

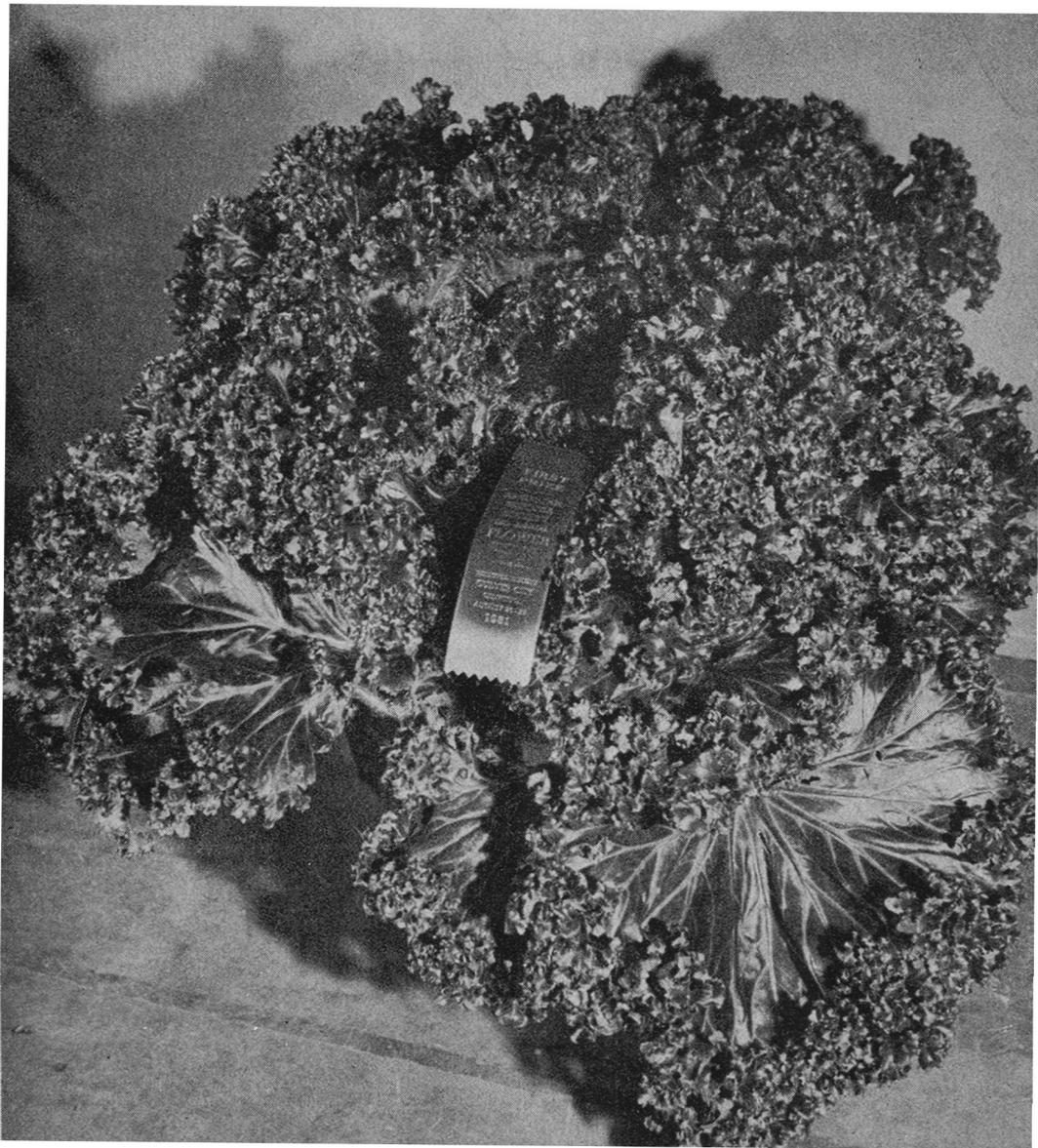
The Begonian

DEVOTED TO THE SHELTERED GARDENS

November, 1961

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AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY, INC.

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

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Helen K. Krauss -- Award Recipient

By MAY T. DREW

Helen K. Krauss (Mrs. Lee Krauss), deserving recipient of the 1961 Eva Kenworthy Gray Award, is a living example of the often forgotten truths that one who really wants college training will get it and that the research mind is an inborn gift which can be recognized and trained, but not created by the University.

Mrs. Krauss tells me that her first ambition was for medicine, but, for one of a large family, the long and expensive preparation was not possible. Being a New Yorker, she managed one year at Hunter College, supplemented by night courses at New York University and later at the University of Washington in Seattle. Because of her lifelong love of plants, she concentrated on botany, with additional studies in languages, a combination that could not have been bettered in preparation for her later work.

I first met Mrs. Krauss when she called a meeting of begonia lovers in September of 1940 to consider forming a Branch of the American Begonia Society. Out of that group came the Philadelphia Branch, which died during the War, and the Philobegonia Branch, which still survives.

At one of the early meetings of the latter Branch, Mrs. Krauss told us that, having hunted in vain for a book on begonias in English, she was beginning the necessary research to prepare one with emphasis on correct nomenclature. After that, the group shared, by proxy, her problems, discouragements, and successes. She not only spent uncounted hours in libraries, tracing from journal to journal (sometimes unindexed) the trail of a species or cultivar back to the first appearance in print, but she travelled over the country to visit begonia collections. Moreover, she grew a large proportion of the plants described in her *Begonias for American Homes and Gardens*, either in her own little greenhouse or in that of her helper, Mrs. Albert Gere.

A few years later she gave the material she had collected for the book to the American Begonia Society. It has been placed in the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum for safekeeping and for the use of students of begonias.

When this book was completed and published in 1947, Mrs. Krauss might have rested on her laurels. Instead, at the urging of Mr. T. H. Everett of the New York Botanical Garden, she undertook a similar study of geraniums, which resulted in her *Geraniums for Home and Garden*. This was voted the best botanical book of the year 1956 by the Garden Guild Book Club.

Now that she lives in an apartment where she cannot grow plants, Mrs. Krauss has turned to something interestingly different. Apparently her summers at the New Jersey shore and her winters in Florida have aroused an interest in shells, not only for scientific study, but for aesthetic pleasure.

She is at present occupied in making bouquets from shells, in natural flower colors — a Victorian art now almost forgotten and rarely to be seen outside museums. She has copied more than a hundred of these museum specimens and, at the suggestion of Dr. R. Tucker Abbott, malacologist of the Academy of Natural Science in Philadelphia, is preparing a book to be called *Shell Flowers and How to Make Them*.

The Awards Committee is to be congratulated on its choice of Helen K. Krauss to receive the Eva Kenworthy Gray Award for 1961.

