

Begonian Index

The Begonian

DEVOTED TO THE SHELTERED GARDENS

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From the Editor . . .

From time to time visitors crossing through one section of the country to the other like to contact local Begonia Society Presidents and say "hello." Will all Branch Presidents please, send to the BEGONIAN their phone numbers to be listed for reference—and I am sure they will be used in the proper manner by all of our membership. Thanks to several members for the idea.

We welcome to the BEGONIAN and to the A.B.S. our new branches: Hawkeye State Branch of Underwood, Iowa; Smoky Valley Branch of Salina, Kansas; and the Tall Corn State Branch of Mason City, Iowa. Let's hear shortly from you about your Begonias and their problems, if you have any!

In this issue we have used all current Begonia material again, that has been sent in from the members and officers of the various Branches. Thanks again for this support—you send it and we will use it. If you want more Begonia material—then get it in!

Now about budgets and pictures. We have expended way beyond our budget on pictures. I have a suggestion. Why not send some photos to us and perhaps help on paying for the cuts? Maybe some of you good branches might start a photo fund for us to use. Is this in line with your thinking? Let us know via the National Board and your President. (I want pictures as badly as you do).

Shows are coming up—At the Pasadena Flower Show I found the San Gabriel Branch working hard to install a hillside of Begonias. At this writing we don't know the prize they won . . . but they deserve one, with the ladies pushing wheelbarrows of logs and rock up the steep hill. Hat's off! Cal Trowbridge, our A.B.S. Show chairman tells me things are in order for Begonia representation at the big, glamorous International Spring Flower Show—known the country over as one of the big extravaganzas. Some 125,000 people see this show—and will get a good plug for Begonias via the Inglewood Branch putting in the exhibit.

And G.L. and Sassy will be sure to cover same with our radio shows each day of both shows.

I think it is wonderful when two Branches work as hard to tell the Begonia story as these. Now how about what the rest of you are doing in your local shows? Words from all of you encourage other branches to show at country fairs, local exhibits and various shows.

I visited a library not so long ago where there was a most unique display of Begonias and with it a little card inviting members to attend their meetings. Good idea. Several banks might go for the same thing, and hence increase our membership and BEGONIAN subscriptions.

Most of all, may I hear from some of you old timers in this Begonia business—your ideas on growing and other suggestions for better Begonias and BEGONIANS.

Some news in the offing. The famous Descanso Camellia Gardens of La Canada, California, have put out feelers to our A.B.S. on supplying them with cuttings, plants and so on to use in their 165-acre planting. The Society will get full credit with Branches also credited and they will be planted in most natural surroundings of dale and hill, under thousands of huge oak trees where hundreds of thousands of Camellias are now growing. More on this later, but that will be one of the biggest booms to making the Society come to the foreground we have heard to date.

Thanks again for all the kind letters. They are the pay we like the best. As ever,

G. L.

The Begonian

MARCH, 1955

Begonia Silver Star . . .

—MRS. CURTIS PASCHALL, *Philobegonia Branch, New Jersey*

A novice am I—a comparatively new Begonia grower whose membership in the American Begonia Society is something less than two years.

When I first peeped into this new Begonia World I was delighted with what I saw there, and could hardly wait to learn more of what lay beyond.

One could be nothing less than avid in a group like the Philobegonia Barnch whose enthusiastic leader is Mrs. Elsa Fort, and whose "know-how" keeps us all fairly gasping.

After learning to discern one beautiful plant from another, one of the plants that early attracted me was Begonia Silver Star. It is still a favorite. Not only is it one of the loveliest Begonias with its silvery, graceful star-like leaves, but it is also absolutely hardy.

Here in the East where we have change of seasons, some Begonias are apt to sluff. Not so with Silver Star. It seems to instantly adapt itself to surroundings without having to slowly acustom itself to new conditions.

Silver Star is comparatively new. It was introduced in 1945 by Elsie Frey, but has already been a sweepstakes winner.

It is one of three hybrids that is a cross between *Caroliniaefolia* and *Liebmanni*, but more like *Liebmanni*.

Of course with both parents rhizomatus, Silver Star must of necessity be rhizomatus itself. And the graces with which the leaves come from the rhizome is a delight to behold.

The petioles are not hirsute, and although

upright in growth, the effect is a well rounded plant.

The color of the leaves, silver on top, red underneath, with the young leaves quite reddish and all star-shaped, makes the plant resemble stars in the heavens.

Like its parent *Liebmanni*, it grows very easily from pieces of the rhizome, and I have found that it also roots easily from leaves. Since all rhizomes do best in light soil, a gritty leaf mold has produced excellent results.

In the summer my Star reposed under a tree in the garden where it received filtered sunshine. Pot and all was placed in the earth, and it was fertilized weekly with light liquid fertilizer, and sprinkled with a hose nearly every evening.

Nothing could have suited it more, and it grew by leaps and bounds.

But here in New Jersey September indicates that before long frost will be upon us, and cold winds blowing.

So up came Silver Star from the ground, and with a sigh of sheer delight at its beauty, it was put in a larger pot, and a handful of fish meal added.

From the garden it went to the porch for a week so as not to make too great a change by bringing it into the house immediately.

Now on the third floor where it is not too warm, and on a shelf in a West window where the sunlight filters through, it is still beautiful without having lost a leaf.

It will get no more fertilizer this winter and the water is restricted to about once every four days with water temperature around 102 degrees.

Just now I have viewed Silver Star again. It is looking out to a world covered with white. But it is thriving, and it will not be long before Spring. And then, once again it will go to its favorite spot in the garden.

And once again it will show the effects of perfect environment by doubling or tripling its size.

Our Cover . . .

Begonias on a front porch, glassed in, are growing in this Sierra Madre Foothill area in Southern California. Taller ones are kept to the background in the display and the lower types to the foreground. At night passers-by see the Begonias in all of their glory with a simple spot light shining on the display, only partially shown on our cover.

Fibrous Begonias . . .

-- LEATHERMAN'S GARDENS

El Monte, California

Begonias with a fibrous root system. They vary in size and habit of growth. Some are tall can types and the "Angel Wing Begonias" are in this grouping, so called because of the shape of the leaf. Also classed in this group are the semperflorens begonias, known to some as the "Wax Begonias" or "Bedding Begonias." There are also low growers, intermediate growers and the trailing types. The flowering season varies with the various varieties. Some are grown for their lovely flowers while others have beautiful foliage. The majority are of very easy culture. Each variety has its own characteristics.

MRS. FRED SCRIPTS . . . Tall, bushy upright grower. Medium green leaves are lobed and rounded in a scalloped like effect, coming to a deep point at the base. The underside of the leaf is red and both sides of the leaf are covered with short, stiff hairs. The unusual characteristic is the tiny, ruffled leaf that forms as an auxiliary leaf at the stem axis on top of the large leaf. Dainty small, star-like, white flowers in clusters on long drooping stems, in winter and spring.

SCHARFFI . . . (also called Haagenana). Tall, upright grower that rapidly develops into a bushy plant. Olive-green leaves, red underneath, and very hairy. Large pendulous clusters of large white flowers on long stems that droop down over the foliage. The outside of the flower petals have red hairs and give the effect of pink blossoms. The individual fully opened flowers are about 1 in. in diameter. Commences to bloom in Oct., and continues to bloom until the following July.

MRS. W. A. WALLOW . . . Bushy grower of medium height, to about 3 ft. tall. Leaves rounded at the top and ending with a sharp point. The leaf is not flat but ripples and slightly curls, olive-green on top, underside is a bright red. Clusters of

small pale pink to white flowers in summer and fall.

