

The Begonian

DEVOTED TO THE SHELTERED GARDENS

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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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Reference Literature in Arboretum Library

By ALVA GRAHAM
Pasadena, California

A sizable collection of begonia reference literature is now housed in the new library of the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, of which the A.B.S. is a member. A great part of this was the gift of Helen K. Krauss, author of one of the standard begonia texts, *Begonias for American Homes and Gardens*. After publication of the book in 1947, Mrs. Krauss sent the original documents she had gathered for her research, including photostatic copies of those she could borrow but not purchase, to our library, and they now fill more than fifty volumes. For easy use these have been card indexed by Gladys C. Nolan, former librarian of A.B.S.

Practically all the then known writing on begonias is included in the Krauss collection. Noteworthy are the facsimiles of the original descriptions of the plants discovered so long ago by the early plant explorers, such as the Spaniards, Ruiz and Pavon, whose *Flora of Peru and Chile* is dated 1794. Then there is the Frenchman, Joseph Dombey, who collected in South America in 1780 and found the begonia with eight petals. The H. B. & K. team, Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, who traveled and wrote about what they found from 1773 to 1858, is represented. The early begonia finders are all there, in these many volumes.

Articles gleaned from the horticultural papers such as the *Curtis Botanical Magazine*, *Loddige's Botanical Cabinet*, *The Gardener's Chronicle*, the *Gardener's Magazine of Botany*, and many more are here, and these often show pictures that are useful for identification. There are too many to enumerate their titles here, but they make a truly wonderful collection of references for the serious student of begonias.

Another generous donor to the begonia library is the Long Beach Parent Chapter of A.B.S. In memory of a loved member, the Mary E. Congdon collection was

started by the gift of *Begonias and How to Grow Them*, written by Bessie Raymond Buxton and published by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1932 (price 50¢). A rare volume it is. Interesting are the scrapbooks of clippings compiled by Mrs. Congdon and finished after her death by her friend, Mrs. Rose Hixon, who added priceless comments of her own. Mrs. Gertrude White, long-time member of the chapter, sees that additions are made from time to time.

The A.B.S. has placed in the library for safe-keeping several items too rare to risk being loaned out. Among these is Charles Chevalier's *Les Begonias*, only three copies of which are known to be in the United States, one in the library of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, one which Alice Clark of San Diego brought back with her from Europe, and the A.B.S. copy. M. Chevalier, the author, wrote us that no copies were to be had in Belgium and that he, himself, had none. It seems that his copy was lost with the rest of the books burned by the Nazis in their invasion of the country.

Other originals on loan from the A.B.S. include the manuscript of Dr. Arthur Houghton's *Begonias of Cuba*, and his unpublished doctoral thesis, *Begonias of North America*.

Another item noted is Eva Kenworthy Gray's '*The Begonia Book*,' of fifty pages and containing 235 begonias that she knew. This is dated May, 1931, which must make it the first such book published in the United States.

There are early-day catalogs from Robinson's Point Loma Nursery and others, with probably the oldest begonia list in
(Continued on Page 165)

COVER PICTURE

Begonia kenworthyi.

—Photo by P. I. Merry,
Needham, Massachusetts.

The Story of Soil

By BERT SLATTER
Los Angeles, California

Soil is a living, dynamic thing, capable of being improved or of being misused to the point of ruination. It consists of many things: of rock fragments of varying size; of plant and animal remains, in various stages of decay, which ultimately disintegrate to form humus; of living organisms that play their part in breaking down and building up plant nutrients and add to the store of organic matter; of the soil solution; of gaseous elements.

Truly the soil is living and dynamic — but it is much more than that. It is the source from which plants get essential nutrients. And without plants there could be no animals — no insects or spiders, no fish or birds, no you or me.

The making of soil fit for the nourishment of higher plants and animals was no overnight job. It began a long time ago, and Mother Earth took an immeasurable time in doing it. But a picture, sketchy though it must be, of how she went about the business of making this life-giving soil, and of how its fertility is lost and regained should provide for every gardener a fuller and better understanding of how to husband properly the soil provided for us.

"In the beginning," we read, "the earth was without form, and void." As the mass began to cool, the oceans took shape. And as the waters receded and the rocks emerged, various soil-making agencies — frost and fire, wind and rain, the rise and fall of temperature — began their role in breaking down the rocks into fragments. These, by presenting a greater surface to weathering, broke down even more quickly, thus aiding in the production of the dissolved minerals that form a vital part of our soils today. Fiery volcanoes, vomiting lava, cinders, and volcanic ash, provided, as they still provide soil-making materials that weathered more rapidly.

These disintegration processes that were in operation at the dawn of crea-

tion are still going on. Wind and rain, running water and ice still play a part in soil making. I have a friend whose work requires considerable driving in a wind-swept area along the shore of the ocean. Replacement of the windshield of his car is sometimes necessary as a result of the abrasive action of the wind-carried sand, which converts it into a semi-opaque ground glass. A more spectacular illustration of wind as a soil-making agent is to be seen in parts of the West, where wind-borne sand cuts away the soft material of rock masses, leaving the more resistant portions in the form of fantastic pillars.

The greatest solvent in nature is water, and it very slowly affects even the hardest rocks, especially when they are broken into tiny fragments. It contributes to the physical breakdown of rocks also to a minor degree, by the battering force of raindrops and, to a great degree, as running water. Its flow may carry with it rock particles or even boulders that, as they are transported, exercise tremendous grinding power on other rocks in the stream or gully bed. The Grand Canyon of the Colorado is one of many examples of the grinding, erosive effects of running water.

In course of time, plant life played an increasing part in soil making by breaking rocks apart. The young root of a tree, finding a tiny crevice in a rock, follows it along, gets enough nutrients to enable it to grow, increases in diameter, and exercises enough disruptive force to split the rock. Maybe some of you have had a cellar wall injured by the invasive roots of a poplar working along similar lines.

