

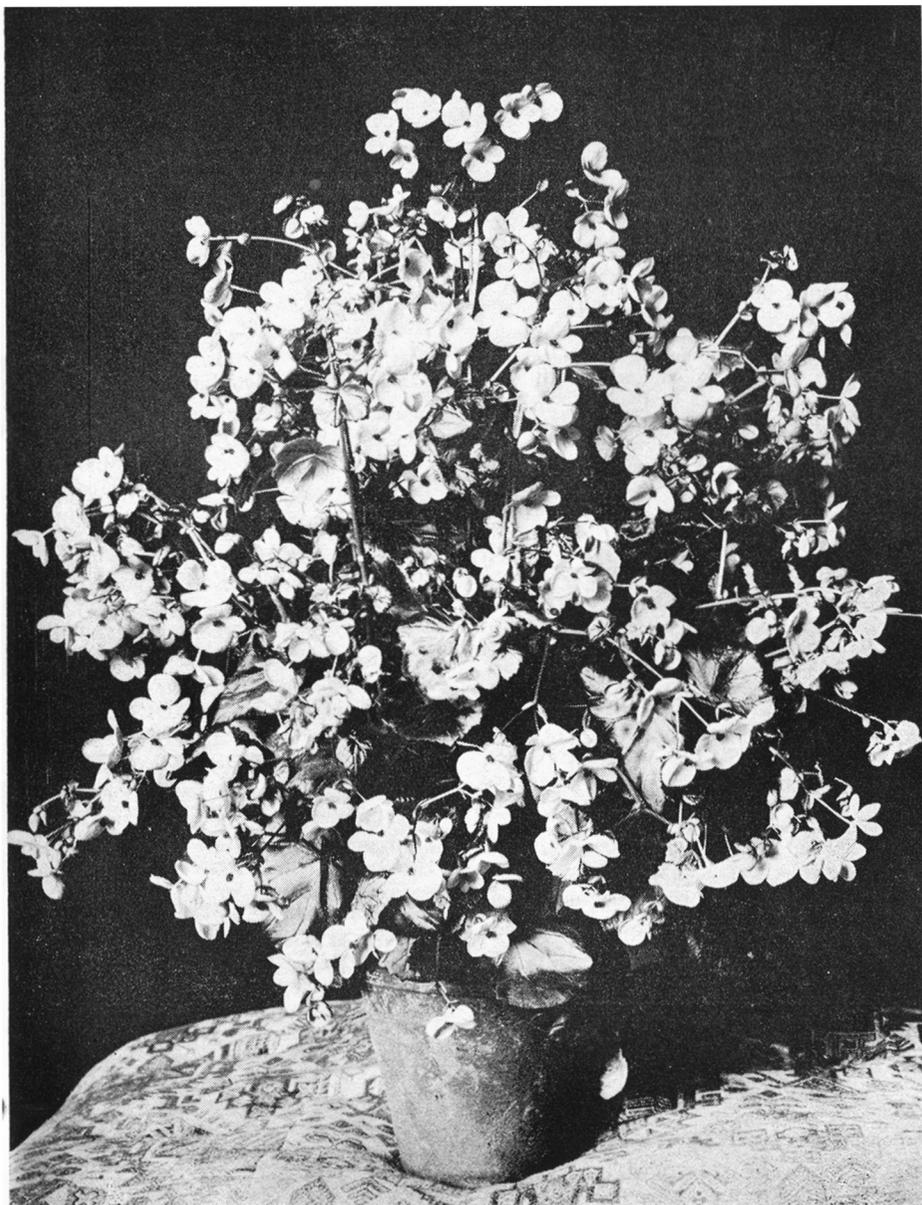
The Begonian

DEVOTED TO THE SHELTERED GARDENS

AUGUST, 1962

PRICE 25 CENTS

VOLUME XXIX NUMBER 8



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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.

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Nomenclature Notes

By ALVA GRAHAM
Nomenclature Director

What begonia do you think should be given the Alfred D. Robinson Award for 1962? Of course it must be a registered one and must be at least five years old. Other than that, "the sky's the limit." It can be American or foreign born, it can belong to any group — cane, semperflorens, rex, or other rhizomatous, climbing or whatever. Jean Kerlin, awards chairman, is worrying about the problem, and you can help her. Send her any suggestions you have, with your reasons, especially your experiences, and she will be glad to consider them. Reports of prize winners in the various shows are quite helpful, and maybe you know of some that have not appeared in *The Begonian*.

Pronunciations seem to be bothering some of us. We in large centers wait until we hear one of the experts pronounce an oddly spelled name, but those not in contact with other growers except by mail — and there are many such — are often puzzled. Just recently one of the Begonia Robins gave the right way to say 'Oadi', which a member had questioned. The one who answered the query said she remembered visiting Rudy Ziesenhenné some years ago and he had explained how the cultivar got its name, "O'dorata "A'lba x "DI'chroa. Neat, wasn't it? A recent cultivar carried its pronunciation right on the registration card, 'Lenore Olivier' (oll-i-veer). That solution is recommended to other originators who give their babies uncommon names!

Controversies about "look-a-likes" keep us busy. Some one writes that "'Bridal Veil' is so similar to *undulata* that I can see no difference between them."

But another enthusiast, just as expert no doubt, insists that there is. What do you think? And this was relayed to me, "Am so glad *incana* finally bloomed for you so that you could see the difference between it and 'Fleece Alba'." I immediately wrote to inquire exactly how they differed, requesting pictures, pressed specimens, or very detailed descriptions. Maybe you can throw some light on this. It would certainly be appreciated, as this question has been bandied around since 'Fleece Alba' was registered as No. 2 back in 1952.

The new advertisement on the back of the June *Begonian* brought me an interesting note, part of which I quote: "I'll comment on the efficacy of Gro-Lux compared to the regular. It has supposedly been demonstrated in scientific tests that plants use chiefly the red and blue rays for growing and blooming, making scant use of the green and yellow (however, we use the yellow for seeing). Therefore a lamp combining the most-used rays, to the exclusion of the unused, should be more efficient for plant growth than lamps previously produced. I think the new lamps are quite superior, but of course there is only one way that I could prove it. That would be to take two groups of seedlings and raise them under identical conditions except for the lamps. I don't have the space for such a test so I have to rely on the testing of the University laboratories (and others). But I definitely feel that the Gro-Lux lamps are superior for the care of hybrid seedlings, as they speed the growth immeasurably during the delicate period. I have not yet tried them for speeding germination."

