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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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Woodsy Look for Lath and Garden

By FRED KAYE

DO YOU remember some past trip or stroll along a brook, or into some fresh, rocky, woodland nook? Recall perhaps, the feeling of peace and quiet that dwelt there. It is also a memory than can bring back that peace and quiet when it is even partially reproduced. This, I found in early life, and it has repaid me a thousand times over. A pool and a few woody plants relive for one the scents, the fragrance of wet earth, the moss, the algae along the margin of the pool, and the wet vegetative aroma of fallen leaves on the ground. These are subtle things, but once in the subconscious mind, a treasure forever. They actually record the age in which they were experienced so that day brought back relives also the youth of its first experience. Could you ask for better mental therapy?

Certain plants, not available commercially have their counterparts in all parts of the country, in that they have a similar place by the water side, or in their rocky crannies. A tub, garbage-pail lid or even an old dish pan can be transformed into a bog, especially when placed in the vicinity of a hydrant. When the "bog" is against a wall, the taller equisetums, rushes, water iris, and peppermint may be used. Celery seed will spring into beautiful froggy plants of a vivid yellow-green. Watercress is available almost anywhere. Nasturtium will grow to a monstrous size and spread from such a limited bog. Shade exposures, however, may give less flowering. Golden feverfew in light shade gives a few months of fresh delight, while a stand of *Asarum canadense*, (Canada snake

root) with its leathery, violet-like leaves of dark green, contrast wonderfully beside it.

There is a reddish-striped wandering-jew that gives a color touch to suggest the occasional purple stemmed natives such as blood-root and sarracenia. By the way, dry area gardeners with salty river water or soda-softened waters waste their time with bog plants such as darlingtonias, sarracenias, sundews, nephranthes, and many others as the chemicals seal off the ability of the plants to absorb water-food from the chemical containing water. The water plant essentially dies up, literally floating in starvation.

Begonias, if planted on a mound consisting of a mixture of crushed pumice and leaf-mold, in turn placed on a perpetually wet subsoil so as to provide wet root tips and a loose airy root crown, will make the kings and queen of the woody plants. Beefsteak begonias, *B. manicata*, *B. manicata aurea*, *B. crispa*, and many of the other green roundish-leaved rhizomatous types, are in themselves perfect, but they must be mixed with other plants, as Hart's-tongue fern, oxalis, dwarf ginger, small crested pteris ferns, selaginellas, providing a dissimilar leaf group, or the woody effect will be lost. All too often this occurs, and the planter is at a loss to account how and where it happened. On one occasion where I spoke at a Begonia Society meeting, one member became quite provoked when I remarked that I had seen greenhouses and lath-houses so loaded with reddish-leaved and reddish-stemmed varieties without any compensating bright greens, and that the general effect was

of a pile of rusty cans, and with aluminum pots thrown in here and there, being represented by the silvered rexes. Too much tall material without vivid green underplantings, also will lose this touch with nature.

The piggyback plant, tolmiea, and the dwarf bedding begonias in green with pink or white flowers are woody, but not so the bronzy leaved or scarlet types, which must be kept elsewhere. In spring, there are the *Primula malacoides*, *P. obconica*, and *P. polyantha*, all of which hope for light shade. Listed as a full sun plant, I have had by best luck with violas in light shade. Fourteen months bloom from a viola plant, with a rest during August, is an average, however, too much shade will cut flowering. *Festuca glauca* the little blue tufts of grass, make a nice adornment in an open sandy area or when planted in a rock pocket, but it must not be crowded. The turf lily, *Ophiopogon japonicus*, starts in a small patch and, if uncrowded, builds up in a delightful foot high haystack of dark green. Its cousin, the liriopse, makes a nice green clump, not unlike a narcissus, and rewards one in August with beautiful spikes of lavender purple bells. The dwarf callas are like a sprite from the woods, and occasionally an *Asarum canadense* will be found for sale. Veltheimia, from South Africa is a low, beautiful, wavy, wide leaved lily with a 8 inch spike of rosy trumpets hanging modestly downward. Garden orchids in white or purple, and the woodland iris, (*Iris cristata*), all combine to offer a collection of straplike leaves. Phyllitis, previously mentioned, (*The Begonian*, June, 1956) ranges from straps through ruffles and crests in unlimited variations. They should be planted where their crown is well drained, but the root tips wet. Thrips silver the mature leaves by eating out the chlorophyll, so a close watch on them is needed. An easy control is to remove the silvered leaves immediately, along with the thrips.

Among the more commonly known woodsies are the lobelia in three shades, blue, light blue, and white. Pill bugs chew the bark from the stems, and must be continuously poisoned around these plants. *Ageratum*, now only offered usually as a dwarf, is a lovely blue with fresh green foliage. Violets in variety are a pleasure in clumps, but examine every gift and purchase for nematode-knots on the roots and spray a few times with a fungicide to control rusts which seem to delight in blighting their leaves.

Sweet William does surprisingly well in partial shade, and the campanulas, varying with what is offered locally, make a fairly

B. 'Joseph's Coat'

BEGONIA "Joseph's Coat" apparently belongs to the Atomic Age because something seems to have happened to its genes to make it take on characteristics that are definitely different. Basically it is a rex begonia, medium sized with a creeping rhizome and an occasional branch. Leaves are oblique, pointed and 8" or 10" long. The outer edge is red beneath, serrated, ciliate and with a full wave. The margin is dark green to the center zone which is light green. From the outer edge into the dark green area, splotches and streaks of pink, yellow and white extend in an irregular pattern of variegation. The center, following the veins, is dark green on top and red beneath. The leaf texture is sparsely pebbly and hairy. Petioles are up to 14" long and are covered with red hairs. The pink blossoms come in late summer and early fall. They are similar to *Begonia* "Scarlet O'Hara" blooms. Occasionally one with eight petals appears.

One of the undependable aspects of this rex is that of propagation. The plants produced through leaf propagation do not seem to have the qualities of variegation of the original plant. All those who have tried leaf propagation have gotten something different from the original or nothing, as the lack of chlorophyll in the variegated spots makes it difficult to get a strike in the customary manner.

This plant is a fine subject for color photography. So far it has never had a black and white picture taken, but soon will have so that it can be printed in *The Begonian*.

Violet Moore named this begonia at the 1954 Convention and Flower Show in Los Angeles and the name seemed to fit so it has been A.B.S. registered as such, No. 122.

WILMA BLOUGH

rounded shade garden. Studded with such ferns as are nursery available, the picture is complete.

The reward is a cool, comfortable day in the reach of one's own kitchen, where friends can enjoy the never-ending nooks and little delights of woody freshness in your own yard. Warning, make all paths at least four feet wide or regret it later. Have a center court, at least twelve feet wide, a bench, or wooden slab, on which to sit or stretch, chairs of a type that do not intrude. Somewhere about it a little rocky pool, and off in the muck of the drain overflow, a water hyacinth grows.

Bulbs for the Shade Garden

By J. N. GIRIDLIAN, Oakhurst Gardens



The Glory Lily

THIS, *Gloriosa rothschildiana*, is one of the three genera of plants from South Africa that are known as Climbing Lilies. The other two are the *Littonia modesta* and *Sandersonia aurantiaca*. Of the three gloriosa is by far the largest and showiest flowered, and has become very popular in some parts of the globe for cutting and glasshouse plant. Since it does come from a semi-tropical country such as our California, it is tender to heavy frost and must be protected where the winter weather is cold. I do not know just how much frost it will take but I suspect ten degrees above zero is about its limit.

This plant is really "different" any way you look at it. The flower is shaped just like a liliium but it is not the same on close inspection because whereas the stigma and pistil of the liliium projects straight out of the center of the flower, that of gloriosa starts out in the regular manner and then sharply bends at right angle and comes out to one side of the flower. The liliium grows from a true blub composed of many scales, but gloriosa grows from a V shaped tuber the two sides of the tuber varying from three to

twelve inches in length and half to two inches in width. Most tubers of this type sprout where the two halves come together, but not gloriosa. It sprouts from the extremities of the V; and if left alone only one side produces a plant while the other side stays dormant and in reserve in case something should happen to the new growth, in which case it sprouts. For this reason when the tubers are lifted from the ground they are cut into two before replanting, forcing the two halves to produce plants. Since there is but one "eye" at each tip extreme care must be taken not to injure the tips of the tubers, since the slightest injury will prevent new growth. The rest of the tuber will remain healthy-looking for years but will not grow since it cannot sprout a plant. The uninformed will dig up the tuber and plant it right back again because it looks sound and alive.

This plant is not difficult to grow when its habits are understood. Since it becomes dormant in the winter and loses all its roots, it must be kept dry during this time. Over-watering will rot the bulb. Do not start to water heavily until it begins to grow of its own accord. It must be planted deeply, six to twelve inches deep according to the soil used; the sandier the soil, the deeper it should be planted. If planted shallow, you will have a hard time finding the tuber the following year since it will work itself down to the proper depth. Use a light, porous sandy soil that has been enriched with humus. In its native home it often grows in sand dunes in the shade of shrubs and climbs to the sunlight through the bush. The growth is an unbranched stem with alternate leaves having long, twisting tendrils by means of which it is able to climb. It cannot climb on heavy sticks or fences, but will climb on strings and wires easily, and will reach a height of six feet under glass and three feet outdoors. If grown in full sunlight it will grow only about two feet high and is able to support itself without staking or stringing up.

