

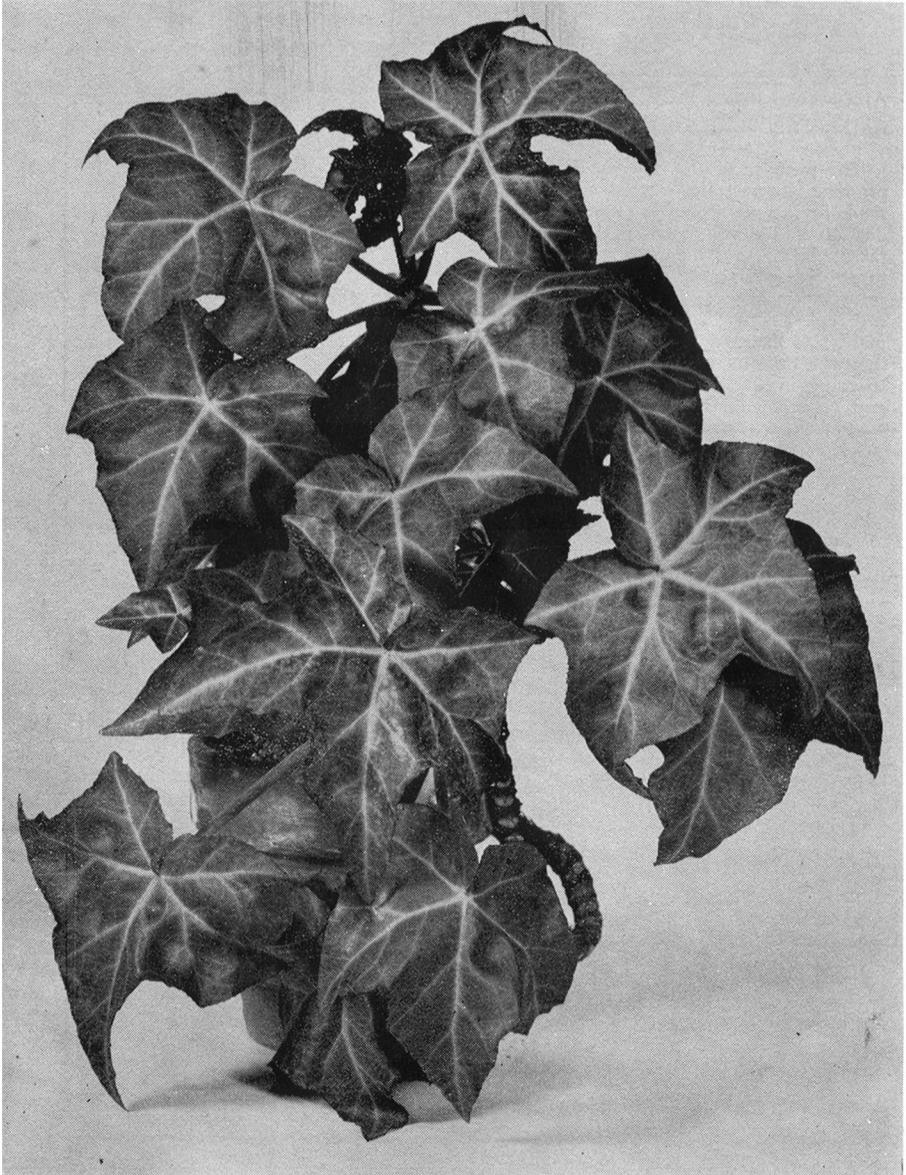
The Begonian

DEVOTED TO THE SHELTERED GARDENS

May, 1961

PRICE 25 CENTS

VOLUME XXVIII, NUMBER 5



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:

Dorothea 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 Dorothea 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. Hurlay
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 Ar buckle
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 E. Weaver
1325 Thomas Blvd., Port Arthur, 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.

Bessie Raymond Branch Displays Begonias

By ORPHA C. FOX
Dracut, Massachusetts

An exhibit at the new England Spring Flower Show, held from March 11 to 19, was the first 1961 project undertaken by the Bessie Raymond Buxton Branch. Floor space allotted was about 350 square feet. A pleasant garden spot was created, designed to show a large collection of begonias brought out-of-doors for the summer. The display was awarded a blue ribbon and the silver medal of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The garden was partially enclosed at the rear by a stucco wall topped with a low fence of wide, close-set pickets. This wall extended well around the side border, forming an angle for a slat-roofed shelter opening to a pebbled terrace. A tall willow cast light shade over the shelter, terrace, and plant boxes below. The shelter also served as a place to sit to view the entire garden. The opposite side of the grounds rose in a gentle slope to the rear and was shaded by a group of white pines. This was bordered with a hedge of tall shrubs interplanted with ferns and ivy. All wood structures were stained a light weathered gray, blending with the off-white of the stucco and in pleasing contrast to the greens of the plant material.

The begonias were carefully labeled and placed according to their preferences for sun or shade. The central feature of the garden was a sun-lit pool with a bed of blooming *semperflorens*, shading from deep rose to white, filling the space between it and the terrace. From these the eye was carried to a planting of 'Joan Strong' which lighted the slope toward the rear. At the front of the woody area a patch of 'Charm,' planted among maidenhair ferns, was gay and true to its name.

Rex begonias were massed in the plant box beneath the willow and well grown plants of the hairy types filled another box at the base of the wall. A beautiful tubbed specimen of 'Mrs. Fred Scripps,' 5½ feet in height and two feet in di-

ameter, was a solid pillar of green crowned with feathery bloom. Other tall varieties, *kellermanni*, *luxurians*, *metallica*, and a lovely 'Templini' in full bloom were beautiful against the stucco. The top of the wall formed a shelf for a variety of begonias, the foliage of many casting light patterns on the masonry.

Baskets were hung from the slats of the shelter and many rex and rhizomatous specimens found a place on the benches and slate floor. There were many begonias under the high shade of the pines, the rich and varied shades of their foliage vivid above the brown of the pine needle carpet. It is impossible to mention all begonias displayed. There were both old and new varieties. There were several hundred begonias shown, with probably nearly one hundred varieties. The comment heard so often was, "I never knew there were so many kinds of begonias."

The day before the show opened was one of sharp cold winds with the temperature remaining below 20 degrees. Well used to New England winter weather, members brought their begonias well wrapped. These begonias remained on exhibit for ten days, showing very few ill effects from their ordeal.

