

# *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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## **From The Editor—**

Out of 44 branches I am receiving 4 newsletters . . . and this month 3 reports on meetings! Come now — don't any more of you have newsletters or have any kind of reports for the Begonian? Try!! And PS, if you feel left out, it's your fault! And this is no Western publication — look who is writing each month for our magazine!

The "Begonia Leaf" from the Sacramento Branch closed with a great thought we could all use: Palmer said "Learn something beautiful, see something beautiful, do something beautiful each day of your life."

Last month President Corwin, practicing all the things she preaches, took specimen plants to the flower show at the Arboretum area, took a silver bowl! ribbons! The San Gabriel Valley Branch, Arboretum area, took a silver bowl! It's great to know that our President is active and a real grower. It's refreshing!

How about you folks out of the immediate area send a plant or two, participate in the photo contest, and get in on the coming ABS show? It would be wonderful to make this show a real international and national show in the true meaning of the word! Some of you out of the area might like to visit a garden or two also at the same time of your visit to the show. You might even enjoy seeing mine!

Our regular departments are doing a great job. Even though you may not all participate in them, why not drop them a line and thank them? It's hard work and they need a hand of thanks now and again.

Of special interest is the letter I reprinted this month from our reader Joseph Alsop. If you can help, and I know you can, drop your suggestions to me and I will see they get promptly to him.

## **From The President—**

At our April Board Meeting we decided to continue publishing The Begonian monthly as long as we possibly can. Of course, we will not be able to enlarge it, or make the improvements that we had hoped to do. We are going to try very hard to make more money at the convention this year. This will give us a head start for next year. When I took office last September, we had \$58.00 in the treasury. Since it costs between \$400 and \$500 dollars a month just to print the magazine, you can understand the struggle we have to keep going.

I would like to say a word about the picture of *B. versicolor* which appeared on the cover of the April issue of The Begonian. I have had so many nice letters from members asking about the plant. I am answering them as fast as I can. Most of you want to know where it can be obtained. I am sorry that I cannot answer that question. It is a very delicate little plant, hard to propagate, hard to grow, and almost impossible to ship. If any of our members know of a source please send me the information, and I will pass the word along. Since it created so much interest, perhaps some of you would like to share your experiences with us. I grow my plant in the greenhouse, under Gro-Lux lights. The lights are not essential, but the colors are more beautiful. It is growing in a 12 inch glass bowl. The container must be kept covered at all times, since it requires high humidity.

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### **COVER PICTURE**

Our cover this month is a photo by Belva Nelson Kusler of her begonia Gwen Lowell.

# Some More on Fragrant Begonias

MRS. ESTHER PFEIFFER EWOLDSEN  
Big Sur, Calif.

I was interested in the recent mention of fragrant begonias in the *Begonian*, since I have long felt that fragrance is an extra dividend when found in our begonias.

Besides those already named, here are a few more that are either reported to be fragrant or that I have personally found to be so: in the fibrous group—

*deliciosa* Syn Bhotan species  
*decorus*  
*heracleifolia*  
*limminghei purpurea*  
*rubra* "Grace" — one of Mr. Alfred Robinson's listed long ago (1928)

in the tuberous group—

*Evansiana*  
*martiana*  
#1040 an orange flowered fragrant begonia collected by Prof. Goodspeed in the U.C. expedition to S. America and distributed to members of the seed fund at that time.

B. Baumannii among others, was used in producing our present strains of tuber-hybrida and although Mr. Lemoine developed a double fragrant tuberous in 1895 (*B. odoratissima flore-pleno*) the characteristic of fragrance was not considered of first importance apparently by early breeders and has become lost. Very rarely a tuberous plant will be found today, among the multitudes of seedlings, that has some fragrance in its blooms.

Around 1940 *B. Baumannii* (single pink blooms) and #1040 (single orange flowers), both fragrant, were used by a lot of growers in hybridizing and a number of fragrant tuberous begonias were on the market for a short time. I think these were all singles and gave off fragrance during a limited time each day. Mr. Leslie Woodriff did have a double fragrant one a few years later.) I used *B. Baumannii* in crosses and the best I could get was fragrance from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M. Mr. Woodriff offered a "Wild Rose" which had good rose fragrance and good

sized single flowers held well above the foliage, making a pleasing bedding plant; Brown's Bulb Ranch at Capitola offered "Brown's Fragrance" in 1941. What happened to these fragrant tuberous hybrids?

I am still making crosses from my few best hoping for a large flowered double with lasting fragrance. I long ago lost my *B. Baumannii*, and wonder if it is available anywhere. The *B. cyclophylla* might be interesting to work with also.

## Book Reviews

**FLUORESCENT LIGHT GARDENING.** By Elaine C. Cherry. Van Nostrand. 256 pp. illustrated. 1965. \$6.95.

*Fluorescent Light Gardening* brings indoor gardening to anyone who is interested in growing plants. Many years of research and practical growing with fluorescent lights is evidenced in this book. It is full of complete information; both technical and practical that gives the reader confidence and satisfaction in using fluorescent lights to grow all kinds of plants.

Mrs. Cherry has worked with many types of fluorescent tubes and gives the results of each type and the reason one tube is preferred to another. It is dangerous to have a preference that might lead to arguments but Mrs. Cherry has carried on numerous experiments over a long period of time in order to come to a definite conclusion.

