

The Begonian

DEVOTED TO THE SHELTERED GARDENS

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

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Venture in Hybridizing

By LOUISE SCHERDTFEGER
Santa Barbara, California

It is for the begonia grower who has never ventured into hybridizing begonias that I write this, in hopes that he will develop enthusiasm and devote some of his time to this fascinating work.

To cross-pollinate, develop, and prove new plants takes time and patience, not to mention the work connected with it. The nurserymen of today, being successful business men serving the public, have little time to develop new hybrids and they rely on the individual grower and the amateur to spend the time and take the patience to produce new and outstanding plants which will enlarge their stock. Of course, there is the exception and we find a few begonia nurserymen who have worked hard to give us some of our beautiful hybrids, and their untiring labor is to be commended. Yet even they express the need for more enthusiasts who will do the work of hybridizing.

It is true that the beginner has the same chance as the expert to find a worthy plant among his hybrids. It then stands as a challenge to each begonia grower to take up the work of hybridizing.

Hybridists have worked with tuberous begonias until many new wonders have been developed and each year seems to bring some new type that fairly takes our breath away. I can imagine that the day is not far off when all tuberous begonias will not only give us beauty of form and riot of color but they will also fill our gardens with delightful fragrance.

In comparison with the work that has been accomplished with the tuberous group, we find only too few hybrids among our fibrous and rhizomatous be-

gonias, with the rex as the exception. Of the numerous species that we have within our reach and those that are being discovered each year, there are only a few that have been used to any extent in hybridizing.

What, then, about the others? Surely among them lies the dormant power of creating new and wondrous hybrids. The field of hybridization lies open and, with so much work to be done, it beckons enticingly to each individual begonia grower. To produce and develop a new begonia hybrid seems a goal well worth the striving.

Whether you have a natural urge to hybridize and cross-pollinate or you do the work with premeditated plans, there are a few certain rules that nature has laid down for your consideration when you choose the parents for your new begonia child. The plant chosen to be the mother must be productive and able to retain the seed pod until the seed has matured. To find the productive mother plant you may choose one which has already been proven or you may find it by experimenting. The paternal plant from which you are to obtain the pollen must also be considered, for among begonias there are plants which are sterile. It is somewhat easier to find the productive male blossom because it is judged by the amount of pollen it releases.

The main objectives in cross-pollinating your begonias may be listed as follows:

1 — To improve the formation of the plant, as was accomplished when *B. evansiana* was crossed with a *rex*, giving a more upright plant and one which branched freely.

2 — For the shape or the color of the leaves, as in the cross of *B. caroliniaefolia* and *B. liebmanni* in producing the 'Silver Star'.

3 — To aid and prolong the flowering ability, as *B. socotrana* and *B. rex*, ably

COVER PICTURE

Begonia sunderbruchi

—Photo by Bernice Brilmayer

shown in the hybrid 'It'.

4 — For sturdiness in plant growth, as shown in the numerous crosses of *B. dicroa*.

5 — For difference in the size and shape of the leaf, as in the development of the miniature rexes using *B. dregei*, or in obtaining the various spiral rexes by using a spiral for one parent or both.

6 — To produce a hanging begonia, as 'Marjorie Daw', when *B. coccinea* was used with *B. 'Limminghei'* (*B. glaucophylla*), or the hybrid *B. 'Elsie M. Frey'*, a result of *B. baumannii* and 'Limminghei'.

7 — To intensify the fragrance, as in 'Wild Rose', a tuberous cross of 1041 (a species) and *B. baumannii*, or in the delightfully fragrant 'Orange Sweetey', a tuberous hybrid hanging type.

Since 1856, when the first rex was sent to Europe from Assam, India, rexes have been used as parents by hybridists to such an extent that our modern rex has very little true rex "blood" left. Species from begonia haunts of far distant lands have been used in crossing the rexes in the past few years to such an extent that we now have rex hybrids so beautiful that we sometimes wonder what the early hybridizer could find so interesting in his new crosses as to introduce them to the world as outstanding plants. However, we find a few such plants as the helix or spiral type introduced in France in 1884 to become the foundation of our modern curly rex, and the *B. 'Arthur Mallet'*, a hybrid of *B. subpeltata* and *B. rex*, also produced in France in 1885, that has withstood the years and is still one of the most colorful plants in existence.

To give you an idea of the various species that have been used in rex hybridizing, we have: *B. dregei* from South Africa, *B. diadema* from Borneo, *B. evansiana* from China, *B. cathayana* also from China, *B. pictata* from India, *India Spotted* and other species from India, *B. imperialis* and *B. sunderbruchi* from Mexico, and perhaps others. I contend that if just a few of the begonia species have done so much for the *rex begonia* — then the field of hybridizing that lies

before us must be vast indeed.

Working with the fibrous and rhizomatous types, we find that the twentieth century hybridist has used *B. lucerna*, *B. scharffiana*, *B. metallica*, *B. strigillosa*, *B. dregei*, *B. sutherlandi*, *B. imperialis*, *B. dicroa*, *B. heracleifolia*, *B. fuchsoides*, *B. manicata*, *B. caroliniaefolia*, *B. 'Limminghei'*, and only a few others to produce so many of our fine outstanding varieties of today. So, with the wealth of species and hybrids that we have at hand, choose two to be the parents of your new hybrids and give the world new plants to enjoy.

Having decided on the parents, you may proceed to pollinate. The best time to do this is in the late morning or early afternoon. It is at this time that the pollen is usually freed of the anthers of the male blossom, and the stigma of the female flower is ready to receive the pollen.

