

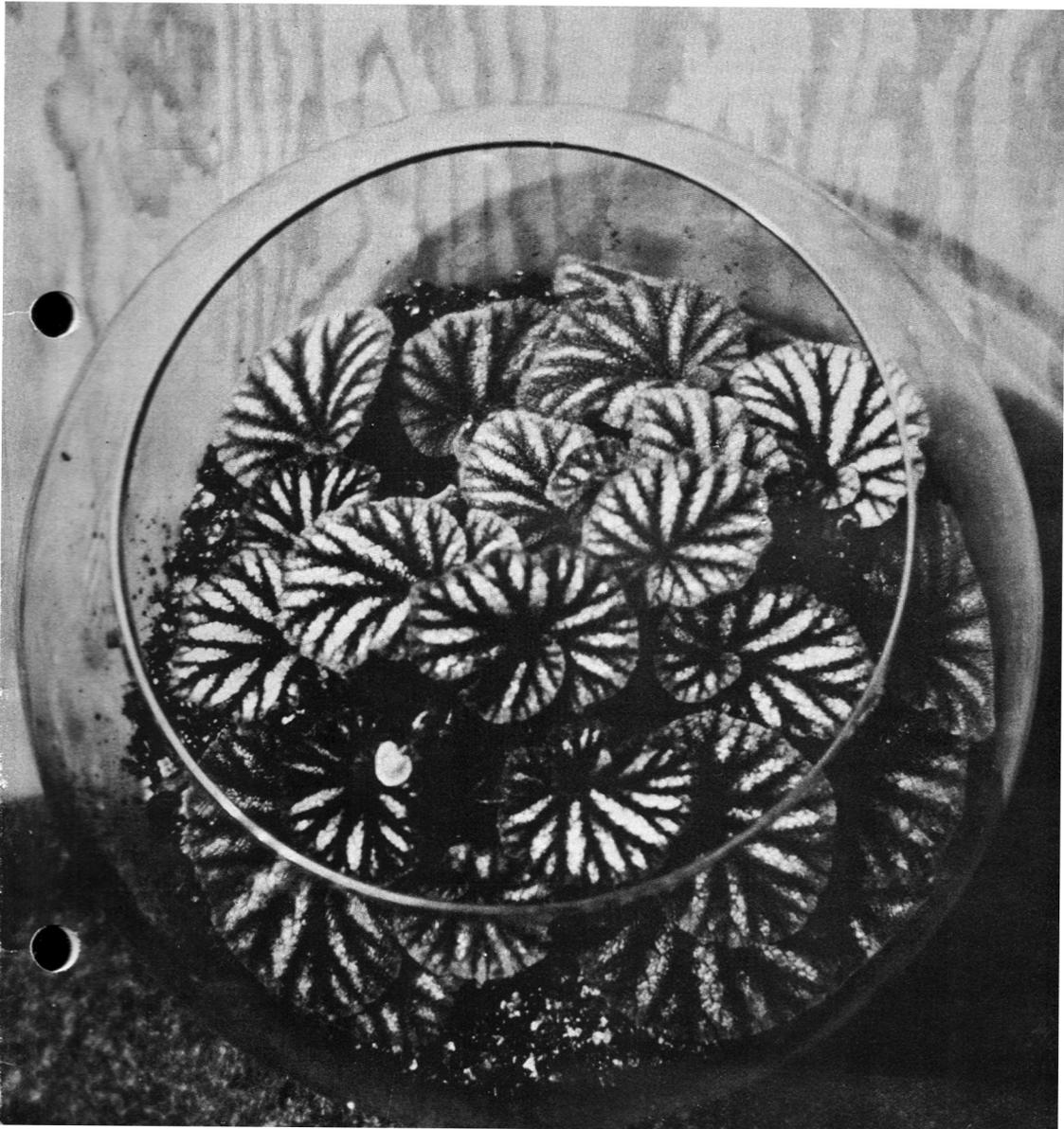
The Begonian

DEVOTED TO THE SHELTERED GARDENS

APRIL, 1965

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VOLUME XXXII NUMBER 4



From The Editor—

“The Knickie News” published by the Knickerbocker Branch asked some good questions in their February newsletter that I am sure pertain to all members. Here they are: “Why did you join the branch? What benefits did you hope to receive? What did you plan to offer? Why don’t you attend meetings? Why aren’t you more active? What type of program would you enjoy? . . . and it went on to say “just don’t sit there and mutter under your breath, do something . . . please make yourselves an integral part of the organization.” Hats off to Editor LCF.

The 8 page “Begonia Chatter” from the Seattle Begonia Society is something to read and behold! This brings up the idea that to join your own members together get out a newsletter and pack it with current info on growing problems, plus little items about members. This certainly is better than having no contact with members except a post card. This current letter would create a want in me to attend their meetings for sure!

The African Violet Society of Inglewood is putting on their 11th annual show in the Business and Professional Women’s Club House at 820 Java Street in Inglewood This African Violet group is one of our most active and we certainly should support it. April 9 from 1 to 9 P.M. and April 10 from 10 to 6:00 P.M. This brings up to me an idea. When such shows are held it might be a great idea to find out if they would like a begonia display to give our society a plug. Just like when we have a begonia show we plug them! Don’t let such shows pass by in your area.

Thanks for your current mail . . . we will use many of the ideas suggested. When we begin to get newsletters from all the branches we will have a section on their fine culture hints they are reporting. So send them in to me regularly. Last month on the 10th the ABS was the Key Society at the first annual Spring Garden Conference in Oakland. Hyacinth Smith did herself and group proud!

From The President—

The list of our society members residing in foreign countries continues to grow, and a few comments regarding increasing international interest seems proper at this time. The enthusiasm expressed in correspondence with these friends beyond our borders is an inspiration. The recent visit by Olive Westcott to Japan reported in the March issue of the Begonian is an example. It is hoped that more information regarding international activities may be received for publication. Nations around the world with society members now include Africa, Australia, Canada, England, Iraq, Israel, Germany, Japan, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico, New Zealand, Central America, South America, Sweden, and Venezuela. It is a pleasure to extend an international welcome to all people who wish to come into friendly contact with those who love and grow begonias.

The National Show and Convention will be held again this year at the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum in Arcadia on September 4th, 5th, and 6th. We do hope that some of you living in other areas will be able to plan your vacations for that time and be with us.

