

The Begonian

DEVOTED TO THE SHELTERED GARDENS

December, 1961

PRICE 25 CENTS

VOLUME XXVIII, NUMBER 12



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General Offices, Dues, Address Changes or Magazines:
Dorotha Waddington, Membership Secretary, 1135 N. Kenter Ave., Los Angeles 49, Calif.
Annual Subscription, \$2.50. Branch members pay dues to branch. Foreign rate, including Canada \$3.00. Air mail rate within U.S. \$4.50.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office of Los Angeles, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

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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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Christmas Begonias

By AUGUSTA W. PASCHALL
Merchantville, New Jersey

Christmas is a world of magic — of lovely fir trees glistening with tinsel and shiny balls — of holly and mistletoe — of candy canes and stockings hung on the mantel by the fire.

With all these wonderful adjuncts of the Christmas season, there is still another which attracts the attention of us plant lovers above all else — a lovely Christmas begonia loaded with its beautiful flowers.

Christmas begonias have their name because they flower at Christmas time. Strictly indoor plants, they will continue blooming until February if they receive the proper care. And what a sight they can be, setting on a window sill, looking out on a world of winter snow and a howling wind.

The parentage of the Christmas begonias on one side is *socotrana*, which was found in 1880 on the island of Socotra (from which it takes its name) in the Indian Ocean.

Socotrana is a bulbous type begonia which for a long time had everyone guessing. Eventually it was discovered that the bulb was dormant for several months and started growing in August and flowering in December.

The first crosses of *socotrana* were tried with tuberous hybrids. Today these crossings produce many varieties of our Christmas begonias in a great many colors.

Our very first Christmas begonia was produced by crossing *socotrana* and the South African *dregei*. This was done in 1891 by Victor Lemoine, a master at hybridization. He called the resulting hybrid 'Gloire de Lorraine' and the succeeding crossings are the group we call *cheimanthas*.

And, as always follows, we had improvements. New varieties were discovered, and today these lovely plants, that gladden our hearts here in the East in the dead of winter, have an amazing

resistance to our hot, dry houses.

'Gloire de Lorraine' is the classification of many of our hybrids, but the one I find most often in the hot-houses here in New Jersey is 'Marjorie Gibbs'. This one, to me, is particularly lovely with its beautifully colored flowers — sort of a watermelon-pink.

The leaves of the plant, too, are beautiful. It is a prolific bloomer. No wonder it is so popular!

'Marjorie Gibbs' does her best in a hot-house, but she will also perform beautifully in your home if you will keep a steady temperature of 70 to 75 degrees and a strong light until February. Then filter your light, give the plant a little water, and let it gradually die down and the bulb mature.

I put mine in the garden as soon as the weather is warm enough to be safe, and I forget it for a while. Then one day in August, when the weather is boiling hot, I will take a peep. The bulb will have cracked and begun to show new growth.

This is the time to repot it in soil with good drainage and put it where it will get plenty of light, heat, and humidity. And, believe me, these are easily found right here in my home. Heat, humidity, and August are synonymous.

In late September it will again come into the house and remain in a strong light. By the time Christmas carols are being sung again, it will be beautiful to behold.

(Continued on Page 244)

COVER PICTURE

This Begonia 'San Miguel' has never seen daylight. Grown solely with fluorescent light culture, it is Elaine Cherry's best-loved plant. Read her fascinating article on page 236.

—Photo by Norman Cherry

Begonias in a Fluorescent Light Garden

By ELAINE C. CHERRY
Editor, The Gloxinian

Some of us A.B.S. members in the Mid-west and East have been known to be rather peevish and surly for a few days immediately following the receipt of each *Begonian* magazine. The reason? The Florida and California members seemed to have climate advantages for the growing of begonias which we could never hope to duplicate. But I, for one, envy no one any more, because the begonias in my fluorescent light garden are convinced that every day is summer, and they grow and flower accordingly.

Phytoillumination means the use of light other than sunlight to aid plant growth. Fluorescent lamps are the best source of artificial light for house plants. (Incandescent light is not needed. The use of incandescent light is a carry-over from the time when there were no fluorescent lamps, which is really not so many years ago. Incandescent light was also used to supplement the early fluorescents. Fluorescent lamps are now highly efficient. Incandescent light probably does no harm if it is kept far enough away not to burn the plants, but an incandescent bulb puts out only approximately one-fifth the amount of light per watt that a fluorescent does, making it wastefully expensive to operate.)

A good rule to follow when planning an indoor garden with lights is to provide 15 to 20 watts of fluorescent light per square foot of growing area. This applies to begonias, gesneriads including African violets and gloxinias, cacti and other succulents, foliage plants, annuals and perennials growing as pot plants, practically everything with the possible exception of orchids, with which I have as yet had little experience. Clearly, a cactus would need more light to flower than would an African violet, but I have all of the plants mentioned flowering side by side, by adjusting the distance from lamps to top of plant (not to top of pot). In a cooler growing area, we use fluorescent lights to flower geraniums

and force tulips, hyacinths and daffodils to an exact flowering schedule, and for winter fuchsias.

I could, without hesitation, rattle off my favorite columnea, episcia, saintpaulia, gloxinia, kohleria, rechsteineria, smithiantha, cactus, succulent, geranium, etc., and they would naturally be those that flower the most spectacularly under fluorescent light. But, except for saying that Begonia 'San Miguel' is the most cherished plant in my entire collection of plants, I can't select a favorite begonia.