COVER PICTURE

Begonia 'Gloire de Lorraine'

—Photo by Dr. Gian Luigi Sani (Italy)

BE SURE TO SEE
THE BEGONIA SHOW
SEPTEMBER 8-9

Mystery Begonias

By F. J. BEDSON
Founder President and Editor
National Begonia Society
(England and Wales)

Most enthusiasts with a good collection of non-tuberous begonias will often have at least one begonia they cannot accurately name, or one of unknown origin. As some of these queries might be cleared up by exchange of a typical leaf by post, I propose to start an Identification Group by inviting members with such queries to submit leaves to me with any available information. Without a leaf, however, the best of descriptions is rarely sufficient for naming.

This might bring to light some begonias thought to be lost, and which, with our members' help, might be restored to cultivation. Whilst I cannot claim to be competent to name them all, we would hope to identify some, and if necessary seek help further afield. I hope to enlist help from California, where begonias are grown more widely than anywhere else in the world. I know Mrs. Dorothy Behrends is keen that some prevailing errors in nomenclature be corrected, and I am sure that she, for one, would be willing to assist with her wide knowledge of begonias.

Of course, not all mysteries are confined to finding the begonia's name, or in checking that it is rightly named. There are many begonias about which we know little more than the name by which it was received, despite delving into a wide collection of begonia literature.

Examples of this are B. 'Mrs. Hoffman', Syn. 'Frau Hooftman', probably a *rex* x *evansiana* cross, growing tree-like, which I prefer to 'Abel Carriere', as it has most attractive reddish "brocade" leaves. It was listed in a pre-war catalogue of L. R. Russells of Windlesham, Surrey, as a Continental introduction of about 1938-39. Another is P. 'Plageoneura', which came to me from Mr. L. Maurice Mason's famous collection, with no further information yet gleaned.

Rex begonias are another problem. There are no adequate colored illustrated lists beyond the most popular varieties, and there are countless seedling variations as well, so in this group we can soon find many that defy naming.

Then again, a nurseryman may acquire a begonia unknown to him, and failing to trace it, gives it a name, although it already has one. Or a plant may be re-discovered and receive either a new name or, not being recognized, be given a collection number, such as one I still have named C. 42. After several years it is still unnamed, as far as I know, and was recently crossed as C. 42.

Trying to throw further light on these various puzzles can be very interesting, and the begonia detective will often put together separate bits of information that lead to solving or narrowing down the problem.

—From National Begonia Society
Quarterly Communication, Spring, 1962

PHYTOILLUMINATION AXIOM SMASHED

By MURRAY D. MORRISON

At our Flower Show, three engineers from Sylvania [manufacturers of Gro-Lux tubes] assured your corresponding secretary that, unlike ordinary fluorescent tubes which lose a good part of their potency in about six months, Gro-Lux tubes lose only 12 per cent in three years! This is contrary to opinion expressed by most writers on the subject. Take your pick.

Your corresponding secretary is pleased to smash another tired axiom often found in books dealing with phytoillumination — which is that a single 20-watt fixture is almost worthless. Our experience indicates that this is far from true. We

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Experiences of a Grower in England

By H. E. GRIFFIN

I made a real start with my sowings on the 28th of December. 'Karen' (*sempereflorens*) was up very quickly, but the *multiflora* seeds were much slower to germinate, and with a number of "duds". I sowed another lot of *semps.* at the time, given to me by the Surbiton Greenhouse Group, called 'Primadonna'. They came up like mustard and cress. The seed I sowed from my own crossing of named doubles is a complete washout. I crossed three lots and sowed separately, but none germinated.

I am starting my doubles by the same process as I did last year. Each tuber is started in a three-inch or four-inch pot in the propagator and, when started, I leave them on the staging for a few days to get used to the atmosphere, and then pot straight on into six-inch or seven-inch pots.

All other tubers will be boxed up towards the end of February. I couldn't possibly wait until early April. I am far too impatient to get them going again. Apart from this, I find that by the time the main greenhouse lot have passed their prime, the current year's cuttings are in flower, and so it generally gives me a bit more room to give them better treatment. I see no point in preventing cuttings from flowering the first year as some people do.

Talking of cuttings — I have been experiencing something peculiar with last year's batch. They were all allowed to flower and some were finished up in five-inch pots from April's cuttings, but a lot of them were still in leaf at the end of January and would not go dormant. Some even had pips showing on the tubers, as if they were re-starting. I have resorted to drastic measures by removing them all from the pots and cutting off the main stems. I have no doubt that when I come to re-start them they will either not start at all or will rot, although at the moment they look to be in very

good condition. Two of the cuttings from 'Ninette' seemed to have formed tubers about one inch up the stem. I have kept these separate to see how they behave. They have, of course, made the normal tuber at the base of the stem.

I have been using captan for dusting the cut main stems and damaged tubers, and find that it is wonderful. Normally I have used a mixture of lime and sulphur, but I have found that it does not dry the wound quickly, and rotting is inclined to start again under the powder. I used it last year in the same way for stem rot, just dusting the powder on in neat form with similar excellent results.

'Orange Rubra' has been blooming all the winter with me, and is now shooting well from lower down the main stems. I received a letter from Mrs. Arbuckle in America recently in which she talks about six-foot high 'Orange Rubras'. She tells me to cut down each stem at intervals, to make more shoots come up from below soil level. She says that if they are all cut down at once, the plant may be killed. I have done this (cut down all stems) to about six inches on 'Arthur Mallet', 'Diadema', *acutangula*, *serratipectata*, and 'Weltoniensis', and all are sprouting well from the base of the stems. 'Cathayana' is also making a good show. The plant is about two feet high, and is still growing in this dull weather.

Slugs are a nuisance with me. They seem to love Rex stems, and insist on ignoring slug pellets which almost cover the soil in the pots. Hand picking is the only way I find that I can deal with them. Mice have burrowed under the greenhouse foundations and into my boxes of tubers, but fortunately they do not eat the tubers.