Mabel Corwin

HOW I PHOTOGRAPH MY BEGONIAS

By MRS. DON L. WAGNER
Louisiana Capital Branch

Many of us, I am sure, have a plant worthy of having its picture taken and should experience the joy of capturing its beauty on colored slides or prints. A plant may only reach perfection once, then slowly declines, leaving us with a lasting memory that can't be shared with others. Long after the last leaf of your plant has died, it will remain as fresh and beautiful in your snapshot as the day you took it.

Let your camera be your constant companion. Take it with you on club tours, to the garden of friends, when you travel or in some cases, when you go shopping for plants. The picture "notes" you take will be an endless source of information and identification to you and your club members.

With an ordinary camera, you can capture the beauty of many of your favorite plants. A camera that can be adjusted to the exact distance from the lens to the plant is preferable. This is important in order that sharpness and detail be secured in both leaves and flowers. Most cameras have a scale which allows settings for distances.

Don't make a last minute decision to take the pictures — plan ahead. Select plants most likely to be in top shape at the time you want to take the snapshots. They need not be rare or difficult varieties, or unusually large. Rather, they should be well-grown and well-groomed specimens according to their type.

It is almost impossible to keep all your plants in top condition, so select a choice few that you may want to enter in our snapshot division this

fall and start a grooming program. If you have a large unshapely plant, prune it back severely. The new growth will usually come from the outside and harden off to produce a more bushy, compact plant. A small plant can be pinched back and trained in no time. With the plant properly pruned, never let it stop growing. Feed it with a good plant food and the results will be tremendous.

Remove damaged leaves by cutting where the scar doesn't show. Don't take all the damaged leaves at one time as denuding sets a plant back. When the plant requires staking, the stake should be nearly invisible, never showing above the top of the plant. Pots should be perfectly clean and in proper proportion to the size of the plant — usually smaller than the spread of the foliage.

About four days before I take the picture I spray the plant with a solution of epon salts (one-half cup epon salts to one gallon of water.) This will take care of the water spots on leaves. The night before I take the picture I water my plant thoroughly and set it in damp peatmoss until I get ready to use it. Sprinkle the blooms with water for a "dewey-fresh" appearance.

I prefer a smaller plant, because you can get much closer and get more color and detail than you can when you are using a large specimen. Examine the plant from all angles to decide which side is best for camera level. I turn my plants daily so they won't become lop-sided.

The background should be as natural as possible, no artificial props or effects to cause unpleasant distract-

COVER PICTURE

Cover: This is *Begonia versicolor* from China. It is a miniature terrarium plant. Three inch leaves are toned mahogany, emerald, silver, apple-green and maroon. Flowers are salmon-pink. Grow this only in a terrarium. Grown by Mabel Corwin, our President.

tions from the plant. I use a plain, preferably light-gray, background when taking black and white; but a flat vivid color such as blue, purple or red for color slides and prints. We use an old curtain stretcher for stretching the material so no wrinkles will show. If you do not have this a plain wall, desk blotter or a cardboard will do. The background you choose should be placed at least a foot behind the plant.

The plant subject can either be photographed out of doors or in the house with the aid of flash bulbs or floodlights. I like the out of doors, since the plant will have light from all sides, making it look more natural. The exposure depends on the source of light so a light meter should be used to set the lens and shutter speed. Dark foliage absorbs more light than a light colored subject. On sunny days enough light filters into most rooms so that the picture can be taken without a flash.

A steady camera is equally as vital as a well-focused one. I secure the camera firmly on a tripod or solid surface, as it may make the picture distorted if the camera is moved.

When taking pictures of a group of plants be sure to put the smaller ones in front and the larger to the rear. Labeling plants will help if you want them for future study or identification.

To me it is a challenge not only to be able to raise begonias of surpassing size and shape, but with almost any camera preserve their glory in a close-up snapshot. Every begonia grower should try and share his well grown plants by letting others see them in "The Begonian."

CREDIT for February Article

The March article on the Begonia Evansiana by Mrs. Webster was a reprint of the Garden Club of America Bulletin of March, 1965. We are indebted to Mrs. Benjamin of New York for its use.

Begonia Versicolor

By RALPH BENEDICT
Rockford, Illinois

I find this Begonia very easy to grow. Take a five gallon square standard fish aquarium. Cut a glass cover, place on top. I tape down each end so that it cannot be accidentally removed. I do not raise the lid or ventilate at any time. The lid is removed only for the occasional watering that is needed. I pot the plants in soil mix or sphagnum not grandulated. I set these two to four inch pots on top of low inverted pots to keep them off the bottom of the aquarium.

By growing these this way they need very little care and multiply in a strange way; several leaves on the plants each year grow small plants in the center of the outer leaf, just above the stem, then the leaf stem actually roots along it's bottom side and is very easy to plant in sphagnum moss after removing from the plant. I don't think this type of multiplication has been reported for this plant. They can also be multiplied by cutting rhizomes, seed, etc. I water once each month with weak liquid juice from animal manure. These plants will not thrive as above unless kept in a close atmosphere.

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BEGONIAS IN THE NORTHWEST

By RICHARD HAMMOND
Northwestern Editor

If you hear begonias mentioned by any of the ardent growers in the Pacific Northwest, nine chances out of ten they are talking about tuberous begonias. The climate here with cool, moist summers is ideal for the culture of the tuberous begonia. There are a few brave souls who dare to go against the trend and prefer to raise foliage begonias, but they are indeed in the minority.

There are few plants that can surpass the beauty of a well-grown tuberous begonia. Either potted as a specimen plant, or naturalized in a shady corner of the garden, they are a beautiful example of the cooperation between God and man.

The tuberous begonia, since it is not hardy in this area, must be taken in and stored each winter. By the end of March most growers have taken their tubers from storage and have started the growing cycle in preparation for another year of beauty.

The following information on selecting and starting tubers has been taken from the tuberous begonia culture bulletin prepared by Charles Tusler of the Seattle Begonia Society.

Selecting tubers. It is advisable to buy good quality tubers from a reliable dealer. Otherwise the gardener may discover, after he has put in much time and effort, that his plants are not developing as good plants should. The best possible care cannot produce a first class plant from poor stock, although poor care will produce a poor plant from the best stock.

