

The Begonian

DEVOTED TO THE SHELTERED GARDENS

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AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY, INC.

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

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WELCOME

to the
THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION
of
THE AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY

Los Angeles State and County Arboretum
301 North Baldwin Avenue, Arcadia, California

Saturday, Sunday, Monday — September 5, 6, 7

BEGONIA AND SHADE PLANT SHOW

Open to the public from 2 to 6 p.m. on Saturday;
from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Sunday and Monday. No admission charge.

CONVENTION BANQUET

Elks Club 27 Huntington Drive, Arcadia California
Saturday: 6 p.m. — Social Hour. 7 p.m. — Dinner
Master of Ceremonies — Jean Kerlin
Installation of Officers — Gordon Baker Lloyd
Featured Speaker — Frank Rich

TENDER LOVING CARE

By HERB WARRICK
Round Robin Director

"Tender loving care" is a term that everybody uses, but what does it mean? Does it mean the same thing to all plant growers? Does it mean the same thing the year around? Is it the same in every climate? Is it the same for all plants?

If you can answer any of these questions then please write to me. In the Round Robin letters, one writer will indicate that he or she pampers his or her plants, while another seems to get good results with rather rough treatment.

It appears that many growers feel that T.L.C. means watching their plants daily. Commercial growers also watch their plants daily, but would you say they give T.L.C.?

Some writers indicate that they can't leave their plants for more than a few hours at a time, while others sort of abandon them while they are on lengthy trips.

Are green thumbs or ten dirty fingers the only factors in T.L.C.?

I would like to know what the general membership of the American

Begonia Society thinks about T.L.C. We can summarize all the ideas in a future issue of *The Begonian*. Please think about the subject. The answers may seem obvious, but are you sure? Only a survey will tell and the more letters I receive, the better the report will be. This is a serious subject because it reaches into all our homes.

CHANCE SEEDLINGS

By RUTH PEASE
Westchester Branch

Strangely enough, we are provided with seed pods hybridized by nature's hybridizers, the birds and the bees.

Sometimes our own efforts at begonia hybridizing are fruitless or disappointing because we do not produce something new that is lovely or hardy. But a chance seedling from a seed pod produced by nature may prove to be wonderful if we take the time to sow the seed and "plant on" our results to full growth.

The chance seedlings of my *scharfiana* are similar with the exception of two or three plants. They are all hardy and grow well with little effort on my part. There is much basal

(Continued on Page 203)

BEGONIAS BY MARGARET I. WEST

By ALVA GRAHAM
A.B.S. Nomenclature Director

Ten thousand beautiful rex seedlings is what Margaret I. West has after several years of intensive hybridizing. They include curls and plain, with smooth and pebbly texture, and in pink and red and shades of green, but all hairy and husky and all have the beauty for which the Rex is notable. Mrs. West, of the Santa Barbarbara Branch, has been working for vigor in her plants, so that any gardener who loves them can grow them with ease, even in the house. This should make them interesting to many who have hitherto considered them out of their reach, and thus add to their popularity.

Westmar Hybrid is the name adopted by Mrs. West for her cultivars, and the use of this name by nurserymen and other retailers will make it unnecessary for the sellers to coin their own names and thus add to the confusion in begonia nomenclature. She plans to dispose of her plants wholesale only, but there will be 1,000 of them available at the Convention and Begonia Show of the American Begonia Society this month, according to Carl Naumann.

Mrs. West has selected a few of the most outstanding and exceptional begonias to name and register. In this she has been assisted by her friends, including Rudolf Ziesenhenné, our begonia authority. Most of this first group bears names of Washington State counties.

No. 203 — B. 'Qualicum' is a large vigorous plant with ten-inch leaves of pebbly texture, that are dark green with white dots on the margin, shading to a black center accented by coarse red hairs on the petioles and edge. It is a triple spiral.

No. 204 — B. 'Chemainus' is a vigorous plant, growing three feet across in one year and having no

dormant period. The deep pink flowers show above the foliage in June and July. The leaves are bright red with a black center and dark green margin on smooth texture. It grows round and full to make an ideal specimen.

No. 205 — B. 'Naramuta' has metallic, shiny leaves of bright red with black veins and margin. Sparse red hair accents the petioles and stipules. It is of medium size but the leaves are large.

No. 206 — B. 'Coquitlam' has the velvety texture of its seed parent, *B. cathayana*, and an unusual golden bronze coloring on its large, double spiral leaves. Pink dots and red hairs accent the green margin.

No. 207 — B. 'Sumas' is another *B. cathayana* derivative, with deep green coloring accented by dark red hairs and silver dots on its velvety surface. The leaf is of medium size.

No. 208 — B. 'Cascade' has ten-inch leaves in a double spiral. The center is dark green shading to pale green, but edged with dark green and the underneath edge red, covered thickly with red hair. The dark flowers are larger than usual.

No. 209 — B. 'Blue Waters' is a vigorous grower to two feet and shows no dormancy. It has the soft texture of *B. cathayana*, with leaves of pale gray green with pink dots. The margin is a dark maroon. Pink flowers in July and August are 1½ inches across.

No. 210 — B. 'Peggy-Ann' is of branching habit and grows to four feet across in two years. The leaves are over ten inches in a double spiral. They are silver gray, shading to a dark green margin with silver dots, and have an



Margaret West with Begonia 'Peggy-Ann'

overall metallic sheen on the smooth surface. Very hardy.

No. 211 — B. 'Nicomien' grows very full and makes a good specimen plant with exceptional vigor. The spiral leaf is of mauve metallic sheen with black veins and edge with pink dots. The petioles are covered with red hair and the stipules are red.

No. 212 — B. 'Jumbo' has a large spiral leaf with rounded deep points outlined with red hairs. It is of thick "meaty" texture of mauve with a purple edge. It is a vigorous grower with no dormant period. Large, dark pink flowers bloom all year.

No. 213 — B. 'Yakima' is a miniature with an unusual leaf formation. A cluster of small leaves spirals on top of a large leaf. The overall coloring is gray-green with lavender overcast and lavender

veins. This exceptional plant is a strong grower.