Of the 163 begonia species and varieties which I have so far grown with fluorescent light culture, not one has failed to respond beautifully. One moment I think nothing could match the iridescence in the rex begonia foliage; the next moment, the angel wings that have not been without flowers for the last fifteen months convince me there is nothing quite so charming. The semi-double and double semperflorens are completely without any sense of shame — everything should take a little rest now and then, but not these carnival hussies with their Mardi Gras flowers.

A general rule to apply to plants being grown with the aid of artificial light is that those with lighter green foliage, including the variegated kinds, need less light than those with dark foliage, and should be a greater distance from the lamps. It takes experimenting and careful observation to find the distance from lamp to top of plant which will make the plant grow and flower best.

The other requirements of good plant culture must be observed even more carefully than when begonias are grown on a windowsill or in a greenhouse. It does no good to meet the plant's light requirements if its required humidity, temperature, watering, and fertilizing are neglected.

Many of the begonias which usually observe semi-dormancy or full dormancy in winter take no such rest when growing



A table-top begonia garden with a 2-tube, 48-inch (40-watt) fixture. The 'Iron Cross' begonia at the left was raised from seed from the A.B.S. Seed Fund, and is eighteen months old.

—Photo by Norman Cherry

under fluorescent light. In my experience, the only begonias that do not flower with the sixteen hours of light which all of my plants get are some of the rhizomatous kinds. They apparently need the shorter days of fall to initiate buds. Their beautiful foliage satisfies me, but we plan sometime to set up a bench with fluorescent lights which will be turned on and off according to natural day length, to see if these will flower.

Plant physiologists have proved that plants use the red and the blue portions of the visible color spectrum for growing, and have little or no use for the green/yellow portions of the spectrum. It is the green/yellow part of the spectrum which aids people to see, and naturally the fluorescent lamps readily available from local sources are high in green/yellow energy. It is quite true that plants will grow under almost any fluorescent lamp. But it is also true that they will grow much better, and will flower, if lamps are selected and combined to ob-

tain the best possible output of red and blue energy. Best results are obtained from a one-to-one combination of "daylight" lamps (excellent in blue, deficient in red) and "natural" lamps (deficient in blue, excellent in red). Second best results come from a one-to-one combination of "daylight" lamps (excellent in blue, deficient in red) and "deluxe warm white" lamps (deficient in blue, good in red). Third best results come from "cool white" lamps, which have a good ratio of red to blue energy, but waste too much energy in the green band.

There is now available a fluorescent lamp developed especially to aid plant growth. Called Gro-Lux, it contains the proper balance of red and blue energy, and only a very low level of green output. A three-month test of these new lamps on begonias has produced startling results. In propagating, leaves and other cuttings root much faster and throw new plantlets much sooner. Plants don't shoot sky-high looking for light, but re-

main compact and bushy, and bud and flower young. The lush, healthy appearance of plants under Gro-Lux lamps must be seen to be believed. The root systems of seedlings develop tuff and healthy quickly. The reason the Gro-Lux lamp works so well is that all of its energy can be used by the plants, which means that the plants get over twice as much of the total effective light energy as they get with the "daylight"/"natural" lamp combination, which has heretofore been the best but which wastes more than half its energy in green/yellow rays which plants can't use.

The temperature in our indoor plant room is set for 62 degrees at night, with a 10-degree rise in the daytime, but it frequently goes to 80 degrees during the day. Humidity is maintained at 55 per cent. The potting medium used for begonias is equal parts of sphagnum peat, horticultural vermiculite, perlite, sharp builder's sand, and loam (pasteurized), which makes a porous mixture which drains well. As this potting medium contains no nourishment, all actively growing plants are fertilized every two weeks with a 12-31-14 soluble fertilizer. We do not use organic fertilizers, such as fish emulsion, for potted plants because they release their nutrients very, very slowly and are leached out by watering before they act. Lights are controlled by time-control switches which turn them on at 7 a.m. and off at 11 p.m.

When the surface of the medium feels dry to the touch, plants are watered with tepid water until the water flushes through the drainage holes, and they are not watered again until the surface starts to dry. A great advantage of fluorescent light gardening is that the plants can be washed and sprayed with clear, tepid water any time one wishes to do so. Foliage does not burn under fluorescent light as it does in the sun, and frequent washings and mistings keep the foliage free of dust and grime, and aid considerably in the maintenance of correct humidity.

Using the "daylight"/"natural" lamp combination mentioned, the dark-leaved *semperflorens* begonias are grown about

6 inches from top of plant to lamp, the lighter green ones 8 to 9 inches below. The same distances apply to the rex begonias — dark foliage 6 inches, silver and pastel foliage 8 to 10 inches. Some angel wings by nature are sprawly and rangy, and for them we have found it best to have a bench with fixtures suspended from the ceiling so they can be raised as the plants grow, keeping the lights about 6 inches above the tops of the plants. The begonias grown for their beautiful foliage generally want less light. For example, *B. masoniana* (iron cross) does best at 10 to 12 inches from the lamps, and leaves fade or bleach if placed any closer.