Mrs. Herbert E. Hurley, president of the Branch, was in general charge of the project, with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scrymgeour of Oxbow Gardens, Bedford, Massachusetts, chairman of the show committee. Members contributed their plants and assisted in preparation, but it is to Mr. and Mrs. Scrymgeour with their careful planning, imagination, and days and evenings of plain hard work, that credit is due for this beautiful and comprehensive display of begonias in a very attractive setting.

COVER PICTURE

Ivy-leaved *Begonia kenworthyi*.

—Photo by P. I. Merry

Begonias in Victoria

By PETER RUTHERFORD
Bendigo, Victoria, Australia

This is a small voice from "down under" seeking to be heard in the begonia world. In Victoria, and very largely throughout this continent, the begonia family is relatively unknown to the gardening public.

True, many families grow the lovely tuberous varieties — but only as glasshouse plants, most believing that they can be grown only by specialists with special equipment. And, of course, most gardens contain what we call fibrous or bedding begonias; but most of those who grow them never connect them with the glasshouse beauties. As for their correct classification, *semperflorens*, I doubt if one in a hundred would know what a person using that name was talking about.

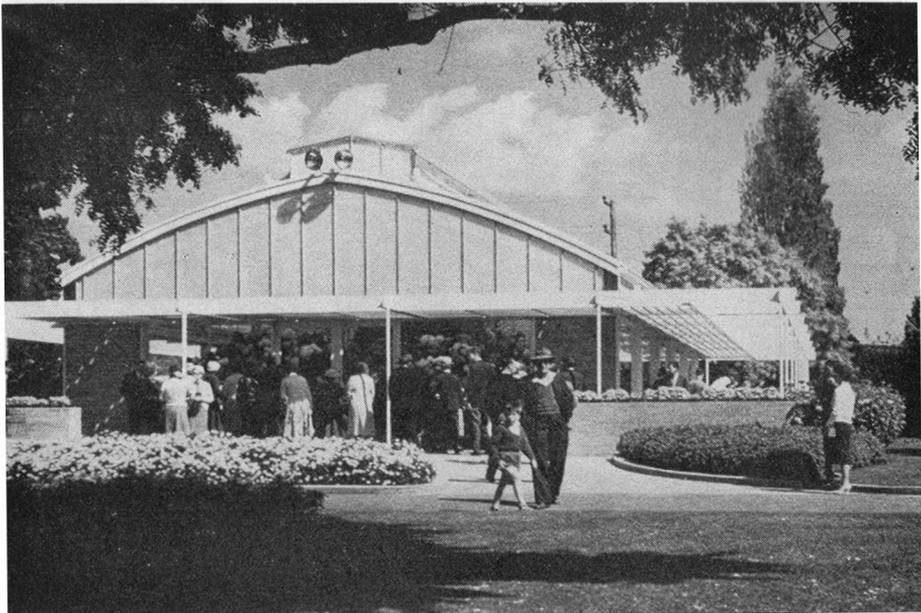
Almost universally, a begonia is something to admire but quite impossible to grow. The beautiful rex is being seen more often — but only rarely with a name on it, and seldom is it well grown.

Our sister city of Ballarat, less than eighty miles away, is famous for its public gardens, statuary, and tuberous begonias. Each year, for two weeks in early March, there is a Begonia Festival, during which the city goes gay. There is a Begonia Queen, and there are elaborate decorations, various sporting activities, and flower shows.

Thousands go to the city — and the Mecca of all is the Botanical Garden where begonias are displayed in breathtaking array. The specially constructed main house holds about 2,000 plants, all of which may be seen from the outside. As in most places here, the public is not allowed inside.

What an opportunity this would be for the display of a collection of other lovely members of this large family!

The Curator, Tom Beaumont, is widely known for his skill in growing tuberous
(Continued on Page 100)



Main Begonia House, Ballarat Gardens, Victoria, Australia. Approximately 100 feet long, 30 feet wide, 13-50 feet high. Houses 2,000 tuberous begonias.

BEGONIA BASICS

By BERNICE BRILMAYER
West Redding, Connecticut



SUN—SHADE—HUMIDITY

In some parts of the country, potted begonias have already been set outdoors for the summer. Here in Connecticut, it will be at least another month before we can be sure the weather's warm enough for them. And just as these times vary, so do the arrangements we make for the plants' summer comfort and welfare.

In very warm climates, for example, begonias now become truly "shade plants." They can't take searing summer sun. They need the shade of a lath house or tree. In areas with high humidity, like Florida, they also need the best possible circulation of air. Giving them plenty of space, without crowding, is helpful. Dry-growing types, like the *semperflorens*, seem to be better off when their pots are set up on other, empty, inverted pots.



Simple lath shelter breaks up northeastern summer sunlight just enough so begonias keep healthy, but won't burn.

More delicate varieties may prosper in hanging baskets lined with moss.

