

# *The Begonian*

DEVOTED TO THE SHELTERED GARDENS

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## Season's Greetings



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This Society shall be conducted on a non-profit basis, and its purpose shall be to stimulate interest in begonias and shade-loving plants; to encourage the introduction and development of new types of begonias and related plants; to gather and publish information in regard to the kinds, propagation and culture of begonias and other shade-loving plants, and to issue a bulletin which shall be mailed to all members in good standing.

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# The Appeal of Hybridizing

Old Ma Nature must have had a soft spot in her heart for hybridists when she created the begonia. She gave him three breaks: (1) a begonia flower is not *complete*; (2) begonias ripen seed and mature rapidly; and (3) begonias are a genus of widely diverse types. Now to expand on these points.

First of all, when a botanist speaks of a *complete* flower he means a single flower that possesses both stamens and pistil. Begonia flowers are of two types, staminate (male) and pistillate (female). Begonias are also *monocious*, meaning that these two kinds of flowers are grown on the same individual plant. Other monocious plants are squash and corn. *Diecious* plants have staminate flowers on one individual plant and pistillate flowers on another, giving rise to male and female plants. Examples of diecious plants are ginko trees and date palms. All this means, that in begonias, it is a simple matter to take the male blossom from one selected plant and brush the pollen on the female flower of the other selected parent. The hybridist of other types of flowers must emasculate the flower he is hybridizing by cutting out the immature stamens so that the flower cannot self-pollinate. He must also find means of protecting his blossom from pollen seeking bees.

The second point is the rapidity in which the begonia ripens seed and the seedlings mature. The hybridist of African violets must wait six to nine months before his seed pod is ripe. Cattleya orchids and epiphyllums take a year. The begonia seed pod is ripe in about six weeks. And after planting, the orchidist must wait five to seven years to learn his results; a begonia hybridist knows what he has in less than a year. Rexes, however, change their leaf coloring the first three years.

But, perhaps the most exciting thing of all to the hybridist is the selection the begonia palette offers his artistry. Begonias all belong to a single genus and all are potentially capable of being crossed with one another. The variance of leaf size, shape, color, etc., is amazing, and affords the hybridist the opportunity to produce many diverse and beautiful hybrids, as well as giving him an insight into the workings of genetics. But here should be added a very important word of caution—hybridize with an aim in mind. The shortest path to disappointing results is to cross Begonia Y with Begonia Z "just to see what would result." A more practical

aim would be to cross Begonia X with Begonia Y to put X's leaf pattern on Y's leaf shape. The desired combination may not come in the first cross (F<sub>1</sub> hybrids), but an intelligent study of genetics usually can achieve it in a future cross.

This leads us to another important point. Keep a record of all crosses. Nothing is more time-wasting than the "promiscuous" cross. Time-wasting to the hybridizer, as well as those who follow him. In the first place, if the cross is not successful it will enable him to repeat it. Secondly, if the seed does ripen and the hybrid begonia is grown, the identity of its parents would help to establish which characteristics are dominant and which are recessive. And even when the hybrid is not worth propagating, if the parents are known, it can be very valuable being used as a parent

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HYBRIDIZING A BEGONIA: Hold the selected male blossom by bending the two large petals back and brush the pollen on the pistil of the selected female blossom.

## A Shady Garden Path . . .

How nice to have you back to visit down the garden path. You just had to find out if that begonia with the unusual autumn coloring of bronzy hues, nestled under *Microlepia platyphylla*, was a new hybrid. So many people have asked the same question, and the answer in some cases was doubted. In early spring, the begonia was planted there out of a six inch pot. At the time of planting, I thought the fern would arch out far enough to shade the begonia. Plants have a tendency of growing in their own direction—the fern spreading more sideways than forward. The fern is doing some arching, but not enough to cut the sun off from the begonia. The sunlight which was strong this past summer, beaming through the cracks in the lath, faded, or perhaps the word "changed" would be better, *B. Joe Hayden* to a bronzy hue. Attractive, I think, and many other people feel the same way about it. So many times light is stressed in the variation of the coloring of begonias and this is a good example.

At an angle and along the side of it (realizing one gets a better effect by staggering his plants—avoiding straight lines), is *B. Verschaffeltii*, a hybrid that is one hundred years old. It was developed by Dr. Regel in Switzerland, and it is attractive in this setting. It is harder than given credit for, as it survived our coldest winters.

The fern next to the lath, the one we spoke of, *Microlepia platyphylla*, it is tall, isn't it? It is at least seven feet high. This handsome fern clump has just the right lines to create a graceful effect. Much coarser and so different are the fronds on the stiff stems, naked at the base. Outside of a tree fern, the *Microlepia platyphylla* is the tallest growing fern I know of and it is the only fern I know of that grows decidedly one-sided. It should be used back against a wall or in a corner, where two walls meet. In a corner of this type, where two solid walls meet, camellias or fuchsias will not bloom, nor will they provide a spectacular setting or break the stiff lines. A fuchsia or begonia may be planted in front of this fern, or two camellias may be planted to the side in the foreground. Yes, it is one of the few ferns that need support. I always shy away from the word "staked" as the general practice of staking results in a stiff plant and a stiff setting. If you look closely, you can see the ties holding the stems of the fern in just the right position against the lath. Small nails may be tacked on a solid wall to hold a fern. Yes, some of the ties are long, from the

back to the front and back to the lath. Old nylon stockings, cutting round and round (not up and down), are the softest and yet the strongest ties. If you are finicky, the stocking ties can be dyed green. By rolling the cut stockings into a ball, you can cut a tie just the length you want, when needed. I hesitate saying the fern has a creeping root system. People picture the fern running and rambling all over the shade garden. The roots of this fern creep out slowly. See these bumps that look like toes! When the fern spreads to a point where you think it is going too far, use a sharp trowel to cut down (just back of a few "toes") and remove this section. See what shallow roots they have. Fill in the crevice, left by the root removal, with leaf mold. Potted up, these ferns are gratefully received on a plant table. Perhaps the ailing member would be cheered on to a speedier road to recovery with the gift of one of these handsome plants.

What is the little wall basket against the lath, next to the fern? Oh, no! It is not a basket of carrots. Don't feel badly. Many people have asked about my basket of carrots in the shade garden. If you were in another section, you would see a whole patch of them. It is a carrot fern, *Onychium japonicum*, fine and airy and looking every bit like carrot tops. It, too, has creeping roots and they spread. It is not hard to keep controlled, but disagreeable to one disliking to stoop. By planting them in a basket, the roots creep through the sphagnum moss making an attractive way to grow it and an easy way to control it. How much fun it is to have people curious about your carrots in the shade garden.

I am sorry the border of *semperflorens* is cut back. Mr. Grunts, a gift, sheared them off. What a ravenous appetite he had. He dearly loved the maidenhair fern over there and laid right on this fern and it is not a prostrate type fern. Having had no past experience with turtles, I didn't know he was a dry land job. Too bad he is, after viewing the amount he consumed in two hours. Then, too, he may have frightened you, for he is big, and you may be afraid to return for another visit down my garden path. Before you go, I want to remind you that the plants we saw today all are growing in the soil one uses for begonias, fuchsias, and camellias with the ever important good drainage after watering. These plants also like foliage baths. So come for another visit! It is such fun telling you about my plants.

SYLVIA B. LEATHERMAN



# Tuberous Begonias for Amateurs . . .

Begonias are a larger family than most people think, for they comprise over 1,000 species and countless thousands of hybrids. Their natural habitat is mainly confined to the tropical and subtropical evergreen rain-forest regions. They all, therefore, require the shelter of a winter greenhouse. Tuberous begonias require a frost-proof winter rest. Practically all can be grown out doors in summer, protected from direct sun and wind. I find a shelter from tubes (burnt-out fluorescent tubes) the most effective for growth and leaf color.

Begonias fall into three main classes: tuber-

ous rooted, including bulbous and semi-tuberous rhizomatous, including the rex, and the fibrous rooted varieties.

So first, let's take the tuberous begonias, with their majestic blooms and lush foliage, which are truly the aristocrats of the Western gardens. The tuberous begonia was first found in the higher altitudes of the tropics, where it enjoyed a cool climate and thrived in a soil abundant with humus. After years of breeding, English and American hybridizers have developed large double flowers and have successfully blended the original colors of white, red, rose and yellow to give us today's



large assortment of brilliant tones and hues. These begonias thrive in the humid climate along the West Coast. They want a moderate daytime temperature; morning or late afternoon sunlight, or an all day filtered sunlight, and warm nights—conditions so very similar to their native habitat.

Tuberous begonias need a RICH, light soil, from the neutral to the acid side, but with GOOD drainage. For pot or outdoor culture, I find the ideal soil mix is as described in the December, 1952, issue of *The Begonian*, on page 272, "Begonia Soil" by Rudolf Ziesenhenné. I follow this mix to the letter "T"—leave out nothing and add none of my own ideas. If this soil mix is used correctly, it produces results which I can prove. In my three years of growing tuberous begonias in Rudy's mix, I have received each year at the National Flower Show of the A.B.S., the Worth Brown Cup, which is now mine for keeps. When reading this, "Begonia Soil" by Rudolph Ziesenhenné, the first thing which enters one's mind is hoof and horn shavings, bat manure, Scotch soot, Vaponite (to mention a few). "Never heard of them," you say, BUT ALL ITEMS ARE AVAILABLE.

It is now time to think of the care of dormant tubers. When blooms on growing plants begin to decrease, flowers get smaller, foliage turns pale and yellow, dormancy is approaching (on the West Coast, usually in October and November). When this stage is reached, I gradually withhold water until the main stem drops off. I plant in pots and redwood tubs only, so I stack my pots and tubs on their sides and store DRY in a protected location.