Each plant is a little different from its neighbor in its light requirements. A begonia which is receiving too much light generally becomes yellowish and the foliage may grow downward. One which is receiving insufficient light usually develops darkening foliage and pushes itself toward the source of light, becoming leggy and ungainly. Adjust the position of the plants accordingly. The center of any fluorescent lamp provides the optimum quantity of light. The light output decreases toward each end of the lamp. Plants needing less light can be placed under the ends of the lamps or at the outer edges of the growing area.

It is our experience that any fluorescent lamp smaller than 40-watts is not satisfactory for plant growth, and is wasteful to operate. Always use the longest fixture your space will allow. For example, if you have 100 inches of space available in length, use one 96-inch fixture instead of two 48-inch fixtures end to end, because the output of any fluorescent lamp falls off at each end of the lamp.

If you love begonias and if you'd like yours to be as lush and beautiful all winter as they are in the summer, try phytoillumination. Fluorescent light gardening has one disadvantage: once you start, you're likely to requisition the hall, the dish closet, the old bookcase, the guest room, the ping-pong table, and every corner in the house that has space for a fixture.

BEGONIA BASICS

By BERNICE BRILMAYER
West Redding, Connecticut



HANGING BASKET BEGONIAS

My mail brings increasing requests for more information about begonias in this monthly article — not how to grow them, but stories of the plants, themselves. This puzzles me a little. I'm not quite sure what *kind* of information is wanted. But I'll give the idea a try, and perhaps a reader or two will set me straight if I'm on the wrong track.

"Hanging basket begonias" is an ambiguous phrase, not to be mistaken for a botanical begonia classification. To some people it means the drooping, summer-flowering tuberous hybrids called *pendulas*. Others consider this a group of fibrous-rooted begonias with long, trailing branches and not much else in common. Actually, there are very few begonias that *can't* be grown in hanging baskets, and many that grow better in baskets than any other way.

I'll never forget an ordinary, moss-lined wire basket in the greenhouse of Mrs. Ernesta Ballard, near Philadelphia. In it was the most extraordinary specimen of *Begonia vellozoana* I have ever seen, bar none. The leaves were six inches long, lustrous as satin, and shimmering like crisp taffeta. The flowers were profuse; and I had always heard that this was a most tender and difficult species. By inclination, *B. vellozoana* looked like a hanging-basket begonia; but by make-up and habit, it is rhizomatous and usually, as far as I know, grown in pots.

Some of the most beautiful hanging baskets I've ever seen were filled with what I would ordinarily call "overgrown" double-flowering wax begonias. If they were in pots, they would need cutting back severely. But Mrs. Elaine Cherry lets them grow that way deliberately, so the stems drip their luscious bouquets exactly as if the plants were



Begonia mannii (*eminii*), an odd trailing begonia with flowers that look more like fuchsias; leaves more like the rose.

—Photo by Bernice Brilmayer

meant to be grown in baskets from the beginning.

Because of their arching stems and heavy, pendant clusters of flowers, the cane-stemmed (angel wing) begonias could also be accredited hanging basket plants. Mrs. H. E. Dillard often grows them that way and, actually, I think the blooms have a better chance to show off than if they were at eye level or below.

The fairly recent hybrid, *Begonia* 'd Artagnan', is often called "Queen of the Basket Begonias" either because it grows to greatest perfection in a hanging basket, or because no other basket begonia can top it for completely covering a pot with luxuriant foliage and flower.

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Rediscovered - An Ancient Growing Medium

By BERT SLATTER
Los Angeles, California

Have you read the novel *Hawaii* by James A. Michener? If you have, you will remember how vividly he described the formation of the islands from lava or pumice and, later on, the development of the islands into a tropical paradise.

The fact that tropical islands consisting principally of lava rock and pumice could produce such luxuriant growth developed an extreme interest in pumice. Research showed that pumice was, indeed, an ancient growing medium. Soils of volcanic origin that have been enriched through centuries and centuries of decaying vegetation, dust, and animal life have been provided with sufficient nutrients to grow plants in abundance.

In the rain forests in the state of Washington, nearly twenty-five years are required to grow timber of sufficient size for cutting — but in a section of New Zealand, which is called Pumice Land, a crop matures in approximately half that time.

Commercial growers have been searching continuously for a growing medium that would solve many of the multitude of problems connected with growing.

Agricultural pumice is such a medium.

What is agricultural pumice?

Agricultural pumice is a naturally occurring volcanic silicate mineral, mined in California's Mojave Desert. At the time of the volcanic eruptions, the release and expansion of gases from the magma produced a highly porous material. The distinguishing feature of pumice is its high porosity and resultant light weight. An individual particle of pumice has a porosity of about 70 per cent, consisting of an intricate network of cavities varying greatly in size and shape and largely interconnected. Under typical applications, about one-fourth to one-half of the porosity is readily filled with water, while the remainder remains filled with air — a condition which is very favorable

to the growth of plants.

The pumice, after mining, is crushed and graded into three sizes of particles. It is first screened to remove most of the dust and to size it correctly. It is then put through an oven at 750° Fahrenheit. This process not only makes the pumice completely sterile, but removes all of the dust that escaped the screening process.

Why is agricultural pumice a good potting medium and soil conditioner?