The *B. venosa* seedlings are doing well. They came out of the propagating box last week-end, as one had damped

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Exotic Anthuriums

By NORVELL GILLESPIE
Vagabond Gardener

Because Hawaii is just a few hours away by air, the exotic anthuriums are zooming into popularity.

If you're not familiar with them, anthuriums come in orange, soft pink or white, as well as the glossy red kinds with the "fingernail polish" look.

Surprisingly enough, these Hawaiian favorites can be handled as house plants, or, better yet, as greenhouse plants. They thrive best in temperatures from seventy to eighty degrees, with high humidity. However, they will tolerate temperatures from fifty-five to one hundred ten degrees, and almost any normal humidity range.

Anthuriums need filtered sunshine to ripen blooms, which form in the sheath at the base of the new leaf. Shading should be such as is used for ferns. A flowering plant should be in constant bloom, and each leaf and flower should be taller than the preceding one.

In the greenhouse, these plants should be watered frequently. During dark, dull days, decrease watering, but the roots should always have moisture.

Indoors, in the home, the same general care will produce good results. In addition, use one or two inches of pebbles with water in a saucer to increase humidity. The water level should be just below the surface of the pebbles, so the bottom of the pot resting on the pebbles does not rest in water, except immediately after watering, and the air circulating over the pebbles will increase the humidity just about the plant. Locate the plant so it will be out of drafts, as air movement is drying.

Anthuriums do best when they are fairly pot-bound. Roots are air-living and surface seekers, and consequently do not need a great depth of potting media. Use a generous layer of drainage in the bottom of a porous clay container, unglazed. Holding the bare-root plant in position in the pot, pour the potting soil over and around the roots, which should be ar-

ranged in a natural manner. The usual hand-firming will be sufficient to pack the material about the roots, and watering will finish the job. As the material packs down later from continued watering, you may have to add a bit of potting compound from time to time.

As the roots develop above the soil, this portion of the stem should be wrapped with a bit of moss, which should be moistened when you water the plant. This root stock, as it is called, should be submerged in the soil when the plant is repotted.

Frequent feedings, but light ones, with a 10-5-5 liquid fish fertilizer are great. Thrips, especially in greenhouses, are best controlled by loading the garden hose spray gun with a dieldrin spray. Spraying once a month usually keep plants healthy.

Many beginners make their first mistake with anthuriums by using the wrong potting materials. The peat-and-manure-enriched soils demanded by most exotics will rot the root systems of anthuriums. Potting mixtures should retain a reasonable amount of moisture, but the soil should never cling to the roots in wet masses. Composts including one part sphagnum peat moss, one part coarse leaf mold, one part coarse sand, and some rotted manure, often recommended by commercial growers, are safe only if moisture is controlled expertly.

It is fascinating to watch an anthurium gradually increasing its height. A sheath appears and swells slowly to release a tightly rolled leaf. Usually it takes four weeks for this leaf to push up and unfold slightly higher than the last leaf. The tiny flower bud, which appears under another sheath at the base of this leaf stem, requires four to six weeks to open completely. Because one flower usually lasts until the next is ready to open, the plant is always ornamental. Commercial growers depend on four salable flowers a year, although some plants produce six.

The Simple Culture of Fuchsias

By KENNETH TERRY
Horticulturist

Fuchsias are versatile plants. They will grow into show plants under forced conditions, or grow into beautiful plants for the beginner. Each grower has his own pet methods of growing, proving that fuchsias will respond to many methods of culture. Each grower may select the way he considers best.

Much of the material that has been written for the advanced grower has given the beginner the feeling that fuchsias are a type of plant that requires special conditions to grow properly. Some of this is true. Fuchsias need partial shade, they need an acid soil, they need excellent drainage, and they must be protected from frost in the colder regions.

It is the challenge of fuchsia growing that makes them interesting. It is the relative ease of culture that makes them ideal plants for people who wish to hobby with plants that will give much in flowers and color, and will grow into large, spectacular plants under special conditions.

Fuchsias may be grown in a peaty, leafy mixture of soil. They may be grown in a good compost. Even a heavy soil may be used if there is plenty of organic material present.

The favorite soil mixture of many growers is simply a mixture of three parts sandy loam and one part peat moss. If no sandy loam is available, then plastering sand may be purchased at any building supply store and used with about one-third peat moss. The latter formula is very successful in warmer areas where much water must be used to keep the plants cool during hot summer months. This formula may be enlarged upon, with the experimental bent of the grower. Leaf mold may be substituted in any proportion to the peat moss. Well rotted manure and other humus additions may be made at the discretion of the individual.

Deep planting is to be avoided in

fuchsia culture. As with most other acid-loving plants, the root system is shallow, and perfect drainage is essential. Deep planting will cause a rotting of the bark at the surface of the ground. Indeed, the root ball may be left higher than it was in the previous container.

High planting and thorough packing of the soil mixture is to be preferred. Fuchsias that are to be planted in the ground in the warmer regions must be planted high, with a few small rocks around the roots to keep them cool during hot, dry spells.

Where the irrigation contains high concentrations of salts, drainage is even more important. The water must supply the plant, then go immediately below the root zone. Continual acidification is necessary to keep the ground open to continue this leaching process.

For the home gardener, the organic approach is best. This provides a bacterial action that will counteract the salt condition and keep the drainage open. Liquid fertilizers that have a high organic content and manure waters made by soaking animal manures in water are beneficial. There are modern liquid fertilizers made with a detergent action that causes them to penetrate the soil and keep drainage open as well as feed the plant. Fertilizers with a high content of seed meals or fish by-products have been used by fuchsia growers with success.

Irrigation of fuchsias is very important. Few people realize that they are plants from foggy hillsides along the seacoasts of the tropics. This means that often the roots will be dry, yet the plants have learned to take moisture from the air. Spraying the leaves will do more good than a continually soaked root system. Fuchsias will wilt when the temperatures go above 75 degrees. During hot weather it is better to spray the foliage than to water the roots.

(Continued on Page 156)

SHADY NOTES

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

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

Daily watering is bound to leach nutrients from the soil of container-grown plants. And, if the plants have been in the pots or tubs for more than two years, chances are they are root-bound and will appreciate fresh soil and larger containers.