Changes in temperature are as effective as the hammer of the convict on the stone pile in breaking up rocks of certain types. When the minerals composing the rocks expand unequally under the influence of heat, they readily disintegrate by alternate heating and cooling. Some of

you may have solved the problem of moving a boulder too large to handle as a whole by building a fire around it and then, when the rock is good and hot, throwing over it several pailfuls of cold water. This is a spectacular and comparatively easy way to break up some kinds of rocks into fragments small enough to handle. It is conceivable that a forest fire followed by rain might have a similar effect on rocks in its path. Hot days warm the rocks throughout, followed by cold night that cool the outer layers first and cause it to contract over the still — expanded core, may result in surface scaling analogous to the way a buttonwood sheds its bark.

When the water contained in rock crevices is frozen, the expansion that accompanies the change of water into ice may be sufficient to split off segments of rocks; in rolling down a slope these may break and grind other rocks with which they come in contact, or may themselves be broken into smaller pieces. The pursuit of happiness leads man to travel rather frequently on a railroad whose tracks often pass through rock cuts. In the spring it is always possible to observe clean, fresh rock surfaces here and there where hunks have been pried off as a result of the freezing of water in cracks.

The milky streams seen issuing from glaciers are visual evidence of the power of these huge ice masses, ever moving forward and carrying with them, embedded in the ice, rocks of various sizes that scrape the rocky floor beneath them with immense pressure and irresistible force. So the ground rock becomes flour, to color the glacial streams. The glaciers that formerly covered much of North America played a large part in helping to form the basic soils of our Northern states.

There are still other mechanical agencies that help in soil making. The tillage tools of the farmer, the spade and hoe of the gardener, the burrowing activities of soil-inhabiting animals — the conies, woodchucks, mice and moles, ground beetles and earthworms — all play a part, though perhaps a minor one, in disinte-

grating rocks and rock fragments and, by making them smaller, exposing greater surface areas to the action of other agencies that will ultimately result in their decomposition and in the production of soil.

The breaking of rocks into dust is only part of the story.

We must go back again to the beginnings of life to look at the part played by living things and chemical agencies in soil building, that through eons (a long period of time everlasting) have brought the good earth to that stage where it is capable of supporting animal life.

Our picture of the first living organisms is purely speculative. Poo-Bah, the Lord High Everything Else of Gilbert and Sullivan's *Mikado*, who was a man of great family pride, traced his lineage back to a "protoplasmal, primordial atomic globule". Probably the first entities to have the spark of life were akin to Poo-Bah's globule, microscopic organisms floating in water, able to thrive on air, water, and the salts dissolved in it, and having an outlook on life similar to some of the present-day bacteria.

Possibly from these primitive organisms there developed minute one-celled plants able to manufacture chlorophyll and still exist by floating in the sea. As the waters receded and exposed the rocks, land plants appeared — perhaps Algae similar to the single-celled *Pleurococcus*, which smears tree trunks and fences with a film of living green.

Developing along with these primitive plants were the progenitors of the animal kingdom, perhaps one-celled animals along the lines of our present-day amoebas, species of aquatic plants common in fresh water, which prey upon the plants because they, like the higher animals including man, are unable to get a living from air, water, and mineral salts, but are absolutely dependent for food upon organic matter built up by plant life.

These primitive organisms, plant and animal, passed through the well-known cycle of birth, life, and death, and in dying, made their contribution to one of

(Continued on Page 166)

Historical Notes on Camellia

By DOUGLAS G. THOMPSON
President, Pacific Camellia Society

Synopsis of a talk presented at the Fifteenth Annual American Horticultural Congress, November 10, 1960, in Pasadena, California. Published by permission of the American Horticultural Society, Inc.

The camellia came to California by a very circuitous route, covering many thousands of miles over a span of many centuries — from its ancient home in China to and through Japan, the Mediterranean countries, northern Europe, and then the Atlantic Coast of the United States.

Strange as it may seem to us now, the camellia (or camelia as some prefer to spell it) was not always popular. In the course of time it has gone through several fluctuations, including disfavor verging on disappearance.

Legends from Greece, the Orient, and many other lands and cultures surround the camellia's origin, flower form, lack of fragrance, and so on. Some of the stories about its early history are substantial and on record; but much has come down to us from tales and historical assumptions based on diaries or journals of travelers and merchants. In fact, the camellia got its name from a traveler, Father George Joseph Kamel (or Camellus), a Moravian Jesuit whose varied plant investigations in Asia were thus honored by Linnaeus.

The camellia, of course, is a genus of the tea family or Theaceae and closely related to the genus *Thea*, the most prominent member of which is *T. sinensis*, the common tea plant. Because of their similarities the tea plant and the camellia were a source of confusion for centuries — just as the myriad camellia variety names are today. Actually, some stories say that the camellia owes its world-wide distribution to the "caveat emptor" attitude of early oriental merchants who surreptitiously substituted

camellia cuttings for those of the more costly tea plants purchased by horticulturally unknowing traders.

Tea was then a fabulously costly drink, and the camellia's flowers were no recompense for the inferior brew produced from its leaves. A sufficient number of plants survived, however, to establish the camellia in many countries.

The first public exhibition of camellias grown in Europe took place in 1809 at the annual Ghent Horticultural Show. They went on from there and reached great heights of popularity in France in the 1840s. The camellia became celebrated in the young Alexander Dumas' story which formed the basis for the play we now know as "Camille".

Suddenly the camellia's popularity waned. This pattern was repeated in America in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, both among the gardeners of the South and the commercial greenhouse cut-flower growers and private conservatory gardeners of the North.

Finally, after these miles and years of global ups and downs, the camellia came to California. Like so many other things, it arrived on the heels of the "Gold Rush" in the mid-1800s. And it came to stay.

Today we all prize the camellia as a favored cut flower throughout the country and as a freely grown garden ornament in the milder regions — with increasing hardiness for northern gardens.

How long will this wave of popularity last? Indefinitely, it would seem, for every year sees strong, steady — not wild, fadlike — progress in the plant itself and in the enthusiasm of gardeners for it. In Red-held China, species of yellow, purple, and other flower colors await the plant explorer. Many interesting variations are being developed by American growers. Society membership is rising yearly. The camellia's future seems bright, indeed.

