay Branch, the Southern Alameda County Branch, and San Francisco Branch, and will find them worthy of each owner's devotion. On the picturesque drive across the Bay Bridge you will thrill to the scenic panorama

—the blending of sky, hills, and water—the same view shared by the first Franciscan Fathers—and repeat their excited exclamations, "How beautiful, how majestic, how breath-taking!" Your tour will be under the capable guidance of Irene Shepard and Paulyne Meyer.

Those few of you who have been on the fence about getting away for this Convention because of the many little things that arise on leaving, such as work, garden, home, Buster's toothache, etc.,—be firm and decide now that this is the vacation you and Mom deserve. You will treat yourself to the exhibits of Begonias, Fuchsias, Gloxin-

See Next Page

CONVENTION BULLETIN

ias, Ferns, African Violets, Orchids. The spectacular exhibit by Frank Reinelt and the Antonelli Bros. Begonia Gardens will present the finest collection of Tuberous Begonias in the entire United States.

Next month look for the Competitive Schedule and awards. You will have the offering of attractive trophies and cash awards. Each and all of you may compete and win! Make it your Branch project to bring an exhibition plant, representing your Branch, to compete with the Sponsors. Bring your own—you may have a winner—collect the cash. How often has it been said, "Why I have a better one at home." And let's hear from Oregon, Washington, Kansas, Florida, Massachusetts, and points between. Dallas, Texas Branch, you are on your toes—we salute you!

Mr. Harry Swager, Oakland, member of Southern Alameda County Branch, long a collector of begonias, has been appointed Chairman of the Competitive Show.

Mr. John Paul Edwards, prominent in many Garden Clubs of the state, past president of East Bay Branch, and much sought after speaker, has been appointed to the Convention Publicity Committee.

Look for more trophies among this year's awards at the show: President Cal Trowbridge will award the President's Cup for the best Begonia in the Show. Worth Brown's cup, and many others will be announced shortly.

Your National Flower Show Chairman, Frank Rich, has visited your Convention Headquarters during his look-see at the Oakland Spring Flower Show. Frank will give a first hand report to all of Southern California.

From the Sponsors, the Northern California Branches, our deepest appreciation for the generous cash contributions to assist your National Convention from the Pasadena, San Gabriel Valley, Foothill, and Glendale Branches.

—Carl F. Meyer

So—

Come by auto, bus or train.

Short of time? Then come by plane!

YOUR A.B.S. PINS



A green-enameled pot holds a golden rex begonia and proclaims your membership in the growing American Begonia Society. Get yours now so you can wear it to the Convention in San Francisco!

Send \$3.32 to Mrs. Edna Korts, 3628 Revere Ave., Los Angeles 39, California, and she will forward one to you immediately.

★ CALENDAR OF COMING EVENTS ★ (Visitors are always welcome!)

June 8th

El Monte: Mrs. Jensen of Bellflower will speak on Begonias at 1304 Elm Street, Alhambra, at 2:30 p.m. in the garden. There will be a pot luck supper, so bring food, dishes and silver. Everyone is welcome.

June 12th

Inglewood: Mr. Don Streamer of Likwid Gro will speak on "Organic Fertilization".

June 14th

New England: 10:30 a.m. Hosts, Mr. and Mrs. Percy I. Merry, 109 Brookside Rd., Needham, Mass. Business meeting, plant sale, lunch. 2:00 p.m.—Estate of Mrs. Theodore E. Brown, 321 Fairmount Ave., Milton, Mass.

June 19th

Southern Alameda County: Mrs. Rose C. Gaubert, member of various garden clubs, will talk on "Violet Culture with Emphasis on Good Grooming and Show Displaying."

June 25th

Glendale: Mr. Frank Rich speaks on "Philodendrons"

July 10th

Inglewood: Mr. M. Thompson will speak on "Soil".

July 17th

El Monte: Home of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Frosig, 1411 Arcadia Ave., Rosemead.