The flowers are produced at the branching tip of the plant and as many as a dozen can be had from a well grown plant. They are large, about five inches across, the segments are wavy on the edges and reflex backward

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Greenhouses, Begonias, and Associates

By H. M. BUTTERFIELD

EVERY begonia fancier has wanted a good greenhouse in which to grow begonias and associated plants. Many of us have had some circumstances arise that allowed us to build a good greenhouse. It was just before the last world war that the writer got a little money from acting as an administrator in settling two estates and with about \$250 dollars and a lot of work built a modern greenhouse measuring 12 feet by 24 feet. All parts were standard, and galvanized pipe was used for wall posts and roof purlins, also for roof braces. All nails, screws, and bolts were of rust-proof metal. Both top and bottom ventilators were installed. An economical greenhouse gas heater with thermostat control was used for heating. Water was piped in both ends of the house to make watering easy. A concrete walk was built so that nobody would have trouble in walking and so the path could be hosed out without getting muddy. Such a greenhouse would be hard to buy at any price and would cost many hundreds of dollars if purchased installed. The total cash outlay was only about \$250 for a greenhouse occupying 240 square feet. Today such a house would probably involve a contract price of more than double that amount, or around \$4 a square foot just to build without allowing for heating and water installations.

On the wall of the greenhouse is a thermometer that records high and low temperatures. Usually the temperature in winter ranges at around 60-65 degrees minimum and up to 70 degrees or a little more during the warmest part of the day. Such a temperature range seems to be favorable for many greenhouse plants. With shade in summer and clear glass in winter, the light is regulated adequately. White shading put on about March will last until heavy rains set in about October. By mid-winter when many greenhouse plants want all the light they can get, the glass is free from any white shading. Such provisions encourage healthy plant growth.

Begonias differ in their temperature and light requirements, also in need of air humidity. *Begonia incana* seems to be happy with many kinds of succulent plants while rexes may thrive with a temperature down to 55 degrees and on up to as high as 70 degrees. Many rex begonias will decline with a temperature as high as 70 degrees, although I know that Mountain Haze and similar varieties will survive at the higher temperature. The great

majority of cane and rhizomatous begonias seem to like a shaded, humid greenhouse where the temperature rarely falls much below 70 degrees nor rises much above 80 degrees. Like gloxinias and other associates, it may be possible to grow some of the begonias beneath a bench where the conditions on the bench are too hot and too dry. I have done this many times, but each grower will need to decide which plants are of primary interest and then regulate the temperature, light, and humidity in accordance with the majority of the plant needs. No one set of conditions will be favorable for all of the begonias and their associates. That is why selection becomes very important. Actual trial will soon demonstrate which plants make good associates. Even some succulent plants make good begonia associates, such as most gasterias, many haworthias, and some aloes.

Bromeliads, gesneriads, peperomias, and some ferns make good friends in a shaded greenhouse. On the greenhouse floor, beneath the benches in my greenhouse will be found quite a variety of ferns which have appeared accidentally. No doubt there were spores in some of the potting soil brought in on pots brought from the outside, and with the usual watering the spores found their way to the soil beneath the benches. *Nephrolepis*, *polystichum*, *polypodium*, and other genera appear to be enjoying life without restrictions of a pot, in fact I think some of these ferns do far better clamboring over a moist surface on the soil beneath the benches than they would in the restrictions of a small pot. They get air, moisture, shade, and a reasonable amount of plant nutrients on the soil beneath the benches. Incidentally they provide greenery to clothe boxes of shards and other things we find beneath benches in all greenhouses.

Begonia growers are often tempted to splurge with gesneriads. Such genera as *Episcia*, *Achimenes*, *Columnnea*, *Isoloma*, *Smithiana*, *Streptocarpus*, *Sinningia* (gloxinia), and *Saintpaulia*, are known to all gesneriad fans. In my greenhouse the trailing *episcia* is happy near a species or form of *smithiana*. And in the same group of associates will be such bromeliads as the one some of us have known as *Billbergia nobile*, which is now associated with another species. Fibrous begonia seedlings come up like weeds in some of the pots or even on the moist bench. Most peperomias

seem to thrive when given air and room and a proper potting soil. *P. "Green Ripples"* and *P. "Fantasy"* among the newer kinds are very contented. The more succulent *Peperomia dolabriformis* must have good drainage and fair soil fertility to retain good green color. The very small peperomias will grow on the bench from pieces broken off, much like the selaginellas. Yes, many of us may be tempted to include a wide variety of begonia associates, but the specialist must stick to a course if he is to make much progress.

We cannot grow all of the good things in any greenhouse. I shall continue to admire many of the newer species and cultivars in the begonia family. On a recent trip to southern California, I saw *Begonia paulensis*, introduced by Mrs. Louise Schwerdtfeger of Santa Barbara, with its interesting spider-wed effect for venation, and certainly a species that deserves more attention. The miniature rexes of Mrs. Schwerdtfeger are hard to equal. It is too bad that there is not more demand to justify propagation of such worthy miniatures. Mr. Rudolf Ziesenhene of Santa Barbara continues as a student of begonias. Not many have given so much study to the species of begonias. I only wish he could spare more time for the botany of the species, but all of us have to make a living.

The seedlings of Mrs. Susie Zug of San Dimas have not been given the publicity I think they deserve. For example, her hybrid, *B. "Sir Percy,"* is worthy of the Robinson medal in the opinion of some good begonia judges. She has several other seedlings with great merit. The fact that these seedlings may not have been widely exhibited could account for lack of wide publicity.

Mrs. Marie Turner of Temple City has many fine begonias and she should be credited with fine work. The visitor could remain and still see a lot of fine begonias at her place. Mrs. Sylvia Leatherman of El Monte also has such a great variety of fine young begonias that a casual visitor might not remember near all she is growing. Like most nurserymen, Mrs. Leatherman has young plants for sale rather than large specimen plants. Specimen plants take too much room in a greenhouse even if they are interesting. So it may take an expert to recognize the full possibilities of some of the best of the young plants. Mrs. MacLanahan of Los Angeles is another who has very superior begonia seedlings, as time will prove. Mrs. Paul Bauer of Ventura with the fine help of her husband is showing how good begonia plants can be grown in a new place. These and other growers make me feel very humble about my own

Convention-Bound Begonias

By MARIE TURNER

I HOPE you have been grooming your plants for the A.B.S. Convention Flower Show. Don't wait until the last minute and be disappointed because your plants do not win. You know it's a pleasure to look at well kept plants. Where can one see groups of such plants except at a flower show?

Many hobbyists say they don't want to place plants in a show because there is too much abuse and sometimes there is a loss of a plant. There is no necessity for loss or set back if you prepare the plants properly before placing them in the show. It's important to start grooming the plants early in spring so they will be well shaped. Four days before the show, spray plants with a solution of epsom salts (one-half standard measuring cup epsom salts to 1 gallon of water). This will take care of water spots on leaves.

The night before the show, water the plants thoroughly and soak peatmoss. In the morning top dress the plants that are to go to the show with the wet peat. Water again and let drain. Plants treated this way will not need any watering until you get them home after the show.

—B—

Donate your extra begonia plants for the plant sales booth at the Convention.

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knowledge of begonias. But visits of this sort help us to understand what is being done. I, as a visitor, may take notice of such hybrids as *B. "Bright Eyes,"* *B. "Bow Ariola,"* *B. "Bow Nigra,"* *B. "Maphil,"* *B. "Doma,"* and other begonia seedlings; seedlings that are distinctive in color and form.

One advantage of visiting growers in various sections is to find out what they are doing and what their attitude is toward the Society. I can begin to understand why feelings have been hurt at times and why some feel their efforts are futile. But I hope that a cordial feeling among all begonia growers will grow. We should be big enough to discuss differences without hard feelings. Only by such discussions can we grow and improve. Only by rising about our own petty differences do we demonstrate that we are fit associates for begonias.

# Grooming Plants for a Flower Show

IN SPEAKING to the San Gabriel Valley Branch, Jean Kerlin described herself as a begonia enthusiast whose feelings were only tender when she lost a begonia. New begonia hybrids have such attraction that they have caused her to give up all her bad habits.

The begonia is desired because it has personal attraction and it has a place in every garden if you know which one to buy. They are so versatile—they may grow in a pot in a window, in a lath or greenhouse, or garden corner. Every garden has a plant worthy of exhibit. Every grower should experience the joy of sharing his well grown plant by letting others see it in a flower show. Don't make a last minute decision to show—plan ahead. Choose the plant which is most attractive to you. It may not be the largest, nor the smallest, but groom it and feed it with loving care.