The roots of plants are living organisms requiring a continual supply of oxygen. Likewise, roots are constantly releasing carbon dioxide (via respiration) which must be removed from the root zone. Most plants require that these gases be supplied or exhausted via soil pores. Thus, a good soil must be porous to permit the exchange of gases while also adequately retaining water to meet the demands of the plant. Additionally, the plant must obtain more than a dozen elements from the soil for its growth.

Poor growth may result from poor aeration, lack of water, or nutritional disorders. Poor aeration also often contributes to disease attack by water molds and anaerobic organisms.

Because of its unique internal porosity and its relatively coarse size — reference here is to the large pores created between pumice particles — agricultural pumice will improve aeration in soils without sacrificing water-holding characteristics.

Agricultural pumice is capable of providing the ideal physical conditions required in soils and, being a durable mineral not subject to decomposition, the effects induced are permanent. Because of its intricate porosity, agricultural pumice reduces the rate at which soluble minerals leach from many soils. Furthermore, new developments in fertilizer techniques are available which greatly simplify maintenance of fertility in synthetic soil mixes using pumice.

History of Horticultural Explorations On the Pacific Coast

By HARLAN LEWIS

Professor and Christmas, Department of Botany,
University of California at Los Angeles

Condensed from 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 "Golden Age" of horticultural explorations on the West Coast began in 1825 with the arrival of David Douglas, who represented the Horticultural Society of London in the Northwest, and lasted about twenty-five years. Obviously it didn't arrive full-blown. It had a history and a background.

The most important groundwork that led up to the premeditated exploration of the Pacific Coast was laid by the botanical collecting done by Archibald Menzies, one of the naturalists with the Vancouver Expedition. He collected on the western coast of North America from 1792 to 1794. The second important botanical background was provided by the Lewis and Clark Expedition through the West Coast from 1804 to 1806, sponsored by President Jefferson.

Menzies' collections were for scientific purposes and only incidentally served horticulture. Nevertheless, it was the preserved herbarium specimens that he took back to England which served to arouse the interest of British horticulturists in the possibility of North America as a source of ornamentals worthy of cultivation. Menzies collected from the coast of British Columbia to San Diego; he was the first to get into the magnificent coastal redwood forest of California. In addition to dried plant material, he took back seeds of a few plants, one of which is the Oregon holly (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*). One can hardly help wondering why, having discovered the redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) and the Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*), he didn't

carry home a few seeds of them in his pocket.

Meriwether Lewis, who was the principal botanist of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, trained intensively for nine months with Bartram in Philadelphia. There are good records of the plants he saw and brought back for scientific purposes; but, as is often true, records of plants collected and introduced into horticulture are fragmentary.

It is known, however, that the seeds were grown by Bernard McMahon, a well-known nurseryman in Philadelphia, who distributed plants from this expedition to Jefferson and other notables on the East Coast. One of the plants was the Oregon grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*); others were the western snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*) and the western serviceberry (*Amelanchier florida*).

These introductions from the Lewis and Clark Expedition played an important part in setting the stage for the Douglas explorations, because David Douglas made his first horticultural expedition not to western but to eastern United States. There he visited gardens and saw some of the plants brought back by Lewis and Clark; in fact, he took some of them to England. So West Coast plants, such as the Oregon grape, were actually introduced by Douglas but not through his own primary collection.

Douglas was twenty-five years old when he left for the West Coast, physically and mentally equipped to endure the ordeals and privations of such expeditions. He was an extremely shy person, much happier working in the forest alone than attending a social event in London. A Scotsman, he was trained as a gardener, then later trained as a botanist in the botanical gardens at Glasgow. This back-

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Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund Flight

Now is the time to sow seed of tuberous begonias for bloom next summer. With this in mind, we offer the very best seed obtainable from one of the best growers in the West. The preferred sowing medium is a partially rotted hardwood leaf mold. This should be sterilized, to insure the destruction of all harmful organisms. Seed should be sown on the finely screened medium and should be firmed lightly with a fine spray or mist of sterilized water. Do not cover seed with soil, but seal tightly by placing glass over containers and preclude all light with a sheet of paper. A constant minimum top and bottom temperature of 74 degrees will insure even germination in about ten days.

Transplanting is accomplished before plants crowd one another. The first transplant is usually made within eight weeks of sowing, and for a heavier root system, a second transplant in sixteen weeks.

No. 1—B. *Tuberhybrida* — Rose form—

Available in mixed colors only, including pink, rose, red, apricot, orange, and several more. The ultimate in tuberous begonias resembling a rose. 50 cents per pkt.

No. 2—B. *Tuberhybrida Lloydii*—

Hanging basket type. Their hanging habit, with great masses of blooms, makes them favored for decoration of green-houses, patios, or porches, where they can be protected against strong winds and light. Medium sized flowers and good hanging habit. Come in mixed colors of pink, rose, cream, salmon, and others. Seed from artificially pollinated blooms. 50 cents per pkt.

