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The purpose of this Society shall be to promote  
interest in begonias and other shade-loving plants;  
to encourage the introduction and development of  
new types of these plants to standardize the no-  
menclature of begonias; to gather and publish in-  
formation 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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Views expressed in this magazine are not  
necessarily those of the Editor, the Society, or  
its officers.

## A NEW CHECK LIST -- WHEN

BY ALVA GRAHAM

Publication of the *Buxton Check List of Begonias* was the "most important" thing the American Begonia Society could do, said Dr. G. H. M. Lawrence, when he stopped here for a conference on his way from an international meeting in Hawaii several years ago. Dr. Lawrence is the American Horticultural Representative on the International Commission for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants. He is also one of the six members of the Editorial Committee which publishes the Code which is the authority for our Begonia Society and all other plant societies in the world.

Our Check List seems to go in cycles of ten. It took Bessie Raymond Buxton, author of a begonia book that is still standard, ten years to compile the thousands of names that make up the list. In this she was assisted by Frederick J. Bedson, founder-president of the British Begonia Society, who provided names of begonias found in England, and the library staff of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, who did research and typing. This first list was typed and the library retained the original copy. The first carbon copy came to the library of the American Begonia Society.

For ten years this carbon copy was our authority for nomenclature. Those who wished to make any study of a plant's history and development were limited in their access to the authority, and the nomenclature committee was especially handicapped in its efforts to prevent duplication of names for new cultivars to be registered. It was felt that the list should be published and thus made accessible to all who were interested. A carbon copy could not be used for off-set printing, which is cheaper than typesetting, so a typed copy had to be made. When this was finished it was longer than the first list as it included the names of the new begonias registered since Mrs. Buxton's list, as well

as many new species names provided by Dr. Irmscher of Germany and others.

Ten years after the typed list was made the second edition appeared, two thousand copies to sell for \$6.00 each. These have been distributed all over the begonia growing world, and as they are becoming better known there is more demand for them. Soon a third edition will be needed, and plans are now under way for this. The first necessity was a card file. It seems that Mrs. Buxton, according to her close friend, Mrs. Sheehan, kept her notes on "little scraps of paper." The Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which was given all her papers, confirmed this. The names are now on file cards, copied by several devoted members during the last three years: May Taft Drew, Harry W. Butterfield, and Mildred Radcliffe.

The nomenclature director is continually at work adding new cards as well as making corrections and additions to the old cards as new facts come to light. Aid is given by Rudolf Ziesenhene of Santa Barbara. Frederick J. Martin and M. L. MacIntyre of England, Prof. Maatsch of Germany, and many of our American members, all contributing information as they find it. This is in preparation for the third edition of our check list. But where will we get the money to print it?

Will we continue our ten year cycle and publish the third edition by 1968?

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### COVER PICTURE

Begonia 'Flamingo' — a *dichroa* hybrid, grown by Mrs. Ernesta D. Ballard of Chestnut Hill, Pennsylvania.

—Photo by Hertha A. Benjamin

God Bless Thee,  
Thy Goings out, Thy Comings In,  
Thy Hopes and Plans, Thy Work or Rest;

ELSA FORT BRANCH  
*American Begonia Society*

# BEGONIAS AT BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN

By GEORGE KALMBACHER  
*Taxonomist*



Part of begonia collection at Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, New York. — Photo by Louis Buhle

Begonias are on constant display in our conservatory as a combined horticultural and botanical group. They are set up on a bench in a location that has for some years been devoted solely to begonias. There is a sort of shuttle by which those plants showing the best show-worthiness are taken from the "prop" house and set up on exhibit, and those that are on display that are retrograding are taken back to the "prop" house. The bench is 20 feet in length, two and one half feet wide, and allows for about fifty-five exhibition plants.

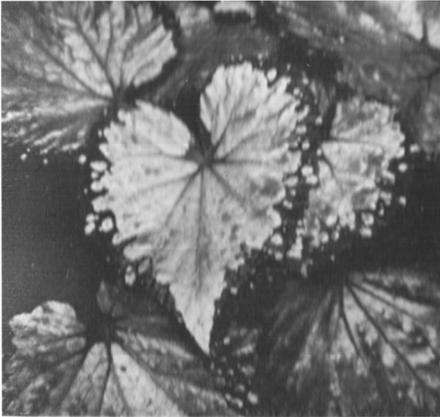
Tom Hofman is our propagator, and the excellence of the display is very much the result of his interest in this group and his capable handling.

About ten years ago our collection was rather poor in the range of begonia species and varieties. We were

slow at first in adding variety and range, but after a couple of visits to us by Toby Lothman, exchange took on a sudden boost, and it was through his cooperation that a number of attractive kinds were added to our collection. It was on two bitter cold winter days that we went to the large greenhouse at City College, where he had accumulated an impressive collection, and brought back enough unusual cuttings to make a notable improvement in our collection.

As with any conservatory plant groups, the fates and fortunes of individual plants fluctuate, so that it is never stable, and a list of kinds in a year's time shows losses and additions.

With the limitations imposed by man hours and space, we have not had any program of hybridizing be-



'Frosty Dwarf' — a new begonia by Tom Hofmann of Brooklyn Botanic Garden.

— Photo by George Kalmbacher

gonias at The Brooklyn Botanic Garden. There was, however, one attempt made a few years ago, an inspiration of Tom Hofmann. He crossed the rexes, B. 'Curly King Edward' and B. 'Silver Queen'. The resulting seeds were planted and two were selected because they looked promising. One is definitely different from the other, but in both, their smallness figured importantly in the selection.