COVER PICTURE

Begonia 'Crestabruchi', prize-winning entry in the 1961 Flower Show, entered by Robert Jensen of Whittier, California.

—Photo by Fred Schmit

In Search of Begonias

By DOROTHY S. BEHRENS
Encinitas, California

The writer has always found that trips to begonia gardens (commercial) are an exciting and enlightening way to spend a few days. She will try to tell you of some of the unusual but not necessarily "new" begonias seen on her latest trip, which included Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, and San Dimas.

Beginning with a visit to the Rudolf Ziesenhenné Nursery in Santa Barbara, she found a fibrous begonia that she had grown and lost in the long-to-be-remembered 1947-'48 freeze that hit Southern California. This begonia was unidentified and had been purchased prior to the freeze from Mr. Ziesenhenné under the number of 2365 and was a beauty.

The leaves, produced on petioles on an upright stalk, grow to measure six by nine inches and have a light-green chatoyant surface. The undersides are flushed red, in color. There are usually several rows of a curved-growth on each leaf stem, unlike the hairs (or scales) that identify the *Begonia manicatas*. On close observation, the growth appears as illustrated, in comparison. The begonia is now identified as *B. caraguatatubens* (pronounced kara-what-a-TOO-bens) and promises to be a lovely addition to any begonia collection as a foliage begonia.

Another begonia obtained from the Ziesenhenné's fabulous collection was the bronze-leaf B. 'Catalina' also called B. 'Lady Waterlow'. The writer had seen and marveled at a lovely specimen in Irene Osborne's garden in Ventura, the month before. The rose-colored flowers were a startling contrast to the bronze foliage, growing in a wall basket near the roof of her lath-covered garden. Mr. Ziesenhenné said he obtained this plant from England and the writer believes it is one that all begonia growers will want, if they are able to give it enough light to retain its color and still not enough to burn the foliage. In other words, it wants filtered sunlight to bloom and to retain

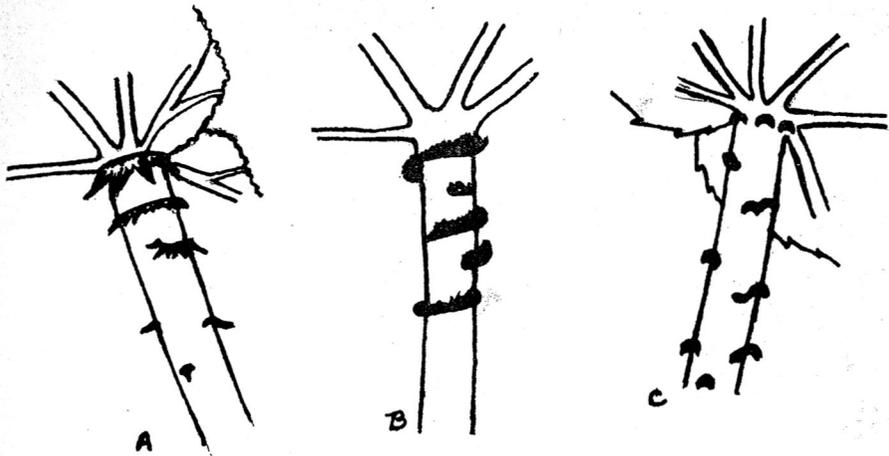
the bronze foliage. Too much shade eliminates both.

Then, on a tour of Louise Schwerdtfeger's gardens, some exciting "new" begonias were found, which included B. 'Agnes T.', a cultivar Louise made by crossing *B. venosa* and *B. vellozoana*. This is a beauty and shows promise of being more rigorous and less demanding than either of its parents. It has the coloring of *B. vellozoana* in its foliage, but less pronounced. The new leaves unfold like *B. venosa* leaves, heavily covered with silken hairs on the underside. This begonia is named in honor of Agnes Thieben.

Another new find was a sport that Mrs. Schwerdtfeger noticed and severed, from B. 'Margaritae'. It is being propagated vegetatively, so will be slow to be distributed, but will be well worth watching for. It is unnamed, to date.

A lovely specimen of the very unusual Begonia J 11, (unidentified to date) that Sylvia Leatherman brought into the United States from Brazil, as a leaf and petiole cutting, was also observed in Louise's glasshouse. It is a rhizomatous begonia with smooth green leaves and is distinctive in its unusual "growths" on the petioles. These "growths" are slightly similar to those mentioned on *B. caraguatatubens* (see illustration), but they are found on the entire length of the stem (petiole). The new leaves emerging on this plant are very beautiful. They are naturally "pleated" and unfold from the growing end of the rhizome as a beautifully plumaged bird. Although the rhizome creeps at times, it also grows erect. These plants all came from the one leaf and petiole that Sylvia brought to John Thieben for propagation.

She also brought in from Brazil and shared *B. herbacae* with Mr. Ziesenhenné and Mr. Thieben. Mr. Thieben displayed his lovely plant at the A.B.S. Convention Show in 1960, and it promptly died after



Petiole comparisons of A — *B. manicata*; B—*B. caraguatatubens*; C — *B. Jay Eleven* (unidentified, to date)

the Show. (I mention this now, because I have been asked if I saw the plant on my trip.) So it is up to Rudy and Sylvia to keep their *B. herbacae* growing, for us all to have any hopes of having one in the distant future.

The writer was told that a very handsome specimen of *Begonia* J 11 (Jay Eleven) was displayed by Fuchsland at the 1961 Convention Show. This begonia is a Show-Stopper and it is being propagated as fast as possible, but has only been in the country about three years — so be patient, but we will still be able to get it sooner than *B. herbacae*.