No. 214 — B. 'Scarlet Prize' is of the brightest red coloring and makes a compact, well rounded specimen plant to ten inches high. The leaves are of pebbly texture and medium size.

No. 215 — B. 'Esquimalt' is another miniature of husky growth and is covered with pink bloom during June and July. The leaves are of medium size, of smooth texture, green with a dark maroon margin. This is a spiral.

COVER PICTURE

Begonia 'Templini' — over six feet tall. Grown by Carlton L'Hommedieu, Technical Assistant at Farmingdale Agricultural and Technical Institute, Plantingfield Campus.

—Photo by Hertha A. Benjamin, Bronx, New York.

BEGONIA SMITH'S BEGONIAS

By MRS. DAN SMITH
Hillsboro, Oregon

One of my neighbors nicknamed me "Begonia Smith" some years ago when I started growing the colorful tuberous begonias.

I began to have trouble with mildew, so I joined the American Begonia Society to learn more about growing begonias. Along came a seige of mildew that nothing would help, so I just quit raising tuberous begonias and turned to the other kinds.

The free seed I received when I joined the A.B.S. grew so well for me that I was urged to try some of the others listed in the Seed Fund. Then I joined two round robins and in each one found a good flower-friend, one in California and one in Florida. We have exchanged many plants and cuttings.

The last rex seeds I sowed were in a packet from the Seed Fund and one from Mr. Rudolf Ziesenhenné. From each I have eight plants growing. I wonder if this is average or if it is a poor showing from a packet of seeds.

When Mrs. Gee had the sale of ten packets for a dollar, of course I had to get some. In one container I planted two kinds: a *rotundifolia* and a 'Chocolate Soldier'. There is not a sign of any *rotundifolia* but on the other end of the plastic box 'Chocolate Soldier' is growing nicely.

Popenoei is in a little individual casserole and coming up like weeds. In another container I see tiny specks of mixed rhizomatous beginning to show. Of two kinds sharing another plastic box, so far I see one *metallica* but not a sign of *epipsila*. Poor *boliensis* had about a quarter-inch of rain run into its dish, so I just drained it off and left the cover off for a couple of days. Maybe this is the way to grow begonias as they are coming alone fine.

'Pariles' and *kenworthy* seeds were planted quite a while ago and each

has grown into beautiful plants. Last fall I won a blue ribbon on an 'Iron Cross' at our County Fair, but if *kenworthy* continues as it is now I will enter it in the fair this fall. This plant grew in the house all last winter and at times the soil became quite dry. In the greenhouse, plants the same age hardly look like the same kind.

Last year I received a gift of some tuberous begonia seeds from Australia. Every seed must have grown and I have dozens of tubers sprouting now.

It might be a good thing that some of the seeds fail to grow. As it is, my greenhouse is a little on the crowded side. I keep telling my men-folks that they can build a tube-house like growers have in California. We've collected the tubes and the cement foundation is in, but they keep finding other chores to do. Of course, on a forty-acre farm one can keep busy, besides working out.

We plan on having the two sides of the roof sloping, with ventilation at each side at the peak, and our problem is how to keep the tubes on the roof and still have it look nice. So far, my ideas have been discarded, but we will work something out.

With the help of the *Begonian* advertiser, Fluorescent Tube Service, who furnished the names of several people who had built tube-houses, I corresponded with Mrs. Roy Yewell, a member of the A.B.S. She even sent me colored snapshots of her tube-house. It is a pretty building and looks as though the roof is flat. However, here in Oregon we think we better have a sloping roof to drain off the "Oregon mist" that is so plentiful at times. I am taking snapshots as we go along. They may help others in their building a tube-house.

Patronize Our Advertisers

MIKANIA TERNATA (VELLOSO) ROBINSON IN CULTIVATION

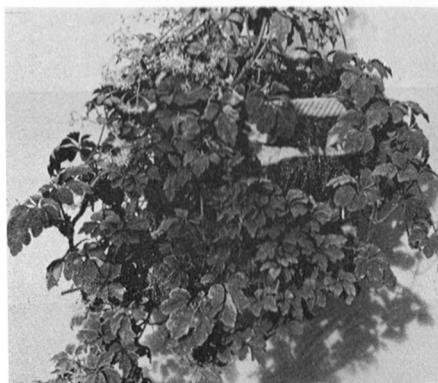
By GEORGE S. BUNTING

Few species of *Mikania* have been deemed worthy of cultivation. As is true of our native *M. scandens*, most have little to recommend them. Not so of *Mikania ternata*. It is a handsome plant and exceptional in the genus, having purple-hairy stems and palmately compound leaves of five to seven segments, black-green above and purple beneath. It is a small, rather fast-growing tropical vine, and thrives under home conditions.

The species was described originally by Velloso in his *Flora Fluminensis* 356, 1825, and illustrated in Volume 8 of that work, t.56, 1827, under the name *Cacalia ternata*. Some years later, A. P. De Candolle (in *Podromos* 2: 202, 1836) described it anew as *Mikania apiifolia*. This latter name has been much used, and it is under this designation that it is illustrated in *L'Illustration Horticole* 32: t. 549, 1885, and described in the *R.H.S. Dictionary of Gardening* 3:1300, 1951.

Notwithstanding usage, the oldest valid epithet is that of Velloso. The appropriate combination, *Mikania ternata* (Velloso) Robinson, was published in *Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences* 47:198, 1911. I have seen only one subsequently published account in which the proper name was used, that in *Die Gartenbauwissenschaft* 19: 413, 1954.

Curiously, this species seems not to have been discussed in any American horticultural publication known to me. It appears to have been newly introduced, for it has not been listed by any nursery in this country since the Bailey Hortorium began keeping records in 1932. The only specimens in our herbarium were taken from a plant grown at Longwood Gardens, Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, in 1961, which was originally brought from Brazil by Mrs. Sylvia Leatherman of El Monte, California.



Mikania ternata in fruit

I saw a plant for the first time in April, 1962, at the nursery of Alberts and Merkel, Boynton Beach, Florida. A small plant given to us at that time has made much growth during the course of one year, and flowered throughout February and March, 1963. It is shown in the accompanying illustration.

