

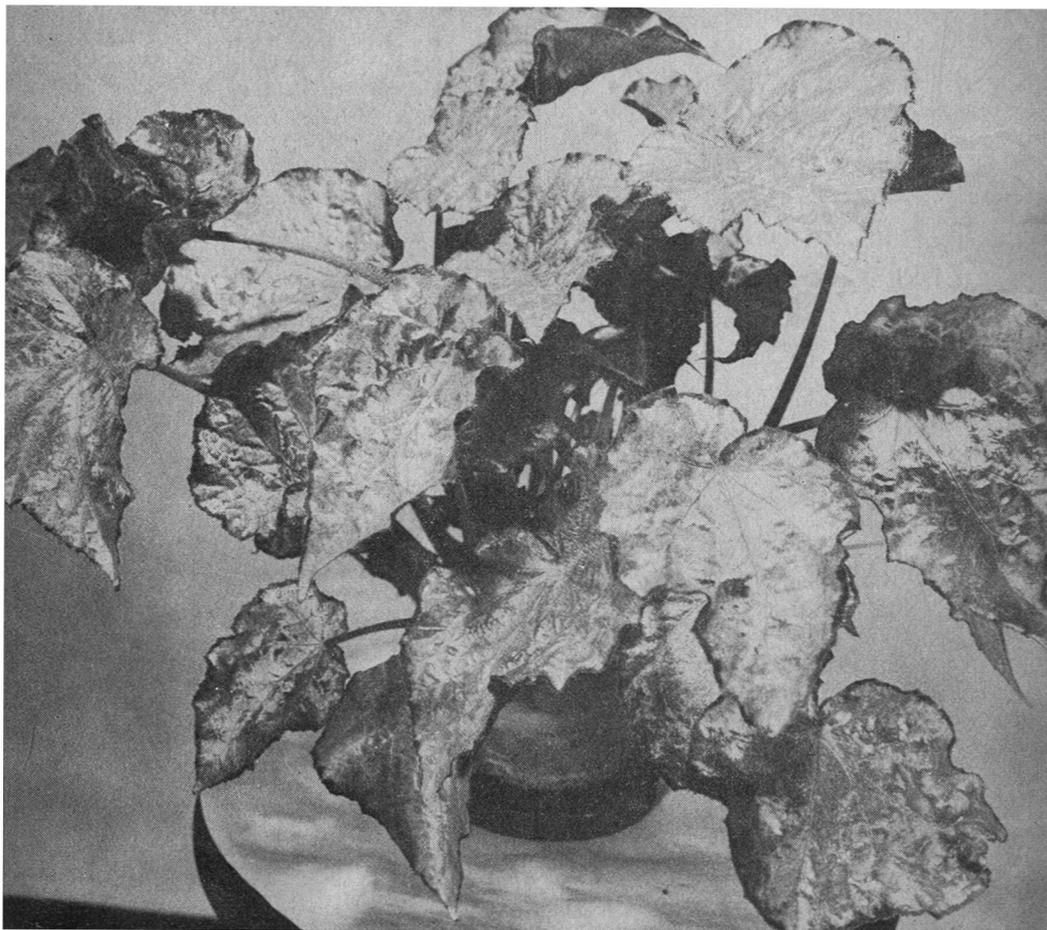
# *The Begonian*

DEVOTED TO THE SHELTERED GARDENS

August, 1960

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# The Begonian

Founded by  
Herbert P. Dyckman  
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Advertising Manager . . . . . John Thieben, 6409 Will Rogers St., Los Angeles 45, Calif.

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## AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY, INC.

The purpose of this Society shall be: to promote interest in begonias and other shade-loving plants; to encourage the introduction and development of new types of these plants; to standardize the nomenclature of begonias; to gather and publish information in regard to kinds, propagation and culture of begonias and companion plants; to issue a bulletin which will be mailed to all members of the Society; and to bring into friendly contact all who love and grow begonias.

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# CARE OF BEGONIAS

By MARGARET M. LEE  
*San Diego, California*

The easiest way to care for any plant is to learn what it likes, and then provide it. This may sound like a simple formula, but human nature makes it complicated. If everyone were content to grow only the plants native to his own area, there would be no problem. We could plant them, forget them, and let nature take its course. Simple? Yes! But how monotonous!

Some Southern California desert dwellers—and don't forget that this *is* a desert—insist upon growing plants which belong in a tropical rain forest. To do this, they must simulate the humid tropics. This is an all year job, intensified in the summer when the plants are in their most active growing period.

For begonias, probably first consideration should be given to the matter of light. Filtered sunlight throughout the day, simulating high overhead tree branches, is the ideal, but protection from the direct rays of the sun from about mid-morning until late afternoon is the absolute necessity.

Moisture goes hand in hand with light, moisture in the air as well as in the soil. Begonias should not be allowed to dry out. Soil should be kept damp, but not wet—never let a potted begonia stand in a pan or saucer of water. But, when you do water, do a thorough job of it. Instead of a light sprinkle on top of the soil, keep watering until it runs through the bottom of the pot.

To keep moisture in the air, wet down the surrounding area, the paths, or adjacent beds. Occasionally spraying the foliage is helpful, but only occasionally—the excessive salts in our Colorado River water may cause leaf tip burn.

A soil that will remain moist, but not wet, must be a light, loose mixture, one that water will run through. We are trying to simulate the rain forest, and the soil there is composed of pure humus or compost. Leaf mold or fir bark and

peat moss seem to do nicely as a substitute, but these "made" soils lack many of the natural elements needed for growth. These must be supplied in the form of plant food.

Every grower has his favorite type or brand and his own way of using it. Since they all seem to work, there can't be any *one* best plant food. The important thing is to follow the directions on the label so that *not more* than the recommended amount is used. It is good to use half-strength twice as often, and better to use quarter-strength four times as often. Never over-feed.

An item of begonia care which is often overlooked is wind protection. Certainly there should be free circulation of air around all plants, but begonias resent anything stronger than a gentle breeze. A small plastic screen will protect a few potted plants, while a solid fence, wall, or hedge will take care of a whole section of the garden.

Insects are ever present, but a regular spray program with a malathion product should keep the plants free from such pests as aphids, mealy-bugs, and scale. Those larger, more persistent pests—snails and slugs—require a constant watch. In addition to pellets and powders to forestall them, hand-picking and destroying is helpful. A healthy plant should not be particularly susceptible to disease, but if an attack of mildew should come along, use a karathane or captan product according to the directions on the container.

Repotting is usually unnecessary during summer months if this chore has been attended to by late spring. But if some of your "eager beavers" seem to outgrow

*(Continued on Page 181)*

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## Cover Picture

*Begonia 'Sir Percy'*

—Photo by Bernice Brilmayer

# A TROPICAL EDEN IN HER KITCHEN

By RUTH WAINWRIGHT  
*Patriot Ledger Correspondent  
Quincy, Massachusetts*

Mrs. Nancy Alvord has a tropical Eden in her kitchen at 48 Norton Road, Quincy, Massachusetts.

More than sixty varieties of potted begonias on tiers of wide glass shelves range the full length of the bright kitchen bay. Here, sunlight shining through the shimmering green and red translucent leaves produces the illusion of a well-kept domesticated jungle.

These are not the familiar waxy-leaf, waxy-pink flowered begonias, nor the tuberous garden variety whose brilliant blooms delight the amateur gardener. These potted beauties are exotic "cousins", whose lush foliage suggests their origins in Mexico, Brazil, Sumatra, and far-away equatorial regions. They are treasured primarily for their exquisite leaves rather than the not unusual blossoms.

"We keep the begonias in the kitchen because of the moisture," Mrs. Alvord explained. "These types like to be humid, but not too wet, and we can always gain more humidity if it is needed by putting a teakettle on and letting it steam away for awhile."

Mrs. Alvord and her mother, Mrs. George Follett, have raised these unusual plants in their home, refuting the contention that they can be successfully nurtured only under greenhouse conditions. Their plants, thriving in the companionable kitchen atmosphere, seem to be members of the family with individual personalities and preferences.

"Any plant, if you want it to grow, requires considerable care," Mrs. Alvord stated.