July 19th, 20th

14TH ANNUAL FLOWER SHOW—SOUTH BAY GARDEN CLUB: Eagles Hall, 128 S. Catalina Ave., Redondo Beach, Calif. 2:00 to 9:00 p.m. on the 19th and 10:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. the 20th.

All amateurs are welcome to enter. No entry fees. No admission charge.

July 27th

A.B.S. Garden Tour in the Inglewood area. Reserve this date now!

August 2nd, 3rd

Southern Alameda County: 7th ANNUAL BEGONIA AND SHADE PLANT SHOW: Veterans' Memorial Bldg., 737 Main St., Hayward, Calif. Admission free.

August 30th, 31st

September 1st

1952 Convention—Show at San Francisco. 30th—Riordan High School, afternoon and evening meeting. 6:00—Banquet in the cafeteria, \$2.85 per plate; please send reservations as soon as possible. Excellent caterer.

October 4th, 5th

Missouri: All Begonia Show! Kansas City, Missouri, in the American Legion Building, Linwood & Paseo Streets. Bigger and better.

★ ★ ★
LOYALTY? SUPPORT OUR LOYAL ADVERTISERS BY PURCHASING YOUR NEEDS FROM THEM. TELL THEM YOU READ THEIR ADS IN "THE BEGONIAN"!

BRANCH MEETING DATES AND PLACES

CENTRAL FLORIDA BRANCH

1st Friday, June 6, July 4
Lounge, Florida Power Co.
Winter Park, Fla.
Mr. Ted Wolf, Secy.-Treas.
Rt. 19, Box 3700, Orlando, Fla.

DALLAS COUNTY BRANCH, TEXAS

1st Thursday, June 5, July 3, 7:00 p.m.
Member's Residences
Mrs. Russell B. White, Secy.-Treas.
919 N. Clinton St., Dallas 11, Texas

EAST BAY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, June 12, 7:45 p.m.
Willard School, Telegraph at Ward
Berkeley
C. F. Jensen, Secy.
3720 Cerrito Ave., Richmond, Calif.

EL MONTE COMMUNITY BRANCH

Sunday, June 8, 2:30 p.m.
Garden, 1304 Elm St.
Alhambra

Jean Cross, Cor. Secy.

1304 Elm, Alhambra, Calif.

FOOTHILL BRANCH

1st Friday, June 6, July 4, 8:00 p.m.
La Verne Recreation Hall
Mrs. C. W. Hall, Cor. Secy.
358 E. Arrow Hwy., Upland

FORT. ELSA BRANCH

1st Saturday, June 7, July 5, 2:30 p.m.
Homes of Members
Miss Lola Price, Secy.

GLENDALE BRANCH

4th Wednesday, June 25, 8:00 p.m.
Tuesday Afternoon Club, 400 N. Central
Mrs. D. H. Bradley, Cor. Secy.
1301 San Luis Rey Dr., Glendale 8, Calif.

GRAY, EVA KENWORTHY BRANCH

3rd Monday, June 16, 7:30 p.m.
Community House, La Jolla
Tillie Genter, Cor. Secy.
7356 Eads St., La Jolla, Calif.

GRAYS HARBOR BRANCH

2nd Monday, June 9, 8:00 p.m.
(March through November)
Hoquiam Pub. Library, or Messingale &
Rosenear Music Store, Aberdeen, Wash.
Alice Hardman, Secy.
The Flower Studio, Aberdeen, Wash.

GRUENBAUM, MARGARET BRANCH

4th Tuesday, June 24, 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 BRANCH

2nd Friday, June 13, 7:30 p.m.
Member's Residences
Mr. George Knouff, Secy.-Treas.
2912 Delevan, Kansas City, Kans.

HOLLYWOOD BRANCH

2nd Thursday, June 12, 7:30 p.m.
Plummer Park, 7377 Santa Monica Blvd.
Mrs. Florence F. Flynn, Cor. Secy.
1319 N. Ogden Dr., Los Angeles 46, Calif.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, BRANCH

Mrs. E. H. Claggett, Secy.
4415 Austin, Houston, Tex.