Published here for the first time is a description of the two cultivars to which I assigned the respective names:

B. r. c. 'Frosty Dwarf': Leaf almost heart-shaped, acuminate-tipped. Length of leaf about four inches. Color, solid aluminum-silver centrally, with a narrow margin of dark green, silver-speckled. When seen at certain angles, the leaf surface has a reddish suffusion. The back of the leaf is vinous red. The plant itself is up to eight inches high.

B. r. c. 'Shorty': Leaf is nearly heart-shaped with slight lobulation along edges and overlapping basal lobes. Leaf length up to about four inches. Color is centrally a solid-greenish gray, surrounded by the narrow dark green rim. Back of leaf is light to medium green with edges

dull red and basal area of the same red color.

As part of our public educational program, in October last year, we gave a one-day course (and sale) "Know and Grow Begonias" with Mrs. Joy Logee Martin as instructor. It was attended by fifty-four persons.

The conservatory hours are 10 to 4 Monday through Saturday and 12:15 to 4 on Sundays and holidays. Since there is always a number of interesting begonias in the "prop" house, those visitors desiring to see these should make their desires known to the assistant director, Mr. Robert Tomson; horticulturist, Mr. Rudolf van der Gott; or Mr. Thomas Hofmann.

## Scottish Society Promotes Tuberous Begonias

By JOHN ATTCHISON  
*Shotts, Scotland*

The Scottish Begonia Society was instituted in 1936, just four years after the American Begonia Society, with the object of encouraging, promoting, and improving the cultivation of the begonia in all its aspects.

It is only fair to state, however, that the main interest of the members always has been in improving the double tuberous begonias. In this they have met with great success and have as many as sixty named varieties listed by the leading nurserymen.

Meetings are held every three months, at which lectures are given on special aspects of cultivation and propagation. From time to time bulletins are issued to members, containing articles from members on their experiences and results. The members who write these articles and contribute their views are the foremost growers of begonias in Great Britain.

Each year a show is held. One of the classes (for twelve blooms, doubles, not less than nine varieties) carries with it for the winner the title, "Begonia Champion of Great Britain," and is keenly contested.

(Continued on Page 17)

# THE SEEDLING FAMILY OF A HYBRID

By ROBERT L. SHATZER  
A.B.S. Research Director

The Mexican species, *Begonia fuchsioides*, was a popular subject for hybridizers over one hundred years ago. The resulting hybrids have remained favorites with begonia hobbyists during the years that followed.

One of the oldest of these fibrous-rooted hybrids still in cultivation is *Begonia 'Digswelliana'*, developed by T. W. Early of Digswell, England, around 1865. For many years it was thought that *B. semperflorens* was the other parent; but after extensive research, Helen Krauss announced in the 1944 *Begonian* that the parentage was *B. odorata* x *B. fuchsioides*. Charles Chevalier also doubted the *B. semperflorens* parentage and stated in *Les Begonias* a recorded cross of *B. fuchsioides* x *B. disticha* for this hybrid.

As the years passed, this plant has enjoyed a variety of names including such synonyms as *B. ascotiensis*, after Ascot, England; and also has appeared in literature as *B. 'Sandersonii'*, '*Sandersii*', '*Saundersonii*', '*Saundersii*', and '*Saundersiana*'.

Misspellings of the present name appear as *B. 'Digswilliana'*, '*Digswelliensis*', and '*Digeilliana*'. Thus, two pronunciations are used today, (digs-welly-ANE-ah or digs-willy-ANE-ah).

This hardy hybrid of upright, free-branching habit will withstand quite low temperatures (26 degrees F.) and makes a fine house-plant subject. It grows 25 to 40 inches in height, with drooping, graceful branches, and is often planted in outdoor locations where it will receive morning sun. England's *Gardeners Chronicle* highly recommends this begonia as a cut flower.

The cane-like stems are round, light-green, and succulent with one-half-inch bracts, rolled sideways but pointed and pink-tipped when young. These bracts persist when dried.

Leaves are borne on one-inch long petioles, flushed-red and grooved. The

fresh, semi-glossy, light green leaves are waxen in appearance and will crinkle or curl in cold air. Leaves measuring one inch by one and one-half inch and leaves two and one half by three inches have been described, pointing up an inconsistency. These small leaves are fleshy, elliptic-ovate, with irregularly and coarsely-toothed edges, resembling tiny holly leaves in shape. The serrated margins or edges are often referred to as denticulate, and are ciliate or possessing small, protruding hairs along their hairline edges of red. Leaves are greyish-green beneath with a slight flush of dull-pink between veins.

Numerous bright-red flowers are displayed in drooping, long-stemmed axillary cymes in winter from October until January. Bloom is very like *B. fuchsioides* but lighter in color. Pedicels and ovaries are red. Male buds seldom open and appear like tiny valentine hearts, but they have the usual two wide and two narrow petals, each approximately one-half inch across. The five-petaled female blossom opens to a full inch in width and its long, oval petals are of even size and flushed pink on the inside.

Propagation by cutting is sometimes difficult. However, it has been recorded that leaves dropping into other pots or on the potting mix will root and often sprout. Self-seeding of this begonia has produced an array of interesting and popular seedling forms.

Soon after the turn of this century the pioneer hybridist, Mrs. T. B. Shepherd of Ventura, California, raised a seedling of *B. 'Digswelliana'* that she named *B. 'Catalina'*. This was first listed in her 1913 catalog. Mrs. Shepherd sent seedlings of this plant to England. Some years later, in 1934, plant material arrived at the New York Botanical Garden from Kew Gardens, England, bearing the name *B.*



Begonia 'Digswelliana' and its seedlings. 1 — B. 'Lady Waterlow'. 2 — Leaf of 'Digswelliana' showing tiny hairs on margin and surface. 3 — Leaf shape and flowers of 'Digswelliana'. 4 & 5 — Leaves from B. 'Black Richmondensis' or B. 'Richmondensis purpurea'.