Starting tubers. The time for bringing tubers into a warm room (60 degrees to 70 degrees) for starting will depend on the space available for growing them before setting them out of doors. (In the Seattle area this is around May 15.) So if the plants are to be taken out of doors when potted, they should be started around

April 1. If a warm space (60 degrees to 70 degrees), with plenty of light and a few hours of sunshine per day is available after potting, they may be started as early as mid-February.

A good method for starting tubers is to place them in a flat full of coarse, damp, leaf mold. Leaf mold is preferred over peat moss because of the better drainage. Peat moss will hold 90% water and create a condition too soggy for good growth. The tubers should be spaced 1" to 2" from each other, to provide space for root growth. As soon as sprouts appear the tuber should be placed $\frac{1}{2}$ " under the surface of the leaf mold, so that roots may grow from the sides and tops of the tuber as well as the bottom. The flat should be placed in the most available light, but not in direct sunlight. When the growth has reached a height of 2" to 3", the roots are also well started and it is time for placing them in pots. If potting must be delayed for any reason, the plants now need more light and some direct sunlight to keep them from getting "leggy".

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AT NURSERIES AND GARDEN STORES

HOW TO SUCCEED WITH CALLA LILY BEGONIAS

By ELDA HARING
Greenwich, Connecticut

These begonias are in the *semperflorens* class. The small, white, slightly curled leaves on the tips of the shoots resemble little calla lilies, hence the name, "Calla Lily" begonia. The blooms are in the shades of pink and red and some varieties have double flowers, as do the more common "wax" begonias of the *semperflorens* type. They are always lovely and much admired by visitors.

For all our begonias we use a soil mix as follows: One-half good garden soil, one-fourth peat moss, one-fourth sand. The soil must be well aerated and loose enough so that water will drain away quickly. They are watered well when first potted and then not again until the soil in the pot feels dry to the touch. This does not mean that one can let them go for days without checking to see if they need water. In fact, in my estimation, success with any house plant lies in regular, daily inspection and care. Plants should be examined to see if they need water, if insects might be attacking them and to remove any dead leaves and flowers, so as to keep them in their most attractive and vigorous condition. Water should never stand in the saucer more than ten or fifteen minutes, as the calla lily begonia is damaged if kept too wet. If overwatered, the tips will rot, but conversely, if underwatered, the leaves become dry and papery and will turn brown and fall off.

The calla lily begonia needs the sunniest possible window in mid-winter. I grow mine in a south window which gets sun from early morning until late afternoon. This is the window of my workroom, and by mid-April, when I am inclined to open it for fresh air and to hear the birds singing, the sun is not only beginning to be too warm for the calla lily begonias, but they also dislike having the breezes blowing directly upon

them. At this time, then, I move them to the east window and place them in the company of my African violets, which enjoy that window the year round.

Calla Lily begonias do well in temperatures of from 60 to 75 during the winter months. We have found that they do not do well in our greenhouse as our heat there is set for 58 degrees, and the humidity causes the tips to rot. In summer, when the greenhouse is shaded but yet stays quite warm and dry, they do fairly well. I usually have a few growing in the greenhouse during the summer and place several others on my terrace in the shade where I can keep my eye on them. They seem to enjoy a sojourn outdoors, but should not be placed where they will be neglected. Here in southern Connecticut, the plants should be brought back indoors not later than the tenth of September, as night temperatures during the fall season go below 60 degrees.

It has been my experience that the calla lily begonia needs a slightly larger pot than the wax begonias do. If your plant grows to peak of perfection, and then the shoots become elongated and fall over, it is time to propagate it. This can be done by removing some of the shoots close to the crown of the plant, making sure you have plenty of green leaves on the bottom of the cutting, and rooting it in either vermiculite or a mixture of peat and sand. I personally prefer the latter method. However, I have found that I get better plants by dividing the old plant. When removed from the pot, it will be seen that the crown is made up of many small rooted sections. These sections, or divisions, make wonderful fresh new plants. I usually place them in two-and-a-half inch clay pots and in a short while have a large number of calla lily begonias to grow, or present

to my friends. As they fill the pots with roots, plants are shifted to the next size pots, as one would do with geraniums. I once had two gorgeous plants in ten-inch white pots which were the talk of one of the flower shows in which I exhibited them. After the plant has become settled in the new pot, and is growing vigorously. I feed it once a month with Plant-Marvel or Ra-Pid-Gro. I am sure that Hyponex would give equally pleasing results. Fish emulsion is also an excellent fertilizer for all begonias.

There are many varieties of the calla lily begonia. So far, I have collected only three. "Maine" variety is

the one which I find so sturdy and easy to grow. I also have plants of "Ruby Jewel" and "Pink Jewel" which are doing well. These latter varieties are miniature, while "Maine" grows fairly large, and is the one which I had growing in the ten-inch pots. There are others which I hope to add to my collection, such as "Cherry Sundae," a double red one, and "Calla Queen" which I understand is easy to grow from seeds and sports dark rose-red flowers.

(From Park's Floral Magazine, by permission of the editor, Elwin McDonald)

Begonias In Flower Arranging

By WILMA BLOUGH

One facet of growing begonias has been sadly neglected in my estimation. This is the use of leaves and foliage in flower arrangements. Somehow we have gotten the idea that begonias are so frail and succulent that they will not hold up when used in this manner. This is more or less true in the case of corsages but we are missing something by not taking advantage of the really gorgeous texture and color which we so admire in our plants.

Some begonias have leaves like felt, others are similar to brocaded velvet. Then there are the Rexes which run the gamut of opalescent blues, lavender, reds, chartreuse and pink. Many of the hirsute types are very beautiful.

Mrs. Helen Pierpoint of the San Gabriel Valley branch has used one leaf in a bottle arrangement at a flower show that added a note of distinction in what would otherwise have been a purely conventional composition.

Begonias are aristocrats in the family of foliage plants and although we think of them as tender and fragile we know that we can place a leaf in water and it will take root and even

produce new plants with no other mediums used or added.

Apparently we need to branch out and experiment a little to find out the possibilities of using begonias in flower arrangements. At our flower shows arrangements have been few and far between with only a few brave souls making the attempt.

Why not put a little thought into this angle of displaying your efforts at raising begonias for the enjoyment of those who visit our flower shows or visit your home.

"Deadline May issue, April 1".