At the height of their brilliance in May and June, the begonias all want strong, filtered light, dislike crowding, and are fond of air. Because of sea breezes from Quincy Bay, Mrs. Alvord's plants

remain indoors the year round. However, in some sections of this country, she says, even tropical begonias may be placed outside if they are sheltered..

Mrs. Alvord's Rex begonias are most beautiful from a year to a year and a half old. "King of the Begonias", their leaves vary in shades of green, with red underside, some with large green, gold, and silver markings on the face of the leaf. Frequently the upper leaf of the Rex is speckled.

A handsome Brazilian plant is known as 'Iron Cross' because its deep chocolate colored veins resemble an old German iron cross. This plant has a rare light green flower. A light pink is the more normal hue; the female with "wings", the male, without.

A dainty 'Boweri' offers a contrast with its tiny leaves and "eyelashes", its almost white flowers clustering over the tops of the foliage.

In plants of the rhizomatous family, green alone dominates. The leaves may be curly, of an umbrella shape similar to the nasturtium, or with slender palm-like foliage. There are also plants with hairy stems and velvet leaves like deep-pile carpet.

Just off the kitchen is the pantry, a "sick bay", Mrs. Alvord calls it, for propagation and for plants that are not doing well. Its glass-lined counters and shelves are lined with recuperating plants already showing signs of returning health.

Mrs. Alvord demonstrated methods of propagating begonias. In the first method, a rhizome (stem) from the parent begonia is placed in a mixture of "Micagro" which clings to the new rootlets as they form, protecting the roots when transplanted.

In another method, Mrs. Alvord works from the base of the leaf where it attaches to the stem, and cuts a triangular shaped



#### A WELL-KEPT DOMESTICATED JUNGLE—

#### Begonias Fill the Home and Life of Mrs. Nancy Alvord

piece containing two large veins which is pressed in the rooting medium.

Still another method of propagation is the wounding of the large veins of an entire leaf in several places with a knife or scissors. The leaf is then pressed flat on the rooting mixture. In this way, plantlets are produced at each wound and a number may be obtained from a single leaf.

"There is a national group known as the American Begonia Society," Mrs. Alvord stated. "The New England Branch, organized about 1932, is known as the Bessie R. Buxton Branch."

Mrs. Buxton, Mrs. Alvord explained, was the author of the book, *Begonias and How to Grow Them*, which contains a check list of various plants. Like the aristocracy, these magnificent plants are registered in what might be called a "Who's Who Among Begonias". The

book contains a description of the plant, its origin, its original owner, and its descendants and hybrids as far as can be accurately traced.

Mrs. Alvord served for three years as president of the New England Branch of the American Begonia Society, and is now a vice-president of the national organization. Centralized near Boston, the Branch group numbers from fifteen to thirty interested persons who meet at homes of members the third Saturday of each month during the begonia season, from March through October.

Visitors are welcome at all meetings of the Society, and interested begonia-admirers may call at the home of Mrs. Alvord and Mrs. Follett at any time.

Reprinted from *The Quincy Patriot Ledger*, by permission.

# MAKE EXOTIC GIFTS

## *with Begonias*

By WANDA IRWIN  
*Los Angeles, California*

Begonias have long been popular as house plants or as ornamental plants in the shade garden, and the avid enthusiast will spend many hours admiring their gorgeous beauty. But the true flower lover will want to share their fascination with others, to bring them out of the garden and let their color lend enchantment to every occasion, to use them as gifts to friends.

Beautiful and unusual gifts can be made easily with begonias—gifts that will delight the eyes of convalescents, or that will be the center of attention at parties or weddings.

Designs that will trigger many compliments are leis, nosegays, as well as heart and fan-shaped bouquets.

The large full blooms of tuberous begonias are especially desirable for this purpose, although, with a little ingenuity, the smaller blossoms can be worked into the designs.

To create these designs you will need, in addition to the blooms you have chosen, a package of florist's tying wire, a few feet of stem wire, and a roll of green florist's tape. The nosegays, hearts, and fans will also require a shirtboard and a package of eight-inch paper lace doilies. You can estimate the number of begonias needed after you have started the project.

With the tropical theme so popular, the begonia lei would be an appropriate hospital gift or an addition to a party gown. The begonias should be freshly picked, so the lei will be durable. It can be made in a single color, in alternating colors, or shaded from a light to a darker color, then back to the light shade.

First, cut the stem off close to the flower. Push a three-inch piece of stem wire through the back of the flower, twist the

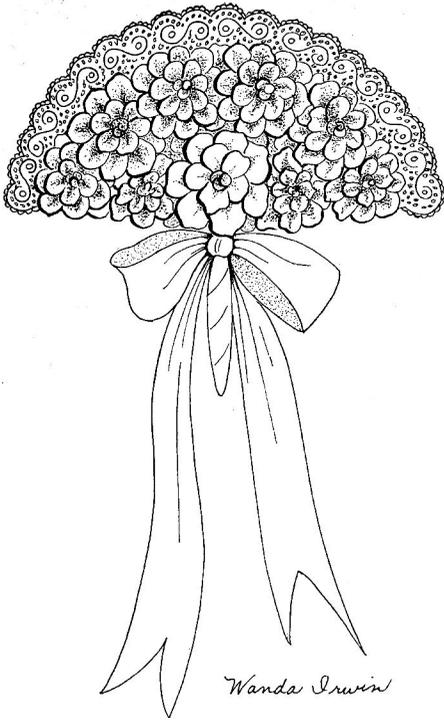
two ends together and cut them off. After preparing each flower in this manner, cut a dozen pieces of tying wire into twelve-inch lengths. Loop one piece of this tying wire through the stem wire of one begonia, then loop it through the same aperture again so that the blossom will be securely held.

Now loop the same piece of tying wire through another begonia, repeating the above double looping method. The flowers should be touching in a spiral fashion to give the effect of a continuous chain of blooms.

When you have used up the twelve-inch piece of wire, attach another piece through the stem wire of the last begonia and continue the process until you have assembled a three yard length. Tie the end of the last piece of wire to the first piece, thus completing the lei. It will be a conversation piece wherever it is worn.

To fashion a dainty nosegay, cut a six-inch disk out of the cardboard, using a saucer as a pattern. Glue a paper doily onto the cardboard disk. Prepare each begonia with a stem wire in the manner described for the lei, except that the stem wires for the nosegays should be eight inches in length. Do not cut the stem wires.

Make a small hole in the cardboard foundation at each spot where you intend to place a bloom, just large enough to pass the stem wire of one bloom. A white or pastel colored begonia should be the center or pivot. Force the stem wire through the center hole, then proceed in the same way with each of the outer ring of begonias, which should be of a deeper shade to contrast with the doily edge. If preferred, doilies can be purchased in pastel shades.



The fan-shaped bouquet displays the glamour of Begonia blossoms

If a third color is desired, place a row of smaller begonia blooms—or flowers other than begonias—between the center flower and the outer row. Arrange them close together, giving a solid mass of color and leaving an inch or more of the doily showing around the edge. Bind the stem wires together on the back of the foundation, and cover them with green florist's tape.

A final touch for the nosegay can be a bow of one and one-half inch satin florist's ribbon, tied at the base of the bouquet. Streamers two or three feet long will add glamour that no woman can resist. The ribbon can match or contrast with the begonias.

To make a heart-shaped nosegay, proceed in exactly the same way as in creating the round one, except that the cardboard should be cut in the shape of a heart. Then center the doily on the heart and glue it to the cardboard, trim the

doily in a dip at the top to conform to the heart shape, then cut pieces of lace edge from another doily and glue to complete the lace edge effect where the heart was trimmed. The point at the bottom of the heart can be made with two small pieces of lace edging.

Push each begonia stem wire through its own aperture in the heart foundation, arranging the blossoms in a heart pattern. The center flower should contrast with the outer ring to emphasize the intriguing heart shape.

Red, pink, or white begonias will form a lovely nosegay that can be used for engagement parties or other festive events.

The most exotic and timely shape for a nosegay is the Oriental or Provincial fan shape.