The author has a style of writing all her own. It is pleasing, entertaining and instructive. Being a practical grower, she is able to give one the benefit of her experience. This book saves one from going through all the trials and tribulations of experiment-



ing. It is complete from setting up your equipment to the selection of your plants, each plant listed according to its light intensity, light duration, temperature and best propagation method.

The table of contents lists nine chapters, divided into three parts. In part one there are three chapters telling of the mechanics and equipment of fluorescent light gardening. Part two comprises five chapters that concern the environment for an indoor garden, giving complete information on light, atmosphere, culture, plant propagation and ways of displaying plants. Part three deals with detailed information on several hundred plants. The appendix lists over a hundred dealers in plants, garden supplies and fluorescent light equipment for indoor gardening.

I think one can determine the character of this book and author by reading the preface, acknowledgments and appendix. Here one can find the background for the book, the personal contacts the author has with many growers, commercial engineers and personal friends. There is a long list of suppliers with whom she has had personal contact and whose catalogs may furnish much helpful information.

The illustrations and pictures are very helpful, instructive and well done. I would like to see many more illustrations. Pictures and drawings save one the time of re-reading an article when just a picture will re-

*(Continued on page 123)*

## Among Our Advertisers

One of the most unusual and interesting fern nurseries is the Green Hills Nursery of the Bolduc's in St. Helena, California. This place is well worth the visit to see their unusual collection of both ferns and begonias. You will enjoy the trip up the Napa Valley anytime of the year, and particularly this month before the weather begins to get warm... a tour around the charming old town will be thoroughly enjoyed by anyone...

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## ABS CONVENTION NEWS

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Highlights on the coming convention are many... among them the big plant sale headed by Ray Eppley and Committee. Here will be a chance to get wonderful plants for your collection... On Sunday the 5th a seminar... one of the subjects discussed in the 2 hour period with 4 speakers will be a demonstration on growing under lights with President Mabel Corwin and Gordon Baker Lloyd... Plan now to spend 3 days at the coming convention!

# The Man in the Greenhouse

By MRS. DON L. WAGNER  
*Baton Rouge, La.*

I want to take you on a journey I have become to enjoy immensely and I think all of you will too. That is a trip to the home of Mr. C. L. McAdams. There is something elusive and wonderful about the growing plants as you enter his fascinating greenhouse and share with him his vast knowledge of gardening.

Mr. McAdams has one of the largest collections of begonias in Baton Rouge. He admits that others may have more than he does, but possibly nobody in the city or surrounding area has more enthusiasm for the plants than he.

Wanting to share his interest with others, he with the help of Mr. E. Weaver and Mr. Henry McAdams from Port Arthur, Texas, organized the Louisiana Capital Branch of the American Begonia Society. The club started with twelve chartered members in 1953 and has now expanded to over thirty members.

He was elected the first president of the organization and has since served as president four times as well as holding other offices during his twelve years with the club. He is also on the executive committee of the Men's Garden Club of Baton Rouge and his plants are well known for numerous ribbons won in annual flower shows.

One of the outstanding features of his greenhouse is the variety of plants he has and the quality. You will find containers of plants from tiny specks of green to large specimen plants of enormous height. He has propagated begonias from seeds, stem cuttings, rhizome cuttings, leaves and division of old plants.

Spending time in their home, I find that he and his wife have a great fondness for helping new comers to the club with problems of raising begonias and is always willing to share his plants as well as cultural information.

The "Rayphel" appears to be the favorite plant in the McAdam's greenhouse, but the credit has to go to Lemminghei which won the best plant in the show for him in our April show. The lovely plant left no doubt in the judge's mind as to what plant should receive the royal throne at the show. His "rayphel" did take top honors in the fibrous begonia division to win him the trophy for the best in that division. Fifteen of his plants went to the show and eleven won ribbons in its division. His semperfloren "Joan Strong" also won a trophy.

There is no set rule for growing beautiful, healthy plants like Mr. McAdams, but needless to say his green thumb is a dirty one. Even if they are surprisingly easy to grow, there is work in growing any plant.

We need to encourage others like Mr. McAdams to cultivate a special interest in begonias, to which they can devote themselves with a real and continuing enthusiasm, and to which they can turn for complete vacation from the routine of business or housework or whatever we are all too easily imprisoned.

It is equally notable that people devoted to hobbies have a way of gracefully continuing into their senior years, still lively and alert and inquisitive as chipmunks.

In growing begonias all of us can be pioneers in the discovery of hybridization, mutation, and the battles on insects and diseases. You can always be a first if you take time to sow seed and see what phenomenon nature may provide for you. Sometimes our efforts in hybridizing are fruitless, but when you might be the proud creator of next year's newest, most exciting begonia — it is so very gratifying.

I hope you have enjoyed your visit and hope you will invite me to your green-house in the future.

## PACKETS OF PLEASURE

By MRS. J. DALE SHULER

Lexington, Ohio

Of course there are bound to be some disappointments when growing begonias from seed but the pleasure so far exceeds the disappointments that one soon forgets them. All my seeds are grown under grow-lux lamps and the medium is milled sphagnum moss. It is a red letter day for me when the mailman leaves a letter in my box stamped "seeds." I hurry to open the envelope and take out the tiny packets — then get out my little plastic refrigerator dishes, wash and scald them, even though they were put away very clean, then I *boil* the moss, press out the excess water and when they are cooled but still a little warm I sprinkle the tiny seeds as finely as possible on top of the medium, put the cover on, label and take to the basement and put under the light on top of a box that has a heating cable in the bottom.

