

The BEGONIAN

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BEGONIA PURPUSII



Photo by
T. MacDougall



Courtesy of
Rudolf Ziesenhenné



SEPTEMBER
1952



TWENTY-FIVE
CENTS



VOL. XIX
No. 9



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*Look back on this year's summer
With eyes that next year's spring see
And work this month accordingly!*

Begonia Fernando, Costal

By Marie Minter

I realize that I am more or less infringing on Mr. Ziesenhenné's territory in attempting to describe this species, but I have had quite a few questions regarding this plant, and I'm sure that Mr. Ziesenhenné will forgive me for telling what little I know about the plant. I have tried to describe only the hybrid plants to you because I have done more research with them and the species plants I have left to Mr. Ziesenhenné. His records on the species plants are very complete but one must realize that he is an extremely busy man and in order to determine the correct name of a new plant, many records must be searched.

This particular plant was introduced through the Seed Fund a few years ago. The original package in which the seeds arrived was labeled "Fernando, Costal". Whether this was the name under which the plant was known in that country and whether the latter part of the name refers to the section it was found in, is at present, as far as I'm concerned, anyone's guess. Further research in the future may turn up an entirely different name for this particular species, but for the time being, the growers of the plant have retained the full name as it was originally given to us, just to keep the records straight.

B. Fernando, Costal has proven to be quite a hardy plant and, at least as far as my own plant is concerned, it falls into a section of the hirsute group that has few members, and that is the trailing or basket type of begonia. The stems are quite stiff

however, so grown naturally it does not have quite the graceful appearance of B. Scharffiana, but perhaps with judicious pruning, one could make a very graceful basket of it. I do not always grow my plants to their best advantage and usually with seedling plants they are grown in pots until I find out more about their growth habits, and this is the case with B. Fernando, Costal. The plant has a definite tendency to sprawl, rather than grow upright canes. However, unless one does like I do and let Nature take its course, this plant makes a very good type to be grown in pots. It seems to be very shy with branches (again perhaps because I have never pinched mine back), but it more than makes up for the lack of offsets by its tendency of throwing many shoots from the base of the plant, giving the plant a well filled in appearance anyway. It does not seem to be such a tall growing plant. Most of the stems on my larger plant are only about two feet high. The older stems have grown to be about four feet. After reaching the height of two feet, the stems start to droop, so by cutting back these older stems, one could still retain a fairly short bushy plant for pot culture at all times.

The leaves are very thick for the type, even thicker feeling than B. Scharffiana, and are inclined to a certain cupping or distorted appearance until they attain their full growth. The full grown leaves flatten out but this takes a long time. A close examination of the picture shows this distortion and

cupping of the leaves. The entire mature leaf measures about 6" x 8" and is the typical ovate shape, ending in a sharp point. In color the upper surface is a bright green. What seems to confuse people who have several of these plants raised from seed is the coloring on the back of the leaves. Some plants had only what may be described as a red flush, while other plants from the same seed had a very definite red back. I really believe that this is nothing more or less than one of Nature's tricks. My personal plant had a very red back to the leaf when it was small. Now that it is a couple of years old, I find variations of coloring intensity on all the leaves. Some of them still retain the full red back, while others have faded out until it could be only classed as a flush.

This variation of coloring seems to be

extended to the petioles and even the stems themselves. On the newer growth, the petioles are quite red, while as the leaves mature, some of the redness disappears and is only seen on the top surface of the petiole. The stems of the plant are quite red when new, but this too disappears as the stem elongates. Then the stem turns a light yellowish green with only portions of the stem showing the red flush, almost as if it were sunburned on one side. The entire plant is very white hairy, except on the older stems, where the hairs turn brown and dried looking.

The stipules are very large, quite thick and turn brown very quickly. They remain on the plant a long time, giving a rather untidy appearance to the main stems. The flowers are large, white, red bearded without.



Begonia "Fernando, Costal"

Mrs. Marjorie Wihtol, New Jersey, Presents a Pair from her Greenhouse: "During the year or more I have had my two plants, the one distinguishing characteristic between them has vanished—the red back of the leaf of one. Now they are identical, with green backs. One of these produced a single bloom last fall, from which I have tiny seedlings with 'Alleryi' as the only then-blooming father."

Begonias

An Address Delivered Before Djakarta Garden Club, Indonesia, by J. A. Schuurman, Pres.