Two Hybrids of *B. Decora* x *B. Cathayana*

By G. MOREL
Paris, France

In 1914, the French hybridist, Emile Lemoine, published in his catalogue the description of a hybrid that he had obtained from *B. decora*, a small rhizomatous species from Indochina, with bronzy red leaves, and *B. cathayana*, a Chinese caulescent plant bearing magnificent emerald green leaves and crimson veins. In this description, the hybrid was named *B. 'Venusta'*.

Chevalier; in his book, thought that this hybrid had been lost, but I was fortunate enough to find it growing a few years ago at Kew gardens.

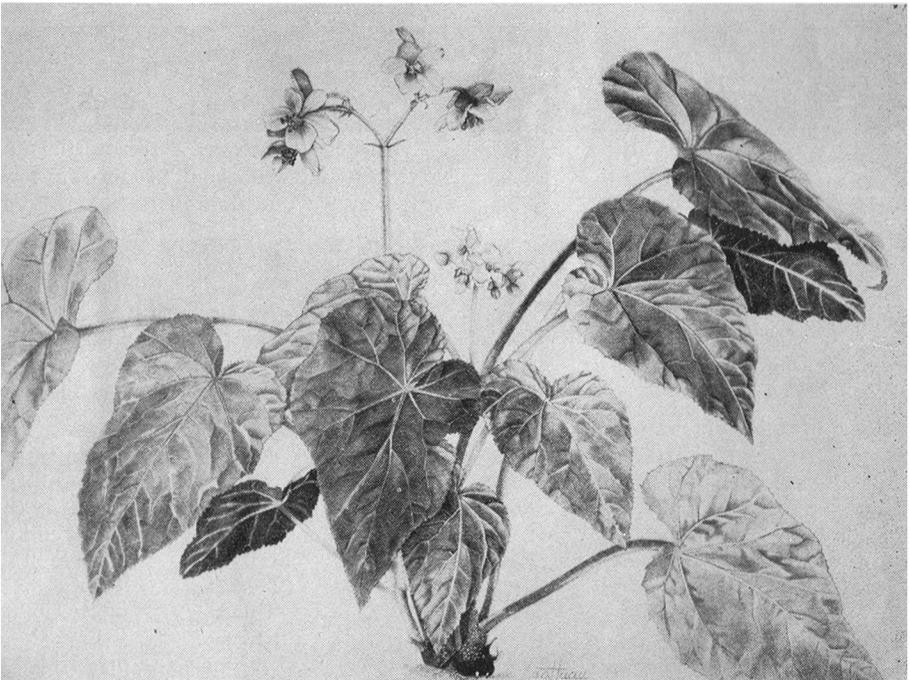
Since the name 'Venusta' had already been used for a Malayan species described by King in 1902, T. H. Everett named Lemoine's hybrid *B. 'Velvet Queen'* and published this change in nomenclature in *The Journal of the New York Botanical Garden* in January, 1940.

This plant is well named, as the leaves are very soft and velvety. The red petioles are covered with long silvery hair. The laminas are ovate pointed, shorter than those of *B. cathayana*, brownish green with a lighter band following the margins, purple beneath, the upper part entirely covered with short purple hair. The effect is very striking when you look at the plant obliquely.

The deep pink flowers, like those of *B. decora*, are rather large, with elongated, pointed petals. It is a nice compact and bushy plant and is easy to grow.

Last year I made the same cross, *B. decora* x *B. cathayana*, and produced a highly decorative, bushy, but very different plant, shown in the accompanying illustration.

(Continued on Page 165)



B. 'Versailles', new hybrid described by G. Morel.

BEGONIA BASICS

By BERNICE BRILMAYER
West Redding, Connecticut



STARTING PLANTS

Late last spring, perhaps, you set your begonias outside for the summer — where they thrive in the fresh, moist air and overhead light. Next month, you'll be thinking of taking them back indoors for the winter. But heavens! How big they've grown! Your window sill or other growing area will hardly hold them.

So now is a good time to start small new plants that will be young and vigorous when you bring them inside — but not so big as to be overpowering. This month, you can tuck cuttings right into the soil under a shade tree or shrub and simply leave them to their own devices until potting-up time.

Well, it may not be quite that simple. The soil may need some preparation — the addition of coarse sand or perlite, if it's hard and clay-like; the addition of leaf mold or other humus if it's on the sandy side. And you will have to make sure it stays moist — spraying the leaves when you water the soil will help keep the cuttings fresh. If you hit a long stretch of muggy, humid days you might have some cuttings rotted off. Or if your weather is very hot and dry for weeks on end, you'll have to fashion a tent of polyethylene over the cuttings to keep the air moist. But this is still the easiest way in the world to propagate begonias; and next to the most active growing season in spring, it's the best time.

From upright and branching begonias — *semperflorens*, cane-stemmed or angel wing, hirsute or hairy-leaved, many miscellaneous plants of this erect habit — you'll take stem cuttings. The tips usually root fastest and make the nicest new plants. Take a section of stem with at least two nodes (joints). Strip off the lower leaves and any extra-large ones above. Dip the cut stem end in a hormone rooting powder, if you wish; and



Leaf cutting of *B. sunderbruchi* has made ball of roots, new plant coming up from end of stem.

bury the cutting so that at least the lower node is covered, and so they stand straight up. Don't crowd the cuttings; give them plenty of space so air can circulate and ward off rot and mildew.

Just one leaf from a rhizomatous or rex begonia will soon produce a new plant. Leave one or two inches of stem attached, and stick it firmly into the soil so that the leaf is held upright or at an angle, not flat on the ground. Regular rhizomatous types will make a cluster of new leaflets, African-violet-wise, at the base of the stem; rexes may do the same, or may present you with a new plant at the point where the stem joins the leaf.

Or, if you have an over-large rhizomatous begonia that's crawling too far over the edge of the pot, snip off the tip of the rhizome. Insert it with its cut end in soil, or horizontally with only the bottom half buried. New roots will grow out from below, new leaves from above. This is even faster than leaf-stem cuttings and makes a nice, bushy new plant in no time flat.

Later, of course, you can divide overgrown begonias at repotting time, when you prepare to take them indoors. But that's something we'll take up next month, perhaps.