DWARF HOUGHTONI . . . Similar to Scharffi but is a low, full, bushy and drooping grower. Very attractive grown in an elevated or hanging pot. The large clusters of white flowers droop down over the foliage.

No. 76221 (New York Botanical Gardens): Also called Mexican Species No. 2, but in all probability is one of nature's hybrids). Tall, upright, willowy grower. Shining green leaves with chocolate brown spots, that are not uniform as to spacing and size. Leaves are edged with fine white hairs. A shy bloomer but the foliage is unusual and attractive and compensates for the lack of bloom. Will also trail.

STITCH LEAF . . . Round heart-shaped leaves are green. Around the edges of the leaves there is a brown blanket stitching. The plant is a full droopy grower and is best grown as a trailing plant or trellised. Fully developed leaves 2½ in. by 3 in. The flowers are tiny, in airy clusters and are white, pink mottled. The blooming period is from spring through summer.

DARK MAZAE . . . Round leaves coming to a point. With different light and growing conditions the colors will vary considerably. The basic coloring is a dark green but blendings are mainly dark and medium shades of browns and bronze. The veinings on the underside of the leaf have a reddish cast. The edges of the leaves have brown markings like button hole stitching. The flowers are white and pink mottled. Blooming period runs from spring to fall. Full droopy grower. Best grown as a trailing plant or trellised. For best color effect give good light and keep out of direct rays of the sun.

CORBEILLE DE FEU . . . (Also called Bertha de Chateau Rocher). Medium grower. Bushy and well branched. Slender stems with tiny, leaves of waxy bright green. Numerous small clusters of bright, coral-red flowers. Almost an everbloomer.

Fragrance in the Garden . . .

— RUTHANNE WILLIAMS, *Vice-President, A.B.S.*

Even a devotee of Begonias and shade plants should plan to use a few of the lovely fragrant flowers in the garden. There is an old quotation, "a surfeit of the sweetest things will cloy," so to plan an entire garden of only fragrant flowers or an entire Begonia garden would be as much of a mistake as trying to live on a one-food diet.

Fragrance in the garden is an intangible thing. It is more pronounced in the early morning than during the heat of the day. When the shadows begin to lengthen fragrance is still stronger and more lasting. One can find rest and calm in an evening hour of quiet amidst the perfume and the fragrance of a well-ordered garden. A garden must be planned and planted to give fragrance.

There are always some sunny spots even in our shade gardens, so why not use them for fragrant flowers? Then enjoy their fragrance by planning to weed and water the garden in the early morning or evening when the fragrance is best.

Many of the lilies bloom from May to October. They are valuable not only for their beauty but for their lovely fragrance. A lily is the one thing which should stay put in the garden. It does not attain its full beauty until the third year, and should have its home carefully selected. Getting it in the right place is of first importance. Some lilies need shade, some partial shade, some full sun. Some are lime lovers, some need much water, others can be placed in the rock garden.

Of course there is nothing more beautiful than Easter lilies, for they are a symbol of Christ's purity and resurrection. "Consider the lilies, how they grow, they toil not, they spin not; and yet I say unto you, that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." Luke 12:27.

The Regale and Logniflorum may be planted in partial shade along with your fuchsias. Sun loving lilies are Henryi, Tigrinum, Humboldtii, Magnificum and Candidum. Good rock garden lilies are Tenifolium, Canadense and Concolor.

When planting lily bulbs you must know

if they are stem-rooting lillies; that is, if a second series of roots appear above the bulb after planting. If so, those stem-rooting bulbs must be planted deep. Candidum is not a stem-rooting lily, so requires shallow planting, while the Regale is stem-rooting and should be planted eight inches or more deep.

The most important cultural fact to know about bulbs is that they require the best of drainage. They will not tolerate wet feet in winter or summer. Most bulbs require plenty of water and the ground should be kept well moistened all through the growing season and until one month after blooming, but be sure that the drainage is good.

Other fragrant bulbous plants that may be planted in the garden to provide bloom all through the year are the Narcissus which blooms from January to May; the freezias and hyacinths bloom from February to April. There are also the spring blooming scillas and lily of the valley and the summer blooming tuberose and gladiolus tristis. Tritelias make an especially good ground cover between larger bulbs. Their flowers are star shaped, light blue in color which fades to white. They are profuse bloomers and multiply rapidly.

Of fragrant perennials there is an endless number. Alyssum, anchusa, balsam, carnation, dianthus (pinks), geranium, heliotrope, iberis (candytuft), lavender, myosotis (forget-me-not), mignonette, nicotiana, phlox, petunia, primrose, stocks, sweet pea, wallflower, verbena and violet.

The sweet scented shrubs are many and most of them are hardy. Acacia, buddleia Asiatica, bouvardia Humboldtii, daphne, lilac, citrus trees, cytisus (broom) choisya Ternata, Philadelphus mock orange, jasmine and roses.

It is the love of flowers, pure and simple, with their fragrance, not landscaped gardens, nor schemes of color, nor display of art, that will give us gardens around every home. Your corner of the earth lies before you, always changing, never two years, or even two seasons alike. Yours, the power to place the beauty and fragrance there, and to keep it in one harmonious whole.

"Begonias for Spring . . .

— LOUISE CRAMER,
Foothill Branch President

Marie Turner was presented in 1954 at the National Convention of the American Begonia Society, the Robinson Memorial Medal for her outstanding rhizomatus Begonia "Ricky Minter." This was hybridized by her using *manscata-cristata* and *mazae* (the seed carrier). This Begonia also won the Gordon Baker Lloyd cup. It is one of the best all around Begonias, giving satisfactory results both in pot and landscape culture. Its color can be varied from light bronze green to deep dark green by the amount of light it receives. The original plant is in the test plot of the Los Angeles County and State Arboretum and is reported doing magnificently in the ground.

Marie, as she is known by her many friends, is an ardent hybridizer, researching to make better and stronger Begonia hybrids, so they may be effectively used in landscaping. She is mentioned in Frederick J. Bedson's book, "Successful Begonia Culture," as one of the Americans who have contributed greatly to the advancement in rhizomatus Begonia culture and hybridizing. Bedson also refers to her famous "Ricky."

Love for plants came from her first school teacher, who allowed her to work in his own garden and even taught her to graft when very young. The rest of her plant growing knowledge was acquired by actual trial and error methods and self-horticultural study. Her hobby is growing the rare and unusual plants, especially from seed. The Begonia used in landscaping must meet her requirements of hardiness, drought and frost resistance. The semperflorens are the hardiest and their use in hybridizing creates strength and sturdiness. She also is working for the very dark shades to black and for hardy miniatures.

Going through her garden is the most enthralling experience. Along the driveway is a naturalized shade garden under trees, featuring camellias, ferns and hardy Begonias, even the exotic black calla lily with its black velvety spathe and velvety maroon calla petal. First we enter the warm,

humid anthurium house with the many colored waxy textured flowers which look more artificial than real. The bromeliad house has many rare plants with flowers of unusual and striking color combinations. In her "jungle," a heated tube house, are growing a vast number of tropical plants, ferns, Begonias, orchids, cymbidiums and even catleyas in the ground. Through the lath house with many camellias and ferns we travel to the propagating house and quarantine sheds. The U. S. plant quarantine service requires plant imports to be kept separate from other plants for varying lengths of time after they have been fumigated at the port of entry. The fern terrace has many seldom seen ferns which she has grown from spores. Last we come to the Begonia houses where she spends much of her time in research with species and hybrids. Parrots keep up a constant chatter and there are chickens and nutria to complete an interesting garden tour.