—Drawing by G. A. Sausaman

'Lady Waterlow'. T. H. Everett published a description of this handsome hybrid in 1940 and many authorities felt that it was the same as the previously cultivated B. 'Catalina'. Alice B. Clark mentioned that the plant she illustrated in the 1944 *Begonian* on page 319 as B. 'Lady Waterlow' was in reality a seedling from a Rosecroft Gardens, (A. D. Robinson) plant called B. 'Improved Digswelliana' obtained by Mrs. Fewkes. She had harvested seed from this homely plant and then destroyed the original. It is from these seedlings of seedlings, if that makes any sense, that the B. 'Lady Waterlow' illustration was taken. At any rate, the artist felt it matched the description of Mr. Everett's B. 'Lady Waterlow'.

Begonia 'Catalina' has appeared in print under many mistaken identities, as you will find it called B. Digswelliana', 'Digswilliana', 'Lady Waterloo', and 'Improved Digswelliana'.

If these seedlings be the same or

not is a controversy unproven conclusively, in my opinion. As I research these plants I find a strong similarity but also some marked differences. Both are of an upright, branching habit like B. 'Digswelliana'. However, 'Catalina' has been recorded as eighteen inches in height while 'Lady Waterlow' has been observed at a height of 36 inches. Both tolerate sun and heat and grow well outdoors in borders as well as confined to pots. You must pinch or nip the tips to force a fluffy, filled-in appearance. They are suitable for hanging containers or for growth under lights. Alice Clark so aptly described them as "giving the effect of a flower fountain."

Flowers of 'Lady Waterlow' rise from the leaf axils and are two shades of pink or bright-red on the outside and pale-pink or white on the inside.

Scarlet sepals protect the white ovary which has one long, red-tipped wing. Buds resemble cherry-red hearts. It is a good winter bloomer and for many growers rewards them with continuous blossoming.

'Catalina' flowers are similar with pale interior and shaded exterior, but they color more intensely in the sun. This floriferous begonia has been recorded by Mrs. Marion De Coursey as having bloomed consistently for thirty-four months and by Marjorie Wihl for thirty-eight months. Given proper cultural requirements, it will be a good December and January decoration. Perhaps this is why our grandmothers called it "Drooping Heart" or "Cinnamon Candy". Interesting and colorful effects have also been achieved with landscape plantings of this heavy bloomer.

I stated earlier that I did not believe that 'Lady Waterlow' and 'Catalina' were the same plant. Let me quote from a recent letter received from the long-time begonia enthusiast, Victoria Kartack, of Baraboo, Wisconsin: "I found 'Lady Waterlow', which is the older variety, as a better bloomer than 'Catalina'. 'Digswelliana' I did not think was like either of

the other two, in foliage or bloom as the bloom of 'Digswelliana' is bright-red while 'Catalina' and 'Lady Waterlow' have white flowers, deep-pink outside."

Rudolf Zeisenhenne recently introduced a new seedling from England, that, if given enough filtered sunlight, will produce a beautiful bronze foliage. This new seedling was at first referred to as 'Catalina-Bronze' but now appears on labels as 'Dark Catalina'.

The Clayton B. Kelly Seed Fund offered B. 'Catalina' seed in September, 1962, and January, 1963. Of course, the seed of this hybrid seedling would not be likely to "come true" to the original plant, so it is reasonable to assume that several new seedling forms will appear in plant collections as a result.

Another recent 'Digswelliana' seedling has found favor with the collectors since horticulturist Hugh Evans, of Evans and Reeves Nurseries, Los Angeles, California, raised it in 1939. The lovely B. 'Richmondensis' was first listed by Grover Gardens, California, in the same year.

This plant has proved to be far superior to 'Catalina'. It is an enlarged version of 'Digswelliana' and reaches a height of three feet. This strong, semi-shrubby, succulent-looking begonia is the same as the others in needing pinching to keep it shapely. A hanging container displays it to best advantage.

The brilliant red stems are sturdy but will droop attractively in a basket. I note, however, that a recently purchased plant does not have these red stems as recorded in many descriptions.

Mrs. De Coursey, stated in *The Begonian* in 1959, that it has an "ease of culture, free-flowering, rich coloring, and is better than B. 'Tea Rose', easy to shape." She also comments that it will propagate easily from cuttings.

Leaves will vary according to light intensity but are larger, darker-green and glossier than 'Digswelli-

ana'. The wavy leaves will range from light green to red-tinged or with bronzy overtones. Shape is oblique-ovate with dentate margins (edges) and reddish undersides.

As the light intensity affects the leaf shading, it also plays a part in the coloring of the flowers. They are larger and heavier than 'Digswelliana', appearing pale pink in the greenhouse and emerge rose or nearly red in full sun. Greenhouse owners report continuous bloom but have noticed flowers will drop in high humidity or fog.

Several varieties of this fine plant can be found listed in commercial catalogs: Logee's list includes 'Richmondensis' and 'Richmondensis purpurea', a dark, bronze leaved variety. Kartuz Greenhouses list a second plant named 'Black Richmondensis', with nearly black, serrated leaves, and white flowers rather than the usual pink of 'Richmondensis'. Other intriguing variations on this theme will appear I am sure as the Seed Fund offered an interesting B. 'Orange Rubra' x B. 'Richmondensis' in June, 1962. I have not yet heard mention of any outstanding results, although they may yet be found.