BEGONIA-OF-THE-MONTH

'Mrs. Fred D. Scripps' is one of the most luscious hirsute begonias I have ever grown. It is a 1935 California hybrid of *scharffiana* x *luxurians* (we think) with the vigor of the first parent combined with the cut-leaf delicacy of the second. The large leaves are upholstered with beige-green velvet, lined with wine beneath; and even when young, a leaf may sport a small extra "finger" perkily standing up at the end of the leaf-stem. Mature plants have small white flowers in airy, nodding clusters in spring.

Like many hirsute begonias, 'Mrs. Scripps' wears her fur coat like an armor protection against drought, cool air, and other severities; so she will tolerate considerable neglect. Above all, don't overwater; rot will quickly result. Provide all possible sunlight, except in midsummer heat. If a young plant starts to grow too tall and straggly, pinch out the growing tip. Chances are, however, you won't have to perform this operation. For me, this 'Mrs.' has always willingly filled out with side branches on her own initiative.



B. 'Mrs. Fred Scripps'

DO YOU KNOW?

By BERT SLATTER
Los Angeles, California

Do you become ecstatic over the propagation of plants? Is a seed miraculous to you? Does your interest in seeds go futher than the botanist's?

The botanist tells us that seeds are ripe ovules, as Sir J. Arthur Thomson wrote in *Gardeners Chronicle* (England). Of course, this definition is true enough, but does it not rather conceal the open secret that the seed is, or contains, an embryo, just as a fertilized egg does when the hen has brooded on it for a while?

When we open a pea-pod and examine one of the seeds, we soon discover that it consists of two plump seed leaves laden with stores of food, and that between these there is a tiny stem (plumule) and root (radicle) which eventually will sprout and grow. To understand how this embryo plant came to be requires long study, but we must be content here to be very clear about the main fact that the embryo plant developed inside the "embryo-sac" of the ovule from a fertilized egg-cell, just as if it were an embryo animal. Thus a seed turns out to be a very young plant, usually well equipped with reserve food material, and usually surrounded by firm protective envelopes.

As the developing seed remain for some time in close union with the parent plant, from which it gets its food materials both for growth and for storage, it may be compared without fancifulness to an embryo-mammal developing inside its mother's womb or uterus. In short, mammals and flowering plants have achieved viviparity: that is to say, what is liberated from the parent is a young creature, already more or less advanced in development.

**COME TO THE
CONVENTION
AUGUST 26-27**

Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund Flight

No. 1—*B. 'Velvet Queen'*—

(*B. decora* x *B. cathayana*) Formerly known as *B. 'Venusta'*. Although resembling *B. cathayana* in a general way, this hybrid also possesses some of the *B. decora* character. The habit of growth is low, compact, and bushy. Leaves are soft, velvety, ovate-pointed, shorter than those of *B. cathayana*, yellow and bronzy-pink. Very distinctive. See story and picture by Dr. G. Morel in this issue. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

No. 2—*B. listada*—

New species from Brazil. The name given here is that of the collector and is not to be construed as the authentic name of the plant. A leaf of this begonia came with the seed and it is indescribably lovely. It is practically unknown even in its native Brazil, where there are only three plants in cultivation. This begonia is small, only about one foot high. Leaf is smallish, dark green above with an emerald green band surrounding the midrib, hairy and red beneath. Flowers two-toned from the leaf axils. We are happy to offer seed of this new and beautiful species, a real beauty for your collection. 50 cents per pkt.

No. 3—*B. hispida cuculifera*—

Brazil. Also called 'Piggy-back begonia'. Interesting species with maple-like, lobed, pale green leaves, producing colonies of adventitious leaflets. The petioles are red and covered with white hairs. Seeds scarce. 50 cents per pkt.

No. 4—*B. 'Honduras'*—

Beautiful species collected by missionaries in Honduras. They describe the plant as follows: Found growing in the mountains near Tegucigalpa, plants rhizomatous, quite tall; leaves are pointed, red beneath, rough hairy above. The flowers are a pleasing pink tinge in the bud, borne in large clusters of white. Several A.B.S. members are growing this species from seed offered a few months ago, and they find it to be a satisfactory plant in every sense of the word. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 5—*B. pustula*—

Mexico. Outstanding plant with embossed, deep green leaves, slightly splashed with silver. Seeds scarce. 50 cents per pkt.

No. 6—*B. pintorium*—

Mexican species. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 7—*B. 'Spaulding'*—

(*B. boweri* x *B. hydrocotylifolia*) Round leaves with slightly hairy margins. Brownish green to green above. Undersides beet-red adjacent to the veins. Flowers light pink to near-white, depending on the light. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 8—'*Joe Hayden Jr.*'—

Like *B. 'Joe Hayden'* but smaller. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 9—*B. acida*—

Brazil. Rhizomatous species with large, roundish leaves to one foot, bright green, roughly puckered. Tall inflorescence with white flowers. 35 cents per pkt.

No. 10—*B. mazae*—

Semi-upright with satiny, dark leaves, broadly veined with chocolate. Pink flowers in profusion. 35 cents per pkt.

No. 11—*B. dayi*—

Rhizomatous plant with round, thick, green leaves with dark veins. Flowers white. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 12—*B. hydrocotylifolia*—

Also called 'Pennywort begonia'. Dark green, glossy leaves on short petioles. Flowers light pink. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 13—*B. Rhizomatous mixed*—

At least six of the best of this type which includes: *B. 'Blue-green star'*, *B. 'Maphil'* type, *B. 'Bow-Nigra'* type, *B. 'Black star'*, and *B. 'Splenger's seedling'*. 25 cents per pkt.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS

Reichsteineria macropoda—

Tuberous species with unbranched stems bearing opposite, rather thin, rugose, velvety, bright green leaves; small flowers in clusters, the slender tubes vermilion-red with lower lobes marked brown-red. 25 cents per pkt.

Rechsteineria cardinalis—

Brilliantly flowered, tuberous plant, with round, cordate, emerald green, velvety leaves topped by large, curved, tubular, bilabiate flowers, white downy over brightest scarlet, throat marked purple. 25 cents per pkt.

Stroxinia—

Rose colored flowers; olive-green foliage. 25 cents per pkt.