About February, I take the tuber from the pot, shake off dirt and place the tuber in a flat and keep it moist. When pink sprouts appear on the top of the tuber, it is time to place it in a flat of straight leaf mold.

Cover the tuber at least one-half inch, because roots also form on top of tuber as well as sides and bottom. DO NOT CROWD—give plenty of room for root growth. Water thoroughly, then keep the soil mixture moist, but NEVER soaking wet. When plants are about 3" high and have formed their first two leaves, they may be transplanted into pots, preferably at least 8" in size or directly into the ground, making sure the tuber is 1" below the surface of the soil. The tubers planted in the ground should always be at least 18" apart. Always when planting, *point the leaf point in the direction you wish the flowers to face.* I use the pot method—sinking the pot into the soil and placing redwood shavings under the pot for good drainage. These receive the proper light and PLENTY OF AIR CIRCULATION.

Now we come to the most important part of raising tuberous begonias, which is the watering. I live in the Westchester area of Inglewood, California. I water overhead every morning and flood my pots every Sunday morning. I pick Sunday because that's the only day I don't work, except on begonias. I may, if it gets warm, say above 90 degrees, have my daughter, Kay, water again overhead at noon. I have found if I water early enough during the day, plants have a chance to dry before night, which I think, holds down the mildew. For mildew, I use Orthocide Garden Fungicide with Captan. This year I had very good success using Florcien, spraying early in the morning, once a week during the growing season. I had no mildew this year.

So with "Rudy Soil Mix," proper light, and a good regular watering and spraying schedule, we can all grow good tuberous begonias.

JOHN THIEBEN

ED.: *John Thieben won the sweepstakes cup and all other cups awarded for individual entries, except the one awarded for fibrous begonias, at the National A.B.S. Flower Show at Redondo Beach this year—the Worth Brown cup permanently. His wife says, "He loves his begonias and talks to them personally each morning."*

BEGONIAS, FUCHSIAS & A COMPLETE  
SELECTION OF ALL PLANTS  
FOR THE SHELTERED GARDEN  
**RAINBOW NURSERY**

1635 W. Florence Ave.  
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Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year

from

INGLEWOOD BRANCH

# Ferns . . . for Use in the Patio or Lathhouse

There are many ferns that may be grown in pots or baskets in the patio or lath house and I will try to suggest four in this article as a good beginning.

Just about the most satisfactory, from the standpoint of the beginner in this branch of horticulture (or pteridology, as the study of ferns is called) is the old timer, the Boston Fern known technically as *Nephrolepis exaltata* var. *bostoniensis*, a sport of *Nephrolepis exaltata*. It was first discovered in a bed of *exaltata* in a greenhouse in Boston, Mass., in 1895, and was commercialized under the name of "Boston Fern." It makes a beautiful specimen with fronds five feet long, falling gracefully over the edge of the basket with the newer fronds concealing the soil in the basket. The fronds are bright green, retaining their color over a long period. This fern is sterile, but can be increased by the many runners that can be pegged down to root, thus producing new plants.

*Darallia canariensis* (Hare's Foot fern) is a fern with a creeping, branching rhizome that grows densely around the basket in which it is planted. The rhizome is covered with pale brown scales, like hairs, which give the fern its name. The fronds arise from the rhizome at frequent intervals, soon completely hiding it. The fronds, which are from 15 to 18 inches long, triangular, and dark green in color, have good keeping qualities. These fronds are good for bouquets and arrangements.

When planting this fern, place an empty pot in the basket, with the top of the pot level with the top of the basket. Using a pot (the same size as the one in which the fern is growing) firm the soil under and around the empty pot, then remove the empty pot. Knock out the fern from the pot in which it is growing. After soaking the fern ball thoroughly, drop it into the hole in the basket. Pin the rhizome to the side of the basket as it grows, to allow it to take root. Keep moderately moist and in partial shade.

*Polystichum angulare* (soft prickly shield fern) can be grown either as a basket or pot fern. The fronds will grow to 3 or 4 feet with good care, and are beautiful. The stem (or stipe) bears rust colored scales that extend along the entire length, and even along the stem of the pinnae.

Variety *proliferum* develops small plantlets along the stipe or stem. The entire frond can be pegged down on moist soil where

some of the plantlets will strike roots, and these rooted plantlets may be removed from the frond when sufficiently large. The fern also can be raised from spores.

*Polypodium Knightii* is a very fine fern for basket culture, as the fronds develop through the sides of the basket. In two or three years with proper culture the fronds will almost conceal the basket. Use a 15 or 18 inch wire basket to give sufficient room for the underground rhizome to spread. The fronds which will grow to 2 or 3 feet are gracefully drooping and evergreen. I am growing it in a lath house, near the coast, and it has taken a temperature of 40 degrees without bad results. This fern, sterile like the *Davallia*, must be propagated by cutting sections of the rhizome. By placing them in a propagating frame at 70 to 75 degrees, they will root at the joints and start new plants.

All of these ferns will be perfectly happy in a potting soil composed of: well rotted leaf mold, 3 parts; coarse sand, 2 parts; neutral peat moss, 1 part; crushed charcoal, 1 part; and a 2" pot of bone meal for a 5" basket. Mix these ingredients thoroughly, dampen and let stand for 2 or 3 weeks to blend. Ferns should have a top dressing each spring without disturbing the roots. Under no condition should the soil in the pots or baskets be forked, as this will injure the feeding roots.

Realizing that most readers are not interested in technical terms, I have purposely omitted them, unless necessary. "Hobby growers" will acquire a few names and terms as they become more familiar with the beauty and the easy culture of ferns. I hope you like them.

Let's add another fine fern to the list for good measure. I refer to the Stag-horn Fern, *Platycerium*. This fern with both fertile and sterile fronds is happiest when mounted on a slab of bark or wood. The fertile fronds are the ones that extend out from the base and are forked like a deer's antler, hence the name. The spores cover the under side of this frond from the tip to the place where the frond forks. The sterile fronds are the shield shaped fronds at the back of the fern, concealing the roots.

Attach this fern to the bark with copper wire, with the sterile fronds as close as you can get them. Drop a handful of DAMP leafmold between the board and the sterile fronds, and watch your fern go to town.

JACK MacLANAHAN

# All Medicine Does Not Come in Bottles . . .

*A few years ago there appeared in one of the Pasadena newspapers in Joe Littlefield's column, an article by Mrs. Hazel Olsen about a project sponsored by the Landscaping Society of Southern California. A member of the Begonia and Fuchsia societies, our very sincere and devoted friend, Miss Charlene Hardacre of the Compton branch, saw this article and brought it to your attention. She sent a letter to all branches and the response was wonderful. We are truly indebted to Miss Hardacre and all the branches. Many thanks for helping us to make a dream a reality.*

MRS. FRANK L. COE, Project Chairman

Dear Hearts and Gentle People—Many of you who have donated your time and money to the Landscaping Society's Brentwood Hospital garden building project will be pleased to hear that it was finally started this spring. We must try to keep you informed somehow of the progress of the garden as it takes shape. Donors will all be recognized by markers and plaques on the grounds when it is completed.

Three years ago when our Society was looking for a worthy civic beautification project, we ran across the plan for this garden which our director, Landscape Architect Zareh Kiragh, had drawn as a therapy garden for the Brentwood Neuro-Psychiatric Hospital. The plan includes three main areas, one for a jungle type or natural garden, a park and play area with picnic and barbecue facilities, and a place to raise vegetables and small animals. The space adjoining the chosen site is now used for growing cut flowers and a lath house. These two units will remain and will be used in conjunction with the two and a half acre garden we have planned. This plot is in a beautifully advantageous position because on a clear day one can see the Pacific in the distance.

So far, the work on the garden has fulfilled



Outdoor Medicine

our expectations by providing experience and interest for all participating. There are now an average of 108 patients at work every day in it. A new group of occupational therapists and doctors has recently been put in charge of the patients who work there. Their young enthusiasm for the work is in high gear now, and things are getting done. Perhaps some of you have seen them working with the boys boxing trees along the Sepulveda Boulevard margin of the hospital grounds.

Many fine specimen trees which remained from a previously located nursery have to be removed where Sepulveda is to be widened for a freeway. Some of them have been marked for transplanting to this garden. Snapshots of these transplanting operations show them having quite a lot of fun. Everyone within reach throws on a handful of dirt while watching, they say.

Early in the spring the grading was done by the Farm Office of the Veterans Administration Engineering Department. Heavy machinery such as bulldozers and mechanical shovels from the Engineering Department were used and of course the Hospital had the necessary man-power to operate them.

This left the place ready for the tree planting and shaping of walks and drives, and the contouring of each pool. The plan calls for a waterfall from the highest level followed by a string of pools. At the time I last visited there, the carpenters hadn't started building forms for these concrete pools yet. Plans for them were still on a drawing board in the tiny garden house on the edge of the property. One of the patients had been taking instructions in drawing plans for them from Landscape Architect Bob Griffin. He has taken an interest in the project to such an extent that he spends one day a week helping them out there. Mr. Griffin will be their instructor when school starts again in the fall under our adult education system. This on the job training is what their vocational counselor's office calls "vocational exploration." The patient just mentioned is about to start to school outside the hospital after his discharge, and take a regular drawing course so as to later become a landscape architect.

On the walls of the little planning house was a collection of water colors showing an artist's idea of what the finished garden should look like. This was another patient's contribution.

With such a great reservoir of latent talent as they have among their unfortunate group,

isn't it a good thing to have a project such as this for its application?