For this design, cut the cardboard in the shape of a fan and glue gold lace or the edge of a gold paper doily across the top curved portion. A darker colored blossom would be a gorgeous pivot, placed at the bottom center of the fan, with the lighter blossoms being fanned across the top in semi-circular rows. The stem wires can be brought together at the bottom, taped, and used as a handle. Ribbon streamers will complete the flower fan.

A fan of white begonias, with white lace and long white streamers, would be a bride's bouquet of unusual distinction. For the bridesmaids, fans of similar design but made with pastel colored begonias and lace would complete a floral picture that would enhance any wedding.

Using these basic methods, any number of romantic and fascinating gifts can be created with one of the most exquisite and versatile of all flowers—the begonia.

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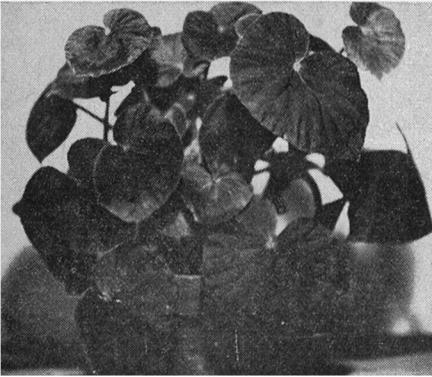
## COMING IN SEPTEMBER

The fascinating story about Mrs. Dillard, of Tropical Paradise, which was scheduled for this issue, will appear next month.

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# A FEW FAVORITES

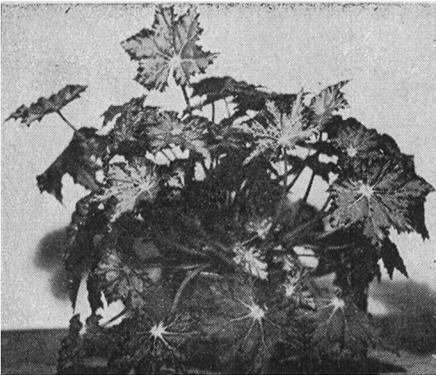
By MARIAN W. DECOURSEY  
Paoli, Pennsylvania



B. 'Fernando Costal'

*Begonia* 'Fernando Costal' was purchased in the Spring of 1959 and grew very well during the summer in the shade of the slat house. It was watered every other day unless the peat moss was sufficiently damp, and was fed liquid manure about once a week. The plant survived being brought into the house and spent the winter in a western window, being kept a little drier than it was in summer. It was fed only when it showed signs of blooming until the first of March when all plants are fed every other week.

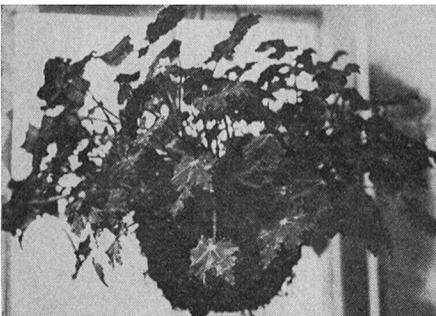
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B. 'Cleopatre'

B. 'Cleopatre' was bought in July of 1959, when it was in a two-inch pot. It has grown steadily ever since. This one was watered and fed the same as B. 'Fernando Costal'. There is great variety in the pattern of the leaves of 'Cleopatre', and this plant seems to me to be unusually attractive.

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B. 'Bow Chancee'

B. 'Bow-Chancee' is an easy plant to grow in the house. My plant has grown for the past three or four years without any special care. It did best of all in its present container, a wire basket lined with sphagnum moss. The center of the moss is filled with a mixture of humix, top soil, and a little wood ashes. I have found that several problem plants do much better in a wire basket, having tried this method of growing after I read Dr. Teuscher's article on growing *B. paulensis*. This plant of 'Bow-Chancee' has leaves of a very tough texture and often there will not be a blemished leaf on the plant.

This specimen basket plant was awarded a blue ribbon at the Philadelphia Flower Show in 1959, and was exhibited again at the show in March of 1960.



*B. rotundifolia*

*B. rotundifolia* has been with me several years, having started as a little one. It has grown steadily and I have taken a good many cuttings from it for friends. For at least three years it has been grown in the slat house during the summer, and on a table set back from a west window during the winter. I am generous with water and food. *B. rotundifolia* blooms for me two or three times a year, having dainty, white flowers held well above the foliage.

—Photos by Anita M. E. Bolling

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## GOOD HOUSEKEEPING FOR AFRICAN VIOLETS

By MARIE PETERSON  
*Los Angeles, California*

Whether you grow African violets on the kitchen window sill or have a large greenhouse, good housekeeping habits are important. Having tried both the window sill and greenhouse methods, I have learned from experience that the best equipment, with temperature and humidity control, does not guarantee success unless certain rules of housekeeping are followed. In my greenhouse today, these rules have become daily practice.

Regular spraying of your African violets is a "must" in a greenhouse. There are always those uninvited insects sitting outside, waiting for you to open the door so they can come in for a visit. When they see your beautiful plants, with all their dazzling colors, they can't resist the temptation of going from one plant to another. And oh, the amount of germs those tiny pests can carry with them! But if you follow a regular spraying program every two weeks, you will eliminate the diseases and troubles they bring you.

Cleanliness is important, too. If you happen to have some space under your benches that isn't being used, don't dump the old dirty pots and rubbish there. After a repotting session, clean your potting bench and tools and store the tools

in a place especially for them. Take the pots outdoors, scrape out all the old soil, then put them to soak in boiling, soapy water, with Purex added. Scrub the pots well and store them in a clean box.

When you are ready for another potting spree, your pots are fresh and clean, ready to accept a new plant. Before planting in them, add one tablespoonful of vinegar to one gallon of water and soak the pots for about ten minutes. This will counteract the Purex that has soaked into the pots. Always soak pots before using them—*never* plant in a dry pot.

As you make your daily rounds of the greenhouse, picking up this plant or that one to see if it needs water or needs turning, or just to admire it, pick off all dead flowers and old leaves.

Don't let rubbish accumulate in the waste basket, but empty it every day. If a diseased plant is discovered, throw it away. If it is a priceless one that can not be replaced, remove it from the greenhouse, and put it in your kitchen and treat it. Be sure you wash your hands in a Purex solution before handling another plant. Keep soap and water in the greenhouse, and use it. Wash your pots

*(Continued on Page 183)*

# Strange Experiences with Tuberos Begonias

By W. WILLETTS, F.R.H.S.

*Blackbeath, England*

## TUBER TROUBLES

To obtain the best possible tubers, all begonia growers are aware that the plants must never be allowed to finish their growth prematurely. Contrary to my experience in the past, this past season has revealed to me that, even when the rules are adhered to strictly, it does not necessarily mean that good tubers will be formed.

During the 1959 season, owing to circumstances beyond my control, my stock had to be stood in outdoor quarters to enable them to continue with the good work of forming tubers. Routine cultural work was persevered with, the stems were given extra ties against damage by the prevailing winds, and the plants continued to thrive until the cold, incessant rains of autumn began to mar the foliage. Then, as I had more room available under glass, the plants were brought indoors to finish their cycle of growth.

The first plants to be knocked out of their pots were 'Ivory', twelve plants which had given excellent blooms during the season, and no one was more surprised than I was to find that, out of this collection, I had only three tubers. The rest were either malformed stem bases—you could not call them tubers—or just stem bases with root fiber attached. No decay seemed apparent. Considering the fact that most of the plants were only in their second season, I could not account for this poor termination of what had been really good plants.

Some tubers of 'Prince Hal', 'Lady Ann', 'Harmony', and 'Black Knight' were also affected. Among the final batch to be knocked out I found a tuber of 'M. Anderson' which had been virtually destroyed by the vine weevil grub. Three of these grubs were actually found in the tuber, and a careful scrutiny of the

soil revealed the presence of three more. Had this pest been the cause of the non-formation of tubers?

With this thought in mind, I decided to pass all of the compost from the pots through a  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch mesh. The search proved negative, the only visible occupant of the soil being a solitary earthworm.