Gloxinia—

Small, blue slipper type. 25 cents per pkt.

Sinningia pusilla—

Brazil. Miniature rosette only two inches high; little, oval, puckered leaves, olive-green with brown veins, hugging the ground; slender stems bearing quarter-inch attractive tubular flowers with five spreading lobes, orchid colored with darker veins and lemon-yellow throat. Seeds from an experienced grower of shade and greenhouse plants. 50 cents per pkt.

Blechnum gibbum (Lomaria)—

Fern. Graceful, symmetrical rosette, developing a trunk to five feet high, with broad, thin-leathery, arching, pinnate fronds. The shining, green pinnae are long and narrow, almost thread-like on the fertile fronds. 25 cents per pkt.

OTHER GENERA

Aristolochia elegans—

Brazil. 'Calico flower'. Flowers about 2½ inches across, with cream background and deep, maroon-purple splashes covering almost the entire flower. Leaves green, kidney-shaped. 25 cents per pkt.

Aristolochia tomentosa—

Large flowers, cream with dark purple spots. Leaves large, kidney-shaped. 25 cents per pkt.

The above-mentioned are slow to germinate — about six weeks to be exact — but ours germinated 100%.

Albizzia julibrissin—

Silk tree. Medium sized but with a broad, spreading crown. Leaves with twelve to twenty major divisions, each of which bears from forty to sixty very oblique leaflets that are scarcely a quarter-inch long. Flowers are light pink, in slender-stalked, compact heads. This tree is widely grown here in Roseville and

is in bloom now. We purchased one for our garden — an eye-catching, beautiful tree. 25 cents per pkt.

Averrhoa carambola—

Oxalidaceae. Grown for its pleasant, quince-scented fruit. Leaves arranged feather-fashion. Flowers in the leaf axils, white marked purple. Fruit yellowish brown, smooth skinned, nearly egg-shaped, somewhat acid-sweet, used fresh or for jelly. Tree needs rich soil and plenty of moisture. 25 cents per pkt.

FREE SEED

Gloxinia—

Several types and colors mixed. Ruffled and plain.

Begonia—

Semperflorens. Wide range of colors and types. Please enclose postage if other seeds are not requested.

We have received information from the grower who supplies Anthurium seed for the Seed Fund that there will be varieties available other than those offered in a recent issue of *The Begonian*. However, *A. andreanum* will again be available in several colors. We suggest that requests be placed as soon as possible so that we can send them out as soon as we have them. Six seeds for 50 cents. Not less than six, please.

MRS. FLORENCE GEE

Seed Fund Administrator

234 Birch Street

Roseville, California

**LECTURE ON
JUDGING EXHIBITS**

"Judging Exhibits by Society Branches" will be the subject of a lecture by Mrs. Maria Wilkes at the August meeting of the shade plant judging class.

The lecture will be on Friday, August 4, at the South Gate City Auditorium, 4900 Southern Avenue, South Gate, California. Registration begins at 7:30 p.m. and the lecture starts promptly at eight o'clock.

**BE SURE TO SEE
THE BEGONIA SHOW
AUGUST 26-27**

Something About Versicolor

By WILMA BLOUGH
Glendora, California

In order to tell something about *Begonia versicolor* I looked in all the old Begonia magazines, but the information was very brief. I had a 1954 catalog from the Leslie Woodriff gardens of Harbor, Oregon, and had talked to Mr. Woodriff about this plant.

He said that he had obtained it as an import from Central China just before the communists took over Munan Province. It was a very dried up rooted cutting when he received it, and he started propagating it. Soon he had thousands of cuttings started. Mrs. Woodriff called it 'Fairy Carpet'. It was, as she said, one of the loveliest begonia species ever introduced and surpassed in beauty most of the hybrids of today. The Woodriffs have hybridized many of our most popular and charming begonias.

This particular plant is dark green on top at the veins and shades to light green with touches of silver on the raised portions between the veins. The underside of the leaf has red veins with red hairs very thick and suffused outward along them. Because of the tiny pustules at the base of the red hairs, the texture is rough, but the coloring is so soft and the hairs so thick that the leaf has a rosy, furry aspect. The petioles also are covered with the red hair.

Versicolor is a low rhizomatous grower and flowers are light pink with red hairs on the outside held well above the foliage.

Mine has never bloomed. The buds form but drop off. This suits me because I have it for its charming foliage. Also — and this is the secret of keeping it alive — I have it in a glass container, like a fish bowl, which is only about nine or ten inches in diameter, with a lid. It is important to keep the lid on.

I have had this plant since 1954, and have watered it only once or twice a year with a few drops of liquid fertilizer and a very little water, just enough to moisten the potting mix. As long as I

can see a few drops of water on the inside of the glass container it has plenty.

I can understand why *versicolor* survived the trip from China as the humidity from the sea probably kept it alive. I know that many of us in California have tried to grow *versicolor* but our dry air is not conducive to its existence, unless one lives near the ocean as do the Woodriffs in Oregon.

A letter read at a National Board meeting by Mrs. Edna Korts, president of the American Begonia Society, told that someone in the East had *B. versicolor* and it had thrived in a pot. This must have been near the ocean or where there was high humidity.

I stumbled upon the solution. When I saw that *versicolor* was not going to do well I put a glass bowl over it and finally reversed it and put it in the bowl.

A good substitute is a terrarium, as I have found. The plant's leaves are not more than 3½ inches across, with stems about three to six inches long, but this plant does not seem to get out of control as plants in a terrarium often do. Also, it requires dense shade, which means that it is a house plant.

Begonia versicolor is both easy and difficult to grow. If you discover what to do with it — to give it high humidity — there is nothing easier, but without this discovery you will almost surely lose your plant if you live in a dry area.

IN MEMORIAM

Arthur C. Strandberg, of Los Angeles, California, passed away June 14, 1961.

He was an active member of the Inglewood Branch of the American Begonia Society, serving as Branch membership chairman for two years, and assisting with flower shows and other activities.

His many friends in the A.B.S. extend their sincere sympathy to his wife, Zula, his daughter, and his three grandchildren.