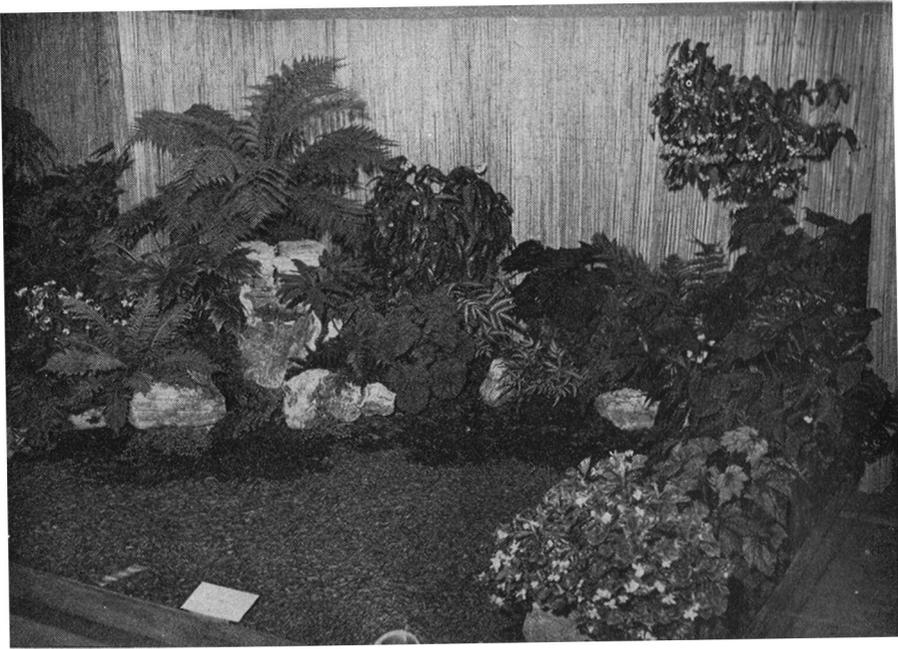
"New" (to the writer) ferns were obtained from the Alfred W. Roberts' Nursery in Los Angeles and it is always interesting to see how *B. 'Richmondensis'* (the everblooming begonia) and *B. 'Scharffi'* ('Haageana') from five gallon containers are used by Mr. Roberts in his landscaping jobs. They are very effective with his use of large specimen ferns.

A final stop, at Susie Zug's Nursery in San Dimas, was the climax to an interesting begonia hunt. The writer was glad to be able to replace her lost (in her moving) *B. 'Maccata'*, which is a begonia in the same class as *B. 'John R.'* and *B. 'Sampson'*. They are all three large growers, with smooth green, lobed leaves, but quite distinctive in their separate ways.

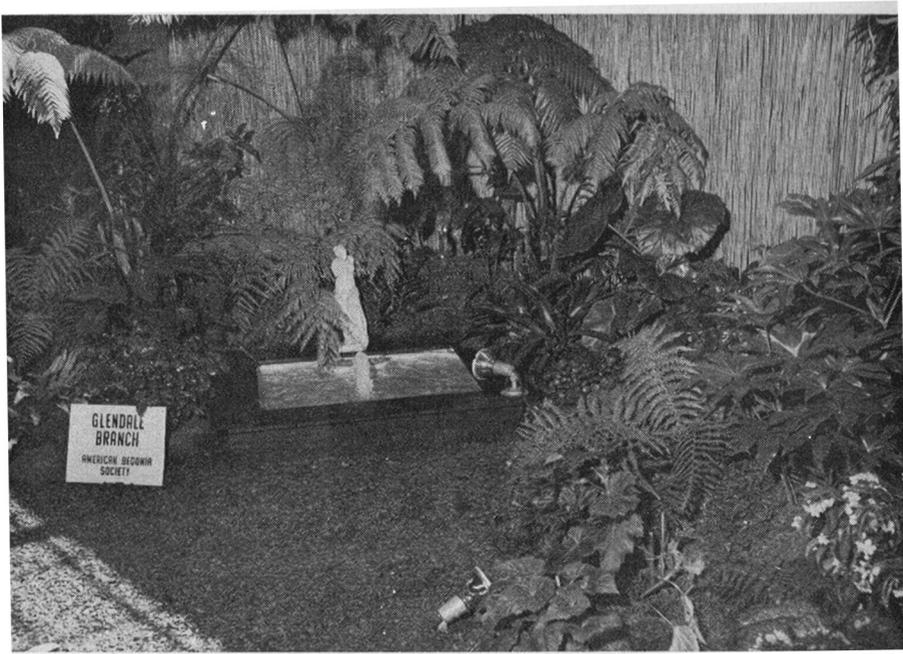
Susie's *B. 'Whirly Curly'* is very much in demand and she is doing her best to satisfy the backlog of requests. Whenever a plain, average leaf appears on this begonia, it should be removed and discarded. *Begonia 'Whirly Curly'* is a sport (mutant) and is liable to revert to its common parent (*B. heracleifolia*) if allowed to produce and retain ordinary leaves. This is to be expected of any sport on any type of plant — including the *Nephrolepis exaltata* ferns, best known as the Boston Fern Family and the variations.

The lack of time kept the writer from being able to stop and search in more of her favorite begonia nurseries, but she came home well rewarded for her effort in making the long trip, accompanied by Ora M. Wilson. They visited with members of what is left of the now — disbanded Los Angeles Branch. Renewing friendships were as satisfying as replenishing the begonia beds. The writer recommends it strongly — often.

The first plant of the *Begoniaceae* family found and recorded was named in honor of M. Begon, a French patron of botany. The first begonia to be introduced into Europe in 1777 was *Begonia nitida*, a fibrous-rooted begonia, still obtainable today.



Westchester Branch Display in 1961 Flower Show was awarded first place.



Glendale Branch display in 1961 Flower Show was awarded second place.

—Photos by Fred Schmit



Begonia 'Richmondensis', entered by Pearl Parker of Hawthorne, California, received the trophy for the best basket in the novice division.

A.B.S. Identification Garden Will Assist Members

The Identification Garden, under the supervision of John Thieben, is a permanent growing place established in his garden. Its purpose is to identify begonias for members of the American Begonia Society. Members are urged to use this service in cases where they wish to know the identity of a begonia they possess without a proper name.

Leaves or small cuttings are not always sufficient to identify many begonias. In establishing the identity, strong cuttings or small plants received from members are grown on to fully developed plants. Mr. Thieben and a group of authorities work together to establish the proper name.

HOW TO USE THIS SERVICE:

1—The person submitting a cutting or plant must be a member of the American Begonia Society.

2—When sent by mail, material must bear the proper inspection certificates.

(Contact your local post office for specific instructions.)

3—Cuttings or plants must be sent directly to Mr. Thieben and must bear the sender's full name and address.

4—The sender must notify Mr. Thieben by letter when sending plants or cuttings, and enclose a self-addressed envelope for his identification number.

5—If more than one cutting or plant is sent at the same time, each one must be tagged with a different letter of the alphabet, to prevent confusion and mix-ups.

Safe shipping is necessary to assure good material to grow on. Do not ship during excessively hot weather or freezing weather. Cool weather is the most satisfactory time.

Packing properly is important. Use sufficient damp sphagnum moss around the base of the cutting or the root system. Wrap this part in heavy wax paper and

tie it securely. Then wrap the entire plant in six or eight thicknesses of newspaper, rolling it over and over, and turn the bottom end in. The newspaper will act as a buffer against shock and will wedge your material in solid in the shipping container.

For the safest shipping, send material "special delivery" or "special handling". All shipping expenses are to be paid by the shipper.

All material should be addressed to:

American Begonia Society,
Identification Garden,
Mr. John Thieben,
6409 Will Rogers Street,
Los Angeles 45, California.

Upon arrival, your cutting or plant will be given a number and the number will be sent to you. The plant will carry this number until it is correctly identified. When the begonia is identified, you will be notified.