Many other *B. fuchsoides* derivatives and their seedling variations can be found among collections in this country and abroad. B. 'Ingrami' and B. 'Corbeille de Feu' still find places of honor in shows and staging. An old hybrid, B. 'Wettsteini', was similar to these but to the best of my knowledge, has disappeared from cultivation in this country. *B. cubensis*, the "Holly Leaved" begonia of Cuba, is another that is often confused into this group.

For many years these numerous *B. fuchsoides* hybrids and seedlings have been listed in many show schedules under the *B. semperflorens* class. I tend to agree with Dorothy Brehrens in her recent article when she states that because of the present listed parentage of 'Digswelliana' it

(Continued on Page 13)

# EXOTIC GEMS OF THE GARDEN

BY C. FLOYD JENSEN

For the past twenty-five years horticulturists have been quietly but steadily improving the floriferous begonias. They were named for a French botanist, the governor of Santo Domingo, Michel Begon, and introduced to England about 1847. Other native species have been found in Mexico and Central and South America growing in higher altitudes, shady ravines, moist woods and valleys.

Begonias are of several types and adaptable to varying landscape plans. They flourish and bloom in shady places where other flowers will hardly grow. They require shade, rich soil, and plenty of moisture. But they are not aquatic plants which can stand in water.

All types of begonias can be placed in approximately three classes—the fibrous rooted, the rhizomatous or creeping rooted, and the tuberous rooted.

Low-growing semperflorens make a dazzling splash of color when used

as border plantings around cut-flower beds and low-growing shrubby plantings. The taller-growing semperflorens present stately pillars of color when interplanted in shrubby beds.

Cane type begonias, members of the fibrous rooted begonias, do very well as background plants in shady areas. In late summer and fall the pendant stems will enchant you with myriads of single pink and white blossoms.

Other fascinating begonias are the rexes, grown for their varying colors of beautiful foliage. They are not difficult to grow, but, more than any other begonia, their likes are more exacting. Rex begonias like high humidity, warm and shady conditions. They do their best in glass-houses and will grow well in the house if the light conditions can be met.

Tuberous begonias are the most exotic and perhaps the jewels of all the begonias. Placed in locations suited to  
*(Continued on Page 12)*



Begonias in the author's greenhouse.—Photo by the author

# CLAYTON M. KELLY SEED FUND FLIGHT

## No. 1 — *B. Tuberhybrida* —

Roseform type. Scarlet. The most spectacular of this type and the ultimate in classical beauty. Developed by Frank Reinelt. Price 50 cents per pkt.

## No. 2 — *B. Tuberhybrida* —

Picotée roseform. Pink-rose shades. Gorgeous begonia from the best grower of tuberous begonias in the United States. 50 cents per pkt.

## No. 3 — *B. Tuberhybrida* —

Double hanging type. Apricot. Their hanging habit, with great masses of blooms, makes them favored for the decoration of greenhouses, lath-houses, or sun porches, where they can be protected against strong winds and sun. Medium sized flowers. 50 cents per pkt.

Pacific strain tuberous begonia seed is sown in January or February. The preferred seeding medium is partially rotted hardwood leaf mold, which should be sterilized to insure destruction of all harmful organisms. A constant temperature of 74 degrees will insure even germination within eight days. Seedlings should be exposed gradually to light, and should be kept evenly moist with a fine spray.

## No. 4 — *B. Brazil species* —

Resembles *B. luxurians*, with fifteen or more non-hairy, slender leaflets, nearly smooth. Smaller than *B. luxurians* and leaves are smoother. 50 cents per pkt.

## No. 5 — *B. macedougalli* —

Mexico. Enormous-leaved like a stately waving palm. Rhizomatous. Can be grown outdoors where climate permits. 50 cents per pkt.

## *B. Aristo mixture* —

A combination of *semperflorens* combining the most complete color range of green, bronzy-green, and dark bronze foliage. 35 cents per pkt.

## *B. 'Lucifer'* —

Popular *semperflorens* type with brilliant scarlet flowers and deep, bronzy foliage. 35 cents per pkt.

## Still available —

*B. caragutubensis*, a beautiful species from Brazil, at \$1.00 per pkt.; and the ever-popular *B. masoniana* syn. *B. 'Iron Cross'* at \$1.00 per pkt. Seed of these, placed ten inches from lights, germinated in about ten days.

From our seed-collecting friend in Brazil comes the following report:

"I took a full day mule-back trip on the flanks of Agulhas Negras peak and collected a few choice orchids, bromeliads, and an amaryllis with showy flowers. The amaryllis should stand some frost as the elevation is about 7,500 feet. It grows easily from seed, which I enclose.

"We also drove along a back road to a very rocky area with a few patches left of the original forest. I remembered your request for fern spores and collected several kinds within a radius of one-quarter of a mile. The elevation was 3,650 feet, with a superb view across the verdant Preto Valley. I found increasing numbers of interesting plants as soon as my eyes became accustomed to sorting out the rare plants from the overwhelming mass of vegetation. I hope you will like the fern spores. It is quite a job to get them off the leaves."

## FERNS FROM BRAZIL —

No. 1—Polypodium. Small, strap-leaf fronds one inch wide and ten inches long; cluster type, found growing in full sun on the eastern face of boulders. 35 cents per pkt.

No. 2—Polypodium. Strap-leaf either saxicolous or terrestrial. Fronds three inches wide, three feet long. Ribbed top surface, cluster type. Sun or shade. 35 cents per pkt.

No. 3—Fern with fronds to two and one-half feet. Full sun on eastern face of boulders or cliffs. A good basket type. 35 cents per pkt.

No. 4—Fern with very pale green leaves to two feet. Differs from the one above in color of leaves and the

fact that the base of fronds is webbed between leaflets. 35 cents per pkt.