Captain Coe and Mrs. Coe, who have been working diligently these past three years to raise money for the garden project, are now trying to get together materials from here and there for its completion. Mr. Coe's latest triumph is a pump for the waterfall from a well known supplier at a ridiculously low price. Quite a few business firms either have donated building material or given them to us at very low prices. In fact it is quite a rewarding experience to be on the Project Committee and to find so many people who are willing to help. We are beginning to realize that this garden building effort is going to make some improvements in both directions, on us as well as the patients, and we are sure that all medicine does not come in bottles.

With the grading and drives and walks in, the newly transplanted trees dotting the grounds here and there, and the waterfall and pools designed, we probably will proceed to scheming ways and means to get black top drives and cement work done reasonably.

These all will be fairly expensive, so we still need cash donations from anyone who can spare them. Just send them along to Mrs. Frank L. Coe at 28904 Cliffside Dr., Malibu Riviera.

Before leaving the grounds on this last visit, I had a word with Dr. Haskins, Chief of Professional Services at the Hospital. He would like me to urge any of you who can spare the time to come out and work with the patients. He prefers especially to see some men with a little "know-how" to help the patients learn gardening, building of concrete forms, pouring cement, and helping with "vocational exploration." Can you qualify? If not, why not offer your services anyway?

Furthermore, he suggested their need for more outside contacts to test the ability of these boys so they can go on to the business of getting jobs. Some of them work only a few hours a day at maintenance or gardening and return to the hospital at first. This helps them to get over the shock of leaving the hospital later.

If any of you would like to employ any of these men either for full time or part time work, call Dr. Seacat's office at Brentwood Hospital, in care of the Veterans Administration, Wilshire at Sepulveda, Los Angeles.

Also, they invite you to come out and be their guests at their morning and afternoon coffee hours, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Where? At the garden, of course!

MRS. ANDREW OLSEN  
*Landscaping Society of Southern California*

## A Picture Window Shade Garden

It always excites me to see the many fine begonia plants the members of the American Begonia Society grow; then I think what a pity it is that so many of us let our plants stay in a greenhouse or tubehouse and never really enjoy a picture window shade garden.

What do I mean by the phrase, "Picture Window Shade Garden?" Simply this, a shade garden well thought out before planting, one which is arranged in regards to color, height, leaf type, contour, and focal point.

Location is of prime importance. In most cases, a space next to the patio is the best choice because it affords you and your guest the full benefit of the shade garden's beauty.

The next step is to consider the contour of the ground. We stress the importance of this step because a gently rolling shade garden with some high and some low ground is of much more character than a flat one. If you wish to give depth to a narrow space, mound your soil to the rear of the garden and create a hollow in the center, letting the ground rise gradually to the foreground.

In our garden, we laid bricks in the deep hollow of the yard to give effect and placed a bird bath in back and slightly to the side of the brick floor, thus creating some height. It's always nice if you have a stump of charred wood or a tree knot to incorporate into your planting scheme. We put ours on the top of the dirt mound and planted gloxinias and semperflorens in around it.

In our shade garden, there is a very large sycamore tree for shade. For this reason we have left most of the plants in their pots and put them in the ground. This keeps the tree roots from taking all the nourishment from the begonias.

Next in your plan is the color arrangement. To me, this is the most exciting part of the plan. Such a variety of color to coordinate and make pleasing to the eye. You have the vivid green of the aralia to the somber grey greens and very dark colors of *Begonia Rickey Minter*. Select the begonias you wish to feature in your garden and that will be your focal point. In our case we wished to show off a *Begonia Fredde*, *Begonia Scarlet O'Hara*, and a rex begonia with red hairy stems and spotted curled leaves. You must also select your plants with regard to leaf type. Be sure the leaves are of different size

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*Phalaenopsis* (Butterfly Orchids) in full bloom at Orchid Research. Note gravel in vats.

## Phalaenopsis (Butterfly Orchids) . . . Requirements and Culture

The Genus *Phalaenopsis* consists of about 43 species native to the tropical regions of India, Philippine Islands, Java, Malay Archipelago, Borneo and Sumatra. One of the most important species in this group is *amabilis* with pure white petals and sepals and 3 to 4 inch flowers. It was first discovered by Rumphius in 1750 and introduced into England in 1846 by Thomas Lobb. Another important species is *Aphrodite*, native to Java and the Philippine Islands.

This is similar to *P. amabilis*, but with smaller flowers. The petals and sepals are white and the lip is streaked and spotted with rose pink and yellow. *P. Schilleriana*, native to the Philippine Islands, has leaves 10 to 18 inches long, dark green mottled with streaks of grayish-white with a purplish color on the bottom side. Flowers are 2 to 3 inches and are rose-purple edged with white with small cinnamon red spots. *P. Stuartiana*, native of the Philippine Islands, has leaves 6 to 9 inches and bright green. Flowers are 2 inches wide, sepals and petals white barred with violet at the base and browner toward the apices. The middle lobe of the lip is bright amethyst.

*Phalaenopsis* usually are found growing on branches of trees generally in partial shade and frequently in close proximity to water. They are subject to a large amount of rainfall per year and usually a near-saturated atmos-

phere since the plants cling to the trunks and branches of trees that are amply mossed. This moss contributes food (collected dust, bird droppings and decomposition of the moss) to the aerial roots which are produced freely. These aerial roots also contain chlorophyll when they are exposed to light, so that extra sugars are manufactured. In the Philippine Islands, to which most of the *Phalaenopsis* are indigenous, the mean winter and mean summer temperature is about the same. This is usually between 65 and 80 degrees fahrenheit.

### LOCATION IN GREENHOUSE

*Phalaenopsis* thrive in an airy condition, but care should be taken that they receive no cold drafts. Avoid drips in the ceiling of the green house, as water in the crown of the plant during a temperature drop sometimes causes crown rot. Plants can be suspended on wire hangers if the greenhouse is maintained at a sufficiently high humidity, otherwise they would grow best on the bench. If *Phalaenopsis* are grown with cattleyas or begonias, they should be placed in the warmest section of the house and receive less light than the cattleyas or begonias.

### TEMPERATURE IN GREENHOUSE

Since the *Phalaenopsis* is indigenous to tropical regions, temperatures should be between 65 and 80 degrees as mentioned above.

The night temperatures should not be maintained at less than 65 degrees and the day temperature can be within the range of 74 to 100 degrees. A relative humidity of 65 to 70 per cent by day and 70 to 80 at night is most favorable for growth of plants and flowering. During the night, a relative humidity below 70 per cent during the winter months, when excessive heating is used, will cause bud drop. Thus it is often advisable, when much heating is necessary, to dampen the floors of the greenhouse during the evening.

#### LIGHT REQUIREMENTS

Phalaenopsis must be shaded from direct sunlight, although enough sun should be given in the fall to firmly ripen the foliage so that the plants will produce strong stems and flowers. During the spring and summer months, the shade should be fairly heavy and gradually diminish it during the fall and winter season. Throughout the year the light should be maintained about 25 per cent less than that which cattleyas and begonias are subjected to.

#### POTTING

Most plants are grown best in clay pots in osmunda fibre with the lower leaves of the plant set snugly against the osmunda. They should be slightly overpotted. The long roots that have been developed on a plant can be cut back to about 6 inches when repotted. If the plant is kept on the dry side for about a week after re-potting, these roots will heel over and branch; also, vigorous new roots will develop from the stem of the plant. Pot the plant firmly but not as hard as is usually the custom with cattleyas. Keep well shaded for about two weeks after potting.

#### WATERING

During the winter and dull cloudy weather only enough moisture should be supplied to keep plants and leaves succulent. Do not water after noon at this time. Decrease the frequency of water when flower spikes begin to develop. Phalaenopsis do not have pseudo bulbs, therefore the osmunda fibre should never be allowed to become dry. Phalaenopsis require more water than most other orchids. Since they are epiphytes, the roots are covered with velamen, a soft, usually colorless spongy tissue, which absorbs water rapidly. This velamen also has a tendency to act as a root insulator against dryness when plants are sometimes neglected.

#### FEEDING

Phalaenopsis can be fed and will profit by a weak solution of inorganic or organic soluble

## The Aims of the A.B.H.

The American Begonia Hybridizers are a group of active begonia hybridists and "fellow travelers" who are interested in begonia hybridizing and the promotion of begonias. As their constitution states, the branch's "purpose shall be educational, scientific, and to stimulate interest in begonias. It shall pursue that branch of horticultural science which pertains to hybridizing and the recording and controlling of hybrids." Along with this, they are setting up a program of hybrid begonia selection that will give the hybridizer the recognition and reward he deserves, as well as guaranteeing the buyer a fine and distinctive plant.

The past few years have witnessed the introduction of increasing numbers of new begonia hybrids. Some are good; some not so good, and some of the best not really distinct from other hybrids. A person might order a new hybrid from Nursery "A" to find it is almost identical from one he had bought last year from Nursery "B." The fault is not necessarily that of Nursery "A." He probably was unaware that his hybrid was similar to one already introduced. But the unfortunate part is, that this type of thing is becoming more and more common. *The fact that a new begonia is registered is no guarantee that it is different.*

The American Begonia Hybridizers will appraise all new unmarketed hybrids presented to it. Those found superior in beauty and distinct in variety are selected to be approved A.B.H. Hybrids. All approved A.B.H. hybrids will be sold with an A.B.H. tag on them. This tag insures two things: a small "royalty" of a few cents on each plant to the hybridizer and a worthwhile and different plant to the purchaser. A hybridist does not have to belong to the branch in order to have a begonia selected as an A.B.H. Hybrid.