I can only presume that some functional change must have taken place in the plants at some stage during the growing season. However, as there were a few tubers still bearing a portion of green stem and an active growth bud, I tried to stimulate these into activity again. Three weeks after planting them in a sandy compost, their growth was steadily increasing, giving indication that they would either mature into plants or provide a few early cuttings.

## CAN THIS BE VIRUS?

Peculiar foliage developed on some of my named tuberous begonia varieties. There was distortion of the apical leaves with bad marginal rolls on some, and on others there were leaf-like appendages arising from the leaves. Oddities they were, but I came to the conclusion that they should not be treated lightly by those who grow begonias.

It was during the 1956 season that I first noticed this peculiar form of distortion in the apical leaves of my begonias, the few plants then being affected having grown quite well until the middle of the season. I immediately suspected the intrusion of some marauder from the insect world, but failed to find it. The use of various insecticides also failed to alter the circumstances, the distorted foliage still remaining dormant. Finally I discovered that the affected plants had developed "blindness".

*(Continued on Page 182)*

# Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund Flight

## No. 1—*B. masoniana*—

Syn. *B. 'Iron Cross'*. Introduced in England by Mason in 1952, and said to be one of the most beautiful begonias in cultivation. Leaves are large and puckered, Nile-green, marked with contrasting bold pattern of brown-red, resembling an iron cross. Stems are white-hairy and reddish. Flowers are waxy, greenish-white, with maroon bristles on back. At first the plants will have the appearance of a rex, but they bear no relation to this group of begonias.

No special care is required to germinate seeds. However, they are slow and will require a certain amount of warmth, about 65 degrees. Seeds have been tested and germination was good; therefore, the Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund can not make adjustments or refunds. Success of germination depends entirely on the grower. \$1.00 per pkt.

## No. 2—*B. 'Reichenheimi'*—

(*B. heracleifolia* x *B. 'Fuscomaculata'*) Medium. Rhizomes procumbent; leaves orbicular, palmately-lobed half way into the leaves, green with light bronzy areas along the veins, margins toothed. Flowers large, bright pink, in tall, erect, pyramidal panicles. Ornamental. 35 cents per pkt.

## No. 3—*B. 'Robinson's Cane'*—

Beautiful cane-type with large clusters of orange-pink flowers. Blooms continuously. 25 cents per pkt.

## No. 4—*B. 'Rickey Minter'*—

(*B. cristata* x *B. mazaе*) Beautiful rhizomatous plant with heavily ruffled dark leaves, lobed. 25 cents per pkt.

## No. 5—*B. 'Mandiana'*—

(*B. leptotricha* x *B. schmidtiana*) Fibrous. 25 cents per pkt.

## No. 6—*B. 'Edith M.'*—

No description available. 25 cents per pkt.

## No. 7—*B. 'Fischer's ricinifolia'*—

Medium. Rhizomes low and creeping in serpentine fashion. Leaves ovate-point-

ed, longer than the type, sharply but not deeply lobed, toothed, bright green above, red-tinged beneath. Flowers pinkish-white. 25 cents per pkt.

## No. 8—*B. sunderbruchi*—

(*B. 'Ricinifolia'* x *B. heracleifolia*) Leaves large, with blendings of dark, emerald and bronzy green, and rarely having more than seven finger-like lobes. An old favorite for the house and outdoors where climate permits. 25 cents per pkt.

## No. 9—*B. 'Verschaffeltii'* x *B. sunderbruchi*—

Rhizomatous. Handsome with very large, dark leaves. 25 cents per pkt.

## No. 10—*B. Mexican species*—

No description available. 25 cents per pkt.

## No. 11—*B. Mixed*—

Many types and variations and sizes. 25 cents per pkt.

## No. 12—*B. kenworthyi*—

See THE BEGONIAN for May for full description and picture. Many seeds still available. \$1.00 per pkt.

## GREENHOUSE PLANTS

### *Ruellia amoena*—

Acanthaceae. South America. Upright plant, with papery, lanceolate, green leaves. Bright red, funnel-shaped flowers. Outdoors in mild climates. 25 cents per pkt.

### *Geranium*—

Pelargonium zonale hybrids. Florists mixture. Extra large flowered singles. Easily grown from seed. Outdoors in mild climates. 25 cents per pkt.

### *Streptocarpus Wiesmoor hybrids*—

Cape Primrose. Fringed, orchid-like flowers four to five inches across, in a bright array of colors, including shades of pink, red, blue, lilac, and white. Sow now for pot plants in December. 35 cents per pkt.

**Cyclamen mixed—**

All the cyclamen colors. Excellent pot plant or can be grown outdoors where climate permits. 25 cents per pkt.

**Arum palaestinum—**

Israel, Syria. 'Black Calla'. Tuberous plant, with arrow-shaped green leaves, followed by flower spikes with dark spadix, and spathe green outside, black-purple within and tapering limb. No unpleasant odor. Grown profusely outdoors in California but should be treated as greenhouse plant elsewhere. Very interesting. 25 cents per pkt.

**OTHER GENERA****Phaseolus caracella—**

'Snail-flower', also known as 'Corkscrew-flower'. Tropical perennial vine grown outdoors in California. Should be given protection from cold elsewhere. Leaves ovalish, pointed. Flowers fragrant, yellowish or purple, the keel shaped like a snail's shell. Sow seeds in warm water before planting. 25 cents per pkt.

**Swainsonia galegiflora—**

'Darling Pea'. Australia. An old favorite in northern greenhouses, and highly prized for its handsome flowers. Leaflets 11 to 21 oblongish, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches long, blunt or notched at tip. Flowers red, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches long, in clusters usually longer than the leaves. Blooms throughout the year. 25 cents per pkt.

**Brachysema sub-cordatum—**

Small shrub from Australia. 25 cents per pkt.

**Aloe variegata—**

'Tiger Aloe'. Beautiful succulent to twelve inches high, with triangular blue-green leaves arranged in three ranks and painted with oblong white spots in irregular cross-bands, the margins horny and white-warty. Tubular flowers are salmon-red, in loose racemes. A valuable item for florists and as a house plant. 25 cents per pkt.

**Aguilegia—**

McKana's giants. Large, extra long-spurred flowers three to four inches across, in a gay array of colors. One of the showiest of all Columbines and a valuable plant for the shade garden. 25 cents per pkt.

**Felicia amelloides—**

Agatheae coelestis. 'Blue Daisy'. South Africa. Shrubby herb. with opposite, obovate leaves and daisy-like flowers with sky-blue florets and yellow disks, on long stalks. 25 cents per pkt.

**Oxypetalum surrullium—**

South Africa. Eighteen inches high. Flowers pale blue. Requires full sun. 25 cents per pkt.

**Ampelopsis brevipedunculata—**

Vitaceae. Manchuria and Japan. Also called 'Porcelain Vine'. Attractive climber with blood-red, hairy branches and thin, forking veins, variable leaves simple, three to five lobed, bluish-green and prettily variegated with milky-green, creamy-white and rose. 25 cents per pkt.

**Acacia saligna—**

'Willow Myrtle' or 'Golden Wreath'. Australia. A small shrub with willow-like phyllodia often eight inches long. Flower heads nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter in racemes. Pod about five inches long and constricted between the seeds. Planting instructions that came with seeds from Australia are as follows: Pour on boiling water; let soak for twenty-four hours. Place in hot location to germinate. Sounds a little drastic, but essential for good germination. 25 cents per pkt.

**Acacia koa—**

Hawaii. Small growing in warm climates but still retains its picturesque quality. True leaves compound with many small leaflets. On older plants they become sickle-shaped. Flowers are small creamy balls of stamens, clustered. Useful as a bonsai plant when small. Soak seeds before planting. 25 cents per pkt.

**Mimosa pudica—**

'Sensitive plant'. Brazil. Perennial. Remarkable because of the ability of its pinnate leaves to go to sleep at the slightest touch, causing the leaflets to close and the petiole to fall. The flowers resemble little purplish puffs. 25 cents per pkt.

**Amaryllis hybrids—**

Large, red. From the garden of Don Horton. 25 cents per pkt.