Think twice before you plant any of the large, invasive types of bamboo in

your garden. They should be grown only in the more open areas where there is lots of space for roots and stems to move out in any direction. The roots are surprisingly strong and in time can push over fences as well as damage walks and buildings.

The best way to hold back running types of bamboo is to lay down sheet metal strips or planks so the roots can be contained.

Under certain circumstances, tulips can be left in the ground for as long as ten years. But if they are getting crowded or if they are in a spot where they get too much summer water, they should be lifted. Allow them to ripen in a warm, dry place for three weeks. Store them in a cool, dry place until October planting time.

The fastest way for an amateur to increase his supply of the fabulous Elk Horn fern is to divide established, healthy plants. You can see the sucker growths quite easily. They should be separated with a knife. The ferns are best planted in pure peat. It's a good idea to add a little bone meal and charcoal to the peat moss. It has to be kept moist continuously, and the plants normally thrive best in lath-houses or greenhouses. They are usually grown on boards, with the plants bound into place with wire.

Botanists have described about 300,000 known species of plants, of which 15,000 are found in the United States, and only 200 of this number are grown as crops.

The soil around azaleas should be kept damp at all times, but should never be soaking wet for any length of time. If the drainage is good there is little chance of their being too wet. It is better to give small amounts of water frequently than to try to soak the plants sufficiently to last for a long period of time.

Few so-called shade plants thrive in dense shade. They require light to grow and bloom — filtered sunlight throughout the day or moderate sun during part of the day.

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No. 1—B. 'Honduras'—

Not the same as offered previously. It is described by the collector as being small, very showy, with smooth, light green leaves. Medium growth. Flowers are small, in loose racemes. 50 cents per pkt.

No. 2—B. 'Honduras'—

Star type, rhizomatous, resembling B. 'Reichenheimi'. No information in regard to species or hybrid. 35 cents per pkt.

No. 3—B. 'Verde Grande'—

(*B. manicata* x B. 'Dark Sheen') Exceptionally fine new star-leaf begonia of smoothest green satin, trimmed with blue-black markings on the edge; pale eye and radiating veins. Strong, vigorous, and beautiful. Fresh hand-pollinated seeds. 50 cents per pkt.

No. 4—B. 'Kumwha'—

(*B. kenworthyi* x B. 'Reichenheimi') Large-leaved, free-blooming star-type — a fairly new and much wanted hybrid not yet in wide distribution. Supply limited. 50 cents per pkt.

No. 5—B. 'Inglewood'—

(*B. sunderbruchi* x *B. manicata*) Sturdy plant with crisply ruffled, red-bronze, fingered leaves, and glowing pink flowers. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 6—B. 'Little Blackie'—

No information available on a begonia by this name. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 7—B. 'Maphil'—

(*boweri* seedling) Once-in-a-lifetime begonia with every desired characteristic: good growing habits, easily restrained in pot or basket, needs no pampering, eye-catching foliage — satin stars with vividly marked veins, artistically spattered between with gold or chartreuse and chocolate-brown, dainty sprays of small pink flowers. We plan to enter our B. 'Maphil' in the Roseville fair this month. 50 cents per pkt.

No. 8—B. 'Spaulding'—

Bushy dwarf, round leaves, shaded velvety green to darkest green, dark red

underneath, hairs on the edge. Pink flowers. Good plant for the window-sill gardener. 35 cents per pkt.

No. 9—B. 'Ricky Minter'—

Husky, crisped, lobed leaves, lavishly frilled and crested on the edge. Light bronze in the sun, to dark green or near-black in the shade. Flowers pink. Easy to grow if it is kept slightly dry. Good show plant. 50 cents per pkt.

No. 10—B. *heracleifolia*—

Mexico. Robust star leaf with pink flowers. Rhizomatous. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 11—B. *nigricans*—

Similar to above but with white flowers and very dark green leaves. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 12—B. *sceptrum*—

Silky, dark green leaves with sunken veins, leaves cut and branched like antlers, irregularly and faintly silver-spotted. Flowers pink or rose, in large racemes. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 13—B. 'Bow-Nigra'—

(*B. boweri* x *B. heracleifolia nigricans*) Dwarf plant, star-shaped, eye-lashed, bronzy leaves with much lighter veins. Flowers pink. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 14—B. *Miniature rhizomatous*—

Mixed. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 15—B. 'Black Shadows'—

No information available on a begonia by this name. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 16—B. 'X Venus'—

B. heracleifolia variety. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 17—B. *Calla lily*—

Mixed. Grower writes as follows: "Seeds should produce some doubles. From the seeds I sowed, several doubles appeared — one a pale pink with rose center, also double white, perfectly round, compact bloom." Would like to add that seeds we sowed from the above mentioned showed white tipped leaves when seedlings were very tiny, and there was no sign of damp-off. Evidently the hardy type.

Calla lily begonias do their best when they are grown under slightly cool conditions — 65 degrees or a little less at night. Plants should not be watered unless the soil is completely dry, as over-watering causes rot. Calla lily begonias do not like to be disturbed or moved about; place them where they are happy and leave them alone. 35 cents per pkt.

Quote from Australia: "The seed of *B. masoniana* x from Seed Fund produced some interesting plants. Has it been named?"

Quote from Louisiana: "Have many beautiful plants from seed of miniature rhizomatous from Australia. Recognize B. 'Rubaiyat' and all are very pretty."

FERN SPORES FROM AUSTRALIA

Gymnogramme triangularis—

Jamaica gold fern. Fronds three to twelve inches high. Easily recognized by their triangular shape; dark green above and waxy golden yellow underneath on young fronds. As fronds mature, most of the underside is covered with black sporangia. 35 cents per pkt.

Pityogramma calomelanos—

Similar to above but with silver on underside. 35 cents per pkt.

Last week we were in the Sierra Nevada mountains and found both of the ferns mentioned above. The silver back variety is very attractive and seems to be quite hardy. We also found California maidenhair (*Adiantum jordanii*) growing in great patches all over the sides of the mountains, apparently with very little moisture, but they were lush green and beautiful. The root systems were fastened firmly in the rocks; thus they were receiving moisture not evident in the red clay soil. The terrain was extremely rough.