COMPOST FROM SAWDUST

By PETER RUTHERFORD

Bendigo, Victoria, Australia

Whether they grow a few plants in a window box, fuss over a few pots, gloat over a greenhouse full of beauties, or boast about their outdoor gardens — gardening enthusiasts are ever on the watch for something in the form of an elixir which will be the answer to often expressed hopes and prayers.

Although I don't claim this to be the "last word" in promoting plant growth, I can vouch for the fact that it produces the little bit extra which we are always seeking in our plants. It possesses the undoubted virtue of being made easily, from readily available materials, at a minimum cost.

This compost is the result of considerable experiment by a leading gardening enthusiast and, unlike some specially prepared composts, can be used for growing anything from the exotic orchids to the most humble of garden subjects. Although it has not been kept secret, it is little known outside the originator's home district. Personally, I regard it very highly and will use it for my begonias and other plants in the coming growing season.

The formula is:

- 6 bags of fresh sawdust
(hardwood preferred)
- 1 bag of dry fowl manure
- 6 double handfuls of blood and
bone fertilizer
- 6 double handfuls of dolomite
(calcium magnesium carbonate)
- 1/4 pound of sulphate of potash

Mix thoroughly, making the whole wet but not sodden. Store on bare earth, keeping the heap covered so it won't become too wet during the period of decomposition. Turn it completely once each week four or five weeks. After that, turn it fortnightly until four months have elapsed — a little longer if the sawdust is coarse. It is then ready for use.

When using this compost for pots, add one handful of bone dust to each

two-gallon bucketful.

In its mature form, this is a spongy, black soil which retains moisture exceptionally well. It needs the usual quantities of clean sand, etc. mixed with it to give free drainage — as with all other growing media.

REFERENCE LITERATURE . . .

(Continued from Page 155)

California, an 1893 catalog from Theodosia B. Shepherd of Ventura. With these is another collector's item, a letter dated Jan. 21, 1942, to Mrs. Krauss from Alfred Robinson, and saying that the tuberous species B. #1041 is *micranthera*, variety *fimbriata* grisele, determined by the University of California.

This is only a sampling of what the student of the genus *Begonia* will find if he searches the Arboretum library. And for his assistance there is a trained librarian in charge, and the library is open during working hours every week day, except holidays, and there are comfortable chairs at convenient tables in a pleasant work room.

TWO HYBRIDS . . .

(Continued from Page 159)

First, it is almost entirely rhizomatous and not caulescent like Lemoine's hybrid. Then, the color of the leaves is also different. In shape, the leaves are very close to those of *B. cathayana*, having the same soft, velvety texture, but their color is much like *B. decora*. They lack the zone of lighter green so characteristic of *B. cathayana*, and are more bronzed in color. The veins, covered with purplish hair, are surrounded by a band of pale emerald green, giving a mottled aspect. The petioles, less hairy than those of *B. 'Venusta'*, are also longer (15 to 20 cm.). The flowers, held well above the foliage, are very pale pink, very much like the flowers of *B. decora*.

I propose to name this plant *B. 'Versailles'*.

I back-crossed it this winter with *B. cathayana* and am waiting eagerly to see the offspring.

SHADY NOTES

Anthuriums thrive best in temperatures from 70 to 80 degrees, with high humidity, but they will tolerate temperatures from 55 to 110 degrees, and almost any normal humidity range. They need filtered sunshine to ripen blooms, which form in the sheath at the base of the new leaf. Shading should be the same as used for ferns.

Anthuriums do best when fairly pot-bound. Roots are air living and surface seekers, consequently do not need a great depth of potting media.

Old pots must be soaked and washed before using again. Unless they are cleaned thoroughly, there is always the danger that soil-borne disease may be carried over. Furthermore, old soil adhering to the sides of the pots makes it difficult to slip root balls out when the time comes for the next stage in repotting.

You can keep your annuals and fast-growing shrubs bushy and full by nipping out the growing tips whenever you notice that they are becoming straggly or spindly. Old-time English gardeners often declare that the best pruning shears are "your thumb and forefinger".

Of all the begonias lost, the greatest number are killed by the kindness of overwatering. Too much water causes the roots to rot — and there is no cure for this. Too little water can usually be remedied by soaking the pot and soil thoroughly, and limp, wilted leaves and stems will spruce up in a short time.

A welcome addition to the shade garden are the hostas, which are admired for their foliage rather than their flowers. They are hardy and easy to grow, their main requisites being moisture and shade. Propagation is mainly by division, which is done in early spring or in the fall.

During the summer months, when the

garden is at its fullest bloom, it is advisable to take stock of what you want to continue next year and what you want to change. Make your plans now for next season.

SOIL . . .

(Continued from Page 157)

the most important components of the soil — organic matter.

And so the Creator made the world ready for the beginning of the evolution of plant and animal life, which was later to make the earth a place suited to the development of mankind.

It is now time we took another look at Poo-Bah's "protoplasmal, primordial, atomic globule". From it, as we have seen, simple organisms developed which were able to manufacture chlorophyll, that miraculous substance which makes it possible for plants to use the energy of sunlight in breaking down carbon dioxide (carbonic-acid gas) and in building up carbon compounds, such as sugars and starches.

These grandfathers of all life were the Algae. Their descendents are with us today — some, the seaweeds, still occupying their native element, from which it is believed all life originally came; some growing in river and brook, lake, pond, or puddle; some in and on the soil; and some which mar or embellish, according to the point of view, the flower pots in which we grow our house plants.

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1961 CONVENTION AND SHOW

The Twenty-ninth Annual Convention and Show of the American Begonia Society will be held Saturday and Sunday, August 26 and 27, 1961, at the California National Guard Armory in Culver City, on Culver Boulevard, one block west of Overland Avenue.

The Begonia and Shade Plant Show will be open to the public from 1:30 p.m. to 10 p.m. on Saturday, and from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Sunday. Admission 75 cents per person.

Among the features of the show will be a plant sales table (we plan an excellent choice of plants this year), educational exhibits, garden booth displays, door prizes, lectures by experts on garden problems, and many other attractions.