## FREE SEED

Our files are still bursting at the seams with the seed from Brazil. The supply has been increased recently by the addition of a huge amount of seed the collector calls B. 'Corallina red and pink'. Also there are many seeds of *semperflorens* that are unidentified, just mixed of every conceivable type. We do not like to discard seeds, especially when there is a possibility that someone would be happy to have them. So here is your opportunity to grow begonias for yourselves, your friends, or neighbors. Please come to the rescue and try a few so we will not have to throw them away. Please send postage if other seeds are not requested.

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

## Care of Begonias

*(Continued from Page 171)*

their pots, and some do, the only thing to do is to give them larger ones, increasing by one size. Tuberous begonias should be potted in large pots in the spring, and should not need repotting during the growing season.

These notes apply to the whole begonia family, with special emphasis on the tuberous branch. Tuberous begonias do better when food and water are applied in moderation. If you wonder "Should I, or shouldn't I?"—don't, until the next time around.

Don't "fuss" with them—just enjoy them!

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FLOWER FOOD  
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## ROUND ROBINS SPREAD GOOD NEWS

Have you joined a Round Robin Flight? If you haven't, you are missing a lot of fun. This is the way to get started in this fascinating activity:

Write to the Round Robin Chairman and let her know you want your share of all the fun.

Write a letter about your begonia. Include it with others that will come to you and send them along to the next member on the mailing list that you will receive. At the same time, send a note to the Chairman telling her to whom you sent the packet and the date you mailed it. Soon you will be receiving many letters from other Round Robin members.

Within five days after you receive the letters, get them on their way. Send first class postage, of course.

Through the Round Robins you will make new friends, you will gain interesting information about favorite plants grown in various localities, and you will help to increase the pleasure of other people who read your letters.

Write now to: Mrs. Herbert E. Hurley, Round Robin Chairman, 11 Woodland Road, Lexington, Massachusetts.

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*We feature African Violets and Begonias*

## Strange Experiences

(Continued from Page 178)

The comments of the plant research people, who investigated this trouble for me, were favorable with reference to pests and disease attack, as they were unable to find the presence of either, but I was still rather puzzled about the cause and the possible effect it might have on my begonias of the future.

All this stock was destroyed and the following season, being strengthened by new stock of these varieties, I had a trouble-free season. In 1958 a little of this trouble was produced on 'T. B. Toop'. In 1959 it appeared on 'Dream', 'Jasmine', 'Alex Dewar', and again on 'T. B. Toop', the rest of the stock being quite normal.

The affected 'T. B. Toop' was, of course, the tuber which was affected the previous season, but another imported plant of the same variety produced good blooms on a normal plant. As the affected 'Toop' was in isolation from the time of propagation, I was led to believe that the trouble might be carried over from season to season.

From my own observations, these are the symptoms evident when this trouble strikes:

The plant develops normally to about mid-way through its growth, and the foliage is healthy, showing no signs of malformation. Then the apical leaf—usually on the leader stem but sometimes

on the laterals—fails to develop normally, the leaves varying in size from a shilling to a penny, and all further development of the lamina and petiole is suspended. The growing tip finally goes blind, but any bud produced on the shoot prior to this is quite capable of giving a good bloom.

On some plants, where some shoots only are affected, the plant carries on its normal function; on others the whole plant just seems to fall into a state of apathy. My 'Wayne Parker' produced healthy laterals and a blind leader. 'T. B. Toop' was destroyed. 'Jasmine' produced two shoots bearing normal blooms. 'Dream' refused to produce but one stem. However, a batch of three-year-old seedlings from the United States has shown no signs of this distortion and subsequent blindness.

I know of other growers who have experienced this trouble, even to the extent of having new varieties affected. Has anyone in the United States had a similar experience? Has anyone determined the cause, and means of prevention or cure?

### ILLUSTRATED CATALOG 25c

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A breath-taking sight to behold during the months of  
July, August, September, October, and November.  
Valley hardened tubers available - January through April

Write for free color brochure

The Gardens are located in beautiful Knights Valley  
5½ miles north of Calistoga, California, on Highway 128  
Open daily—Closed Thursday

## Good Housekeeping

(Continued from Page 177)

and saucers once in a while. They will look much brighter on your clean benches and shelves, and pests do not like anything that is clean.

I have found that you must watch your watering more closely in a greenhouse. Over-watering has often given me trouble. The soil becomes waterlogged and the roots are deprived of the oxygen which is normally around them in a light, porous soil. This condition encourages diseases, such as root rot and crown rot, which thrive in waterlogged soil.

Water only when the soil feels dry. I water from the top with warm water, being careful not to get any on the leaves, giving enough so it runs through the drain hole and into the saucer. If there is any water left in the saucer after about thirty minutes, it should be poured out. Plastic pots require less watering than clay pots.

I never use water right out of the faucet because it has been treated with chlorine, which is harmful to African violets. Chlorine is a gas and is almost insoluble in water. Just as bubbles of air often make freshly drawn water appear cloudy but disappear after the water stands a few minutes, so will chlorine rapidly escape. If the water is allowed to stand over night, it will be practically free of chlorine and will be safe to use on the plants. I keep a large pail filled with water, so it is ready for use when I need it.

When it rains, don't forget to place a bucket under the rain spout. Rain water is a great help toward rapid growth of African violets.

Good ventilation in a greenhouse is essential at all times, even in cold weather. Although African violets like warm temperatures, they can not thrive in bad air. Air should smell fresh. If ventilators are opened a bit every day, the plants will receive fresh air without being in a draft. Never permit cold air to blow directly on your plants as it will streak and mar the foliage. Do not crowd your plants. Always provide enough space for free circulation of air.

African violets require plenty of mois-

ture, and it is not difficult to get humidity in a greenhouse. Plants do well with relative humidity of 45 to 75 per cent. However, 60 to 70 per cent is considered best for good growth and bloom. It is this extra humidity that gives you larger blossoms and more of them, besides helping them to last longer. If you do not have enough humidity, you can increase it by wetting down the walks and the gravel under the benches once or twice a day.

While proper humidity is essential, too much may be harmful, as the moisture condenses when the temperature drops at night. It wets the foliage when evaporation is slow and causes injury in the same way as over-watering, making plants less resistant to disease and insects. Also, too much humidity is likely to encourage fungus growth and cause mildew and rotting of leaves.

My greenhouse is heated with an automatic gas heater, thermostatically controlled. I keep it at 64 degrees during the night, which is usually about ten or fifteen degrees cooler than the daytime temperature. I believe that African violets are benefited by a temperature drop at night, especially during the summer. Have you noticed how other outdoor shade plants wilt on a hot day, then perk up and look refreshed in the cool of the evening? Violets react the same way. When they are grown under cool night temperatures, their leaves have a crisp feeling and seem to glisten. They may develop more slowly, but they are not forced and they last much longer.

Spraying, cleanliness, moisture, ventilation, and temperature—these are the features of good housekeeping. I have outlined procedures I have found to be beneficial in a greenhouse, but the same rules apply in the kitchen, on the back porch, or a corner of the bedroom. If you do not have a greenhouse, do not be discouraged. You can grow beautiful African violets in your home. It really doesn't matter where you grow them as long as you enjoy it.

Reprinted from *The Fuchsia Fan* by permission.

## CONVENTION AND SHOW EVENT OF YEAR

The Twenty-eighth Annual Convention and Begonia Show of the American Begonia Society will be held Saturday and Sunday, September 3 and 4, 1960, at Plummer Park, 7377 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles, California.

The convention will be sponsored by the Los Angeles County Park and Recreation Department, Norman S. Johnson, Director. Hosts will be the National Board, assisted by local Branches of the Society.

The convention will open with the annual business meeting in Long Hall at 2 p.m. The banquet and evening program will follow at 6:30 p.m. in Fiesta Hall.

The competitive show will be open to members and the public in Great Hall on Saturday from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. and on Sunday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

An added feature of the show this year will be several Branch garden displays. First and second trophy awards in this division have been donated by Mrs. Edna Korts and Bert Slatter.

The novice division will be one of the highlights of the show. Those intending to compete for trophies and ribbons should read the rules regarding novices under Division M of the show schedule published in the June issue of *THE BEGONIAN*.