HUB CITY BRANCH

COMPTON-LYNWOOD

3rd Monday, June 16, 7:30 p.m.
Roosevelt High School Cafe
1200 E. Olive, Compton, Calif.
Mrs. Dorothy Sarson, Secy.
1108 E. Glencoe Ave., Compton 1, Calif.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Monday, June 9, 8:00 p.m.
Los Amigos Club, Lolo, Calif.
Miss Margaret Smith, Secy.
P. O. Box 635, Ferndale, Calif.

INGLEWOOD BRANCH

2nd Thursday, June 12, 8:00 p.m.
325 N. Hillcrest, Inglewood, Calif.
Mrs. Dorris Motschman, Secy.
9601 Haas Ave., Los Angeles 47, Calif.

LA MESA BRANCH

2nd Monday, June 9, 7:30 p.m.
Porter Park, University & La Mesa Blvd.
Mrs. G. W. McManus, Secy.
7313 Princeton Ave., La Mesa, Calif.

LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER

2nd Tuesday, June 10, 7:30 p.m.
Colonial Hall, 10th and Locust
Mrs. W. Cox, Secy.
3592 Lewis Ave., Long Beach 7, Calif.

MIAMI, FLORIDA, BRANCH

4th Tuesday, June 24, 8:00 p.m.
Simpson Memorial Garden Center
Miss Elizabeth S. Hall, Secy.
2572 Trapp Ave., Miami 35, Fla.

MISSOURI BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, June 17, 1:00 p.m.
Amer. Legion Bldg., Linwood & Paseo
Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Mary Wood, Secy.

626 W. Charles, Independence, Mo.

NEW ENGLAND BRANCH

Mrs. Lester H. Fox, Secy.
170 Marsh Hill Road, Dracut, Mass.

NEW YORK SUBURBAN BRANCH

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

NORTH LONG BEACH BRANCH

2nd Monday, June 9, 7:30 p.m.
Houghton Park Club House
Harding & Atlantic, N. Long Beach
Mrs. Beatrice White, Secy.

1411 Poppy St., Long Beach, Calif.

ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH

1st Thursday, June 5, July 3, 7:30 p.m.
Farm Bureau Hall, 353 S. Main St., Orange
Mrs. Evie Darden, Secy.-Treas.
6701 S. Fee Ana St., Rt. 3, Anaheim, Calif.

PASADENA BRANCH

3rd Monday, June 16, 7:30 p.m.
Mrs. Lois Williams, Secy.-Treas.
1674 Monte Vista St., Pasadena 4, Calif.

PETALUMA BRANCH

3rd Friday, June 20, 8:00 p.m.
Dania Hall, 19 Main St.
Mrs. Hazel Chappell, Secy.
222 Bodega Ave., Petaluma, Calif.

PHILOBEGONIA BRANCH

2nd Friday, June 13, Members Homes
Mrs. Robert York, Secy.
3311 Fremont St., Camden, N. J.

PORTLAND, OREGON, BRANCH

4th Friday, June 27, 8:00 p.m.
Journal Bldg. Aud., Front & Yamhill Sts.
Mrs. George Venner, Secy.
7604 S. E. Tolman, Portland 6, Oregon

RAYTOWN, MISSOURI, BRANCH

4th Tuesday, June 24, 7:30 p.m.
Homes of Members
Mrs. Mildred Schorr, Secy.-Treas.
7708 Sni-A-Bar Terrace, Kansas City, Mo.

REDONDO BEACH AREA

4th Friday, June 27, 8:00 p.m.
2308 Rockefeller, Redondo Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Arline Stoddard, Secy.
522 S. Guadalupe Ave., Redondo Beach, Calif.

RIVERSIDE BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, June 11, 7:30 p.m.
Member's Residence
Mrs. Arline Porter, Secy.
4106 Adams, Riverside, Calif.

