

The Begonian

DEVOTED TO THE SHELTERED GARDENS

June, 1961

PRICE 25 CENTS

VOLUME XXVIII, NUMBER 6



Editor N. Trumond Peterson, 1641 W. 125th St., Los Angeles 47, Calif.
Advertising Manager George Schlanert, 13611 Wheeler Pl., Santa Ana, Calif.

Copyright 1961 by the American Begonia Society, Inc.—Affiliated with The American Horticultural Society, The American Horticultural Council, and The Los Angeles State and County Arboretum.

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.

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.

ELECTED OFFICERS

- President Mrs. Edna L. Korts
3628 Revere Ave., Los Angeles 39, Calif.
- President-Elect George Schlanert
13611 Wheeler Pl., Santa Ana, Calif.
- Past President Clarence Hall
17153 Sunburst St., Northridge, Calif.
- Secretary Mrs. Margaret B. Taylor
111 Evelyn Drive, Anaheim, Calif.
- Treasurer Mrs. Leona H. Cooper
4958 Canoga Ave., Woodland Hills, Calif.
- Vice-Pres. 1 yr. Mrs. Nancy Alvord
48 W. Norton Rd., Quincy 69, Mass.
- Vice-Pres. 2 yrs. A. Roy Joyce
1435 Coronado Ter., Los Angeles 26, Calif.
- Vice-Pres. 3 yrs. Esther Long
5416 Dana Way, Sacramento 22, Calif.

APPOINTED OFFICERS

- Editor N. Trumond Peterson
1641 W. 125th St., Los Angeles 47, Calif.
- Eastern Editor Mrs. Bernice Brilmayer
c/o D.C.S. & S. Inc.
530 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N.Y.
- Membership Secretary Dorotha Waddington
1135 N. Kenter Ave., Los Angeles 49, Calif.
- Advertising Manager George Schlanert
13611 Wheeler Pl., Santa Ana, Calif.

- Awards Committee Mrs. Hazel Snodgrass
265 N. Walnut Dr., Ventura, Calif.
- Flower Show Chairman Albert J. (Bert) Slatter
4600 Sixth Ave., Los Angeles 43, Calif.
- Historian Mrs. Lola E. Fahey
4943 Fiesta Ave., Temple City, Calif.
- Identification Garden John Thieben
6409 Will Rogers St., Los Angeles 45, Calif.
- Librarian Mrs. Lucy A. Sault
58 Dapplegray Lane, Rolling Hills Estate, Calif.
- Nomenclature Director Mrs. Alva Graham
258 Pearl St., Pasadena, Calif.
- Parliamentarian Mrs. Minn Slatter
4600 Sixth Ave., Los Angeles 43, Calif.
- Round Robin Chairman Mrs. Herbert E. Hurley
11 Woodland Road, Lexington, Mass.
- School of Judging Mrs. Edna L. Korts
3628 Revere Ave., Los Angeles 39, Calif.
- Research and Seed Fund Mrs. Florence Gee
234 Birch Street, Roseville, Calif.
- Slide Librarian and Speakers' Bureau Roy Joyce
1435 Coronado Ter., Los Angeles 26, Calif.

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

- Public Relations Director Mrs. Ethel Arbuckle
5932 Seville Ave., Huntington Park, Calif.
- Northwestern Chairman Mrs. David Talbot
6209 Riverside Drive, Vancouver, Wash.
- Eastern Chairman F. L. Mathewson
Montchanin, Delaware
- Southern Chairman Mrs. C. E. Cooper
716 Chelsea Blvd., Houston, Texas
- No. California Chairman Mrs. John H. Smith (Hyacinth)
2479 29th Ave., San Francisco 16, Calif.
- Northeastern Chairman Mrs. Frederick Kingsbury
225 Lee Street, Brookline, Mass.

National Board meets 4th Monday, 7:30 p.m., South Gate City Auditorium, 4900 Southern Ave.

A Tree Is An Amazing Mechanism

By BERT SLATTER
Los Angeles, California

Living familiarly with trees, we accept their benign and useful presence. We are quick to profit from their value as store-houses of lumber and pulp, and from such useful products as fruits and nuts, oils, waxes, rubber, and drugs.

Yet few of us suspect the fantastic whirl of activity that catches up every deciduous and evergreen tree in fulfillment of its place in our planet's living pattern.

Man has skin, organs, bones, muscles, and a nervous system upon which his life and usefulness depends. A tree employs roots, trunk, bark, and leaves to do its work on earth.

EACH LEAF AN EFFICIENT LABORATORY

Leaves are, in effect, the lungs of a tree, though their manner of breathing is peculiar to the plant world. The underside of each leaf is pitted with thousands of pore-like stomata, or infinitesimal openings. Through these stomata, leaves inhale and exhale oxygen and carbon dioxide.

But leaves emit generous amounts of water vapor and vastly more oxygen than carbon dioxide, which, in fact, is released only as a waste product. Thus the breathing of trees purifies and tempers, even renews, the air around us.

In a sense, a tree performs magic. It seems to manufacture something out of nothing.

Leaves soak up energy directly from the sun and convert water and air, plus chemicals and minerals from the soil, into a great body that may weigh 1,000 tons and tower 300 feet into the sky.

MIRACLE OF PHOTOSYNTHESIS

A tree accomplishes this feat by the remarkable process of photosynthesis,

which man with all his ingenuity has not yet managed to imitate.

Bundles of specially organized leaf cells, called chloroplasts, produce chlorophyll, the familiar green substance of all growing plants. Chlorophyll, in turn, picks out just the rays of sunlight it needs to transform water and air into the substance of branches, trunks, and roots.

Specifically, the leaf rearranges carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen into a variety of carbohydrates, usually sucrose, one of the basic foods of all living things. The leaf then converts the sugar into starch, which is stored in leaves, seeds, and roots. Since the tree cannot digest starch, the leaf, with incredible virtuosity, changes the starch back into sugar as the tree demands food.

This process of photosynthesis, to which we owe our green and habitable world, is most active during the two or three hours on either side of noon, and ends when night falls.

Photosynthesis creates the world's food supply. All plants and animals feed upon the organic substances which leaves and grasses convert from unassimilable elements into digestible material. Falling to the ground, leaves and twigs decay and combine with the soil's nitrogen to create the humus which fertilizes the forest floor.

Only a fraction of a tree's constructive energy — between one and two per cent — is devoted to self-perpetuation, the making of seeds. Seeds themselves vary widely in size. For instance, it takes 300,000 hemlock seeds to make a pound, while certain tropical coconuts may weigh forty pounds apiece!

The wood of a tree is compactly stored in trunk and branches. And it is this wood, of course, for which mankind's appetite seems insatiable.

STUMP TELLS LIFE STORY

A boy, jumping upon the sweetly redolent stump of a new-cut tree, may know only that its concentric markings are annual rings that show the tree's span

COVER PICTURE

Begonia 'Limminghiana.'