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"SO SAY THE EXPERTS"

By RUTH PEASE

Propagation (continued)

Preparing for the propagation of *begonia seeds* begins with the screening of leaf mold. Put the coarse part of the screened leaf mold on the bottom of the container and the fine on top. Place this in the oven at 250 degrees for one hour to kill plant and animal life. Be sure it is moist, not wet. Then put this material in a flower pot saucer and have it full to the top with an equal amount of screened peat moss.

When sowing seeds, it is a good idea to sow only part of the packet at a time. This is especially true when planting begonia seed of your own crosses.

Do not use a salt shaker to sow your seed and avoid the chance of mixing your seeds. Use a good bond paper, creased, to sow the seed. Touch one tip of the paper gently and distribute the seeds. If you use Semesan and spray the seed, you will not have algae. Thoroughly wet it, seeds and all. Use a casserole dish with a dome top and set the saucer down in it; the water will drip around the sides and keep it moist. 75 degrees will germinate your begonia seeds, but will not aid in their growth. You need a cooler temperature afterwards. You must have lots of light for the seeds to germinate, but no direct sunlight. When the seeds germinate, before the third leaf appears, set the flat back into the shade a little to make the stems stretch for the light; it is easier to get the seedlings out safely for

transplanting. When transplanting, make a small hole and put the plant to the side of the hole, pushing the dirt to the plant. When the third leaf shows on top of the soil, the root is going down into the soil.

Don't be impatient and throw the seeds out if they do not germinate for a while. Keep them a little while longer. They may still come up. The best time to pick them out is when they have four little leaves on this being the advice of another speaker.

Give the seedlings, after their first transplanting, a good soaking every day. You can keep them very wet if the water goes through the soil. Use a mist nozzle until you see some of the water coming from the bottom of the flat. When the plants start to touch in growing, take them out.

Plant your rex seedlings into straight leaf mold after their first transplanting. Plant them 1 inch apart and they will grow better. This will give approximately one hundred plants to a flat. Keep them covered. Gradually, take the glass off when they begin to touch the glass. Drench them every day with a mist sprayer. They do need drainage.

Transplanting the seedlings again, let the soil dry a little first so that it will be easier to take them out, and then transplant into a moist soil. Always wet clay pots first or else they will take the moisture out of the soil and away from the plants.

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.

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No. 1 — B. lubbersi —

Brazil. Introduced by the Seed Fund a few years ago and unlike any other begonia yet introduced; has a peltate leaf, pointed at the top and bottom, with the surface patterned in silver blotches. It has the rare look of *Caladium humboldti*; stems attached near the middle of the leaf. Exotic. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

Note: We have waited almost four years to acquire the above mentioned and only through the kindness and efforts of Ethel Shuler, Ohio are we able to offer them now. She grew the plant from original seed and agreed to produce them for the Seed Fund. Please be grateful to Mrs. Shuler for her efforts. Tests were made and seed germinated in about three weeks with bottom heat.

No. 2 — rubro-venia —

Hooker. The rhizomes are slender and creeping; petioles long and grooved; leaves oblique, long-oblong-pointed, silvery-green, green or red beneath with brown tomentum on the nerves and petioles; flowers white with red veining on the outer side of the petals. Easily grown from seed. Price 50 cents per pkt.

No. 3 — B. malabarica. An

Asiatic species—

Low, bushy, punescent; leaves small, ovate, green, toothed; inflorescences short; flowers blush-pink in short-stemmed clusters. 35 cents per pkt.

No. 4 — B. barbana —

Costa Rica. Leaves of medium size, light green, traced with reddish veins; stems and underleaf hairy. Price 35 cents per pkt.

No. 5 — B. 'Boutonniere' —

Cane type with small flowers. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 6 — B. bartonea syn. B'Winter Jewel' —

Puerto Rico. Miniature, branches freely, and dangles small, scalloped, russet-mottled leaves that glisten, when the light is right, with shining silver. Clusters of fine fairy-like flowers in winter. Should have warmth. 35 cents per pkt.

No. 7 — B. 'Rose' —

Also known as 'Hazel's Front Porch'. Named for RoseDunning in the early days of ABS and lost its identity until it was found growing on the front porch of a member in Ventura. It is a robust growing, cane type with many huge, clusters of rose-colored flowers. Price 25 cents per pkt.

No. 8 — B. sanguinea —

Brazil. Thick, leathery, oval leaves, glazed brown over green on top; red underneath; white flowers. Branches readily from the bottom making a good basket plant. 35 cents per pkt.

No. 9 — B. 'Black Shadows' X B. 'Verde Grande' —

This is a cross made by Peter Ruthford, Australia. Very interesting cross that should produce pretty plants. Leaves of 'Verde Grande A' are large, deeply cut, marked black. B. 'Black Shadows, resembles B. 'Cleopatra' but black markings more pronounced. Price 25 cents per pkt.

No. 10 — B. Coccinea—

Tall, cane type with strong erect stems. Leaves long-ovate with one rounded based lobe larger than the other, bright green, sometimes reddened at the margins; flowers numerous, coral-red, in drooping clusters. Price 25 cents per pkt.

No. 11 — B. evansiana—

China. Attractive shade garden plant with typical begonia leaves; flowers pink. Bulbils form in axil of leaves and fall to the ground where new plants may spring up in summer. Considered a hardy plant. Easily grown from seed. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 12 — B. 'Othello' —

Semperfloren with orange - scarlet flowers, deep waxy bronze foliage. Intermediate growth, good out door or pot plant. Price 25 cents per pkt. New.

No. 13 — B. 'Patria' —

Superior dwarf habit for out doors or pots. Bright pink flowers, bronze foliage. New. Price 25 cents per pkt.

No. 14 — B. 'Steffi' —

Very dwarf, bedding or pots. Deep pink flowers, bronze foliage. New. 25 cents per pkt.

Nigella — 'Persian Rose' —

Also called 'Love-in-a-mist'. Stems erect, leaves alternate, often lace-like in appearance owing to their being finely divided in thread like segments. Nice garden plants in a new rose color. Sow seeds where plants are to remain. Price 25 cents per pkt.

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From Your Librarian

A new book has been added to your Library, "Fern Lessons." It has dozens of lessons and drawings done by the late Dr. W. C. Drummond. Anyone interested in ferns should certainly study this book. You may get it in the usual way. Drop me a line and it will be on its way to you.