When you send more than one cutting or plant, each with a different letter, the identification number will include this letter. For example, if you send plants marked A, B, and C, your numbers might be A-21, B-22, and C-23.

Be patient. In many cases it will take several months to identify your begonia properly.

For members of local Branches, the Westchester Branch will devote time at each meeting for identification. Mr. Thieben, a member of Westchester Branch, will try to identify your cutting or plant at the meeting. If it requires more research or growing on, you will be given a number and notified at a later date. All members of the American Begonia Society are welcome to use this new feature.

The mantis is the only known insect that can turn its head and look over its shoulder like a human, wash its face like a cat, take food from your hand like a dog, and bend over and drink water like a horse.

DO YOU KNOW?

By BERT SLATTER

We always thought white sugar was a killer — a relatively slow one, but one which definitely takes years from our lives. Now it has been discovered that ordinary white sugar can kill tiny worms that harm plants, according to experimental work done at the U. S. Department of Agriculture Horticultural Field Laboratory at Orlando, Florida.

Science News Letter (March 18, 1961) has the following to say about it: "Ordinary sugar has been found one of the best worm killers ever known. Not particularly harmful to earthworms, sugar is as deadly as poison to tiny round worms, or nematodes, that parasitize and sicken food producing plants and trees.

"This is the first time a substance not generally classed as toxic has been shown to be a nematode killer. Unlike other pesticides, the sugar kills by dehydrating the worm. It literally shrivels him up into dust. So effective is the method that in some of the tests, scientists could not find a trace of the worms — even with a microscope — twenty-four hours after they had been doused in white sugar water".

Think of it. A solution of one per cent sugar was applied to the soil in which citrus trees and corn were growing. The growth was retarded. So, the sugar can kill a nematode and also a tree whose roots are sugared.

Science News Letter says that sugar can be flushed out of the soil when all the worms are dead, and the plants or trees can go on growing normally, until the artificial conditions that brought the worms in the first place bring them back again. Then — more sugar.

Joe F. Canby, in his Farm Corner in the *Beaumont Enterprise* (March 18, 1961), tells how the sugar works: "The sugar creates a situation known as osmosis. It simply means that, because liquid tends to move from a less concentrated solution to a more highly concentrated solution, the body fluid of the nematode moves out of its soft, frail body and into surrounding soil fluids, and the nematode dies from dehydration."

BEGONIA BASICS

By BERNICE BRILMAYER
West Redding, Connecticut



An early fall meeting of the Knickerbocker Branch turned out to be a kind of "clinic" with questions and answers that, it seems to me, might be of interest to other begonia growers. But here's an important caution, to begin with. None of these answers can be conclusive, nor can they guarantee to solve any problems you may have. They're mainly opinions, offered with the hope that they might be helpful.

Actually, there are no hard-and-fast rules for growing begonias — or any other plants. Plants vary widely. Cultural conditions are different in different areas, and even in houses that are next-door neighbors. And, certainly, it's difficult to diagnose an ailment without actually seeing the plant and the spot it grows in. What's good for my begonias may not necessarily be good for yours. But it is possible, sometimes, to use Sherlock Holmes' system of deduction, and figure out the reasons why a plant is having trouble.

What should I do with a two-foot angel wing begonia that's nine-tenths stem, with a tassel of leaves at the top? Cut it back severely — and don't overwater it. (The angel wings are usually grown slightly on the dry side, the soil drying out thoroughly before it is watered.) The rooted cuttings will make fresh, young plants. New growth will probably break from the base of the old plant; and when stems begin to get tall, with mature leaves, pinch out the growing tips to keep the plant bushy.

How can I pull rex begonias through winter dormancy? Think of that plump, firm — but leafless — rhizome as a storehouse, something like a bulb, that is simply resting until time for a new season of growth. Keep the soil drier than during the active growing season, but don't let it dry completely for any length of time. Set the pot aside in some shel-

tered, warm, shaded spot until you see a tiny leaf-tip or two pushing up from the base. Then, return it to its normal growing quarters and water it as usual. Don't fertilize the rex while it's resting; feed it very lightly when it returns to life, until the leaves are of good size. The trick is mostly in the watering during dormancy — to keep the soil sufficiently moist so the rhizome won't wither and dry up, yet dry enough so it won't rot.

The leaves of some of my begonias have suddenly developed slimy, soft spots — sometimes near the center, sometimes on the edge. For an accurate diagnosis, we'd have to see the leaf — but there's a fairly sound suspicion of rot of some sort. Is the plant over-potted? Has it been over-watered? And what about the weather? (To tell the truth, this question was asked at the end of a three-week session of New York's "dog days," when both temperatures and humidity kept intolerably high, and even the shoes in our closets were mildewed.) Even if you are particularly careful with watering during long periods of dark, damp weather, it's often hard to prevent some rot — particularly if you have a number of plants growing together in rather close quarters. Hold back with water, give the plants as much space as possible, and do all you can to circulate fresh air.

My Begonia laetevirides is beautiful, but the leaves turn crisp and dry on the edge. This species (I believe it's now, properly, *B. bradei*) is truly beautiful — the leaves like softest, silkiest velvet. But it is slightly delicate in general, and demanding of rather high humidity in particular. Chances are, the air is dry. Try enclosing it in a tent of polyethylene, at least during the night. And set the pot on a layer of moist sand or pebbles in a shallow but good-sized tray.

(Continued on Page 226)

Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund Flight

No. 1—*B. cathayana*, Hemsley—

China. Repeat offer. Growth erect, shrubby, 40-60 cm. high. Stems succulent, round, reddish-brown, covered with white hairs. Leaves asycemmetric, hanging down, about 20-12 cm. asycemmetric cordate more or less lobed and dentate, ending in a point, velvety, dark, olive-green, with a light green area which becomes white toward the center, deep purple, velvety veins, covered with soft hairs, mainly at the margins and beneath. The lower side of the leaf is very red with reticulate venation. Petiolet 7-12 cm. long, round, succulent, light green, and densely covered with soft, white hairs. Inflorescence axillary, not long, densely covered with soft hairs, bending over, orange-vermillion twelve to fifteen flowers, relatively large. The aristocrat of all begonias; should be in every collection.

B. cathayana is not adapted to room or windowsill culture. It requires constant greenhouse care with proper growing conditions at all times. \$1.50 per pkt.

No. 2—*B. Rex*, German—

This offer depends on the availability of seed. We have written to the grower in Germany but have received no answer, so we only hope we have the seeds. 50 cents per pkt.