ROBINSON, ALFRED D. BRANCH

4th Friday, June 27, 10:00 a.m.
Homes of Members
Mr. Charles Cass, Secy.
2229 Erie St., San Diego 10, Calif.

SACRAMENTO BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, June 17, 8:00 p.m.
Garden Center, McKinley Park
Mrs. W. M. Kelso, Secy.
1848 Markham Way, Sacramento, Calif.

SALEM, OREGON, BRANCH

1st Tuesday, June 3, July 1
The Chapel, 685 Winter St., Salem
Mrs. Dan Scharf, Secy.
3460 N. Lancaster Dr., Salem, Ore.

SAN DIEGO BRANCH

4th Monday, June 23
Hard of Hearing Hall, Herbert & University
Mrs. Thomas Hofmann, Secy.

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY BRANCH

2nd Monday, June 9, 7:30 p.m.

Homes of Members

Mrs. Nel Schoenbrom, Secy.

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH

1st Wednesday, June 4, July 2, 7:30 p.m.

1641 Taraval St.

Mrs. Anne Mitchell, Secy.

2370 18th Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH

4th Wednesday, June 25, 8:00 p.m.

Masonic Temple, 506 S. Santa Anita Ave.

Arcadia, Calif.

Mrs. Cynthia Slater, Secy.

2317 Whitney Dr., Alhambra, Calif.

SANTA BARBARA BRANCH

2nd Thursday, June 12, 7:30 p.m.

Girl Scout Clubhouse, 1838 San Andres St.

Mrs. Ada Schaefer, Secy.

1103 W. Micheltorena St., Santa Barbara, Calif.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY BRANCH

1st Tuesday, June 3, July 1, 8:00 p.m.

V.F.W. Hall, 311 Pacific Ave.

Miss Hazelle E. Oxley, Secy.

428 Davis St., Santa Cruz, Calif.

SANTA MONICA BAY BRANCH

2nd Friday, June 13, 7:30 p.m.

1130 Lincoln Blvd., 7th St. Entrance

Santa Monica

Mrs. S. S. Gross, Secy.

1116 S. Carmelina Ave., Los Angeles 49, Calif.

SEATTLE BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, June 17, 7:45 p.m.

University of Washington Arboretum

Clubhouse

Mrs. Paul Deiro, Secy.

4618 13th Ave. South, Seattle 8, Wash.

SHEPHERD, THEODOSIA BURR BR.

1st Tuesday, June 3, July 1, 7:30 p.m.

Alice Bartlett C. H., 902 E. Main, Ventura

Mr. Bernard Woods, Secy.

575 Evergreen Dr., Ventura, Calif.

SOUTHERN ALAMEDA

COUNTY BRANCH

3rd Thursday, June 19, 6:30 p.m.

Cafeteria, High School, Hayward, Calif.

Mrs. Dorothy Bayliss, Cor. Secy.

26706 Monte Vista Dr., Hayward, Calif.

SOUTHGATE BRANCH

4th Tuesday, June 24, 7:30 p.m.

South Gate Municipal Aud., 4900 Southern

Mrs. Juanita Pritchard, Secy.

11150 Duncan Ave., Lynwood, Calif.

TEXAS STATE BRANCH

4th Friday, June 27, 7:30 p.m.

Members' Homes

Mrs. D. W. Briggs, Secy.-Treas.

2349 13th St., Port Arthur, Texas

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, June 11, 11:00 a.m.

Homes of Members

Mrs. Walter H. Kirch, Secy.

Clearview Rd., Glenshaw, Pa.

WESTERN RESERVE BRANCH

CLEVELAND, OHIO

4th Wednesday, June 25, 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, June 24, 7:30 p.m.

Union High School, Room 19

Lindley Ave. Entrance, Whittier, Calif.

Carolyn Spitz, Secy.

7721 Vanport Ave., Whittier, Calif.

WILLIAM PENN BRANCH, PA.

3rd Tuesday, June 17, 2:00 p.m.