The plant's conspecificity with *Mikania ternata* at first appeared questionable. Discrepancies were noted in the long petiolulate leaflets and the pilose vesture of the leaves. Velloso did not note the pilosity, and in his illustration the leaflets are sessile. De Candolle noted the petiolules of the leaf-segments, but stated that they are glabrous. Neither author mentioned the distinctive coloration so conspicuous in the living plant.

Recently I had the opportunity to compare our plant with specimens collected in the wild in Brazil and deposited in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden. The considerable natural variation of the species is evident, and certainly explains the differences discussed above. Our specimen matches perfectly the collection

(Continued on Page 204)

BEGONIAS GROW IN KANSAS

By ANITA SICKMON
Cheney, Kansas

Greenhouse gardening here in south-central Kansas presents much the same problems as anywhere else, but, as I read articles in *The Begonian*, I realize that we have some factors here that others may not have.

I do not have a cooler in my greenhouse, but on hot, dry days I spray the floor and sides of benches several times a day to keep up the humidity.

I have a lath-house which I enjoy very much, but most of my begonias never get into it. The hot Kansas winds would cook the leaves. Another factor with a lath-house is dust in the air, which usually comes when the temperature is in the 100's. When these dusty days are over, the plants must be sprayed.

I have tried the jar method of starting begonias and find that it works. I have wooden boxes, 6 inches by 9 inches, wrapped in plastic, that work fine. I have never had germination of begonias without bottom heat. The planting medium doesn't seem to be as important as constant moisture and temperature.

For rooting cuttings, I use vegetable boxes from the grocery store, covered with plastic. They are about eight inches deep. In the bottom I put three inches of a mixture of peat moss, perlite or vermiculite, and sand. I do not let the plants make many roots before I put them in pots, returning them to the plastic-covered boxes. A small, upright wood stick in each corner of the box, about twelve inches long, holds the plastic sheet draped over the box. When the plants are rooted, I remove the plastic sheet a few days, then I remove the plants to growing benches.

I do enjoy my lath-house. I have planted *Mediera* vine to grow up on the lath to help keep out the hot sun.

I have made many friends through my correspondence concerning be-

FUN WITH FAIRY FUZZ

By RUBY C. FERGUSON
Rosharon, Texas

Now that I no longer have a greenhouse, I look back over the years that I had fun with numerous kinds of begonias. Many people write about their favorite begonias, so I feel that I, too, must tell begonia lovers of my real treasure, Begonia 'Pink Fairy'.

According to information in an old *Begonian* (April, 1953, page 72), this special plant was from Leslie Woodriff's faithful crossing of a double tuberous x *imperialis*.

Since it bloomed for more than two years consecutively, this charmer has amazed many members of our Texa-Star Branch of the American Begonia Society because of its large, semituberous, rich pink male flowers. The female blooms, lovely and dainty, were single. Misty tones of green on small, curved, tomentose leaves gave attractive color to this well-formed, upright plant. No wonder an eastern begonia dealer described it as being "out of this world"!

Because tip cutting was slow, I began to scrape tiny fuzz (adventitious growth) from the cane. This fuzz fell on top of wet sterilized soil, like that used in planting begonia seed. I placed a plastic cake cover tightly over the soil, left it on the soil, and kept it in a warm, well-lighted location.

At last I could see tiny rootlets putting down into the soil. The leaves were growing round, resembling the parent plant. In a short time the lovely leaves and flowers were exactly like the beautiful ever-blooming parent.

Never, never underestimate the power of Begonia 'Pink Fairy'. First thing you know — she presents a large family of little fairies!

gonias. I wish I lived closer to my begonia friends. I really enjoy visiting with anyone who speaks "Begonia".

Bumblin' Along With



R. C. N. of Greenville, South Carolina, sends his comments on the little worm that R. W. of Metuchen, New Jersey, wrote to us about:

"With reference to your column in the July edition of *The Begonian* and the question from R. W. of Metuchen, New Jersey, this is to advise that I had an unpleasant introduction to the grayish-white worms. I do not know if they are harmful to larger plants or not, but they can certainly play havoc with begonia seedlings.

"For three years I have been using sifted milled sphagnum for germinating begonia seeds, without any trouble until about three weeks ago. I had one flat of seedlings which were just forming true leaves. They were completely consumed (I use the word consumed because I could not find a single sign of a seedling ever being in the flat) in a period of about ten hours or overnight by the little culprits. I had six flats side by side under Gro-Lux lamps and only one was destroyed.

"Each flat was receiving a different plant food and the one that was destroyed had been fed with fish emulsion fertilizer about four or five days before the flat became infested with the worms. The worms were not present in the other five flats. The condition may exist only with sphagnum and not with soil. I plan to make a test with soil within the next few weeks."

R. C. N.: Thank you for your letter. We will be looking forward to receiving information about your results with the use of soil. Please keep us posted.

More comments on this worm from A. M. of Valrico, Florida:

"We are enclosing a worm. I am sure this is the adult to the worm which R. W. of Metuchen, New Jer-

sey, asked about. I have them, and have seen small ones which are grayish white, also in sphagnum moss. In fact, they love the moss and sand.

"I have lost many leaves, and though I have yet to see them eating, I do find them around the rooted leaf. I have been told this is a cut worm, that is, it works from the bottom up and, by the time it gets to the top, the plant is lost. Sometimes I think too much water was the cause, but this worm likes it moist. Also, nothing seems to kill it."

Thank you, A. M., for your letter and sample worm. I wish I could draw his picture for all to see — perhaps we would come up with an answer. I am now having our worms identified.

I would like more comments from members regarding their experiences with this worm and especially if anyone has found anything to eradicate it. We have had reports from New Jersey, Florida, and South Carolina, so apparently this is a widespread problem and we must find a way to control it.

MRS. BEE OLSON
Research Director,
13715 Cordary Avenue,
Hawthorne, California.

CORRECTION

In the article "Two Cane Begonias" on page 164 of last month's *Begonian*, errors were made in printing.

The first sentence should read: "Many years ago — 1941 — some new begonias were created by Miss Connie Bower of San Diego, California."

Captions for the photographs were reversed. The upper photograph is Begonia 'Lulu Bower' and the lower photograph is Begonia lubbersi.

Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund Flight

No. 1 — *B. herbacea* Vell. —

Brazil. First introduced in the United States by Sylvia Leatherman. The following description has been taken from an article by Moyses Kuhlmann of Brazil:

"The first peculiarity is the epyphitic habitat of the species of this group. There are, mainly in the Serra do Mar, many climbing begonias and even creeping ones that go up the trees; but the species of this section grow and live attached to the trunks of trees, without any contact with the medium earth, and, the same way as the orchids and bromeliaceae, these plants take nothing from the trees to which they cling. Therefore, they can go on living on dead trunks and develop admirably on tree fern fiber.

"Another particular noticed in this species is the symmetrical and lance-form leaves, since in the begonia genus the oblique or asymmetrical and distinctly peciolate forms of leaf predominate; here there is almost imperceptible transition between the long attenuated base of the leaf and a very short petiole interposed between it and the rhizome. The diversity of the inflorescence and flowers, however, resides in the unusual peculiarities: the male inflorescence with long peduncles terminates in two cordiform (heart-shaped) bracts with imbricate margins, protecting a concentrated cyme, which supports the buds of five to seven pediceled flowers, which open in a centrifugal succession. The female flower is solitary and sessile, since the triangular ovary is connected to the rhizome by a rudimentary pedicel only, and sends out a long neck, on the apex of which the parts of the involucre and the stigma are inserted.

"It is evident that we have an uncommon species of begonia; however, a very interesting one and one of easy culture. If it has a support of hard osmunda fiber, maintained constantly damp, the result of this minimum care

will be the growth of many ramifications of the rhizome. From these ramifications emerge almost all year round, healthy, light green leaves, with silver spots, and the inflorescences, particularly the male which bloom in succession for several months, with their heart-shaped, pink or white bivalve buds, exposing when opened the small crowd of golden anthers."

Price: \$1.00 per pkt.

No. 2 — *B. dayi* —

Mexico. Large, thick, shiny leaves, more yellow than green, the veins heavily penciled with dark mahogany on top, dark red underneath. Flowers ivory. Likes to grow warm and dry. 35 cents per pkt.

No. 3 — *B. 'Calla lily'* —

Pink variety. 35 cents per pkt.

'Calla lily' begonias like to be cool — 65 degrees by day and slightly less at night. They do not like to be overwatered — this condition can cause them to rot. They should not be watered unless the soil is completely dried out. A humid atmosphere should be maintained for healthy leaves and a plentiful supply of flowers. 'Calla lily' begonias dislike moving from one location to another and should be placed where they are to remain. Avoid hot summer sun but give them enough sun or strong light, particularly in winter, to encourage flowering and to produce healthy leaf color. They will thrive in any soil suitable for other semperflorens begonias.

Seed of the three begonias mentioned above was produced for the Seed Fund by Elsie Frey, of Santa Barbara, California.

No. 4 — *B. vellozoana* —

Brazil. Beautiful species rivaling *B. masoniana* in beauty and popularity. Dark green taffeta leaves, accented by light veins and ethereal pink tinges. White flowers, hairy outside, on tall spikes. Will root at the stipules. One of the easiest begonias to grow from seed. 50 cents per pkt.

No. 5 — B. piresiana —

Brazil. New species, medium growth, bushy, dark green leaves, hairy underneath. Flowers white in great profusion on short inflorescences. Grows in a moist, shady location. Plant was discovered between Sao Sebastiao and Bertioga in the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

No. 6 — B. 'Philippine Islands

No. 2' —

Rhizomatous, not branching, large leaves, serrated at the ends which have hair-like projections similar to those of a squash, brownish underneath, green on the surface. Flowers, cream-colored, held on foot-high spikes. Grows in shade but will tolerate some sun and likes plenty of water. 50 cents per pkt.

No. 7 — B. 'Josephine' —

Deeply cut shiny black leaves, no hairs. Grows similar to B. 'Bow-Nigra' in size. Not fast growing. Seed germinates well. Very worthwhile begonia. 50 cents per pkt.

No. 8 — B. 'Orange rubra' —

(*B. dichrooa* x *B. 'Coral rubra'*) Clear green leaves sometimes faintly silver-spotted. Ornate clusters of large salmon-orange flowers. Nice begonia. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 9 — B. 'Verde Grande' —

(*B. manicata* x *B. 'Dark Sheen'*) Hybrid. Exceptionally fine begonia, with star-shaped leaves of smoothest green satin, edged with blue-black markings, pale eyes, and radiating veins. Strong and adaptable. 35 cents per pkt.

No. 10 — B. Mexican species number 38 —

Large, rhizomatous plant, lettuce-green crinkled leaves. Large sprays of white flowers, tinged pink. Good plant for outdoors where climate permits. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 11 — B. 'Paul Bruant' —

(*B. heracleifolia longipila* x *B. frutescent*) Hybrid. Large, straight stems; light green, deeply toothed leaves, lighter veined. Fully open, round pink

flowers. New plants produced on stems. 25 cents per pkt.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS

Episcia dianthiflora —

Mexico. Small, elliptical, pubescent, vivid, dark, crenate leaves with purple mid-rib, in a clustering rosette, sending prolific rooting branches. Free-flowering with glistening white, deeply fringed flowers, appearing singly in leaf axils. 35 cents per pkt.

Smithiantha hybrida —

(Temple bells.) Dwarf pot plants with gloxinia-like leaves and clusters of slender, tubular flowers in shades of pink, red, yellow, and orange; all with spotted throats. 25 cents per pkt.

MRS. FLORENCE GEE,
Seed Fund Administrator,
234 Birch Street.
Roseville, California, 95678.

**NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
GARDEN CONFERENCE**

The first annual Northern California Garden Conference will be held September 29 at the Lakeside Garden Center, Lakeside Park, in Oakland. This all-day event, beginning at ten o'clock in the morning, is being sponsored by Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Baker Lloyd.

Every half hour during the day, speakers will bring the newest findings in their specific fields, covering shade garden plants, soils, pests, and other gardening items.