Using Jerry Hunter's very floriferous hybrid *Begonia* "Maytime" to demonstrate her talk, she transplanted the begonia from a gallon can to a well soaked 12" clay pot. The begonia was not watered before transplanting. The life blood of this fibrous begonia is in the stock, so to obtain a bushy plant, she pinched out the top bud. This begonia will stand by itself, but to illustrate, she staked each stem with inconspicuous bamboo stakes placed about four inches from the sides of the pot. Putting the pull at the nodes, she made inconspicuous loose ties, reminding us never to leave a stake in a plant higher than the foliage.

Against many of the "Oh nos" from the audience, she pruned the top to prevent the plant from being top-heavy. Leaving the older stocks to the center of the plant, the new stalks usually form on the outside with more lush and fresh growth which hardens off and hides the old growth. Remove top of each new growth to force out new branch growth. Restake this new growth with the idea of a triangle at the bottom and let each stock be on its own. Judges watch for die-back caused by improper pruning and the plant will lose points when exhibited in a show. Cut off branches which are of no use to the general shape of the plant. With the plant properly pruned, never let it stop growing. Feed it regularly.

Write the right name on the plant and the cuttings made from it or you will foul up the plant, yourself and the begonia society.

The typical blossom of this type of begonia has two wings. The flowers are held in a loose panicle from a racem. Bring your begonia

flowers in the house to enjoy. They last and are good looking. Look at your begonias at night even if you have to go out with a flashlight—they take on a new aura of fascination and texture. These heavy, hairy fibrous begonias should be planted in the background of your garden. The pattern on the back of their leaves is more interesting than the top of the leaf.

Smog irritates plants causing more yellowing of leaves, and dots and specks on the leaves. Prune off browned edges with scissors and take off browned stipules which might detract from the plant.

Be ready to transplant the plant before knocking it out of the pot, Jean advises. Put it in a larger pot as all roots are held back by the small pot. Choose a pot in proportion to the size of the plant. Save your broken pots for shards. Loosen the roots by breaking up the soil ball from the bottom. Fill the pot with planting medium and set in the medium a pot of the same size the plant was growing in. Remove the pot and set the plant in this indentation made in the medium in the larger pot. If begonia is fibrous, center the plant—if rhizomatous, put the rhizome at the side of the pot with growing end towards the middle. Reduce plant shock by using a mild solution of Super Thrive or good plant vitamin. Let the plant set awhile before watering. When watering, see if the water drains through in a few seconds. Then fill the pot up again with water. Don't drown the plant by watering every day.

*Be sure to clean up the pots of the plants before taking to a show.*

Remove damaged leaf by cutting where the scar doesn't show. Don't take off all damaged leaves at one time as denuding sets a plant back. The damaged leaves may be used to propagate. Dip the cut leaf in hormone powder to cut down fungus and prevent bleeding. At collars on a leaf stem, crush the hairs at the collars for quicker germination and prevention of mealy bug entrance.

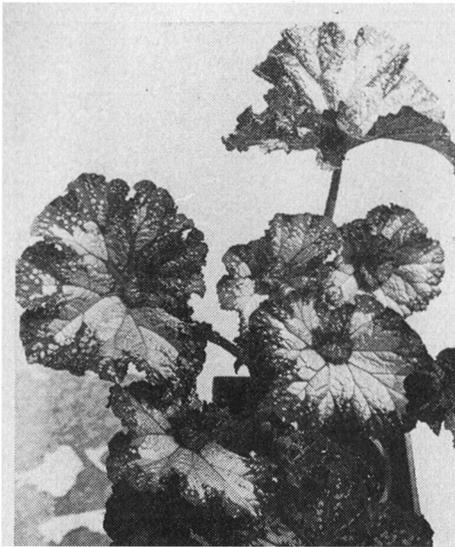
*Begonia* "Otto Alfred," the hairy rhizomatous hybrid with liver spots, doesn't like to be crowded. It is good for foreground planting.

*B.* "Rola-Y" is a sturdy fibrous which will stand alone and she considers it the best in the hairy fibrous class.

*B.* "Col. Gale" is *B. kenworthyi* (in shape) x *B. manicata* (with collar). Use this plant in the intermediate part of the garden.

The new Turner hybrid hairy semperflorens vary from medium green to bright red. These

# Begonias Lakewood and Joel Gillingwaters



BEGONIA LAKEWOOD

IT MAY seem hard to believe, when one sees the pictures of *Begonia* "Lakewood" and *B.* "Joel Gillingwaters," that both plants came from the same seed pod, with the same parent plants, and yet could be so different in appearance. *B.* "Adrien Schmidt," one of the oldest hybrids made in France, 1888, gave its stamina and colors to both plants. The curly characteristics, shape and form of the male parent (Sue Zug spiral hybrid rex) were transmitted to *B.* "Lakewood," while *B.* "Joel Gillingwaters" was more uniform in leaf

do not need to be pampered and like 4 to 5 hours of sun per day which brings out the reds in them. These are much sturdier and hardier.

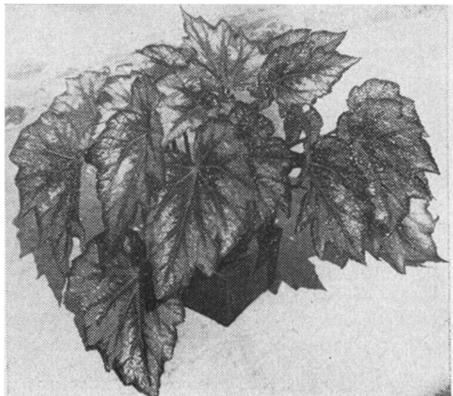
Don't put into a basket a stiff rhizomatous begonia. Use a dainty, scandent type with thinner leaves and nodes closer together.

*Begonia* candidates for the Robinson Medal must be registered and must be distinctive. In closing, she presented for first public showing *Begonia* "Marie Minter," a new Turner hybrid. It is small rhizomatous with close nodes from which spring cluster growth which makes a full rounded plant. The medium green leaves with eyelash hairs have a tendency to curl upward. There are distinct brown markings on the under side of the leaf and on the top veins. This is a plant to watch, Jean Kerlin says.

Reported by J. L. C.

shape and more like *B.* "Adrien Schmidt," the seed carrier.

*Begonia* "Lakewood," A.B.S. registered No. 128, is very vigorous with tough leaves which are hard and resistant to diseases. It is a very satisfactory rex which holds its leaves well through the winter—never really dormant. The very spiral leaves, which in many cases are double-spiral, grow to an average size of 10" to 12". They are held on long, green stems covered with red hair. The leaves of *B.* "Lakewood" are somewhat rounded, with heavy red veins which are quite pronounced and covered with red hair. The center zone of the underside of the leaf is quite red, while the outer zone is apple green bordered on the edge with a half inch red margin. On the upper leaf side very dark green surrounds the sinus while the center zone is light silver gray with irregular bands of dark green covered with silver gray spots. The red showing through from the underneath side gives the slightly ruffled edge a red appearance. With all this robustness, this rex still makes a graceful well-rounded plant.



BEGONIA JOEL GILLINGWATERS

*Begonia* "Joel Gillingwaters," a hybrid created Dec. 10, 1950, by Mrs. Mary Gillingwaters of Upland, Calif., is A.B.S. registered No. 129. The seed carrier was *B.* "Adrien Schmidt" and the male parent was a Sue Zug spiral hybrid rex begonia.

This lovely rex begonia with a plain, long, ovate, pointed leaf lobed one-fourth of its diameter, makes a very hardy full plant which is apparently trouble free. It holds its leaves well through the winter, losing old leaves when new ones come on. On the upper side

(Continued on Page 183)

## Begonias in Paris

By H. B. EDMUNDS, Essex, England

PARIS IS, of course, a lovely city and it has many beautiful gardens. Undoubtedly in many of these gardens begonias are grown, but in these notes it is only proposed to deal with two places, namely, Jardin des Plantes and Fleuriste Municipal de la Ville de Paris.

The Garden of Plants is a fascinating place because, not only are there greenhouses, but also there is a collection of wild animals, so that one can not only admire the plants, but also the animals.

In the greenhouses there is quite a nice collection of begonias and other tropical and sub-tropical plants. The begonia collection is not great, but it is a fairly representative one. One finds there most of the well-known varieties in addition to some others which are somewhat unusual, but because of the fact that in the greenhouses of the Municipal Gardens there is a much larger and more representative collection, it is not proposed to say any more about the Garden of Plants.

In the Municipal Gardens there are some hundred-odd greenhouses. The Gardens are perfectly laid out and there is, in addition, a very fine collection of trees and shrubs. It is there that all the plants are raised for the many gardens belonging to the Municipality, and when the writer was there early this year, many of the houses were full of seedling plants in boxes or trays.

A number of the houses, however, are set aside for collections of orchids and other kinds of tropical and sub-tropical plants. The collection of begonias alone, excluding varieties of rex begonias consists of well over 100 varieties. Many of them, of course are the popular kinds, but in addition there are many of great interest.