Being plants with imperfect flowers, begonias bear two sorts of blossoms, the staminate, those having stamens only, and the other, the pistillate, having pistils, which ripen seed only when fertilized by pollen from the staminate or male flower. It is not difficult to distinguish the male from the female blossom as it is the female that holds the ovary or seed pod back of its petals.

There are various ways of transferring the pollen to the stigma of the female flower. One of the easiest is to pick the male flower, fold back the petals and, using it as nature's brush, draw it gently over the stigma of the female blossom. It is extremely important that you mark the flower holding the fertilized seed pod. A wisp of colored thread tied to its stem and a marker stick placed beside the plant can be used. For a permanent record also, make a note of the cross in a record book.

It is customary to name the mother plant that holds the seed pod before the name of the plant that has supplied the pollen; thus, with *B. metallica* to hold the seed pod, and *B. scharffiana* to supply the pollen, you would mark your hybrid *B. metallica* x *B. scharffiana*.

Sometimes, if you wish to use a certain
(Continued on Page 112)

Diseases of Begonias

By D. JEROME HUNTER
Rosecroft Begonia Gardens

Begoniaceae is a tropical and subtropical family that grows in the warm humid atmosphere and acid soils of these climatic zones. In order for us to grow the members of this family successfully, we must provide, as nearly as possible, the conditions prevailing at their nativity. Their culture depends on the climate in greenhouse, lath-house, or shaded location in the garden.

Many conditions in glass-houses and some lath-houses are conducive to plant disease. Where disease is present, we find the following conditions: high temperatures (75 to 85 degrees) associated with high relative humidity, poor ventilation, overwatering, poor light, and poor drainage. The slowing of growth by insufficient nutrients or by over-feeding could also be a factor in the cause of disease.

It should be understood, then, that if begonias are grown under favorable conditions, they will present better resistance to disease. Fortunately, begonias are not too susceptible to disease.

The organisms responsible for the stem rot of tuberous and other begonias are commonly known to cause "damping off". These organisms are favored by the same growth conditions mentioned above. In addition, if tubers have been started too close together and have been kept too wet, disease may spread havoc.

The early symptoms usually are light water-soaked lesions on the lower part of the stem. This infection begins at the basal portion of the stem and works upward, staining and blackening the stem as it proceeds. In advanced cases it causes the stem to collapse. As it proceeds upwards it infects the petioles and the veins of the leaves, causing them to weaken and collapse later. Apparently the disease does not infect the roots or tuber.

If overhead watering is used, the petals may become infected. Later a gray mold

may infect the plant, giving the lesion a gray appearance. However, this is not indicative of the primary disease of the plant. Quite possibly the plant may have been injured, allowing this secondary mold to infect.

Pythium ultimum intermedium lives in the soil and is favored by the same growing conditions in which begonias thrive. To a large extent, it can be controlled by the following methods: Before planting tuberous begonias or other begonias, sterilize the soil, pots, or flats, with either steam or chemical such as formaldehyde or mercuric chloride. When planting, allow for proper spacing and ventilation, avoid excessive irrigation, especially overhead watering. As additional control, the following chemicals have been suggested: ammonical copper carbonate as a spray. Semesan dust added to the soil, and Dithane placed around each plant.

The *Pythium* disease of the fibrous begonias is similar to the tuberous stem rot, except that it is a stem and crown disease and causes abscission of the leaves. This organism causes the characteristic water-soaked lesions extending from the crown upward, with concentration at the node. This causes the lopping off of the stem at that point.

Plants are more susceptible after the autumn rains and during the winter when the weather is cold and the growth of plants is slowed down. These attacks and symptoms may be quite serious on the propagating bench. *P. Debaruanum*, *P. Spleindons*, and *P. Ultimum* can be controlled by soil sterilization, careful watering, preventing excessive soil moisture followed by souring of the soil, and by better ventilation. In the field, if the plants are kept on the dry side, the infection will be lessened.

There are some disease of begonias caused by bacteria. One of these is characterized by glossy spots on the under-

side of the leaf. The spots increase in size with concentric yellow rings and at the same time become pale, water-soaked regions. They eventually turn black and cause the leaves to drop. Later the stem may become infected at the nodes, causing the collapse of the plant. The usual damage is defoliation, which eventually leads to death due to starvation of the plant.

Definite proof of the presence of the disease can be seen if a leaf is torn off at the node and then squeezed. If the disease is sufficiently advanced, a yellow slime will exude.

This disease is most serious during the summer months when the plants are subjected to high temperatures and high humidities to promote growth.

It is not possible to cure a plant that has been infected, and the only control is to prevent further spread of the infection. If the following precautions are exercised, then minimum damage will result. Remove all infected plants, use no cuttings from infected plants, lower the humidity and temperature, give better ventilation, and cause no injury to other plants through which infection can enter. Eradicate all insect pests which may transmit disease. The disease organism may be present in reserve water, such as rain water stored in open barrels or ponds, especially in the east. Prevent diseased plants from contaminating other plants by sterilization of the soil.

Bacterium flavozonatum is important because it destroys the beauty of plants rather than killing them. It produces localized leaf spots on the lower surfaces of the leaves. These spots are never present on the stem, veins, or petioles. It causes similar spots on flowers, but if they are in the bud stage, it deforms them. If there is considerable moisture present, a secondary blue or green mold may appear.

Further spread of the disease can be checked by lowering the temperature and humidity, removal of infected plants, eradication of insect pests, and avoiding excessive forcing or production of rapid growth, which produces more susceptible plants.