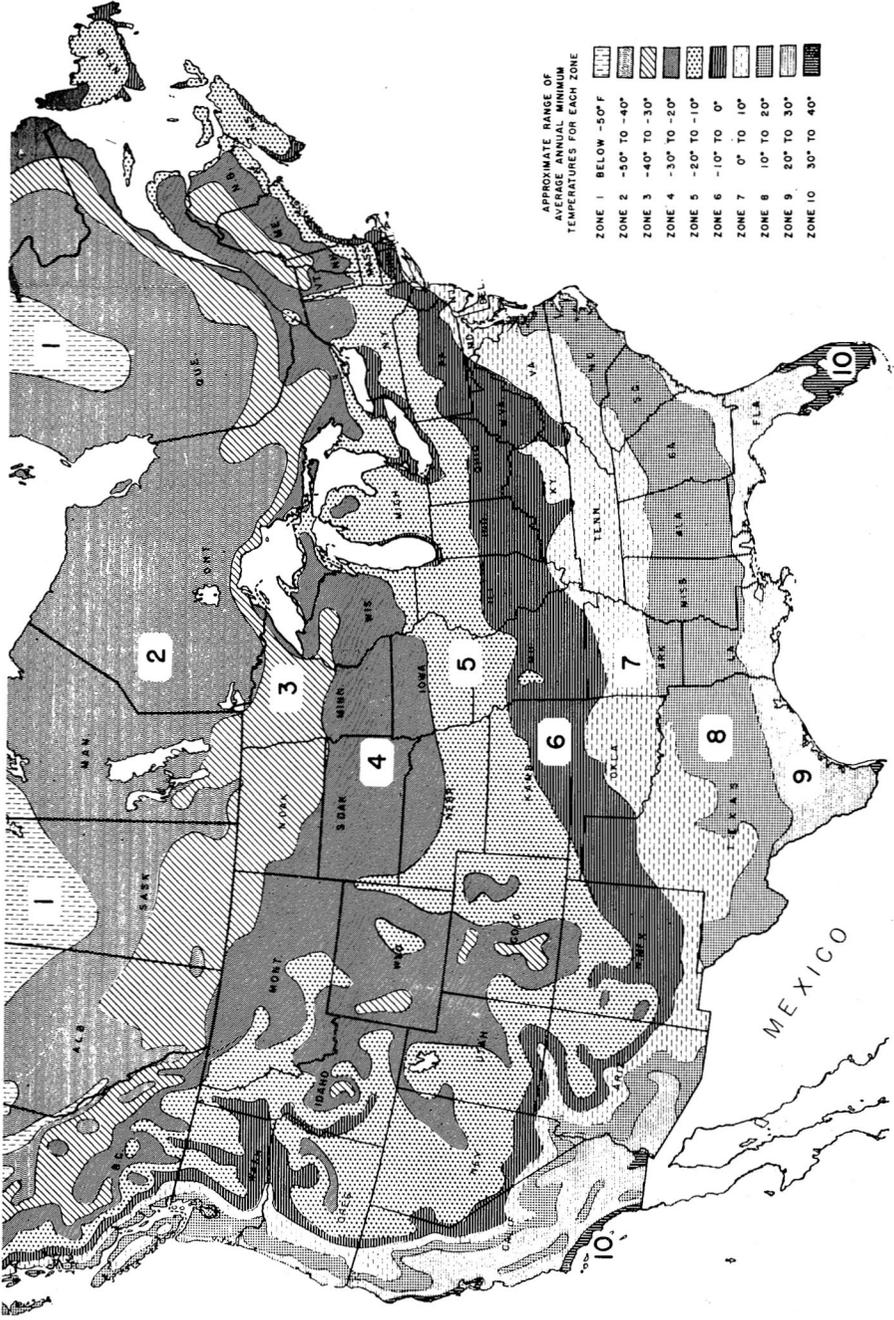
But in arid sections, you may have to take measures to raise the percentage of humidity in the air. Hot, drying winds can crisp and burn leaves, cause flower buds to drop without opening. Spraying surrounding lawns, walls, walks, flower beds once or more a day is a big help. Or hang a piece of sheeting or heavy burlap behind the plants, and keep it moist. I read once, in a back issue of the *BEGONIAN*, that during a drought in Kansas the plants had to be taken into the cellar where the air was cooler and more moist.

Here in the northeast, the trick is to give begonias just enough shade so mid-August sun won't burn them, but not so much that they stretch out tall, lanky and leggy, and don't bloom. Actually, the only harmful sunlight for most types is an hour or so before and after noon. So putting them under a tree with high branches works fine — early morning and late afternoon sun can reach them. The *rexes* and some of the tender tropicals may need more shade, the hardier rhizomatous begonias and *semperflorens* will take less.

Or there are a number of simple structures you can make with laths, to break the heat of the sun as it moves slowly across the plants. One grower I know simply makes a sturdy frame the size and shape she wants, and, lays snow fence across the top — not down the sides. Another summers her begonia collection on the north side of a six-foot wall and west side of a fairly high hedge.

You'll have to water more often if you set the pots on some sort of stand or shelf — but you won't have to worry so much about mildew and rot during a protracted spell of rain. Watering is no chore at all when the pots are sunk to

(Continued on Page 108)



THE ZONES OF PLANT HARDINESS

Plant Hardiness Zone Map

Prepared by the U. S. National Arboretum, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the American Horticultural Society.

This map shows the expected minimum temperatures of most of the horticulturally important areas of the United States (excluding Alaska and Hawaii) and Canada. It shows ten different zones, each of which represents an area of winter hardiness for certain ornamental plants.

Each zone represents a 10-degree differential.

In determining if a certain plant will survive in a given zone, it is necessary to consider factors other than the minimum temperature range of each zone. For example, temperatures of adjacent zones become increasingly similar near their boundaries. Moreover, there are innumerable island climates that may be considerably milder or colder than the zone average. These islands are especially frequent in hilly or mountainous areas. Mountainous areas on this map are not shown to be as cold as might be expected. The reason for this is that most weather stations from which records were obtained are located in valleys where temperatures tend to be somewhat milder, and where plants are most likely to be cultivated.

Other plant-growth factors must also be considered. Frost occurrence, seasonal rainfall distribution, humidity, soil characteristics, and duration and intensity of sunlight may bear little relationship to mean winter temperatures. The combined effects of all factors determine true plant adaptability. They would be difficult to depict geographically.

Minimum temperatures, on the other hand, can be readily depicted. They are of prime importance in plant survival. Their effects can seldom be changed by cultural practices.

A plant species that flourishes in one part of a given zone is likely to be adaptable in other parts of the same zone or in a warmer zone. Other growth factors,

such as rainfall, soil, and summer heat, have to be reasonably comparable, however, or capable of being made comparable through irrigation, soil correction, wind protection, partial shade, or humidity control. Frost dates, length of growing season, and minimum winter temperatures are among the least readily controlled of the major factors that govern the geographic adaptability of plants.

The zone in which a given plant may survive is not necessarily the zone in which it should generally be recommended for planting. *Abelia grandiflora*, for example, usually survives as a low-growing, winter-retarded specimen in the colder areas of zone 6 or even in zone 5. It develops and flowers normally, however, in zone 7. This species, therefore, should be properly recommended for zones 7 and above.

Some gardeners may question a zone rating when a plant fails to survive its first winter. A single test, however, is rarely reliable. A small, young plant may be tender, whereas an older plant may become quite hardy. Cultural conditions may affect the degree of hardiness. Furthermore, no single winter is ever quite average; some may be more severe than others in suddenness of freezing or in degree of frost registered.

Following are names of representative persistent plants listed under the coldest zones in which they will normally succeed. Such plants may serve as useful indicators of the cultural possibilities of each zone.

ZONE 1 (below -50° F.)

Betula glandulosa (Dwarf birch)
Populus tremuloides (Quaking aspen)
Potentilla pensylvanica
(Pennsylvania cinquefoil)
Rhododendron lapponicum
(Lapland rhododendron)

ZONE 2 (-50° to -40° F.)

Betula papyrifera (Paper birch)
Cornus canadensis
(Bunchberry dogwood)
Juniperus communis (Common juniper)
Picea glauca (White spruce)

ZONE 3 (-40° to -30° F.)

Elaeagnus angustifolia (Russian olive)
Lonicera tatarica (Tatarian honeysuckle)
Parthenocissus quinquefolia
(Virginia Creeper)
Syminga vulgaris (Common lilac)
Thuja occidentalis
(American arbor-vitae)

ZONE 4 (-30° to -20° F.)