Marie teaches the rank amateur how to solve a growing problem by interesting him in the plant itself and doing his own work. She can talk just as effectively on the professional level. She gives some of the following tips which she says are geared to the INLAND area. Because of the vast number of growing areas, she feels no general information is satisfactory. Knowing that the cane type starts rooting at the end and the hairy type root along the stem, a cutting is made with this in mind and placed in a moist rooting medium of gravel and spagnum or peat and not watered for about a week. If it becomes too dry, mist top and this will cut down on mortality. Seed planted in moist peat in small pots and kept under glass until the plants are large enough to require transplanting may be put in flats of damp porous medium, undivided, until they are large enough to stand on their own will not succumb to fungus attack if they are watered only when dry. If one is successful with his own planting mixture, she advises to continue its use. If not, try the different ones

used by several experts. She uses decomposed shavings, peat, leaf mold and Humus Life. She recommends foliage feeding, using half strength fertilizer solution. Occasionally she uses in the fertilizer solution Epsom Salts, 1 tablespoon to the gallon of water to clean off the white residue left by hard water. This is also done before a plant is entered in a show because waxed leaves disqualify a plant. According to Marie, earth worms are good in the ground but not in pots because they break the hair roots. Begonias should not remain in pots for more than three years when they should be transplanted to the garden to renovate themselves.

Her new hybrids which she will bring to the Begonia Society for illustration of her research will include: "Rola-y" which was tested by drying out in pot until the dirt

fell away, was put in the ground where it bloomed and was not singed by the frost. Its ovate leaves of medium green with red undercoat, feel like a pussy willow. It has small pink flowers. The "Star Shadow," which is hard to propagate, has dark velvety green black star shaped leaves, maroon underneath with a pale star at sinus through which one can see. "D'Atagnon," a cross of *scharfianna* and *episila*, was named after one of the muskateers because the green cupped leaf with white hair on red background looked like his upturned hat. It makes an excellent basket specimen and needs sun. "Baby Buntin," a good hanging basket specimen or ground cover, has leaves the size of ones' thumbnail and when in bloom, is completely covered with a blanket of pink.

Trailing and Hanging Begonias

—A BRIEF LIST By LOUISE SCHWERDTFEGER,
A. B. S. Vice-President

- X AIDA. (Frey). New, Satiny foliage, many shoots, lovely salmony-pink flowers.
- ALBA SCANDENS. Creeping, glossy leaves, lacy white flowers, yellow stamens.
- X ALPHA GERE. (Schippy). Clinging, large glossy leaves, white flower cluster.
- BOWERI-MAJOR. Creeping rhizome, similar to Boweri. White flowers.
- X CATALINA. (Shepherd). Low spreading, glossy, few hairs. Flowers pink to white.
- CHIMBORAZO. Creeping rhizome. Peltate shiny yellow veined. Flowers large petals.
- CONVOLVUTRACAE.. Clinging, large glossy leaves, huge lacy white flower clusters.
- EPIPSILA. Drooping, leathery bronze foliage, white flowers.
- X E. O. ORPET. (Ziesenhenne). Satiny leaves, true hanger, salmony flower clusters.
- X FLORENCE CARRELL. (Frey). Hardy hanger, beautiful salmon-pink flower clusters.
- * FRUTISCANS. (German seed.) Drooping, thick olive-green red backed. Pinkish.
- GLABRA of the scandens group. Trailing, glossy leaves. White clusters.
- GRANDMA-FREY. Unknown origin. Semp. Trailing, glossy bronze margin. Red.
- X LULANDI. (Woodriff). Semi-tuberous. Maple-like foilage, pink flowers.
- X MARJORIE DAW. (Sheherd). Hardy fibrous, large clusters of red flowers.
- MAZAE. Bronze with brown markings, drooping, dotted pink flowers.
- * MAZAE—dark. Variation of above. Dark green with markings.
- * MAZAE—green. Variations of B. Mazae. Light green leaves with markings.
- X JANET KAY. (Schwerdtfeger). Low creeping, metallic sheen, pink flowers.
- X PAULINE. (Frey). Tender semi-tuberous, glossy. Brick red flower clusters.
- SCANDENS. Creeping, larger leaved than B. Alba Scandens.
- SCHARFFIANA. Thick hairy foliage, red beneath. Drooping clusters of pink.
- SCHMIDTIANA. Low droop., Lark red margins beneath, hairy leaves, small pinkish.
- STITCH-LEAF. Light green edged with brown markings. Dotted red, pink flowers.

Easy Gardening . . .

—By GORDON BAKER LLOYD

LESSON 5 — "HUMUS AND HOW TO APPLY IT"

Humus Supply Another way that humus can be supplied is through the medium of sawdust and shavings. Although this may not be the best source for improving soils at once, it is nevertheless a good soil conditioner and potting mix. Let's explain it this way. The reason sawdust has been looked upon with askance, for both shade and sun gardeners, is because whenever it was used it seemed to kill the plants, they yellowed and died.

That is very true. But there is a reason for it and not because the sawdust or shavings are harmful. Generally when they are applied they are fresh. Applied this way, all the nitrogen in the soil rushes to the shavings and sawdust to break it down—hence none left for the plants.

When sawdust or shavings are browned down first in piles, are used in compost, or used mixed with manures and plant food in the soil, you do not have any trouble at all. The longer they can rot the better the action when used. One of a largest cymbidium growers in the West uses sawdust and shavings in his mix. During war time I did entire vegetable gardens in adobe soil with shavings and sawdust, because of the expense and scarcity of other materials.

Begonia growers want to use the material well rotted, and you can afford to wait a season for that, because this material is generally available at no cost.

In various parts of the East and middle West, different types of humus forming materials are put out under many trade names, many no doubt being excellent, others being of such a nature as to cash in on the gullible with materials no better than you can make in your own compost pile.

How do you best apply humus? The things we must picture in the application of any organic matter to the soil, is in relation to how deep we plan to soil condition—in other words, how deep are the roots growing and the soil we wish to correct for this root system.

The average annual likes 18 inches of good soil; perennials 18 inches to two feet; roses and most shrubs two to three feet, and so on. Lawns if they get six inches of good soil do well. In other words the more we think of making good soil to the depth of the roots of the plant we intend to work with, the better the plant will be and the better the garden we have. Let's get away from thinking of mere soil conditioning to depth of shovel, spade or fork.

Those of us that grow potted plants in addition to the rest of the garden, don't just condition the mere top of the pot or containers—we are interested in the entire area of the pot, for we know many roots are planning to grow there.

Soils can be conditioned chemically—but the action is just that and is short. Soils conditioned with organic matter last longer and again we add—life is supported in these soils in the normal way and all the things that humus creates is accomplished.

There is no fast method to fix up a neglected soil. It takes several years to do it—but there are some short cuts that will help the soil physically and thereby help the plant to grow better. To bring life into the soil and to create humus forming materials takes a little time, so don't be impatient.

If you are in a hurry and cannot condition soil by layering, deep trenching, digging and the rest, consider this. Dig over your area, working in with fork or spade as much of the coarse material as you can so it tends to go into the lower reaches of your tool.

This turning over does little for the top area where seeds and plants get their start. So—rake the area thoroughly, breaking up clods and getting out debris. Now scatter over the top from one to two inches deep, your finer particled organic matter, such as peat moss, fine compost or leaf mold. Take your rake with the longest teeth, or a

three or four pronged cultivator, and work into the top 4 or 5 inches of the soil this matter.

At once you are mixing thoroughly into the top layer material that will hold moisture, keep soil from packing and physically your soil is responding to your action. The materials buried in rot and they, too, help to form a deeper source of humus.