— Photo by Bernice Brillmayer

of life. Yet this cross section can teach far more.

Much of a tree trunk's substance is dead. The lifeless core or heartwood (duramen), the major storehouse of timber and pulp, strengthens and supports the tree.

The living outer portion of the trunk contains the pipelines for a circulatory system as amazing as man's. Sap is the tree's blood; it flows up to the leaves through minute channels in the sapwood, the part of the trunk just outside the heartwood. No veins are necessary, as in man to carry the life fluid back to revitalizing organs, for the phloem, or inner bark, conducts carbohydrates and other food elements made in the leaves down to the branches, trunk, and roots.

Because of this replenishing up-and-down flow of nourishment, the tree continues to grow till death. Some botanists believe trees die only from such causes as disease and injury. Giant sequoias survive as earth's oldest and largest living things.

Growth in the trunk occurs in the cambium layer alone, that narrow section between sapwood and inner bark. Peel bark from a tree and you'll find the moist, sticky cambium film. Its cells are constantly splitting, making new sapwood on the inside, bark on the outside.

The inner bark continuously converts to outer bark, assuming patterns which identify the different trees: rough as an oak, smooth as a beech, or shaggy as a cedar.

ROOTS DRINK TONS OF WATER

The tree stands on its roots and through them draws in the tons of water required to satisfy the urgent thirst of its growing months. Conifers, elms, and birches generally reveal a flat and shallow root structure; most of the hardwoods, such as walnut, hickory, oak, and beech, thrust taproots straight down.

Roots divide again and again, the fine rootlets splitting into a maze of hair-like terminal strands that push out in the ceaseless search for water — and for oxygen, without which they perish. Roots grow best where they have to work to

(Continued on Page 120)

COLOR IN WINTER

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

When admiring a bed of begonia *semperflorens*, we should be reminded that this delightful succulent-looking plant can also be used to brighten the home during the darkling days of winter.

A few cuttings removed from the stock plants about the middle of July and rooted in silver sand should make nice plants for this purpose. Choose young basal growth, the object being to keep the plants as dwarf and sturdy as possible. When the plants are well established in the pots, remove the growing tips to achieve this aim.

Plants can also be raised from seed sown in May or June.

Remember, however, that the lack of propagating facilities does not deprive the would-be grower of the satisfaction of growing a few plants. Some of the stock plants can always be lifted in August, potted into containers large enough to house the root systems, and then pruned right back to encourage a dwarf habit.

Elongation is perhaps the greatest objection to *B. semperflorens* as a house plant, but with judicious pruning and providing the maximum amount of light possible, this can be overcome.

Other begonias which can be used for house decoration during the winter months include *B. 'Feasti'*, *B. glaucophylla scandens*, *B. baageana*, and *B. 'Verschaffeltiana'*. For basket and plant stands, *B. 'Feasti'* and its crested form, *B. 'Bunchi'*, can be highly recommended for winter color. They are more commonly known as the "beefsteak" begonias, and bear thick, round, shiny leaves, procumbent in habit. The light pink sprays of bloom are carried well above the foliage and appear from January to June.

B. baageana, a shrubby upright type with white tinted blossoms, pendulous and purse-like, is very reliable. Winter-flowering *B. glaucophylla scandens*, a vine-like plant, is rather more dependent on humidity if it is to succeed under

(Continued on Page 126)

BEGONIA BASICS

By BERNICE BRILMAYER
West Redding, Connecticut



POTTING

As a general rule, the closer we can come to re-creating natural outdoor growing conditions for our indoor begonias, the better they grow. Perhaps that's why we often give them pots so large they can't live in them. We know their roots had plenty of soil to roam in, in their original homes; so we try to provide the same.

But there's a difference. Outdoors, soil (except in bogs) doesn't get water-logged; excess water has plenty of ways to drain off or out. And Nature has many ways of drying the surface soil and keeping it light and porous. But in a pot with too much soil small roots are almost literally smothered. There is often too much moisture which they can't use, and they rot. There's not enough air between soil particles for them to breathe.

Over-potting is a popular way of killing plants with kindness. The best way to be sure a begonia really needs a new pot is to tap it out and see if the roots have completely covered the ball of soil. If not, return the plant to the old pot. Many growers insist that the *semperflorens*, for example, bloom their best when they are root-bound.

When you do move a begonia into a new pot, make it only one size larger, not several. There should be just enough room around the edge so you can gently firm down some fresh soil with your fingers. Tapping the pot sharply on the table will also help to settle the soil.

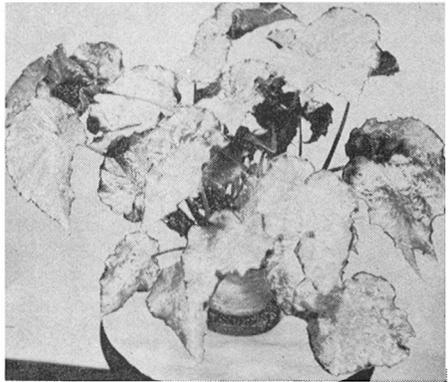
What kind of pot is best? That depends . . . If you're inclined to water too heavily and too often (as I am), porous clay pots let the soil dry out faster. Plastic pots hold more moisture, and are lighter and easier to keep clean. Shallow pots, like bulb pans, are good for shallow-rooted rhizomatous begonias; there's not a lot of unused soil at the bottom of the pot to get soggy and sour.

Cane-stemmed and *semperflorens* begonias can use the soil in the deeper, "regular" pots.

The pots I loathe are the decorative ceramic or brass containers that, because they are to be set on some finely finished furniture, have no drainage holes at the bottom. So many pretty plants have rotted in these, because it is nearly impossible to water them properly, and excess water has nowhere to go. When you use one of these, for pity's sake, keep the plant in its pot and set it inside the container. Then you can lift it out and drain it, if necessary, after watering.

The same holds true of decorative, non-dripping hanging baskets. They are a snare and a danger unless you water with extreme care. But roots love the air that reaches them from all sides in the standard wire basket lined with moss. Simply set the basket in the sink or a bucket, when you water it, and let it finish dripping before you hang it up again.

I recall a precious little *Begonia boweri* I saw thriving without a pot. Mrs. Ernesta Ballard scooped out a pocket in an attractive small piece of driftwood, and filled it with sphagnum moss. The eye-



Rhizomatous begonias, like 'Sir Percy', are shallow-rooted and don't need deep pots.

—photo by Bernice Brilmayer

lash begonia has been growing in this for several years, with regular feedings of soluble fertilizer, and is perfectly healthy and at home. She cuts it back a little, in early spring, so it won't grow out of proportion to its settling. Mrs. Ballard also has the most beautiful specimen of the temperamental (for me) but luscious *B. vellozoana* I have ever seen — crawling all over a wire basket.