TERRY OLMSTED, Librarian

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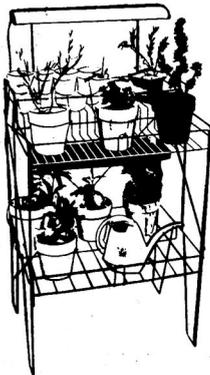
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Bumblin' Along With

by Bee Olson

For clarification I must mention that a small portion of my column was accidentally deleted in the February Begonian, namely the closing portion of the list of fragrant begonias gleaned from the library ended thusly — 'pet (B. odorata alba x B. bijou de jar-'. It should have continued as follows: 'pet (B. odorata alba x B. bijou de jardin), Bright Eyes (C42 x John R), decora (Brazil) and Niagara.' After this followed a list of begonias having greenish-white blooms — this was in answer to a question from Mrs. A. C. C. of Long Beach who was anxious to do some hybridizing using the greenish blossom.

* * * *

More information is coming in on fragrant begonias:

Fannie Cummings of Greensburg, Louisiana, writes that she had a begonia named No. 4 B. Honduras which smelled like the wild yellow jasmín. She further states that it was a beautiful species collected by missionaries in Honduras. It was an upright rhizomatous and she would like to locate a plant or seed if anyone knows where it can be located as she loved it so much.

Carrie Karegeannes of Springfield, Virginia, writes "I happened to notice a description in Logee's catalog (1962-63) of Begonia 'Ella Keyes' as follows: 'Similar to Feasti, the Pond Lily Begonia.' Leaves much larger, lighter green. Fragrant blooms of light pink.' Wonder if this could be the one Mrs. Wilkerson wrote you about?" Mrs. Karegeannes further tells us that she found this plant listed in Mrs. Brilmayer's Book "All About Begonias" giving its parentage as B. erythrophylla x Mrs. Townsend but stated that nothing was noted regarding the fragrance. She ends by saying "Maybe

some of your other readers are growing it and will write."

Victoria Kartack of Baraboo, Wisconsin, writes us as follows: "I have found the following begonias fragrant — in the small-leaved group — 'Perfectiflora' and 'Washington Street' — also called Peach-leaf. The only two rhizomatous begonias I have found to be fragrant are 'Tamo' and C-42 (now named 'Rogue'). This latter begonia is intensely fragrant, more so than any begonia I have grown and I have grown them for over 40 years."

Philip G. Seitner of Chicago, Illinois, writes his findings: "I have just received the February issue of the Begonian and read the note on fragrance of begonias. May I add two observations? It's curious that, as commonly as Begonia evansiana is grown, no one should have mentioned its fragrance. While weeding and trimming around my bed of this species this past September, I found the scent quite heavy. True, I was on my knees (as Mrs. Snodgrass has reported in discovering B. nitida's scent), placing my nose at plant level. Further, I found that one ordinarily had to bend down to the plants to sample the fragrance, but no one I induced to bend failed to detect it — and find it rich. The white-blooming form seemed not quite so fragrant as the ordinary pink, but I would want to check that more carefully. Secondly, I note that someone has found 'Cleopatra' fragrant. Assuming this means B. maphil, I want to dissent. I have never detected any from the blooms my plants produced. True, my experience may mean only that I am insensitive to it or that my specimens or conditions are not optimal or that I don't get up early enough. In any case, I felt it was worthwhile making

one challenge, if we would like to compile an accurate list of species recommended for fragrance.”

* * * *

My sincere thanks to all of you for writing regarding your experiences with the fragrant begonias. Would appreciate hearings from you that have grown the Honduras species and Ella Keyes. Also what do you find regarding the blossoms on your *B. cleopatra*? Are they fragrant or not? Should this name be stricken from our list? I believe Mr. Seitner has the right idea when he suggested that we compile this list but strive for accuracy. Are there other begonias that we have failed to list? Please write your experiences.

* * * *

Mrs. D. A. F. of North East, Penna., writes: “I am wondering if you can help me. For the last two or three years starting in August several of the green leaved varieties of rexes have developed tiny brown spots about the size of an ordinary pinhead. They start out with just a few and finally ruin the leaf. I have not found anything to control it. I have dusted with sulphur but it makes them so unsightly that I am anxious to find some other cure. It did not really control it.”

Dear Mrs. D. A. F.: In checking through the library references I did not find a description exactly like yours so I checked with a local authority who has grown rexes for many years. She recognized your complaint but stated that here in California these pinhead type of brown spots are most apt to be found on the silver leaved type of rexes rather than the greenleaved types. She stated that this is a type of fungus and that a good spraying of any good fungicide should handle this for you — however she did emphasize that a good spraying *before* these spots appeared would do more good than to wait until this fungus actually made its appearance. Since you know the plants that fall prey to this disease you can apply the fungicide well in advance. We

would appreciate hearing from you as to your results this summer. Thank you for your letter.

* * * *

An excellent suggestion has come to me from Mr. Philip G. Seitner of Chicago, Illinois. In his letter he states that he is isolated from anyone even remotely interested in begonias, yet he is extremely interested in all aspects of begonias. He has suggested that perhaps through this column we could discuss a given number of begonias each month and ask the members that are familiar with one or more of these begonias to drop me a line and pass along their experiences.

If members from all over the country would write in their experiences we would have answers as to variations in geography, light, temperature, humidity, water, dormancy, blooming, pollination, acceptance of foreign pollen, offspring from crossing, germination time and optimal conditions, feeding, reaction to trimming, etc. Regarding this last item ‘reaction to trimming’ Mr. Seitner states that he trimmed a fine *B. mazae* and lost all of it — cuttings and plant. Had this been a begonia discussed in the Begonian and someone had warned against severe trimming he would have been forewarned and would still have his plant today. I believe Mr. Seitner’s suggestion a very good one — so with your permission I will act on this and will invite testimonials on growing the following 5 begonias:

- (1) *Hispidia cuculifera* — hirsute (hairy) begonia from Brazil — species with pale green maple shaped leaves with adventitious leaflets — white flowers.
- (2) Pinafore — fibrous begonia — B. Elaine seedling with slate-green leaves, silver spotted, with red beneath — leaf edges crinkled — low growing with bright salmon colored flowers.
- (3) Fireflush — Rex begonia — dark green leaves edged with black, entire leaf covered with red hairs — new leaves resemble red

velvet — flowers white and *fragrant*.