Spotted wilt, a virus disease, is also known to attack begonias. It produces yellowish concentric spots on the leaves and stems. Young leaves show a mottled appearance. Secondary gray molds may infect if temperature and humidity are high enough.

This disease cannot be controlled successfully except possibly by destroying plants harboring thrips, which transmit the disease, and by cleaning up thrip infestations.

Botrytis attacks after another organism has made the initial infection. It can infect initially and produce a brownish gray mold where conditions of temperature and humidity are high, such as under glass in the cutting bench. The infection may arise from a condensation drip which is formed on the under surface of the glass frames.

The important thing in the cutting bench is to avoid having the growing medium cluttered with any dead organic matter. This is excellent material to harbor this organism. Proper ventilation and the regulation of humidity and temperature are important factors in the control of *Botrytis* blight. Disinfecting the soil and spraying with Bordeaux or ammoniacal copper carbonate may help to control the blight.

Common powdery mildew, a fungus disease, is also present on begonias, although it is not common. It can be seen as small, discolored, light brownish spots, causing a chalk-white appearance. Occasionally it spreads over the entire leaf. The disease is of greatest importance during the short, dark days of December and January. It will cause flowers and leaves to shrivel as they are covered by the disease. Control by dusting with sulphur or spraying with lime sulphur, covering the under sides of the leaves.

Throughout the review of environmental factors favorable to the different diseases, poor ventilation and excessive moisture are instrumental in producing conditions that are favorable for the growth of disease. If these are corrected, many of these diseases may be controlled.

—From *The Begonian*, November, 1948.

AZALEAS

By B. Y. MORRISON
Mississippi Authority on Azaleas

Although azaleas are always mentioned in any romantic list of Southern garden plants, if one visits the South for a first time, with any previous knowledge of azaleas, he can only be impressed by the fact that the azalea is not known here at all!

If he goes to any nursery, he will find a pitifully short list of varieties, many of them so old they are practically antiques. He will be amazed, too, that the gardens often combine the least happy color combinations, one favorite being orange and magenta. Or he may find that all that is needed for a "Trail" is a thousand or more plants of one kind, preferably a brilliant pink.

Since azaleas in all countries and at all times have been collectors' plants, this seems lamentable.

Why bother with an azalea in any case? The answer is that it is an easily grown shrub that gives a maximum amount of bloom, provided of course, the gardener gives it the required location, conditions, and care. All of these are far easier to meet than those asked for by the rose, for example, and almost as easy as those required by the camellia.

An acid soil, perfect drainage, a regular supply of moisture through the blooming season and the months immediately following, when the new growth is made and flower buds are set, fertilizer then only, half shade — preferably passing shade, and protection from drying winds.

Troubles? Always a few for any plant. Red spider can play havoc, as can lace wing fly, but each is easily controlled by well-known sprays. The major trouble in the South in many areas is petal blight, which must be cared for regularly, with a winter dusting of the ground with Terraclor, and a spray program ready in advance of bloom, with the new actidion-terraclor combination. If one is regular with this, the problem is reduced to a

minimum and one can always hope for an eventual defeat of the organism, if one's neighbors are as careful.

If one should want a collection, he has at his disposal plants of every degree of evergreenness, from completely so to almost deciduous, with every step in between. He has almost as many ultimate heights as he can imagine, some almost creepers and some practically small trees. He has every hue he can dream of save pure yellow and blue. Among the deciduous kinds there are pure yellows of the finest quality, but none of the new hybrids seems ready to "take the southern summer" or "winter" as they do farther north. Eventually they will be created, these new deciduous yellows and oranges for the South. And one can continue to dream of the day when there will be yellow evergreen varieties.

In addition to all this, he will discover that if he collects enough varieties and species, he can have azaleas in bloom six months of the year. In the writer's garden, June and July are the only months when there is no display of some kind, though this will be rectified in part when the native *Rhododendron prunifolium* produces its orange to scarlet flowers in late July to accompany the less showy but sweetly scented white *R. serrulatum*, another southern native. August, here, brings a show on the Glenn Dale 'Abbott' usually ahead of the much-boasted camellia 'Arejishi', and quickly on its heels comes 'Pippin' with salmon pink.

It is true, there is the problem in sandy soil such as we have here, of watering often enough to keep the flowers fresh and turgid. Wilting can be prevented in part if one will put his plants closely together so that they shade the soil and so conserve moisture without too great need of mulch.

In spite of the fact that there is a great hue and cry about "no good

(Continued on Page 116)



Buxton Branch exhibit won awards.

BESSIE RAYMOND BUXTON BRANCH WINS AT SPRING SHOW

By RUTH P. MERRY

At the ninety-first consecutive Spring Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, March 17 through 25, the exhibit staged by the Bessie Raymond Buxton Branch was awarded the coveted gold medal of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the purple rosette for excellence in horticulture presented by the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.

"Old New England" was the motif. The exhibit, covering 480 square feet, was staged under the direction of Mrs. Charles Scrymgeour, chairman, ably assisted by her husband, Bob, and her son, Chuck, who did all the construction and heavy work. They scoured the country for old lumber and accessories to carry out the theme.