Berberis thunbergii (Japanese barberry)
Hydrangea paniculata
(Panicle hydrangea)
Juniperus chinensis (Chinese juniper)
Ligustrum amurense (Amur River privet)
Spirea vanhouttei (Vanhoutte spirea)
Taxus cuspidata (Japanese yew)

ZONE 5 (-20° to -10° F.)

Cornus florida (Flowering dogwood)
Forsythia ovata (Early forsythia)
Ligustrum vulgare (Common privet)
Parthenocissus tricuspidata (Boston ivy)
Rosa multiflora (Japanese rose)
Rhododendron 'America'
(hybrid rhododendron)

ZONE 6 (-10° to 0° F.)

Acer palmatum (Japanese maple)
Forsythia suspensa (Weeping forsythia)
Hedera helix (English ivy)
Hibiscus syriacus (Shrub althea)
Ilex opaca (American holly)
Ligustrum ovalifolium
(California privet)

ZONE 7 (0° to 10° F.)

Azalea Kurume hybrid
(Kurume azalea)
Cedrus atlantica (Atlas cedar)
Cercis chinensis (Chinese redbud)
Cotoneaster salicifolia
(Willowleaf cotoneaster)
Ilex aquifolium (English holly)
Rhododendron 'Purple Splendor'
(hybrid rhododendron)

ZONE 8 (10° to 20° F.)

Arbutus menziesi (Pacifc madrone)
Choisya ternata (Mexican orange)
Melia azedarach (Chinaberry)
Olearia baasti (New Zealand daisy-bush)
Prunus laurocerasus (Cherry-laurel)
Viburnum tinus (Laurestinus)

ZONE 9 (20° to 30° F.)

Arbutus unedo (Strawberry tree)
Camellia reticulata (Reticulata camellia)

Eucalyptus globulus
(Tasmanian blue gum)
Fremontia mexicana
(San Diego fremontia)
Grevillea robusta (Silk-oak)
Myrtus communis (Myrtle)
Pittosporum tobira
(Japanese pittosporum)

ZONE 10 (30° to 40° F.)

Acacia baileyana (Cootamundra wattle)
Arecastrum romanozoffianum
(Queen palm)
Baubinia variegata (Purple orchid tree)
Bougainvillea spectabilis (Bougainvillea)
Euclayptus citriodora (Lemon euclayptus)
Euphorbia pulcherrima (Poinsettia)
Ficus macrophylla (Moreton bay fig)

VICTORIA . . .

(Continued from Page 96)

begonias to a high degree of perfection. He is my personal friend; and I am hopeful that, in due course, I may persuade him to set aside one of his houses for such a display. When I have built up my collection both in numbers of varieties and in stock, I plan to offer enough for this purpose. I know of no better way of bringing to the public the fact that there are many beautiful plants in this family that they can and should be growing.

To the BEGONIAN and to the Seed Fund and its most helpful administrator I tender my thanks. All are assisting me tremendously toward making my plans emerge from the stage of dreams to that of a tangible, accomplished fact. It is the only means I know of by which I can obtain most varieties. Only a limited range is available through commercial channels; but fortunately, a few more become available each year.

And so you can see that the begonia, as known by our friends in America, still needs to be put on the map in the state of Victoria. When it is, gardeners will wonder why they were not made acquainted sooner.

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

Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund Flight

No. 1—*B. crispula*, Brade—

Produces a short rhizome, and the short-stalked, round leaves, five to six inches in diameter, spread out more or less flat on the surface of the soil. New leaves spread out over the older leaves, almost touching them or even resting on them. In consequence, moisture easily stays between them, and the rough surface of the leaves increases still further the danger of leaf rot to which this species is subject. *B. crispula*, therefore, must never be sprayed and water must be applied strictly to the soil, never splashed on the plant. However, this is the only difficulty with this plant, which is otherwise easy to grow if planted in loose humus soil and kept moderately moist.

The inflorescence is reddish, appressed hairy peduncle, six inches high. The male flowers, white inside and pinkish outside, are slightly over a half-inch in diameter. The female flowers are still smaller. The floral display, therefore, is insignificant, but the deeply crisped, shiny green foliage is very attractive, and this species certainly represents an interesting addition to the great multitude of different shapes the genus *Begonia* is able to produce. Seeds are scarce and will germinate readily if moderate warmth is provided. \$1.00 per pkt.

No. 2—*B. venosa*—

Brazil. Growth shrubby, erect, medium height. Stems succulent, round, green with small white lines, surrounded entirely with large, almost transparent, fine, venous, light brown vesicular bracts, in such a way that the stems, themselves, are hardly visible. Petioles as long or slightly longer than the leaves, fleshy, covered with brown pubescens. Leaves auricular, succulent, margins entire; green background is covered with a dense tomentum of white hairs. Inflorescence axillary, very long, succulent, red, covered with soft white hairs. Flowers abundant, medium large, white, spicy-fragrant. Female flowers with five petals, stigmas dark yellow, short, compact, twisted once.

Ovary oblong, covered with wooly tomentous hairs, green at time of blossoming, sharp triangular, very small. Male flowers with four petals, few stamens which form a loose head. Time of blossoming is latter part of summer to spring, in some places all the year around.

B. venosa is quite an important plant, but we do not find it frequently. The white tomentous cover, which comes off easily when the plant is touched, constitutes the ornamental value of the plant. This begonia thrives best in a warm or moderately warm location, where it gets a few hours of morning and afternoon sunshine. This condition turns the leaves to a beautiful white. If the plant is placed permanently in the shade, the leaves remain greenish. During winter months, care must be taken when watering the plants. 50 cents per pkt.

No. 3—*echinosepala*—

Brazil. Tall, much-branched plant that is distinguished by the comparatively small finely toothed leaves, two inches to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long and $\frac{5}{16}$ inch to one inch wide. The flowers are medium large and the white petals of the males have rather large hairs in the middle of the outer side, for which this species is named. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 4—*B. 'Pink Parade'*—

A gorgeous *dichroa* hybrid by Mrs. Nesbit of Connecticut. Flowers are salmon pink. Prime leaves are silver-spotted with wavy margins. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 5—*B. 'Winter Queen'*—

(*B. socotrana* x *B. rex*) Pink. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 6—*B. lobulata*—

Mexican species, tall, erect, branching habit. Leaves resemble those of ivy in shape rather than those of grape; large, broad-ovate, with shallow angular lobes, bright glossy green, finely toothed, slightly tomentose beneath. Flowers pink and white in very large globular clusters from leaf-axils. Sometimes erroneously called *B. vitifolia*. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 7—*'Pseudophyllomaniaca'*—

(Deceptive '*Phyllomaniaca*') Stems

robust, thick, with fairly short joints, more or less hairy. Petioles long, slightly grooved, with red spots, covered with hairs, closely below the lamina covered with a coronet of long hairs. Leaf blades asymmetric cordate, pointed; the lobes are dentate or double dentate, veins on the lower side of the leaf olive-green in certain areas covered with short hairs. The inflorescens is unilateral, particularly when young; the petioles are red at the ramification points. Flowers light pink, fairly large, female flowers three to five petals, male flowers four petals. Time of blossoming is spring. 35 cents per pkt.