- (4) *Acida* — rhizomatous species from Brazil. Round light green puckered leaves — white flowers.
- (5) *Dregei* — semi-tuberous species from Africa. Small maple-like leaves, bronzy in color, white flowers.

I have listed them as I found them after consulting several of the research books and you will note that they list

the *Fireflush rex* as having *fragrant* flowers — in fact one reference states “very fragrant.” Please take a few moments from your busy lives and jot down your experiences along the lines listed above and let us all benefit from your experiences. Also if you wish to learn facts regarding a certain begonia please send along the name of the plant and we will try to present them the following month. Just address your replies to

Round Robin News

HERB WARRICK, ROUND ROBIN DIRECTOR
6543 26TH AVENUE, N. E., SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Our American Begonia Society Round Robin program has now reached the stage where Specialty Flights can be offered.

Initially the new Flights will be confined to cultural subjects pertaining to begonias only. However, in the future similar principles can be applied to other plant genera.

The American Begonia Society encompasses a general interest in the entire shade plant field. This is due to our interests in the companion plants for begonias. Many of our members have their major interests in begonias and minor interests in other types of shade plants. In such cases they may confine their plant club memberships to the ABS alone. It is for these folks that Specialty Flights in other shade plant types may some day be offered.

At the present time a few requests have been received for assignment to individual Flights covering the following subjects:

1. Growing plants under Artificial Lights.
2. Growing Plants from Seed.
3. Hybridizing Begonias.
4. Propagation of Begonias from Cuttings.
5. Culture of Cane Type Begonias.
6. Culture of Rexes.
7. Culture of other Rhizomatous Type Begonias.

8. Culture of Semperflorens.
9. Culture of Fibrous Type Begonias.
10. Culture of Hirsute Type Begonias.
11. Culture of Rare and Unusual Begonias.
12. Culture of Summer Blooming Tuberous Begonias.
13. Culture of Winter Blooming Begonias.
14. Classifying and Judging Begonias.
15. Physiology of Begonias.
16. Begonia Descriptions and Identification.
17. Begonia Culture in Greenhouses.
18. Begonia History.
19. Cultural Experiments on Begonias.
20. Creating new Begonias from irradiated seed and other conditions that stimulate mutations.
21. Collecting Species or other groups of Begonias.

If any of these subjects or others appeal to you please send your request to me. We will need at least four members to establish one of these Specialty Flights. There is some conjecture as to how long Flights for these subjects can hold the interest of the members. We will not know until they have been tried. Any novel programs of this nature depend almost entirely upon the ingenuity and consistent efforts of the members in initiating their cultural studies. Lethargy at any time can start a down-ward

trend in any activity that we choose.

Volunteer Chairmen for these Specialty Flights will also be needed and any success that may be attained in this program will depend considerably upon their guidance.

Gloxinias—African Violets—Begonias
Varieties which thrive under
fluorescent light
New Catalog — 10c
KARTUZ GREENHOUSE
Dept., B. — 92 Chestnut Street
Wilmington, Massachusetts 01887

YOUR BEGONIAN TESTING LAB

BY BEE OLSON, 13718 CORDARY AVENUE
HAWTHORNE, CALIFORNIA

Flight #7 of the Round Robin requested seed sowing methods after experimentation and here are the results:

Glenn A. Sutherland of Seattle, Washington, states: I will tell you the way I raise begonia seed! My method is not new—our grandfathers used it. Take a brick and make a ½" wood frame around the top of the brick and fill this with fine sifted sterilized leaf mold. Place the brick in a pan with about ½" of water in the bottom. Sow the seed on the top of the leaf mold. Keep covered until germination starts. A temperature around 72 degrees is required. If you keep water in the pan all the time the leaf mold will be damp, just right for sprouting and growing begonias.

* * * *

Jane Cullen of Hinsdale, Illinois, states: I doubt if my method of raising seed will prove very enlightening, but I will describe what I do. It is a simple method. I used milled sphagnum moss, sifted once again, to remove large rough particles; this, after being dampened thoroughly, is placed as firmly and smoothly as possible, without packing, into a plastic box, which is then put into a Westinghouse growing box. Watering is done from below, as needed; distilled water, if possible. After about ten days following germination, a plant food sparingly. When the seedlings have strong, true leaves, they are transplanted into a mixture of leaf

mold and humus. Often I transplant them again, before placing them into pots. I also use Gro-lux lights. To avoid crowding, I try not to plant too much seed at one time.

* * * *

Hazel Snodgrass of Ventura, California, states: I take old sphagnum moss from discarded baskets, rub it through a window screen, also old leaf mold, about half and half, mix it well, have it wet not soppy, bake in the oven at 250 degrees about an hour or so. When cool put in glass casserole dishes then plant the "gold dust seed" which I call the begonia seed. Put the lid on, set it on my breakfast table, which has a west window. In a matter of ten days more or less here comes the new babies. As soon as they are large enough to set out, I put them in boxes I made about the size of a half flat. That part is the most tedious and I hate to lose any, thinking that the lost one may have been the odd one or an extra special plant. But of course if one has any number at all it is impossible to save them all. When I made these boxes, I made one to match but no bottom so I place the bottomless one on top of the planted one, then a pane of glass and out to the hothouse they go. If the weather is very warm I place them on the floor for a few days, then up on the bench. The soil I plant these in is coarsly sifted leaf mold with no fertilizer. When watering I use a bit of fertilizer in the water. When large

enough they go into pots, then to friends, the plant table for our meetings and my own garden.

* * * *

Rufus Neas of Greenville, So. Carolina, states: The following method for germinating and growing seedlings works best for me. It works very well for all fine seeds. I use regular jiffy seed flats filled with sifted slightly moist, milled sphagnum moss which is sterile and almost always prevents "damping off." Sometimes I add about ¼ inch of Baccto Potting Soil on top of the sphagnum if it appears that I might not have time to regularly feed the seedlings after they germinate. The seeds are sown by placing them on a piece of creased paper and then I lightly tap it with my fingers while trying to evenly cover the entire surface. Regardless of how hard I try to prevent it I always end up with several "clumps." I place the flats in a tray partially filled with tap water (we have pure water here) and let them remain until the surface becomes wet. They are then removed and completely drained. Additional moisture is not usually needed until after the seedlings appear.