Humus in your potted plants is best applied by using the organic matter right into the mix as you well know. The longer this mix can be stored the better the mix can become. If it is slightly damp in its storage, bacteria will also keep developing and your mix will be still better.

In the shade garden, which we are chiefly interested in, we are most anxious to have more humus and organic matter than even in pot mixes and the sun garden. To understand what shade plants must have in regards to texture of soil, let's next month clear up the subject and suggest a good soil mix for the entire shade garden. Also we will discuss how much organic matter to add to soil.

The five lessons we have had so far are only the start of some basic education we all need to understand how a plant can grow. It may seem to you this has no application to Begonia and shade gardening—but, ah, it does! If you don't know basic principles of plant growth, then you don't know how to grow a Begonia or African Violet, lawn or Petunia. Hence our study together which I hope you will enjoy as the year goes by.

NEXT MONTH . . . "The Why of Shade Soil"

Cymbidiums Are Easy to Grow . . .

— LE ROY BORCHARDT,
Redondo Beach, California

The majority of people are under the false impression the cymbidium orchid is out of their growing reach. Please don't pass this genus by.

They are compact in growth habit, foliage as graceful as a swan. Flowers have a great variety in colors, from off white to the deep purple maroon. They are long-lasting as a cut flower and if properly cut and cooled will last for a few weeks.

Imagine having from ten to twenty-five flowers on one peduncle.

Another thing we shouldn't overlook in the cymbidium—it is evergreen and does not require long periods of rest.

Here are a few of the more popular ones:

C. eburneum, compact, tufted stems, one to two feet, flowers ivory-white, often tinged with rose.

C. grandiflorum, leaves about two feet. Six to twelve flowers, greenish, yellow lip spotted purple.

C. insigne, about the best bet. Leaves to three feet. Rosy white flowers, lip lines of purple dots, middle lobe short, and yellow disk.

I could go on and on describing these magnificent plants—but will give you a little on their culture.

They love it under trees, on the North side of the house, or under lath. They love a free circulation of air about the tops of the plants. Winter protection in the majority of areas is necessary. Will do best at 55 degree night temperature.

Feed with mild manure water, or weak solutions of liquid fertilizers when active growth begins. Like all shade loving plants, never let them dry out.

They can be propagated by division, or back bulbs. It would be a rather difficult task to raise from seed unless you had all the proper equipment.

I find a mixture of 1 part compost, 2 parts leaf mold, 1 part sand agrees with them very well.

Trip Report . . .

— MRS. G. W. HOPKINS *Dallas County Branch, Texas*

Every few months I get an urge to go see people and to see what they are growing, so on the third Sunday in January I drove across town and picked up Mrs. George Wilkins, my long time friend and member of our Dallas County Chapter, and took off for Louisiana. We enjoyed the palmettoes, tall majestic pines, even the swamps, on down to Baton Rouge, where we saw the world's most beautiful capitol of the state, whose Governor Huey P. Long built in fourteen months. The grounds are beautifully landscaped and certainly a monument to any leader. We found the beautiful Vel Rose Courts, and after dinner called Mrs. Whitiker, the secretary of the Louisiana Capitol Branch. She told us she is employed through the day, but would be very glad for us to see her Begonias the next evening. She advised us to see the President of the Chapter, Mr. C. L. Mc-Adams, so the next day we went out to see his greenhouse. He has some beautiful plants, and told us of the progress of our newest branch, in this part of the country. We visited another green house of Mrs. Frank Clack.

We drove on to Cheyenneville to see Mrs. Lois Tanner, who is a member of a fern robin to which I belong. She has a most attractive plantation home with its old Loquat tree, Camellias, more than one hundred year old magnolias, and many enormous live oak trees, and nearby bayou with the alligators that her boys turned loose years ago, and believe it or not, they swim there. She says the alligators do not bother unless cornered. She has some gorgeous specimens of ferns, some she and Harriett Gale acquired on a recent trip to Florida. Gale is a Begonia lover of San Antonio, Texas. Lois shared some plants with us and I must do some research to find the names of some of them.

Following the coast road we were soon in Port Arthur, Texas, and this being the third visit in that many years, we felt as if we were nearing home. As usual Mrs. R. J. Wilson was most gracious, and we were glad to see again her charming ninety-two year old mother. In her sunny bed room windows she has plants "for her very own," and I promised to send her some African violets to add to her collection. Mrs. Wilson took us to the greenhouse where we noted

the growth of old plants, and saw new ones she had acquired since we were there last spring. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver welcomed us and served delicious coffee and cake. Mr. Weaver has recently done over his greenhouse and has shade plants of many varieties (I envy his tree ferns), and he has also many kinds of Begonias. He buys fish heads that are plentiful there on the coast, covers about two pounds of them with five gallons of water. He waters this mixture on his plants every two weeks and they are growing wonderfully well and have a nice green sheen. I could not refrain from asking what he did with the remains of the heads, so he told me he digs a hole in a flower bed outside, dumps them in, and has fertilizer inside and out. We bought Rex from Mr. Page who grows them better than anyone we know about. There were others we would like to have visited, but Polly Cooper from Houston, Texas was coming to proctor those taking the Begonia Judging examination. We had finished our judging last year and thinking perhaps our hosts might like to study, we drove on to Galveston to see Mrs. Cheesborough who came to Dallas last fall to see some of our Begonias and ferns.

We stayed all night with my son Jarrell and his family in Texas City, and the next morning drove over to Houston, had lunch with a brother and sister-in-law of Mrs. Wilkins. They have a new home and Fae was glad to share a Kumquat tree to add to the newly landscaped yard. It was getting late so we drove on home to Dallas and were greeted by this remark: "Why are you driving around this time of night." (That is what television does for gadding wives—he should have been in bed and asleep.)

We had a thousand mile trip and saw some of the members of all the Texas and Louisiana branches, with the exception of the Houston Branch, and since Polly Cooper was out of the city, we are saving that visit for another time. We learned more about Begonias, and hope we made friends wherever we went. We have agreed we will meet again next year for an exhibit, and form an organization satisfactory to all of us. Since Houston is a fairly central location, and the International Show will be held there early in the year, it seems that should be a good time to meet. Be seeing you.

THE BEGONIAN INDEX

FOR APRIL, 1954 THROUGH FEBRUARY, 1955

NOTE. The index this year has been compiled by the staff in a little different manner to make reading and finding material a little more simple. It has been divided into several classifications to make research more practical. Numbers refer to pages. Business of the branches and the A.B.S. has not been indexed due to the ease of looking into each month for reports. — These four pages may be removed from your Begonian and filed with your past issues.

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From the Editor's Files . . .

From a talk reported by LOUISE CRAMER—

Mr. Ziesenhenné, who formerly operated several fishing boats, decided he wanted to go into a business where he could be home with his family. He expanded his hobby into his present hillside Begonia and Cyclamen nursery. The lath house of his nursery is a riot of magnificent color—all queenly Tuberous Begonias. The salmons and oranges are most predominate and they are parents of most hybrids. One of the most beautiful baskets, a burst of orange flowers, one of his own hybrids called Mimi, has eight single and seven double flowers on a stem.

A soil mix of leaf mold, peat moss, garden soil and cow manure makes the best growing medium. Included in this mix should be bone meal and super phosphate. According to Mr. Ziesenhenné, the growing medium should contain all the necessary food so the plant will need no care except judicious watering. Feeding during growth often causes leaf curl and tuber rot.