Convention activities will open at 2 p.m. on Saturday with the annual business meeting. The banquet, installation of officers, and presentation of awards will be at 6:30 p.m. in the Veterans Memorial Building Auditorium, 4117 Overland Avenue, across the park from the Armory.

Banquet tickets are on sale at \$2.85 per plate, the advance sale price. The regular price will be \$3.00.

EVA KENWORTHY GRAY AWARD

The qualifying rules published in the June issue of *The Begonian* differed in some respects from the rules originally established. To clarify any misunderstanding of the rules and to maintain the original intent of the award, the correct rules are as follows, as they were first stated in June, 1955:

An Award presented to a Begonia Personality for having helped "cement Good Will and Harmony among A.B.S. members" or "for contributing original material — other than begonias to help members further their study and enjoyment of the Begoniaceae," is a fitting tribute to the memory of our late beloved member, Eva Kenworthy Gray.

HAZEL SNODGRASS
Awards Chairman

CALENDAR

August 2 — San Francisco Branch. Fifth Annual Begonia Show, 8 to 11 p.m. at Garden Center, Ninth Avenue and Lincoln Way, San Francisco. No admission charge.

August 5 — Long Beach Parent Chapter. Plant and Flower Show, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. at 728 Elm Street, Long Beach. No admission charge.

August 6 — Westchester Branch. Garden tour. For information call ORchard 2-5112 or ORchard 7-5907.

August 10 — Orange County Branch. Regular meeting. Speaker, plant table, refreshments.

August 11 — San Gabriel Valley Branch. Mrs. Cecil Houdyshel will speak on "Growing and General Culture of African Violets."

August 12-13 — Eighth Annual Shade Plant Show of Orange County Branch. Orange County Fairgrounds.

August 15 — Missouri Branch. Meeting will be in home of Mrs. Helen Ware of Olathe, Kansas.

August 24-27 — San Francisco Flower Show. Garden Center, Ninth Avenue and Lincoln Way, San Francisco. All flower groups participating. No admission charge.

BRANCH SHOW CHAIRMEN NOTE

The Education Display Award, as listed in the Show Schedule, has been eliminated. Instead, awards will be made for collections of six plants of different varieties exhibited by Branches, as scheduled in Division J. These plants *must* be grown by Branch members.

PRESIDENT'S CHALLENGE TROPHY

To clarify any misinterpretation of the rules for special awards: The President's Challenge Trophy is to be awarded to the best begonia in the show displayed by either novice, amateur, or commercial entrant.

PATRONIZE BEGONIAN ADVERTISERS

ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH SHOW

All shade plant lovers are invited to enter plants in competition at the Eighth Annual Shade Plant Show to be sponsored by the Orange County Branch of the American Begonia Society in the big lath house at the Orange County Fairgrounds on August 12-13, 1961. The Fairgrounds are located at 21391 Newport Boulevard in Costa Mesa. Trophies, rosettes, and ribbons will be awarded to winners in 80 classifications of begonias and other shade plants. Admission to the show is free.

Special features will include, in addition to displays of exhibition plants, an elaborate plant table of begonias, ferns, and other shade plants provided by well known amateur and commercial growers of Southern California, exhibits by commercial growers, and a continuing series of door prize awards.

Of special interest is the fact that proceeds of the show will be used to establish one or more college scholarships to students planning to prepare for careers in horticulture or related fields in agriculture.

The show will be open from 1:00 to 9:00 p.m. on Saturday, 10:00 to 6:00 on Sunday, August 12 and 13. Plants entered in competition should be checked in between 6:00 and 10:00 p.m. on Friday or between 8:00 and 9:30 a.m. on Saturday.

General Chairman of the show is Mrs. Beth Bath of Costa Mesa.

Begonias Slanted Toward The Beginner

By Dorothy S. Behrends

Published by Wildcrafters

A complete handbook on propagation, culture, pronunciation, and new begonia descriptions. Well illustrated.

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El Monte, Calif.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN HORTICULTURE OFFERED

A program which may be the first of its kind in the history of the American Begonia Society will result from a recent decision of the Orange County Branch to establish one or more college level scholarships for graduating high school seniors planning careers in horticulture or related fields in agriculture. The first of these will be awarded for the 1961-62 academic year.

Inquiries at the California colleges and universities offering training in horticulture have revealed that there are relatively few scholarships available in this field, almost all provided by chemical manufacturing companies. It is the hope of the Orange County Branch that its scholarship program may encourage interested students to enter a field of such importance to all amateur plant lovers.

Funds for the scholarship programs will be provided each year from the proceeds of the Orange County Branch Shade Plant Show.

NEW YORK AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY

African violet enthusiasts in the New York metropolitan area will be interested in the fall programs of the recently organized New York City African Violet Society.

Workshops, demonstrations, lectures, and other features will be planned for the special interest of apartment dwellers and others who try to grow their favorite house plant under difficult "big city" conditions.

The first open meeting is scheduled for 8 p.m. on Monday, September 11, at the Henry Hudson Hotel, on West 57th Street, New York City. Regular meetings thereafter will be held at the same time and place on the second Monday of each month.

President of the new society is Paul R. Younger, and Walter Hunt is vice-president.

For further information write to the membership secretary, Mr. Jimmy Watson, 1361 Madison Avenue, New York City.

MINUTES OF NATIONAL BOARD MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of the American Begonia Society was called to order at 7:45 p.m., June 26, 1961, by President Edna L. Korts.

Twenty-two officers, chairmen, and representatives responded to roll-call.

Minutes of the May meeting were read and approved.

President-Elect George Schlanert gave his report as Advertising Manager, showing \$41.75 collected and paid to the Treasurer, and a balance of \$83.50 on accounts receivable.

Mr. Schlanert stated that we would need extra copies of *The Begonian* for use at the convention. Motion was made and carried that 100 extra copies of the August issue be printed for that purpose. He also stated that posters advertising the Flower Show were available for Branch representatives or anyone who could place them to advantage for advertising. He also announced that banquet tickets would be sent to the Branches and he hoped for a good attendance.

Treasurer Mrs. Leona Cooper gave her report for the month. Report was filed for audit.