The flats are finally placed in a portable electric greenhouse with a 70 degree preset thermostat and all vents are closed. It is set under Plant-Gro fluorescent lamps raised to about 12 inches above the seed flats. I use Plant-Gro lamps because they seem to be the best artificial light currently available for begonias. The seed usually germinates in 5 to 8 days and as soon as germination is noted the vents on the greenhouse are partially opened and the lights are lowered as close as possible to the flats without removing the greenhouse cover. When the seedlings are two days old I take them from the greenhouse just long enough to feed them by placing the flats in a tray with a weak solution of fish fertilizer combined with vitamin B1. After the surface appears completely moist, the flats are drained and returned to the greenhouse. I wait

about 10 days before giving the seedlings another feeding.

* * * *

How do you plant your begonia seed? Does your method vary in any way from the above experiments? Please send your additional information to Bee Olson, 13715 Cordary Avenue, Hawthorne, California.

CALENDAR

- April 1 — Westchester Branch: Ed Sherer will speak on "Gesneriads," accompanied by colored slides.
- April 6 — Knickerbocker Branch. Kari Berggrav, Toby Lotham, and Adele Zemansky will show demonstrations on growing, rooting and repotting Begonias. 7:30 P.M. in Library of the Horticultural Society of New York, Essex House.
- April 9 — San Gabriel Valley Branch: The Edison Co. will present "Patio and Garden Lighting" at 8:00 P.M. in the Arboretum.
- April 15 — Long Beach Parent Chapter: Mary Armstrong will be guest
- April 23 — Long Beach Branch. Ken Terry will speak on Miniature Roses. New meeting time is 4th Friday instead of 3rd Friday.
- April 23 — Redondo Area Branch. Sylvia Leatherman will speak on the "World of Ferns". Meeting held in regular meeting hall.
- April 24 — Glendale Branch. Carl Naumann will talk on the relative merits of various begonias. Tuesday afternoon Club in Glendale. speaker. Meeting held in the Community Savings and Loan Assoc. at 3901 Atlantic Ave. in Long Beach. 7:30 P.M. Plenty of good parking.
- April 15 — Foothill Branch: Mr. James Giridlian will be the speaker. His subject will be "Unusual Bulbs for Southern California Gardens."
- May 6 — Westchester Branch: Mr. Pat Antonelli of Santa Cruz, Calif., will speak on "Tuberous Begonias." He will furnish the plant table.

Editor-in-Chief Gordon Baker Lloyd, P. O. Box 36, Sierra Madre, Calif. 9-1024
Eastern Editor Mrs. Percy I. Merry, 109 Brookside Road, Needham 92, Mass.
Northwestern Editor Richard Hammond, 9401 26th Ave., S.W., Seattle, Wash., 98106
Deep South Editor Mrs. Don Wagner, 3074 Seeland St., Baton Rouge, La.
Advertising Manager Anne L. Rose, 1255 Ramona Drive, Whittier, California

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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.

ELECTED OFFICERS

President Mrs. Mabel Corwin
4825 Willard Avenue
Rosemead, Calif. 91770
President-Elect Mrs. Muriel Perz
2141 W. 29th St., Long Beach, Calif.
Past President Mrs. Terry Olmsted
4373 Via Esperanza
Hope Ranch, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Secretary Mrs. Peggy McGrath
1724 Solejar Drive, Whittier, Calif.
Treasurer Harold B. Burkett
3341 Hedwig Road
Rossmoor, Los Alamitos, Calif. 90720
Vice-Pres. 1 yr. Howard Small
1034 Balboa Drive, Arcadia, Calif.
Vice-Pres. 2 yrs. R. E. Hale
8180 Vineyard Road, Sacramento 29, Calif.
Vice-President, 3 years Paul Lowe
23045 SW 123Rd., Goulds, Florida 33170

APPOINTED OFFICERS

Membership Sec'y. Daisy Austin
1510 Kimberly Ave., Anaheim, Calif.
Advertising Manager Anne L. Rose
1255 Ramona Drive, Whittier, Calif.
Awards Chairman Margaret B. Taylor
111 Evelyn Drive, Anaheim, Calif.

Flower Show Chairman Robert Pyle
P. O. Box 2314, Santa Fe Springs, Calif.
Historian Ruth Pease
8101 Vicksburg Ave., Los Angeles 45, Calif.
Identification Garden Mrs. Marie Turner
5549 N. Sultana Ave., Temple City, Calif.
Librarian Mrs. Terry Olmsted
4373 Via Esperanza
Hope Ranch, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Nomenclature Director Mrs. Alva Graham
258 Pearl St., Pasadena, Calif.
Parliamentarian Carl E. Naumann
346 N. Leland Ave., West Covina, Calif.
Research Mrs. Bee Olson
13715 Cordary Ave., Hawthorne, Calif.
Round Robin Director, Herbert H. Warrick
6543 26th Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash. 98115
Business Manager Mrs. Edna L. Korts
3628 Revere Ave., Los Angeles 39, Calif.
Seed Fund Mrs. Florence Gee
234 Birch St., Roseville, Calif.
Slide Librarian and Speakers Bureau
Roy Joyce
1435 Coronado Terr., Los Angeles 26, Calif.

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Public Relations Dir., Mrs. Vera Naumann
346 N. Leland Ave., West Covina, Calif.
Northwestern Chairman Herbert H. Warrick
6543 26th Ave., N.E., Seattle, Wash. 98115
Southern Chairman Mrs. C. E. Cooper
716 Chelsea Blvd., Houston, Texas
Northern California Chairman
Mrs. John H. Smith (Hyacinth)
2479 29th Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
Northeastern Chairman
Mrs. Frederick Kingsbury
225 Lee Street, Brookline, Mass.

National Board meets 4th Monday, 7:30 p.m., South Gate City Auditorium, 4900 Southern Avenue

NATIONAL BOARD MEETING

A regional board meeting of American Begonia Society was held at South Coast Botanic Gardens on Sunday, Feb. 21, 1965, at 1:30 P.M. Mabel Corwin, president, presided.

Muriel Perz, president-elect, led the Pledge of Allegiance to the American Flag and read the Aims & Purposes of the Society.

Redondo Area Branch of ABS was the hosting club. Mabel called on Joe Taylor to introduce the president of the Botanic Garden Foundation, Mrs. Frances Young, and Floyd Buell, president of Redondo Area Branch.

Twenty two board members or alternates answered roll-call. Minutes were read by the secretary, and approved as corrected.