We shall start our discussions with that beautiful tropical tree known to us as the cambodgia tree. Like many common names, the name cambodgia tree is wrong; the tree does not originate in the country called Cambodgia, but in tropical America, and its scientific name is not Cambodgia but *Plumieria*. It is called after a French Franciscan monk by the name of Plumier, a botanist who was in the West Indies when his compatriot, Michel Begon, a patron of botany, was Governor of San Domingo. In 1690 this monk, Charles Plumier, discovered plants belonging to a genus then unknown to science, and named this genus *Begonia*, after Monsieur Begon. Other names for this genus have been suggested, but the name *Begonia* has come to stay.

The genus *Begonia* occupies an isolated position among the flowering plants. It is true that 4 related genera have been set up, embracing no more than 16 species, but apart from these segregations, the validity of which does not seem to have been definitely established, the genus *Begonia* is the only genus of a family, the *Begoniaceae*, whose place in the natural system has been changed nearly 20 times and has still not been determined with finality. The *Begonia* family seems to have no particular affinity to any other family of plants. Maybe new taxonomic methods will bring to light resemblances enabling systematists to assign a definite place to it.

Now some of us may think that, whereas *Begonias* form such a compact group, it would be a nice idea to make a complete collection of all the types of *Begonias* in existence. I am afraid I have to dispel this illusion from the outset. The number of species described is about 1300. This number obviously comprises duplications and errors, but we can safely say that the number of *Begonia* species validly described up to the present is about 800. Only the

smallest part of this number have been introduced into cultivation at one time or another, and some of these have been lost again. I doubt whether it would be possible at this time to collect more than 200 species from Botanical Gardens, from growers and from amateurs.

Botanical literature goes to great lengths in investigating who first discovered the group of plants we call *Begonias*. Simultaneously with Plumier (the Frenchman) a certain Mr. Sloane (probably an Englishman) reported *Begonias* from Jamaica and Rumphius (a German) found them here in Indonesia. But 40 years earlier a Spaniard Hernandez, had described *Begonias* from Mexico under their vernacular name. And of course the Chinese had known them already for centuries.

More important than the question *when* *Begonias* happened to come to the notice of Europeans is the question *where* they are found. *Begonias* grow wild in every continent except Europe and Australia. The largest number of species occur in Latin America and in India. There are also *Begonias* in parts of Africa, in China and Japan, and on the islands in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, including Indonesia.

It is stated that in all these parts of the world *Begonias* grow in forests. However, forests occur at low and at high altitudes. Wild *Begonias* are found from sea level to high in the mountains. We may therefore assume that certain species are more suitable than others for being cultivated in the lowlands of Djakarta. On the other hand the fact that *Begonias* are forest plants tells us what soil we should give them. The soil should be porous and somewhat loose and should contain humus. We therefore use materials like fibrous loam, sand, charcoal, crushed brick and leaf-mould. I am told that at Singapore good results are obtained by growing *Begonias* in burnt clay,

that is our ordinary adobe soil burnt at a high temperature between logs. Curiously enough, I found burnt clay mentioned in an English book written about fifty years ago by Ravenscroft, who calls it "ballast". I think we ought to experiment with burnt clay in Djakarta. We could mix it with our ordinary black sand and with not too fine siftings from our leaves-heaps.

The fact that Begonias are forest plants is moreover an indication that they like a moist atmosphere and that they should not be exposed all day long to the full tropical sun. But I shall not attempt formulating any rules about placing our Begonias. Experience is the best guide.

We grow Begonias for the beauty of their leaves and of their flowers. The pattern of a Begonia leaf is so typical that no one can mistake it. The flowers too, especially the female ones, cannot be confused with those of any other group of plants. Male and female flowers appear on the same plant.

I said before that all Begonias belong to one genus only, consisting of some 800 species. There have been proposals to split up this large genus into smaller genera, but that has been found unpractical and unnecessary. However, horticulturists divide Begonias into four groups:

- a. fibrous rooted Begonias.
- b. rhizomatous Begonias.
- c. tuberous Begonias.
- d. bulbous Begonias.

a. *The fibrous rooted Begonias* form the largest group. Their collective name is not distinctive, because all Begonias without exception, have fibrous roots. By fibrous rooted Begonias we understand Begonias that are not rhizomatous, tuberous or bulbous. Many fibrous rooted Begonias produce canes on which the leaves and flowers are carried. Another group produces its leaves and its flower stalks from the surface of the ground. To this latter group belong a number of evergreen species and crosses with beautiful ornamental foliage. In the trade these are named Rex Begonias, although there may not be a drop of blood in them from Begonia Rex, one of the original species imported in the old days and now mostly lost to cultivation.