No. 3—*B. 'Pink Camellia'* *semperflorens*—

Double variety with dark foliage. Nice, husky, compact growth with many flowers. Seeds were collected from plants grown outdoors in my sister's garden here in Roseville. There were other varieties of *semperflorens* growing nearby and the bees were buzzing around all over them all; therefore, we cannot guarantee that seed will produce all doubles, but the chances are very good that you will have some 'Pink Camellia' type. They are lovely little plants; even one will be worth the effort. 35 cents per pkt.

No. 4—*palmifolia*—

Leaves deeply lobed, large ovary-winged and rounded rather than triangular. Rath-

er tall plants with many clusters of large, white flowers. Very well suited as a patio plant grown in a redwood container, or it may be grown outside as a background plant. If plants become too large, they may be pruned or staked. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 5—*B. 'Cinderella'*—

Quote from a grower in New York: "I have had the most magnificent 'Cinderella' begonias outdoors and have collected seed for the Seed Fund. Blooms are cherry red, pink, pure white with pink edge. I have had so much pleasure in growing plants from seed, I would like to contribute in return." 25 cents per pkt.

No. 6—*B. nitida*—

Medium, smooth. Stems erect and few-branched. Leaves broad-ovate, fleshy, glossy green, slightly cupped. Flowers large, pink and white in many flowered inflorescences. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 7—*B. sanguinea*—

Brazil. Medium, smooth; many reddish stems arising from the base, loosely branched. Leaves broad-ovate, leathery, glossy olive-green above, scarlet beneath. Flowers small, white, in long, loose inflorescences. Favorite begonia. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 8—*B. 'Tasso'*—

Multiflora, pink. These begonias belong to the small-flowered tuberous group, of compact, bushy habit, which makes up for their lack of flower size with prolific flowering capacity. They are most useful for summer bedding, and are equally attractive as summer flowering plants grown in pots for patio or lath-house. They hold their flowers better than inexpensive doubles, and will stand a few days in the house as cut flowers. With the exception of the *semperflorens* type, they will stand more sunshine than any other kind. Seeds must come from Germany and we are hoping they will reach us without delay. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 9—*B. Tuberhybrida*—

Ruffled camellia type mixed. Spectacular

new forms in white, pink, rose, orange, and others. They are enormously vigorous, and in some colors eight to nine-inch flowers are quite common. In this group also are some of the most mildew-resistant plants. Order now for October planting. Artificially cross-pollinated from the finest plants in existence. 50 cents per pkt.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS

Rhododendron 'lochii'—

Australia. Grows to about three feet in height and has many clusters of deep pink, waxy, bell-shaped flowers about three inches long. Very rare and beautiful according to the collector in Australia. Seeds should be sown in a mixture of three parts peat and one part coarse sand, soaked and partially dried out. Sprinkle seeds on top of the medium, but do not cover with soil. Place glass over the container and keep fairly warm. 35 cents per pkt.

Maurandia—

'Chinese Temple Bells'. Creeper bearing pink penstemon-shaped bells. Reasonably hardy. Blooms the first year from seed. 25 cents per pkt.

Streptocarpus rexii—

'Cape primrose'. Small, fibrous rooted, stemless plant with long, narrow, quilted, and pubescent leaves in rosette hugging the ground, with several flower stalks bearing trumpets of pale lavender lined with purple in the throat. 25 cents per pkt.

Pentas—

Purple var. Rubiaceae. One to two feet in height, with opposite, ovalish, four to six inch long leaves. Flowers tubular, about one inch long, pale purple, hairy in throat, usually stalkless or nearly so in a close cluster. An attractive greenhouse plant in cold climates but may be grown outdoors elsewhere. 25 cents per pkt.

Pentas—

White variety same as above but white flowers. 25 cents per pkt.

Pellaea rotundifolia—

N. Z. Rock fern. Small rock-loving fern with creeping rhizome and pubescent stems, fronds nearly uniform, and

staying near the ground, simply pinnate, evenly spaced leaflets, round when young, later oblong, dark green and waxy leathery. 25 cents per pkt.

OTHER GENERA

Datura meteloides—

Perennial to three feet, cultivated as an annual. Grayish-pubescent, with ovate leaves, and erect, five-lobed, funnel-shaped flowers to eight inches long, white tinged with violet, and fragrant. Round fruit with long spines. 25 cents per pkt.

Agapanthus—

Liliaceae. White variety, summer blooming, tuberous plant grown in pots or outdoors. With basal strap-like leaves, funnel-shaped flowers, white, in large umbels, on erect stalks. 25 cents per pkt.

Ranunculus asiaticus—

Collected in the hills of Jerusalem. Also known as 'Persian Buttercup'. Slender perennial with tuberous roots, alternate leaves, divided into narrow segments, on erect stalks, each bearing one to four flowers, usually double. Flowers red. 25 cents per pkt.

Seed from Honduras—

Identity lost. Low growing, with leaves that resemble those of a castor bean in shape but not in texture. Stems rather large and rounded; blooms on long spikes, very bright red. Grows in full sun and blooms throughout the year. Decorative leaves. 25 cents per pkt.

CLOSE OUT SALE

Due to lack of space we must do one of two things — throw away seed or dispose of them through the channels of the Seed Fund. Our finances will not permit waste; therefore we offer the following for your consideration. A rare opportunity to grow dozens of good plants for a tiny price. All seeds have been offered in recent issues of *The Begonian* with full descriptions. Please refer to your magazines for these descriptions.

No. 1—*Acacia baileyana*

No. 2—*Acacia retinoides*. Both of these plants are useful as bonsai culture.

No. 3—*Dyckia altissima*

No. 4—*Amaryllyis* hybrids. Mixed colors.

- No. 5—*Mimosa pudica*. Sensitive plant.
 No. 6—*Albizia jul.* (Pink mimosa)
 No. 7—*Rech. cardinalis*. Greenhouse plant.
 No. 8—*B.* Rhizomatous. Philippine Islands.
 No. 9—*B.* Costa Rican hybrids
 No. 10—*B. glabra scandens*
 No. 11—*B. caffra*
 No. 12—*B. cubensis*
 No. 13—*B.* Cane type
 No. 14—*Boronia megastigma*
 No. 15—*Cassia alata*

You may select any ten of the above for \$1.00. Please — NO single packets.

We wish to thank all of the Seed Fund patrons for their loyalty and generosity during the past year. We hope we may continue to hear from you during the coming year, and we will do our best to find new seed for you. We repeat our request for seed. If you have anything at all, please contact the Seed Fund.

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

PROPAGATOR FOR EVERYONE

By PETER RUTHERFORD
Bendigo, Victoria, Australia

Here is a propagator in which to germinate expensive, scarce, or difficult seeds, and it can be built with average skill and little expense. Basically, it depends on the heat provided by a small kerosene-fueled lamp, and humidity from a small reservoir of water.