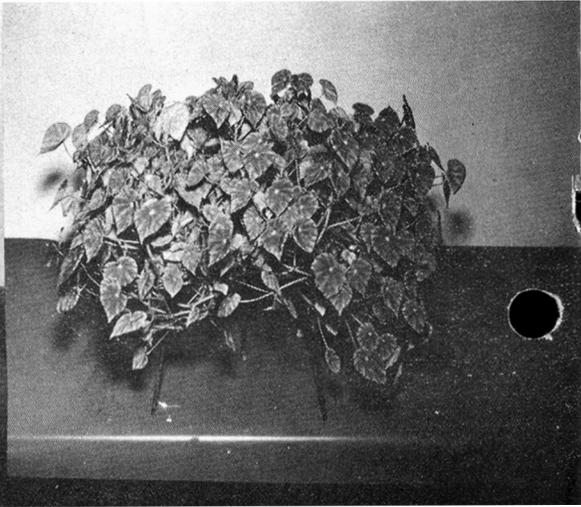
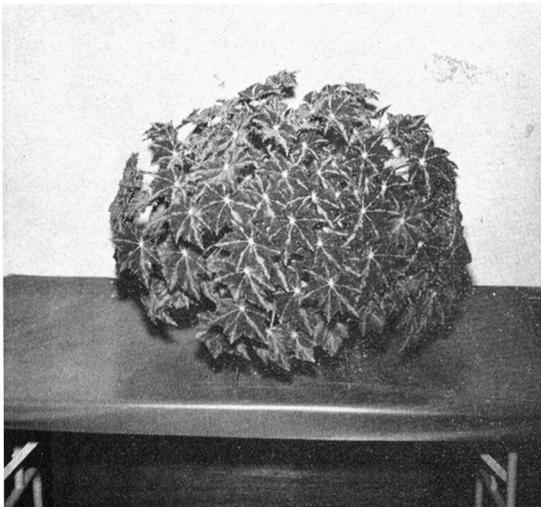
The praises of cow manure as an inexpensive and fine fertilizer is not minimized by this grower who uses it extensively because cow manure affords a buffer action against the alkali of soils and water. The commercial fertilizers may tend to break down the humus and if not used properly may damage a plant by burning or stunting. In processing steer manure, valuable hormones, organics and bacteria are destroyed by the heat used in drying.

If you want a large plant, grow in a large pot, jumping two inches in size as you transplant. The secret is to water thoroughly, let the top dry out and then flood the pot again. The chief pests are leaf eater which can be controlled by dusts or sprays which should be kept off the flowers, and mildew which may best be controlled by Greenol, Orthorix, or fuscine, the dye used to color the water around aircraft safety rafts. The tuber should be watered even after flowers are gone because food is being made and stored. Water should not be withheld to cause the leaves to fall as the tuber will go dormant when it is ready.

When the Tuberous Begonia has shed its leaves and dropped its stem, remove the pot and replace with Cyclamen, the "Alpine Violet," a hard-to-beat hardy winter grower in the shade garden. This plant is not "a house lover" because the house is too hot and dry. Even in the second year of growth of the Cyclamen there have been as many as 40 flowers to a pot. A tip—never allow the pot to completely dry out.

The Tuberous Begonia which was replaced by the Winter Cyclamen should be allowed to remain in its pot of soil until next growing season so the large mass of roots will not be destroyed as new root systems break from the end of the old. The vigor of the tuber is then maintained so there is much less chance of loss.

More Specimen Plants seen at our 1954 Convention — Photos Courtesy G. W. Motschman:
Vir-Bob B. Mazae



Judges for Small Flower Shows . . .

— By H. M. BUTTERFIELD

With the rapid increase in the number of small flower shows, has come an increased demand for flower show judges. The selection of these judges involves several questions which deserve some thought. What is the responsibility of the flower show management to the judges asked to serve? What is the responsibility of the judge to the management and the exhibitors? What is a reasonable attitude for exhibitors to take toward the decisions of the judges? These and many other questions will arise.

When a judge is asked to judge at a flower show, the flower show committee concerned should be willing to take the attitude, "We have a certain number of flowers or other ornamentals entered in the flower show and would like *your judgment* as to their individual ranking." Exhibitors, show committee and the public should bear in mind that the judges have given their ranking and not necessarily the ranking of either the exhibitor, the show committee or the public. There may be some complaint from a few who are poor losers and occasionally the public does not understand the basis for awards.

When the public or the exhibitor objects to decisions, it should be borne in mind that the show committee did not ask for their judgment, only for the judgment of the judges concerned. A judge may occasionally be in error but the more experienced flower show judges usually have far better reasons for their decisions than those who complain. Few judges make a decision that they do not consider honest and fair. It is unfortunate that exhibitors and the public do not have a better opportunity to observe and learn why certain specimens or exhibits are superior in the eyes of the judges. Judges should strive to have their clerk set down reasons for inferiority or superiority in the case of amateurs and beginners. Remarks set down against the lower quality exhibits rarely reach the ex-

hibitor who could profit from such reports.

Judges often wish they could demonstrate weaknesses of ornamentals judged. They would like to pull out surplus flowers and leave only the best. Where several specimens are exhibited, judges would like to stress the importance of uniformity. A mixture of very good and very bad always leaves an unfavorable opinion. Judges also have a hard time in comparing two exhibits both of which are of poor quality. A good specimen of a small flower rarely wins over a good specimen of a large flower. Judges will normally pick the exhibit that requires the greater skill to produce, other factors being equal.

In some small flower shows it is difficult to anticipate what types of plant material will be available. Judges would often like to reclassify entries and add new classes so that worthy plant material could receive better recognition. It frequently happens that a second or third award in one class has greater intrinsic merit than a first award in some other class where there is little competition. It is for this reason that quality awards should be considered as well as placement. An inferior exhibit may have no competition and should be given such placement as it deserves, even though this lead to a third award or no award at all.

Good flower show judges should not be asked to pay their way to assist in judging a small flower show. The custom of providing a meal for the judges is now well established. Judges are just human enough to object to a sandwich meal, speaking of men judges. Hard-working men are accustomed to a substantial meal, not necessarily a fancy meal. The meal should be served at noon, rather than two or three hours later, if judges are to be pleased. A failure to please them will sooner or later lead to the selection of mediocre judges and a decline in the quality of judging at flower shows. Judges should not be expected to pay out cash for the privilege of helping judge at any flower show.

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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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From the President . . .

Spring is here, or will be soon, and I believe we are all beginning to show the signs of spring fever. Now, I don't know how this fever hits all of you, but most of us in this area began to get the itch to transplant our seedlings, pot our cuttings, or repot our prize plants. Some others of us are busy preparing for, or working on, flower shows. Whatever we are doing I am sure that we all have the feeling that the world is coming to life, for our plants are beginning to show signs of new growth, and it won't be long before it will be a pleasure to work out in our yards again.

This same feeling is commencing to appear in our society, too, for our branches are showing signs of increased activity. I have noticed that some of the branches have started their membership drives, and some others are holding money-making activities to increase their treasuries for the coming flower shows and other activities.

As everyone is showing such enthusiasm toward these spring activities I can't help but feel that this year is going to be a great year for The Begonia Society. The amount of cooperation and increased interest is certainly appreciated by the officers you have elected to guide our society through the year. Let us all do our part, for it will enable everyone to enjoy The Begonia Society to the fullest.

Clayton M. Kelly — Seed Fund

FOR NEW MEMBERS: In checking our files, we find a number of varieties of worthwhile, easy to grow Begonias that our new members probably do not have. With this in mind, we have compiled a list for your benefit as follows: No. 101 Hawaiian species, No. 108 *Vitifolia*, No. 109 Scandens, No. 113 Orange Rubra, No. 114 Leprotricha, No. 117 Pink Shasta, No. 118 Picta Rosea, No. 121 Evansiana, No. 129 Costa Rican species, No. 136 Dayi, No. 139 Metallica, No. 140 Acuminata, No. 149 Phillipine species, No. 111 mixed sempreflorens, and No. 106 Hirtella. 15 packets for \$2.00, or any 6 for \$1.00.