No. 5—Delicate pale green fern to eight inches high. Epiphytic on tree ferns and rough bark. Black veins on leaflets. From a dense, tropical forest. 35 cents per pkt.

No. 6—Very delicate epiphytic fern with leaflets alternate. On tree ferns. From a dense, cool forest. 35 cents per pkt.

No. 7—Hard, dark green fern with brown stomata covering the entire backs of fruiting fronds. Found on boulders and sometimes epiphytic in nearly full sun. 35 cents per pkt.

No. 8—'Samambaia do metro'. Popular hanging basket fern grown in Sao Paulo. Fronds commonly one and one-half to two and one-half meters, the full height of a high porch. Partial shade or full shade but plenty of light. 'Samambaia do metro' means fern by the yard. 35 cents per pkt.

#### **SUGGESTIONS FOR SOWING FERN SPORES —**

Sow at any time of year. Use bottom heat of about seventy degrees. Soil mixture should be rotted leaf mold and acid peat in equal proportions. Preferred pH range is 5.5 to 6.0.

Sow in shallow clay pans after the soil has been moistened. Spores should be sown thinly. Do not cover them except with a piece of glass or plastic sheet. Keep from direct sun, and water only by setting the pans in water until tiny drops form on the surface.

In high humidity, germination occurs within three weeks. These embryos should be watered carefully with a fine spray from above, to encourage fertilization. (Spores differ from seed in this way.) Fertilization takes place in six to eight weeks; then small leaves begin to develop.

Plants can be transplanted later when they are large enough to be handled without damage, and placed in two and one-half-inch pots. Lower the temperature to about sixty degrees and use the same soil mixture throughout. All that is recommended

for good growth is high humidity and a semi-shaded location.

#### **Amaryllyis —**

Brazil species. From rock joints and cliffs at 7,500 feet elevation on the trail to Agulhas Peak. Bright red flowers with a green stripe near the center of each flower. Flowers to six inches in diameter. Some frost at this elevation. We have found that sand and leaf mold in equal proportions works best for amaryllyis. After the bulbs have formed on the seedlings, feeding once a week with a weak solution of fish emulsion will hasten the bloom. When planting seeds, place them on their sides in small clay pots and barely cover the seeds. Three seeds for 25 cents.

#### **Gloriosa double daisy —**

Big, round, golden yellow flowers resembling chrysanthemums; in profusion. Actually a perennial, but it may be treated as an annual. Withstands hot summers and will winter-over in zero weather. 25 cents per pkt.

#### **CLOSE-OUT SALE —**

Many Seed Fund patrons look forward each year to this special sale. It gives them a chance to replenish their collections as well as to grow something new and different at a very low cost. We hope that you will take advantage of this sale and grow many beautiful and worthwhile begonias for your own pleasure and have some to give to friends. We have many seeds that have come to us during the past couple of months. Try a few packets. Please do not request single packets. The offer is for groups of ten and twenty.

#### **No. 1 — B. fernando-costae —**

Brazil. Good basket plant. Fleshy, green, cupped, roundish leaves. White flowers.

#### **No. 2 — B. purpurea —**

Brazil species. Gorgeous plant with palm-like leaves.

#### **No. 3 — B. fusca —**

Mexico. Rhizomatous. Large leaves.

#### **No. 4 — B. Philippine Islands —**

Mixed, two or three varieties.

**No. 5 — B. rubro-venia —**

Small rhizome under the shelter of thick, tapering, lance-shaped leaves. This is the silver type.

**No. 6 — B. lubbersii —**

Beautiful and different. Dark green, heavily silver-spotted, boat-shaped leaves. Will not show true characteristics until several sets of leaves have formed.

**No. 7 — B. X-rayed semperflorens —**

Second generation. Many variations in colors. Some all double.

**No. 8 — B. nigra-marga —**

Small Mexican species used in terrariums and hanging baskets.

**No. 9 — B. tenuifolia —**

Upright and short-branched. Large, pink flowers in profusion.

**No. 10 — B. barkeri —**

From Mexico. Large, rhizomatous, handsome.

**No. 11 — B. sceptrum —**

Resembling the aconite or monkshood. Silky, dark green leaves with sunken veins, cut deeply to separate the points.

**No. 12 — B. Brazil species —**

Angel-wing type. Red beneath. good white flowers.

**No. 13 — Gloxinia —**

Many colors, some doubles.

**No. 14 — B. kenworthyi —**

Mexico. Leaves textured, shaped, and veined like ivy. More powder-blue than green.

**No. 15 — B. Brazil species —**

Beautiful maple-leaf type.

**No. 16 — B. molecaulis syn.**

**B. subvillosa —**

Green over and under; stems succulent. Flowers white or pink.

**No. 17 — B. luxurians —**

Brazil. Palm-like.

**No. 18 — B. richii —**

Gorgeous plant with large leaves. Grows in tub or outdoors where climate permits.

**No. 19 — B. Rhizomatous —**

Mixed, many variations.

**No. 20 — Rechsteineria-**

**Leucotricha —**

Stout, densely matted, hairy stems carry one or two whorls of three or four large ovate leaves, covered with

long silvery hair. Flowers are coral-pink, orange-red inside.

Price of the close-out items listed above: Any 20 packets for \$2.00 or any 10 packets for \$1.00. No single packets.

MRS. FLORENCE GEE

Seed Fund Administrator

234 Birch Street

Roseville, California, 95678

**EXOTIC GEMS . . .**

(Continued from Page 9)

their liking, they will produce a riot of colored blossoms from June until November. Tuberous begonias should be started in flats indoors and, after forming root balls two to three times the diameter of the original tubers, potted or put in the ground where you want them to grow. When putting a tuber in the ground, make a hole and insert the potted plant, or plant the tuber directly in the hole using the same soil as for potting.