Asplenium japonicum—

Dark green fronds, well formed. Very pretty pot plant. 35 cents per pkt.

Lastrea patens—

A pretty fern with side spreading fronds. Good house or greenhouse plant. 35 cents per pkt.

Pteris credica cristata—

Crested pteris fern suitable for dish gardens. 35 cents per pkt.

Adiantum cuneatum grandiceps—

Georgous fern with large tassel. 35 cents per pkt.

Adiantum variegata tassellata—

Rare and choice variegated variety. Medium growth, variegated pinnae. 35 cents per pkt.

Adiantum gracillimum cristata—

A pretty fern with pinnae well scattered. Tiniest of leaflets, rich green, borne in multiples on large, graceful fronds, which are produced in a densely tufted crown. 35 cents per pkt.

Adiantum multiceptum—

Tassel with wide spreading ends on fronds. 35 cents per pkt.

Adiantum charlotte

davisii multiceps—

Tassel with split pinnae. 35 cents per pkt.

Adiantum trapeziforme hybrid—

35 cents per pkt.

Adiantum fergusonii—

35 cents per pkt.

Suggestions for sowing fern spores—

Sow at any time of year. Early spring is preferred. Use bottom heat of about seventy degrees. Soil mixture should be rotted leaf mold and acid peat in equal proportions. Preferred pH range is 5.5 to 6.0. Sow in shallow clay pans after soil has been moistened. Spores should be sown thinly. Do not cover, except with a pane of glass. Keep from direct sun, and water only by setting pans in water until tiny drops form on the surface.

Germination occurs in high humidity within three weeks. These embryos should be watered carefully from above with a fine spray, to encourage fertilization (spores differ from seeds in this way). Fertilization takes place in six to eight weeks, then small leaves begin to develop. After the leaves have grown about two weeks, plants are large enough to be pricked off, in little bunches, not singly.

Plants can be transplanted later when

they are large enough to be handled without damage, and placed in 2¼-inch to 3-inch pots. Lower the temperature to about sixty degrees and use the same soil mixture throughout. All that is recommended for good growth is high humidity and a semi-shaded condition.

Fronds cut from potted plants tend to be longer lasting than those cut from benched plants.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS

Aeschynanthus pulcher—

Trailing epiphytic plant with small, opposite ovate, waxy, light green leaves and tubular flowers, axillary or in terminal clusters. Calyx green and smooth, the bilabiate corolla three times longer, vermilion-red with yellow throat. 25 cents per pkt.

Episcia dianthiflora—

Small, elliptic, pubescent, vivid to dark green, crenate leaves with purple midrib, in a miniature clustering rosette, sending out prolific rooting branches. Free-blooming with glistening, white, deeply fringed flowers, appearing singly in the leaf axils. 25 cents per pkt.

OTHER GENERA

Petrea volubilis—

'Purple Wreath'. One of the most beautiful twiners in cultivation, with wiry stems, long, brittle-hard, rough leaves to eight inches long, and showy racemes of lovely, star-like flowers of long lilac-blue sepals and small violet corolla. Blooms in spring. Grow as a greenhouse plant in cold climates. 25 cents per pkt.

Jatropha hastata—

Small shrub with oblong-ovate leaves, constricted below into fiddle-shape, tapering apex. Showy scarlet flowers. 25 cents per pkt.

Hedychium coronarium—

'White Ginger'. Most popular in Hawaii. Used for leis because of its sweet perfume and broad-petaled, pure white flowers, showing a yellow heart on their lip, and appearing from behind a green waxen bulb of scale-like bracts in terminal clusters, on robust leafy cones to six feet long. Leaves silvery haired beneath. 25 cents per pkt.

Comment: I have been asked by Mr. Naumann, incoming President of the A.B.S., to continue as Seed Fund Chairman for the coming year. Frankly, when I think of how difficult it is to obtain enough seed, I hesitate. The physical labor involved in sorting, packaging, and mailing is only a minor part of what it takes to conduct this project.

This past year has been a very difficult one as far as obtaining seed is concerned. Some of the Seed Fund patrons have been co-operative and have willingly shared their seed when possible. I feel, however, that more people could supply seed and thus make it easier for everyone concerned.

It is true that all begonia growers grow plants just for the pleasure of it and do not know the proper procedure for hand-pollinating and producing seed. I will ask that simple instructions be printed in *The Begonian* so that those who have choice plants and are willing to help us out will be given the opportunity to do so. When you send for seed, please give me your reaction to the above comment.

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

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.



PATRONIZE BEGONIAN ADVERTISERS

WINNERS AT RHODE ISLAND SHOW

By VIRGINIA WITHEE
*Publicity Chairman,
Rhode Island Branch, A.B.S.*

We surely had a beautiful show June 23 and 24. I am indeed proud of all the effort made by our members; they are deserving of much appreciation.

Outstanding among the winners was Madeline Brown, President, who won the Virginia Withee Silver Trophy for the best begonia with Rex 'Princess of Hanover'.

The award for the best plant in the show, other than begonias, was won by Mrs. Florence Tibbetts for her rabbit's foot fern, which was an exceptionally beautiful fern.

The best non-member exhibitor, Mrs. Gibbs, of Warren, Rhode Island, won a special prize for her specimen Calla lily begonia.

The best junior entry was a tufa rock garden "As You Like It", by eight-year-old Susan Salisbury.

Another junior entry, a budded avocado tree having one fruit, won first prize for twelve-year-old James Mayers.

First prize winners were:

Rex, large leaf — Mrs. Madeline Brown.

Rex, min. leaf — Mrs. Virginia Withee.

Fibrous begonia, blooming — Mrs. Susan Harrington.

Fibrous begonia, not blooming —

Mrs. Susan Harrington.

Fibrous begonia, hairy — Mrs. Madeline Brown.

Rhizomatous begonia, large leaf, medium leaf, and small leaf — Mrs. Virginia Withee.

Felt type begonia — Mrs. Susan Harrington.

Semperflorens begonia, single — Mrs. Susan Harrington.

Gloxinia — Mrs. Madeline Brown.

Arrangement featuring rex begonia leaves — Mrs. Susan Harrington.

Arrangement featuring fern foliage — Mrs. Lucy Noble (non-member).