As an extra special offer this month we have received from a collector in Columbia, seeds of *B. Killipiana* (Smith & Schubert). These seeds were gathered at a high altitude at the risk of the collective life and limb from plants growing on the slopes of the Andes mountains. VERY SCARCE. *B. Crispula*, new. No description available.

Sikkimenses, low growing live ovate leaves, flowers and bracts bright red. *Andersoni*, no description available. The first two varieties named are collectors items. The collection of all four may be purchased for \$1.00.

Seeds of another genera consist of *Clivia*, Belgian hybrid, aristocrats of the Amaryllis family. Dark green strap-like foliage. Flowers are trumpet shaped and brilliant orange. May be grown in pots or open ground but require deep shade. *Camellia Japonica*, fresh seeds from many good name varieties. Somewhere among these seeds something new and exciting may develop. *Lily olympic hybrid*, new crop. Beautiful tall lily with strong flower spikes of ivory through soft green and russet tones. Sunlight or light shades. *Alpinia Neutans*, lovely shell ginger. 4 packets for \$1.00. *Anthurium Andreanum hybrids*, from the Hawaiian Islands comes seeds of this exotic plant. Order promptly and avoid disappointment. 6 seeds for 50c.

MRS. FLORENCE GEE

Seed Fund Administrator

4316 Berryman Avenue

Los Angeles 66, California

Branch Happenings and Highlights

San Francisco celebrated its 16th birthday at the February meeting with a fine demonstration on proper pruning of standard and hanging basket fuchsias by Fred Watts, prominent Fuchsia grower. Mrs. Christle Allyn demonstrated fibrous rooted Begonia culture and demonstrated proper pruning of them. The evening was rounded out by Miss Marjorie May talking about starting tuberous rooted Begonias.

March 23 at the Glendale Society meeting, Dr. C. B. Houghton will talk on "Shade Plants and their Correct Soil Condition." Here is a chance for local Begonia growers to get what's new in Begonia growing.

Mrs. R. De Cou reports from the Philobegonia Branch that at their January meeting one of their members, Mrs. Browning supervised making year books and did a good job of it. The program was naming and describing all small leaved Begonias that each one of them had and know. (Swell idea for other branches. How many know ten Begonias by name?).

Inglewood newsletter tells of Victoria Padilla showing her slides on recent trip through the back countries of Costa Rica, Jamaica, Haiti. The Inglewood Board decided to have fewer plants and better ones on the exchange table (hats off to this idea!). In other words, as they say, "Plants you really want to take home."

Redondo Ways and Means Chairman Ruth Taylor is providing a white elephant and surplus plant table to raise funds. And when it comes to cleaning up the hall, Mae Koebig, refreshment chairman, suggests that each month different folks do the job. So frequently, the same folks do it month in and month out. Men can give a hand in the kitchen, too.

GLENDALE—Mr. Norris reported that Mr. Barnavelt would talk on Roses, January 26th.

AMERICAN BEGONIA HYBRIDIZERS BRANCH—Mrs. Korts reported that the Branch would have their own registration file so there would be a complete record of hybridizing. Will have a half page ad in the BEGONIAN for each new Begonia.

HUB CITY—Joe Ogden reported that the Branch had gone back to their meeting place at Roosevelt Jr. High School on Olive Street in Compton. Will have jitney potluck dinner March 16 and Mrs. Jensen will speak.

INGLEWOOD—Terry Olmsted reported that Victoria Padillo would show pictures of her trip to Costa Rica at the meeting February 1st.

LONG BEACH—Mrs. Arbuckle: Branch met at home of Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Jensen was the speaker.

LOS ANGELES—Mrs. Gee stated that they would meet January 26 at 11:30 a.m. Della MacLanahan would speak on "look alikes" in Begonias.

ORANGE COUNTY—Mrs. Hilton invited all to the next meeting. Mrs. Wilson to speak on advantages of using Redwood Leaf mold.

PASADENA: C. Williams — Meetings will be held in members' homes. Had an interesting meeting with a talk on growing Roses from seed.

REDONDO AREA — Dione Williamson reported that plans were going ahead for the Convention. Each member of the local board will receive a Begonia pin on their birthday. Ken Terry to speak at the next meeting on general gardening.

RIVERSIDE—Mr. Maddox introduced the new president. Invited all to attend the next meeting February 9th. The Branch is starting a Library.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY—Installation and Birthday dinner January 26th. Peggy Sullivan will show pictures of her trip to Costa Rica.

SANTA BARBARA—L. Schwerdtfeger reported in absence of representative. Branch has seven new members.

THEODOSIA B. SHEPARD—Mrs. Bauer reported six new members. R. Ziezenhenne to be the speaker.

A B S Judges Class

The American Begonia Society's class for Judges continues to function so far as giving tests on the past lessons, for those who wish to become Begonia Judges.

A grand total of 192 lessons were sold by mail outside of California, which means there were 32 people interested in these lessons and many have taken their tests and received their accredited Judging cards. With the endorsement of President Jack Koebig I shall continue these tests for anyone who bought these lessons if they so desire.

I do not have the list of names of those who bought the lessons, but many of them

I know by correspondence and all are Begonia Society members. Any one wishing to complete their test please write Edna L. Korts, 3628 Revere Ave., Los Angeles 39, California.

The following names are accredited Begonia Judges having completed the tests and received their cards during the past six months.

Mrs. G. W. Wilkins,
3625 No. Fitzhugh, Dallas, Texas.
Mrs. George W. Hopkins,
1619 So. Beckley Ave., Dallas, Texas.
Mrs. R. C. Hart,
403 Sioux Trail, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Mrs. R. J. Wilson,
4620 Evergreen Dr., Port Arthur, Texas.
Mr. E. Weaver,
1325 Thomas Blvd., Port Arthur, Texas.
Mrs. Gleckler, Port Arthur, Texas.
Mrs. Jesse O'Hyden,
5710 No. Miami Ave., Miami 37, Florida

The first lists of Begonia Judges were published in 1954 April, May, and September BEGONIANS. If you wish Judges for your Shows, refer to these lists.

—EDNA L. KORTS,
Past President, 1953

Slide Library . . .

Use of the slide library is one of the privileges included in the membership of the American Begonia Society. Slides will be loaned to any Branch for showing to the members, or to any member for showing to garden clubs or other groups for the purpose of promoting interest in the growing and knowledge of Begonias, membership in the Society or the formation of a new Branch. The only charge to the branches or individual members is the cost of postage and insurance. Commercial growers, educational institutions, garden clubs, service clubs and other responsible groups and persons who are not members of the A. B. S. may rent the slides for \$2.00 and mailing cost. A commentary is sent with most sets. Order slides at least 15 days before the date you want to show them. Make a second and third choice in case your first choice is out at the time. Return them promptly after showing, insuring the package for \$50.00. See January BEGONIAN for list of slides.

MABEL ANDERSON,
Slide Librarian

New Officers for 1955 . . .

ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH

President—Mr. Robert E. Dudek.
Vice-President—Mrs. Mary Green.
Secretary—Mrs. Maybelle Woods,
604 S. Helena St., Anaheim.
Treasurer—Mrs. Margie Reese.
Nat'l. Director—Mrs. Muriel Hylton.

SOUTHERN ALAMEDA COUNTY

President—Mrs. Peter Guerich.
Vice-President—Vincent Peck.
Treasurer—E. L. Kapplar.
Recording Secy.—Jacques Dekker.
Corresponding Secy.—Robert Oliver.
Nat'l. Reporter—Harry Swager.