I found it was too warm right on the cable so have a box about two inches high and a wire screen on top on which I set the little boxes. Some kinds of begonias will show in five days, others will take ten days and some you will have to wait three or four weeks. Some say even longer but my experiences have been that if it doesn't germinate in four to six weeks it isn't going to germinate at all, as I have left them as long as six months, after that I gave up on that particular seed.

When they don't germinate is one of the disappointments and when you plant seed of what is supposed to be something new to you and get a lot of something else that you already have after nursing them along until you can tell what they are is one of my worst disappointments, however there are a lot of surprises in growing from seed, these I call my "bonuses." Like last summer in a batch of seedling plants of *B. Inglewood* there was this little thing that I was about to dump as I thought it was a 'sick' one but I got out my trusty opti-visor and examined it more closely and saw that

it looked perfectly healthy but was very crumpled looking, so I left it and watched it and thought it would never grow, but after a while it decided to grow and although it is a small plant still it is the most 'different' one that I ever saw. It is the stiffest plant that I have ever seen, with very dark green leaves that are rolled up between the veins and crested. The leaf stems are grooved and covered with fairly long white hair, the leaves have very stiff short white hairs on both the top and bottom. When I first saw these hairs on the under side I thought they were 'bugs' but found they were very stiff white hairs and very short and thickly covered with them. They are on top of the leaf too but not as thick. The sinus and veins on top are white and the veins underneath are flushed red, otherwise the plant is all a very dark green. I do think this begonia is worthy of a name and is truly one of the joys of begonia growing.

From the seed of *Bradei* I have a plant with the same shaped leaf as the rest but it does not have the hairs, a very dark bronzy shiny leaf on top with a few sparse red hairs under the leaf. It is not unusual but a very nice plant and unlike the other one it grows faster than the *Bradei*. From the seed of *B. Ascetosa* I have one that is a real 'maverick'. It too grew by leaps and bounds and left the little plants of *Ascetosa* way behind. It appears to be a trailer or a climber I have not decided which. This one

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may have some *semperflorens* blood in it.

I am not good enough at this business to tell though. This plant does not look like a semp. Has large leaves that are not unlike the leaves of the *Ascetosa* in shape although the basal lobes do not overlap as in the *Ascetosa*, they are deep bronze in color very shiny and are large. The stem is sort of a rose color and has white spots as does the leaf stem. It branches at the nodes and is an excellent bloomer as it started blooming when quite small and has bloomed ever since with clusters of medium sized white flowers.

I have pollinated some of the flowers and will see what that comes up with. It is easy to see the relationship to *Ascetosa* but it is very different. The leaves and flower stems are quite long, in all I would call it a 'sprawly' plant but I like it, it somehow fascinates me. I think I will put it on a trellis or in a basket this summer and see what happens. These are what I call the real pleasure of seed growing and I can see how hybridizing can be a very fascinating hobby. I have not tried that yet but I am thinking of it.

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## From Our Readers

Joseph Alsop, read by many of you, writes: "May a reporter - columnist turned begonia fancier put a question to the expert readers of *The Begonian*? For some years I have been growing begonias as the main display plants in my garden room in Washington. With the whole American political scene, not to mention our foreign affairs, to cover in three columns a week, I don't have the time to learn begonia-lore as I should like to do. So I'd like to get a list of the fourteen or fifteen best and most unusual species, conforming to the following specifications:

First, in the conditions in my house, I have long since found that the more demanding hybrids, such as the rex begonias, do not do at all well. The species begonias seem to support the not quite adequate humidity better than any others.

Second, I don't grow begonias for flowers, and don't care particularly about the character and duration of their inflorescences.

Third, what I want, in short, is a list of the best begonias which will stand medium rough conditions of indoor growth — the best for me being those begonias most notable for leaf shape, leaf color, leaf texture and general habit of growth. I'd like them all sizes, and I'd also like at least one or two with a trailing habit of growth suitable for planting in baskets.

I hope this letter from one of the most ignorant members of the Begonia Society will be an interesting challenge to the more learned and expert members."

From the editor: Let's all give Mr. Alsop our quick help. I also could use such a list too!

*Patronize Our Advertisers*

## "BUMBLIN ALONG WITH BEE

By BEE OLSON, *Research Director*  
13715 Cordary Ave., Hawthorne, Calif.

From J. L. K. of Portland, Oregon we receive this question:

*"When should one start fertilizing tuberous begonias?"*

Dear J. L. K.: In researching your question I have checked several sources and have found that as usual the experts vary their methods. I will pass the information along to you and you can 'take your choice.' I do find that in every method some sort of fertilizer is a part of the potting mix. It appears that the fertilizer in the potting mix will take care of your plant until budding time or near that time when additional fertilizer is needed.

F. J. Bedson of the British Begonia Society in his book "Successful Begonia Culture" states: "John Innes Potting Compost: 7 parts of sterilized loam, 3 parts of peat, 2 parts of sand, plus the John Innes Base fertilizer which comprises 1½ oz. of hoof and horn, 1½ oz. of superphosphate and ¾ oz. of sulphate of potash, plus ¾ oz. of ground chalk, per bushel.

Messrs. Blackmore & Langdon also give another successful final pot mixture: 7 parts of loam, 3 parts of peat or leaf-mould, 2 parts of coarse sand, and one part of well-decayed manure. Add per bushel, 5 oz. of steamed bone flour, 2 oz. of old soot, 1 oz. of sulphate of potash and 1 oz. of hydrated lime or ground chalk.