THE MAIL BAG

A letter from Eric Schalk of Waterbury, Vermont, suggests that this column carry a regular "begonia biography" — a capsuled description of some interesting variety readers might want to know and grow. So here we go . . .

Sir Percy is one of many outstanding hybrids created by Mrs. Susie Zug, and one of the most rewarding begonias I have ever grown. It is rhizomatous — has a fleshy rootstock that creeps over the top of the soil, sending down roots as it goes along and sending up a plentiful supply of sturdy-stemmed leaves. The foliage is firm and durable, basically very deep green, overlaid with gleaming silver. For me, the plant keeps plump and bushy, and glows with good health even in a window where light and sunlight are less than adequate for many rhizomatous begonias. It does not seem to need high humidity to keep its leaves from crisping and drying on the edge.

One parent of this unusual hybrid was Frey's Silver Star, which may account for its sturdiness. In 1956, the *BEGONIAN* reported that the second parent was *B. speculata*, and that "this begonia is not to be classed under rex cultorum." But in her new and excellent book, *Begonias Slanted Toward the Beginner*, Dorothy Behrends says that the cross was with "an unnamed Zug rex seedling. And Mrs. Behrends, I know, doesn't make statements without foundation.

This begonia is offered by at least two mail-order suppliers, and is a good bet for beginners.

Mr. Schalk, by the way, is very eager to have *B. froebeli*. Can anyone help him?

ELEPHANT EAR BEGONIA

The lost is not yet found. To date (May 1), three writers have suggested

that it might be a caladium, not a begonia; three have sent an advertisement from a source in Florida offering the "elephant ear begonia," which we ordered and which turned out to be a large angel wing type. One sent a tracing of a large leaf which does have an "elephant ear" appearance, but we can't pin it down as the one we're looking for. Two referred us to a commercial catalog calling 'Perle de Paris' by that nickname, but the 'Perle' has nubby leaves, and the one we want is smooth green.

We're still working with the clues. But meanwhile, we're sending to each reader who was interested and helpful in writing us, a packet of begonia seeds from Mrs. Gee's Seed Fund. If or when the mystery is solved, we'll let you know.

FATSHEDERA ADAPTABLE

Fatshedera is an intriguing plant that has characteristics of both ivy and a shrub. It is a cross between fatsia and heder. It can climb like a vine and has the large leaves and woody branches of the shrub.

Fatshedera has three planting uses. Its exotic, dark green leaves make an ideal covering for the plain walls of modern architecture. Because it will grow in shallow soil, it is well suited to planting in tubs for the patio, especially where planting is restricted. It can also be used as a ground cover where large leaves and sturdy branches are not in the way.

The stalks are never obvious because the leaves cover them well. This ivy trails along the ground, forming roots which can be the nucleus of new plants. It can be controlled by pruning to mass as a shrub. If allowed to grow, it will climb.

The fatshedera grows in the sun but prefers the cooler locations of partial shade. It should never be placed against the south or west walls which get the reflected heat. The north or east side is preferable.

It will take average garden care of English ivy but it will grow more dainty and less prolific. It will take temperatures as low as twenty-one degrees. Should it freeze, it will come back readily.

Gardening is Ordinary Man's Last Frontier

Once you've done a landscape for a houseboat, you should be able to tackle any problem.

Landscape architect Robert Malkin got the houseboat assignment and feels he did it in stride.

"I have a theory that gardening is now the ordinary man's last frontier," he says. "You may live an ordinary life, work at a cut-and-dried job, travel to work and recreation on dull roads. But you can still create a world all your own in your backyard."

For the houseboat landscape, done for a client in Florida, Malkin laid out an arrangement of planes for hanging vines, different levels of wood decking for potted plants, and overhead chains suspending plant holders.

"Actually," he says, "A garden for a boat isn't as confining as one on a small city or suburban lot, hemmed in by neighbors and other buildings. The whole trend now is for privacy and enclosure, with fencing, screened by vines, shrubs, and other plants."

One of Malkin's recent jobs was as architect of the 1960 International Flower Show in New York, which took a year and a half of advance planning.

However, the bulk of his work is for private clients — few of whom, he says, have large estates.

"I usually work with lots of 50 by 150 feet or 75 by 200 feet," he says. "That is still a lot of room for good design."

Malkin is careful to distinguish between landscaping, which is permanent, and gardening, which undergoes constant change.

"Landscaping is like building a home," he says, "While decorating it is like gardening."

In fifteen years' experience in his field, Malkin is inclined to believe "This business of living outdoors can be run into the ground."

"In most northern climates," he says, "you may have three months to spend outside. But it's usually too hot and buggy to enjoy. So the practical thing is to plan the garden as a thing of beauty."

"It can be looked at and enjoyed every day like a work of art — and one that doesn't have to have constant, costly care."

Malkin says most people who come to him want, first a beautiful garden; second, low cost; third, little maintenance.

As for cost, he is convinced — and not just because he is one — that a landscape architect is well worth his fee to anyone who plans to spend \$1,500 or more on landscaping.

"That's not a great amount," he says, "counting lawn, trees, shrubs, perennials, annuals and patio. Often a landscape architect makes up the amount of his fee with what he saves in getting competitive bids from nurserymen. He also gives insurance by picking the best plants for the location and climate."

In any event, Malkin strongly advises against having the same person who sells plants draw the plan for where and how many are to be used. For the customer, he says, "it works out to how much the traffic will bear."

However, he urges do-it-yourself landscapers to consult nurserymen for expert advice on how plants will behave in specific locations.

Beforehand, Malkin advises above all, "Stop and think."

"Figure out first what the garden is to be used for. Then work out a plan without thinking about specific plants. Vary space to give a different view in each area. This can be done no matter how small the lot."

Malkin's own preference in landscaping these days is for a more rugged woodland feeling through the use of rocks and naturalistic edgings.

"Natural woods are being wiped out," he says. "But you can still get a backyard resemblance to them with good landscape design."

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

DO YOU KNOW?

By BERT SLATTER
Los Angeles, California

SAWDUST MULCHES BOOST YIELDS

In recent years, as more gardeners have become interested in the advantages of mulching, all sorts of materials have been tried and tested — peanut hulls, ground corn-cobs, Spanish moss, and vermiculite.

Surprisingly, one of the best mulches — sawdust — is seldom used in this country even though it is cheap, widely available, and well tested. The English, Germans, and Japanese use sawdust routinely.

Tests made in Canada show that sawdust mulches increased strawberry and loganberry yields by 3,000 pounds an acre. Sawdust mulches also boosted current and gooseberry production by twenty-five to thirty per cent.

Aged sawdust plus high-nitrogen fertilizer should increase production of nearly all ornamental plants and vegetables the first year; and in succeeding years the mulch should build up the organic matter in the soil, improving it greatly.