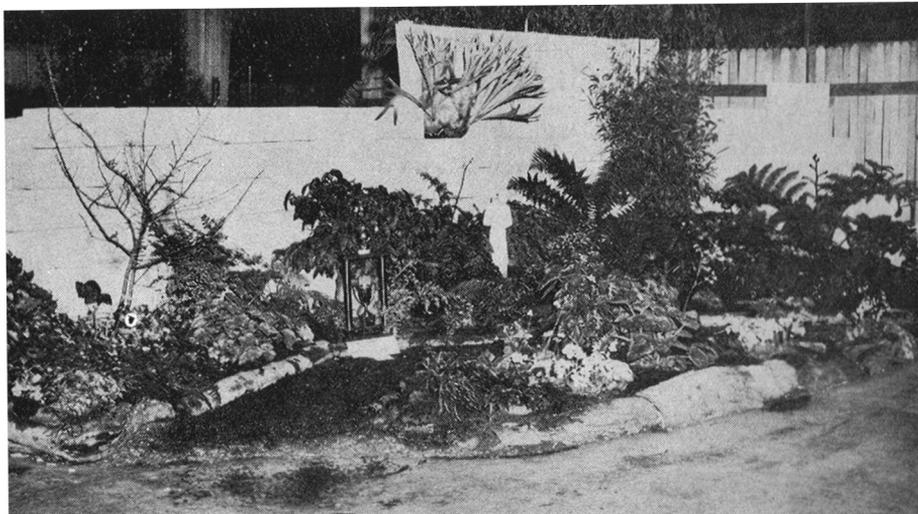
A lath house, constructed under some pine trees and reached by stepping stones, and a retaining wall made of old logs created a perfect situation for the begonias. An enkianthus, a deutzia, a weeping hemlock, small birches, together with various polypodiums helped to soften the background and give the whole exhibit a feeling of reality. An old pump, com-

plete with tub and ladle from which to drink, and an old bench helped to complete the picture. The exhibit was artistically lighted by one of the new Sylvania Gro-Lux tubes, which really glamourized the plants, especially the rexes.

In the foreground, two beds held twenty varieties of semperflorens begonias. In all, one hundred twenty-five species and varieties loaned by members of the Branch were on display. Because the plants were in excellent condition and received daily care by the committee, very few leaves had to be removed and the begonias stood up better than many other plants in the entire show.

Among the begonias shown were 'Crestabruchi', *alba scandens*, 'Richmondensis', 'Loma Alta', *epipsila*, *scharffi*, *foliosa*, 'Catalina', *multifolia rosea*, 'Limminghei', 'Tuberhybrida' (not previously shown in bloom at a spring show), many rexes, 'San Miguel', 'D' Artagnon', 'Paul Bruant', *luxurians*, and the palmate variety resembling *macdougalli*, with a tall flowering scape, brought by Sylvia Leatherman from Brazil.

Gratitude is due all the members who contributed plants, time, and effort, but most thanks are due the Scrymgeours, who gave the final meticulous finish that earned the awards.



A.B.S. Display in World Flower and Garden Show.

TROPHIES WON BY A.B.S.

Displays entered by the American Begonia Society in two spring shows earned outstanding awards for their excellence.

A garden plot display in the World Flower and Garden Show, held in Pan-Pacific Auditorium, Los Angeles, California, won the Sweepstakes Trophy and a cash award of \$300.00.

The Society's exhibit in the California International Flower Show, at Hollywood Park, Inglewood, California, received the trophy for Horticultural Merit and a cash award of \$100.00.

Both displays were put in under the direction of Bert Slatter, Show Chairman, who deserves much credit for his painstaking efforts to maintain the high standard that earns such rewards.

SUMMERTIME FANTASY

"Summertime Fantasy" will be the theme of the Flower Show June 2 and 3 at the John Anson Ford Regional Park, 7840 Scout Avenue, Bell Gardens, California, presented by the Rio San Gabriel Rose Society and the Los Angeles County Parks and Recreation Department.

Begonias as well as fuchsias and other shade plants will be especially featured. The show will be open to the public without charge.

BEGONIA AND SHADE PLANT SHOW

An excellent show is being planned by your committee. The show will be held in the California National Guard Armory in Inglewood, the week-end of September 8 and 9.

If you have not already started, now is the time to start grooming your plants for exhibition. You may win one of the fine trophies which will be awarded.

Installation of officers will be held Saturday evening, September 8, after a fine banquet at the Inglewood Elk Hall.

Watch *The Begonian* and attend your Branch to keep posted on further show information.

Anyone wishing to help with the show activities may contact me by letter or phone.

George A. Schlanert, *President*
13611 Wheeler Place
Santa Ana, California
Phone: LI 4-6322

RHODE ISLAND SHOW

On June 23 and 24, at Daly's Gardens, Route 3, Coventry, Rhode Island, the Rhode Island Branch of the American Begonia Society will present its annual show, featuring the theme "The More The Merrier".

Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund Flight

No. 1—B. 'San souci'—

(From the French, meaning carefree.)
B. goegoensis x *B. 'Rajah'*. Plants used in this cross are both rare and considered even by experts to be hard to grow. Seeds are from a botanist in Sweden. The name given above is a means of identification but it does not describe either of these begonias. \$1.00 per pkt.

No. 2—B. *conchaefolia*—

Costa Rica. Name means shell-shaped leaves. Short, bare, red, fleshy rhizome. Petioles 8-12 cm. long, red-fleshy, covered with brownish pubescent hairs. Leaves peltate, pointed, closed above, about 4 x 5 cm. margin almost entire to slightly serrated or notched. Upper sides of leaves dark green, slightly shiny, bare; lower sides pale green with brownish pubescent vein. Inflorescences sessile, 20-25 cm. long, red-fleshy, pubescent. Flowers abundant, small, pink. The flowers as well as the leaves of this small species are pretty. When the plant is not in bloom it is similar to representatives of the genus *Peperoma*. Epiphytic in Costa Rica. Collector's item and should be grown in hot-house. 50 cents per pkt.