Messrs. T. White & Son's Begonia Nurseries suggest: 5 parts of good turfy loam, 5 parts of leaf-mould, two parts of sharp sand, adding ¼ lb. of John Innes Base Fertilizer and ¾ oz. of ground chalk per bushel. Double the J. I. Base and ground chalk for final potting. If possible use sterilized compost and very sharp sand.

The analysis of John Innes Base fertilizer is nitrogen 5.1%, phosphoric acid 6.4% and potash 9.7%. The quantity is often doubled when potting on, to prolong the growth so that feeding may start later."

In checking further in the book I find that Mr. Bedson recommends the first potting of the started tuber in about a 4½" pot and stresses that they should not be overpotted. A second potting into pots up to 5½ inches a third move is to a pot about 7 inches and with larger tubers again into an 8 inch pot. Each potting is in new potting mix with the fertilizer added and you note that some suggest doubling the fertilizer in the final potting. From this we can be assured of sufficient fertilizer for the plant for quite some time to come.

He further states: "Once well rooted in the final pot and buds begin to appear feeding can be started. This may be either weak liquid manure or one of the balanced chemical fertilizers, such as John Innes liquid feed. Most modern experts rarely give more than two or three feeds, all during the flowering season, although we have seen some exceptionally fine amateur specimens resulting from a more generous treatment with liquid manure. Overfeeding can, however, be harmful unless carried out by an expert."

Antonelli Brothers of Santa Cruz, California have this to say: "For the soil mixture used in the pot, we use seven parts of rotted leaf mold mixed with one part of barnyard manure and three parts of sandy loam. These proportions may vary depending on the difference in soils. In planting the tuber or the seedling in a pot, a piece of crockery is placed over the opening to allow proper drainage. The pot is filled one-third with the potting mixture, then two tablespoons of Full Bloom are sprinkled over this. The fertilizer is then covered with potting mixture and the plant is placed so the roots are about one inch above the fertilizer. In choosing the pot, it is well to allow room for the growth of the plant. A large tuber requires

an 8 or 9 inch pot. After potting, the plant is lightly watered and is not watered again until the soil shows dryness. A repeated simple rule is to "water only when the soil shows dryness." For a longer blooming season with better flowers, the feeding of fish emulsion should be used several times, at two-week intervals."

Vetterle & Reinelt of Capitola say "Firstly, to consider transplanting from flats to pots. Begonias do not root deeply, and the shallow 8 or 9 inch azalea pots are preferred to the deeper pots. Our standard potting mixture consists of two-thirds partly rotted oak leaf mold and one-third coarse sand. Remove plant from starting flat carefully. Mix one handful of fish meal with enough potting mixture to fill the bottom two-thirds of pot, place plant in pot, fill in around root mass. Firm, and finish by covering top of root mass lightly with a quarter inch of potting soil. WATER CAREFULLY. For pots or beds a definite feeding program will reward the grower with stronger growth, and increased bloom. After transplanting, when active growth is observed, commence the following routine: Feed one tablespoon of California Liquid's 8-8-4, mixed in one gallon of water once a week until plants begin to flower. After plants begin to flower switch to this combination: one tablespoon of Atlas Fish Emulsion, combined with one tablespoon of California Liquid's 2-10-10 in one gallon of water once a week. Cease to fertilize by the end of September. The use of the first combination is intended to induce strong plant growth; the latter combination will harden cell structure, strengthen flower stems, provide an abundance of firm, highly colored blossoms, and store energy for the tubers' resting period. The individual must judge when plants are under fed, well fed, or over fed."

Mr. W. Willetts in the National Begonia Society (British) states: "Foliar Feeding — that is, the new method of feeding a plant through its foliage, has been hailed by many enthusiasts as a revolutionary way of getting feed

to a plant with the least possible trouble. But this is nothing new to the old-time gardener, who, having very little scientific knowledge at his disposal, nevertheless also fed his plants through the leaves. How did he manage it? Quite simple. You see, about once a week, on a warm day, he washed down the floor of the greenhouse with liquid manure. The 'atmosphere' which this created can be well imagined, especially when the cloying aroma of the manure water began to rise in the confines of the house. The plants simply thrived on this treatment, the foliage taking on that lustre which is seldom seen to its best advantage on plants today, and the blooms came out in their natural colours. The old gardener knew, and the modern enthusiast should copy, that the over-feeding of a pot plant through its root system could only lead to grossness, poor quality blooms without true colour tone. Feed the begonia by all means, it requires it, but never to the extent of encouraging it to become gross. The begonia usually keeps in good growing heart for at least six weeks following the final potting, but even then the time for root feeding to begin depends on the quality of the mixing, the size of the pot, and the amount of root action which has been made. I always begin to root feed when the roots are working nicely around the pot. I haven't had the time to give the propriety brands of Foliar Feeds a thorough test, but can highly recommend the method I have already mentioned. Either of the animal manures, i.e. horse, cow or sheep, can be used to make the liquid." (Mr. Willetts then recommends 3 British chemical fertilizers and states that he prefers one of them and uses it for root feeding but only feeds three times at ten to fourteen day intervals) — he continues — "This, plus the floor wettings, usually gives me the results I anticipate having each season. If the makers' instructions are strictly adhered to, any complete plant food can be used, but animal manures give good results without unduly forcing



the plant. I believe that over-feeding at the roots does cause grossness, poor rooting of cuttings (these are too fleshy and damp off easily) poor colour of the bloom, massive but wide open blooms, and the loss of many valuable tubers in store. I don't think it is possible to produce any of these effects by the floor wettings, which, needless to say, should be discontinued when the blooms are opening, and that is why I welcome the introduction of the new but still old idea of feeding a plant through its foliage."