For information write: Don Horton, 683 Congress St., Costa Mesa, Calif.

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fertilizer. Any of the standard brands are safe and satisfactory. Among those tested are Gaviota, Hyponex, Wilsons, fish emulsion, California, Red Star, and Instant Vigoro.

Phalaenopsis are among the most beautiful of all plants and well reward the grower for the consideration he gives to their cultural requirements. The above requirements also will be most beneficial to many other types of plants.

GLENN H. HIATT, *Orchid Research*

# Let's Get Our Garden Ready for Winter . . .

## Especially the Begonias

How did your plants stand up under the blasts from the desert furnace? Did the leaves burn and turn brown or did they turn yellow? If they burnt, it was probably because the plant was just sprinkled and not deep watered. The leaf expiration was faster than the roots could take moisture from the soil or the moisture was not available. The plants which nearly folded up may need more protection from sun and hot wind. Remember this plant, so it may be moved this fall while dormant, but don't move immediately, wait till healthy growth appears. The yellowing of the leaves of the rose or fuchsia in all probability was due to your own carelessness in following a spray program to fight the invisible mites and red spider. These insects, which attack the back side of the leaf, suck the very "life blood" from the leaf and also damage the plant through removal of part of breathing and food making system. It's easy to carry on a preventive spraying program. When the evidence of the pest can be seen by the holes in the leaves or their yellowing, or stems are cut off at ground level, in most cases it is too late to cure because the damage has already been done.

To prevent plant destruction next year, now clean up old debris from your garden. Burn the infected leaves and plants. Give the whole garden, soil, all shrubs and trees on the premises a good clean-up oil spray with a fungicide mixed in. Many insect pests and fungus spores winter over in the soil and on adjacent shrubs. Spot spraying will not do, the job must be complete. Ferns resent oil sprays. Protect them during the general spraying, but be sure to come back to them and give a tender leaf type spray recommended for ferns. Last, and not least, scatter bait for slugs and snails.

Now is the ideal time to get our begonias in shape for winter since they have received the general garden clean-up spray. Those actively growing plants which do not go dormant in winter, should be shifted if the roots protrude from the pot drainage hole or top growth indicates a larger surface. The begonias will be reotted, not by bare root, but by slipping the plant, with most of its old soil, into a pot two sizes larger. The vitality of the plant is preserved and the growing roots seek food in the new soil. This transplanting also may be done with rexes

which do not show dormancy tendencies—they are still adding new leaves instead of dropping them. Some begonias of this type grow actively right on through the winter months, while others just drop their leaves and the plants go to sleep (dormant). Do not transplant this "sleeper" now. Wait till spring when active growth begins. Don't be misled into throwing into the trash this rex with its dead looking rhizome. Keep the soil just moist by an occasional sprinkle of water and do not allow the plant to dry out completely at any time. When spring arrives, this dead looking, swollen surface root will surprise you by sending forth new growth along it as well as at the growing tip. Soon the plant will be dressed in beautiful foliage.

The tall growing cane and fibrous begonias which have only leafy tops say they need food to support leaf growth along the stem. After transplanting these tall growers, cut off the tops at least two joints down. This will force new basal growth as well as growth along the stem. The top cutting can be placed in a rooting medium until roots form. The slip can then be potted. This cutting back below a branching node can be carried on until the plant has the desired bushy appearance.

Water tuberous begonias as long as they have leaves and stems. Right now they are in heavy bloom due to cooler weather. They are still storing food in the tuber for next year. Nature will tell the bulb when to rest without your withholding water. When the bulb is dormant, remove the stub end of the stem and dust with sulfur or good bulb dust. If the tuber is in the ground, I just leave it. If the tuberous begonia has been growing in a pot, I place the pot in the sun for a few days to dry. Then I store the pot, with the tuber in the soil, on its side in a cool dry place where it will not freeze. The root system is not destroyed by digging out the tuber and next year's roots will branch out from this old root system.

Begonias which have been growing outdoors in the garden should be well mulched with leaves, shavings or leaf mold to prevent freezing of the rhizomes or roots. The leaves and succulent stems may go down with the frost, but next spring, if the freeze has not been too severe, the begonia plants will come back twice their size and the rex leaves will grow increasingly larger. If you prize a certain plant which is hard to get or very valuable, take cuttings from it now to be safe

*(Continued on Next Page)*

# Winter Work With Fuchsias . . .

During the winter months, we should survey our fuchsia gardens carefully to decide if any changes are to be made. Maybe some varieties have not been satisfactory, and here spaces can be provided for new introductions. The soil can be prepared, ready for planting next spring. Other plants can be moved to more favorable spots in the garden; low or tall growers where they belong or giving others more light, if these are not too old. Otherwise it is much better to start with new stock instead of trying to hold on to old plants. Also check to see that all plants are correctly labeled.

At this time of the year, fuchsias, either in the ground or in baskets, do not look as nice as they did in the spring. Yet, we find many fuchsia blossoms, as some are natural winter bloomers. After the hot summer months, they started new growth again for another splash of color; but in appearance, the plants have become straggly, with bare branches or yellow foliage, which is a natural occurrence.

Now the gardeners and fuchsia lovers are eager to start pruning. The question is: Is this the right time to do it?

It all depends on the geographical location. In sections where there is no danger of freezing, fall or winter pruning is advised.

## PREPARATION FOR WINTER

*(Continued From Previous Page)*

and increase the supply of your favorite. The plant also may be lifted, potted and protected from frost. If there are not too many plants to protect from frost, they may be covered with a cardboard carton. When sun gets to a frozen stem before it thaws out, the expansion of the water in the cells, caused by the heat of the sun, explodes the cells and the plant collapses. Do not forget begonias need drinks during foggy weather and during the winter between rains. A dry plant will freeze more quickly than a well watered one. When the soil is dry for a long period of time, it does not absorb the daytime heat readily and therefore can not radiate much protecting warmth at night. Damp soil is a good conductor of heat and stores large amounts of daytime heat, so the greater warmth at night protects against the damaging cold air. Air circulation also helps to prevent frost damage. The presence of trees or overhang from roofs helps keep down the loss of the heat radiated by the soil at night.

LOUISE CRAMER

able. The new growth develops slowly and sturdily, then by spring bushy plants with lush foliage are ready for blooming.

But wherever the temperature goes below thirty degrees, it is safer to wait with pruning until any danger of freezing is past. Our own location, Whittier, Calif., may be called being on the border line, and in some years it will go down to freezing weather. Therefore it is our practice to prune our fuchsias in baskets and other containers late in the fall, then these are moved into protective places during cold spells. However, in the garden we wait until about the middle of February to be on the safe side.

Gardeners away from the Pacific Coast, in severe climates, have to take special precautions for wintering fuchsias. Baskets, pots or balled plants from the garden may have to be stored in a basement or other frost-free building. If so, be sure they are not allowed to dry out completely. In other locations, plants in the ground can be protected by a heavy layer of mulch, straw, leaves or some other material. Even if the top growth freezes, after the plants are cut back well below the damage, they usually will come up again with increased vigor in the spring.

While most gardeners believe that the correct time for propagating fuchsias is in the spring, experience has taught us that the late fall and winter months are ideal. Before going into the dormant stage, most plants develop enough young shoots to provide cutting wood. The advantage of early propagation is that by spring strong plants in 4 inch pots can be had either for planting out or to make up baskets. The result is that large blooming specimens can be raised in one season. In cold climates, a greenhouse or conservatory is indispensable for propagation. In milder locations, it is not difficult at all to winter young stock. Cold frames are the most satisfactory for this purpose.

Wherever you live and garden, you can look forward to another colorful display of fuchsias.

WILLIAM MEYN, *Horticulturist*

### 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.



## In Memoriam

It is with deep regret we report the passing "Into the Land of Perpetual Begonias" Mrs. Bessie Raymond Buxton. This nationally famous garden enthusiast died suddenly, Nov. 9, 1955, in J. B. Thomas Hospital, Peabody, Mass.

Born in Danvers, Jan. 22, 1877, she lived in Peabody the greater part of her life. Mrs. Buxton was the first president of the Peabody Garden Club and always actively associated with its projects; was corresponding secretary of the Begonia State Federated Club from 1927 to 1930 and corresponding secretary of the Begonia Council of the State Federated Garden Clubs of America, 1930 to 1938. She also was past president of the Peabody Woman's Club. She was known for her ability as a historian, having written many articles for magazines and papers on historic places in this area, many of which were published in the Essex Institute collections. Being an accomplished musician, she was accompanist for many local events and for more than 30 years was organist for the First Universalist Church of Peabody.

In 1945, she appeared before the New York Botanical Garden Society for a series of lec-

tures and in 1952 she traveled to California where she made a series of lectures before horticultural groups and attended the National Convention of the American Begonia Society in San Francisco. She was given, in 1953, a gold medal by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for her outstanding service in compiling a glossary of 10,000 begonia names. As associate editor of *Garden Magazine*, she wrote many articles on flowers, and was considered an authority on begonias.

Bessie Buxton was a member of the nomenclature committee of the American Begonia Society. She wrote *Begonias, and How to Grow Them* and will have released this month a new book on geraniums.

In October of this year, the first Eva Kenworthy Gray plaque was presented to Bessie Buxton in recognition of her outstanding contribution of original material which aided members of the American Begonia Society in their study and enjoyment of begonias. Catherine M. Sheehan writes, "She was made very happy and she truly deserved the award."