Registration for the day will be \$2.00, paid in advance or at the door. Advance registrations can be sent to Northern California Garden Conference, Box 36, Sierra Madre, California, 91024. Additional information can be obtained by writing to this address.

PATRONIZE BEGONIAN
ADVERTISERS

ROUND ROBIN NEWS

When you receive your September issue of *The Begonian*, many of the northern areas and areas in higher altitudes will be getting hints that the summer is coming to an end. For these locations it is time to check the green-houses for tightness and the heaters for proper operation.

For all southern areas of the United States this work can probably be deferred for at least a couple of months.

One of the nice things about Round Robin Flights is that the letters reflect the cultural problems as the seasons come and go in home areas of the members. Until you belong to a Round Robin Flight and get the first-hand reports from the letters of all the other members, you can't really visualize and appreciate how widely our environments vary throughout the American Begonia Society.

Be sure to join a Round Robin this fall. It will take very little of your time. If you usually dislike writing letters, you will find that the reverse is true in the Round Robins. You will actually enjoy writing these letters and you will look forward to receiving the Flights so you can write some more. We are getting quite a number of requests from members who ask to be assigned to more than one Flight.

The first of our news items this month brings a pleasant surprise, and it is one that has a lot of history.

In 1940 the late Bessie Buxton was active in A.B.S. member correspondence. Among the Flights that she started was one under the supervision of Mrs. May T. Drew of Narberth, Pennsylvania. This was called Circle #4. Mrs. Drew has been the chairman of that Flight ever since.

She and her members have now asked to be made a part of our present A.B.S. Round Robin program. Her Flight, which has been flying as an independent for many years, is heartily welcomed. This Bessie Buxton Flight, or perhaps more appropriate-

ly it should be called the May T. Drew Flight, will be Flight #16 in our current program. We have added a few members and Mrs. Drew will continue as chairman.

If there are other independent Flights that would like to be a part of our program, we sincerely invite them to write to us. We need their experience and we would like to know more about the early history of the Round Robin program.

If you go back to the *Begonian* in the early 1940's you will find that the "Correspondence Clubs" were not exclusively for begonia enthusiasts. Florence Knock, Frances Downing, and Bessie Buxton, all famous people in the begonia world, apparently had, for years, been directing correspondence about many types of plants. However, the formal start in the American Begonia Society did not occur until March, 1945. (See page 57 in that issue of *The Begonian*.) If anyone else knows anything about the early Round Robin history, we would appreciate receiving the information.

Our second news item comes from Mrs. Elizabeth White of Mars, Pennsylvania, Flight #4. She reports that she examines most magazines hurriedly from the back to the front. With *The Begonian* it's different. First she studies the picture on the cover; then she looks inside to find the name of the plant shown. She then starts in and reads it completely, article by article, from cover to cover. Every word is devoured — the stories, the Seed Fund, Bee's research, Ruth Pease's gleanings, etc. *The Begonian* rates "tops" in her life.

Mrs. Marie Wood of Caledonia, Wisconsin, Flight #4, did some fancy tracing work in her last letter. She found outline drawings of leaves of twenty-four different begonias in the 1938 copy of the *Green Tree Flower Gardens* book. She traced all of these on onion-skin paper and included the sketches in the Flight. This inclusion was very interesting and a similar idea might be used in *The Begonian* oc-

casionally to help general identification.

There are now seventeen men writing in our Round Robin program. We hope that even more will take part this fall.

HERB WARRICK,
Round Robin Director,
6543 — 26th Ave., N.E.,
Seattle, Wash., 98115.

NORTHEAST MUSINGS

By RUTH MERRY
Eastern Editor

There has been a slow revolution in the subject of soil. The day has passed when a woman dashed out in the garden, scooped up some loam, and potted her plant in it. Now we do not even have to use soil.

The Scrymgeours are having remarkable results in using the Cornell formula, which was tested rigorously before being released to the public. Since they have a commercial greenhouse, they use the complete formula, but it can be broken down easily into a smaller amount.

The following is the formula as developed by Dr. James W. Boodley of Cornell University, Ithica, New York:

- 11 bu. sphagnum peat moss
- 11 bu. terralite or #2 vermiculite
- 5 lbs. pulverized dolomite limestone
- 2¼ lbs. 20% powdered superphosphate
- 12 lbs. 5-10-5 chemical fertilizer

Mix these ingredients thoroughly and wet them. Since the mix is very dry, it has to be damp to use — that is, slightly damp. They use this mix for everything — seed sowing, cuttings, potting. Plants grown in this are thrifty and really enjoy this soil medium.

* * *

Hoyas do very well growing in hanging pots with their runners creeping along wires attached to hooks in an opposite wall. When they bloom in the summer, the flowers show up beautifully. Watering and occasional

fertilizing in the winter brings them into bloom in the spring and there will be a succession of bloom all summer.

In our sun porch we have hoya carnosa, hoya carnosa variegata, and hoya bella. The hoya carnosa has been in the same pot for years and has now absolutely filled the pot with roots which have also covered the entire outside of the pot, which is inside the hanging pot. Apparently it likes to be pot-bound, but it is now time to repot, using great care.

Picking the flowers, including the spurs, is fatal to further bloom, as many people have learned to their sorrow.

* * *

The night-blooming cereus also grows well in a sun porch. The uninteresting foliage is offset by the varied foliage of other foliage plants and the begonias. One in an eight-inch pot set on the floor has reached the ceiling and has traveled half way across it, held up by a wire attached to the central light fixture.

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SO SAY THE EXPERTS

By RUTH PEASE

So say the experts. This is the fourth installment of a series of notes covering the outstanding points of lectures given by various experts.

RHIZOMATOUS BEGONIAS

Most of the rhizomatous species which we are growing now are from Central America, where there are dry periods during the year. Most are found on the banks, not in the streams. The stems of the rhizomatous begonias get buried under the leaf mold. They do well where it is hot and dry. Actually, rhizomatous begonias will take more sun and heat than other begonias, and they are excellent plants to grow in the house.

Let your rhizomatous begonias dry out before watering them. During the winter months, all rhizomatous begonias should be kept on the dry side.