Now you can do us all a favor J. L. K. — you can try out all these methods and report back your results and by next spring we will all be the wiser. Thank you for your question and I hope you have prize winning results.

## Book Reviews

(Continued from page 117)

fresh the memory. However, due to the style of writing and ease of reading, this book presents no problem to the reader.

I think the book should be of special interest to begonia growers as begonias do very well under fluorescent lights. In the preface the editor states that she was filled with love and desire for begonias. It was through Mrs. Cherry and Mrs. Brilmayer that I too became captivated by begonia family. In the chapter on plants, four pages are devoted to the Begoniaceae.

Mrs. Cherry has been a pioneer in the field of fluorescent light gardening and the contents of the book will be most interesting and helpful to many who love to grow plants.

I highly recommend this book. It is an asset to any gardener's library.

M. CARLETON L'HOMMEDIEU  
Oakdale, Long Island, N.Y.

### "THE BEGONIAN"

Advertising rates

	Once	Monthly
Full Page .....	\$30.00	\$25.00
Half Page .....	18.50	15.00
Quarter Page .....	10.00	8.50
Per Inch .....	3.00	2.50

**PICTORIAL PLANT GUIDE FOR MILD REGION LANDSCAPING**, by Paul J. Peart; 200 pp., profusely illus.; 1962; Montvalla Publishing Co., Monterey Park, Calif. \$19.75.

This is certainly among the showiest books of its type ever published! In the dust-jacket blurb it is described, rather coyly, as "the kind of a book that only a dedicated landscape architect and skilled photographer could bring off."

The photographs are without exception superb — there are almost 400 of them. The text is rather restricted, though it does indicate the un-illustrated statistics of the plants concerned, and also suggests uses in the landscape — primarily in Southern California, it should be noted.

As a reviewer, I find it regrettable that greater care had not been taken with proof-reading of the text (there are some disconcerting typographical errors). And some shocking botanical errors seriously detract from the general value of this expensive book! As prime example I might cite the inclusion of several illustrations of *Cycas revoluta* and *Cordyline australis* in the section labelled "Palms"! The former is, of course, a Cycad — not even vaguely related to the palms, and the latter is an arborescent member of the Lily Family.

ALEX D. HAWKES

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# Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund Flight

MRS. FLORENCE GEE, SEED FUND ADMINISTRATOR  
234 BIRCH STREET, ROSEVILLE, CALIFORNIA 95678

## No. 1 — *B. Brazil* sp.

From edge of dense forest 5km past Tapirai on road to Jaquia. Large plant with large, velvety green leaves reddish on the back. A choice begonia with large white flowers. Price 1.00 per pkt.

## No. 2 — *B. Brazil* sp.

Angel-wing type with velvety leaves — plants found in dense forest at 300 ft. elevation on the Rio Ribeira 250 miles south of Sao Paulo. Price 50 cents per pkt.

## No. 3 — *B. Brazil* sp.

From along the road to Sao Paulo, exact location and description lost. Price 25 cents per pkt.

## No. 4 — *B. nelumbifolia* — Mexico.

Sometimes called 'Water-lily begonia'. Leaves peltate, leaves attached near the center, lotus-leaf fashion. Foot-long leaves are green, round at top, pointed at the end, with hairs beneath. Flowers, small, white to pale pink. Good grown outdoors where climate permits. Price 35 cents per pkt.

## No. 5 — *B. acida* — Brazil.

Large, seersucker - puckered leaves of apple-green are round but appear to be angled by a suggestion of points where veins run out to edge. Dainty white flowers standing well above foliage. Prefers steady warmth and humidity. Price 35 cents per pkt.

## No. 6 — *B. Di-Erna*.

(*B. dichroa* x *B. rubra*) Slim, pointed green leaves; orange-red flowers. Blooms almost constantly if not over potted. Price 25 cents per pkt.

## No. 7 — *B. 'Sophia Cecile.'*

A hybrid by Belva Kusler, Wisconsin. Price 25 cents per pkt.

## No. 8 — *B. heracleifolia nigricans* — Mexico.

Robust star-leaf, medium growth, rhizomes procumbent, thick; leaves long-petioled, to a foot across, handsomely variegated with bright and

black-green, 7-9 finger-like lobes, tafeta-like in appearance, white flowers in tall panicles. Handsome foliage plant. Price 25 cents per pkt.

## No. 9 — *B. incana* (Mexico).

Stems thick, erect, scurfy, few branched; leaves fleshy, peltate, white and suggestive of felt; inflorescences arching, flowers numerous, white, drooping and of good size. Price 25 cents per pkt.

## No. 10 — *B. 'Corallina de Lucerna.'*

White spotted green leaves and great, constant bunches of coral flowers. Should be severely pruned after flowering. Price 25 cents per pkt.

## No. 11 — *B. 'Whisky'*. *Heterosis semperflorens*. Germany.

New variety having pure white flowers and contrasting shining, bronze foliage. Even, dwarf growth with an abundance of blossoms, hybrid vigor and resistant to adverse weather conditions. Het. 'Whisky' belong to the *B. Tausendschoen* section and has been given awards at Wisley and at the International Horticultural show at Hamburg. Price 35 cents per pkt.