No. 3—B. *incarnata*—

Mexico. Means flesh-colored. Frilly, fluffy plant with light green, fluted and scalloped leaves. Flowers flesh pink. Winter bloomer. Sweet little plant. 50 cents per pkt.

No. 4—B. *strigillosa*—

Syn. *daedalia*. Means sharp-haired. Rhizomatous plant with chocolate-spotted, roundish, green leaves on long stems. Stiff hairs on edge. Flowers pink. 35 cents per pkt.

No. 5—B. *acida*—

Brazil. Large seersucker-puckered leaves of freshest apple-green. Dainty white flowers on stems standing well above the foliage. Likes constant warmth and humidity. 50 cents per pkt.

No. 6—B. *teuscheri*—

Malay. Tall, robust. Stems erect and cane-like, branched; leaves ovate-pointed,

lobed and toothed, olive-green with red margins. Flowers pink. Good foliage begonia. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 7—B. *socotrana*—

Tuberous species. Low, spreading habit with stout, light green, succulent stems; leaves roundish, peltate with a cup-like depression in the center, thin and light green; margins crenate. Flowers rose-pink in many flowered inflorescences. This species is the ancestor of a large group of Christmas-flowering begonias known as *B. cheimantha*. 50 cents per pkt.

Note—Begonias no. 1 to no. 7 listed above are from a botanist in Sweden. Supplies in all cases are limited.

No. 8—B. 'Cinderella' x B. 'Blushing Baby'—

Double. A grower in Oregon accidentally produced this unusual cross and describes it as follows. "Medium height, about three feet across with bouquets of white flowers edged old rose on stems about five inches long. Can be used for corsages. The peculiar parts of this plant are the enlarged joints which are about an inch or more in diameter but taper down to the next joint, where they join the next enlarged joint. I have never seen anything like it and everyone who has seen it exclaims over the unusual growth. The seeds would not all come true but some interesting plants could come from them. The leaves resemble a *semperflorens* and are about the size of a saucer." 25 cents per pkt.

No. 9—B. *Mixed*—

B. echinosepala, *B. 'Honduras'*, *B. 'Lucifer'*, *B. lobulata*, and many others. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 10—B. 'Orange Rubra' x B. 'Richmondensis'—

25 cents per pkt.

No. 11—B. 'Bunchi'—

Rhizomatous, leaves with frilled edges, red on back. Pink flowers. An old favorite for the windowsill gardener. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 12—B. 'President Carnot'—

(Not rex type.) *B. olbia* x *B. coccinea*. Old-time favorite, with satiny, copper-green leaves, crinkled and crisply pointed along the edge, sometimes silver-spotted, reddish beneath. Flowers red and pink, depending on sun and light. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 13—B. sanguinea—

Brazil. Thick, leathery, oval leaves, brownish-green on top, red beneath. White flowers. Much-branched at base. Makes a good basket begonia. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 14—B. sutherlandi major—

Africa. Tuberous species. Slender; stems and branches drooping, green or purplish green; leaves lance-shaped, toothed, bright green, sometimes red-petioled and red-veined. Flowers yellow to orange. Graceful basket plant. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 15—B. semperflorens mixed—

B. 'Sparkler', B. 'Charm', B. 'Calla lily', and others. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 16—B. Brazil species—

First offered a few months ago. Due to numerous requests, we repeat the offer. 50 cents per pkt.

No. 17—B. 'Canal Zone'—

Plant grows rampant in Panama. In the open it will grow in great clumps, on stone fences or in trees. Leaves are light green, shiny, crimson stems and great panicles of white flowers individually small. Collector states that begonia is rare but grows readily from seed. Not the same as offered in *The Begonian* for May. 50 cents per pkt.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS

Aechmea angustifolia—

Handsome plant of the bromeliad family. 25 cents per pkt.

Sinningis pusilla—

Brazil. Miniature rosette about two inches high; little oval, puckered leaves, olive-green with brown veins, hugging the ground. Slender stem bearing 1/4-inch attractive, tubular flowers with five spreading lobes, orchid-colored with dark veins and lemon-yellow throat. 50 cents per pkt.

Adiantum—

Ocean Spray. Sturdy fern easily grown from spores. Cultural directions furnished. 35 cents per pkt.

Pteris argyrea—

Silver fern. Easy to grow. Attractive, small plant, popular for dish garden culture. Instructions with spores. 35 cents per pkt.

Neantha bella palm—

Excellent miniature plant for indoor culture. 25 cents per pkt.

Philodendron selloum—

Self-heading. Lush, dark green, pendant, two-foot leaves are bipinnate with short lobe or tip; young leaves are merely lobed; spathe greenish-white. 25 cents per pkt.

Fuchsia procumbens—

Trailing fuchsia, useful for hanging baskets. Calyx orange-purple. 25 cents per pkt.

Cassia alata—

Candle tree. Rapid growing shrub with yellow candelabra-like flowers. Will grow five feet in one season outside in warm climates but makes a satisfactory greenhouse plant elsewhere when grown in pot or redwood tub. 25 cents per pkt.

Amaryllis hybrid—

From pure white variety. Sow seeds in coarse sand with a small amount of peat added. Place seeds on side and barely cover them. Keep them fairly moist and in a warm location. Four seeds for 25 cents.