You need to use fertilizer in order to get the rhizomes to spread out and grow side shoots. In your potting mix, use forest humus or something that will not break down too fast. These plants should be planted in good loose soil.

During the second year, your rhizomatous plants may go bad if they do not have air.

Repot your rhizomatous begonias when you see new growth. The lack of fertilizer usually harms them. They will develop better if you feed and repot them in September when they are putting on new growth. This will get them ready for the winter months.

Put three rhizomes in and eight-inch pot, space them, face the rhizomes in one direction, and you will have a full plant.

RHIZOMATOUS BEGONIAS INDIVIDUAL PLANTS

Here we will enumerate some rhizomatous begonias and what has been said about them:

B. dayi is a species that is quite rugged because the leaves are so thick.

The color of the foliage becomes deeper when the plant is not in too much shade. This begonia makes an excellent basket plant. Make sure that the soil is well drained.

B. paulensis will do very well if you let it dry out and do not worry about it.

B. squarrosa is a very old begonia. It is named for the type of hairs on the stem.

B. krausiantha is a miniature begonia that grows on the rocks. When it goes dormant, do not water it.

B. barkeri is the biggest leafed begonia. It starts to bloom white flowers in September.

B. 'Freddie' is a plant that does not like water standing on its leaves, because the leaves will rot. If you put this begonia in a large container, it will grow large. To keep it small, keep it in a smaller container.

B. 'Samson' is nice out-of-doors in the ground, sheltered from the wind and hot sun. It must have good drainage.

B. 'Kumwha' does not like heat. It grows best in the garden.

B. 'Leslie Lynn' will take all morning sun.

B. 'Ricinifolia' can take full sun until noon.

B. purpurea needs early morning sun. The leaves become twelve to fourteen inches across, and the flowers grow on tall stems. This begonia is attractive in landscapes as well as in baskets.

B. vellozoana is not too good out-of-doors. Grow this plant as you would grow African violets.

B. 'Encinitas' bleaches out in strong light; it is better in subdued light.

B. 'Feasti' takes on good color in the house.

B. 'Fischer's Ricinifolia' leaves are green underneath, while *B. 'Marion'* has leaves that are red underneath or all red.

B. 'Laguna' is a beautiful, graceful plant. Each light green heart-shaped leaf has a red eye.

B. rotundifolia makes a good wall-pocket plant or it can also be grown on a totem pole. It has white flowers and is one of the smallest begonias.

B. 'Milpas' is very rugged, it grows rapidly, and bushes easily. It is a beautiful plant with pink flowers.

B. 'Rudy' is six months in leaf, and six months dormant. It has very brittle stems.

B. 'Green Skeezer' will make a very dense plant. Grow it like a rex.

B. 'Dr. Clyde' was hybridized by Ed Scherer. It does not go dormant. It can be propagated easily from leaf cuttings.

B. 'Whirly Curly' is a beautiful plant. Be sure to take off the ordinary leaves and retain only the curly leaves.

B. 'Bow-Joe' likes to be planted in a fern pan. It must have good drainage.

B. boweri has very small leaves, while *B. boweri* major has large leaves. When in bloom, the plants are masses of small white flowers.

B. 'Norah Bedson' will propagate readily from leaf cuttings.

CHANCE SEEDLINGS . . .

(Continued from Page 191)

growth and the blooms are in abundance.

It is such a pleasure each day to look at these very satisfactory plants, that have grown in all kinds of weather and conditions. I'm glad that I took the time to plant the seed.

The results of some of my own efforts at hybridizing are good, but seem to be taking an interminably long time to prove completely interesting. However, things are looking up, now that we have replaced our lath with fiberglass.

The experience of growing from seed pods — produced by nature or as the result of crosses of our own choosing — is so very gratifying.

HORTICULTURAL CONGRESS OPENS SEPTEMBER 30

The Nineteenth American Horticultural Congress, under the auspices of the American Horticultural Society, will be held September 30 through October 3 at the Hotel Commodore in New York.

At this Congress, leaders in the field of professional, educational, commercial, and amateur horticulture come together for an interchange of ideas, problems, and projects, for the benefit of the entire field.

September 30 has been designed as American Horticultural Society Day at the New York World's Fair. Talks on operations and landscaping of the fair will be given by the heads of these departments.

On October 2, an entire day will be spent at the New York Botanical Gardens, with a tour of the garden, herbarium, library, conservatory, and research laboratory. Staff members will give talks and demonstrations.

There will be conducted tours and visits to the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Queens Botanical Gardens, Old Westbury Gardens, Planting Fields, Sterling Forest, and other private gardens.

The first American Horticultural Film Festival will be featured with motion pictures in sound and color competing for awards.

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CALENDAR

September 3— Westchester Branch: Fifth birthday celebration, pot-luck dinner. South Seas theme. Rudy Ziesenhenne will be the guest speaker.

September 5-6-7 — A.B.S. Convention and Show.

September 10 — Orange County Branch: No meeting at the hall. Instead, meeting will be at Paul Brecht's Orchid Nursery, 1989 Harbor Blvd. in Costa Mesa. He will speak on "Cool Orchids". Pot-luck luau to be served at 6:30 p.m. Bring a dish of food and your own table service. Wear a Hawaiian costume. Trim your own hat to wear—no artificial trimmings. Prizes for the best.

September 15 — Missouri Branch: Covered-dish luncheon 11 a. m. Flower sale 12:30. Mrs. Lynn Wood will be hostess. Meeting at 1 p.m. Program: Chapter 7, Mrs. Katie Baughman, "Angle Wing Begonia"; chapter 9, Mrs. Wood, "Other Upright and Branching Begonias". Tour of the garden.

September 17 — Long Beach Parent Chapter: Tony Todaro of Garden Grove will be guest speaker.

September 18 — San Gabriel Valley Branch: Guest speaker will be Mr. Se Legue, owner of Se Legue Spray Company. His topic will be "Hazard and Non-Hazard Sprays to

Plants and Humans". He will welcome questions. He has a B. Sc. degree in Soil Sciences, taught three years at Mt. Sac, and was with the Department of Agriculture for ten years.