## No. 12 — *B. 'Gin'* — *Heterosis F-1* hybrid. Novelty from Germany.

Very free flowering with distribution of blooms on all stems. Foliage is dark green with bronzy-red leaf edges, plants compact about 10 in. high, uniform, ball-like habit growth. Flowers are pink with yellow stamens remaining on plant for many months. A very valuable addition to bedding plant assortment. Price 35 cents per pkt.

Still available — *B. lubbersii* at 1.00 per pkt and *B. Silver rubro-venia* at 50 cents per pkt. You should be growing these exotic and beautiful begonias—

Other genera—

## *Anigozanthus viridis* and *A. flavida*

Also called 'Kangaroo paw' — Australia. This genus was originally classified in the *Amarylloidaceae* family, but

is now placed in the family Haemodraceae which is chiefly Australian, but with representatives found in the Americas, South Africa and temperate Asia. *Anigozanthus* lacks the typical umbel inflorescence of the amaryllids. The two inch long flowers are in a dense one-sided raceme or spike which grows to a height of three feet. The flowers are covered with woolly hair of various colors depending on the species. These plants do not form bulbs but make iris-like clumps with stout rhizomes. The evergreen foliage is about a foot tall. The plants are hardy where they do not receive more than six to eight degrees of frost. Very easy to grow from seed and will bloom the seed season in the cool greenhouse. Every one likes to grow something different and this is the way to grow something unique, hope you try them. Price 35 cents per pkt. — each variety.

**Iris — innominata — Mixed.**

25 cents per pkt. *Kalanchoe* sp. Tall, with bright yellow flowers and fuzzy leaves. 25 cents per pkt.

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High percentage of bright, warm colors which even excel the brilliance and luster of many of the best known cutting propagated varieties. Rich reds, yellows, coppers, pinks, all abound in infinite varieties of tones and shades.

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## African Begonias Described

In "Monographic Revision of the Begoniaceae of Africa Part 1" (*Monographische Revision der Begoniaceen Afrikas I. Sekt. Augustia und Rostrobegonia sowie einige neue Sippen aus anderen Sektionen.* Botanische Jahrbucher, Band 81, Heft 1/2, pp. 106-188. Stuttgart. 1961.) Doctor E. Irmscher of Stuttgart, West Germany, has brought order to the two begonia sections or subgenera *Augustia* and *Rostrobegonia*. This paper describes thirty-seven species, fourteen varieties and eleven forms. In section *Rostrobegonia* sixteen species are described.

New begonia species in three other sections are also described. In section *Mazieria* one new species *B. pycnocaulis*, Irmscher is described. This is a very low growing plant hardly eight inches tall. *Begonia Zimmermannii* Peter is given a full description in Section *Squamibegonia* for the original author lacked complete material. Six species are described in section *Scutibegonia*.

Of great importance to the begonia fancier is the thorough study of *Begonia Dregei* and its variety *Macbethii* hort and the closely related species *natalensis* Hook, *Sonderiana* Irmscher, *suffruticosa* Meissn and *caffra* Meissn. Photos of the herbarium specimens greatly help in seeing the differences between these various plants. For some years we have been growing a large leaved plant of *Sutherlandii* and in this paper it is named *Sutherlandii* variety *latior* Irmscher. Five varieties and two forms are described for *Sutherlandii* which are also illustrated with photos of the herbarium plants.

Dr. Irmscher gives very complete descriptions of each plant and gives a masterful discussion of their relationship. Eight plates contain eighteen photos of begonia herbarium material.

R. ZIESENHENNE

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# Round Robin News

HERB WARRICK, ROUND ROBIN DIRECTOR  
6543 26TH AVENUE, N. E., SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98115

In Flight #5, Pat Burdick of Savage, Minnesota usually includes a 4"x9" water color picture of one of her begonias. She doesn't tell us its name so all of the members try to identify it. Her paintings are so accurate in all details that any of us who have previously seen this type of begonia can easily identify it. This is a very clever device that Pat uses to encourage us to talk about a particular begonia. We are all very proud when we recognize the plant and we eagerly describe our own begonia and how we grow it. This is very instructive, Pat, so please continue your excellent artwork.

Carrie Karegeannes of Springfield, Virginia is Chairman of Flight #8. As many A.B.S. members already know, Carrie is an excellent analyst and cataloger of information on begonia culture. The data that she is currently collecting and on which she is asking the Round Robin members for further contribution concerns the germinating time of begonia seed. Certain other shade loving plants are also included. At present the tabulations include several columns of information on over three dozen begonias. As this list grows and certain categories of plants and other data become distinct, Bee Olson, our Research Director, will include them in her columns in *The Begonian*. Studies such as Carrie and many others are making are many faceted. This is true because they stimulate additional members to work on many other problems and eventually the summaries can be shown in the *Begonian* where the whole membership of the A.B.S. can benefit. The *Begonian* is a wonderful outlet and all members who can do so should explore the cultural fields and make their findings available to all of us. Not all of us have the talent for extensive studies but the A.B.S. does

have many members who are gifted in these lines. It is to these folks that we appeal for help in making the A.B.S. a very real force in horticultural development in the realm of shade plants.