Arrangement featuring house plant blossoms — Mrs. Susan Harrington.

Terrarium — Mrs. Virginia Withee.

Indoor Garden "As You Like It" — Mrs. Lucy Noble.

Mounted fern — Mrs. Virginia Withee.

Fern, large type — Mrs. Florence Tibbetts.

Fern, small type — Mrs. Susan Harrington.

African violet, single — Mrs. Margaret Webster.

African violet, double — Harvey Collins.

Episcia — Mrs. Susan Harrington.

Other tropical plant — Mrs. Geraldine Daly, for her bromeliad.

Hanging plant — Madeline Brown, for her hoyo.

Succulent — Mrs. Geraldine Daly, for Old Man cactus.

Club project — Mrs. Susan Harrington, for five begonias.

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THIRTIETH CONVENTION AND SHOW

The American Begonia Society will hold its thirtieth annual Convention and Show on Saturday and Sunday, September 8 and 9.

The Begonia and Shade Plant Show will be presented at the California National Guard Armory, 111 Grosvenor Street, Inglewood, California. It will be open to the public from 2 to 10 p.m. on Saturday, and from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Sunday.

The convention banquet will be held Saturday at 6:30 p.m. at the Elks Club dining room, 317 South La Brea Avenue, Inglewood. Banquet tickets will be available until August 20 at the advance sale price of \$2.75, from Branch secretaries or from Mrs. Pearl Parker, 15021 Gerkin Avenue, Hawthorne. After that date the regular price will be \$3.00. Reservations must be made before August 31.

EVA KENWORTHY GRAY AWARD

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

The recipient of this award must have attained a standard of achievement to qualify for the high honor.

The award is presented to a person for having helped cement good will and harmony among American Begonia Society members, or for contributing original material — other than begonias — to help members further their study and enjoyment of the Begoniaceae.

IN APPRECIATION

Dear friends of the American Begonia Society:

We wish to acknowledge with grateful appreciation your very kind and thoughtful expressions of sympathy.

—Edna L. Korts and daughter,
Daisy I. Walker

SUPPLEMENT TO FLOWER SHOW SCHEDULE

DIVISION V — The San Miguel Branch Challenge Trophy for a begonia that has been in cultivation for 25 years or longer. Species or cultivars. The *Buxton Check List of Begonias* will be authority as to the age of the plant. A member winning the trophy three times, not necessarily consecutive, has the privilege of retiring same from competition.

RULES FOR ALFRED D. ROBINSON AWARD

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

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

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

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

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

5. The begonia nominee must be judged by the A.B.S. point scoring for this particular award.

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

Scoring for new begonia hybrids:

Uniqueness	40
Foliage — Color intensity, texture, and form	30
Beauty of Plant form	20
Flowers	10

Total points 100

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

ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH TO PRESENT SHADE PLANT SHOW

The ninth annual Shade Plant Show of the Orange County Branch will be held Saturday and Sunday, August 11 and 12, in the lath-house at the Orange County Fairgrounds located at 88 Fair Drive, Costa Mesa. Show hours will be 1 to 10 p.m. on Saturday, and 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. on Sunday. There will be no admission charge.

You are invited to enter your shade plants in competition in this show. There will be ninety classification of begonias and other shade plants, with trophies, ribbons, and rosettes for winners. Also featured will be displays by amateurs and commercial growers of Southern California.

There are new rules for this year's show. A copy will be mailed to each Branch secretary, or a copy will be mailed to anyone requesting it from Mrs. Beth Bath, KI 5-3174, or Mrs. Margaret Taylor, KE 5-2652.

Plants entered in competition must be checked in Friday, August 10, between 4 and 12 p.m. Arrangements may be brought in Saturday between 7 and 9 a.m.

HORTICULTURAL SCHOLARSHIP

1962-63 marks the second academic year that the Orange County Branch of the American Begonia Society is offering a scholarship in horticulture, plant pathology, or a related field, to a boy or girl qualifying. In offering this scholarship, the purpose is to stimulate and renew an interest by students in the important role of tomorrow's horticultural field.

The annual Shade Plant Show sponsored by the Orange County Branch provides the funds for this scholarship.

PATRONIZE BEGONIAN ADVERTISERS

WESTCHESTER GARDEN TOUR AND SHOW

Westchester Branch will hold a tour of members' gardens, followed by the first begonia show presented by this Branch, on Sunday, August 19. President Irene Nuss has invited all begonians and their friends to attend this event.

The garden tour will start at 1:30 p.m. at the home and garden of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Buur, 8835 Fordham Road, Los Angeles, and maps of other gardens to be shown will be available there.

Members of the Branch have gained much knowledge from fine guest speakers at their meetings, and have learned to recognize special plants, rare plants, and exceptionally lovely plants, and have grown many of these from seed as well as from cuttings. Consequently, they believe they have much to offer guests on this tour.

Refreshments will be served on the tour, and a plant sale will be conducted by John Thieben.

At the conclusion of the tour, the begonia show will be held in John Thieben's yard. Perpetual trophies will be awarded to Westchester members growing the best plants. These trophies will be awarded in future Westchester shows where members of all Branches will be invited to compete.

Mrs. Ruby Budd is in charge of the tour. Further information may be obtained by calling her at ORchard 1-3532.

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CALENDAR

August 1 — San Francisco Branch: Sixth annual Begonia Show will be held in conjunction with the regular meeting. Trophies will be awarded to members competing. Members of other Branches are welcome to attend this show as well as any other meetings.

August 2 — Whittier Branch: Frank Nakamura, of Blue Hills Nursery in Whittier, will speak on "New Plants and Varieties".

August 9 — Inglewood Branch: Mrs. Jessie Gale will show slides and tell about her trip to Kyoto, Japan.

August 9 — Orange County Branch: Will not hold a meeting as all members will be preparing for the Shade Plant Show.

August 10 — San Gabriel Valley Branch: Mrs. Margaret Parmenter will give an interesting talk on "Botanicals", illustrated with slides.

August 11-12 — Ninth annual Shade Plant Show of the Orange County Branch, in lath house at the Orange County Fairgrounds, 88 Fair Drive, Costa Mesa.