The writer saw there *Begonia herbacea*, which he had only seen once before in Zurich, Switzerland. This begonia is something quite different. It has upright light green leaves which are about 4 to 5 inches tall, and it has a somewhat attractive white flower. The whole plant when grown well is rather a beautiful sight. There were a number of different kinds of *B. fuchsioides*, although the names were somewhat different from those used by Helen Krauss in her book. A rather attractive plant was a hybrid; *B. imperialis* x *B. "Weltoniensis"*. One can go on cataloging the many varieties, but this is not easy since the names which one finds in botanical gardens differ so much, and it is a noble work

## Begonia Bank

ONE OF the present day trends seems to be progressive conservation. We hear of soil banks, blood banks, pollen banks, et cetera, and it occurs to the writer that now is the time for a "begonia bank." Do you know of any place, open to the public, where you can go and see and study well grown begonia species, (other than two or three commercial nurseries which could not possibly maintain a complete collection)?

There are few commercial sources on the West Coast for species begonias, nor is there a comprehensive collection of live, or herbarium, material for study and research. It would seem that the time has come to give serious thought to the idea of a controlled planting, (under glass preferably) which could be supervised and maintained by an experienced horticulturist and also be available to the public.

This is the logical place in Southern California for a large glasshouse with an exclusive planting of species begonias, and with the necessary financial backing and interest, the cooperation of the staff of the Arboretum would be inevitable. Other plant societies are already maintaining plantings in the Arboretum grounds of their specialties for display and education and surely the time has come for the begonia enthusiast to be represented in this public spirited enterprise.

With concerted effort, a special fund for a glasshouse and for annual maintenance could be made possible and a supervised planting of species only would make an enviable source of "capital" in the bank for research and education.

M.

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which the A.B.S. is doing in trying to work out an official list of names.

During his travels the writer has seen a number of begonias called *B. "Rajah"* either spelt with a capital or a small letter. They are all different, and probably the name has been given somewhat indiscriminately. In the Municipal Gardens in Paris the *B. "Rajah"* seems to be the small-leaved one mentioned by Helen Krauss in her book, but doubtless one of these days a member of the A.B.S. whilst in Paris may have sufficient time to make some further investigations. These Municipal Gardens are certainly worth a visit. They are beautifully kept and much care seems to have been taken in growing the plants to perfection.

# 'Variety' and 'Cultivar'

Journal of THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY Vol. LXXXI Part Five. May 1956 Page 232

The Interational Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants adopted at the Thirteenth International Horticultural Congress, held in London in 1952; provided, among other things, that

- (a) the term "variety" should be confined to plants which occur in the wild and which may be given names of Latin form under the regulations of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, and
- (b) the term "cultivar" should be applied to plants which originated or are maintained in cultivation and which would not usually be given names in Latin form, e.g. clones and lines which have been so selected as to be reproducible from seed.

As however the term "variety" is used in American Laws relating to plants, "cultivar" cannot be consistently substituted for "variety" in the U. S. A. unless and until the laws concerned have been amended. Consequently the Fourteenth International Horticultural Congress held in Scheveningen in 1955 adopted a recommendation that the Code of Nomenclature should be amended "to allow the use of the term "variety" (and its equivalent in other languages) to be retained for com-

## At Arboretum

With an intense red color, the "Heart of Flame" blooms are entrancing even the veteran horticulturists at the Arboretum. These exotic bromeliads, having the appearance of large pineapple plants, are being grown in the Baldwin Avenue parkway. An Arboretum spokesman has stated the brilliant red blooms are so appealing motorists halt to enjoy them.

When about to flower, the center terminal leaves of the "Heart of Flame" start turning a brilliant red, which color increases in perimeter and intensity until from the center emerges a massive white head covered with many small but beautiful maroon and white flowers, and flaming red spears which are the inflorescence bracts.

# Begonias & City Water

THE DISCUSSION of watering begonias comes up quite frequently in a group of begonia lovers. Most growers I know live in the country, outside of Philadelphia. They either have spring or well water. I have chemically treated city water and that is supposed to be bad for begonias. This is not so; I have never watered with anything else, nor do I draw and let the water stand any length of time. It is taken from the tap and used immediately, watering only those plants whose soil is dry to the touch. Most of my begonias start taking it in the infant stage and adapt themselves to it beautifully.

My potting mixture is 1 part garden soil, 1 part peat moss, 1 part sharp sand, a handful of bone meal and a generous amount of marble-sized charcoal bits.

All my begonias are grown in our home and they must adjust themselves to the temperature and conditions comfortable to the family. A picture-window in our living room is the Winter home for my begonias and I must say they thoroughly enjoy being there. Come Spring, most of my begonias are taken outdoors to a screened-in porch. At this time, I feed all my begonias, using Plant-Tabs as a fertilizer.

MARION BELSER

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mercial and other non-scientific purposes until such time as the term "cultivar" may be incorporated into the laws concerned."

The Council has accordingly decided that in scientific or semi-scientific articles in the Journal and elsewhere the term "cultivar" should be used in appropriate places, e.g. articles which deal largely with species and botanical varieties, but that in show schedules, the reports of trials, and most of the proceedings of standing and Joint Committees, the term "variety" should continue to be used for the time being.

Sent by RUDOLF ZIESENHENNE

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Two advertising rates are offered by *The Begonian*, that for one insertion, and a lesser for 12 monthly insertions. They follow:

|                    | Once Monthly |         |
|--------------------|--------------|---------|
| Full Page .....    | \$30.00      | \$25.00 |
| Half Page .....    | 18.50        | 15.00   |
| Quarter Page ..... | 15.00        | 13.50   |
| Per Inch .....     | 3.00         | 2.50    |



## Living and Working With Begonias

HIGH above the valley, in the Whittier Hills, is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Zug. Through the large picture window in the living room they view their garden where both sun and shade-loving plants are thriving. While in the kitchen, they view the rugged San Gabriel Mountains with their many changing colors and the valley with the few remaining neatly patterned orange groves. Through two dining room windows, whose sills are lined with many specimen African violets, they look out into the patio. Here, as seen in the accompanying picture, is this relaxing scene where they actually live with their beautiful specimen begonias and exotic shade plants. In the lower center of this picture is *Begonia* "Her Majesty"; *Anthurium magnificum* with leathery, dark velvety green leaves on which is the outstanding, creamy colored vein pattern; and *Alocasia zebrina*. *Alocasia cuprea* is under the window. In the basket is the rabbit foot fern, *Canariensis*. On the right are *Kentia* palms. The gold leaved vine, on the left of the window, is a *cissus*. *Philodendron welandi* is on the left, while *P. imbe* is climbing the post. *Dieffenbachia* lends interest while *Pilea codieri*, the watermelon *pilea*, gives a change in line pattern. In the patio, a rise of elevation lends depth to a narrow garden along its side.

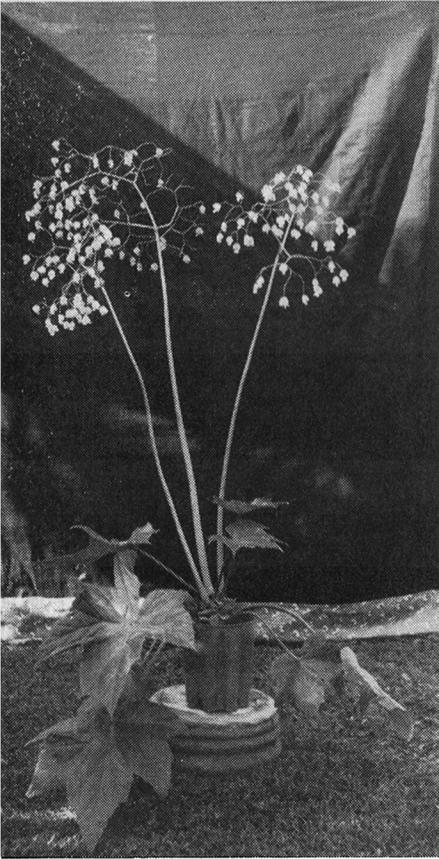
Susie is an ardent hybridist with several registered begonias and many, many unregistered ones which anyone would be happy to possess. I particularly am interested in *Be-*

*gonia* "Silver Dust" (*B. ludwigi* x *B.* "Silver Star"), which reminds me of a maple tree with its heavy "tree trunk" and the deeply lobed star shaped leaf which has each lobe separately lobed with an outstanding wing tip.

The pale, grass green color surrounding the indented veins on the top of the leaf drifts into silver which may carry a delicate pink cast. The sinus is red while the leaf edge has a faintly red eighth inch serrated border. On the pebbly, deep pink back of the leaf which is prominently veined, there is a tiny, white hairy collar at the junction of the leaf and petiole. It is this deep pink on the back which glows through the pale green to give the top of the leaf its pinkish cast.