—B—

## Information Please

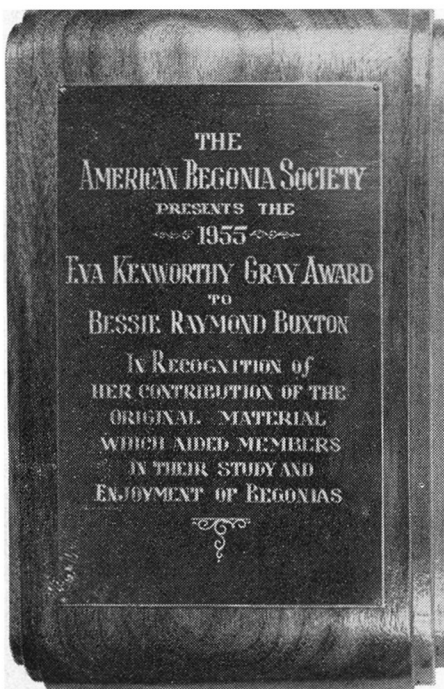
Q.—I grow my *B. Limminghei* under the bench in the greenhouse—but it never blooms. WHY? V. M., Eagle Rock, Calif.

A.—*B. Limminghei* needs warmth and plenty of light, to keep it growing and to have it bloom. So, would suggest that you place your plant high in the greenhouse and remember that this species is a heavy feeder and requires a richer medium than most begonias. You might try giving it regular weekly feedings of a mild fertilizer.

Q.—Am unable to grow rhizomatous begonias, yet have no trouble with the cane, semperflorens and even tuberous. What do I do wrong? J. B., Nashville, Tenn.

A.—The rhizomatous group of begonias usually have thick heavy rhizomes in which they store their strength. Are you watering them too often? Most rhizomatous begonias grow with the rhizome hugging the ground. Are you potting them too deep and causing the rhizome to rot? They do not require a special medium . . . are good feeders, but can stand less watering. Would suggest that you do not "baby" them. The fact that you are so anxious to grow them leads one to believe that you are killing them with kindness.

Q.—I have *B. Alice-Mac* and would like to know something about it. What is its





parentage, the best conditions for growth, etc.? M. J., Willow Grove, Penn.

A.—The *B. Alice-Mac* and *B. Mac-Alice* were produced by crossing *B. MacDougalli* on *B. imperialis*. Pictures and descriptions are on page 73, April, 1953, issue of *The Begonian*. They can be grown best under the same conditions as the rex begonia.

Q.—Is the begonia *Manda's woolly bear* a hybrid or species?

A.—In 1913 this begonia was accidentally introduced in the Manda's Orchid Greenhouses, Orange, New Jersey. It has always been very popular and widely grown. Believed to be a species begonia by many, it was not identified until 1952. To quote from March, 1953, *Begonian*, page 64, "*B. leptotricha*, C. DeCandolle, from Paraguay, has been established as the correct name for our old mystery friend, '*Manda's woolly bear*'."

Q.—What is the origin of *B. Gray Feather*?

A.—*B. Gray Feather* is a selected seedling of *B. compta*, grown by the "Murphy Twins" of Santa Barbara, Calif. The seedling was sent to the New York Botanic Gardens and was given the name of *B. Gray Feather* by Mr. T. H. Everett, horticulturist. Described for the first time in 1940, page 21, *Begonias* by N.Y.B. Gardens. "It differs from "*compta*" in that the leaves are narrower, the margins more undulated, shallowly lobed and in that the whitish-grey bands bordering the veins are broader and less sharply defined." Its foliage is greyer than the parent and the leaf has a high wing lobe and wavy margin. The leaf tapers down to a fine point. It is not as tall growing as *B. compta*.

LOUISE SCHWERDTFEGER

## Shade Garden . . .

(Continued From Page 273)

and texture, some hairy, another curly margin, and others smooth. This is important because to have leaves of the same type would be very monotonous. In selecting your plants, be sure you're not repetitious in your colors. Variety will make your garden attractive. You won't tire of its arrangement. In your planning, be sure to leave sufficient space for adding seasonal plants in bloom. You'll have fuchsias to display in the summer as well as tuberous begonias for that spectacular look.

Our shade garden is framed by the lovely Fatshedera, up one side of the patio and across the top. For ground cover, we used

## Are You Interested?

In the Roadside Rest Program for the State of California? If you have traveled through other states and enjoyed rest and relaxation at one of their Roadside Rest Parks, you will know how much such beauty spots will mean to the travelers in California.

The Roadside Rest Parks are landscaped with shrubs and trees and are equipped with drinking fountains, tables and benches, and containers for rubbish, making them a very valuable and beautiful addition to our State.

If these parks are not acquired by the State within the next five years, the cost of acquisition will make such a program impractical. It is therefore urgent that those of you who are interested should act quickly.

Whittier Parlor No. 298, Native Daughters of the Golden West, as a member of the Whittier Community Beautiful, requests that you write letters from your club, and that you as individuals write letters to Governor Goodwin J. Knight favoring the Roadside Rest Park Program and asking that he call a special session of the Legislature to consider the subject concurrently with the Budget Session in March, 1956.

Letters to the State Division of Parks and Beaches approving the Roadside Rest Park Program also will be valuable.

Will you show your interest by writing? Address your letters to the following:

Governor Goodwin J. Knight  
State Capitol Building  
Sacramento, California

Mr. Newton B. Drury, Chief  
Division of Beaches and Parks  
721 Capitol Avenue  
Sacramento 14, California

Your assistance in this project will be greatly appreciated. Thank you.

ROY E. YEWELL  
3906 So. Durfee Ave.  
Pico, Calif.

*Helxine Soleioli* (baby tears) for vibrant spots of color and ferns for softness. It's very nice to plant your garden with an eye to winter color as well, so we used three azaleas and two verbenas in a sunny portion of the garden. For the final touch to an already pleasant scene, we added a wrought iron candle holder and of course, a must for every shade garden, concealed lighting with amber bulbs for night beauty.

CHARLES LOVEJOY  
San Gabriel Branch

# From Your President

## TO ALL MEMBERS:

First because it is that time of year and so I do not forget, I wish to say to all A.B.S. members and friends, a *Very Merry Christmas and Happy New Year*. May I remind anyone planning to attend the Board meeting in December, that as is customary, there will not be a meeting in December.

The first of this series of articles about our National Board had one omission which I shall now add. Fred Browne, our second vice president, is custodian of our official printed stationery both full and half letter size paper with envelopes to match. Write to him about cost of same.

Two positions on our Board are filled very competently by another man and wife team, Arlene and Emri Stoddard. Arlene is our Secretary and is responsible for the minutes of our Board meetings and their preparation for publication in *The Begonian*. She also conducts the correspondence of the Board as directed. Being ever helpful, she accepts many other assignments which benefit our Society. Emri as Business and Advertising Manager sees to it that our purchases are made as economically as possible and also solicits ads for *The Begonian*. He bills and collects from the advertisers and reports monthly to the Board.

Sam Sault, husband of Lucy Sault, our Librarian mentioned last month, is the Parliamentarian. Whenever there is a question of procedure, we turn to him, and because of his past experience in numerous social and fraternal organizations, he sets us straight.

Heading our Research Department is Sylvia Leatherman, another hard working member interested in so many things we wonder how she does it all. Sylvia is going to establish test gardens to which members may send plants according to established rules, and receive reports on how they grow under different conditions.

Another major project, being tackled by Research this year, is the compilation of a Glossary of Begonias designed particularly to use at shows for classification of plants to assure their being put in their proper classes. This is a huge project and will require considerable assistance and if there is anything you can do to help, please let Sylvia know.

A third project to be attempted is a Survey of Begonias in an effort to learn which Begonias will grow where. This survey is

intended to have available to new growers of begonias a list of plants which are most likely to grow in their areas, so they can avoid the expense and disappointment of trying all kinds. We feel, if new growers of begonias can start out growing plants successfully; they will be much happier, remain members longer, graduate to the growing of more temperamental varieties and be a credit to the A.B.S. by promoting our aims and purposes. Sylvia has accepted a big job. Let's all pitch in and help her help the A.B.S.

The growth and spread of our Society is of prime interest to all of us and is essential for our continued existence. It is the basic law of nature that nothing stands still—it either grows or dies. The department that keeps our Society in a good state of health is the Public Relations Committee headed by Frank More. They are the ones who, upon hearing of some individual who is interested in growing begonias, either try to interest the person in joining the A.B.S. or in forming a Branch of the A.B.S. The correspondence from this department is quite voluminous. When Frank or one of his assistants has all the details worked out as to how to form a Branch of the A.B.S., he recommends to the Board the acceptance of the By-laws and Constitution, the name desired by the new group and the presentation of their charter. If you are a Member at Large, it may be you can organize a branch. How about it? Write to Frank Moore for details. His address may be found under the list of officers in this issue.

More about your Board next month.

JOE TAYLOR, *President*

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## Classified Ads . . .

FOR SALE—Glass showcase \$25. Approx. 2 ft. wide, 6 ft. long, 4 ft. high, 2 shelves. No delivery. Joe Taylor, rear 301 Anita St., Redondo Beach.

FOR SALE—16 spoke wagon wheel, narrow gauge, metal tired. Will take \$5. No delivery. Joe Taylor, rear 301 Anita St., Redondo Beach.

FOR SALE—Fine mesh shrimp netting, 30 ft. by 36 ft., \$16.50. Will sell a half either way. No delivery. Joe Taylor, rear 301 Anita St., Redondo Beach.

SEND a subscription for *The Begonian* for a Christmas gift.

A CHRISTMAS gift the whole year through—seeds from the Clayton Kelly Seed Fund.

WANTED to buy or exchange—begonia seeds. Named varieties. Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund, Los Angeles 66, Calif.