No. 3—B. '*Pink Spot Lucerne*'—

Outstanding hybrid of B. '*Corralina de Lucerna*', having dark green leaves with metallic-pink spots and bright red flowers. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 4—B. '*Pinafore*'—

Hybrid of B. '*Elaine*'. Low-growing, angel-wing type. Leaves slate-green, silver-spotted, beet-red beneath. Prolific

flowers of bright salmon blooming over a long period. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 5—B. '*Orange Dainty*'—

Dichroa hybrid. Small green leaves; dainty sprays of orange flowers. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 6—B. '*Rubaiyat*'—

Smooth green leaves and large clusters of luscious salmon-pink flowers, which continue to bloom over a long period. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 7—B. '*Olbia*'—

Smooth plant with bronzy-green leaves lobed like the maple. Drooping, large white flowers. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 8—B. '*Bessie Buxton*'—

The upright pond lily begonia. Light pink, free-flowering. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 9—B. '*Heracleicotyle*'—

Syn. B. '*Mrs. Townsend*'. Bronzy-green leaves, shallow lobes. Showy, deep pink flowers. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 10—B. '*Di-erna*'—

Dichroa hybrid, with green leaves and deep orange-salmon blooms. Vigorous plant. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 11—B. '*scharffi*'—

Syn B. *haageana*. Medium, base branching. Leaves olive-green, red beneath. Large clusters of pale pink flowers blooming over a long period. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 12—B. '*Elaine*'—

Low-growing with narrow, slightly rolled leaves of dark green, dark red beneath. Showy rose-pink blossoms in drooping clusters. Pretty plant 25 cents per pkt.

No. 13—B. '*Jean Pernet*'—

Small cane type with pink flowers. Choice. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 14—B. '*Orange Rubra*'—

Arching stems of glossy, silver-spotted leaves. Clusters of orange flowers. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 15—B. *Mixed*—

Contains the following: B. '*Calla lily*', B. '*Charm*', B. '*New Hampshire*', double semperflorens, both dark and green leaf types, B. '*Sparkler*', and others. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 16—B. crispula—

A fair amount of fresh seed from France. Please consult back issues of *The Begonian* for description. \$1.00 per pkt.

Something to look forward to in the near future. Quote from a friend in Australia. "There seems to be an improved form of *B. masoniana* here in Australia. The green is a decided emerald color and the cross is a shiny black, no sign of mahogany at all. As far as we know, there is only one of these plants, with the exception of mine, which is ready to bloom at present and if I can successfully pollinate them, I will send seed for the Seed Fund. Keep your fingers crossed."

Does anyone in the United States have a *masoniana* plant with a black cross?

GREENHOUSE PLANTS

Vanda—Miss Joaquim—

Orchidaceae. (*hookeriana* x *teres*). Terete hybrid, the famous orchid grown in Hawaii for leis and corsages, flowering in succession throughout the year. Large three-inch blooms lasting a long time, seapals white, tinged with rose, the large petals mauve-purple, the broad lip purple, with yellow throat spotted red. 25 cents per pkt.

Hedychium coronarium—

'Butterfly lily'. Also used for leis because of the sweet perfume of its broad-petaled, pure white flowers, showing a yellow heart on their lip, and appearing from behind a green, waxen bulb of scale-like bracts in terminal clusters, on robust, leafy canes to six feet long, the leaves silvery-haired beneath. 25 cents per pkt.

Platycerium grande—

Magnificent epiphyte with a regal crown of upright, spreading, sterile fronds of glossy, vivid green, the upper lobes doubly forked and staghorn-like with a dark venation, pendulous, forked pairs of fertile fronds appear with age, holding between them in wedge-shaped disk bearing the sporangia. 25 cents per pkt.

Vie—

Philippine Islands, with the following information: "Tubular lavender flowers; nice plant but not common. Here in the Philippine Islands we treat it as a shrub."

We think this is the lavender *Bignonia* but there are several vines with lavender flowers; we can't be sure on this one. 25 cents per pkt.

Adiantum pedatum—

"Five finger fern". Distinguished by leaf stalk one to two feet high, forked only near the summit, each fork bearing a number of pinnae. Pinnules arranged pinnately, all their sori being on the upper edge. Upper edge incised or notched between sori, lower edge smooth. This fern lives on moist, rocky walls, receiving only a few hours of sunlight each day, or no direct sunlight. 25 cents per pkt.

FREE SEED

B. leptotricha, *B. schmidtiana*, and several colors and types of *semperflorens*. Please enclose postage if other seeds are not requested.

The trees and shrubs around Roseville and surrounding foothills are gorgeous now, such glorious colors of red, gold, and yellow. The Modesto Ash, with its gold and yellow, the red and gold of the Dogwood, the fiery red of the Lagerstroemia, and the handsomest of all, the Liquidambar or Sweet Gum. Many plants of *Heteromeles arbutifolia*, also known as Toyon or California holly, are found in the foothills near here, and the heavy crop of berries, just beginning to turn a brilliant red, is much in evidence as you drive along the highway. Under a canopy of blue skies, these colorful trees and shrubs create an inspiring sight.

My sister and I attended the mineral and rock show in Sacramento. It would



be an understatement to say it was fabulous. We were especially interested and impressed with the flower arrangements which were made of rocks, driftwood, and fresh flowers. A very large section of the show was given over to arrangements, and it was amazing to see how much beauty rocks and driftwood can create when combined with fresh flowers and artistically arranged. The principal flowers were chrysanthemums and succulents.

Next week-end we plan to attend the Cat Fanciers' show, which is of special interest to me.

MRS. FLORENCE GEE
Seed Fund Administrator
234 Birch Street
Roseville, California

CHRISTMAS . . .

(Continued from Page 235)

To me it is a seasonal beauty and gives joy from the very first round leaves until it is covered with pink-tipped flowers. It is truly worth acquiring. Do get one — you will love it.