Homes of Members

Mrs. J. H. Ward Hinkson, Secy.

Wallingford, Pa.

AFRICAN VIOLETS



LEAVES — PLANTS
The best of the older varieties
and many new ones

Write for list

ORCHARD NURSERY

4011 Mt. Diablo Blvd. Lafayette, Calif.

Combined Begonia Bulletin

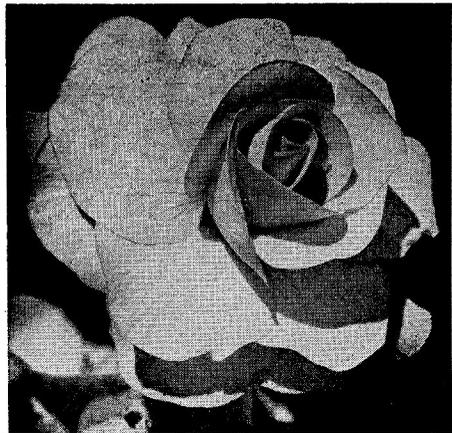
The three old bulletins on the subjects of Tuberos, Fibrous and Rhizomatous Begonias have now been combined into one concise, informative booklet. The old bulletins sold for 15c each and the new combined form sells for only 25c and covers all three subjects in one convenient reference bulletin. (Wholesale price to branches, 15c.) Contact the A. B. S. Librarian.

Do You Know?

The long leafstem of small seedling tuberos begonias can be cut off, with leaf attached, and will grow. —*Sidney Sampson*, Duluth, Minn.

New Northwestern Chairman of Public Relations

Mr. S. S. McClanahan, who has in the past submitted many interesting items to the Begonian has resigned and President Trowbridge announced the appointment of Mrs. David Talbot of Vancouver, Washington, a member of the Portland Branch, as the new Northwestern Chairman to serve on Mrs. Louise Schwerdtfeger's committee.



The One and Only Pacific Strain of TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

Originated by Frank Reinelt
The largest assortment and finest new
developments in rose form and ruffled
novelties available this year.

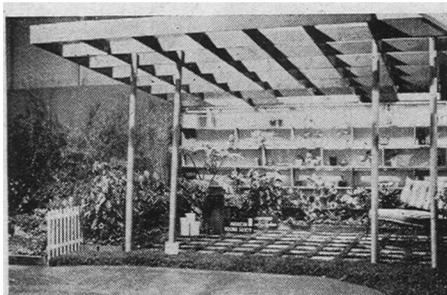
WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG

Vetterle and Reinelt

Dept. "B", Capitola, California

For Condensed Minutes See July Issue.

POSTMASTER
Return Postage Guaranteed
P. O. BOX 2544
Los Angeles 54, Calif.



Left—A. B. S. exhibit at California International Flower Show, Inglewood, which placed third against heavy competition. Right—Beautiful Inglewood Branch entry. This year Rex begonias were spotlighted in many other exhibits.

"THE BEGONIAN"

ADVERTISING RATES

	Per Month	Year Contract
One Inch	\$ 4.00	\$ 3.50
Quarter Page	15.00	13.50
Half Page	28.00	26.00
One Page	52.00	50.00

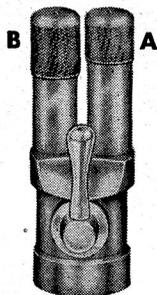
MAGAZINE

Small, interesting—flowers, gardening, bird and nature notes, poems, ads.

\$1.00 per yr.; 25c, 3 months; Sample, 10c

GARDEN GLEANINGS
2B, Baroda, Michigan

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 \$.54 (Plus Sales Tax)

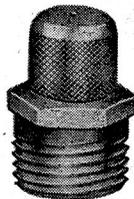


FOGGER NOZZLE

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 \$.66 (Plus Sales Tax)



THOMPSON MANUFACTURING CO.

SINCE 1907

2251 E. SEVENTH ST.

LOS ANGELES 23, CALIF.