Keep in mind the native habitat of begonias. Loose, friable soil such as found in a dense forest is ideal. They will do well nestled in low lacy ferns on the north or east side of the house. They make a striking focal point when grown in raised beds around the base of high-growing trees.

Begonias go all-out under man-made shelters. I have grown tuberous begonias under lath and glass-house conditions with excellent results. For the last three years I have grown them under clear, frosted, corrugated fiberglass materials without any color pigment. In most locations the fiberglass will need a very light coating, or mist, of white-wash or white paint to provide excellent results.

A good soil mixture to use would be half leaf mold and half well-rotted cow manure, with some peat and coarse sand added, mixed at least three months in advance of potting time unless you know the manure to be well rotted.

Begonias, given the right care and regular feedings of a good balanced acid food plant, will display lots of color for six to eight months.

## BEGONIA SKEEZAR

### - Easy To Grow -

By ELDA HARING

Greenwich, Connecticut

One of my favorite begonias and one which is unusual but easy to grow is Begonia 'Skeezar' (*dayl x Liebmanni*).

This begonia is in the rhizomatous class, with small star-like leaves, marbled green and silvery white. The spikes of flowers appear in spring and summer and are greenish white.

I have grown 'Skeezar' in various locations with equal success. In the south and west windows, the leaves are deep green with a little shading of pink on the back. On the wall of the dining room between a north window and a door, they are light green with silvery markings only lightly etched. Under fluorescent lights, they take on a deeper sheen with deeper silver markings. In my little home greenhouse, the leaves become more creamy and the markings not so distinct. Probably they are getting too much light in this location.

'Skeezar' seems to take much neglect without showing any adverse effects. Sometimes when I am busy the plant becomes very dry, and the leaves droop so badly that it seems the plant would never recover. However, after deep and thorough watering, the leaves stand up as perky and crisp as ever.

This begonia has thrived equally well in various soil mixes. My husband and I usually mix up batches of soil by the bushel. One of our favorite mixes for house plants consists of two parts garden loam, one part peat moss, one part builder's sand, and a four-inch pot of superphosphate for each bushel of soil. If we feel that a plant needs a richer soil, we sometimes add a pack of Bacto-Peat and a package of crushed charcoal. 'Skeezar' has been happy in both mixes.

I have also grown "Skeezar" in vermiculite and crushed charcoal, feeding once a week with a half-strength fertilizer, with excellent results.

When my plants are in active growth they are fed fish emulsion twice a month, but during the summer months when I am especially busy in my outdoor garden, they are not fed as regularly as they should be. While some of my begonias show their resentment of this "once-in-a-while" treatment, 'Skeezar' continues to give me pleasure by staying crisp, healthy, and disease-free, and by demanding little care.

I grow it in small pots and in large pots. I divide plants regularly so I will always have a few to give to friends. These divisions never need special care, being sturdy and happy from the moment of repotting.

'Skeezar' is one begonia that I cannot seem to kill from either too much or too little attention. I can recommend it highly to busy people who would like a lovely, attractive, and unusual begonia which needs little care.

---

### SEEDLING FAMILY . . .

(Continued from Page 8)

or its derivatives are not *semperflorens*.

The nomenclature tangle that has resulted among these many similar varieties and seedlings is impossible. It is my opinion that perhaps this group should be banded together under a grex or group name to aid in recording and classifying them. The nomenclature committee is investigating the possibility of such group names at this time. I certainly am hopeful that this charming group of begonias will continue to be cultivated but not continue to be so mislabeled and confused.

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## ROUND ROBIN NEWS

Winter months mean inside gardening to many—more time for house plants when the outside garden is under snow. As Round Robin members transferred plants indoors, they gave attention to problems of winter growing indoors, while at least one member, Celia Evans of Memphis, Tennessee, is taking time to paint her plants. She is studying Chinese brush painting and enclosed two lovely brush water-colors of begonias in Flight 10.

**Mildew:** May Taft Drew of Narberth, Pennsylvania, reported that, though *B. dregei* is propagated best by seed, the seedlings are very susceptible to mildew. Herb Warrick of Seattle, Washington, told that he had managed at last to get *B. handelli* through the winter without its dying of mildew. He said that it seemed to need heat and dryness and some fungicide. From now on he will schedule a regular spray two or three times a year.

Betty Northrup of Wakefield, Rhode Island, reported that she has been using a rose and flower spray after Ethel Shuler of Lexington, Ohio, noted that Logee's Greenhouses use rose fungicide and pesticide.

**Pests:** Beryl Allen of Tampa, Florida—grower of many begonias, bulbs, tropical trees, and thousands of bromeliads—wrote that leaf roller was really getting her begonias. From Seattle, Herb Warrick said that last winter was the worst ever for leaf rollers, but that he got rid of them by spraying every week for two months. He is now trying systemic pesticides on various plants. Aphis disappear in about four days, and mealy bugs look "pretty sick".

Edna Stewart of Tarentum, Pennsylvania, recommends a nicotine-type spray for mealy bugs. And she recommends fresh air for indoor plants, especially calla begonias. Even at 17 degrees below zero, she lets in fresh air for half a minute at a time—makes

a big difference to the health of plants growing under lights.

**Winter project:** Betty Northrup's Branch in Wakefield, Rhode Island, is raising Christmas begonias as a winter project. The president and secretary bought a plant and slipped it for all the Branch members.

**Fragrance report:** Beryl Allen's *Begonia venosa*, a favorite with her, is fragrant and has sprays of white blossoms when it is given some sun in the afternoon and morning.

**New Robin requests:** Requests have come in for two new specialty robins—a "hoya also" flight and a flight for members who own greenhouses. Interested? Flights will get off the ground as soon as they have enough members to fly.