Recently we made a trip to Daffodil Hill in picturesque Amador County. There we saw daffodils by the hundreds growing all over the hillsides, the yellow variety, 'King Alfred', many other types and shades of yellow, bi-colored and pinkish, but the showiest was the consistently reliable 'King Alfred'. There can't be too many daffodils when there are apple trees to plant them under, and here the situation was ideal as the apple trees were in great numbers and a mass of blooms. The surrounding hills were completely covered with tall, stately pines, making a beautiful setting for the golden daffodils below.

We followed Sutter Creek on our way

home and saw several interesting succulents growing on the rocks by the roadside. *Pityrogramma* (Gold back fern), *Dryopters arguta* (California wood fern), and *Felix-femina* (Lady fern) were very much in evidence but always in inaccessible places — usually in deep canyons or on top of a mountain. However, we found pieces of rock containing crystal and petrified wood.

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

HYBRIDIZING . . .

(Continued from Page 104)

male flower whose pollen refuses to release, you may lay the flower in a dry place and in a matter of a few days, if it is not a sterile blossom, the pollen will be available. Always place the pollen on a freshly opened female flower as the styles leading from the pistils to the ovary or seed pod are sure to be open.

After the flower has been pollinated and becomes impregnated, the petals will fall within the first few days and then it is a matter of watchful waiting until the seed pod has ripened. There seems to be considerable variation in the length of time until the pod is ready to pick. The seed pod generally ripens on the plant, yet seed has been known to germinate from pods that were not completely dry when they fell from the plant or were picked. It is best to leave the pod on the plant as long as possible. The seed in the pod has reached maturity

when the stem holding the pod has dried, and it may be picked and laid in a dry place until the seed, too, has become completely dry.

Keep the seed pods dry when watering your plant as water sometimes starts the pod to deteriorate and the seed is then lost.

Keep your seed pod well recorded. Never lose its identity because — who knows — it may contain the minute seed that will produce an outstanding plant that will enrich the ever-growing collection of the begonia grower.

The late A. D. Robinson, speaking of his seedlings in an early *Begonian*, said, "I never saw a batch of seedlings that did not have some variations, and in those variations lie the forward strides of the family."

Perhaps he was referring to his batch of *B. macbethi* when, out of a thousand seedlings, only the one he named *B. 'Richard Robinson'* proved to be a truly outstanding variation.

So, as your begonias bloom, plan to do some fascinating work in cross-pollinating. And may some of your hybrids be outstanding that you may join the ranks of the begonia hybridists who have done so much for our "Royal Hobby".

—From *The Begonian*, July, 1947.



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*
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ROLLING HILLS ESTATE, CALIF.

INFORMATIVE GEMS UNCOVERED

By DOROTHY S. BEHREND
Encinitas, California

The Alfred Robinson Branch meets in the morning each month and members study Begonias only. Programs are usually "by the members".

The writer feels that other members may enjoy some of the informative "gems" uncovered during these meetings and will relate them from time to time.

Branch Corresponding Secretary, Constance Bower: "After observing begonia habits for many years, I have found that begonias that are shy bloomers are usually easy to propagate from leaf-stem cuttings. For instance, my hybrids B. 'Arabelle' and B. 'Mellisse' are extremely shy bloomers, but may be propagated easily like African violets, by rooting leaf stems in a glass of water. I never allow the roots to become more than one inch long in the water, before planting them in a soil mixture."

Branch Vice-President, Edna Lowry: "When you want to use *B. convolvulacea* as a vine, to hide an area or as a background in a wind-protected area, be sure to use tip cuttings for starts. If you expect to use this begonia as a hanging container subject, use stalk cuttings, as they will produce basal growth rather than tall, vine-stem growth".

National Branch Representative Margaret Lee: "I prefer planting my begonia seeds in small, covered, clear glass casseroles and transplanting the seedlings when they are approximately half an inch high. I use tweezers to clasp one of the true leaves and then gently *pull* the tiny seedlings from the soil mix. The root growth is comparatively small on these plants and the roots are not damaged when removed thusly from the medium. I transplant these tiny plants in a mixture that I have poured boiling water *through* and then allowed it to cool. I do not water these plants for three days after placing them in the moist mixture and then placing the container in a position protected from the sun and wind. When plants are given added moisture soon

after transplanting, damp-off may occur."

The A. D. Robinson Branch members watched a demonstration of begonia seed sowing the previous month, in which two methods of sowing were shown.

Mrs. Lee sowed begonia seeds in a covered casserole and then placed the container in her heat-controlled glass-house. The seedlings had grown to one-half inch high by the next meeting, and that is when she demonstrated the transplanting method.

Mrs. Lowry sowed begonia seeds on her favorite medium in a gallon size jar that was laid on the side. She kept the jar in a protected area out-of-doors, with uncontrolled heat. The nights are always cool in Southern California, so the seedlings were naturally slower in their growth.

The germination was excellent in both demonstrations, confirming our belief in the importance of keeping the containers housing the seeds and seedlings in protected areas. This means protection from

TALK A MINUTE GAME

For its programs, the Alfred D. Robinson Branch is concentrating on the members' knowledge of begonia growing. Begonias are discussed thoroughly at each meeting.

One of the recent meetings included the participation of every person attending — members and guests alike.

Each person was instructed to bring a begonia and talk about it for *one minute*. A time clock was used to time the talk and as soon as the alarm sounded, the person had to stop talking. It was not necessary to talk on a favorite begonia — just a begonia, so laughter was also included in the program. A secret ballot at the end of this program determined the most enjoyable talk. It was very successful, with a prize for the winner.