LEAFMOLDS TESTED

This information was taken from a news letter of the American Potash Soil Improvement Experiments at California Polytechnic College:

Leafmolds tested were: eucalyptus, oak, pine, redwood, and sycamore.

Fibrous begonias were grown in pots containing the various leafmolds. Eucalyptus gave the fastest growth, followed by pine, oak, redwood, and sycamore, in that order. Eucalyptus and oak gave the sturdiest growth.

A breakdown of the composition of the various molds — nutrient content, acidity, and soil-conditioning properties — correlates pretty well with the growth test.

Nitrogen content: All five showed the same amount of nitrogen, five parts per million, which is high.

Phosphorus content: Pine was highest with five parts per million, followed by redwood with 4.5, and the other three each had 2.5.

Potassium content: Eucalyptus was highest with twenty parts per million, followed by redwood with ten, pine with five, oak with one, and sycamore with one.

Acidity: Eucalyptus, redwood, and sycamore were found to be fairly acid, with a pH of 5.6; pine was almost neutral, with a pH of 6.7; and oak was neutral with a pH of 7.

Soaking and water-holding capacity: The hardest to soak were eucalyptus and pine, followed by redwood and oak, with sycamore the easiest to soak. Once soaked, the water-holding capacities of all five were about equal.

Decomposition: From fastest to slowest in decomposition, they rated in this order: sycamore, oak, pine, redwood, and eucalyptus.

A TREE . . .

(Continued from Page 116)

find enough to drink.

The cumulative pressure of growing roots can split granite or move boulders. And the tree takes more than water from the soil, for its roots absorb nutritious minerals in solution and may get nitrogen from bacteria.

The tree's waterworks handle a remarkable volume. A scientist once calculated that, to build one ton of wood, a tree has to soak up approximately 1,000 tons of water.

Moisture pours into the atmosphere from a tree in an invisible fountain of vapor. Almost every tree throws off large quantities of surplus water.

Cohesion (or water tension), osmosis, and the transpiration pull of leaves are the principal forces by which a giant tree pumps up hundreds of gallons of water a day from the ground. A mature date palm in a desert may seem exempt from the tree's common thirst for water; yet it may need as much as two hundred gallons a day in the hottest months to maintain vigor and yield.

A tree is indeed an amazing mechanism. And, despite the dendrologist's knowledge, it remains a mysterious thing — as mysterious as any living work of nature.

Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund Flight

Go upon your way

Over mountain, plain or sea.

God bless all who speed your flight

To where I wish you to be,

And bless all beneath the roof

Where I would bid you rest;

But bless even more all to whom

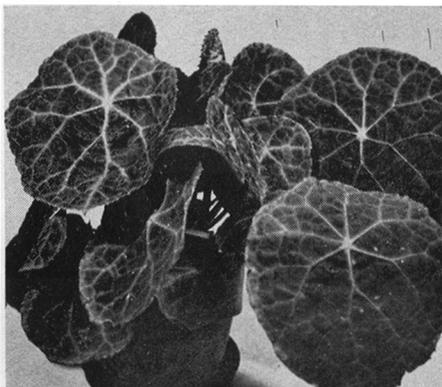
This is addressed.

No. 1—*B. goegoensis*—

Sumatra. Growth bushy, compact, 25—30 cm. high, with creeping rhizome. Petioles very fleshy, sharply tri-cornered, bare. Leaves almost round to egg-shaped, closed, saucer-like, wavy over the entire surface or rugose; upper side of leaf dark olive-green with lighter shadings, silky gloss, a little lighter at the margin; beneath reddish; both sides bare. Inflorescence sessile, surpassing the leaves very little in height. Flowers medium large, pink; male flowers four petals; female flowers five petals. *B. goegoensis* is a treasure for collectors and fanciers of beautiful foliage plants. It thrives best in pots as well as when placed in beds of well regulated hothouses. Seeds scarce. \$1.50 per pkt.

No. 2—*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



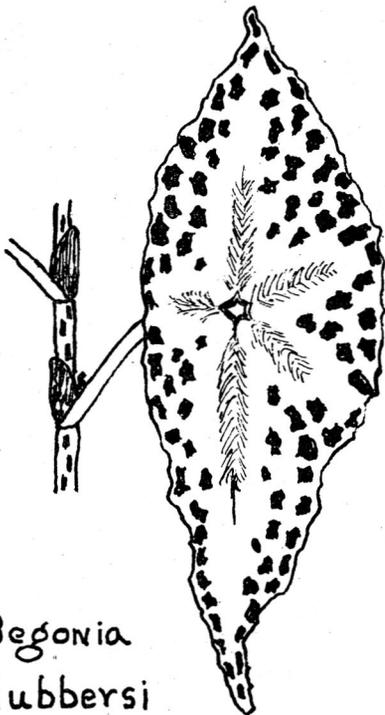
Begonia goegoensis is highly valued by fanciers of beautiful foliage plants.

—photo by Bernice Brillmayer

is low, compact and bushy. Leaves are soft, velvety, ovate-pointed, shorter than those of *B. cathayana*, yellow and bronzy-green rather than red, and pink-hairy. Flowers are yellowish pink. Very distinctive \$1.00 per pkt.

No. 3—*B. lubbersii*—

Brazil. First introduced by Seed Fund in 1957. Unusual peltate leaf unlike any other begonia. Dark green, chatoyant leaf is patterned with large silver spots and, while the veins are not conspicuous, the areas surrounding the veins are much darker green on the surface than the rest of the leaf. The undersides are green with dark red areas surrounding the veins. Fibrous rooted, upright type. Sparse bloomer, producing comparatively large white flowers. Not considered hardy and must be protected from cold, damp weather; likes warm, filtered light. Very much in demand by hybridizers. 50 cents per pkt.



Begonia
lubbersii

Drawing by Dorothy Behrends.

No. 4—*B. scandens cordifolia*—

Syn. *B. glabra*. Larger and more vigorous than *B. scandens*. Leaves larger, broader, and lighter green, veins not as depressed. Flowers pale pink to coral. Trailing habit. 50 cents per pkt.

No. 5—*B. 'Calla Lily' type*—

Pink flowers. Seeds were collected by a grower in Los Angeles. We will not attempt to identify it as there are several of this type with pink flowers. We can assume, however, that it is the less hardy greenhouse type. 50 cents per pkt.