In Long Hall, a display of the latest registered hybrids will be arranged by Nomenclature Director Alva Graham.

Westchester Branch will have charge of the plant table, where you can purchase many fine begonias and shade plants. (Donations to this worthy project will be appreciated.)

The snack bar, serving a variety of refreshments, will be handled by Glendale Branch under the direction of Lu Walter.

In the patio, tables and umbrellas will be placed for your pleasure.

The success of the show is made possible only by the active participation of the membership. Let us all strive to make this year's show one of education and quality. If each member would bring

## CONVENTION BANQUET REQUIRES RESERVATIONS

Roast sirloin tip, potatoes, vegetable, green salad, and pie will be the menu for the convention banquet to be held in Fiesta Hall, Plummer Park, Los Angeles, at 6:30 p.m., Saturday, September 3, 1960.

Table decorations will be done by the Inglewood Branch, under the capable leadership of Grace Yerick.

The price of the dinner will be \$2.75 per person, including sales tax and tip. A bargain price of \$2.50 is offered all who make their reservations prior to August 20, but after that date the price of \$2.75 will apply. No reservation can be accepted if mailed and postmarked later than August 25.

Requests for reservations, with accompanying payment, should be sent to Mrs. Pearl Parker, 15021 Gerkin Avenue, Hawthorne, California.

## SNACK BAR NEEDS DONATIONS

Donations of cake, pie, cookies, and anything else that members would like to give are needed for the snack bar at the A.B.S. convention. So that she will know what to depend on and can plan accordingly, Lu Walters, who will be in charge of the snack bar, requests that anyone having something to bring should let her know by mail or telephone well in advance of the event. Contact her at CItrus 1-7972 or 1244 North Columbus Street, Glendale 2, California.

just one plant for display or competition, what a success it would be!

See you at the Convention and Show,  
BERT SLATTER  
*Show Chairman*

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Rex Begonia Hybrid Seed  
\$1.00 per packet

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## PRESIDENT HALL APPOINTS OFFICERS

To the members of the American Begonia Society and to those attending the National Board meeting at the South Gate Auditorium, June 27, 1960:

The resignation of Mrs. Lola E. Fahey as President-Elect placed the Chair in the position of having to fill that office. Upon confirming the resignation I had to secure a capable and competent replacement promptly.

Difficulty was encountered in each step of this endeavor; the experienced and desirable persons being either too busy or disinclined. The situation was discussed with National Board members and I was asked to continue for another year as President, knowing the new President-Elect would normally fill the President's chair in 1961, and must have attributes to be able to lead the society and conduct necessary meetings. But the by-laws would not permit such action, and neither did I have the health or time to continue further, my business not permitting it.

I was then obliged to talk to the old "work horses", those with known strong qualities, who have worked unselfishly and with all their hearts during the past years to promote the welfare of the Society as a whole to the benefit of all the members and Branches.

Mrs. Edna Korts appeared to be the logical person, but she had just returned from the hospital after undergoing major surgery. However, I approached her on the subject, and the answer after consideration was that her husband and sister believed she had done her share and discouraged her pursuing her desire to say "yes". However, as a few weeks went by, her health and looks regained their previous looks, and again I asked her.

I am very happy to inform you that her answer this time was in the affirmative, and the intent of this letter, written while I am fighting a virus and unable to attend this evening's meeting, is to officially inform you of the appointment of Mrs. Edna Korts as President-Elect for the balance of the current year, and

solicitously ask your approval of the appointment.

This appointment leaves the office of Vice-President as an open office, and with two years to run. Another "work horse" has been called on and I am pleased to inform you that genial and friendly Mr. Roy Joyce has consented to fill that office, and the approval of this appointment is also requested.

These people are qualified persons, and with Mrs. Korts' leadership and with the help and cooperation of everyone, the American Begonia Society should grow with greater strides than ever before.

Sincerely,

CLARENCE HALL  
*President*

As requested in this letter, both appointments were approved by the National Board. Mrs. Edna Korts assumed the office of President-Elect, and Mr. Roy Joyce became Vice-President to fill the office vacated by Mrs. Korts.

## THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Because President Clarence Hall was ill at the time this issue went to press, he was unable to write his monthly letter. We look forward to seeing him in good health soon, and trust that next month his stimulating comments will fill this page.

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# Leaves From Our Begonia Branches

## DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS

Our June meeting was held in the beautiful back yard, lovely with begonias, of Mrs. George Hopkins. We had a covered dish picnic, which everyone enjoyed.

Following our business meeting, conducted by President Ruth Cook, there was a round table discussion on how to trim begonias. We were happy to welcome two new members, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Glascock.

## ELSA FORT

Our field trip in May was delightful. By the time we reached the cranberry bogs above Pemberton, New Jersey, we were ready to tie our scarves more securely and button our coats and sweaters, though we had left very warm humid weather in the city.

Our hostess was a stranger to most of us, but we felt the warmth of her welcome as she gave us permission to dig any wild flowers wherever they were growing. So, as soon as we had eaten lunch, we were ready to start.

The first sight which greeted us was a great expanse of ferns, poking their curved heads above the moist earth. Large patches of white violets, dotted here and there among them, made them seem even more beautiful. There were several varieties of unusual ferns and many other interesting things growing along the sides of the overflow ditches, which were now dry, although earlier they had been filled with water. The bogs, however, were still flooded to protect the cranberries in the event of a late frost.

As we relaxed after our bit of exercise, it was interesting to hear, first hand, about the poison cranberry scare last year and its effect on the growers.

Soon we were ready to pack our wild treasures in damp moss and start home with the feeling that the day had been happy and well spent!

## EVA KENWORTHY GRAY

Our Branch sponsored an "open house" June 19 in the lovely garden and patio of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Quintana. Mr. Quintana is Branch president.

The spacious patio includes a lath-house, waterfall and pool, and tropical plantings with many species of palms, ferns, and begonias.

About seventy-five persons attended this delightful occasion.

This Branch will take a holiday until September, when the meeting will be a pot-luck ham dinner. Our speaker will be Mrs. Ethel Arbuckle from Huntington Park, California.

## LONG BEACH

The Long Beach Parent Chapter installed a display in the Fuchsia and Shade Plant Show of the California National Fuchsia Society, held June 18 and 19 in the Long Beach Municipal Auditorium. Our booth was well arranged, with beautiful begonias and ferns, and was awarded a blue ribbon and a lovely trophy.

Many visitors stopped by to ask questions about different plants in the display.

## LONE STAR

Members met on the evening of June 20 at the home of Mrs. Chester W. Terry for an inspection of her yard and begonia collection. Since the scheduled speaker was unable to be present, there was general discussion on the feeding of begonias.

## MARGARET GRUENBAUM

The May meeting of our group was at the home of Mrs. Heniches.

In June we met at the home of Thomas Hildrey, in Titusville, New Jersey, overlooking the Delaware River. At this meeting, Anna Steele, president, presented a good specimen, *Begonia parvifolia*, grown from seed purchased last September from the Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund.

## SAN FRANCISCO

At our June meeting Mr. Harry Nagel of the fuchsia society gave us a talk on "Fuchsias from A to Z". He made up specimen cards which were passed around, enabling us actually to see the things he was talking about. He also had plants, both good and bad, to show us how to cut them back properly.

Fuchsias are one of San Francisco's own flowers. Many of us have standard fuchsias, under which we plant our begonias. We are grateful to Mr. Nagel for his instructions and comprehensive lecture.

On Sunday, June 5, we had our picnic at the Bohemian Grove, with eighty-three members present. It was a wonderful day and we feel fortunate that President Oris Martin was able to gain entrance for us.

## SOUTHERN ALAMEDA COUNTY

Edward Kappler, president of the American Fuchsia Society and past president of our own Branch, was guest speaker at our June 16th meeting. "From Rocks to Soil" was his subject. Assisted by his wife, he showed slides and explained his method of making compost and the unique sprinkling system at his home.

A bountiful plant table was prepared by Mr. Hammond. Mrs. Cleo Peck was refreshments hostess.