August 18-19 — Thirty-first annual Flower Show by the Inglewood Dahlia Society, California National Guard Armory, 111 Grosvenor Street, Inglewood.

August 19 — Westchester Branch: No regular meeting. Garden tour. See details elsewhere in this magazine.

August 22 — Glendale Branch: Frank Rich will be guest speaker. His topic

will be "Begonias in Mexico", illustrated with pictures taken on a trip to Mexico.

August 26 — San Francisco Flower Show, Hall of Flowers, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco.

September 6 — Westchester Branch: Rudy Ziesenhenne will be guest speaker. His topic will be "Rhizomatous Begonias". Also featured will be the birthday pot-luck dinner.

September 11 — Knickerbocker Branch: Everett W. Feucht, winner of many trophies from the Horticultural Society of New York, will give a demonstration stressing the use of begonias in flower arranging and will explain how he creates his unique and outstanding containers.

NEW BRANCH APPRECIATIVE

The North Long Beach Branch of the American Begonia Society wishes to thank the National Board for voting on our constitution and by-laws at the June meeting.

We are very proud to be one of this great family.

We have great goals, as do all the Branches, and with the determination and gumption to overcome the obstacles that all groups encounter each year, we will work and strive for the betterment of the Begonia Society.

Fellow begonians and visitors are welcome and wanted at all of our meetings.

Thank you — one and all.

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.

PHYTOILLUMINATION . . .

(Continued from Page 144)

start our seeds under a single 20-watter, we have nursed to health sickly-looking growths under a single 20-watter, and we have brought a beautiful compact gloxinia from seed to enormous flower completely under a single 20-watter!

Our experience also denies the reports that plants should not be placed too close to a Gro-Lux tube. We have found that with the tips one-half inch to one inch from the tube, plants will be encouraged to grow lower branches, and there is greater side-spread. Burning will occur at the ends of the tube, but not in the other areas. So, if you have hesitated about starting to grow under lights because you do not have the space for more than a single 20-watt fixture — get going! The best of house-growing is still in store for you. And we'll take bets that within six months you will quite miraculously find you have space for a double 40-watter. It never fails.

—From *The Knicker News*, June, 1962, issued by the Knickerbocker Branch of the American Begonia Society

FUCHSIAS . . .

(Continued from Page 147)

More fuchsias are killed with over-watering during hot weather than from any other cause. During any strain, such as extra hot or cold weather, fuchsias in hanging baskets will live better if they are taken down than if they are left hanging in the air. Nearness to the ground keeps the roots cooler, or warmer, whatever they need.

Fuchsias are easy to propagate. "Slips" grow easily. The best plants come from the soft tip wood at a time when the plants are not in bloom. Plants that are blooming are expending too much energy to the natural process of flowering and producing seeds to have much of the food necessary to nurture young plants at this stage. Cuttings may be rooted in sand, vermiculite, or perlite. In fact, any sterile material will suffice.

After the plants stop blooming, a

rest is needed. The plants show a tired feeling by lack of growth, a slight yellowing of the leaves, and a general run-down look. Plants should be kept somewhat dry during this cycle. No fertilizer should be given. If these rules are observed, a renewed flowering cycle will come on them in the fall.

To winter fuchsias, take down all baskets. In cool regions, the plants may be kept in containers and put in a cool garage or shed during cold weather. Plants in the ground may be preserved by wrapping them in several layers of newspaper or wrapping paper.

During the awakening of life in the spring, the frozen and dead wood may be pruned out. Fuchsias enjoy a very drastic pruning just about the time the new growth starts in the spring.

So, do not be afraid to plant fuchsias. Use an ordinary soil with some peat or leaf mold. Water in a common sense manner. Fertilize lightly and often. Protect them from excessive heat and cold.

Anyone can grow them. You may plant them and neglect them, but with a little study and care, they will give you blooms to be proud of. Fuchsias present just enough work to make them the popular hobby plant for everyone.

—From *The Fuchsia Fan*

EXPERIENCES . . .

(Continued from Page 145)

off. I have kept mine fairly dry, as I see in Bernice Brilmayer's book that they should be grown dry with a lot of sand in the compost. She also says that they do not branch, so eventually I am going to pot up two or three together in one pot.

—From National Begonia Society Quarterly Communication, Spring, 1962

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MINUTES OF NATIONAL BOARD MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Begonia Society was called to order at 7:50 p.m., June 25, 1962, by President, George A. Schlanert.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Mrs. Gertrude White.

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

President Schlanert reported visiting the Westchester and Orange County Branches. He also told of the display entered by the American Begonia Society in the Eighth Annual Fuchsia and Shade Plant Show in Long Beach, June 16 and 17. He thanked Mr. and Mrs. Budd, Mrs. Ruth Pease, and Mrs. Korts for their help. The trophy won for this exhibit was on display. It was remarked that there were very good begonias exhibited at the show. He reported that the convention committee met on June 11 and the plans are progressing satisfactorily. The location promises to be good.

President-Elect Carl Naumann reported visiting Glendale and Foothill Branches. Foothill and San Gabriel Branches are donating trophies for the show.

Past President Edna Korts expressed her thanks to George Schlanert and the others for their work and willingness to enter an exhibit, at such short notice, in the Fuchsia Show. Mrs. Korts visited the Ventura Branch. The sale of bound books continues.

Roy Joyce, as President of the California National Fuchsia Society, thanked the American Begonia Society for entering an exhibit in the recent show. Mr. Joyce has had one request for slides from the library.

Mrs. Benjamin, from the Knickerbocker Branch, is to be in the Los Angeles area and hopes to make some pictures for program use while here. Arrangements have been made for her to visit many gardens.

The Treasurer, Earle Budd, reported as follows: Balance \$1348.77; Income \$910.66; Disbursements \$884.80; Balance \$1374.63.

The Seed Fund report from Mrs. Florence Gee was read as follows: Income \$94.47; Expense \$19.47; Remitted to Treasurer \$75.00; Balance in revolving fund \$100.00.

Membership Secretary, Dorothea Waddington, reported as follows: New members 45; Renewals 95; Monies received \$361.90; Expenses \$24.74; *Begonians* mailed 2238.

Advertising Manager, Ruby Budd reported as follows: Receipts \$72.88; Accounts receivable \$52.50.