A lamp of the type used in chicken incubators and brooders, or in kerosene refrigerators, is excellent for this purpose. A very low flame will provide enough heat to maintain a small propagator, about 15 inches by 10 inches, at a temperature of 60 to 70 degrees. Fortunately, I have obtained several discarded lamps formerly used by the railways as signal lamps. Each lamp holds about a pint and a half of fuel and, with the wick turned low, this lasts for three or four days.

The propagator, itself, may be made

by cutting out one side of a four-gallon tin, like those used to hold peeled fruit, honey, or petrol. It should be painted on the inside to prevent rust. This must then be placed on a stand over the lamp, just high enough to clear the lamp's flame.

Within the propagator, provision must be made for a shelf at a suitable height which will bring the pots or other containers in which the seeds are planted near the top. Supports may be soldered onto the sides. Or a simple support may be made by cutting two pieces of hardwood, 2 inches by 4 inches, with a length just a little less than the width of the propagator. These rest on the bottom and give a variation of two inches in the height of the shelf, according to whether they rest on the four-inch or two-inch face. The shelf can be made of any durable material. I use a sheet of flat tin.

Keep a half-inch of water in the bottom of the propagator. When heated, this not only maintains an even temperature but also provides a degree of humidity very desirable for seedlings and cuttings. It produces, on a small scale, conditions very close to those in "mist propagation".

To complete the unit, fit a sheet of clear horticultural glass over the top, not tightly, but movable so that some ventilation can be provided for.

The unit can be set up near a window or in any other well lighted place. If the lamp is placed on a fireproof base of adequate size, all danger of fire is eliminated.

Among the many advantages of this simple equipment are these: Small plants or seedlings of begonias grown in boxes or other small containers will grow much faster because of the higher humidity. (Take care to see that some air movement is provided for, to eliminate possible trouble from fungi.) Because of the humidity, the danger of seed compost drying out is reduced to a minimum. I have found that a suitable seedling or seed medium thoroughly soaked by capillary action will remain in excellent condition for weeks, rather than days. Seed losses due to lack of moisture are practically eliminated.

COASTAL GARDENS — ROOTS IN MEXICO AND THE ORIENT

By PEGGY SULLIVAN
Landscape Architect

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

Visitors to California sometimes use terms such as "artificial" and "mixed-up" to describe the home landscapes and gardens they have seen, especially in the warmer sections of the state. These people either do not understand or cannot take time to consider the many influences that have helped to produce our gay California look.

What we have is a combination of styles or themes of landscape architecture from several lands, a combination that is as right for California as each of the parts is right for the country of its origin. Although only two lands are named in the title of this talk — Mexico and the Orient — actually there is also a strong European influence (principally from southern Europe) in our coastal landscape picture.

From Europe, especially Spain, we have adapted the typical geometric effect — straight lines and total planning of the property.

Another major — but completely opposite — influence is from Japan and old China. This calls for emphasis on texture and form and exact placement of selected rocks, pebbles, sand, and perhaps water and a few plants, all in a harmony of subdued, clean, natural colors.

In the Orient the garden is often the fourth wall of the house; in Europe the garden and house are distinct. The Japanese home owner says, in effect, "Open up the house and let the garden come in." The European says, "Here's the door and there's the garden beyond."

One unique feature of home landscaping throughout our country is that the entire front yard area often seems to have been deliberately planned to be always on view, devoted to both the neigh-

boring and passing public. I think we need more of the Latin and Oriental feeling for logical street-to-house privacy.

A Mexican and Spanish style we southern Californians have made use of is decorating the house and property with pots — enhancing everything with all kinds of pots, cans, and other containers decked out in the brightest possible colors. The pots are often gaudy enough to be used empty; often they are planted with brilliant flowers. Our brightly colored roofs are another valuable "import" from Mexico.

And with city land getting smaller all the time, the characteristic little gardens of Japan hold many lessons for us. True, most of us do not have the skill — or perhaps even the desire — to put together a truly Oriental landscape setting of bare or lichen-dappled boulders, dwarfed evergreens, and other typical elements. Nevertheless, the Orient's basic ideas are and should be an ever-present guide in our planning.

How have we — and can we — make the most of these combined adaptations of diverse landscaping styles? All we need now, as before — and as always — is good taste, which is a synonym for common sense.

CONSIDER PRUNING

Pruners usually fall into two categories. There is the type who enjoys cutting shrubbery — and goes at it with happy abandon. Then there is the cautious type who finds pruning very complicated, cuts timidly, and accomplishes little for good or evil.

There is a happy medium. Consider pruning as surgery — necessary when needed.

Not all plants need annual haircuts. Some go a lifetime without pruning. What they do need is periodic checks throughout the year for diseased and dead wood, plus seasonal removal of live wood for improved appearance. Study the growth habits of your plants.

Correct tools ease the pruning job. Small, sharp pruning shears are maneuverable among small branches, and make it possible for you to make close cuts.

BASICS . . .

(Continued from Page 221)

My double flowering *semperflorens* begonias have healthy leaves and compact growth, but hardly any flowers. This is a frequent problem, and can have any of many causes. Usually, it is lack of sunlight. During the summer, in our area, these begonias need all but the hottest sun for a few hours before and after noon. In winter, they need all the sun they can get.

Sometimes, over-potting is the cause. All wax begonias are said to bloom better when they are slightly root-bound. Or, perhaps your fertilizer contains too much foliage-forming nitrogen; check the contents on the label. Or did the plants just finish a round of flowering? The "everblooming" translation of *semperflorens* should not be interpreted literally; after blooming, the plants rest a while before beginning another round.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

I have bowed to popular demand and am now gathering and packaging seeds and fern spores from my vast collection of plants. These seeds will be supplemented occasionally with seeds from reliable sources.

May I suggest that you order seeds from the A.B.S. Seed Fund first and then if you require even more seeds, including begonias, then send me a self-addressed, stamped envelope for the current Seed List.

The slightly revised, plastic bound, second edition of

BEGONIAS SLANTED TOWARD THE BEGINNER is also available from the author for three dollars. (Add 12¢ tax in California).

This concise book has been overwhelmingly accepted by beginners and advanced begonia fans alike. It deals with begonia sources; propagation; pronunciation; cultivation; and is well illustrated so that the beginner can be successful from the start.

Send to

DOROTHY S. BEHREND S

442 Orpheus Avenue, Encinitas, California

TO PLANT ON SLOPES

If you have to cope with a slope — and prevent retaining walls and terraces from being washed out — it's important that you use plants with soil-holding roots.

Rains are no respectors of gardeners. Erosion takes its toll when plants fail to dig in deeply. Therefore, you should select plants with root systems that spread easily or produce suckers. Look for plants that spread fairly rapidly, yet offer no problems as far as pruning, spraying, fertilizing, or watering is concerned.