It is surprising how much information can come from such a "game".

Perhaps other Branches would enjoy this game. The A. D. Robinson Branch would appreciate hearing of other successful member-participation programs.

Will you send such ideas to the Editor?

BOOK REVIEW

YOUR GUIDE TO FLORIDA LANDSCAPE PLANTS, by John V. Watkins; 1961; University of Florida Press, Gainesville. 293 pages, 281 figures plus plan. — \$6.50.

In Florida, the equable climate permits cultivation of a tremendous variety of plants. This volume by Professor Watkins — a professor at the University of Florida since 1926 — is by far the most comprehensive book on this subject which has yet appeared.

Even for persons not resident in Florida, this is an invaluable and fascinating reference manual.

I find it a very exciting book, for it contains a truly amazing amount of accurate material, tidily arranged in tabular form, which, at the same time, is very "readable". The author details such essential items as pronunciation — and even derivation — of the often slightly difficult botanical names. He also gives data on a wide variety of topics of value to the gardener, such as habit, including height, landscape uses various cultural requirements, salt tolerance, basic culture, propagation, pests, and even availability in the area.

If one acquired the book only for the delightful and accurate line-drawings which accompany each described plant, the nominal price would be well spent, indeed.

—Alex D. Hawkes, Editor,
The Horticultural Publications,
Coconut Grove, Florida.

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NO TRICK TO ESPALIER

Originally the word espalier was defined as a trellis upon which a plant was trained. Now the expression "to espalier" is used loosely to mean to train a plant to grow flat against a wall, trellis, fence, or free-standing panel. The training may take a formal pattern such as repeated horizontals, or the plant may be allowed to grow almost naturally to bring out the beauty of its own structure.

Choose plants that are easy to lead. Moderately slow growers are best. Start with young plants. The trick is a simple one.

Pinch tips of shoots you want to slow down. You can direct growth with your fingernails and the lightest of pruning. But almost daily attention is necessary with some plants when they are in their flush of growth.

Some of the plants that are espaliered frequently are:

Wisteria: Deciduous. Needs rigid control with pruning shears to keep it in bounds.

Flowering quince (*Chaenomeles lagenaria*): Deciduous. Choose tall growers. Don't try for formal pattern.

Apples and pears: Deciduous. Dwarf and semi-dwarf are the easiest to handle. Best in cold winter climates.

Pyracantha: Evergreen. May be trained in a pattern or as a solid wall cover. Widely adapted. Will withstand the hottest sun.

Camellia sasanqua: Evergreen. Protect from hot sun.

Fuchsias: Choose trailing, long stemmed varieties. Require protection from hot sun.

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AT NURSERIES AND GARDEN STORES

IN MEMORIAM

Mr. Edward L. Korts passed away April 21 in Glendale, California, after an illness of several weeks. He leaves his wife, Edna L. Korts, a daughter, and two brothers.

Since retiring, Mr. Korts' hobby has been growing Rex begonias, and he left a glass-house full of these beautiful plants for others to enjoy.

The American Begonia society wishes to extend sincere sympathy to the family.

Selina P. Jones, Secretary of the Margaret C. Gruenbaum Branch of the American Begonia Society, passed away January 30.

She held the office of Secretary since 1944, and was a charter member of the Branch. She was also publisher of the Begonia Bulletin for Eastern fans from the start to the finish.

Selina was an ardent grower of begonias and generous with her plants and cuttings. She will be missed far and wide, but most of all by members of the Margaret C. Gruenbaum Branch.

Mrs. Edna Eipper, of Lomita, California, passed away May 17. She was a member of the Redondo Area Branch of the American Begonia Society for many years and both she and her husband took an active interest in its affairs.

Her many friends in the Society extend sincere sympathy to her husband, C. O. Eipper, their daughter, five sons, and thirteen grandchildren.

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FUCHSIA AND SHADE PLANT SHOW IN LONG BEACH

"Gardens to Remember" will be the theme of the eighth annual Fuchsia and Shade Plant Show staged by the California National Fuchsia Society in the Long Beach Municipal Auditorium on Saturday and Sunday, June 16 and 17.

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

Coronation of Fuchsia Queen Debbie Barlow and presentation of awards to show exhibitors will highlight special ceremonies at 8 p.m. on Saturday.

The event will feature garden displays by Branches of the California National Fuchsia Society and exhibits by other garden clubs.

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

CLEARANCE SALE!

Write quickly for our 38 page catalog of Begonias and other house plant treasures. We are offering up to 50% discount on our plants prior to closing our greenhouses forever, this summer. (Greenhouses and equipment for sale also.)

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Clearance Sale Dept. Barrington, N.J.

Staghorn Fern Spore

(Platycerium grande)

Spore from this costly fern considered by many fan-tiers the king of all ferns.
Folder enclosed with package offers method of successful cultivation.

\$1.00 check or money order

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Laguna Beach, Calif.

AZALEAS . . .

(Continued from Page 107)

whites" there are excellent whites in number. One could make a whole white garden of them alone, using whites for each season, early, midseason, and late to very late. There are pure whites, whites with a chartreuse signal, or with a green blotch, whites with tints of pale pink, pale lavender, and all kinds with stripes of every hue, all of which carry in garden effect as whites and lend a depth to a planting scheme such as a painter tries for in working with a palette in a "high key". And for those who really care about azaleas, there are flowers with white centers and colored margins: lavender, purple, pale pink, and rose.

Again, for those who would enjoy a sharp accent, there are dark purples, red purples, mahogany colors, and combinations of two tones, any one of which, if dropped into a mass of pastel colors, will make the latter more delicate and tender.