The best wish I can think of
At this season of the year
Is a lovely Christmas begonia
To bring you endless cheer
It will mean a Merry Christmas
And a joy the whole year through,
So, to find one in your stocking
Is the wish I'm wishing you.

BEGONIA BASICS . . .

(Continued from Page 239)

This is Marie Turner's famous seedling, *B. epipsila* x *B. scharffiana*, with heavy leaves of fern-green velvet turned back to reveal the satsuma-plum lining. I have found it rather temperamental, quick to rot if overwatered, quick to wilt if allowed to get too dry, reacting suddenly and sullenly to changes in temperature. In our area in winter, it also seems to need extra high humidity. Its colors are most intense when it is grown in good light.

Among the begonias with long, trailing stems, there are several I'm very

fond of, and a few I can do very well without. Mrs. Leo Shippy's hybrid ('Limminghei' x *scandens cordifolia*) 'Shippy's Garland,' is probably my favorite. The stems branch naturally and willingly, without pinching, and curve up gracefully at the tips. They are closely set with clean green, glossy, crinkled, pointed leaves. And the spring show of cherry-rose flowers is something to write home about. I find this one easily amenable to indoor growing conditions. It flowers more plentifully if it has full winter sun.

Begonia 'Limminghei' (Limmingheiana) is rather similar, but the leaves are larger and heavier and it grows more slowly for me. The coral-red flowers are like dangling hearts.

The African species, *Begonia mannii* (*emirii*), is truthfully not a thing of beauty; but I like it because it is odd. It's called the "rose-leaf begonia" because of branches like climbing rose canes, and rose-shaped leaves. The flowers do not have typical begonia ovaries, but are like little white-and-red bulbs hugging close to the stem, usually hidden under the leaves. I suspect that this might be a climber, at home in Africa.

Among the hanging basket begonias I have crossed off my list of favorites, for various reasons, are: 'Ivy Ever', because it is so miserably susceptible to mildew; *macrocarpa* because it seems colorless and, for me, grows ungainly; *glabra*, because its white flowers are so insignificant; *convolvulacea* because it takes up so much space with long stems and green leaves with little grace and some sickly white flowers in spring. This one, I'm sure, would prefer to climb a tree.

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NO BURNING OR ODOR

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9515 E. FLOWER AVENUE
BELLFLOWER, CALIF.

We feature African Violets and Begonias

NO MAIL ORDERS

HISTORY . . .

(Continued from Page 241)

ground enabled him to appreciate the scientific and the horticultural values of the plants he was to obtain on his missions.

While seeking cones and seeds of the sugar pine (*Pinus lambertiana*) in the Willamette Valley in Oregon, Douglas had to shoot down some branches and cones from the trees — they were too high to reach from the ground. In doing this, he attracted Indians who were not too friendly; but fortunately he escaped and managed to take three cones with him. These were the means of introducing sugar pine into cultivation.

Douglas lost the journal of his California adventures in a wreck on the Frazier River, so the localities of his California collections in 1830-1832 are not known. Shortly thereafter he sailed for Hawaii where he met his tragic death, in 1834, when he was only thirty-five years old.

Today over two hundred plants which owe their introduction to David Douglas are cultivated. Among these are some of the lovely western conifers, such as the Douglas fir, two species of fir, six species of pine, six of spruce, and other trees such as the madrona (*Arbutus menziesii*) and the big-leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), also a number of handsome shrubs including *Ribes sanguineum*, manzanita (*Arctostaphylos manzanita*) and *Garrya elliptica*. The last is not so ornamental as many of the others, but it is interesting because it represented a new genus.

While Douglas was in Monterey, he met Dr. Thomas Coulter, a botanist on a scientific expedition collecting for Dakin and Dole. After Coulter left Douglas in 1832, he went into southern California, through the Colorado and Arizona desert country. He was the first person to enter the southwestern deserts for botanical purposes.

Inadvertently he introduced several plants, particularly cacti, to European horticulturists; but his primary objective was collecting specimens for scientific study. As befitting such a person, he spent his remaining days as curator at his alma

mater, Trinity College in Dublin, putting his own collection in order.

In 1845 the Horticultural Society of London again decided to send a collector to America and chose Theodore Hartley. He was a young man and, like Douglas, had been trained as a gardener. Originally from Germany, he had spent some time in England and had made a trip to Mexico to collect seeds for the Horticultural Society.

Hartley came primarily for plants of general interest, but he was also commissioned to obtain two plants, *Zauschneria californica*, which had been obtained in an earlier collection, and the Santa Lucia fir. He was successful in the first mission, but failed in the second.

The plants that Hartley took back to England were distributed to Fellows of the Society. As they were not available to ordinary nurserymen, one enterprising nursery, Beach and Son's Nursery of Exeter, hired William Lobb. He arrived

NOT OLD — NOT NEW
JUST ESPECIALLY FOR YOU

MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND
HAPPY NEW YEAR

WESTCHESTER BRANCH

MERRY CHRISTMAS
WITH BEST WISHES
FOR YOUR HAPPINESS
IN THE NEW YEAR

SANTA BARBARA BRANCH

in California in 1849 and collected very diligently.