One of the secrets is to dig large, generous planting holes. Loosen up the subsoil so that the root systems can penetrate hillsides easily. Fill back with a soil mixture containing fifty per cent sphagnum moss. The idea is to develop a loose, porous medium so that new roots will develop fast. Every square inch that they reach out and cover makes them better slope protectors.

Plants recommended for slopes are: *Acacia longifolia*, *Acacia verticillata*, *Eucalyptus globulus* var. compacta, Canary Island pine, Aleppo pine, Austrian pine, Monterey pine, Santa Cruz Island buckwheat, bridle veil broom, St. John's wort, willow, Catalina cherry, wormwood senna, rockroses, Scotch broom, pfitzer's juniper, lantana, Australian tea tree, Oregon grape, pyracantha, rosemary, sugar bush, and Mermaid rose.



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PAY DIRT

The ideal spot for planting azaleas is under high-branched trees where they will receive filtered sunlight. Don't plant them where they will receive full sun throughout the year. But don't go to the opposite extreme and plant them in dense shade. Although azaleas will grow in heavy shade, their blooms will be scarce — if they bloom at all.

Azaleas require plenty of moisture at all times, but especially when the buds are swelling and when they are in flower. Do not water them overhead when they are in bloom. A light feeding when they are in bloom will be beneficial.

Prune azaleas right after they have finished flowering. The main job is to get rid of the vigorous shoots that tend to go up straight above the rest of the shrub.

Camellias can be transplanted safely almost the year around. They are never really dormant, but they come closer to being dormant during their blooming season than any other period. That is the best time to move them. Actually, their system of fine roots holds the soil so well when they are taken up that planting shock is minimized. Therefore, you can move camellias at any time except during midsummer heat.

Camellia bud drop may be caused by a number of conditions. Check these possibilities: poor drainage, deep planting, excess fertilization too late in the season, insufficient water while buds are setting during midsummer and early fall, competitive roots from nearby trees and shrubs.

Fuchsias are satisfactory plants for window boxes having an eastern or northern exposure. Varieties such as 'Red Spider', 'Tinker Bell', 'Peter Pan', 'Angel's Flight' will delight the home owner or apartment dweller.

WHITTIER BRANCH PROUD

Whittier Branch is proud of the showing made by one of its members, Bob Jensen, in two recent shows.

In the 1961 Convention Show, he had twenty-three entries and received twenty ribbons, including seven blue ribbons. He also received the Hollywood Branch Trophy for the best fibrous begonia (cane type), and the San Gabriel Valley Branch Trophy for the best hairy fibrous begonia.

In the Orange County Branch Show, he had eleven entries and received ten ribbons, including five blue ribbons. He also received the William L. Taylor Trophy for the best fern in the show.

Bob Jensen says, "I am a four-year member. I never had begonias (only *sempperflorens*) in the past and I am the rankest of amateurs. Maybe this will build incentive to all members of the A.B.S., old and new, to show in all shows — to up-grade competition — for it is here, I believe, that we make progress."

SHOW CHAIRMAN THANKS

A profound "Thank you" to all judges, chairmen, clerks, exhibitors, Branches, and members, who so generously gave of their time and experience to make our 29th Annual Show such a success. Much appreciation also the Branches and members who donated many of the trophies.

To all, a big "Thank you."
BERT SLATTER

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LUNCHEON HONORS BEGONIA FOSTER MOTHER

William Penn Branch of the American Begonia Society gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Odes Steel, president of the Margaret C. Gruenbaum Branch, on September 19, at the Valley Green Inn in Philadelphia.

The guest of honor was given an A.B.S. pin as "Begonia Foster Mother of Pennsylvania" for her great success in propagating from seed. The pin and a basket of begonias were given by the hostess Branch.

From her own Branch, Mrs. Steel received an inscribed scroll in appreciation of her personal qualities and her services to the Society. Members of the Margaret C. Gruenbaum Branch were guests at the luncheon.

Also present was a distinguished visitor, Mrs. Margaret B. Taylor, Secretary of the American Begonia Society.

CALENDAR

November 2 — Westchester Branch. George Schlanert, President of the American Begonia Society, will officiate at the installation of new officers to serve this Branch during the next year. Color slides of new begonias will be shown and narrated by John Thieben. There will also be a study period.

November 2 — Whittier Branch. Bill Bollier, of the Town and Country Nursery in Whittier, will speak on "General Fall Gardening Jobs and Problems".

November 16 — Foothill Branch. Rudolf Zieshenne will give a talk on "Begonias". There will be the usual pot-luck supper.

November 22 — Glendale Branch. Frank Sobas will be the speaker. His subject will be "Ferns". Come and hear how he grows tree ferns.

November 24 — Redondo Beach Area Branch. The film "Northwest Wonderland" will be presented by the Richfield Oil Company. Pot-luck dinner and Thanksgiving turkey at 6:30 p.m.

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, JULY 2, 1946 AND JUNE 11, 1960 (74. STAT. 208) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF THE BEGONIAN, published monthly at Los Angeles, California, for October 1, 1961.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher—American Begonia Society, Inc., 1135 N. Kenter Ave., Los Angeles 49, Calif.

Editor—N. Trumond Peterson, 1641 W. 125th St., Los Angeles 47, Calif.

Managing editor—same.

Business manager—none.

2. The owner is: American Begonia Society, Inc., 1135 N. Kenter Ave., Los Angeles 49, Calif.

President: George A. Schlanert, 13611 Wheeler Pl., Santa Ana, Calif.

Secretary: Margaret B. Taylor, 111 Evelyn Drive, Anaheim, Calif.

Treasurer: Earle E. Budd, 6440 Will Rogers St., Los Angeles 45, Calif. (No stockholders; a non-profit corporation).

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceeding the date shown above was: (This information is required by the act of June 11, 1960 to be included in all statements regardless of frequency of issue) 2200

(Signed)

N. Trumond Peterson, *Editor*

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of September, 1961.

(SEAL) (Signed) Blanche Brussell

Notary Public in and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

My commission expires October 18, 1964.

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., September 25, 1961, by President George Schlanert.

President Schlanert presented the list of appointees for the coming year. Motion was made and carried that the appointed officers be approved by the Board. Officers appointed were: Editor, N. Trumond Peterson; Membership Secretary, Dorothea Waddington; Advertising Manager, Ruby Budd; Awards Committee, Jean Kerlin; Flower Show Chairman, Bert Slatter; Historian, Ruth Pease; Identification Garden, John Thieben; Librarian Lucy A. Sault; Nomenclature Director, Alva Graham; Parliamentarian, Minn Slatter; Round Robin Chairman, Mrs. Herbert E. Hurley; School of Judging, Edna Korts; Research, Bea Olson, Seed Fund, Mrs. Florence Gee; Slide Librarian and Speakers' Bureau, Roy Joyce; Public Relations Director, Mrs. Ethel Arbuckle; Northwestern Chairman, Mrs. David Talbot; Eastern Chairman, F. L. Mathewson; Southern Chairman, Mrs. C. E. Cooper; Northern California Chairman, Mrs. John H. Smith; Northeastern Chairman, Mrs. Frederick Kingsbury.