No. 6—*B. 'Bow-Nigra', 'Bow-Arriola', 'Maphil'*—

Mixed. All small growing plants. Not enough to offer separately. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 7—*B. cubensis*—

Syn. *B. 'Hollyleaf'*. Small, brownish, holly-like leaves. White flowers. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 8—*B. Rhizomatous*—

Many seeds from a friend in the Philippines Islands. No other identification. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 9—*B. 'Frosty'*—

Pure white flowers contrasting vividly with rich bronze leaves. Dwarf and compact. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 10—*B. 'Lucifer'*—

Brilliant scarlet flowers with deep bronzy foliage. This F1 hybrid begonia is unexcelled as an outdoor bedding plant. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 11—*B. 'Saga'*—

Extra dwarf and dense growth. Small, bright red flowers. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 12—*B. 'Adeline'*—

Very free-flowering bright pink. Dwarf and compact. Ideal for bedding and pot culture. 25 cents per pkt.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS

Philodendron—

Seed from Bolivia with no identification. Many available. 25 cents per generous pkt.

Gloxinia 'Empress Wilhelm'—

25 cents per pkt.

Bougainvillea—

From Philippine Islands. Three colors. Hardy outdoors in mild climates; greenhouse elsewhere. 25 cents per pkt.

Coleus candidum—

A striking combination of brilliant green and soft ivory. Showy plant for use in plant combinations, blending well with all colors. Ninety per cent true to type. 25 cents per pkt.

Coleus—

Rainbow colors. Rich reds, yellows, coppers, and pinks, some ruffled edges. Coleus should be in full sun in winter, light shade in spring and summer. As houseplants, they require full sun. In the open garden they do well in complete or partial shade and will make showy pot plants in about three months from seed. 25 cents per pkt.

Smithiantha hybrida compacta—

Quite compact. Leaves have indescribably beautiful purple and green patterns and veinings. Flowers vary. 25 cents per pkt.

Rechsteineria umbellata texa—

25 cents per pkt.

Saintpaulia—

From 'Blue Warrior'. 50 cents per pkt.

Anigonzanthus flava—

Australia. 'Kangaroo paw'. Amaryl-lidaceae. Rootstock fleshy but not bulbous. Leaves narrow and sword-shaped, mostly basal. Flowers in one-sided, woolly racemes, hairy inside, the tube long and flaring, slightly irregular. Flowers yellow; fruit a capsule. Grow in a cool greenhouse in a porous, leafy soil, with little water in winter but ample supply in spring. Unusual plant, not too difficult to grow. 25 cents per pkt.

Impatiens—

Red Jewel (new). Intense, deep cherry-red flowers against a background of dark green foliage. A new color in impatiens. For best results, we suggest sowing seed as soon as received. They germinate at a temperature of 70 - 75 degrees if kept moist. Sensitive to lack of moisture and low temperature. Plants will provide an abundance of color and make appealing pot plants. 25 cents per pkt.

OTHER GENERA

Mimosa pudica—

Sensitive plant; also called humble plant. Low growing perennial, more or less hairy and slightly spiny. Leaflets are very small, sensitive to the touch. Flowers

are rose-purple or lavender, the ball-like clusters long-stalked in the leaf axils. 25 cents per pkt.

Mimosa—

Similar to above but with yellow flowers. Seeds should be filed or soaked before planting. 25 cents per pkt.

Cassia alata—

'Candlestick' plant. Small growing. 25 cents per pkt.

Nolina recurvata—

Australia. Leaves tough, strap-like or sword-shaped, usually rough on the margins, very numerous in the rosette. Flowers small, whitish, in terminal clusters. Grow in greenhouse and treat as a succulent. Germination period three to five weeks. 25 cents per pkt.

Kalanchoe 'Scarlet gnome'—

25 cents per pkt.

Lilium centifolium—

Var. Olympic hybrids. White, green, and pink strains. Quick germination. 25 cents per pkt.

Lilium speciosum rubrum—

Various shades and varieties mixed. Slow germination. Requires period of cold before planting. 25 cents per pkt.

Araujia—

'Physianthus graveolens'. Vine, belonging to the milkweed family. Leaves oblongish, grey-green. Flowers in clusters in the axils, white with bell-shaped corollas. 25 cents per pkt.

Ricinus—

Crimson spire. Fast growing, tall, large-leaved plants. Good for quick shade and hedges. Bronzy-red foliage, with crimson stems and red-grey fruit. 25 cents per pkt.

Thymus connineus—

Pleasantly aromatic perennial of the mint family, widely grown for ornament and for their fragrant herbage, used in seasoning. Flowers crimson. 25 cents per pkt.

We are now established in our new home in Roseville — city of roses. There is much work to be done in the garden, but we are presently engaged in building fences, patio, and car port. More later.

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

A GARDEN NEEDS TREES

It's hard to imagine a garden without trees. Trees lend substance to a landscape as no smaller shrubs and garden plants can do. They shade and soothe us when the sun is high; they frame views of sky and terrain with the intricate patterns of their boughs. How dull the garden would be without them! In an age of ever-shrinking space, trees play a new and important role. They break the monotony of sameness which we see in so many new developments. Their individuality is needed.

Although our need for trees is greater than ever, our choice is narrower. Because space is a limiting factor, the gardener is often happier with small trees or large shrubs that can be trained as trees. And often, in small spaces, he is happier with a deciduous tree, since evergreens block his light in winter.

There is room for both evergreen and deciduous trees, even in a small garden. For the sake of interest and variety, try planting both.

Along the boundary, you will probably want evergreen material because it screens you from the world and provides privacy on a year-round basis. Try Victorian Box, a shrub that can be trained as a good small tree, along the rear fence. Its blossoms bear heavenly fragrance in spring and often again in summer.

Other evergreens for fence-boundary planting include Pineapple guava, olive, Carolina cherry, and Grecian laurel.

Within a small garden, try the deciduous trees — a flowering Japanese cherry, dogwood, birch, or maidenhair tree.

If your space is unlimited, so is your choice. If your garden is small, you can choose from a large variety of small trees and shrubs. Don't imagine your garden without a tree.

**BINDERS
PRESERVE YOUR BEGONIAS**

\$1.00 each

f.o.b. El Monte Community Branch

c/o Mrs. Verne Powell

4836 Cedar

El Monte, Calif.

SILVER ANNIVERSARY FOR VENTURA

By EFFIE B. HOBART
*President, Theodosia Burr
Shepherd Branch*

Ninety miles each way was a long way to travel for a meeting of the American Begonia Society in Long Beach, Calif.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Wietz of Ventura decided, therefore, that they would start a Branch in Ventura. In May, 1936, Kathryn Wietz organized the first Branch in addition to the parent chapter in Long Beach, and became its first president. The new Branch was named after Theodosia Burr Shepherd, an early resident of Ventura and one of California's first flower and seed growers. Mr. Wietz was the second president.