And for the men, there is possibly a lesson to be learned from Japan, where men specialize in growing azalias as bonzai plants with one great annual show.

If one wants azaleas strongly enough, he will have to hunt for them across the country and his hunting will take him not too far north, but certainly to the Pacific Coast.

Would I change for some other plant? Never!

—From *Hodges Gardens Magazine*

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.

Belva Kusler's New Hybrid Begonias —

Gigi Fleetham, Jeanne Fleetham,
Laura Engelbert, Lenore Olivier,
Sophie Cecile, Anna Christine

CATALOG 25¢

TROPICAL PARADISE GREENHOUSE

8825 West 79th Street
Overland Park, Kansas

CALENDAR

June 2-3 — "Summertime Fantasy" Flower Show, John Anson Ford Regional Park, 7840 Scout Avenue, Bell Gardens, California.

June 7 — Westchester Branch: Dorothy Behrends will be guest speaker on the subject "Begonias Slanted Toward Everyone". Speaker at 7:30 p.m. Fried chicken pot-luck dinner at 6:30 p.m. For more information, call ORchard 0-3231 or ORchard 7-5907.

June 8 — San Gabriel Valley Branch: Mrs. Muriel Merrill, well known teacher and speaker, will give an interesting talk on "The Principle of Exhibiting".

June 9 — Knickerbocker Branch: Visit to Patricia Murphy's gardens and greenhouses in Yonkers, New York, and lunch. In the afternoon a lecture on begonias, illustrated with slides, and tea in Mrs. Murray Abel's house in Yonkers.

June 16-17 — Fuchsia and Shade Plant Show of California National Fuchsia Society, Long Beach Municipal Auditorium, Long Beach, California.

June 22 — Redondo Area Branch: Ken Terry, a former Vice-president of the A.B.S. and one of the leading horticultural speakers in Southern California, will tell about things to be done in gardens for the summer. There will be a white elephant sale at this meeting, and Ken will also act as auctioneer.

June 23-24 — Rhode Island Branch: Annual Begonia and Other Plant Show, Daly's Gardens, Route 3, Coventry, Rhode Island.

July 5 — Westchester Branch: Stan Spaulding will speak on the subject "New and Long-lasting Fertilizing".

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MINUTES OF NATIONAL BOARD MEETING

The April meeting of the National Board of the American Begonia Society was a special meeting held April 15, 1962, at the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum in Arcadia. The San Gabriel Branch was host. The meeting was called to order by the President, George A. Schlanert, at 3:05 p.m.

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

Aims and purposes of the Society were read by Carl E. Naumann, President-Elect.

Twenty-three officers, chairmen and representatives responded to roll call. There were many visitors present.

Minutes of the March 26th meeting were read and approved.

Mr. George Spaulding, Superintendent of the Arboretum, was introduced by Mr. Naumann. Mr. Spaulding welcomed the group and thanked the Society for its contribution toward the beauty and interest at the Arboretum created by the Begonia House.

The President thanked the San Gabriel Branch for the work and effort in arranging such a pleasant meeting and afternoon.

The license for the use of the Inglewood Armory for the Convention has been received.

Mr. Paul White was appointed on the Nominating Committee to replace Mr. Duffield who is unable to serve.

Mr. Naumann reported a gross amount of \$510.00 received on the tickets. This is not a final report.

Mrs. Edna Korts was not present because of the serious illness of her husband.

There was no report from Mr. Roy Joyce, Vice President.

The Treasurer, Mr. Earl Budd, gave the following report: Balance \$1154.82; Receipts, \$1145.31; Disbursements, \$1055.79. Balance \$1244.34.

Mrs. Dorothea Waddington, Membership Secretary, gave the following report: New Members, 66; Renewals, 125; Monies received, \$492.20; Expenses, \$24.19; *Begonians* mailed 2234.

Advertising Manager, Ruby Budd, made the following report: Receipts, \$15.00; Accounts Receivable \$78.75.

Mrs. Ethel Arbuckle, Public Relations Director, read a letter from radio station WAOV in Indiana, requesting material which might be used on a broadcast. The President received this same request and the material has already been sent.

Mr. Bert Slatter, Flower Show Chairman, remitted \$400.00 received for entries in two shows. Mr. Slatter asked what should be done with the trophies won and suggested that they be held by the Show Chairman and be available for display at the Convention. Mrs. Naumann reported that the Arboretum plans to build a display case in front of the Begonia House where these trophies might be

displayed and would be available for use at the Conventions. For the present it was decided that the Show Chairman will hold the trophies.

Mrs. Jean Kerlin, Awards Committee Chairman, asked that the Branches consider seriously two important matters; the suggestions for a begonia to receive the Alfred D. Robinson Memorial Award and the suggestions for the award to an outstanding individual in the Society. These names should be in by June or July.

Mrs. Alva Graham had on display some interesting catalogs from Germany.

Mr. Joe Taylor requested that the South Coast Botanical Garden Foundation be informed as soon as possible regarding space required by the Begonia Society.

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

Meeting adjourned at 3:50.

Following the business meeting the drawing of prizes was held. Delicious refreshments of fancy sandwiches, cakes, coffee, and punch were served by the San Gabriel Branch from a beautifully appointed table.

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.
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
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 Belsler, 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. 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. 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. Ralph Eikema, Secy.
2071 Oregon Ave., Long Beach, 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.

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 BEACH 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
2557 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.
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. Griscom Bettle, Jr., Secy.
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