No. 8—*B. rubro setosa*—

Bertero (or Bertol?). Fruiticose, Guatemala. Information obscure. Seeds scarce. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 9—*B. cucullata*—

Brazil. We are assuming this to be the begonia allied to *B. semperflorens* type. Medium, smooth; stolons green, creeping a short distance before ascending into erect, succulent stems, attaining a height of one to two and a half feet. Purple tinged at the joints, few branched, leaves green, blunter at the apex, heavier textured and not as flat as those of *B. semperflorens*, short-petioled. Flowers white or pink-tinged in clusters. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 10—*B. 'Cypraea'*—

(*B. metallica* seedling). Erect, to three feet tall, bushy, white-hairy. Leaves broad-ovate, pointed, one shallow angled lobe near the base, olive-green with deeper green veins. Flowers large, white or pale pink, pink bearded without. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 11—*B. boliviensis*—

Bolivia. Medium. Stems succulent, smooth, green, tinged with red or brown. Leaves ovate-lanceolate, broad at the base and tapering to a slender point, glossy dark green, doubly toothed. Flowers orange-red, nodding, petals long. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 12—*B. dregei*—

South America. Medium, smooth, branched. Leaves small, shallowly and obliquely lobed, toothed, green with purple veins. Flowers white in terminal clusters. 25 cents per pkt.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS

Plumeria—

Also called frangipani and temple tree. Very handsome plants of the family Apocynaceae, widely grown for their showy, funnel-shaped, fragrant flowers. Flowers in terminal, stalked clusters, each with flower bracts beneath it; corolla lobes slightly twisted, the slender tube long. The varieties listed below came from a friend in Australia and are adapted to outdoor culture in tropical climates but should be treated as greenhouse plants elsewhere. A popular plant in Hawaii where blooms are used in leis.

Plumeria alba, white flowers. Four seeds for 25 cents. *Plumeria rubra*, pink flowers. Four seeds for 25 cents. *Plumeria apricot* bronze flowers. Four seeds for 25 cents. *Plumeria cream* colored. Four seeds for 25 cents.

Tibouchina semidecandra—

'Glory Bush.' Brazil. Interesting plant grown outdoors in sub-tropical gardens, or in warm, temperate greenhouses in cold climates. It is a handsome, hairy shrub, with opposite, densely hairy, ovalish-oblong leaves, two to four inches long, pale beneath, and with three to seven main veins. Flowers are showy, three to five inches wide, in terminal clusters, beneath them two nearly round bracts. Petals five, violets reddish purple. 25 cents per pkt.

Ficus diversifolia—

'Mistletoe fig.' Small obovate, hard leaves two inches long, dark green with brown specks above, pale beneath, liberally bearing small, yellowish fruit, lined with gray. 25 cents per pkt.

Cordyline cannaefolia—

From Australia, no description. 25 cents per pkt.

Fuchsia procumbens—

Trailing fuchsia. A prostrate or trailing fuchsia useful for hanging baskets. Flowers in the leaf axils, calyx orange-purple. 25 cents per pkt.

FERN SPORES

Platycerium grande—

Magnificent epiphyte with a regal crown of upright, spreading, sterile fronds of glossy, vivid green, the upper

lobes double forked and stag-horn-like with dark venation. Pendulous, forked pairs of fertile fronds appear with age, holding between them wedge-shaped disk bearing the sporangia. 50 cents per pkt.

Platycerium willinckii—

Java. A distinctive epiphyte with uneven, forked basal leaves and densely silvery pubescent fertile fronds, erect at first, later completely pendant, very narrow and several times forked into long, slender lobes, sporangia bearing at tips. 50 cents per pkt.

Blechnum brasiliense—

Brazil. Polypodiaceae. Rosette growing on a scaly trunk to three feet high, the leathery green fronds deeply pinnatifid, widest in the upper third, the mid-rib broad, with pinnae overlapping and wavy, and coppery when young. 25 cents per pkt.

Cibotium schiedei—

Favorite plant of florists, with shapely crown of graceful, light green fronds, thin-leathery and dainty, yet durable; lacy tripinnate, and glaucous beneath. Will eventually form a fibrous trunk. 25 cents per pkt.

Asplenium nidus-avis—

'Birdsnest fern.' Attractive epiphytic rosette of simple oblanceolate, stiffly spreading, shining, friendly green fronds of thin-leathery texture with blackish mid-rib and wavy margins and black scales on crown. 25 cents per pkt.

Adiantum formosum—

Large plant, well over two feet. Large fronds are covered very regularly with big, even pinnules. 25 cents per pkt.

Adiantum hispidulum—

Handsome species with two or three pinnate fronds, forked at base, borne on long, wiry, hairy stalks, the leaflets almost stalkless, thin-leathery, arranged along the axis; veins running into teeth. 25 cents per pkt.

Polypodium subauriculatum—

Elegantly decorative basket fern with long, pendant, leathery, pinnate fronds to ten feet long, produced from creeping rhizomes. The well spaced linear segments are fresh, glossy green. 25 cents per pkt.

Alsophila australis—

Handsome tree fern, with heavy trunk, with well proportioned spreading crown even when small, but requiring lots of water; the arching fronds finely divided, metallic green, on rough stalks covered with small, pale brown, hair-like scales. 25 cents per pkt.

A simple method for germinating fern spores is to sow on a layer of wet (not moist — WET), sterilized milled sphagnum or well rotted leaf mold contained in a large, wide-mouthed jar. The lid should be screwed tightly on the jar, and the jar placed in a warm location. Do not disturb until sporelings are large enough to handle; the larger they are, the better the chance of success at the critical time of transplanting.