September 22 — Knickerbocker Branch: Mrs. Hertha A. Benjamin will give a slide lecture on "How to Grow Better Begonias". The meeting will be at 7:30 p.m. in the Library of the Horticultural Society of New York, Essex House.

September 23 — Glendale Branch: Thera Stevens will be guest speaker. She will speak on "Herbs".

October 1 — Westchester Branch: Frank Rich, landscape architect, will speak on begonias.

MIKANIA TERNATA . . .

(Continued from Page 195)

of G. Gardner 480, as well as two Riedel collections, but differs from Gardner 481 and many others which have coarsely and sharply serrate leaf-segments.

In many specimens, the central lobe is much larger than in our plant, and is deeply pinnatifid or even trilobate, with each segment serrate to lobed. All specimens, however, have the same open type of inflorescence exhibited by the cultivated form.

The species has a natural distribution in Brazil from the province of Rio de Janeiro to Santa Catarina. A similar species, *Mikania trifolia* (Rusby) Robinson, occurs in Bolivia, but is conspicuously different in having a more compact inflorescence.

Mikania ternata requires no special cultural conditions, but will not tolerate dry soil. The low winter light intensity of our region may induce some paling of older leaves, but occasional fertilization helps to overcome this, and new growth quickly replaces any old leaves that may be lost. The species is easily propagated by cuttings.

—From *Baileya*, September, 1963, by permission of the L. H. Bailey Hortorium.

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REPORT OF NATIONAL BOARD MEETING

The July meeting of the National Board of the American Begonia Society was held Sunday afternoon, July 26, in the Community Room of the Glendale Federal Savings and Loan Association, with the Glendale Branch of the A.B.S. acting as hosts. The meeting was called to order at 1:40 p.m. by the President, Mrs. Terry Olmsted.

Mrs. Elsie Joyce, representing the Glendale Branch, introduced Mr. Titley, acting president of the Glendale Branch, who extended greetings and welcome.

Twenty-nine Board members answered roll call.

Mrs. Mabel Cowin, President-Elect, read a letter from a Japanese correspondent and displayed an illustrated quarterly book, beautifully illustrated, which he had sent.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Hale, from Sacramento, were present. Mr. Hale is our three-year Vice-President. He reported that they had visited with Seattle Begonia members in June.

Earle Budd, Treasurer, reported a balance on hand of \$272.61, including \$150.00 from the convention fund to be used on convention expenses.

A letter from Mrs. Florence Gee, Seed Fund Administrator, was read, concerning *Begonia sudjanae*, being propagated by Carl-Axel Jansson of Sweden. He will send material to be grown in Southern California and distributed in this area when someone has been designated to take charge of this project.

Mrs. Bee Olson, Research Director, introduced Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Garretson of Columbia, South America, who are visiting gardens in this area for several weeks. Mr. Garretson will distribute croton hardwood cuttings to *Begonian* readers through the Seed Fund.

Daisy Austin, Membership Secretary, was on vacation. Her report showed 42 new members, 94 renewals, and 2331 *Begonians* distributed.

Mrs. Vera Naumann, Public Relations Director, reported that the East Side Branch in Seattle, our newest Branch, is flourishing. A copy of its meeting bulletin, which was sent to Mrs. Naumann, was given to the Historian.

The report of the Advertising Manager, Mrs. Ruby Budd, showed receipts of \$117.25 and accounts receivable of \$15.50.

Bert Slatter, Show Chairman, reported that the show room for the annual show is air-conditioned, so plants displayed will not suffer from the heat. Trophy donations were requested from Branches and individuals. Bert showed the trophy given to the American Begonia Society for its display table at the Fuchsia and Shade Plant Show of the California National Fuchsia Society on July 11 and 12.

Mrs. Muriel Perz, Librarian, reported \$26.94 worth of books have been sold in the past month.

Mrs. Ruth Pease, Historian, will have the history book at the convention. She would like to receive reports from those Branches who have not sent them to her.

Carl Naumann, Past President, reported on floor space and available facilities at the Arboretum for the coming show. Four thousand plants are on contract for the plant table at the show, and other plants have been promised. As this will be the money-making project at the show, all plants are welcome.

Howard Small was appointed convention treasurer.

Mrs. Elsie Joyce announced that the Glendale Branch had voted to give \$25.00 to the American Begonia Society. This contribution was gratefully accepted.

Mrs. Lola Fahey, former librarian, reported that 16 pounds of back issues of *The Begonian* were sent to the Florida State Prison when the library was moved, and she had received a letter of appreciation.

Mrs. Edna Korts suggested that each Branch vote a voluntary raise in dues. Long Beach Parent Branch has raised its dues to \$4.00 per year. Others were urged to follow their example. A few donations from Branches and individuals have been given to the national treasury to aid in meeting obligations. With an increase in dues, these donations would not be necessary.

The following Branches gave reports: Foothill, Inglewood, Long Beach Parent, North Long Beach, Pasadena, Alfred D. Robinson, San Gabriel Valley, San Miguel, Westchester, Whittier, Sacramento, and a written report from Theodosia Burr Shepherd.

Following adjournment, the Glendale Branch served refreshments, and plants on the plant table were claimed by lucky ticket holders.

PEGGY McGRATH,
Secretary.

African Violets, 12 different, in bud or bloom
\$5.50

100 different leaves, labeled — \$10.00

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Double Rose Impatiens cuts — 25 cents

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Branch Directory

VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME AT THESE MEETINGS

BRITISH BRANCH

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

BUXTON, BESSIE RAYMOND BRANCH

3rd Saturday, Homes of Members
Mrs. Daniel L. Comiskey, Secy.
64 High Rock St., Needham, Mass., 02192

DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS BRANCH

3rd Monday, 10 a.m., Member's Homes
Mrs. George Wilkins, Secy.
3625 N. Fitzhugh St., Dallas, 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.

EASTSIDE BRANCH

4th Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.
Natural Gas Co. Building
Crossroads Shopping Center, Bellevue, Wash.
Lois C. Donahue, Secy.
2508-108th St. N.E., Bellevue, Wash.

EL MONTE COMMUNITY BRANCH

3rd Friday, Members' Homes
Daisy Morrow, Secy.
2821 Musgrove Ave., El Monte, Calif.