Minutes of the August meeting were read and approved as corrected.

President Schlanert reported three diamond pins and one regular pin sold, with \$24.00 turned in to the Treasurer.

President-Elect Carl Naumann reported that he had visited San Diego and San Miguel Branches during the month.

Past President Edna Korts presented the proposed budget for the coming year. The committee was composed of the following members: Mrs. Korts, Mr. and Mrs. Waddington, Mr. and Mrs. Budd, Mr. Schlanert, and Mr. Joyce. Motion was made and carried that the proposed budget be accepted by the Board.

Treasurer Earle Budd reported income of \$487.00, expenses of \$555.77, and balance on hand of \$661.82.

Membership Secretary Dorothea Waddington reported 181 new and renewing members, with income of \$475.00 and expense of \$36.70.

The Seed Fund report, read by Mr. Budd, showed income of \$80.00, expenses \$26.33.

Advertising Manager Rudy Budd reported income of \$13.50 and accounts receivable \$86.75.

Motion was made and carried that a special rate of \$3.00 per column-inch and \$5.00 for two column-inches be offered to the Branches for Christmas ads in *The Begonian*.

John Thieben reported on plans for the Identification Garden to be carried out with the help of the Westchester Branch.

Research Director Bea Olson stated that the Seed Fund is in need of additional sources of seed.

Librarian Lucy Sault reported income of \$279.11 for last year, with disbursements of \$454.98, including \$258.19 turned in to the Treasurer. Balance on hand August, 1961, was \$167.58, and \$17.58 was turned in to the Treasurer this month.

Mrs. Hazel Snodgrass read a letter from Mrs. Helen K. Krauss acknowledging receipt of the Eva Kenworthy Gray Award.

Mrs. Alva Graham, Nomenclature Director, described her visit to the Montreal Botanic Garden. She also described plans for a supplement to the check list to be issued next year if possible.

Convention Chairman George Schlanert and Flower Show Chairman Bert Slatter expressed their thanks for help and cooperation given for the annual convention and show.

Convention Treasurer, Mr. Waddington, reported a preliminary figure of \$446.71 profit after all monies advanced from the show fund are repaid.

As Chairman of the School of Judging, Mrs. Edna Korts reported that six lectures were given during the past year.

Motion was made and carried that \$275.00 in matured bonds be cashed and the money deposited in a savings account.

Branches reporting: Glendale, Hollywood, Inglewood, Long Beach Parent, Pasadena, San Gabriel, Ventura, Westchester, Whittier, San Miguel, Alfred D. Robinson.

ALICE SCHLANERT
Secretary Pro. Tem.

Begonias Slanted Toward The Beginner

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Branch Directory

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME AT THESE MEETINGS

BRITISH BRANCH

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

BUXTON, BESSIE RAYMOND BRANCH

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

DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS BRANCH

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

EAST BAY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:45 p.m., Willard School
Telegraph at Ward, Berkeley, California
Miss Dorothy F. Osburn, Secy.
5015 Cochrane Ave., Oakland 18, Calif.

EL MONTE COMMUNITY BRANCH

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

FOOTHILL BRANCH

3rd Thursday, 8:00 p.m.
La Verne Community Bldg.
2039 Third St., La Verne
Mrs. Arma J. Shull, Secy.
313 W. 2nd St., San Dimas, Calif.

FORT, ELSA BRANCH

1st Saturday, 1:30 p.m.
Miss Lola Price, Secy.
628 Beech Ave., Laurel Springs, N.J.

GLENDALE BRANCH

4th Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.
Tuesday Afternoon Club, 400 N. Central
Mrs. Isabel Compton, Secy.
2339 Mayberry St., Los Angeles 26, Calif.

GRAY, EVA KENWORTHY BRANCH

3rd Monday, 7:30 p.m.
Community House, La Jolla
Mrs. Charles Calloway
1311 Torrey Pines Rd., La Jolla, Calif.

GRAY'S HARBOR BRANCH

2nd Monday, 8:00 p.m.
Hoquiam Public Library or
Messingale and Rosenear Music Store
Aberdeen, Washington
Mrs. Jessie B. Hoyt, Secy.
1013 Harding Road, Aberdeen, Wash.

GRUENBAUM, MARGARET BRANCH

4th Thursday 10:30 a.m. Homes of Members
Mrs. Adolph Belser Cor. Secy.
Welsh and Veree Rd., Philadelphia, Pa.

HOLLYWOOD BRANCH

3rd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.
Plummer Park, 7377 Santa Monica Blvd.
Mrs. Georgina Barton, Secy.
2821 Herkimer St., Los Angeles 39, Calif.

HOUSTON, TEXAS BRANCH

2nd Friday, 10:00 a.m.
Garden Center, 1500 Herman Drive
Mrs. Grant Herzog, Secy.
12600 Broken Bough, Houston 24, 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 Friday, 8:00 p.m.
Los Angeles State & County Arboretum
501 N. Baldwin Ave., Arcadia, Calif.
Ruth Eppley, Secy.
4858 Willard St., Rosemead, Calif.

SAN MIGUEL BRANCH

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

SANTA BARBARA BRANCH

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

SEATTLE BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 7:45 p.m.
Meeting locations will vary; call the secretary at
SUNset 2-2234
Miss Bernice Moore, Secy.
2842 West 59th St., Seattle 7, Wash.

SHEPHERD, THEODOSIA BURR BRANCH

1st Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.
Alice Bartlett, C.H., 902 E. Main, Ventura, Calif.
Mrs. D. E. Claypool, Secy.
104 Forbes Lane, Ventura, Calif.

SMOKY VALLEY BRANCH

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

SOUTHERN ALAMEDA COUNTY BRANCH

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

TALL CORN STATE BRANCH

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

TARRANT COUNTY BRANCH

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

TEXAS STATE BRANCH

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

WESTCHESTER BRANCH

1st Thursday, 7:30 p.m. Westchester Women's
Club,
8020 Alverstone St.,
Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Ruth Burr, Secy.
8335 Foraham Rd., Los Angeles 45, Calif.

WEST VALLEY BRANCH

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

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, 11:00 a.m., Homes of Members
Mrs. A. S. Lash, Secy.
1228 Oklahoma Drive, Pittsburgh 16, Pa.

WHITTIER BRANCH

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

WILLIAM PENN BRANCH

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

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