To celebrate their silver anniversary, members honored past presidents of the Theodosia Burr Shepherd Branch at their meeting May 2. Past presidents attending were Harry Meyer, who served as president in 1950 and 1958; Mrs. Hazel Snodgrass, who served in 1952 and 1957; Mrs. Irene Osborn, who served in 1954; Mrs. Ann Meyer, who served in 1955; and Mrs. Louise Seaton, who served in 1959 and 1960. Symbolic gavels were presented to each of the past presidents by Mrs. Effie Hobart, incumbent president, who read the following poem:

Today we honor our presidents
Who in the days of yore,
Did wield a mighty gavel
As they firmly ruled the floor.

They called us all to order
And read the "Riot Act",
And banged the stately rostrum
Till the gavel up and cracked.

They sternly called out dictums,
Gave orders by the score,
And when we finished all the jobs,
They shouted out some more.

And so today we honor thee,
And since you've served your time,
We dub thee "Gavel Gus" and
"Gavel Gertie"
And with this, we end our rhyme.

Our one remaining charter member, Mrs. John (Phyllis) Dent, was introduced. A special guest was Mrs. Edna L. Korts, president of the American Begonia Society.

RULES FOR ALFRED D. ROBINSON AWARD

When making a nomination for the Alfred D. Robinson Memorial Medal, the following rules should be considered:

1. All begonia nominees must have been registered with the American Begonia Society Nomenclature Director.

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

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

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

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

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

Scoring for new begonia hybrids:

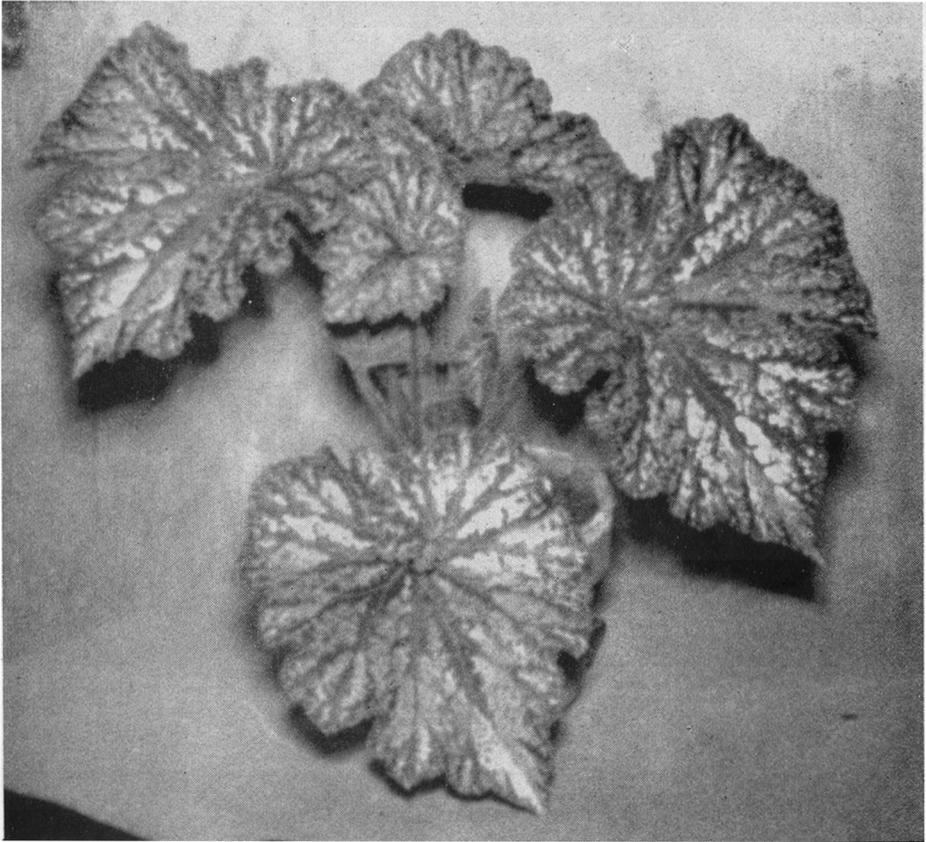
Uniqueness	40
Foliage — color intensity, texture, and form	30
Beauty of plant form	20
Flowers	10

Total points 100

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

Hazel Snodgrass
Chairman, Awards Committee

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



BEGONIA 'SONIE'

EVA KENWORTHY GRAY AWARD

Each year the Eva Kenworthy Gray Award is presented to a begonia personality as a fitting tribute to the memory of the late Mrs. Eva Kenworthy Gray, who contributed so much of her practical knowledge of begonias to others.

In qualifying for this high honor, a standard of achievement must have been attained by the nominee. A nominee may be presented for the following reasons:

1. In recognition of outstanding service in the furtherance of the American Begonia Society and promoting interest in the culture of begonias.
2. For promoting a better understanding between members in their quest of the knowledge of the Begoniaceae.
3. In recognition for the contribution

of original material, aiding members in their study of begonias.

Hazel Snodgrass

Chairman, Awards Committee

NEW SOUTHERN CHAIRMAN

Mrs. C. E. Cooper, of Houston, Texas, has been appointed Southern Chairman of Public Relations. She will fill the office formerly held by Mr. E. Weaver, of Port Arthur, Texas, who has resigned.

*Begonias, Ferns, Fuchsias, Cacti,
Succulents, Ivies, Geraniums, Herbs*

UNUSUAL HOUSE AND CONSERVATORY PLANTS

1961-62 Illustrated catalog 25¢. List free.

MERRY GARDENS CAMDEN, MAINE

PATIO IS PART OF HOME

The time is rapidly approaching when it will be difficult to sell any home without an adequate patio, says the Construction Research Bureau, national clearing house for building information.

The patio has come of age and is now an essential part of the blueprints for a modern home. It has evolved from a misnamed concrete platform to a well-planned and landscaped outdoor living room — a third living room, the second being the family room which the patio regularly adjoins.

The placing of the patio has influenced the plan of the entire house. Because the seclusion of the backyard is usually the most advantageous location, the patio has done much to reverse the trend toward kitchens in the front of the house. It was found that rear kitchens not only gave mothers closer supervision of children playing in the yard, but also facilitated serving food in the patio.

Two outstanding developments that tie the modern patio, family room, and kitchen together in a homogeneous group are sliding glass doors and harmonious floor coverings. In many cases the glass walls of a kitchen and family room open wide to a patio, while indoor flooring such as the new terrazzo-chip solid vinyl tile blends appropriately with the masonry outside.

Decorators also link the outdoors and indoors at this point in a house by reproducing accent colors of dominant flowers, or by using patio furniture to match the color of interior floors.

Plastic pipe has made the construction of fish pools, fountains, trickling miniature waterfalls, and water gardens economical and practical for a corner of the patio. Being semi-flexible, this pipe is easy to handle and does not break if water freezes in it.

In landscaping the patio area, consideration should be given to local conditions of soil and climate, the amount of sun and shade available, and the degree of wind protection provided by adjacent buildings, fences, or shrubbery. If plants are exposed to sun for several

hours of the day, shade-loving tropical plantings will be a disappointment; if overhead coverings of lath or other materials give deep shade for prolonged periods, it is necessary to choose plants that will thrive under those conditions.