FOOTHILL BRANCH

3rd Thursday, 8:00 p.m.
La Verne Community Bldg.
2039 Third St., La Verne
Mrs. Isabel A. Hall, Secy.
358 E. Arrow Hwy., Upland, Calif.

FORT, ELSA BRANCH

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

GLENDALE BRANCH

4th Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.
Tuesday Afternoon Club, 400 N. Central
Mrs. Katherine Alberti, Cor. Secy.
3322 Troy Drive, Hollywood, Calif., 90028

GRAY, EVA KENWORTHY BRANCH

2nd Saturday, 1:30 p.m. (except Dec. & Jan.)
Seacoast Hall, 3rd and E St., Encinitas, Calif.
Mrs. Alice E. Roberts, Secy.
523 Hermes Ave., Encinitas, 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, Cor. Secy.
Welsh and Veree Rd., Philadelphia, Pa.

HOUSTON, TEXAS BRANCH

2nd Friday, 10:00 a.m.
Garden Center, 1500 Herman Drive
Mrs. Grant Herzog, Secy.
12601 Broken Bough, Memorial Station
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

1st Tuesday, 7:45 p.m., American Legion Hall
3208 West 85th St., Inglewood, Calif.
Mrs. Frances Jean, Secy.
8212 Reading Ave., Los Angeles 45, Calif.

KNICKERBOCKER BRANCH

2nd Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.
Library, Horticultural Society of N.Y.
157 West 58th St., New York
Luis Lopez, Cor. Secy.
421 East 64th St.
New York, N.Y. 10021

LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER

3rd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Linden Hall
208 Linden Ave., Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Mabel Gage, Secy.
3214 Delmar Ave., Long Beach 7, Calif.

LOUISIANA CAPITAL BRANCH

1st Friday, Capitol Room
1701 Main St., Baton Rouge
Mrs. Elaine Wilkerson, Secy.
5764 Robertson Ave., Baton Rouge 5, 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, 11 a.m.
Member's Homes
Kansas City, Mo.
Miss Nina Austin, Secy.
1104 Askew St., Kansas City 27, Mo.

NORTH LONG BEACH BRANCH

3rd Friday, 7:30 p.m.
3901 Atlantic Ave., Long Beach
Ruby Tessier, Secy.
3737 Gundry Ave., Long Beach, Calif.

ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Garden Grove Grange Hall, Century and Taft Sts.
Garden Grove, Calif.
Maybelle L. Woods, Secy.
604 S. Helena St.,
Anaheim, California, 92805.

PASADENA BRANCH

Meetings on Call, Homes of Members
Col. C. M. Gale, Secy.
2176 N. Roosevelt Ave., Altadena, Calif.

PHILOBEGONIA BRANCH

2nd Friday, Members' Homes
Mrs. Anne W. Stiles, Secy.
R.D. No. 2, Box 43B, E. Delaware Trail,
Medford, N. J.

REDONDO AREA BRANCH

4th Friday each Month
Lincoln School Recreation Center
Ernest and Vail Sts., Redondo Beach, Calif.
Opal Murray Ahern, 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, ALFRED D. BRANCH

3rd Friday, 12 noon, Homes of Members
Constance D. Bower, Corr. Secy.
1609 W. Lewis St., San Diego 3, Calif.

SACRAMENTO BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 8:00 p.m., Garden Center
3300 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
Emma Engelbrecht, Secy.
4562 Kensington Dr., San Diego 16, Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH

1st Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.
Garden Center, Golden Gate Park
9th Ave. and Lincoln Way
Lillian A. Beach, Secy.
3006 Castro St., San Francisco 12, Calif.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH

2nd Friday, 8:00 p.m.
Los Angeles State and County Arboretum
501 N. Baldwin Ave., Arcadia, Calif.
Mrs. William (Polly) Eilau, Secy.
469 West Norman St., Arcadia, Calif.

SAN MIGUEL BRANCH

1st Wednesday, Youth Center, Lemon Grove, Calif.
Mrs. Lucille Williams, Secy.
1261 Concord St., El Cajon, Calif.

SANTA BARBARA BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 8:00 p.m.
Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History
2559 Puesta Del Sol
Elnora Schmidt, Secy.
3346 Calle Cita, Santa Barbara, Calif.

SEATTLE BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 7:45 p.m.
Loyal Heights Field House,
21st Ave., N. W. and N. W. 77th St.
Mrs. Janice W. Barnette, Secy.
2735 N. E. 53rd St., Seattle, Wash., 98105.

SHEPHERD, THEODOSIA BURR BRANCH

1st Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.
Alice Barlett, C.H., 902 E. Main, Ventura, Calif.
Mrs. Clermont Morris, Secy.
538 Jones St., Ventura, Calif.

SMOKY VALLEY BRANCH

3rd Thursday of each Month
Mrs. Arthur Houlberg, Secy.
833 Sheridan St.
Salina, Kansas, 67401.

SOUTHERN ALAMEDA COUNTY BRANCH

3rd Thursday, 8:00 p.m.
Lorenzo Manor School
18250 Bengal Ave., Hayward, Calif.
Jack Dunaway, Secy.
1650 Plaza Dr., San Leandro, Calif.

TALL CORN STATE BRANCH

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

TARRANT COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Monday, 10:00 a.m.
Members' Homes
Mrs. F. E. Mahler, Secy.
1815 Sixth Ave., Fort Worth, Texas

TEXAS STATE BRANCH

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

TEXASTAR BRANCH

3rd Thursday, 10 a.m., Garden Center
1500 Herman Dr., Houston, Texas
Mrs. J. L. Linkenhager, Secy.
11310 Holldan Way,
Houston, Texas, 77024

WESTCHESTER BRANCH

1st Thursday, 7:30 p.m., Westchester Women's Club
8020 Alverston St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Walter W. Pease, Jr., Secy.
8101 Vicksburg Ave., Los Angeles 45, Calif.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, 11:00 a.m., Homes of Members
Mrs. Alex Nagy, Secy.
R. D. #1, Box 305P, Altamoor Dr.
Natrona Heights, Pa.

WHITTIER BRANCH

1st Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Palm Park Community Center, 1643 Floral Drive
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