Public Relations Director, Ethel Arbuckle, reported that the Constitution and By-Laws of the North Long Beach Branch were in order. Mrs. Korts moved that they be approved, seconded by Mr. Slatter, and motion carried.

Bert Slatter reported visiting San Miguel, Orange County, Glendale, and Whittier

Branches. Donation of trophies is still earnestly sought. Long Beach and North Long Beach both offered trophies.

The Society regrets Mrs. Lucy Sault has been ill with a broken hip and arm. Mrs. Sault reported that she is using money in the revolving fund for the purchase of more books and a report will be submitted later.

The North Long Beach Branch is official as of this date. Charter will be sent upon completion.

Mrs. Alva Graham, Nomenclature Director, reported that two letters from the east have been received stating that begonia 'Fleecealba' and begonia *incana* are definitely different, which should end some controversy on this matter. She has requested that pictures and pressed specimens be sent for the file.

Trumond Peterson, Editor, made a plea for material for *The Begonian*.

The following Branches reported: Glendale, Inglewood, Long Beach Parent Chapter, Orange County, Pasadena, Redondo Beach, Riverside, San Gabriel, Westchester, Whittier, Alfred D. Robinson, San Miguel, and North Long Beach.

Mrs. Lucy Sault announced that she would be resigning from the Board and expressed her thanks for the many kindnesses and courtesies extended to her. The President expressed the Society's gratitude to Mrs. Sault.

Joe Taylor thanked the Society for participating in the show for the benefit of the South Coast Botanic Gardens Foundation. He asked again that a report be sent as to space required by the Begonia Society in the Garden.

The taking of pictures at the shows for the slide library and also black and white prints for use in *The Begonian* was discussed. Carl Naumann made a motion to advance \$25.00 to Mr. Joyce, as a working fund, for the acquisition of slides for the library. Seconded by Mrs. Korts and motion carried.

Meeting adjourned 9:05.

Margaret B. Taylor
Secretary

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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
Miss Cynthia Webber, Secy.
5 Hillside, Ave., Bedford, Mass.

DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:00 p.m., Members' Residences
Mrs. Ruth Cook, Secy.
923 S. Edgefield, Dallas 8, 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.
1821 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
Ruth Worcester, Secy.
3836 West Ave., 43, Los Angeles 4, Calif.

GRAY, EVA KENWORTHY BRANCH

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

GRAY'S HARBOR BRANCH

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

GRUENBAUM, MARGARET BRANCH

4th Tuesday 10:30 a.m. Homes of Members
Mrs. Adolph Belser, Corr. 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. V. O. Harman, Secy.
306 Cody, Houston 22, 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. Elyse M. Willick, Secy.
13214 Merkel Ave., Paramount, Calif.

KNICKERBROCKER BRANCH

2nd Tuesday, 8:00 p.m.
Library, Horticultural Society of N.Y.
157 West 58th St., New York
Murray D. Morrison, Secy.
2109 Matthews Ave., New York 62, 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

3rd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Linden Hall
208 Linden Ave., Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Vera Ohlson, Secy.
1925 Maine Ave., Long Beach 6, Calif.

LOUISIANA CAPITAL BRANCH

1st Friday, Homes of Members
Mrs. Thomas D. Day, Secy.
4056 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.

NORTH LONG BEACH BRANCH

3rd Friday, 7:30 p.m.
3901 Atlantic Ave., Long Beach
Mrs. Alberta Logue, Secy.
6050 Atlantic Ave., Long Beach, Calif.

ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Garden Grove Grange Hall, Century and Taft Sts.
Garden Grove, Calif.
Daisy G. Austin, Secy.
1510 Kimberly Ave., Anaheim, 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 AREA BRANCH

4th Friday each Month
Lincoln School Recreation Center
Ernest & Vail Sts., Redondo Beach, Calif.
Opal Murray Aherne, Secy.
1304 N. Poinsettia Ave., 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. Lillian Maddox, Secy.
7172 Mt. Vernon St., Riverside, Calif.

ROBINSON, AFRED D. BRANCH

3rd Friday, 10:30 a.m., Homes of Members
Constance D. Bower, Corr. Secy.
2413-K St., San Diego 2, Calif.

SACRAMENTO BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 8:00 p.m., Garden Center
3330 McKinley Blvd., Sacramento, Calif.
Elmer A. Thomas, Secy.
913 Sonoma Way, Sacramento 22, Calif.

SAN DIEGO BRANCH

4th Monday, Barbour Hall
2717 University Ave., San Diego
Leah Jones, Secy.
3734 - 40th St., San Diego 5, Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH

1st Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.
Garden Center, Golden Gate Park
9th Ave. & Lincoln Way
James C. Miller, Secy.
1962 - 18th Ave., San Francisco 16, Calif.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH

2nd Friday, 8:00 p.m.
Los Angeles State & County Arboretum
501 N. Baldwin Ave., Arcadia, Calif.
Mrs. Melva Small, Secy.
3310 E. California Blvd., Pasadena 10, 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, 8:00 p.m.
Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History
2559 Puesta Del Sol
Elnora Schmidt, Secy.
3846 Calle Cita, 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. Cora Lemmon, Secy.
316 Moorpark Ave., Moorpark, 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. Evangeline Muller, Cor. Secy.
36937 Cherry 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, Ft. Worth, Texas
Mrs. Olin S. Hughes, Secy.
2306 Market St., Ft. Worth, 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. Ann Hyland, Secy.
6446 Will Rogers St., Los Angeles 45, Calif.

WEST VALLEY BRANCH

2nd Tuesday, 7:30 p.m., Orcutt Playground
Clubhouse
21816 Lanark St., Canoga Park, Calif.
Alice Abrams, Secy.
5310 Tendilla Ave., Woodland Hills, 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. Griscom Bettle, Jr., Secy.
331 Station Road, Wynnewood, Pa.



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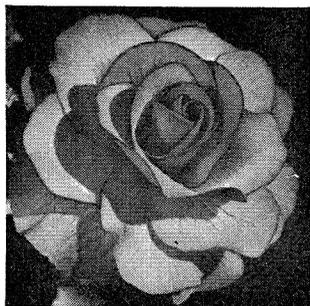
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