Trees or large shrubs are often desirable in patio landscaping. Unfortunately, however, some shade trees are more nuisance than they are worth. They shed nuts, seeds, pods, and leaves, giving patio housekeepers constant trouble. These varieties should be avoided.

The same thought should be given to landscaping the patio as in decorating any other part of the home. Attractive arrangement, color schemes, and balance are important factors. But most important of all — for what purpose is the patio to be used? Is it primarily a place for show and entertaining? Is it a family living area? Is it a play area for children? Is it a gardener's eden, where the pleasure of tending the plants and flowers equals the joy of relaxing among them? The patio must be designed to serve its intended function.

COLOR . . .

(Continued from Page 116)

normal house conditions, and the soil should always be kept just moist. B. 'Verschaffeltiana', a common rhizomatous variety, bears red-tinted leaves and bright pink blossoms.

Where the aforementioned begonias are being confined to the house (*B. glaucophylla scandens* excepted) extra care should be taken to see that the plants dry out a little between watering. All will benefit from occasional light sprayings with tepid water to remove dust.

—From Bulletin of
National Begonia Society,
(England and Wales)

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.

\$2.00 from the author
(California residents add 8 cents sales tax)
442 ORPHEUS AVE., ENCINITAS, CALIF.

PAY DIRT

The caladium is a decorative foliage plant worthy of consideration. It is ideally suited for use in the home, on the porch or patio, and it harmonizes well with modern trends.

It is a tropical American plant, grown for its vari-colored foliage. The leaves are somewhat arrow-shaped and there are numerous combinations of colorings.

The caladium is a tuberous-rooted plant, and its natural environment is in tropical, moist surroundings. Therefore, it is necessary to provide plenty of food, abundant moisture, a loose, friable soil, a humid atmosphere, and partial shade.

In the Orient, camellia trees have been known to grow for as long as three hundred years and to attain a height of forty-five to fifty feet. Some of the camellia trees in Kunming Province are two feet in diameter and their blossoms are as large as small pie plates.

It's easy to separate "quarrelsome" colors by using blues and whites and grays as peacemakers. A colony of neutral blue veronica or Chinese balloonflower, and a plant of the white-foliaged artemesia or gray dusty miller will do wonders for fighting colors like brilliant red, orange, and pink.

Hanging basket types of tuberous begonias are improved if buds are picked off until the growth is quite advanced and branches have developed. If bush types start developing buds while the plants are still just a few inches high, pinch these off, too.

Bud-drop may be due to cold, windy drafts, excessive shade, or being grown in pots that are too small and without sufficient humus.

Brunfelsia floribunda, an evergreen with foliage similar to the gardenia, is a compact plant that can be grown as a specimen plant, trained to a standard form, or used in hedges.

The flowers are imperial purple, changing to blue, violet, and white, so that

one plant may have flowers in all of these shades at the same time. They are daintily fragrant with a sweet and delicate odor. Some growers say it is like the scent of jasmynes.

Plant brunfelsias in either sun or shade. They withstand heat, cold, and wind, but their roots must be kept moist and cool. A good mulch is advisable.

Successful BEGONIA Culture

By Frederick J. Bedson

A well illustrated book, now in its second edition describes many begonias introduced up until 1954.

Ask for it at your favorite book store, or send \$2.50 to the publishers.

TRANSALANTIC ARTS, INC.
HOLLYWOOD BY THE SEA, FLORIDA

GOLDEN BIRD TROPICALS

6102 Richfield Road, Yorba Linda, California
Unusual Flowering and Foliage Plants for Container Growing

Gesneriads, and tropical exotics.
Send 10¢ for catalog to Dept. T-5
Interesting catalog includes Begonias,
Mail Order Only

Palos Verdes

Begonia Farm

4024 Pacific Coast Hi-way, Waleria, Calif.

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

COMPLETE SELECTION OF BEGONIAS
AND SHADE PLANTS

FUCHSIAS — CAMELLIAS — FERNS

OPEN DAILY — CLOSED MONDAY
Complete Nursery & Garden Supply Shop
1½ Miles E. of Redondo Beach
Hi-Way 101

For a Better Garden!

ATLAS FISH EMULSION

- 100% ORGANIC FERTILIZER
- DE-ODORIZED
- NON-BURNING
- Gives vigorous growth
- Inexpensive
- Feed as you water



PILGRIMS learned from INDIANS to use FISH FERTILIZER



AT NURSERIES AND GARDEN STORES

MIDSUMMER SHADE PLANT SHOW

"Artistry in Shade" will be the theme of the seventh annual Midsummer Shade Plant Show presented by the California National Fuchsia Society on Saturday and Sunday, June 17 and 18, in the Long Beach Auditorium, Long Beach, Calif.

The show will be open to the public from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. on Saturday, and from 12 noon to 9 p.m. on Sunday. Admission will be \$1.00.

Opening ceremonies at 8 p.m. on Saturday will include coronation of the Fuchsia Queen and presentation of awards to show exhibitors.

The event will feature garden displays by thirteen Branches of the California National Fuchsia Society, as well as exhibits by other cooperating garden clubs.

Individual entries will be open to members or non-members. These will include fuchsia plants, fuchsia blossoms, begonias, ferns, African violets, gloxinias, and orchids, with trophies and ribbons to be awarded for excellence in various classifications.

RHODE ISLAND SHOW

"Begonias and Other Exotics" will be the theme of the third annual show by the Rhode Island Branch of the American Begonia Society on June 24, at Daly's Gardens, Coventry, Rhode Island.

Mrs. John McShane, of Fiskeville, will be chairman, with Mrs. Elsie Hughes, of Coventry Centre, as co-chairman.

The Virginia Withee Annual Trophy will be awarded for the best begonia in the show. The trophy will be donated by Mrs. Virginia Withee, president of the Rhode Island Branch.

SHADE PLANT JUDGING

"Judging Tropicals" will be the subject of a lecture by Mrs. Dorothy Behrends on Friday, June 2, for the shade plant judging class.

Classes will be at the South Gate City Auditorium, 4900 Southern Avenue, South Gate, California. Registration will begin at 7:30 p.m. and the lecture will start promptly at eight o'clock.

CALENDAR

June 1—Westchester Branch. Lydia Birt will be guest speaker. Her topic will be "Forty Different Ways to Kill a Plant." This promises to be a humorous as well as an informative evening.

June 2—Shade Plant Judging Class. "Judging Tropicals" will be the subject of a lecture by Dorothy Behrends.

June 8—Inglewood Branch. Guest speaker will be Dorothy Behrends. Malcolm says we have graduated from the beginners' class, so Dorothy will speak on "Begonias for the First Graders."