# From Your Editor In Your Library

DEAR BEGONIA FANS:

Again, may I thank you for the nice letters which were greatly appreciated. These letters are not only morale building, but are also guides to what people want to read about in *The Begonian*. Please keep them coming—coming in also with stories about how you grow begonias in your area. Pictures, in glossy black and white, also are very desirable. We are unable to use colored pictures or slides for engraving in the magazine. If you do have a cut of your picture, we certainly would appreciate having it. We are on a close budget and can not include as many pictures as we would like, because the cost of picture engraving is quite high. State whether you wish to have pictures returned or filed in library.

When you send in the name of your new Branch Secretary, please give us her address so the records may be kept up to date.

Please send dates for your events in at least one month before they are to happen if you wish to get them on the CALENDAR.

What are you doing in your Branch? Let's hear from each of our fifty Branches.

May we forget the commercialism evidenced many places by putting up Christmas decorations before Halloween and REJOICE SPIRITUALLY IN THIS HOLY SEASON.

When the celebration of the arrival of the New Year is quieted, let us resolve in our hearts to:

Forget petty jealousies;

See the good in everyone; be blind to his faults;

Lend a helping hand to the one who is down;

Give a well-meaning pat on the back when it is deserved;

Measure our lives by The Golden Rule—"Do unto others as you wish them to do unto you."

A very MERRY CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY NEW YEAR.

LOUISE CRAMER

—B—

TO ALL BRANCHES

IF! you have a Branch Library,

IF! your Librarian will make a request giving her or his name and address,

IF! this office is PROMPTLY notified of any change of name and address of Librarian:

Starting with the January issue a free copy of *The Begonian* will be sent to your Librarian each month.

JACK MACLANAHAN

Now is the time to freshen up on house plants, indoor gardens and how to care for your plants during the winter months. In reading some of the back numbers of *The Begonian*, we find many heart to heart talks from people who really know their plants, and who like to pass along to others what they have learned. We have on hand, at a very low rate, many back issues of *The Begonian* that can be very helpful. We do not have complete files of every year prior to 1940, but what we have on hand are very interesting. All *Begonians* prior to 1952 are only 10 cents per copy. All issues subsequent to 1952, sell for 25 cents per copy.

Our books are very valuable to everyone. You will find a list of books that are available published in the October, 1955, issue of *The Begonian*.

Again it is necessary to earnestly request those who have had books on loan for more than 30 days to return them immediately. Our records show that some books have been out on loan since August, 1954. We have to turn down requests for book loans constantly, because some one has had the book for months. This is not fair, and I am advising you at this time that the Board requires me to give them a list of those who have had books over 30 days. Just what action will be taken by the Board we do not know. But be good members and send the books back. DO IT NOW.

One of our successful Society members claims the reason he has such grand results is that he loves his garden—and lets the plants know it. And for those who love plants and flowers, nothing could be nicer than a book on this subject as a gift, birthdays, anniversary, Christmas, etc.

We are starting a new year with many new ideas, and many friends, old and new. May the coming year be as fine a one as you ever have had.

LUCY A. SAULT

## CALENDAR

- Dec. 8—El Monte—Christmas Whoopee Party and Smorgasbord; 7:30 P.M.  
Jan. 10—Long Beach Parent Branch—23rd Birthday Anniversary, 7:30 P.M.  
Jan. 25—Norvell Gillespie at the Annual Birthday Dinner, San Gabriel Valley Branch. Dinner at 6:30 P.M. and Meeting at 8:00 P.M.

# Leaves From Our Begonia Branches

## GLENDALE

Mr. Fred Kaye, one of our members and a specialist in his field, spoke on "Ferns" at the well attended meeting held the night before Thanksgiving. Also, there were extra special ferns on the plant table.

As you all know, Mr. and Mrs. Coe donate much of their time at the Veterans Mental Hospital in the landscaping of the grounds, with the help of the Veterans. These boys didn't ask to go to war and return in the condition they are now in. No, they were overseas fighting and being exposed to death while we were home living in luxury with no fear whatsoever of war near us. All we ask of you is to give a nice donation to show your appreciation to the boys for being cannon fodder so we can live in a free country. The socks for your donation will be hanging there waiting for your bills and checks. Your money won't be spent in vain. Many boys are sent home every year as well boys. And what a beautiful thought you can have just to think you helped cure those boys with your donations.

—B—

## HOLLYWOOD

"Begonias" was the title of the talk presented by Mr. W. C. Cocke of Redondo Beach. Wednesday evening, November 16, in Plummer Park at 7:30 p.m. He illustrated the talk with begonia plants and some of his colored slides of his favorite begonias.

Mrs. R. J. Coup, one of our founders, invited our members to meet at her home to discuss plans for the ensuing year. Some new ideas have been suggested which should be worthwhile to members and guests. One is the gift of a begonia plant to each person who brings in a new member, and also the new member upon joining would receive a begonia plant as a gift. Then too, a round table discussion on shade plant culture, as a short regular feature of each program.

—B—

## SAN FRANCISCO

Dr. Paul Gilbert showed colored movies of his trip around the world, which were greatly appreciated. A short timely discussion on various phases of begonia culture was held. To help newer members become better acquainted, the 26 members who joined the Branch during 1955 were introduced and presented with corsages and flowers.

The following officers elected for 1956 and

installed at the annual banquet held at Forest Lodge are: President, Mr. Donald Thomas; Pres. Elect, Mrs. Violet Roth; Secretary, Mrs. Louise Allmacher; Treasurer, Mrs. Orris Ray Martin; Members, Board of Directors, Mr. James C. Miller, Mr. Daniel Buckley; and Director National Board, Mrs. John H. Smith.

—B—

## SAN GABRIEL VALLEY

"Coral Gardening" transplanted the members to Hawaii for a look at volcanic coral through the medium of colored slides. There was an interesting plant table for the many persons who arranged their work so that they might be out the night before Thanksgiving. Plants suitable for planters and planter arrangements were demonstrated.

Don't forget our birthday dinner, January 25, 1956. Norvell Gillespie, who will be back from "The Land Down Under," will be our speaker.

—B—

## VENTURA

The Ventura Branch of the American Begonia Society exhibit in the Ventura County Fair, held October 5-9, received First prize in its class, which carried with it a \$175 cash award and a beautiful trophy. Comments from the judges' sheets scored it 100 per cent. Each and every specimen that was chosen from the members' gardens was as near perfect as possible. The exhibit depicted a patio scene at the rear of a home, surrounded with beautiful begonias and ferns. A garden so simple and yet so arranged that any one could copy it in his own garden. Truly a beautiful spot in the Floriculture Department of our Fair.

Several members entered individual gardens of 100 square feet, winning first prize in their class. Many members entered individual specimens of begonias, ferns and other shade loving plants, taking home ribbons and trophies as well as cash awards.

Competition grows each year, which makes for a better show. That in turn makes a better and larger Floriculture division in our County Fair. We of the Theodosia Burr Shepherd Branch of the American Begonia Society are proud to be a part of it.

—B—

## WHITTIER

Anyone who wanted to know the real facts about how to approach gardening not only

from the "ground up" but beneath the ground, learned just that from Mr. Paul Little, of the Pacific Guano Company. His talk was illustrated with colored film and gave much information on soil culture and down to earth facts as to how to approach the various problems related to soil conditioning.

The plant sale added the usual zest to the meeting. Among the plants was the beautiful rex cultorum *Crimson Lake* donated by Mrs. Winona Jensen.

—B—

## WILLIAM PENN

Mrs. Anna Steel of the Margaret Gruenbaum Branch brought to the William Penn Flower Show a thorough lesson on how to grow begonias from seeds, slips and leaves. She starts her seeds in plastic containers. When they get their third or fourth leaf she transplants to thumb pots which she again sets in larger containers holding 5 or 6 pots, and covers them with transparent lids. This prevents loss through forgetting to water small new plants which need constant attention so they do not dry out. Cuttings and leaves also are handled the same way. Mrs. Steel had brought the containers with her.

—B—

All garden club members should unite to promote LIVING CHRISTMAS TREES.

## Brown Bulb Ranch

CAPITOLA, CALIF. SEATTLE, WASH.

### World's Largest Growers of TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

*Ruffled Camellia*  
*Improved Fimbriata*  
*Single Frilled (Crispa)*  
*Crispa Marginata*  
*Hollyhock (Martiana)*  
*Daffodil (Narcissiflora)*  
*Improved Multiflora*  
*Double Marginata (Picotee)*  
*Hanging Basket (Pendula fl. pl.)*  
*"Santa" Varieties*

WHOLESALE ONLY

Available at most Nurseries and Seedhouses

## Appeal of Hybridizing

(Continued from Page 267)

in future crosses and can sire some worthwhile begonias.

The method of hybridizing and recording is simple. Select the two begonias you want to hybridize. Take a male blossom from one, and holding it by bending the two large petals back, brush the pollen on the pistil of the selected female blossom. On a small bit of paper, write the number of the cross and with a narrow strip of cellophane tape fasten it around the peduncle holding the female blossom. In a notebook, record the begonias used in the cross. Record the female parent first to facilitate checking the success of the cross later.

Keep the mother plant slightly on the dry side while it is setting seed. If the cross takes—and in a good many instances it doesn't—the pistil will turn brown and the petals wither and fall off. The seed pod will plump out a slight bit during the six weeks or so it is ripening. Usually an unsuccessful cross will reveal itself within a week by the seed pod unceremoniously falling off. However, sometimes the cross seemingly takes and then the pod drops off in three weeks or a months. But if you are successful and the seeds ripen, after you plant them, you will realize why hybridists enjoy the pastime so much.