When he learned in 1853 about the "big trees" that had been discovered in the Sierra Nevadas, he took off immediately to gather some of their seeds. He was so excited about the trees that he put a handful of seeds in his pocket and carried back two trees which he had transplanted; went to San Francisco and boarded the first ship to England. He was so enthusiastic about the big trees that he returned to California and spent his life collecting until his death in 1863.

John Jeffrey, who was sponsored by a group of Scotsmen known as the Oregon Association, arrived in California between 1850 and 1851. His objective was to obtain seeds, particularly of trees. He sent back seeds of five hundred species, not all of them trees, of course; but they included most of the trees that had been found by earlier plant explorers.

One of his introductions, *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*, became horticulturally important in developing many cultivars; others were *Pinus jeffreyi*, *Pinus muricata*, and *Pinus albicaulis*. It is evident that he had been able to get — for the first time — into the high country.

Discharged by the Oregon Association, as he became negligent from the warm California sunshine and fine air, Jeffrey joined a group going to explore the Yuma Desert and the Gila River country, and was never heard of again.



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HOLIDAY GREETINGS

from

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH

*Greetings And
All Good Wishes*

for a

Happy Holiday Season
INGLEWOOD BRANCH

SEASON'S GREETINGS

FROM THE

WEST VALLEY BRANCH

SEASON'S GREETINGS
AND ALL GOOD WISHES
FOR A
HAPPY HOLIDAY SEASON
GLENDALE BRANCH

*Merry Christmas
and
Happy New Year*

EL MONTE COMMUNITY BRANCH

GIFTS FOR GARDENERS

Good Christmas gifts are those which bring pleasure all year long. If they indicate special thoughtfulness, the gifts express understanding friendship better than mere words.

Are you wondering what to give a gardener this Christmas? From plants to accessories — there is a multitude of things that will be welcomed by the gardening enthusiast, but don't buy blindly just because the choice is so varied.

First, find out what phase of gardening is of special interest to your friend. Then try to give him something that he needs but does not have.

Is he particularly interested in collecting rare plants, one variety of plant, or plants in general? Does he specialize in growing begonias, fuchsias, orchids, or roses? Does he spend hours in propagating and experimenting? Does his hobby include an entire yard and a greenhouse or is it confined to a room in his home?

For the collector, a new plant would be a suitable gift. But don't give him a rose, no matter how beautiful you think it is if his only interest is in begonias. For the student of horticulture, a new book on his pet subject would be a year-long source of enjoyment. If he has a greenhouse, perhaps he needs a new thermometer, barometer, thermostat, or similar equipment, or even a sturdy notebook to record his experiments. If his garden is in his home, a decorative stand or container would be suitable.

Every gardener, beginner or advanced amateur, needs tools — trowel, weeding

fork, hand hoe, pruning shears, budding knife, garden hose, spray gun — a few minutes in a garden supply store will give you ideas.

Fertilizers are always acceptable — general purpose fertilizers and those blended for special purposes. Insecticides and sprays for pest control are a good bet, especially if you give a new product he has been intending to try.

When you give gardening gifts to a gardening friend, you are sure your gifts will be used and appreciated. Furthermore, you are demonstrating your consideration for his desires, and that is the true purpose of all sincere giving.

In addition to the many other things you might choose, there is one gift that will bring joy to the recipient twelve times a year, and the cost is small — give a membership in the American Begonia Society and twelve issues of *The Begonian*.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

AND A

SUCCESSFUL GROWING YEAR

FROM YOUR PRESIDENT-ELECT

CARL E. NAUMANN

SOLVE YOUR CHRISTMAS GIFT PROBLEM GIVE A MEMBERSHIP IN THE AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY

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Mrs. Dorothea Waddington, Membership Secretary
1135 N. Kenter Ave., Los Angeles 49, Calif.

Please enter a membership in the A.B.S. for.....years at \$2.50 per year.

Amount enclosed \$.....

Name.....

Address.....

City.....Zone.....State.....

MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY'S

HOME SAFE

Heroic efforts by Dorothea and Richard Waddington, throughout the first day and the following night, saved their Kenter Avenue home during the fire that raged over Bel Air and adjacent areas November 6. Although flames came within a few feet of the house, major damage was limited to a wood fence, a number of trees, and some well-roasted begonias.

The strain of this experience and the necessity of cleaning up ashes, borate, and other debris forced a delay in some of Mrs. Waddington's work as A.B.S. membership secretary. However, she assures all Branches and members that correspondence and other business is being brought up to date as rapidly as possible.

SEASON'S GREETINGS

RUDOLF ZIESENHENNE

1130 N. Milpas St., Santa Barbara, Cal.

MERRY CHRISTMAS

AND

HAPPY NEW YEAR

TO ALL BEGONIANS

Long Beach Parent Chapter

May All The Joys

of Christmas Cheer Usher

In Your Best Begonia Year

Merry Christmas

WHITTIER BRANCH

CALENDAR

December 7 — Westchester Branch. Whoopee Party with members and guests each bringing a wrapped Christmas gift. There will be special plants. Call ORchard 0-3231 for further information.

December 7 — Whittier Branch. Frances Willeford will be guest speaker, on "Christmas Decorations". Plant table, refreshments, door prizes.

December 27 — Glendale Branch. Mrs. Wynona Jensen of Bellflower will speak on "Begonias".