June 8—Orange County Branch. Cora Lee Waters will be the speaker.

June 14—Western Pennsylvania Branch. Show for members only at the home of Mrs. Walter H. Kirch of Glenshaw, Pennsylvania.

June 17-18—Midsummer Shade Plant Show of California National Fuchsia Society. Long Beach Auditorium, Long Beach, California.

June 24—Rhode Island Branch. Third annual show at Daly's Gardens, Coventry, Rhode Island.

June 28—Glendale Branch. Joe Littlefield, popular garden consultant, will be guest speaker. Joe has been in horticultural work for thirty-four years, writes a syndicated garden column, and is an informative and entertaining

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.

ARAGRO FISH CONCENTRATE

ESPECIALLY GOOD ON

SHADE PLANTS

NO BURNING OR ODOR

Recommended and Sold by

JENSEN'S GARDENS

9515 E. FLOWER AVENUE

BELLFLOWER, CALIF.

We feature African Violets and Begonias

NO MAIL ORDERS

MINUTES OF NATIONAL BOARD MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of the American Begonia Society was called to order at 7:40 p.m. April 24, 1961, by President Edna L. Korts.

Sixteen officers, chairmen, and representatives responded to roll-call, and three came in later.

Minutes of the March meeting were read and approved.

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

Membership Secretary Mrs. Waddington reported 186 new and renewing members with total receipts of \$478.85 and expenses of \$41.20.

Seed Fund Chairman Mrs. Gee not being present, her report was read by the Treasurer, showing \$109.24 remitted to the Treasurer.

President-Elect Schlanert not being present, his report as Advertising Manager was read by Mrs. Schlanert, showing collections of \$12.40.

Public Relations Director Mrs. Arbuckle stated that Mr. E. Weaver, Southern District Public Relations Chairman had sent in his resignation and asked for acceptance by the Board. Motion carried that the resignation be accepted. Mrs. Arbuckle then stated that Mrs. Clara E. Cooper of Houston had agreed to accept the Chairmanship of the Southern District. Mrs. Arbuckle also reported a request from the Sacramento Branch asking for confirmation of a change in their Branch by-laws raising Branch membership dues from 50¢ to \$1.00 per year. Motion carried that the change be confirmed.

Flower Show Chairman Bert Slatter stated that the Decorator's Show will have space for several Garden Club displays and suggested perhaps the A.B.S. would like to put in a display. Motion carried that the Board recommend Mr. Slatter make a reservation for A.B.S. display.

President Korts reported that she had attended Branch meetings at Long Beach Parent, Inglewood, and El Monte during the month and enjoyed them very much. She read a letter from the Orange County Branch stating they would like to donate a trophy for

the A.B.S. Annual Flower Show, to be perpetual and engraved as a memorial to the late William L. (Jack) Taylor. Motion carried that the Board accept the offer with thanks. Secretary instructed to write a thank-you letter to the Orange County Branch.

President Korts stated two insurance policies should be renewed, one covering the library materials and a workmen's compensation policy. Motion carried that the policies be renewed. Mrs. Korts read a letter from the Knickerbocker Branch reporting on the success of the A.B.S. booth at the recent New York International Flower Show. Considerable interest in the A.B.S. was shown by those attending and quite a few new members were secured.

Branches reporting: Glendale, Hollywood, Inglewood, Long Beach Parent, Orange County, Pasadena, San Gabriel, San Miguel, Westchester, and Whittier.

President Korts reported that some Flower Show publicity is being arranged for but that a Publicity Directory is needed and asked Mrs. Naumann to accept the appointment. Mrs. Naumann agreed.

President Korts reported that she had contacted the Glendale Federal Savings & Loan Bank relative to holding an A.B.S. Board meeting in their Public Assembly room, that the first date available will be July 23rd. She stated the Glendale Branch would be glad to host the meeting and serve refreshments if the Board would like to hold their July meeting as a Sunday afternoon get-together on the 23rd, as that would be the Sunday immediately preceding the regular fourth Monday date. General agreement by the Board was given for this date and Mrs. Korts was asked to complete arrangements.

Mrs. Korts reported that the Shade Plant Judging class would be held the first Friday in May and that Mrs. Muriel Merrill would give the lecture on "Duties of Plant Show Clerks."

The meeting was adjourned at 9:30 p.m.

IRMA JANE BROWN
Secretary Pro. Tem.



AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY'S INSIGNIA PIN
for Begonia Society Members

SEND YOUR ORDER TO:

MRS. EDNA KORTS
3626 REVERE AVENUE
LOS ANGELES 39, CALIF.

PRICE \$3.00

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
Mrs. M. F. Scribner Corr. Secy.
1422 Marfa, Dallas 16, Texas

EAST BAY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:45 p.m., Willard School
Telegraph at Ward, Berkeley, California
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 Belsler 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, Loleta, Calif.
Miss Margaret Smith, Secy.
P.O. Box 635, Ferndale, Calif.

INGLEWOOD BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:45 p.m., Inglewood Women's Club
325 North Hillcrest, Inglewood, Calif.
Mrs. 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 Thursday, 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. Ruth Brook, Secy.
7151 Central Ave., Lemon Grove, Calif.

SANTA BARBARA BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Girl Scout Clubhouse, 1838 San Andres St.
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.
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

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.

SPOONIT

FLOWER FOOD

Send Post Card for Information and Sample

PLANTSMITH

Box 818

Palo Alto 2, Calif.

NEW & OLD BEGONIA FAVORITES

Healthy young plants for immediate delivery.

Send for new price list.

RUDOLF ZIESENHENNE

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

BEGONIAS, GERANIUMS, EXOTICS

*NEW catalogue with color, 25c***LOGEE'S GREENHOUSES**

(Est. 1892)

Danielson, Connecticut

*Begonias, Ferns, Gesneriads
Gloxinia tubers, Cacti-succulents,
Hibiscus, Houseplants*

Catalog 25¢

TROPICAL PARADISE GREENHOUSE8825 West 79th Street
Overland Park, Kansas

POSTMASTER:
Return Postage
Guaranteed
1135 N. Kenter Ave.
Los Angeles 49, Calif.

Buxton Check List of Begonias

The Buxton Check List of Begonias is a "must" for hybridizers to check on previously registered names, and is a valuable reference book for identification and origin.

Send check or money order for \$6.00 (in California add 24 cents sales tax) to:

MRS. LUCY A. SAULT, *Librarian*
58 DAPPLEGRAY LANE
ROLLING HILLS ESTATE, CALIF.

New Originations in Rose Form and Ruffled



TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

Exact quality in color and form, from the prize-winning Pacific Strain originated by Frank Reinelt. The very finest obtainable!

Choice Seedlings now being shipped

Vetterle & Reinelt

Dept. B Capitola, California

1961 COLOR CATALOG NOW AVAILABLE