OTHER GENERA

Boronia megastigma—

Brown flowers. Beautiful and useful shrub highly prized for its quaint, very fragrant blossoms. All boronias require acid soil, but do not take kindly to chemical or animal fertilizers. Plants should be placed in a permanent location and left undisturbed. Allow three to five weeks to germinate, and seedlings should be transplanted when very small. Good greenhouse plant. 25 cents per pkt.

Acacia podaliriaefolia—

'Pearl Acacia.' Queensland. Silvery-gray shrub, set with ovate, silvery glaucous phyllodia. Flowers in axillary racemes, two to four inches long, carrying up to twenty globose half-inch heads of golden yellow. December and January blooming. Soak seeds twenty-four hours before planting. 25 cents per pkt.

Ardisia paniculata—

Small shrub with white flowers and shiny black berries. 25 cents per pkt.

Freesia—

Mixed colors. Blooms the first year from seed. 25 cents per pkt.

Cassia alata—

Compound leaves, the leaflets arranged feather-fashion. Flowers large, yellow. 25 cents per pkt.

Change of address for the Seed Fund—

By the time you receive THE BE-

GONIAN for May, we will be established in a new home — Mitzie, a Silver Persian cat, Simon, a Siamese, Oscar, a pet turtle, and myself. We have bought a new home in the beautiful town of Roseville, California, a short distance from Sacramento. Gardening will be entirely different in our new location and will be confined to a greenhouse and to some of the beautiful flowering shrubs that thrive in that section of California. Some of the most beautiful and outstanding are: Redbud, Tulip tree, lilac, and camellias.

We look forward to the peace and quiet of a small town and will be happy to hear from all of the Seed Fund patrons as in the past. We also will appreciate hearing from anyone who can supply seeds, as we will certainly need them in our new location, as it will take a little time to receive answers from our contacts abroad.

Beginning with the May issue, address all mail to:

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

1961 CONVENTION AND SHOW

Your convention committee is pleased to announce that the American Begonia Society's annual convention and flower show will be held August 26 and 27 at the Culver City California National Guard Armory. The awards banquet will be the evening of August 26 in the Culver City Memorial Auditorium, located within one short block of the Armory.

Watch THE BEGONIAN for further details. Plans are being made to make this one of the best shows in our history.

The Flower Show Schedule will appear in THE BEGONIAN soon. Use the schedule to plan your show entries. The members who start planning and grooming early will be the ones to win awards.

Do not forget your Branch exhibits, as there will be special awards for these also.

GEORGE SCHLANERT
Convention Chairman

WONDERFUL GIFT FOR A.B.S

Recently a wonderful gift came to the A.B.S. National Board from Dr. W. C. Drummond. Dr. Drummond has collected and bound copies of THE BEGONIAN, making books of each year's copies. These have been presented to the Board to be sold, and are available, while they last, at \$3.50 for each year's book.

This is a very worthwhile gift to the Society and the members who buy these books will be lucky indeed to be able to acquire the back issues in bound form. Some of the books have been spoken for. However, if you are interested in a set please write to Mrs. Edna Korts, 3628 Revere Avenue, Los Angeles 39, Calif.

SHADE PLANT JUDGING

"The A-B-C's of Clerking" will be the subject of a lecture by Mrs. Muriel L. Merrell on Friday, May 5, for the shade plant judging class sponsored jointly by the American Begonia Society and the California National Fuchsia Society. Her talk will give prospective clerks a thorough understanding of their duties and the duties of judges, to enable them to cooperate more effectively in judging shows.

Mrs. Merrell is a nationally accredited flower show judge and an accredited instructor of horticulture under the National Council of State Garden Clubs flower show school system.

On Friday, June 2, "Judging Tropicals" will be the subject of a lecture by Mrs. Dorothy Behrends.

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.

IN REMEMBRANCE

Mrs. Hattie Helen Hall Taylor, 74, of Raytown, Missouri, passed away in March. She had been a member of the Missouri Branch for many years, and was their former secretary.

Experiment with 'Maphil'

By VIRGINIA I. WITHEE
Conventry Centre, Rhode Island

This is the second in a series of reports on an experiment to determine the effect of various manures with the same basic potting mixture. As explained in the first report in the March issue, divisions of Begonia 'Maphil' were planted on December 4, 1960, each in a mixture using a different kind of manure. Ten divisions were planted; and ten mixtures were used:

No. 1—Compost. Small division with five leaves in a two-inch pot.

No. 2—Rotted oak stump. Small division with seven leaves in 2½ inch pot.

No. 3—Rotted sawdust. Small division with five leaves in 2½ inch pot.

No. 4—Equal parts of oak stump, rotted sawdust, sand, and old cow manure, with dash of bonemeal. Average sized division with twelve leaves in four-inch pot.

No. 5—Basic mixture (See March report) with new hen manure. Average division with five leaves.

No. 6—Basic mixture with old hen manure. Average division with eight leaves.

No. 7—Basic mixture with new rabbit manure. Average division with eleven leaves.

No. 8—Basic mixture with left-over manures. Average division with thirteen leaves.

No. 9—Mixture No. 4 plus one-quarter part old hen manure. Average division with thirteen leaves.

No. 10—Half old hen manure and half old cow manure. Average division with ten leaves.

The following is a report of observations made approximately two weeks apart, beginning twelve days after planting:

Observations December 16:

No. 1—Had five leaves; now has three old leaves and one new.

No. 2—Had seven leaves; now has six old leaves and one new.

No. 3—Had five leaves; now has four old leaves and five new.

No. 4—Had twelve leaves; now has twelve old leaves and five new.

No. 5—Had five leaves; now has four old leaves and three new.

No. 6—Had eight leaves; now has seven old leaves and one new.

No. 7—Had eleven leaves; now has nine old leaves and three new.

No. 8—Had thirteen leaves; now has thirteen old leaves and two new.

No. 9—Had thirteen leaves; now has eleven old leaves and two new.

No. 10—Had ten leaves; now has eight old leaves and no new leaves.

Observations December 29:

No. 1—Three old leaves and two new.

No. 2—Two old leaves. Rooting medium packs. Loss of new leaves I attribute to acidity of oak.

No. 3—Three old leaves and two new.

No. 4—Three old leaves.

No. 5—Four old leaves, one new, and one set buds.

No. 6—Six old leaves, five new, and one set buds.

No. 7—Six old leaves, six new, and two sets buds.

No. 8—Seven old leaves, two new

No. 9—Seven old leaves, five new, and one set buds.

No. 10—Five old leaves, five new.

Observations January 5:

No. 2—No leaves; all roots rotted. Died.

No. 4—No leaves; rhizome softened. Here again is noted high acidity of oak stump and sawdust in mixture.

Observations January 14:

No. 1—Two old leaves, three new.