HOUSTON, TEXAS

President—Mrs. B. A. Russell.
Secretary—Mrs. Grant Herzog.
Vice-President—Mrs. David Kennedy.
Treasurer—Mrs. U. D. Porter.
Nat'l. Representative—Mrs. Polly Cooper.

GLENDALE BRANCH

President—Mabel Anderson.
Vice-President—Elsie M. Joyce.
Recording Secy.—Donald Hultman.
Corr. Secy.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Coe,
1420 El Rito, Glendale 8.
Treasurer—Dr. Arbathnot.
Nat'l. Director—Ray Norris.

DALLAS COUNTY BRANCH, DALLAS, TEXAS

President—Mrs. Ruth Cook.
Vice-President—Mrs. L. P. Henslee.
Secretary—Mrs. S. A. Day.
Treasurer—Mrs. George Wilkins.
Nat'l. Director—Mrs. Dorothy Bearden.
Parliamentarian—Mrs. John P. Horton.
Correspondent—Mrs. Hal M. Moseley

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH

President—Mr. W. G. McIntyre.
Vice-President—Mrs. Lee Steinhild.
Secretary—Mrs. Dorothy DeHart,
5329 N. Rosemead Blvd., San Gabriel
Treasurer—Mrs. Ward Pennington.
Nat'l. Director—Mrs. Merwyn Cramer.
Local Board Director—Mr. Howard Small

INGLEWOOD

President—Calvin Trowbridge.
Vice-President—Sid Cohan.
Secretary—Pearl Parker,
726 W. 81st St., Los Angeles 44.
Treasurer—John Theiben.
National Director—Terry Olmsted.
Parliamentarian—Velda Scalley

SEATTLE BRANCH

President—Mrs. Paul Diro.
Secy.-Treas. Mrs. Wm. Strankman.
Nat'l. Representative—Mr. W. A. Dunks.

Board Meeting Report . . .

Meeting of the National Board of the American Begonia Society called to order at 7:50 p.m. January 24, 1955, in Los Angeles City Hall by President Koebig. Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag led by Past President Korts and Aims and Purposes read by President-elect Taylor.

Minutes of previous Board meeting read and approved.

Treasurer's report read and approved, balance in General Fund \$721.84. \$10.00 received from Riverside Branch to be used for copyright.

President-elect Taylor reported on rummage sale, tentative date set for April 5 and 6, 1154 Pine Ave., Long Beach. Taylor displayed a metal sign "Member of the American Begonia Society" to be used in the garden, to sell for \$1.50 with 90c going to the Society.

Membership Secretary, MacLanahan, reported \$586.90 remitted to Treasurer, renewing members 166, new members 66, Begonians sold 2, Bulletins 6, for December. For January, \$718.45 remitted to Treasurer, renewals 208, new members 75, Begonians sold 27, Bulletins 3.

Librarian Sault reported 16 books on loan, 3 books sold, 18 Begonians sold in December. January, 5 books loaned, 2 books sold, \$13.72 to Treasurer.

Research Director Korts received letters regarding Begonias and will try to answer questions asked. She sold 18 of 50 Begonia Pins on hand, 5 out on consignment.

Slide Librarian Anderson has \$7.57 on hand, 7 slides of Tuberosus Begonias and other plants donated by the Walter Dangels of Sitka, Alaska.

Show Chairman Trowbridge reported Branches entering International Show. Plans made for Pasadena Show, entry will be made by Editor Lloyd. Trowbridge reported on binders for officers duties. Displayed one prepared for the Treasurer. Binders cost 88c, fillers 8c. Moved by C. Trowbridge, seconded by Vice-President Browne that we purchase the binders for the officers duties. Carried.

Mrs. Korts suggested we have a sales booth at Pasadena Show. Mrs. Schwerdtfeger offered 50 plants for the booth. Other offers made by members. Mrs. Korts offered to call Branches in regard to sale.

Seed Fund Administrator Gee reported income for December \$62.76. Seeds and supplies \$11.10. \$51.66 to Treasurer. January income \$59.75, seeds and supplies \$11.00, \$48.75 to Treasurer. Balance on hand \$100.00.

In absence of Advertising Manager Stoddard, report read by Secretary, December remitted to Treasurer \$152.07, balance in accounts receivable \$84.00. January remitted to Treasurer \$85.63, balance in accounts receivable \$91.04.

Public Relations Director Moore presented the American Begonia Hybridizers Branch Charter to the President Louise Schwerdtfeger. He reported new Branch in Salina, Kansas, with 22 members, to be known as Smokey Valley Branch. Moved by Moore, seconded by C. Trowbridge that their Constitution be approved and Charter granted. Carried.

Moore then reported a new Branch in Mason City, Iowa, with 10 members, to be called Iowa Tall Corn State Branch. Moved by Moore, seconded by S. Sault that we approve the constitution and issue a Charter. Carried.

Moore read Amendment to the By-Laws of San Gabriel Branch, allowing associate members to join. Moved by Moore, seconded by Lloyd we approve the Amendment. Carried.

Editor Lloyd reported receiving several hundred letters in regard to the Begonian, most of them favorable.

OLD BUSINESS

Mrs. Korts reported three Camellias sold and she has located a filing cabinet for the Editor. Could be purchased for \$25.00. Mr. Moore inspected cabinet and found it right for the purpose. Moved by Moore seconded by Mrs. Schwerdtfeger that we purchase the cabinet. Carried.

Mr. Moore has had calls from various Branches for material for programs. Suggested having lectures put on tape recordings and placed in Slide Library for loan.

NEW BUSINESS

Moved by Editor Lloyd, seconded by Mrs. Korts that the regular monthly meeting of the Board and Branch Representatives be carried on 4 times a year in a regional meeting where both Branch Representatives and Branch members can attend. That Executive meetings be held monthly, place and time to be announced by the President. Motion tabled for further study.

Moved by S. Sault, seconded by L. Schwerdtfeger, that the President appoint a committee to study the workings of the motion and report at the next Board meeting. Carried. Following committee appointed by President, Sam Sault, Gordon B. Lloyd, Frank Moore, and Cal. Trowbridge.

Moved by Editor Lloyd that the Board recommend certain procedure be adopted and followed as a matter of course in the procedure of the meetings of the various Branches.

1. That a parking spot be always saved for the speaker as a matter of courtesy.

2. That at the door at least two people be assigned at every meeting to shake hands with any member or guest to welcome them to the meeting.

3. That after the Flag salute and welcome, the speaker always be on first. That someone be assigned to introduce the speaker in the proper manner, getting data on the speaker before the meeting if possible.

4. That all business, except at election and special business, be conducted by the Board of the regional branch away from the meeting. There is no reason why the public and visitors should have to be bored with a lot of business and details. A report of the Board meeting can be given in typed form and put on a table if anyone wishes to read it.

5. That meetings, including plant sales, be held under 2 hours in length.

Motion seconded by Vice-President Browne and carried.

Membership secretary MacLanahan requested 1000 more mimeographed cards to notify members of expiration of dues. Mr. and Mrs. Sault offered to mimeograph the cards.

Meeting closed at 10:15 p.m. to meet again February 28.

Respectfully submitted,
ARLINE STODDARD, Secretary

COPY DEADLINE:

All copy for the Begonian must be in the hands of the Editor by the 10th of month preceding publication.