At this meeting plans were discussed for a number of future events: a picnic at the Hayward Plunge on July 31; a trip to Bethel Island to visit Mr. and Mrs. David Rosen, of 120 Stone Road, on August 7; and a trip to the world famous begonia gardens of Antonelli Brothers at Capitola on August 28.

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## PATRONIZE BEGONIAN ADVERTISERS

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## CALENDAR

August 4—Westchester Branch. Pot-luck dinner meeting at home of Mr. and Mrs. George Schlanert, 6525 West 89th Street, Los Angeles. Topic for discussion will be selecting and grooming plants for the Begonia Show. Members and guests invited to attend. For further information phone ORchard 1-0265.

August 7—Humboldt County Branch will hold its Annual Begonia Festival in Carson Memorial Building, Harris and J Streets, Eureka, California.

August 20-21—Orange County Branch will hold its Seventh Annual Shade Plant Show at the Orange County Fairgrounds Lath House, 20391 Newport Blvd., Costa Mesa, California. Show will be open to the public without charge from 1 to 9 p.m. on Saturday, and from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Sunday. Mrs. William L. Taylor is show chairman, 111 Evelyn Drive, Anaheim, California, phone KEystone 5-2652.

August 26—Redondo Beach Area Branch will present its annual "Little Show" at Girl Scouts Hall, 2308 Rockefeller Lane, Redondo Beach, California. Accredited judges will point out good and bad points of plants to help members entering the National Convention Show. Rockefeller Lane is three blocks south of Redondo Beach Blvd. Plenty of off-street parking.

September 3-4—Convention and Begonia Show, Plummer Park, 7337 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, California. Open to the public 2 to 10 p.m., on Saturday, and from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Sunday.

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**DON'T MISS  
THE CONVENTION  
AND SHOW**

## MINUTES OF NATIONAL BOARD MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of the American Begonia Society was called to order at 7:40 p.m., June 27, 1960, by Vice-President Edna Korts, acting in the absence and at the request of President Hall, who was seriously ill.

Pledge of allegiance to the flag was led by Past President Slatter.

Aims and purposes of the Society were read by Mrs. Korts.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Treasurer Leoti Fisher gave her report for the month and also read a quarterly report. Reports filed for audit.

Past President Slatter reported that Mr. A. Lothman, president of the Knickerbocker Branch, had been a California visitor, that he had shown Mr. Lothman around and that they had visited the Westchester Branch meeting.

As Convention Show Chairman, Mr. Slatter reported that things were pretty well taken care of, that there would be four branch exhibits. He reported he had arranged to rent tables with umbrellas and chairs to be used in the patio at the convention. These will cost \$6.00 each. The Glendale Branch has paid for one and if any of the other Branches care to defray the expense of one or more, it would be appreciated and the Branch would be credited with the donation.

Mrs. Korts stated that at President Hall's request she was bringing up for action the

resignation as President-Elect of Mrs. Lola Fahey. Moved by Mr. Slatter, seconded by Leoti Fisher, that the resignation be accepted with deep regret and a letter sent to Mrs. Fahey. Motion carried.

Mrs. Korts then asked the Secretary to read a letter from President Hall in which he explained that, owing to the resignation of Mrs. Fahey, it was necessary for him to appoint a President-Elect. He stated that after considerable time spent in trying to fill the office he had persuaded Mrs. Edna Korts to accept the appointment; that her acceptance of this office would leave vacant the office of Vice-President, with two years to be served, and that he had persuaded Mr. Roy Joyce to accept the appointment. Mr. Hall asked the Board to confirm his appointments. Mrs. Korts asked the Secretary to act as temporary chairman to entertain the motions. Motion made by Leoti Fisher, seconded by Mr. Radcliffe, that Mrs. Korts' appointment as President-Elect be confirmed. Motion carried. Moved by Mrs. Sault, seconded by Mr. Budd, that Mr. Joyce's appointment as Vice-President be confirmed. Motion carried.

Advertising Manager John Thieben gave his report for the month showing \$53.00 in advertising for May with \$25.19 collected and paid to the Treasurer. Mr. Thieben stated that the Blue Whale advertisers had requested 100 BEGONIANS for which they would pay the Society. Motion made and carried that



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## Buxton Check List of Begonias

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the magazines be furnished them.

Begonian Editor Tru Peterson read a letter from an eastern member recommending that the 1954 Begonian Index be printed soon, either in THE BEGONIAN or as an extra item to be sold. Motion made and carried that the 1954 index be printed in THE BEGONIAN as soon as possible.

Membership Secretary Schlanert not being present, his report was read by the Secretary, showing 46 new and 74 renewing members with total receipts of \$302.81 and expenses of \$26.89.

Mr. Slatter stated that in line with the usual custom extra BEGONIANS would be needed for the convention. Motion made and carried that 100 extra September numbers be printed for convention use.

Seed Fund Administrator Mrs. Gee not being present, her report was read by the Secretary, showing \$80.00 remitted to the Treasurer.

Since it is the custom for the ballots to be mailed in C.O.D. motion made and carried that \$15.00 be advanced to the Secretary for this purpose.

Historian Mrs. Jackson reported receipt of newspaper picture and article from the Houston Branch. Articles of activities of other Branches would be appreciated.

Nomenclature Chairman Mrs. Graham reported she is preparing a list of new registrations for publication in THE BEGONIAN.

Mrs. Korts, as Chairman of the Combined Judging Class, reported that the course of lectures has been completed and prospective judges would be given a test on July 22.

As Slide Librarian and Chairman of Speaker's Bureau, Mr. Joyce reported receipt of request from the Seattle Branch for slides for September.

As Chairman of the Nominating Committee, Mrs. Joyce reported that the ballot is now complete and will be published in the July BEGONIAN.

National Librarian Mrs. Sault gave her report for the month showing four EXOTICAS and eight BEGONIANS sold. Mrs. Sault stated she is preparing a list of library books which are available.

Mrs. Korts read a note from President Hall asking that the Branch Directors please ask their members to donate desserts (pie and cake) to the snack bar at the convention.

Branches reporting: El Monte, Glendale, Hollywood, Inglewood, Long Beach Parent, Pasadena, Redondo Beach, Riverside, San Gabriel, Westchester, and Whittier. Also Houston Branch reported by letter. Mrs. Jackson of the Hollywood Branch introduced Mr. Thomas Duffield as the new President of Hollywood Branch.

The Secretary read a letter from the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association, asking permission to print, in their new Flower Show Judges Manual, the scale of points used by the A.B.S. in judging begonias. Motion made and carried that one of the 1960 Show Schedules be sent them with permission to publish it.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at 9:10 p.m.

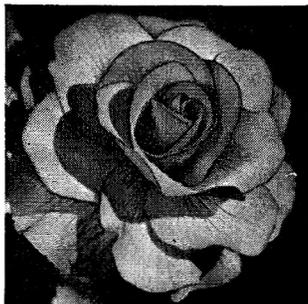
IRMA JANE BROWN  
Secretary

## COPY DEADLINE

All material for publication in THE BEGONIAN must be received by the Editor not later than the fifth of the month preceding month of publication.

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# Branch Meeting Dates . . .

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME AT THESE MEETINGS

## BRITISH BRANCH

F. J. Bedson, Secy., Kent, England

## BUXTON, BESSIE RAYMOND BRANCH

3rd Saturday, Homes of Members  
Mrs. Robert Scrymgeour, Secy.  
Ox Bow Gardens, Bedford, Mass.

## DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS BRANCH

3rd Thursday, 7:00 p.m., Members' Residences  
Mrs. M. F. Scribner Corr. Secy.  
1422 Marfa, Dallas 16, Texas

## EAST BAY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:45 p.m., Willard School  
Telegraph at Ward, Berkeley, California  
Mrs. Jane Scalzo, Secy.  
1126 Keeler Ave., Berkeley 8, Calif.

## EL MONTE COMMUNITY BRANCH

3rd Friday, Members' Homes  
Miss Lenore Schroeder, Secy.  
1828 So. 7th St., Alhambra, Calif.