This begonia grows upright like *B. ludwigi*, though the leaf is smaller than that of its parent. The cluster of pale pink flowers is held high on a two foot stem. When it is grown in the greenhouse in the winter, you may think the plant is dead after blooming as it drops its green leaves which are heavily dotted with silver.

One begonia which I call her "Monstrosity" is a giant which has grown 8' tall and is still growing. The leaves look like those which might come from a *B. scharffi*, except that they are about one foot long and eight inches wide, and quite heavily covered with white hair. The red stem is as large as one's thumb. The very large stipules are papery brown in color and feeling. Horizontally from the leaf axil emerges a stem two feet long on which is



B. "Maccata"

suspended the fanned out bunch of pink flowers. When in bloom, the plant was too wide to be moved through the greenhouse door so that a picture of it might be taken outdoors.

*Begonia* "Gay Time" is a rhizomatous type which starts out life looking like a kelly-green *B. boweri* with its black edge markings and "white eyelashes." This shape rapidly changes to sparsely hairy, slightly lobed at each main vein with a long point at the end of the long ovate leaf. There is a taffeta-like sheen to the kelly green which is suffused with black around a slightly wavy edge which still has the short "eyelashes." When light passes through the leaf, the veins on the top which before were indistinct now show up a pale green with tiny red speckles, and the black becomes a deep reddish brown. The underside of the leaf is a smooth apple green with red suffusing the edge and veins. White hairs in red folicles are found along the prominent veins of the same shade of green as the leaf

back. The cream colored petiole is heavily marked with red and it has quarter inch white whiskers. The stipules are pale green and lying flat to the close noded rhizome. It has proved itself by taking a burning by excessive heat which destroyed other begonias and three year old orchids. After taking an enforced rest, it came back rapidly.

Another of her crosses, *B. "Maccata"* (*B. macdougalli* x *B. manicata*), is named by a contraction of "Mac" and "cata" from its parents' prefix and suffix. The deep green leaf of this rhizomatous star begonia was used as a pattern mold for a ceramic tray which was 19" wide with leaf points 12" from tip to stem. The panicles of white flowers are held high on a five foot stem. This begonia is hardy in the ground. It is A.B.S. reg. No. 4.

Her rex hybrid *Begonia* "Giant Silver" is more than three feet across and only one year old. It is all silvered on a dark green background. Other outstanding new rex begonias created by her are: "Maple," "Lavender Blue," "Lavender Lace," "Green Eyes," "Sweetheart," "Twinkle Star," and "Whirligig." *B. "Kongo"* is an interesting branching fibrous hybrid and *B. "Carolyn Ann,"* a new rhizomatous star to watch.

LOUISE CRAMER

—B—

## Bulbs . . .

(Continued From Page 173)

like the Turkscap Lily. The color is brilliant and varies with the age of the flower. The bud is clear lemon-yellow, and when it first opens it has a touch of red in the center of each of the six segments. As the flower ages, this red increases in size and brilliance, and the yellow part becomes smaller and deeper. When about four days old, the flower is a bright combination of orange and red, but when a week old, it is all red. The individual flowers last about ten days and for that reason are very popular for corsage making. Each flower can be cut with a four to five inch stem. All in all, this is one of the few really exotic plants in cultivation and should be much more popular than it is. Many persons claim they cannot grow it successfully, but this is a result of ignorance of its likes and dislikes.

There are other varieties and species of gloriosa, but this is the one most easily obtained and a good one to start with. The others such as *G. superba*, *G. virescens*, *G. planti*, *G. lutea* and *G. carsonii* are mostly collectors items and can be had only from other collectors or specialists in rare bulbs.

*The National Board of the American Begonia Society  
Announces as Host*

## The 23rd Annual A.B.S. Convention and Begonia Show

*Members and Friends—Everyone—Come*

Plummer Park, 7377 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles

*A.B.S. Member Registration, 50 cents; Public Admission, 50 cents*

### SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Friday, August 24th

Great Hall will be open from 12 noon to 10 P.M. to receive competitive plants.

Saturday, August 25th

8:00 A.M. Registration of delegates and members begins.

8:00 A.M. Great Hall will be open until 9:30 to receive competitive plants. All plants must be in place by 9:30 A.M. as judging will begin promptly at 10.

9:30 A.M. Show closed to all exhibitors.

10:00 A.M. Judging of competitive plant show begins.

2:00 P.M. Begonia Show open to members and general public.

2:00 P.M. Annual business meeting in Long Hall under the direction of Mr. Joe Taylor, National President.

6:30 P.M. Annual Banquet to be held in Fiesta Hall at Plummer Park. Invocation will be by R. W. Greiner, pastor of the 54th Street Seventh Day Adventist Church. Mr. Clarence A. Hall of the Glendale Branch will be Master of Ceremonies.

8:00 P.M. Introduction of distinguished guests.

8:00 P.M. Beginning of Evening Meeting.

Introduction of National President Joe Taylor.

Introduction of General Convention Manager Cal Trowbridge.

Installation of Incoming National Officers, Mr. Clarence A. Hall, installing officer.

Convention Address, Mr. Robert A. Saxe of San Francisco.

Presentation of Show Awards by Mrs. Edna Korts.

Sunday, August 26th

9:30 A.M. Registration of Delegates and Members.

10:00 A.M. Show open to general public.

6:00 P.M. Adjournment of Convention and Show.

## Round Robin Notes . . . Descanso Gardens

THE ROUND ROBINS are correspondence clubs sponsored by the American Begonia Society for the benefit of its members that they may gather information in regard to the kinds, propagation and culture of begonias and other shade-loving plants.

Each group is limited to 10 members including the director, so that a flight can be completed within six weeks. The director plans a flying route as direct as possible. The list of members according to route accompanies each package of letters.

The director starts the club off with a letter explaining the subject of the Robin and enough about himself to serve as an introduction. This is mailed to No. 2 on the list, who reads it, writes a note of his own, and mails both to the next person on the list. Each member does the same and the last member on the list returns all the letters to the director, who starts it out again, replacing his first letter with a new one. All members follow suit, and by being prompt, the letters are kept in constant circulation carrying information about the chosen subject.

Membership in The American Begonia Society entitles one to as many Robins as can be kept moving promptly. A packet of Round Robin letters carries an amazing amount of information and this costs the member only 9 to 12 cents postage every six weeks, the time usually required to complete a round.

To join, send your name and address to Mrs. Marie Reed, A.B.S. Round Robin Chairman, 325 Breed Ave., San Leandro, Calif., indicating the Robins in which membership is desired. Also state whether you wish to join an elementary or advanced group.

### RULES OF THE A.B.S. ROUND ROBINS

Each member is asked to try to live up to the following RULES that have been set up in order to keep the Robins flying smoothly.

1. Letters must be answered and mailed within five (5) days after they are received. At the same time mailing a courtesy card to the director stating the date and to whom the letters were mailed. This is our only means of keeping track of the Robins.

2. Use light-weight paper to keep down the amount of postage. Be sure that sufficient postage is attached. No member should ever be required to pay "postage due."

3. Letters should be friendly, but since members join primarily to gain information, one should stick to the subject. Purely social letters should be mailed privately.

4. Separate letters asking for information,

SUMMER has brought Descanso Gardens' Begonia section into early season floral splendor within the shaded 25-acre Live Oak grove.

Many of the begonias are rare and unusual specimens, some having been recently bestowed upon the Gardens by Southern California branches of the American Begonia Society. Several of the rare Descanso Begonias were hybridized in England. They were combined to bring out the better floral qualities and growth habits of the more commonly grown types.

The 5,000 Descanso Begonias, which are interspersed with fuchsias, present massed color beds in varieties and combinations of red, pink, and white flowers.

More than 1,000 brilliantly colored fuchsia plants may be enjoyed as they reflect their beauty along the banks of the stream and its pools at Los Angeles County's Descanso Gardens in La Canada. They also are to be found in profuse bloom among the trails in the shade of the Live Oaks. With diameters as wide as two and one-half inches, the fuchsias hang from branches like delicate Japanese lanterns. They radiate with the striking colors of deep blue, violet, red, and white.

Summer attractions include the famous 8,000 bush historical and modern rose garden; yellow and orange daylilies and blue and white Lily of the Nile.

—B—

## Hybrids . . .

(Continued From Page 177)

of the leaf, the main part is grey-green with vein area pronounced with dark green. The veins are light green, and the leaf is bordered with a green margin. On the underside of the leaf, the main area is light green with very prominent medium red veins surrounded by a wide area of red. A one-half inch border of the same red margins the leaf. When lighted from the back, the whole plant glows, and the red veins, surrounding area and border from the underside of the leaf show through predominantly while the green then becomes a live apple-green.

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especially when sent to a director of the A.B.S. Round Robin Chairman, should contain a self-addressed stamped envelope.

Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund Flight

LISTED below are seeds which have just arrived from South America. We have not been successful in finding information on some of them as they are not listed in the literature available. We have only a small amount of seed of some varieties, therefore it will be necessary to package them small and will offer them at 25c per packet. No. 1. B. AMELIAE—a hybrid. No. 2. B. CRISPULA—Basket type, resembles *B. epipsila*, but with smaller leaves. No. 3. B. PRINCEPS—May have some affinity to *B. "Fernando-Coastae,"* although the leaves are more glabrous. No. 4. B. WALLICHIANA—Small succulent plant, with glossy green leaves, covered with white, stiff hairs. Flowers are small and light pink. No. 5. B. LUBBERSI—The collector sent dried seed pods of this plant and indications are that the blooms are enormous. No. 6. B. VALE DE FOCO—Variegated. No. 7. B. SCHMIDTIANA—Low, bushy, hairy, with small olive-green leaves. Flowers numerous and pink. No. 8. B. HOOKERIANA

—Brazil. Woody-stemmed, branching plant with sharply pointed semi-heart shaped toothed leaves of dark green to rust color depending on the light. The surface is smooth and the underside has a dusty appearance due to tomentum.

Collection. All freshly collected. No. 1. B. TINGLEY MALLETT X JOE HAYDEN—A hybrid. No. 2. B. CREDNERI (*B. scharfiana* x *B. metallica*)—Medium, bushy, leaves pointed, olive green, soft white hairy, red beneath; flowers large, pink and pink bearded without. No. 3. B. RUBRO-VENIA—Rhizomes are slender and creeping; leaves oblique, long oblong pointed dark green, glossy, green and red beneath with brown tomentum on leaves; flowers white with red veining. No. 4. B. FUSCA—Creeping rhizome. Large, round leaves covered with short, soft, white hairs giving a velvety appearance; leaf margin undulate and wavy; tawny green with pale green palmate veins. Flowers are rosy pink. Above collection \$1.25.

We would like to clear our files of the semperflorens listed below. Why not start these seed now for color in your greenhouse or windowsill garden next winter? All seeds are reasonably fresh and should give good germination.

No. 1. B. SEMPERFLORENS VERNON. No. 2. B. SEMPFLORENS LUCIFER. No. 3. B. SEMPERFLORENS GRACILIS. No. 4. B. SEMPERFLORENS MAGNIFICA. No. 5. B. SEMPERFLORENS LOW GROWING SHELL PINK. No. 6. SEMPERFLORENS CROWN JEWELS. No. 7. B. SEMPERFLORENS PRIMA DONNA. No. 8. B. SEMPERFLORENS MATADOR. No. 9. B. SEMPERFLORENS NITIDA. No. 10. B. SEM-

PERFLORENS MASTERPIECE. No. 11. B. SEMPERFLORENS EXTRA NICE—Leaves hairy on edges, flowers rose. No. 12. B. SEMPERFLORENS PINK—India. No. 13. B. SEMPERFLORENS RED—India. No. 14. B. SEMPERFLORENS INDIA SPECIES. No. 15. B. SEMPERFLORENS COLOMBIA SPECIES WHITE. To clear, 15 packets for \$1.50. Why not get this collection of semperflorens and send to a friend or someone who does not have access to begonia seed?

Request: The seed fund uses many seeds and the sources of supply in this country are very limited. Therefore nearly all seeds are imported. This entails much time and expense. So we wondered if anyone has begonia (or other genera) seeds to spare. Seeds must be correctly identified and fresh. Will buy or exchange. Contact Seed Fund Department if you have anything.

Unnamed begonia seeds all freshly collected. No. 1. B. STAR BEGONIA. No. 2. B. CANE TYPE—White flowers. No. 3. B. PHILIPPINE MIXED. No. 4. MIXED BEGONIAS FROM CANADA. No. 5. B. CANE TYPE—Pink. 5 packets for \$1.00.

Greenhouse plants. No. 1. GLOXINIA ROI DE ROUGES. No. 2. GLOXINIA SLIPPER TYPE—Purple. No. 3. GLOXINIA SLIPPER TYPE—White, tinted lavender. No. 4. GESNERIA LEOPOLDI—Scarlet flowers. 4 packets for \$1.00.

Other genera. No. 1. MESEMBRYAN-

THEMUM — South Africa. Fig-marigold, mixed Culture the same as succulents. Grows outdoors in mild climates, greenhouse elsewhere. No. 2. ABRUS PRECATORIUS—Rosary pea. Used as a ground cover or grown on lattice in the greenhouse. Flowers red, pink, or purple. Seeds are showy. No. 3. EUONYMUS FORTUNA RADICANS—Eastern Asia. Trailing or climbing evergreen vine with ovalish leaves, flowers greenish white. Very desirable. No. 4. TULIP TREE—A magnificent tree belonging to the magnolia family. Flowers are greenish white, lily-

shaped with an orange band at the base. Seeds should be soaked in warm water before planting. No. 5. GERBERA—Transvaal daisy. Coral shades. Sow seeds in the fall in a cool greenhouse. Transplant seedlings in the spring. These plants like a well-drained sandy soil. Beautiful cut flowers. No. 6. AMARYLLIS—New crop. Seeds are from some of the finest Dutch hybrids in colors of salmon, pink and scarlet. Also American hybrids in red and white candy stripe. Easily grown from seeds and make a nice houseplant when grown in a sunny window. Dutch hybrids Amaryllis are not hardy grown outdoors. We have plants that bloomed the third year from seed; however, they should be fed with liquid fertilizer regularly. Do not overpot seedlings. Above, 6 for \$2.00, any 3 for \$1.00.

SILPHIUM LACINIATUM — Compass plant. Is your garden invaded by an underground pest known as the gopher? We have a very few seeds of the compass plant and have it on good authority that gophers will not go where these plants grow. Not to be confused with the common castor bean. Available with other genera as long as they last.

MRS. FLORENCE GEE
Seed Fund Administrator
4316 Berryman Avenue
Los Angeles 66, Calif.

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

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Alfred D. Robinson Medal

Award Rules

One A. D. Robinson Medal may be awarded each year for the most outstanding registered Begonia hybrid. Nomination of a registered Begonia hybrid may be made for the A.D.R. Medal by any member of the American Begonia Society. The year of award must be inscribed on the A.D.R. Medal before presentation at the annual meeting of the American Begonia Society.

The following rules should be considered when making a nomination.

1. All Begonia Nominees must have been registered with the A.B.S. Nomenclature Director.

2. Originator of the Begonia Nominee, amateur or commercial, must be a member of the American Begonia Society.

3. The Begonia Nominee must have been offered to the public five years prior to nomination. The originator of the begonia hybrid is responsible for its release to the public.

4. The originator of the Begonia Nominee should provide all the information regarding release date and adequate description of begonia to this Committee on request.

5. A.D.R. Medal nominee must be judged by the A.B.S. point scoring for this particular award.

6. A.D.R. Medal nominee must be judged by all members of the Awards committee and receive a majority vote. A signed ballot must accompany each vote.

Scoring for new begonia hybrids.

Uniqueness	40
Foliage—color intensity,	
texture and form	30
Beauty of plant form	20
Flowers	10
	<hr/>
	100 points

In case of tuberous varieties, transpose scoring points two and four.

Amendments or additions to these rules must be approved by the American Begonia Society Board of Directors.

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

1635 W. Florence Ave.
PLasant 3-6121 Los Angeles 44, Calif.

Branches Pool Efforts for 1956 Convention

WE CAN truly say this year we will have a cooperative Convention. Practically all of the local branches are going all out to make this show one of our best. With this feeling rapidly spreading throughout the membership, success is assured.

This year the Glendale Branch is playing an important role by taking complete charge of all banquet arrangements under the very able direction of their branch president, Frank Coe. We are particularly enthusiastic about this group because they have among their membership many fine flower arrangers. I have a hunch the banquet tables will be beautifully decorated by so capable a group. Frank Coe informs me all banquet tickets are in the mail, being mailed directly to the branch secretaries listed in *The Begonian*. May we suggest you buy your banquet tickets early. Let's try and avoid the last minute rush we invariably have for tickets. The price this year is \$2.75. Members at large write for tickets and enclose a check to: Frank Coe, 29904 Cliffside Drive, Malibu, Calif.

The competitive show is being co-handled by two show minded branches, Inglewood and Redondo. These two groups will be under the direction of Mr. Bert Slatter of Inglewood and Mrs. Dion Williamson of Redondo Beach. Mr. Slatter is a veteran at setting up flower shows; Mrs. Williamson is a blue ribbon winner at many of our local shows. Look to this combination to set up a smart show.

Our Annual Conventions are always fun to come to, and one of the fun spots of the show is always the Seed Fund Booth. This is the place all the real begonia enthusiasts seem to hang out. Two Branches are pooling their efforts this year, Los Angeles and the Orange County Branches plus the aid of all local branches with the procurement of plants for the table, to make this year's Seed Fund Booth a "must stop," on your Convention agenda. The two Branches will man the booth during the show. Mrs. Gee informs me some of her fine seed also will be available at the booth.