After the seeds germinate and commence growing, each new leaf that develops is different from the one that preceded it. Each new leaf is becoming just a little more like the adult plant it will someday be. In the hybridist's mind is the question, "Will it result in the hybrid that I planned it would be?" Just look at the beautiful new hybrids on the market today and you'll see that many have fulfilled the aim the hybridist planned for them.

DON HORTON

—B—

### THIS MONTH'S COVER

"Christmas in a Southern California Nursery" is a Rupert Burzynski design. Picture courtesy Jerry Mendon's Nursery, San Gabriel.

#### CACTUS-FLOWERED GERANIUMS 1956 Introductions

Star of Persia—Deep Crimson-Purple  
Starlet—Rose-Salmon

\$1.50 Each Both for \$2.50 Postpaid

**KENNETH TERRY**

2314 Harriman Lane, Redondo Beach, Cal.



# Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund . . .

This month you will be able to select many interesting seeds of begonia and other genera. We have spent a great deal of time and effort in compiling this list for you and are always happy when we find something rare or different. We have not been successful in finding descriptions on some of the begonias, but perhaps someone will have the information and pass it on.

New seed listed below are: 1. *B. Aquidata*. We have no information on this one, other than it comes from Costa Rica. 2. *B. Costa Rica species*. Large white flowers. 3. *B. India type rex*. Himalayan species finest mixed. Rare. 4. *B. Popenoei*, species. Large, rhizomatous; leaves large, pointed, bright green, sparsely hairy. Flowers large, white in tall panicles. Above four packets for \$1.00.

As the season for planting seeds of tuberous type begonias approaches, we have the following for your selection. 1. *B. Tuberous mixed*. Giant flowered types. This strain produces huge, beautifully colored flowers. Mixture includes giant camellia double, giant carnation double, and others. Fresh seed from a Western grower. 2. *B. josephi*. A species from India. Small leaves, sometimes lobed, usually stemless; flowers small, rose-pink. 3. *B. White Feather*. Tuberous. Forms large tubers in leaf axil. Flowers white. 4. *B. Andersoni*. Tuberous, from India. Above 4 packets, \$1.00.

Our files are overstocked with the seeds listed below. Some have just come into the seed fund. 1. *B. Colombia species mixed*. Large bright green leaves, pink flowers. 2. *B. Colombia species* with white flowers. 3. *B. Gigantea Himalaya*. Medium, leaves obliquely ovate-pointed. Green. Flowers white or pale pink. Unusual. 4. *B. lutea*. From India. 5. *B. laciniata*. Of the rex cultorum. Small, rhizomatous; leaves broad-ovate, flowers are large pink, petals hairy on the outer surface. 6. *B. Megaptera*. From India. Above 6 packets for \$1.00.

Fresh new seed of other genera consist of the following: 1. *Echeveria glauca*. Mexico. Succulent plant of the *Crassulaceae* family. Leaves are pale bluish-green; terminal point purplish. Flowers are pink on tall stalks. This plant is used effectively as borders or bedding plants in mild climates. Elsewhere, as a greenhouse subject. 2. *Epiphyllum* (epiphytic). Hybrid mixed orchid cactus. Mexico and Brazil. Popular greenhouse or window garden plants. Flowers are large and showy of many colors. 3. *Streptocarpus grandis* and

*Streptocarpus eylossi* mixed. New seed of this rare plant have recently been received from South Africa. Scarce. 4. *Cyathoea dealbata*. New Zealand. Tree fern of great beauty and grown by florists for its feathery foliage. Fronds yellowish green above and white beneath. Mostly tropical or greenhouse. Nice addition to any fern collection. 5. *Dyckia montevidensis*. Terrestrial bromeliad with beautiful rosettes of leaves bordered with soft spines and tall spikes of bright flowers. 6. *Billbergia Porteana*. Bromeliad family. Formerly known as *Nobile*. Leaves are wide and deep green. The pendant flower stem hangs over the side and the tips of the flowers touch the ground. Bracts are brilliant rose. Above collection 6 packets for \$1.25, 4 for \$1.00.

Those of you who never have grown begonias from seed are missing a thrilling experience. So easy. We have many seeds of *semperflorens* of all types as well as other easy to grow begonias.

MRS. FLORENCE GEE  
Seed Fund Administrator  
—B—

## Round Robin Notes . . .

The Robins are out flying strong again, now that vacations are over. New members are interested and anxious to learn how to grow their favorite plants, so we must help them by sending in our ideas and experiences.

I have had such fine letters from the ROBINS and new ROBINS are building up rapidly. The response I have had for the FOLIAGE AND BEGONIA (BEGINNER'S) ROBINS has been far beyond my expectations, which goes to show that people are interested in the ROBINS. I can use a few more in the BEGINNER'S and can send another on its way.

There also are requests for a HYBRIDIZING ROBIN and if enough people are interested, I shall get it started. I also have requests for the renewal of a GARDEN GOSSIP ROBIN. Little things to do in our gardens, or any articles of interest you find in magazines or papers, or what your neighbors or friends do in their gardens, are items of great interest to our widely scattered membership.

Let's try this one—just drop me a card, with your name and address on it and state the ROBIN you wish to fly with.

MARIE REED  
Round Robin Chairman

## Round Robin Corner

Just received my October issue of *Begonian* today, so I decided to let you know how much I enjoy it. Marie Reed also told us to write, in a recent ROBIN. I'm a collector and a country woman, without privileges of attending any A.B.S. branches. I belong to many ROBINS and do enjoy them very much—that's where I acquire many of my begonias. We swap cuttings. I have personally met some of these flower friends. They are always very nice people.

I have all of my *Begonians* from my first issue of 1948 and use them over and over for information. You see some of the cuttings and plants I received are misnamed so with pictures and magazines I can help to identify them.

I have around 100 different, perhaps more, begonias. I have no green house or enclosed porch. I just have them all over the house which isn't too large. I have one room full upstairs, all the windows full all over the place, even the basement has its share.

We have much cloudy weather, which doesn't help. In summer I have my plants in an old range shelter covered with plastic, but our humidity is always so high that I have trouble with mildew. I never can get what the magazines recommend at our drug store, so I've been using plain sulphur—dusting with it. I've found the so called "angel wings" are the easiest victims.

Ethel McKay, from Washington, says the tubers of tuberous begonias grow larger and better if flower buds are pinched the first year. I only have a few tuberous begonias in a dish pan, so I can carry the whole thing in the cellar when it gets cold.

Here in this part of the country we don't have access to gardens as you do in California. I hope the question and answer column will come back, also the ROUND ROBIN CORNER in *The Begonian*. Marie is a wonderful gal. I'm always interested in the pictures and descriptions of new begonias, of course I always want them, too.

I was glad to receive the list of the books in the library and will make use of some. I have Helen Krauss', *Begonias for Home and Garden*, also Bessie Buxton's, *Begonias and How to Grow Them* and Montague Free's book, on *Houseplants*. Yes, I have all kinds of plants, epescia, gloxiania, African violets, ferns, cactus, philodendron, etc. You accumulate when you swap. My problem baby now is *boweri*. I started it from a leaf, but it is so frail and seems unhappy. I like to master

## Let's Sit In . . .

Let's sit in with the National Board of the American Begonia Society, meeting October 24 in the Los Angeles City Hall. President Taylor presiding over the meeting opened with the Pledge to the Flag and the reading of the Aims and Purposes. Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved as corrected. Treasurer's report — read and approved.

Fifty membership (*Begonia Society*) pins are to be ordered. Membership secretary MacLanahan reported 126 renewals and 78 NEW members. Seed Fund chairman Gee reported receipts \$58.75, disbursements \$7.75, remitted to treasurer \$51.00. Slide librarian Anderson reported speakers list ready, with cost of printing \$18.50, due to repairs on mimeograph machine. Librarian Sault sold 2 books, 55 *Begonians* and loaned 5 books. Remitted to treasurer \$11.68.

Vice president Schwerdtfeger reported on her visit to La Mesa Branch. It was approved by the Board: to change the name of La Mesa to San Miguel; to accept the revised Constitution and By-Laws of San Miguel Branch; to grant a Charter to San Miguel Branch.

Mrs. Schwerdtfeger reported a new Branch at Galveston, Texas, to be known as Treasure Island Branch. The Constitution and By-Laws of this new branch were accepted and a charter is to be granted.

Chairman of Judges School, Kerlin, stated judges' class would start the first of the year. New cards to accredited judges will bear an expiration date as defined by Board action.

The secretary was authorized to purchase and have mimeographed 500 cards for meeting notices.

The Constitution and By-Laws will be omitted from *The Begonian* until further consideration by the Executive Board.