Membership Secretary Mrs. Waddington reported 85 new and renewing members for the month, with total receipts of \$216.25 and expenses of \$10.52. She also stated that,

owing to the fact that she had just returned home from a vacation, there was a considerable amount of Society mail not yet opened.

Flower Show Chairman Bert Slatter reported that he had received promises of nine trophies for the show and that a total of sixteen is needed.

Librarian Mrs. Sault gave her report for the month showing books sold.

Motion was made and carried that surplus library *Begonians* be delivered to Dr. Drummond for binding so that they may be sold to members requesting them. Many thanks to Dr. Drummond for his help.

President Korts reported that she had received an order from the Elsa Fort Branch for twelve pins — that she had only six on hand and had ordered forty plain pins and ten of the diamond pins, and asked for approval of the invoice. Motion was made and carried that the Treasurer pay the invoice.

The Secretary read a letter addressed to the Board by Mrs. Sylvia Leatherman relative to the Research Department. Motion was made and carried that the letter be answered from the floor. Mrs. Leatherman, being present, concurred in the decision.

Mr. Rich of the Inglewood Branch, Mr. Thieben of the Westchester Branch, and Mrs. Korts all announced garden visitations to be held during July and August. All Branches will be furnished particulars.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 10:00 p.m.

IRMA JANE BROWN
Secretary Pro. Tem.

SACRAMENTO BRANCH IN SHOWS

By NAOMI WIEGAND

The Sacramento Branch has had the pleasure of exhibiting recently in two local shows.

The first one, the Spring Festival in April, brought out many outstanding plants. A considerable sum of prize money was donated to the Branch treasury.

In June we participated in the Third Annual Shade Show at the Garden and Arts Center. It was presented by the Sacramento Branches of the American Begonia Society and the American Fuchsia Society, the Sacramento Garden Club, the Arrangers' Guild, and the Sacramento Garden and Arts Center.

On display were lovely specimens of begonias, fuchsias, ferns, companion plants, house plants, terrariums, miniature gardens, cut fuchsia blossoms, and arrangements. It was a beautiful show and as always, brought delightful comments.

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 Directory

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME AT THESE MEETINGS

BRITISH BRANCH

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

BUXTON, BESSIE RAYMOND BRANCH

3rd Saturday, Homes of Members
Mrs. Percy I. Merry, Secy.
109 Brookside Road, Needham, Mass.

DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS BRANCH

3rd Thursday, 7:00 p.m., Members' Residences
C. Sikkelec, Corr. Secy.
3603 La Joya Dr., Dallas 20, Texas

EAST BAY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:45 p.m., Willard School
Telegraph at Ward, Berkeley, California
Miss Dorothy F. Osburn, Secy.
5015 Cochrane Ave., Oakland 18, 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
Mrs. Arma J. Shull, Secy.
313 W. 2nd St., San Dimas, 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
Mrs. Isabel Compton, Secy.
2339 Mayberry St., Los Angeles 26, 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 Belser Cor. Secy.
Welsh and Veree Rd., Philadelphia, Pa.

HOLLYWOOD BRANCH

3rd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.
Plummer Park, 7377 Santa Monica Blvd.
Mrs. Georgina Barton, Secy.
2821 Herkimer St., Los Angeles 39, 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, Lolo, 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. Bee Olson, Secy.
13715 Cordary St., Hawthorne, 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, 10 a.m.
Mrs. M. F. Scribner, Corr. Secy.
1422 Maria, Dallas 16, Texas

LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER

1st Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.,
Machinists Hall
728 Elm St., Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Bessie Anthony, Secy.
153 Ellis St., Long Beach, Calif.

LOUISIANA CAPITAL BRANCH

1st Friday, Homes of Members
Mrs. Thomas D. Day, Secy.
4065 Hollywood 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. R. H. Hyatt, Secy.
6812 Hunter St., Raytown 33, 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. J. Perry Long, Secy.
6532 E. Cedar Ave., Merchantville, 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
Constance D. Bower, Cor. Secy.
2413 — K St., San Diego 2, Calif.

SACRAMENTO BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 8:00 p.m., Garden Center
3330 McKinley Blvd., Sacramento, Calif.
Edward Reuter, Secy.
933 Sonoma Way, Sacramento 19, Calif.

SAN DIEGO BRANCH

4th Monday, Barbour Hall
2717 University Ave., San Diego
Mrs. E. R. Bohe, Secy.
3141 N. Mountain View Dr., San Diego 5, Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH

1st Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.
Garden Center, Golden Gate Park
9th Ave. & Lincoln Way
Mrs. Doris Howie, Secy.
1407-42nd Ave., San Francisco 22, Calif.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH

2nd Friday, 8:00 p.m.
Los Angeles State & County Arboretum
501 N. Baldwin Ave., Arcadia, Calif.
Ruth Eppley, Secy.
4858 Willard St., Rosemead, Calif.

SAN MIGUEL BRANCH

1st Wednesday, Youth Center, Lemon Grove, Calif.
Mrs. Lloyd Clark, Secy.
2252 Vulner Ct., San Diego, Calif.

SANTA BARBARA BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Girl Scout Clubhouse, 1838 San Andres St.
Mrs. Hilda Gundel, Secy.
1414 Olive St., Santa Barbara, Calif.

SEATTLE BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 7:45 p.m.
Meeting locations will vary; call the secretary at
SUNset 2-2934
Miss Bernice Moore, Secy.
2842 West 59th St., Seattle 7, Wash.

SHEPHERD, THEODOSIA BURR BRANCH

1st Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.
Alice Bartlett, C.H., 902 E. Main, Ventura, Calif.
Mrs. D. E. Claypool, Secy.
104 Forbes Lane, Ventura, 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., Homes of Members
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. Ruth Burr, Secy.
8335 Fordham Rd., 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. A. S. Lash, Secy.
1228 Oklahoma Drive, Pittsburgh 16, Pa.

WHITTIER BRANCH

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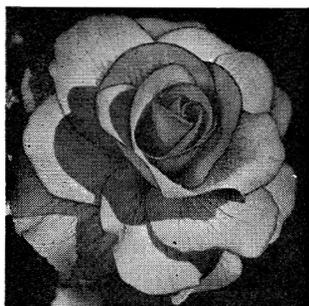
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