Mrs. Lily Fine of Brooklyn, New York and Chairman of Flight #17 recently reported that besides enjoying working with her plants she also gets a lot of pleasure from participating in the preparation of the bulletin or news-letter for the Knickerbocker Branch of the A.B.S. Lily's story reminds us that one of the major improvements in Branch administration in recent years has been the use of bulletins or news-letters. Telephone calls and postal cards for meeting notices leave much to be desired in the life of a Branch. It doesn't matter whether a bulletin is made up of one or several pages it still has many advantages over other procedures. The work can be rotated or distributed among the qualified members and then more definite feelings of responsibility toward the Branch and the whole A.B.S. gradually develops. Probably bulletins were not used earlier because very few people had access to duplicating equipment or knew how to use it. Today many people have typewriters in their homes and good quality, low cost, second hand duplicating equipment is available to smaller organizations. Any Branch that does not use a club bulletin should explore the talents of their members and the availability of equipment. Gordon Lloyd, editor of the *Begonian* can tell you which Branches now use bulletins so your club can arrange an exchange for awhile.

Our final news item this month is a report that the requests have begun to arrive for some of the specialty Flights that were listed in the April *Begonian*. However, the distribution

of subjects is quite widely spread and to date no more than two requests have been received for any one title.

Please continue your requests so that we can start some of these **Flights**. They should be very interesting.

## ***Your Begonian Testing Lab***

BY BEE OLSON, 13715 CORDARY AVENUE  
HAWTHORNE, CALIFORNIA

**Lily Fine of Brooklyn, N.Y. says:**

I cannot grow seedlings in community pots, and have gone "fancy" with ice-cube trays (the type with the removable cubes). Each tray holds 12 cubes, in the bottom of which I burn a drainage hole with the point of an awl heated in the gas-flame. By lining out these trays on moist sponge-roc under the lights and then simply draping a good-sized sheet of plastic over the entire light fixture, ideal conditions of humidity and warmth keep the seedlings growing at a good pace. I also use two-inch square plastic pots and set 24 of them in a deep clear plastic refrigerator dish 12½x8½ inches. With the cover tightly in place this also provides good growing conditions. It's a wonderful incubator. I suppose we all have our own favorite contrivances, and I keep seeking and seeking, trying to arrive at methods that mean the least amount of work!"

**Elda Haring of Greenwich, Conn. says:**

"Let me tell you how we grow begonias from seed. We have been most successful with Evansiana, Wooly

Bear, Sanquinea, Calla Lily, home saved seed of Crispa, many varieties of Semperflorens. When seeds are received, they are opened carefully onto a sheet of bond paper, folded in the middle. For a seedling mix we use: 1/3 milled sphagnum, 1/3 vermiculite and 1/3 perlite. We use this mix for all our cuttings also and rarely lose any. We use aluminum loaf pans for seed pans and make a few slits in the bottom for drainage. The seed is lightly sown in rows or broadcast, depending on how many seeds and size of seed pan. The pan is placed in warm water until top is thoroughly moistened, allowed to drain, a covering of saran wrap, pliofilm or plastic placed over—with a few holes poked here and there to let in a little air. The pans are then placed either under the fluorescent light, in a window sill, or on the bench in the greenhouse near the heater and given no further care except to see that the medium does not dry out. We find it usually takes about three weeks for seed to germinate,

*(Continued on next Page)*

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although it sometimes has taken the Cally Lily seed five to six weeks under the lights. We usually do not transplant ours from the seed pan until they are the size to handle easily with the tip end of a spoon. We then plant them into flats or other aluminum loaf pans, giving them two inches between plants into a mixture of soil made up of two parts garden loam, one part peat, one part sand,  $\frac{1}{4}$  part charcoal and a tablespoon of bone-meal to each pot. They seem to like this mixture and thrive. I might add that this is the way we grow hundreds and hundreds of seedlings of perennials, annuals, succulents, geraniums, shrubs of many kinds. We rarely have a failure."

**Rufus Neas of Greenville, S.C. upon request sends in a report on different kinds of media, which follows:**

(1) Re-Jewva-Tone, a new product, has proved to be the best. Prepared for planting just like milled Sphagnum; it is sterile, has good drainage and very little, if any, "damp-off." The seedlings do not require feeding. Natural or organic plant food, sufficient to feed the seedlings until transplanted, is manufactured into Re-Jewva-Tone. The only disadvantage is the price — it's too expensive.

(2) Milled Sphagnum, my second choice, is probably used by more people than any other medium. It is sterile, has good drainage and very little "damp-off." The seedlings require regular feedings. Green mold sometimes develops on the surface after the first feeding. This, I believe, is caused largely by the type of plant food used. The green mold is usually considered harmless, but if it develops rapidly, it can smother very small seedlings.

(3) Baccto Potting Soil is good. I understand that it is not available in some areas. Seedlings do not necessarily require feedings. Unless good drainage is provided, the seedlings have a tendency to "damp-off."

(4) Peat Moss, my fourth choice, is available in most, if not all, areas

of the United States. I prefer the Sunshine Peat Moss which is a product of Canada. It has good drainage and the small amount of acid in it seems beneficial. Peat Moss is not always sterile, so don't be surprised if you suddenly realize that you have a fine crop of weeds. Seedlings, and weeds, require regular feedings. Also, "damp-off" seems to be somewhat of a problem. To eliminate it, Pano-drench is good if used at least three days before planting.

(5) Peat Humus, my fifth choice, is sometimes confused with Peat Moss, but the substance is entirely different. It is considered sterile, has fair drainage and some "damp-off." The seedlings require regular feedings. Also, waterings may have to be made between feedings due to rapid evaporation. Occasionally a few weeds may appear."

Thank you good members for your experiences. What have YOU been trying lately? Come join us in the lab so we can all work together. Just drop a note to Bee Olson, 13715 Cordary Avenue, Hawthorne, California.