Muriel Perz read a letter to the Post Office Dept., written by Daisy Austin, in answer to the letter read by Daisy at the January board meeting.

The treasurer, Harold Burkett, reported a balance on hand on 2-18-65 of \$884.07.

Membership sec'y, Daisy Austin, reported 54 new members, 174 renewals, and 2508 Begonians disbursed, for the period 1-18-65 to 2-18-65.

Advertising manager, Anne Rose reported receipts of \$48.13 and accounts receivable \$66.00.

Bee Olson, research chairman, read a letter from Mrs. L. K. Gwinn of Dallas, Texas, suggesting that branches underwrite the 13¢ per month additional funds per member needed to raise the dues to \$4.00 and to defray this expense from plant tables. Mrs. Norman Darragh of Covington, La., sent to ABS via Mrs. Olson, some Achineme tubers for sale for the benefit of the treasury balance. This was done at this meeting, adding several dollars as well as adding delight to those fortunate to take home some of these tubers.

Mrs. Vera Naumann, Public Relations Director, was unable to be present due to illness, but sent her reports. She reported that the by-laws changes of Redondo Area branch are in order and recommended approval by the Nat'l board. This was done on the motion of Edna Korts.

Ruth Pease, Historian, urged each branch to send her any articles available regarding the branch of it's members.

Alva Graham, Nomenclature chairman, told how nomenclature is determined. She also reported that Charlotte Hoak is now in a rest home and would welcome cards.

Bert Slatter reported that he and Carl Naumann are working diligently on the flower show schedule and urged that any one wanting to suggest a change do so promptly.

Roy Joyce, Slide & Speakers Bureau chairman, brought cards containing additional

program material for branch program chairmen, and requested that these lists be passed on when there is a change of officers.

Branches reporting: Foothill, Glendale, Inglewood, North Long Beach, Orange County, Redondo Area, Riverside, San Gabriel Valley, San Miguel, Theodore B. Sheppard, Westchester, and Whittier. East Bay, Knickerbocker, Sacramento and Missouri reported by mail to Public Relations Director, Vera Naumann.

Another regional meeting will be held in Glendale on July 25. Elsie Joyce is in charge of arrangements. We were unable to accept the hospitality of Ventura for a regional meeting in early summer, due to flower shows on most week ends in May & June.

A letter from the Fern Society inviting ABS to place an exhibit in the Fern Show on May 22-23, 1965 was read. Mrs. Lee moved that ABS enter an exhibit, seconded and carried.

ABS show will be held at the Arboretum on Sept. 4-5-6, 1965. Mrs. Lee moved that the convention banquet be held at the Arcadia Elks Club, seconded and carried. Mrs. Lillian Steinhaus is in charge of arrangements and reported that a deposit of \$100.00 will be required to hold the building for that date.

Mabel Corwin, president, announced that show and convention plans are well under way and names of a large show committee will be presented at the next board meeting. A hospitality committee will also be named to look after out of town guests.

Ruth Pease announced that John Theiben's library books are for sale including bound Begonians from 1940 thru 1959.

On a motion by Bert Slatter, the Flower Grower advertisement will be renewed for another 3 months.

Daisy Austin, membership sec'y, read a letter from Mrs. Mark Steward, president of Western Penn branch; then, acting for an unidentified group whom Mrs. Austin stated wished to remain anonymous, read a vicious letter attacking the Society and it's components and followed this with the statement that she personally had placed in the mails 17 ballots for this unnamed group, each with a negative vote (against the raise in dues to insure monthly publication of Begonian).

Terry Olmsted invited all to view the display of unusual porcelain dishes she had brought for our pleasure. These are the work of Grace Gorman of Carpenteria, Cal.

Cookies, tea, and coffee were served by Redondo Area Branch, followed by a plant table under the direction of Bert Slatter. Mabel thanked Redondo Area Branch for their hospitality and dismissed the meeting.

Respectfully submitted,
Peggy McGrath, Secretary

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. Percy Merry, Secy.
109 Brookside Rd., Needham 92, Mass.

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
358 E. Arrow Highway, 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.

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.
Mrs. 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, Corr. 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 BRANCH

4th Tuesday 8:00 P.M.
Simpson Memorial Garden Center
Miss Rosemond Meriweather, Secy.
1552 Placencia Ave., Coral Gables, Florida

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.
Miss Marie E. Smith, Secy.
5218 J St., Sacramento, Calif. 95819

SAN DIEGO BRANCH

4th Monday, Barbour Hall
2717 University Ave., San Diego
Mrs. Nellie Castillo, Secy.
5443 Bonita Dr., San Diego, Calif. 92114

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH

1st Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.
Garden Center, Golden Gate Park
9th Ave. and Lincoln Way
Lilian 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. Ruth Eppley
9133 E. Longden Ave., Temple City, Calif.

SAN MIGUEL BRANCH

1st Wednesday, Youth Center, Lemon Grove, Calif.
Mrs. Irene Cretin, Secy.
3060 Crane St., Lemon Grove, Calif.

SANTA BARBARA BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History
2559 Puesta Del Sol
Mrs. A. D. Yost
888 La Milpita Rd., Santa Barbara

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.
Buena Trailer Villa, Space 71
Ventura, Calif. 93003

SMOKEY VALLEY BRANCH

2nd Monday of each month
Mrs. Lyle L. Melvin, Secy.
833 E. Jewell, Salina Kansas 67401

SOUTHERN ALAMEDA COUNTY BRANCH

3rd Thursday, 8:00 p.m.
Lorenzo Manor School
18250 Bengal Ave., Hayward, Calif.
Jack Dunaway, Corresponding Secy.
1650 Plaza Drive, 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. V. O. Harman, Secy.
306 Cody, Houston, Texas, 77009

WESTCHESTER BRANCH

1st Thursday, 7:30 p.m., Westchester Women's Club
Sec. Mrs. Frances Jean
8212 Reading Ave.
Los Angeles 90045

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, 11:00 a.m., Homes of Members
Mrs. Alfred Slee, Secy.
211 Arlington, Butler, Pa.

WHITTIER BRANCH

1st Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Palm Park Community Center, 1643 Floral Drive
Mrs. Evelyn Shute, Secy.
15344 E. Leffingwell Rd., Whittier, Calif.

WILLIAM PENN BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 2:00 p.m., Homes of Members
Mrs. Ernest C. Draw, Secy.
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