December 28 — Redondo Beach Area Branch. Annual Christmas party. Don't forget a dollar exchange gift. Also installation of officers.

January 4 — Westchester Branch. Mrs. Edna Korts, Past President of the American Begonia Society, will start off the new year with a talk on her favorite plants, "Cane Begonias". Always an exceptional plant table.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FREEZE

If past records are indicative, Southern California may experience a crop-killing freeze in January of 1962, according to Roy Simpson of the U.S. Fruit Frost Warning Service in Pomona.

Simpson stated that the area suffered heavy freezes in the years 1898, 1913, 1922, 1937, 1949 — specifically and in chronological sequence 15, 9, 15, 12 years apart. If the freeze should occur next January, the sequence would continue and the time interval would be 13 years.

—Submitted by Bert Slatter

IN MEMORIAM

Mrs. Mildred M. Jones passed away October 14, 1961, after a long illness. She was junior past president of the San Miguel Branch at the time of her death. She had also served for two years as president of the Camellia Society in San Diego. Her cheerfulness will be remembered and missed by all who knew her.

MINUTES OF NATIONAL BOARD MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of the American Begonia Society was called to order by President George A. Schlanert at 7:40 p.m., October 23, 1961. Twenty-two officers, chairmen, and representatives responded to roll call.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert H. Warrick of the Seattle Branch were welcomed. Mr. Warrick brought greetings from his Branch and expressed his pleasure in attending a National Board meeting.

Mrs. Edna L. Korts, Past President, presented a letter from F. J. Martin of Birmingham, England, regarding the British Branch.

There was discussion regarding payment to the Librarian. Motion was made by Mrs. Lola Fahey and seconded by Malcom Rich that the 30% payment previously authorized be paid beginning in November, 1960, and not be retroactive. The Treasurer was instructed to send this to Mrs. Sault, excluding monies from the Buxton Check List.

President-Elect Carl E. Naumann reported that he had visited Inglewood and Foothill Branches.

Mr. Naumann requested Mrs. Waddington, Membership Secretary, to report on prices for a new addressograph. A new Elliot compact model will cost \$595.00 including tax. A used model, if one is available, will be \$442.00. President Schlanert instructed Mr. Naumann to name a committee to work out ways and means for the purchase of the much needed addressograph. He also suggested that each Branch might help toward the fund.

Treasurer Earle E. Budd gave the following report: income \$724.11, disbursements \$720.56, balance on October 18, 1961, \$665.37. He also gave the Seed Fund report showing an income of \$110.34 for a two month period.

Mrs. Korts presented a check for \$5.00 for plants sold following the convention, and a check for \$59.50 from the sale of seventeen bound volumes of *The Begonian*, 1940 to 1945. She suggested that this check be marked for the addressograph fund.

Richard Waddington, Convention Treasurer, submitted the following report: receipts \$1,968.45, expenses \$1,475.46, profit \$429.99.

Mrs. Dorothea Waddington, Membership Secretary, reported 37 new memberships and 141 renewals. Income \$451.00, expenses \$28.50.

Mrs. Ruby M. Budd, Advertising Manager, who is doing a good job of collecting outstanding accounts, reported income of \$88.45 and accounts receivable \$42.50.

Mrs. Ethel Arbuckle, Public Relations Director, reported that the new constitution and by-laws of the Long Beach Parent Chapter were in order and asked that they be approved. Approval was given by the Board.

Mrs. Alva Graham, Nomenclature Director, requested information regarding action of the Society in naming a begonia when one parent is a Rex.

Mrs. Margaret Taylor, Secretary, reported that she had visited a combined luncheon meeting of the William Penn Branch and the Margaret Gruenbaum Branch in Philadelphia, meeting also the new Third Vice-President, Mrs. Ernest C. Drew, and the Eastern Public Relations Chairman, F. L. Mathewson.

Mrs. Korts inquired regarding the Society's financial standing with the American Horticultural Society and the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum. Mr. Naumann expressed the desirability of being associated with such organizations.

Joe Taylor discussed the new South Coast Botanic Gardens in Palos Verdes at Crenshaw Boulevard and Rolling Hills Road. He moved that membership be obtained in the South Coast Botanic Garden Foundation, the American Horticultural Society, and the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum. Motion carried. It was suggested that if a chairman can be obtained, it would be advantageous to meet with Mrs. Frances Young, President of the South Coast Botanic Garden Foundation, regarding begonia plantings.

The following Branches reported: Glendale, Inglewood, Long Beach Parent Chapter, Pasadena, Redondo Beach, San Gabriel, Westchester, Whittier, and Seattle.

The meeting adjourned at 9:37 p.m.

MARGARET B. TAYLOR
Secretary

SEASON'S GREETINGS

REDONDO BEACH

AREA BRANCH

Season's Greetings
and All Good Wishes
for a
Happy Holiday Season
Theodosia Burr Shepherd Branch

PEACE AND GOODWILL
AMONG ALL "BEGONIANS"
AND A
MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL
FROM THE
RIVERSIDE BRANCH - A.B.S.

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. Sikkelee, 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 Roseneau 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. 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. Grant Herzog, Secy.
12600 Broken Bough, Houston 24, 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 Marfa, 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 2-2234
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 Buur, Secy.
8335 Forcham 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

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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HYDROPONIC CHEMICAL CO., Copley 21, Ohio, U.S.A.


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