—MRS. CARRIE E. KAREGEANNES,  
*Round Robin Director*,  
3916 Lake Boulevard  
Annandale, Virginia, 22003

## DONATIONS HELP A. B. S.

We wish to express our thanks to the following Branches for their generosity in helping to support our national effort during the past year:

Glendale, San Gabriel Valley, Foothill, Seattle, Western Pennsylvania, Orange County, Texastar, North Long Beach, Sacramento, Theodosia Burr Shepherd, and Westchester.

These donations helped greatly; in fact, they were sufficient to cover the printer's bill for one month's *Begonian*.

May we continue to live up to the Aims and Purposes of the American Begonia Society.

—THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

<p><b>THE BEGONIA HOUSE</b> 2320 Coronet Place, Jackson, Mississippi Mrs. L. W. Wille Send for our list <i>Specializing in begonias and rare plants</i></p>
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## Questions and Answers

By Murray D. Morrison

**Question:** Why do nice, big rexes that I buy collapse on me after I have them in the house about a month?

**Answer:** If you can keep them going for a month you're doing *very well!* Most mature plants suffer a set-back when they are removed from their accustomed growing conditions, and rexes are especially blatant in letting you know they don't like being moved about.

My advice would be to purchase small rexes—mother-leaf and started growth—because they adapt to change more easily, and let them grow to maturity under your personal growing conditions. However, if you cannot provide high humidity, the likelihood of growing rexes in the East is almost nil.

**Question:** How often should begonias be fertilized?

**Answer:** To play it safe and cool, follow the instructions on the fertilizer package, being sure not to go in excess of the recommended amount. Many growers prefer to give their plants a little food—even 1/20 of the recommended amount — every watering, rather than the feast-and-famine method of heavy feedings every two or three weeks.

**Question:** What is the best medium for growing begonias?

**Answer:** Back again to "best"! Again the reply: the one that gives YOU excellent results is the "best" medium. I have seen plants growing superbly in nothing but coarse vermiculite and frequent feedings. There are probably as many recipes for mixes as there are growers—and you must experiment to find the best for your growing conditions.

I believe that the medium is of much less importance than correct watering and feeding. Basically, peat moss (the brown stuff, not the black), vermiculite, and perlite will give you a very good mix—the peat moss for

body, the vermiculite for added body and water-retention, and the perlite for water-retention and aeration. To this may be added pasteurized soil, any commercial mix, superphosphate, bonemeal, manure, etc., etc. But if you establish a good feeding program, the matter in which your plant is placed is much less important than some would make it out to be. I had a trayful of double white semps, constantly in bloom, becoming bushier and bushier until it took up too much space—grown only in pebbles and water!

If you have a problem in growing begonias, send me your question. It will be answered by someone who is familiar with conditions in your area.

—MURRAY D. MORRISON,  
2109 Matthews Avenue,  
The Bronx, New York, 10462

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## RESEARCH REPORT

In last month's "Research Report" I incorrectly listed B. 'Ruhrtal' as a synonym for B. 'Reiga'. A California member wrote that she had both plants, which she had obtained from Tuepels in Germany, and they were different. There is a similarity, she says, but they are even pictured separately in German catalogs. I presume that this was not realized at the time the *Buxton Check List* was compiled.

Mrs. Ernest C. Drew, Secretary of the William Penn Branch, sent me some thoughts concerning last month's feature begonias and their identification: "B. 'Preussen' and 'Sachsen' were long-time favorites with me, until the virulent form of mildew struck, some ten years ago. Since I have a phobia against spraying, I have banished all mildew susceptible begonias. The two are often confused. B. 'Preussen' has coppery leaves and light pink flowers. B. 'Sachsen' leaves are bronzy, the flowers darker pink, often called red. For me, B. 'Preussen' was stronger, longer lived and more floriferous. I was unable to keep B. 'Sachsen' over winter."

British member, Mr. M. L. Mac Intyre, related the following in a letter concerning B. 'Preussen'.

"Do you remember that last year I told you of a B. 'Timotheth'? I have at last found out what it is. Kew Gardens have it as *B. thimotei* but if you refer to the *Check List* you will find it as *B. thimotei*. Then if you turn up B. 'Preussen' you will find syn. 'Thimotei'. So, this plant is both a species and a hybrid? To complicate matters, Liverpool Botanic Gardens grows the same plant as B. 'Bavaria'!"

In place of "Are They Extinct" for this month, I am including a list of begonias taken from *Exotica III* that have been asked about several times in reference to whether they are in cultivation in the United States among the membership of A. B. S. Will any member who is raising any of the following begonias notify me of their existence in this country? If it is con-

cluded that we do not have them in the United States, we will make an attempt to bring them to this country when we can succeed in locating them. These are *B. rupicola*, *B. hidalgensis*, *B. jussicarpa*, *B. arborescens*, *B. barbana*, *B. acutangula*, *B. princeps* and *B. Vedderi*.

Since the introduction of the species, *B. boweri*, Zies. (1948) and *B. mazaе*, Zies. (1946), nearly ten years have passed and hybridizers have made proficient use of these fine plants. The Research Department would like to compile a list and description of all the resulting hybrids. Many have not yet been registered or publicized but are named and being cultivated. All members with information, experiences, or photographs of these are encouraged to send this material to me.

Please send suggestions or information to:

ROBERT L. SHATZER,  
Research Director,  
Box 126,  
Albright, W. Va. 26519.

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## REPORT OF A. B. S. BOARD MEETING

The regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Begonia Society was called to order by President Muriel Perz at 7:45 p.m., November 29, 1965, in the South Gate City Auditorium. Twenty-one officers, chairmen, and Branch representatives were present.