For the past two or three years the Nomenclature room has held a large piece of the spot-light because of the large amount of interest in the new hybrids in the begonia world. A lot of our hybridizers have chosen to introduce their new plants at Convention time. What better time could they choose than our National Convention. This year, as

last, our Research Director, Sylvia Leatherman, will do the honors. She is being very ably assisted by the Branch she heads. Judging from past performances, the El Monte Branch will do a good job in the Nomenclature room.

I am one of those people who always get hungry at conventions. If there are more like me, the snack bar manned by the San Gabriel Valley Branch can quench your thirst with the usual soft drinks and coffee. For those who want something more substantial, there will be pie, cake, and sandwiches.

The Convention will be a success with the full cooperation of every member. Your competitive plants will make the flower show; your active participation at the Convention will make this one of our best. We of the National Board will be waiting to greet you, Saturday, August 25 and Sunday, August 26.

CAL TROWBRIDGE
Convention Chairman

—B—

COVER PICTURE

While the history of *Begonia nelumbifolia* is not clear, we have reports that Ferdinand Deppe, a German plant hunter, and Dr. C. J. Schiede, a Mexico City physician, were responsible for finding it in Mexico in 1830. This begonia has a short, thick rhizome and large peltate leaves which are hairy on the underside. The smooth, green, lily-pad-like leaves of the plant when well grown should be 12" to 18" long and 8" to 12" wide, held on long upright petioles. It has many small white to pink tinged flowers carried in an upright branched cluster.

This month's cover plant was grown by Elsa Fort of Merchantville, N.J. Photo by Ralph Holtsizer, Darby, Pa.

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Slide Library

IN ORDER for the Slide Library to add new slides and also slides of the new species, hybrids and cultivars of begonias, a small fee has been added to mailing cost when borrowing slides. This fee will be the means of providing the finances necessary for securing these additions to your Slide Library. The slides serve as a means of help in identification of begonias distributed under an incorrect name. Many times members have purchased a begonia that has been given a name by a nursery or others and are growing it under the name of Busy Lizzie or Maple Leaf etc. The A.B.S. is trying to clear up this confusion and the Slide Library is a very useful service in that capacity. With the cooperation of the members, the goal of having slides for distribution of all the new begonias plus slides of the older begonias may be achieved.

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 the purpose of forming a new Branch. The only charge to the Branch is a minimum fee of \$3.00 plus mailing costs. Commercial growers, educational institutions, garden clubs and other responsible groups may rent the slides for a fee of \$5.00 and mailing costs.

Reserve the slides at least three weeks in advance before the date wanted and make a second and third choice in case your selection is out at the time. Return promptly after showing.

There are approximately 50 slides to a set. There is a typed commentary for each slide in the set. The length of the program will be determined by the time involved in studying the slides and reading the commentary. Therefore it is impossible to answer the question, "How long will the program last?"

RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. Reservations shall be made in the name of the Branch by the Program Chairman.
2. Branches reserving the slides will enclose a deposit of \$5.00. When slides are returned to the Slide Library, a fee of \$3.00 plus mailing costs and any damage will be deducted and the balance will be returned to the Branch.
3. Members reserving slides for showing to groups other than the American Begonia Society members or any organization reserv-

ing slides will enclose a deposit of \$10.00 at the time of reserving slides. When the slides are returned to the Slide Library a fee of \$5.00 plus mailing costs and any damage will be deducted and the balance returned to reservee.

4. Three weeks notice must be given when reserving the slides.

5. Only one set of slides may be reserved for a meeting. When two or more programs are requested, only one request will be granted.

6. Special request will be filled when possible. However, the Slide Librarian reserves the right to substitute when necessary.

7. Organizations other than Branches of the American Begonia Society must state the name of the Organization and the person responsible for that Organization when reserving the slides.

8. Members at Large, reserving the slides, must be paid up members of the Society and will pay the same fee as Branches.

9. Slides must be returned within ten days after showing or deposit will be forfeited and the Branch or Organization will be charged the value of the slides.

10. Slides must be used *only* for the program for which it is reserved.

NOTICE!

Three new sets of slides will have been added to the Slide Library by the time this issue reaches you. Please write the Slide Librarian for information and reservations.

Acknowledgement is gratefully given to the following for their donations to the Slide Library:

Mrs. Ruth M. Allen, Riverton, N.J.; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Moore, Eagle Rock, Calif.; Mrs. Edna Korts, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mr. Fred Sivear, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Slides of begonias originated and introduced in the eastern part of the country are needed. If anyone has extra slides of these begonias won't you please mail them to your Slide Librarian?

MABEL ANDERSON
Slide Librarian

—B—

PLANT IDENTIFICATION

John Thieben wants more work. Let's keep him busy with plant identification. Refer to *The Begonian*, January 1956, page 15, for complete instructions.

Leaves From Our Begonia Branches

ELSA FORT

We regretted that we were unable to participate in the Begonia Show staged by the Philobegonia Branch, but we had another engagement planned long before the date of the show was set.

At the May meeting, we discussed some of our growing problems and compared plants. On May 19, we spent a grand and glorious day in the Delaware Woods. This was a chance to gather specimens for our wildflower gardens as we were fortunate enough to be in woods owned by the parents of a member of our group. This was also an opportunity to practice use of the botanical terms we have been acquiring. Lunch in the woods was delicious.

On the 26th, our group joined with the Interboro Garden Club (of which a number of us are members) in sponsoring a Charity Flower Mart. A great deal of time and effort went into this affair, but we felt repaid for all this when we were able to turn over to the Tri-County Branch of the National Society for Retarded Children a check much larger in amount than we had ever hoped to realize. Members of the Begonia Society manned the begonia booth to which they contributed generously, and also the plant and garden supplies booths.

Although we do not send in many reports, we feel that we, as a group, are actively engaged in trying to benefit others as well as our own group, and meantime our begonias have not been neglected.

—B—

MARGARET GRUENBAUM

Accepted the invitation to exhibit, Sept. 21 and 22, at the Ambler Colony Club of Pennsylvania. They will join with other Pennsylvania Branches to display begonias in the Philadelphia department store, Sept. 5-8.

—B—

PENNSYLVANIA BRANCHES JOINT MEETING

At the home of Elsa Fort, a joint meeting of the Margaret C. Gruenbaum, Elsa Fort, William Penn and Philobegonia branches was held to accept the invitation and plan the display of begonias at Snellenberg Co., one of the largest Philadelphia department stores, Sept. 5 through 8. This is their first flower show. Members of the branches will serve as hostesses.

SACRAMENTO

Mr. Waldo Scott, internationally known landscape architect who specializes in residential properties, aided members in planning their home gardens.

—B—

SEATTLE

The Seafare Begonia Show, sponsored by the Seattle Branch and the Seattle Park Department in cooperation with the Puget Sound Fuchsia Society, will have 12 divisions with ribbon and certificate awards for winners.

—B—

WHITTIER

During the summer months, Whittier Branch is holding pot-luck dinners prior to each meeting on the patio of the Recreation Center in Palm Park and extends a cordial invitation to all neighboring Branches to attend. A Plant Exchange follows the regular meeting.

—B—

NOTE TO EASTERN BRANCHES

Elsa Fort, A.B.S. Eastern public relations chairman, will appear on WFIL-TV around the "middle of the month." Watch your newspaper for date. She will discuss and exhibit begonias.

—B—

In Memoriam

The Inglewood Branch of the A.B.S. lost, July 1, 1956, one of its most ardent members and workers, Mr. LeRoy Frost. He has served this branch as president, treasurer, show chairman and board member for many years. He was one of the first members of this branch. Beloved by everyone for his personality and companionship, he will be greatly missed.

Ellen Pitronella Nelson, beloved charter member of the San Gabriel Valley Branch and wife of the late Arthur Nelson, passed away July 3, 1956, after a long illness. She was a native of San Francisco and an Arcadia resident for 32 years. She was very active in the American Legion Auxiliary, Cymbidium Society, Arcadia Women's Club as well as in the Begonia Society. She will be greatly missed by her friends and this Branch.

Minutes, National Board, June 25

The meeting of the National Board of the American Begonia Society was called to order at 7:40 P.M. in Los Angeles City Hall, by President Taylor and opened with Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and reading of Aims & Purposes of Society.

Secretary's and Treasurer's reports read and approved.

\$150.00 received by Treasurer from Regional Meeting at Santa Barbara.

Membership secretary MacLanahan reported new members 52, renewing members 81. Remitted to Treasurer \$337.95.

Seed Fund Administrator Gee reported income \$53.40, expense \$3.20, remitted to Treasurer \$50.20. She displayed plant grown from seed sent from Brazil in April.

Librarian Sault sold 96 Begonians, loaned 3 books. Balance on hand \$90.69.

Advertising Manager Stoddard reported Advertising for June \$68.75. Paid to Treasurer \$5.14, Agency discount \$2.33. Balance due \$114.81.

Research Director Leatherman reported on Test Gardens; has \$26.27 in shipping fund. Suggested using word "Hairy" instead of "Hirsute" when speaking of Fibrinous Begonias. Moved by Mrs. Schwerdtfeger seconded by F. Browne, that the A.B.S. go on record as not using the botanical word "Hirsute" in Classification of Begonias in Show Schedules, to use the word "Hairy" instead. The hairs to be on the vegetative parts of the plant. Motion Carried.