No. 3—Two old leaves, two new.

No. 5—Four old leaves, one new, and two sets buds.

No. 6—Five old leaves, six new, and one set buds.

No. 7—Four old leaves, nine new, and two sets buds.

- No. 8—Four old leaves, seven new.
 No. 9—Four old leaves, fifteen new, and one set buds.
 No. 10—Five old leaves, nine new.

Observations February 2:

- No. 1—Two old leaves, four new. Repotted to 2½ inch pot.
 No. 3—One old leaf, five new.
 No. 5—Four old leaves, six new. Repotted to 4-inch pot.
 No. 6—Four old leaves, eight new.
 No. 7—Four old leaves, thirteen new. Repotted to 4-inch pot.
 No. 8—Two old leaves, ten new.
 No. 9—Two old leaves, eleven new. Repotted to 4½ inch pot.
 No. 10—Three old leaves, thirteen new.

During the week all divisions stopped blooming. I repotted no. 7 into a four-inch pot as the rhizome crowded badly on one end. Others repotted because rhizomes were riding on edge of pots. Same mixture used in each case.

Observations February 16:

- No. 1—Two old leaves, five new.
 No. 3—No old leaves, seven new.
 No. 5—Four old leaves, nine new.
 No. 6—Four old leaves, eight new.
 No. 7—Three old leaves, six new. Petioles becoming very succulent since repotting. New rabbit manure high in nitrogen; added percentage in repotting could be too high. Leaves come up lush and then bend at base and fall off.
 No. 8—One old leaf, fifteen new.
 No. 9—Two old leaves, nine new.
 No. 10—Two old leaves, seventeen new.

Observations March 2, plus personal evaluation of each division:

- No. 1—Two old leaves, eight new. Cutting rooted well, is very pert and active. No sulking.
 No. 3—Nine new leaves. All very small in height and size. Conclusion—acidity in old sawdust, not sufficiently broken down, and lack of nourishment from presence of too much acidity is possible cause of lack of stamina.
 No. 5—Four old leaves, eleven new. Needs repotting. Very sturdy. Darker leaves than others. Texture of leaves firm.

- No. 6—Three old leaves, five new. This one lost some leaves after repotting. Still sulking.

- No. 7—Two old leaves, eight new, but only three are up straight. See conclusions February 16.

- No. 8—One old leaf, twenty-one new. Very lush.

- No. 9—One old leaf, six new. Since repotting, leaves are weak at base and fall over. Combination of ingredients possibly in increased percentage, producing too much nitrogen.

- No. 10—One old leaf, twenty-two new. Very lush.

All divisions in this experiment are growing on under house conditions.

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

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, WALTERIA, 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*

DO YOU KNOW?

By BERT SLATTER
Los Angeles, California

Different leaves and cells have varying amounts of chlorophyll bodies and manufacture various amounts of food in a given period of time. The amount of sugar produced depends upon the kind of plant, amount of leaf surface, habitat climatic conditions, health of the plant, whether the stomate (breathing pores) are open or closed, the amount of carbon dioxide that is available, and many other factors.

An average leaf has about twenty-seven million chloroplasts (containing chlorophyll) in one square inch of palisade tissue, and about six million green plastids (cells) in the same amount of spongy cells. An average apple tree has about one hundred thousand leaves.

Crops differ widely in the amount of food they manufacture. An acre of corn produces about two acres of leaf surface, which manufacture about two tons of starch or about two pounds per plant. A sunflower plant produces about one ounce of starch per square yard of leaf surface on a summer day.

About 2,700 square feet of leaf surface are needed to produce enough starch to feed one man for a year. It takes about four months for a square foot of leaf surface to make as much sugar as a person would use in one day. An acre of corn will feed one thousand men for a day, an acre of potatoes six hundred men, and an acre of beans three hundred and seventy-five men.

In order to produce sufficient amounts of the following foods for one year, we must plant a small fraction of an acre of bananas and rice, which are the most efficient food producers known; one-quarter of an acre of sugar beets; one-third of an acre of sugar cane; three-quarters of an acre of potatoes; one acre of beans; and one and one-half acres of wheat.

In order to supply a cow with enough food so that she can produce the amount

GERANIUM SHOW

Flower arrangements and tree forms will be features of the flower show staged by the International Geranium Society, Southwest Branch, at Plummer Park, 7377 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, California. The show will be open Saturday, May 13, from 1 p.m. to 9 p.m. and on Sunday, May 14, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission will be free, and there will be free parking.

AFRICAN VIOLET SHOW

The Los Angeles African Violet Society presents its tenth annual African Violet Show on May 12 and 13, at the Crenshaw Community Youth Center, 3820 Santa Rosalia Drive, Los Angeles, Calif.

"Violets and Romance" will be the theme, to be presented as table compositions. Hundreds of specimen plants, grown by members, will be exhibited. There will also be a fine selection of plants on sale, with materials for growing, and much constructive information. These blooming plants will make ideal Mother's Day gifts.

The show will be open to the public on Friday from 1 p.m. to 10 p.m. and on Saturday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Admission will be 50 cents.

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

UNUSUAL HOUSE AND CONSERVATORY PLANTS

1961-62 Illustrated catalog 25¢. List free.
MERRY GARDENS CAMDEN, MAINE

Begonias Slanted Toward The Beginner

By Dorothy S. Behrends
Published by Wildcrafters

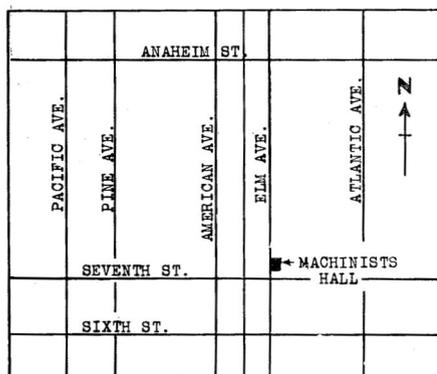
A complete handbook on propagation, culture, pronunciation, and new begonia descriptions. Well illustrated.

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

of milk consumed by an average person in a year, four acres of forage plants and grains will yield enough beef to feed an average person.