Treasurer Harold Burkett reported a balance of \$1,433.10.

A report from the Seed Fund Administrator, Mrs. Florence Gee, showed \$80.00 receipts and \$26.00 expenses.

Membership Secretary Daisy Austin was unable to attend because of illness. Her report showed 76 new members, 123 renewals, and 2,537 *Begonians* sent out. Because stencils for addressing magazines are worn out, she was authorized to order 2,500 new stencils at a cost of approximately \$52.50. She was also authorized to buy envelopes for mailing magazines that require envelopes, as may be needed.

By vote of the Board, the Membership Secretary was instructed to exchange publications with *Ozark Gardens*.

It was voted that the ad in the *Flower Grower* should be renewed for a year instead of quarterly, taking advantage of the reduced rates.

Research Director Robert Shatzer sent a detailed report of his activities, by letter.

Judging Course Director Sylvia Leatherman reported on plans being made. Workshops are being set up in many areas, with qualified instructors taking charge.

Two letters of resignation were read, from Terry Olmstead as Librarian, and from Marie Turner as Identification Garden Director. These were accepted with regret.

With Board approval, President Perz appointed Mrs. Adeline Patterson, of Cypress, California, as Librarian; and Mrs. Dorothy S. Behrends, of Encinitas, California, as Identification Gardens Director.

The President reported that she had ordered 24 Begonia pins.

It was voted that the Society should buy a copy of *Roberts Rules of Order* for Mel Morton, Parliamentarian.

Branches reporting were: Foothill, Glendale, Inglewood, North Long Beach, Orange County, Redondo Area, San Gabriel Valley, Westchester, Whittier, and El Monte.

—EVELYN KEASTER,  
Secretary.

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## IN MEMORIAM

The sudden passing of Mel Morton on December 2 is a sad event to announce—especially at this time of year. Mel Morton, of La Mirada, California, was Parliamentarian for the Board of Directors of the American Begonia Society. He leaves his wife, Lois, and a son, Danny.

The following tribute to Mel is from Ezekiel, Ch. 31-8:

“The cedars in the garden of God could not hide him; the fir trees were not like his boughs, and the chestnut trees were not like his branches; nor any tree in the garden of God was like unto him in his beauty.”

## SCOTTISH SOCIETY . . .

(Continued from Page 5)

Many of the members are avidly interested in the hybridisation of the tuberous double begonias, and many crosses are made each year from the finest named varieties. Seed is freely available to members. To encourage this search for new varieties, there is a special class at the annual show. The Society's gold medal is awarded annually for the best seedling which meets these requirements:

“All flowers should be of regular form and of generous size, with firm petals of good substance and free from coarseness. These may be of smooth or waved form with Camelia or Rose centers. Awards will be given to seedlings exhibited which warrant the award and providing the seedling is better than any present named variety of like color.”

Scotland has an ideal climate for growing begonias, hence the great popularity of this wonderful flower.

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# Branch Directory

VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME AT THESE MEETINGS

## BRITISH BRANCH

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

## BUXTON, BESSIE RAYMOND BRANCH

3rd Saturday, Homes of Members  
Mrs. 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.  
Opal Johnson, Secy.  
1532-108th St., N.E., Bellevue, Wash. 98004

## 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. Edna L. Korts, Corr. Secy.  
3628 Revere Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90039

## GREATER BATON ROUGE BRANCH

Mrs. J. R. Coxé, Secy.  
5757 N. Afton Park Way, Baton Rouge, La. 70806

## 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, Loloita, Calif.  
Miss Margaret Smith, Secy.  
P.O. Box 635, Ferndale, Calif.

## INGLEWOOD BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.  
Business and Professionals Women's Club  
820 Java 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 Plascentia 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  
Kathleen Powers, Secy.  
12418 E. 221st St., Artesia, Calif. 90701

## ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.  
Garden Grove Grange Hall, Century and Taft Sts.  
Garden Grove, Calif.  
Mrs. Emma Walker, Secy.  
10232 Russell Ave., Garden Grove, Calif 92640

## 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  
Mary E. Tourgee, Sec'y.  
92 Rodman St., Peace Dale, R.I. 02833

## 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  
Allen D. Sweet, Secy.  
139 Beverly St., San Francisco, Calif. 94132

### 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.  
Miss Sally Harding, Secy.  
11632-1st Ave. S., Seattle, Wash. 98168

### 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.

### TARRANT COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Monday, 10:00 a.m.  
Members' Homes  
Mrs. F. E. Mahler, Secy.  
1815 Sixth Ave., Fort Worth, 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  
8020 Alverston St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
Mrs. Frances Jean, Secy.  
8212 Reading Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 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. Robert E. Waite, Secy.  
309 N. Locust Lane, Exton, Pa.

## CALENDAR

Jan. 6—Westchester Branch: Louis Barrett, of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., will give a lecture and descriptive material on Gro-Lux lamps.

Jan. 13—Orange County Branch: Twenty-fifth anniversary celebration, honoring past presidents. Robert Allen, one of the recipients of this Branch's scholarship fund, will speak on "Shade Plant Culture."

Jan. 15—San Gabriel Valley Branch: Dinner and installation of officers, beginning at 7 p.m., at Alhambra Y.M.C.A., 10 North Almanson Street. Guest speaker will be Mrs. Frederick Stoehr of Pasadena, the 77-year-old "flying grandmother" who has flown in three derbies and more than six tours. Her subject will be "Polly's Peregrinations."

Jan. 20—Foothill Branch: Speaker will be Rudolf Ziesenhenné, of Santa Barbara. There will also be the installation of new officers and celebration of the Branch's birthday.

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