Slide Librarian Anderson presented new Rules & Regulations set up to create a working fund for the Library. Moved by C. Trowbridge, seconded by J. MacLanahan that Rules & Regulations set up by Slide Librarian be accepted as corrected. Motion carried.

Mrs. Anderson asked that old motions in regard to Library be changed. Moved by Mrs. Schwerdtfeger, seconded by Mr. Browne that change motion, "Sell old slides at 50c each" to read, "Sell old slides at prevailing market price." Carried. Moved by Mrs. Korts, seconded by L. Schwerdtfeger, that motion "That slides be carried in name of Branch presenting them" be rescinded. Carried.

Chairman of Judges Kerlin announced first Judging Class July 6.

Edna Korts, Chairman of Awards Committee presented following recommendations:

1. A Special class in the Show Schedule be established for new Hybrid Begonias and a certificate be awarded these plants when judged by scoring chart for new hybrids. Also that an accurate record be kept of these plants and given the Chairman of Awards Committee for filing. Moved by Mrs. Cramer, seconded by C. Trowbridge this recommendation be accepted. Carried.

2. That the President when making two appointments to this Committee each year, one of the appointments to be an accredited Begonia Judge, while the other may be any member. The object is to always have three accredited judges on this Committee. Moved by C. Trowbridge seconded by J. Kerlin that this recommendation be accepted. Carried.

Mrs. Korts read Rules & Regulations set up for Robinson Medal Award. Moved by MacLanahan, seconded by Browne that the Rules & Regulations be accepted as presented. Carried.

Discussion on new Certificate of Award. Moved by Mr. Browne, seconded by J. Kerlin that we continue with Certificates of Award for first place for Branch

Calendar

Aug. 8.—Riverside Branch potluck at home and garden of Mrs. Kay Elmore, 3935 McKenzie St., Arlington, Calif.

Aug. 11 and 12, Seattle Branch—Seafare Begonia Show, Loyal Heights Fieldhouse, 21st Ave. N.W. and W. 77 St.

Aug. 12—San Gabriel Branch—Pot-luck supper, 3:30 P.M., Oakhurst Gardens, 345 W. Colorado, Arcadia. All members of other branches invited to attend.

Aug. 16—Foothill Branch—6:30 P.M.—Jitney dinner at the Zugs', 307 W. Gladstone, San Dimas.

Aug. 17—Alfred D. Robinson Branch—Anniversary meeting and round table, Mrs. Russel Bailey, 4535 Fifteenth St., San Diego.

Aug. 22—San Gabriel Valley Branch—"Lilies" by James N. Giridlian, expert horticulturist and bulb specialist, will be illustrated with colored slides.

Aug. 25 and 26—National A.B.S. Flower Show and Convention, Plummer Park, Los Angeles, Calif.

Shows. Carried. Moved by Mrs. Schwerdtfeger, seconded by Mr. Browne, the Board grant Awards Committee permission to design and purchase a new Certificate. Carried.

Mr. Trowbridge reported on progress of Convention plans. Mr. Saxe of San Francisco to be speaker. Banquet to be \$2.75.

Mr. Browne remitted \$11.30 to Treasurer from sale of pins.

Mr. Maddox, Riverside Branch, appointed Chairman of By-Laws Committee in absence of Mr. Terrell.

President announced next Regional Meeting at Redondo Beach City Park, July 22nd. To be old fashioned picnic with Basket lunch.

There being no further business the meeting closed at 10:30 P.M. to meet again July 23rd.

Respectfully submitted,
Arline Stoddard, Nat. Sec.

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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

Last Thursday, 8:00 p.m.
Homes of Members
Mrs. Leo Spengler, Cor. Secy.
15 West Preston Ave., Orlando, Fla.

DALLAS COUNTY BRANCH, TEXAS

1st Thursday, 7:00 p.m.
Members' Residences
Mrs. Ruth Cook
923 S. Edgefield, Dallas 8, 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 Thursday
Lions Clubhouse, 225 W. Garvey Blvd.
Monterey Park, Calif.
William Edwards, Cor. 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. Mary Hazel Drummond, Cor. Secy.
1246 N. Kings Rd., Los Angeles 46, Calif.

HOUSTON, TEXAS BRANCH

2nd Friday, 10:00 a.m.
Garden Center, Herman Park
Mrs. Grant Herzog, Secy.
12601 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 5, 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.
Inglewood Women's Club
325 North Hillcrest, Inglewood, Calif.
Mrs. Hattie Bradford, Secy.
1825 W. 73rd St., Los Angeles 47, Calif.

LONE STAR BRANCH

3rd Monday, members' homes
Mrs. Chester Terry, Secy.
5511 Richmond Ave., Dallas, Texas

LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER

2nd Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.
2255 Elm Ave.
Mrs. Alice Waldow, Secy.
2175 Cedar Ave., Long Beach 6, Calif.

LOS ANGELES BRANCH

4th Wednesday, Homes of Members
Mrs. Glenn Morrow, Secy.
2821 N. Musgrove Ave., El Monte, Calif.

LOUISIANA CAPITAL BRANCH

2nd Friday
Mrs. H. E. Dorris
3213 Eaton St., Baton Rouge, La.

MIAMI, FLORIDA BRANCH

4th Tuesday, 8:00 p.m.
Simpson Memorial Garden Center
Mrs. W. C. Gorman, Secy.
2296 Coral Way, Miami, Fla.

MISSOURI BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 7:00 p.m.
Mrs. Hattie Taylor, Secy.
P.O. Box 25, Raytown, Mo.

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. Anna Peck, Secy.
23 So. Gateway, Toms River, N.J.

ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Garden Grove Grange Hall
Century and Taft Streets
Garden Grove, Calif.
Mrs. Maybelle Woods, Secy.
604 South Helena St., Anaheim, Calif.

PASADENA BRANCH

Meetings on call.
Homes of Members
Col. C. M. Gale, Secy.
40 N. San Rafael, Pasadena 2, 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.
 Members' Homes
 Mrs. Helen Parrott, Secy.
 3955 S.E. Kelly, Portland 2, 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.
 Opal Murray Ahern, Secy.
 1304 Poinsettia Ave.
 Manhattan Beach, Calif.

RIVERSIDE BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.
 Shamel Park, 3650 Arlington,
 Riverside, California
 Mrs. Olive Thaller, Secy.
 7195 Orchard St., 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 DIEGO BRANCH

4th Monday
 Hard of Hearing Hall,
 Herbert & University
 Mrs. Maurice P. Mitchell, Secy.
 2329 Bancroft St., San Diego 4, 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. Marilyn Jewett, Secy.
 461 E. Mariposa St., Altadena, 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.

SANTA BARBARA BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
 Girl Scout Clubhouse,
 1838 San Andres St.
 Mrs. Maria Sanchez, Secy.
 1753 Glen Oaks Dr., Santa Barbara, Calif.

SEATTLE BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 7:45 p.m.
 Trinity Parish House, 609 Eighth Ave.
 Mrs. Carl Starks, Secy.
 6116 Greenwood, Seattle 3, Wash.

SHEPHERD, THEODOSIA BURR BR.

1st Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.
 Alice Bartlett C.H., 902 E. Main,
 Ventura, Calif.
 Mrs. Don Claypool
 104 Fobes Lane, Ventura, Calif.

SMOKEY VALLEY BRANCH

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

SOUTHERN ALAMEDA COUNTY BR.

3rd Thursday, 8:00 p.m.
 Strowbridge School Multi-Purpose Rm.
 21400 Bedford Dr., Hayward, Calif.
 Theodore Vierra, Cor. Secy.
 341 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. William Demland, Secy.
 2400 19th St., Port Arthur, Texas

TREASURE ISLAND BRANCH

4th Monday, 7:30 p.m.
 Homes of Members
 Miss Isabelle Sievert, Secy.
 3912 Ave. "S," Galveston, Texas

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, 11:00 a.m.
 Homes of Members
 Mrs. Albert S. Lash, Cor. Secy.
 1228 Oklahoma Ave., Pittsburgh 16, 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. Albert S. Lash, Cor. Secy.
 1228 Oklahoma Ave., Pittsburgh 16, Pa.

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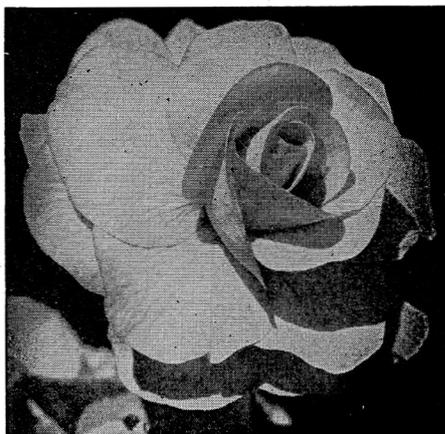


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