## Variations in the Flowers of African Violets

Dr. E. Irmscher gives a scholarly discussion of unusual forms of flowers found in "*Saintpaulia ionantha* Wendl., cultivar SATURN and cultivar WERNER GERHARD in the paper ("Über Blüten—und Blütenstandsvarianten bei *Saintpaulia ionantha* Wendl. (Gesneriac) und die morphologische der Vorbluten" von E. Irmscher. Mit Tafel I-IV. Flora oder Allgemeine Botanische Zeitung. Band 148. VEB Gustav Fischer. Verlag. Jena. 1959). The article covers pages 179-202 and is supplied with plates I-IV in which drawings picture the types of flowers and the arrangement of the flower parts.

R. ZIESENHENNE



## NATIONAL BOARD MEETING

The regular meeting of the board of directors of the American Begonia Society was called to order at 7:30 p.m., on April 26, 1965, by the president, Mrs. Mabel Corwin.

The renewal of the Pledge Of Allegiance to the American Flag was lead by the president-elect, Muriel Perz, who followed with the reading of Aims & Purposes of the society.

The secretary called roll with 21 answering. Minutes were read and approved.

Muriel Perz reported on a meeting held on April 11, concerning the Saran House at So. Coast Botanic Gardens. The meeting was composed of representatives of Begonia, Fuchsia, & Fern Societies and the Botanic Society.

The treasurer, Harold Burkett, reported a balance on hand on April 18, 1965 of \$814.-08. This amount included \$75.00 sent by the seed fund chairman, Mrs. Florence Gee.

Daisy Austin, membership secretary, reported 75 new members, 105 renewals, and 2485 Begonians disbursed.

Anne Rose, advertising manager, reported receipts of \$50.50 and unpaid accounts of \$67.00, on April 18, 1965.

Vera Naumann, public relations director, received a letter from Horticulture magazine asking for notices of awards and information of general interest, for publication in the magazine. Branches reporting by mail to Mrs. Naumann were: East Bay, Sacramento, Seattle, Missouri, and Knickerbocker. The Theo B. Sheppard representative, Larry Stallings, reported by mail to Mabel Corwin, and sent information concerning their garden tours to be held on July 18, from 1 to 4 p.m.

The following branches were represented: Foothill, Glendale, Inglewood, North Long Beach, Orange County, Riverside, San Gabriel Valley, Westchester, and Whittier.

Daisy Austin requested permission to purchase needed stationary to print information and membership sheets for use of the societies and in society promotion at shows. Permission was granted on the motion of Carl Naumann that 20,000 sheets be printed. These will be available for use of branches as well as the National Board.

Meeting adjourned. Peggy McGrath, sec.

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## ABS Dates for JUNE

June 3 — Westchester Branch: Dorothy Behrends on "Begonias with Fern Companions." Pot-luck dinner at 6:30 P.M.

June 5 — Knickerbocker Branch: Pilgrimage to Mrs. Ernesta D. Ballard and Mrs. Sidney Keith and Ott's Greenhouses around Philadelphia.

June 8 — Knickerbocker Branch: Election of officers and showing of members slides. 7:30 in the Library of the Horticultural Society of New York, Essex House.

June 11 — San Gabriel Valley Branch: Mrs. Edna Korts on "What a judge looks for in judging a begonia."

June 17 — Long Beach Parent Chapter: 7:30 P.M. Alice Martin will speak on "Cane, Fibrous and Rhizomatous Begonias." Community Savings and Loan Society Hall, 3901 Atlantic.

June 23 — Glendale Branch: Mr. Roy Joyce from the National Board will speak on "Fuchsias."

### July Dates

July 1 — Westchester Branch: Frances Young, founder and director of the South Coast Botanic Garden Foundation will give the history and story of the Foundation.

### Special Shows

June 18, 19, and 20 is the annual show in the South Coast Botanic Garden, 26701 Rolling Hills Rd., Palos Verdes Peninsula, Theme is Fiesta de Flores. No admission charge as this is sponsored by the South Coast Botanic Garden Foundation.

The Seattle Begonia Society is presenting their 11th Seafair Begonia and Sheltered Garden Show July 31 and August 1, 1965. Place: Loyal Heights Field House, 21st Ave. N.W. and N.W. 77th St., Seattle. Admission for "Begonia Wonderland" is 35 cents. Time on Saturday July 31 is 2 to 9 P.M. and on Sunday 10 A.M. to 7:00 P.M.

# 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.  
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, Corr. Secy.  
421 East 64th St.  
New York, N.Y. 10021

## LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER

3rd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.  
Social Hall of Community Savings and Loan,  
3901 Atlantic  
Mrs. Mabel Gage, Secy.  
3214 Delmar Ave., Long Beach 7, Calif.

## LOUISIANA CAPITAL BRANCH

1st Friday, Sear's Garden Center  
6201 Florida St., Baton Rouge  
Mrs. Louis Sicard, Sec'y.  
4520 Clark St., Baton Rouge, La. 70811

## 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, Sec'y.  
1625 Appleton  
Apt. H Long Beach, Calif. 90802

## 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  
 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. 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. Truman Stearns, Sec.  
 230 E. Vince St.  
 Ventura, Calif.

**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. Herman, 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, Cor. Secy.  
 15344 E. Leffingwell Rd., Whittier, Calif.

**WILLIAM PENN BRANCH**

3rd Tuesday, 2:00 p.m., Homes of Members  
 Mrs. Ernest C. Drew, Secy.  
 635 Moreno Rd., Narberth, Pa.

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