## FOOTHILL BRANCH

3rd Thursday, 8:00 p.m.  
La Verne Community Bldg.  
2039 Third St., La Verne  
Miss A. Esther Smith, Cor. Secy.  
309 E. Foothill Blvd., La Verne, Calif.

## FORT, ELSA BRANCH

1st Saturday, 1:30 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  
Lu Walter, Secy.  
1244 N. Columbus Ave., Glendale 2, 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. Adolph Belsor Cor. Secy.  
Welsh and Veree Rd., Philadelphia, Pa.

## HOLLYWOOD BRANCH

3rd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.  
Plummer Park, 7377 Santa Monica Blvd.  
Mrs. J. C. Jenks  
6807 DeLongpre Ave., Los Angeles 28, Calif.

## HOUSTON, TEXAS BRANCH

2nd Friday, 10:00 a.m.  
Garden Center, 1500 Herman Drive  
Mrs. E. H. Claggett, Secy.  
4415 Austin St., Houston, Texas

## 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. Ray Vollnogie, Secy.  
665 W. Athens Blvd., Los Angeles 44, Calif.

## KNICKERBOCKER BRANCH

2nd Tuesday, 8:00 p.m.  
Library, Horticultural Society of N.Y.  
157 West 58th St., New York.  
Mrs. Gertrude Ferris, Secy.  
415 9th Ave., New York 1, N.Y.

## LONE STAR BRANCH

3rd Monday, Members' Homes  
Mrs. C. Neal Sikkelee, Secy.  
3603 La Joya Dr., Dallas 20, Texas

## LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER

1st Tuesday, 7:30 p.m., Linden Hall  
208 Linden Ave., Long Beach, Calif.  
Mrs. Blanche Ashby, Secy.  
384 Roycroft Ave., Long Beach 4, Calif.

## LOUISIANA CAPITAL BRANCH

1st Friday, Homes of Members  
Mrs. Leslie C. White, Secy.  
3013 Addison St., Baton Rouge, La.

## MIAMI, FLORIDA BRANCH

4th Tuesday, 8:00 p.m.  
Simpson Memorial Garden Center  
Mrs. Ray Rosengren, Secy.  
5530 N.W. 21 Ave., Miami, Fla.

## MISSOURI BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 1 p.m.  
World War Memorial Bldg., Linwood and Paseo  
Kansas City, Mo.  
Mrs. Hattie Taylor, Secy.  
P.O. Box 25, Raytown, Mo.

## ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.  
Garden Grove Grange Hall, Century and Taft Sts.  
Garden Grove, Calif.  
Mrs. Mel Westerdahl, Secy.  
16422 Heim Ave., Orange, 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. Anne W. Stiles, Secy.  
6737 Harvey Ave., Pennsauken 8, N.J.

## REDONDO BEACH AREA BRANCH

4th Friday each Month  
2308 Rockefeller, Redondo Beach, Calif.  
Opal Murray Ahern, Secy.  
1304 Poinsettia, Manhattan Beach, Calif.

## RHODE ISLAND BRANCH

1st Saturday, Homes of Members  
Miss Ruth Harrington, Secy.  
372 Lloyd Ave., Providence, R.I.

**RIVERSIDE BRANCH**

2nd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Shamel Park  
 3650 Arlington, Riverside, Calif.  
 Mrs. Ethel Prior, Secy.  
 4345 5th St., Riverside, Calif.

**ROBINSON, ALFRED D. BRANCH**

3rd Friday, 10:30 a.m., Homes of Members  
 Mrs. Chet Van Dusen, Secy.  
 4135 Merritt Blvd., La Mesa, Calif.

**SACRAMENTO BRANCH**

3rd Tuesday, 8:00 p.m., Garden Center  
 3330 McKinley Blvd., Sacramento, Calif.  
 Mrs. Dora Hale, Secy.  
 Route 2, Box 1350, Florin, Calif.

**SAN DIEGO BRANCH**

4th Monday, Barbour Hall  
 2717 University Ave., San Diego  
 Mrs. Mildred Sima, Secy.  
 7655 Central Ave., Lemon Grove, Calif.

**SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH**

1st Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.  
 Forest Lodge, 266 Laguna Honda Blvd.  
 Mrs. Forrest Lee Jordan, Secy.  
 95 Ravenwood Dr., San Francisco, Calif.

**SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH**

2nd Tuesday, 8:00 p.m.,  
 Los Angeles State & County Arboretum  
 501 N. Baldwin Ave., Arcadia, Calif.  
 Mrs. Carl Nauman, Secy.  
 652 W. Bennett St., Glendora, Calif.

**SAN MIGUEL BRANCH**

1st Wednesday, Youth Center, Lemon Grove, Calif.  
 Mrs. Ruth Brook, Secy.  
 7151 Central Ave., Lemon Grove, Calif.

**SANTA BARBARA BRANCH**

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.,  
 Girl Scout Clubhouse, 1838 San Andres St.  
 Mary Wegener, Secy.  
 1611 Olive St., Santa Barbara, Calif.

**SEATTLE BRANCH**

3rd Tuesday, 7:45 p.m.  
 Meeting locations will vary; call the secretary at  
 SUNset 3-7192.  
 Mrs. Hazel M. Starks, Secy.  
 1616 Greenwood Ave., Seattle 3, Wash.

**SHEPHERD, THEODOSIA BURR BRANCH**

1st Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.  
 Alice Bartlett, C.H., 902 E. Main, Ventura, Calif.  
 Mrs. Ted Lemmon, Secy.  
 P.O. Box 678, Moorpark, Calif.

**SMOKY VALLEY BRANCH**

3rd Thursday of each Month  
 Mrs. Robert Nease, Secy.  
 410 South Phillips, Salina, Kansas

**SOUTHERN ALAMEDA COUNTY BRANCH**

3rd Thursday, 8:00 p.m.  
 Strowbridge School Multi-Purpose Rm.  
 21400 Bedford Dr., Hayward, Calif.  
 Mrs. Chester Bartlow, Cor. Secy.  
 37075 Arden St., Newark, Calif.

**TALL CORN STATE BRANCH**

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

**TARRANT COUNTY BRANCH**

2nd Monday, 10:00 a.m.  
 Scott Hall, Ft. Worth, Texas  
 Mrs. James O. Burdick, Sr., Secy.  
 3211 Azle Ave., Fort Worth 6, Texas

**TEXAS STATE BRANCH**

1st Tuesday Night in Members' Homes  
 E. Weaver,  
 1325 Thomas Blvd., Port Arthur, Texas

**WESTCHESTER BRANCH**

1st Thursday, 7:30 p.m. Westchester Women's  
 Club,  
 8020 Alverstone St.,  
 Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Mrs. LaNeta Myers, Secy.  
 7550 Cowan Ave., Los Angeles 45, Calif.

**WEST VALLEY BRANCH**

2nd Tuesday, 7:30 p.m., Orcutt Playground  
 Clubhouse  
 21816 Lanark St., Canoga Park, Calif.  
 Joseph Janatka, Secy.  
 18641 Casandra, Tarzana, Calif.

**WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH**

2nd Wednesday, 11:00 a.m., Homes of Members  
 Mrs. Walter M. Cowles, Secy.  
 1139 Mellon St., Pittsburgh 6, Pa.

**WHITTIER BRANCH**

1st Thursday, 7:30 p.m.  
 Palm Park Community Center, 1643 Floral Drive  
 Anne L. Rose, Secy.  
 1255 Ramona Dr., Whittier, Calif.

**WILLIAM PENN BRANCH**

3rd Tuesday, 2:00 p.m., Homes of Members  
 Mrs. H. Rowland Timms, Secy.  
 Willow Lane, Wallingford, Pa.

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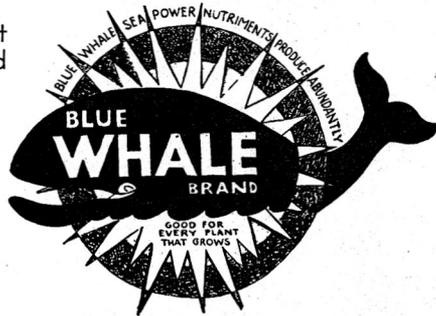
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