Editor Cramer was given authority to destroy obsolete material in *Begonian* files. Clyde Browne, Printer, with lowest bid of four printers, was awarded the printing contract for *The Begonian*. The secretary will write a letter to Bain Printing Co., former printer, that the contract was awarded to Clyde Browne, Printer.

~~~~~  
those they call difficult. I have *Abel Carrier*, *Tingley Mallett* (gave me two seed pods which I planted), *dancing girl* and *calla begonia*.

Good luck to you. I'm rooting for U.

A begonia crazy leatherneck,  
MAUDE S., Jamestown, Pa.

# Branch Meeting Dates . . .

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME AT THESE MEETINGS

## AMERICAN BEGONIA HYBRIDIZERS BLANCH

Called Meetings Quarterly  
Mrs. Daisy L. Walker, Secy.-Treas.  
2425-A Silver Lake Blvd.,  
Los Angeles 39, Calif.

## BRITISH BRANCH

F. J. Bedson, Secy.  
Kent, England

## CENTRAL FLORIDA BRANCH

1st Friday, 10:00 a.m.  
Lounge, Florida Power Co.  
Winter Park, Florida  
Mrs. Lou Mankamy  
20 Pershing Place, Orlando, Florida

## DALLAS COUNTY BRANCH, TEXAS

1st Thursday, 7:00 p.m.  
Members' Residences  
Mrs. Hal M. Mosekey, Cor. Secy.  
5544 Hillis Ave., Dallas 6, Texas

## EAST BAY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:45 p.m.  
Willard School, Telegraph at Ward,  
Berkeley, California  
Mr. Stuart C. Smith, Secy.  
3147 Stanley Blvd., Lafayette, Calif.

## EL MONTE COMMUNITY BRANCH

2nd Thrsday  
Lions Clubhouse, 225 W. Garvey Blvd.  
Monterey Park, Calif.  
William Edwards, Secy.  
1886 San Pasqual, Pasadena, Calif.

## FOOTHILL BRANCH

3rd Thursday, 8:00 p.m.  
LaVerne Recreational Building,  
College Park, 2nd and D Streets,  
LaVerne, California  
Mrs. C. W. Hall, Cor. Secy.  
358 E. Arrow Hwy., Upland, Calif.

## FORT, ELSA BRANCH

1st Saturday, 2:30 p.m.  
Miss Lola Price, Secy.  
628 Beech Ave., Laurel Springs, N.J.

## GLENDALE BRANCH

4th Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.  
Tuesday Afternoon Club, 400 N. Central  
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Coe, Cor. Secy.  
28904 Cliffside Dr., Malibu, Calif.

## GRAY, EVA KENWORTHY BRANCH

3rd Monday, 7:30 p.m.  
Community House, La Jolla  
Mrs. Charles Calloway  
1311 Torrey Pines Rd., La Jolla, Calif.

## GRAY'S HARBOR BRANCH

2nd Monday, 8:00 p.m.  
Hoquiam Public Library, or  
Messingale and Rosenear Music Store  
Aberdeen, Washington  
Mrs. Jessie B. Hoyt, Secy.  
1013 Harding Road, Aberdeen, Wash.

## GRUENBAUM, MARGARET BRANCH

4th Tuesday, 10:30 a.m.  
Homes of Members  
Mrs. W. Ernest Jones, Secy.  
Welsh & Dresher Rds. Willow Grove, Pa.

## HAMSHIRE, TEXAS BRANCH

3rd Tuesday of each month  
Mrs. Peter DeYoung, Hamshire, Texas

## HAWKEYE STATE BRANCH

3rd Friday, Members' Homes  
Ruth Anderson, Secy.  
Underwood, Iowa

## HOLLYWOOD BRANCH

3rd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.  
Plummer Park, 7377 Santa Monica Blvd.  
Mrs. Helen Ghret Murphy, Secy.  
715 N. Genesee St., Los Angeles 46, Calif.

## HOUSTON, TEXAS BRANCH

2nd Friday, 10:00 a.m.  
Garden Center, Herman Park  
Mrs. Grant Herzog, Secy.  
12000 Broken Bough, Houston 24, Texas

## HUB CITY BRANCH

3rd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.  
Mrs. L. R. Kellogg, Secy.  
1120 E. 71st St., Long Beach, Calif.

## HUMBOLDT COUNTY BRANCH

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

## INGLEWOOD BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:45 p.m.  
325 North Hillcrest, Inglewood, Calif.  
Mrs. Pearl Parker, Secy.  
726 W. 81st St., Los Angeles 44, Calif.

## LONG BEACH PARENT BRANCH

2nd Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.  
Fox Home at 2255 Elm Ave.  
Mrs. Alice Waldow, Secy.  
2175 Cedar Ave., Long Beach 5, Calif.

## LOS ANGELES BRANCH

4th Wednesday, Homes of Members  
Mrs. Mildred Dunham, Secy.  
914 Howard St., Venice, Calif.

## LOUISIANA CAPITAL BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:00 p.m.  
Homes of Members  
Mrs. R. L. Wilkenson, Secy.  
5764 Robertson Ave., Baton Rouge, La.

## MIAMI, FLORIDA BRANCH

4th Tuesday, 8:00 p.m.  
Simpson Memorial Garden Center  
Mrs. Vivian J. Ennemoser, Secy.  
1295 N. W. 54th St., Miami 42, Florida

## MISSOURI BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 7:00 p.m.  
Mrs. Lucille Taylor, Secy.  
6130 Chestnut, Kansas City, Missouri

## NEW ENGLAND BRANCH

3rd Saturday, Homes of Members  
Mrs. Lester H. Fox, Secy.  
170 Marsh Hill Road, Dracut, Mass.

## OCEAN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY BRANCH

1st Tuesday, 12:30 p.m.  
Members' Homes  
Mrs. Selma Braun, Secy.  
37 Broad St., Apt. 4-D,  
Toms River, New Jersey

## ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.  
Grange Hall, 1 block south of center  
of Garden Grove, California  
Mrs. Maybelle Woods, Secy.  
604 South Helena St., Anaheim, Calif.

## PASADENA BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.  
Homes of Members  
Mrs. Alva Graham, Secy.  
515 El Centro St., South Pasadena, Calif.

## PHILOBEGONIA BRANCH

2nd Friday, Members' Homes  
Mrs. Robert York, Secy.  
3311 Fremont St., Camden, New Jersey

**PORTLAND, OREGON BRANCH**

4th Friday, 8:00 p.m.  
Journal Building Auditorium,  
Front and Yamhill Sts.  
Mrs. Altermatt, Secy.  
1104 S. E. 148th, Portland, Oregon

**RAYTOWN, MISSOURI BRANCH**

4th Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.  
Homes of Members  
Mrs. Mildred Schorr, Secy.-Treas.

**REDONDO BEACH AREA BRANCH**

4th Friday each month  
2308 Rockefeller, Redondo Beach, Calif.  
Mrs. Ella Cunningham, Secy.  
2208 Vanderbilt Lane,  
Redondo Beach, Calif.

**RIVERSIDE BRANCH**

2nd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.  
Shamel Park, 3650 Arlington,  
Riverside, California  
Irene Springer, Secy.  
3608 Rossmuir, Riverside, Calif.

**ROBINSON, ALFRED D. BRANCH**

3rd Friday, 10:30 a.m.  
Homes of Members  
Mrs. Merrel H. Taylor, Secy.  
4285 Sierra Vista, San Diego 3, Calif.

**SACRAMENTO BRANCH**

3rd Tuesday, 7:00 p.m.  
Mrs. Gordon Long, Secy.  
5416 Dana Way, Sacramento, Calif.

**SAN MIGUEL BRANCH**

2nd Monday  
V.F.W. Hall at Imperial and Lincoln,  
Lemon Grove, Calif.  
Ida M. Barker, Secy.  
7591 Central Ave., Lemon Grove, Calif.

**SAN DIEGO BRANCH**

4th Monday  
Hard of Hearing Hall,  
Herbert & University  
Mrs. Lillian Lausted, Secy.  
1504 Blaine Ave., San Diego 3, Calif.

**SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH**

1st Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.  
Forest Lodge, 266 Laguna Honda Blvd.  
Mrs. Louise Allmacher  
1963 45th Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

**SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH**

4th Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.  
Masonic Temple, 506 S. Santa Anita Ave.  
Arcadia, California  
Mrs. Calvin T. Adams, Secy.  
911 N. Second Ave., Arcadia, California

**SANTA BARBARA BRANCH**

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.  
Girl Scout Clubhouse,  
1838 San Andres St.  
Seth C. Langdon, Secy.  
1419 Quintentos, Santa Barbara, Calif.

**SEATTLE BRANCH**

3rd Tuesday, 7:45 p.m.  
Trinity Parish House, 609 104th Ave.  
Mrs. Wm. Stankman, Secy.  
4116 15th Ave., Seattle, Wash.

**SHEPHERD, THEODOSIA BURR DR.**

1st Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.  
Alice Bartlett C.H., 902 E. Main,  
Ventura, Calif.  
Mrs. Wilma Renshaw, Secy.  
560 So. Coronado St., Ventura, Calif.

**SMOKEY VALLEY BRANCH**

3rd Tuesday of each month  
Mrs. A. L. Romeiser, Secy.  
1104 South Ninth St., Salina, Kansas

**SOUTHERN ALAMEDA COUNTY DR.**

3rd Thursday, 8:00 p.m.  
Cafeteria, High School, Hayward, Calif.  
Bob Oliver, Cor. Secy.  
333 Redbud Lane, Hayward, Calif.

**TALL CORN STATE BRANCH**

Mrs. Edna Monson, Secy.  
South Taylor, Mason City, Iowa

**TEXAS STATE BRANCH**

1st Tuesday night in members' homes  
Mrs. Leoma Caudle, Secy.  
2822 8th St., Port Arthur, Texas

**TREASURE ISLAND BRANCH**

4th Friday  
Miss Isabelle Sievert, Secy.  
3912 Ave. "S," Galveston, Texas

**WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH**

2nd Wednesday, 11:00 a.m.  
Homes of Members  
Mrs. Joseph Rock, Cor. Secy.  
Maplewood Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

**WHITTIER BRANCH**

1st Thursday, 7:30 p.m.  
Palm Park Community Center,  
1643 Floral Drive  
Mrs. Edna M. Hill, Secy.  
8408 S. Madison Ave., Whittier, Calif.

**WILLIAM PENN BRANCH**

3rd Tuesday, 2:00 p.m.  
Homes of Members, Wallingford, Pa.  
Mrs. Joseph B. Townsend, Jr., Secy.  
Baltimore Pike, Wawa, Pa.

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