BRANCH MEETING DATES

(Visitors always welcome at these meetings)

AMERICAN BEGONIA HYBRIDIZER'S BRANCH

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, March 4, April 1, 10:00 a.m.
Lounge, Florida Power Co.
Winter Park, Florida
Mrs. Lou Mankamyer
20 Pershing Place, Orlando, Florida

DALLAS COUNTY BRANCH, TEXAS

1st Thursday, March 3, April 7, 7:00 p.m.
Member's Residences
Mrs. W. H. Buntin, Cor. Secy.
3113 Parker Drive, Dallas, Texas

EAST BAY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, March 10, April 14, 7:45 p.m.
Willard School, Telegraph at Ward, Berkeley
Mr. Stuart C. Smith, Secy.
3147 Standley Blvd., Lafayette, California

EL MONTE COMMUNITY BRANCH

3rd Thursday, March 17, April 21, 7:30 p.m.
Wilmar Women's Clubhouse
Emerson and Isabel Sts., South San Gabriel
Mrs. Virginia Brandon, Secy.
3012 W. Norwood Pl., Alhambra, Calif.

FOOTHILL BRANCH

3rd Thursday, March 17, April 21, 8:00 p.m.
La Verne Recreational Building, College Park,
2nd and D Streets, La Verne, Calif.
Mrs. C. W. Hall, Cor. Secy.
358 E. Arrow Hwy., Upland, California

FORT ELSA BRANCH

1st Saturday, March 5, April 2, 2:30 p.m.
Miss Lolla Price, Secy.
628 Beech Ave., Laurel Springs, New Jersey

GLENDALE BRANCH

4th Wednesday, March 23, April 27, 8:00 p.m.
Tuesday Afternoon Club, 400 North Central
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Coe, Cor. Secy.
1420 El Rito, Glendale 8, California

GRAY EYA KENWORTHY BRANCH

3rd Monday, March 21, April 18, 7:30 p.m.
Community House, La Jolla
Tillie Genter, Cor. Secy.
7356 Eads Ave., La Jolla, California

GRAYS HARBOR BRANCH

2nd Monday, March 14, April 11, 8:00 p.m.
Hoquiam Public Library, or Messingale and
Rosenear Music Store, Aberdeen, Washington
Mrs. Jessie B. Hoyt, Secy.
1013 Harding Road, Aberdeen, Washington

GRUENBAUM, MARGARET BRANCH

4th Tuesday, March 22, 10:30 a.m.
Home of Members
Box Lunch 12:30. Program following
Mrs. W. Ernest Jones, Secy.
Welsh & Drescher Rds., Willow Grove, Penn.

HAWKEYE STATE BRANCH

Ruth Anderson, Secy.
Underwood, Iowa

HOLLYWOOD BRANCH

3rd Wednesday, March 16, April 20, 7:30 p.m.
Plummer Park, 7377 Santa Monica Blvd.
Mrs. Helen Ehret Murphy, Secy.
715 Genesee Ave., Hollywood 46, California

HOUSTON, TEXAS BRANCH

2nd Friday, March 11, April 8, 10:00 a.m.
Garden Center, Herman Park
Mrs. Grant Herzog, Secy.
12600 Broken Bough, Houston 24, Texas

HUB CITY BRANCH

3rd Wednesday, March 16, April 20, 7:30 p.m.
Room 19, Roosevelt Jr. High School,
1200 E. Olive St., Compton, California
Mrs. Kathryn Hodgson, Cor. Secy.
813 South Pannes, Compton, California

HUMBOLDT COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Monday, March 14, April 11, 8:00 p.m.
Los Amigos Club, Loleta, California
Miss Margaret Smith, Secy.
P.O. Box 635, Ferndale, California

INGLEWOOD BRANCH

1st Tuesday, March 1, April 5, 7:45 p.m.
325 North Hillcrest, Inglewood, California
Mrs. Pearl Parker, Secy.
726 West 81st St., Los Angeles 44, Calif.

LA MESA BRANCH

2nd Monday, March 14, April 11, 7:30 p.m.
Porter Park, University & La Mesa Blvd.
Mrs. Lena Deem, Secy.
9022 Grossmont Blvd., La Mesa, Calif.

LONG BEACH PARENT BRANCH

2nd Tuesday, March 8, April 12, 7:30 p.m.
Fox Home at 2255 Elm Ave.
Mrs. Alice Waldow, Secy.
2175 Cedar Ave., Long Beach 5, California

LOS ANGELES BRANCH

4th Wednesday, March 23, Homes of Members
Mrs. Mildred Dunham, Secy.
914 Howard St., Vanico, Calif.

LOUISIANA CAPITAL BRANCH

2nd Thursday, March 10, April 14, 7:00 p.m.
Homes of Members
Mrs. R. L. Wilkenson, Secy.
5764 Robertson Ave., Baton Rouge, La.

MIAMI, FLORIDA BRANCH

4th Tuesday, March 22, April 26, 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, March 15, April 19, 7:00 p.m.
American Legion Bldg., Linwood and Paseo
Kansas City, Missouri
Mrs. Lucille Taylor, Secy.
6130 Chestnut, Kansas City, Missouri

NEW ENGLAND BRANCH

3rd Saturday, March 19, Homes of Members
Mrs. Lester H. Fox, Secy.
170 Marsh Hill Road, Dracut, Mass.

OCEAN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY BRANCH

1st Monday, March 7, April 4, 12:30 p.m.
Members Homes
Mrs. Gertrude Buek, Secy.
Box 244, Bayville, New Jersey

ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Tuesday, March 8, April 12, 7:30 p.m.
Grange Hall
1 block South Center of Garden Grove, Calif.
Mrs. Maybelle Woods, Secy.
604 South Helena St., Anaheim, Calif.

PASADENA BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, March 9, April 13, 8:00 p.m.
Homes of Members
Mrs. Alva Graham, Secy.
515 E. Centro St., South Pasadena, California

PHILOBEGONIA BRANCH

2nd Friday, March 11, April 8, Members Homes
Mrs. Robert York, Secy.
3311 Fremont St., Camden, New Jersey

PORTLAND, OREGON BRANCH

4th Friday, March 25, 8:00 p.m.
Journal Building Auditorium, Front & Yamhill Sts.
Mrs. Altermatt, Secy.
1104 S. E. 148th, Portland, Oregon

RAYTOWN, MISSOURI BRANCH

4th Tuesday, March 22, 7:30 p.m.
Homes of Members
Mrs. Mildred Schorr, Secy.-Treas.

REDONDO BEACH AREA BRANCH

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

RIVERSIDE BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, March 9, April 13, 7:30 p.m.
Shamel Park, 3650 Arlington, Riverside, Calif.
Irene Springer, Secy.
3608 Rossmuir, Riverside, Calif.

ROBINSON, ALFRED D. BRANCH

3rd Friday, March 18, April 15, 10:30 a.m.
Homes of Members
Mrs. Merrel H. Taylor, Secy.
4802 Sierra Vista, San Diego 3, Calif.

SACRAMENTO BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, March 15, April 19, 7:00 p.m.
Mrs. C. E. Crouch, Secy.
2209 Murieta Way, Sacramento, California

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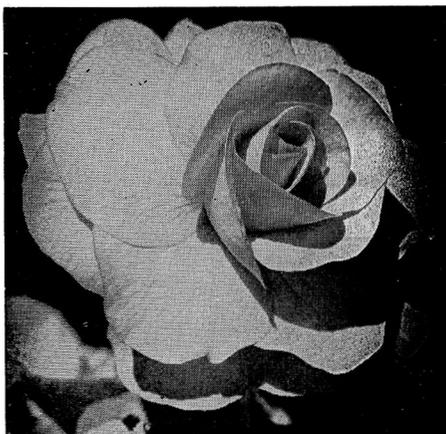
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