CALENDAR

- May 4—Westchester Branch. Mrs. Sylvia Leatherman, lecturer on shade plants, will speak on "What's New in Begonias." She will furnish the plant table.
- May 5—Shade Plant Judging Class, South Gate City Auditorium.
- May 11—Orange County Branch. Mrs. Jean Kerlin will be the speaker.
- May 12-13—African Violet Show, 3820 Santa Rosalia Drive, Los Angeles.
- May 13-14—Geranium Show, Plummer Park, 7377 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles.
- May 21-22—Iris Exhibit, in Dogwood Room of the Phipps Conservatory, Oakland, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
- May 25—Glendale Branch. "Begonia, Propagating, and Growing" will be the subject of a talk by Mrs. Louise Schwerdtfeger of Santa Barbara. This meeting will be the Annual Spring Festival, "Oriental Fantasy," with plant sale, food sale, candy bar, and what-not table. All visitors welcome.
- May 26—Redondo Beach Area Branch. Business meeting and Whoopie party.
- June 1—Westchester Branch. Lydia Birt will speak on "Forty Different Ways to Kill a Plant."
- June 14—Western Pennsylvania Branch. Show for members only at the home of Mrs. Walter H. Kirch of Glenshaw, Pennsylvania.



Map shows new location of Long Beach Parent Chapter at Machinists Hall, 728 Elm Avenue, Long Beach.

BEGONIA BASICS . . .

(Continued from Page 97)

the rims in soil or a thick mulch like peat — but you'll probably need quantities of slug bait to keep those slimy critters from perforating tender leaves. The bait loses its potency rather quickly; renew it often. Also, gather up and dispose of the bodies every morning; often, they're not dead but just drugged or drunk, and may revive if the day is dark, cool, and damp. (Ugh! I hate 'em!)

* * * * *

Particularly for the beginner spring is a good time to buy small rex begonia plants so they have all summer for growing and maturing, before their natural resting or dormant season in late fall and winter. If you love them simply for their colorful foliage, you'll find unnamed seedlings or hybrids available in wide variety, through mail-order catalogs or at your local florist or nursery. If you're more of a purist, you'll want named varieties offered by specialists.

* * * * *

Rather than letting semi-double or double-flowering *semperflorens* begonias (more popularly called "rosebud begonias" up our way) grow long and straggly, try cutting them back severely when the flowers begin to get sparse. And I do mean severely. When you lift the bottom leaves, if you see fresh, new growth coming up from the roots, cut all the old stems back to the base. Within a few weeks, you'll have a nicely shaped bushy plant again — and another cycle of plentiful bloom.

You can root the stems you cut off, of course, for new plants. But be sure that each cutting has at least one branch, so the new plant will have the branching habit. Or if you root un-branched tip cuttings, put several together into one pot for a fuller effect.

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.

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., March 27, 1961, by President Edna L. Korts.

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

President-Elect Schlanert, as Advertising Manager reported \$26.25 collected and turned over to the Treasurer, leaving a balance of \$55.00 on accounts receivable.

Past President Hall, as Finance Chairman, read a letter he is addressing to all Branches relative to the necessity of increasing A.B.S. income, or reducing expenses, explaining that it had been decided, instead of raising the membership fee at this time, to eliminate four pages from the BEGONIAN to reduce the cost of the publication.

Report given by Treasurer Leona Cooper was filed for audit.

Membership Secretary Mrs. Waddington reported 186 new and renewing members, total receipts of \$481.95 and expenses of \$33.52. She stated that a number of memberships are being received from the American Begonia Society booth at the New York Flower Show.

Seed Fund Chairman Mrs. Gee not being present, her report was read by Mrs. Cooper, showing expenses of \$24.76 and \$90.00 remitted to the Treasurer with a revolving fund of \$100.00 on hand.

Flower Show Chairman Bert Slatter presented the trophy, ribbons, and check for \$200.00 won by the A.B.S. display at the World Flower & Garden Show. Mr. Slatter also gave a report, as Chairman of the committee appointed to revamp the A.B.S. Flower Show Rules, and read the new rules as offered by the committee. Motion made by Mr. Shute, seconded by Mrs. Naumann and Mr. Duffield, that the rules as offered be adopted. Motion carried.

Librarian Mrs. Sault reported books sold amounting to \$78.37 and expenses of \$3.51, balance on hand \$178.49. She stated she is ordering more *Exoticas* as she is entirely out of the publication.

President Korts advised that Dr. W. C. Drummond had bound and presented to the National Board several years of BEGONIANS. These are to be sold to help A.B.S. finances. One member of the Board offered to buy a complete set, or as many as could be obtained. The Board expressed its appreciation to Dr. Drummond, and President Korts asked the Secretary to write a letter thanking him for his wonderful contribution.

Awards Committee Chairman Mrs. Snodgrass reported that her committee did not approve of the suggestion that an award be given each year to a member not holding an elective office who had performed outstanding service for the Society, as they felt it

would be much too complicated to be handled effectively.

Nomenclature Chairman Mrs. Alva Graham reported that she had worked out a new registration card and has a supply on hand for anyone who has plants to register.

Branches reporting: Glendale, Hollywood, Inglewood, Long Beach Parent, Orange County, Pasadena, Redondo Beach, San Gabriel, Ventura, Westchester and Whittier. Mrs. Graham offered a report for Foothill as she had attended their last meeting.

President Korts read a letter from the San Miguel Branch inviting National Board members to attend their Birthday Dinner meeting on May 3, 1961. She also read a letter from the Houston Branch asking for BEGONIANS and Cultural Bulletins for the use at their flower show. Mrs. Waddington will forward the requested material.

President Korts then stated that it was necessary to appoint a Nominating Committee to secure prospective officers for next year, and appointed Mr. Carl Himmelman, president of the Westchester Branch, as Chairman, Mrs. Pearl Parker, president, and Mrs. Terry Olmstead, past president of the Inglewood Branch, as committee members.

President-Elect Schlanert, as Convention Chairman, reported that the Culver City Armory could be obtained for the last weekend in August at an approximate rental of \$204.00 and that he believed it would be a suitable location. After some discussion, motion was made by Mrs. Naumann, seconded by Mrs. Waddington, that the Convention and Flower Show for 1961 be held in Culver City. Motion carried.

President Korts brought up the question of what should be done with the trophy on hand. After some discussion, motion was made and carried that the trophy won at the World Flower and Garden Show be put on display in the Administration Building at the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, along with other trophies, etc.

Joe Taylor reported that he has in his possession a mimeograph machine belonging to the A.B.S. but that it is not in usable condition and would be very expensive to repair. He asked that the Board make disposition of the machine as he would like to get it out of his storeroom. Motion made and carried that he dispose of the equipment as scrap.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 10:12 p.m.

IRMA JANE BROWN
Secretary pro tem

**PATRONIZE BEGONIAN
ADVERTISERS**

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
Mrs. C. Neal Sikkelee, Secy.
3603 La Joya Dr., Dallas 20, 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.

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

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



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

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.