Among the fibrous rooted Begonias that form stems the best known is *Begonia semperflorens*, the ancestor of many strains of commercial plants.

b. *The rhizomatous Begonias* are characterized by a stout rootstock that creeps over the ground and often over the edge of the pot. The leaves arise from this rhizome. There is no upright stem. Many of the rhizomatous Begonias have beautiful leaves and pretty flowers.

c. *The tuberous Begonias* come from the Andes. The fact that they have tubers, swollen stem-ends in which food and/or water

is stored, indicates that they occur in regions with a dry season. Although at Djakarta we have a dry season, I would not recommend trying tuberous Begonias here, because our dry season is hot, where as the tuberous species of Begonias are denizens of high altitudes. In temperate countries like England, Holland and the United States, the tubers of this type of Begonias are stored during the winter and planted out in spring. Many of us will remember the colorful display of tuberous Begonias in Northern gardens in summer. Those plants are all crosses and go collectively by the name *Begonia tuberhybrida*.

d. *The bulbous Begonias* all belong to one species of its hybrids. When the resting period begins, they die off after forming a cluster of scaly bulbils.

In 1880 an Englishman, Professor Balfour, was collecting new plants on the dry, sandy island of Socotra in the Indian Ocean near the entrance to the Red Sea. Here, to his surprise, he found a Begonia "under the shade of granitoid boulders". Little did he foresee that this Begonia was to be the ancestor of perhaps the most important line of florists' plants ever developed, the Christmas Begonias, which are known as "Gloire de Lorraine" and related varieties. They are the result of crosses made between the lovely *Begonia socotrana* and other species. They were developed first in France and England, and then in America, Holland, Germany and elsewhere. These Begonias flower in the Northern winter; they die down early in the year and remain dormant, in the form of bulbs, until the following autumn. Considering all this, I do not think that Djakarta would be the place for them.

It therefore seems that we are limited here to the great groups of the fibrous rooted and the rhizomatous Begonias. These we can get in various ways, best of all by purchasing them from the Botanical Gardens at Bogor. Only then do we have a guarantee that they are correctly named. As is the case with most other groups of plants, the original species of Begonias, lovely as they are, have almost disappeared from the trade. There is a good reason for this: the perpetuation of these species is not as profitable to the nurseryman and the florist as is the creation of newer and always newer crosses, which are then offered to the public as being far superior to any Begonias sold in the past. The commercial grower therefore can afford to discard the original species after he has used them for hybridizing purposes, and can go on crossing hybrids with hybrids, until we get a heterogeneous mass that can be identified only by fancy names. The public wants it this way. The public admires unnatural colors or oversize blooms. So that is what it gets. And the discerning grower, who insists on quality, has to fall back on botanical collections to obtain what he

wants. Therefore we are fortunate here at Djakarta in that we live at a distance of only an hour's drive from perhaps the greatest Botanical Garden in the tropics.

We should ask our friends in Indonesia, who live in or near the forests, to send us a specimen of all the wild Begonias they can find. Then we should cultivate these and send a cutting to Bogor for identification.

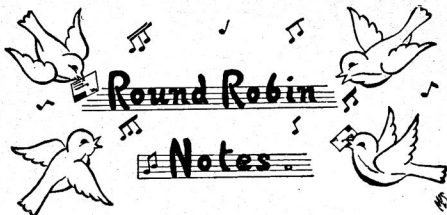
After we buy plants from the Bogor Garden, we shall wish to grow them on and to multiply them. The modern ways of vegetative propagation of Begonias are propagation by stem cuttings and propagation by leaf cuttings. For both purposes we place a layer of sand (or peat moss, if we have it) into a box that can be covered by glass to create what is known as a close condition. A covered aquarium will do. We make the sand or peat moss moderately moist, and place the box in a shady spot. To make stem cuttings we take shoots from the base of the canes, taking care that these shoots have a hard heel and a soft top. We cut most of the leaves, let the wound dry up, dip the cut end into a rooting hormone, and then stick the cutting into the rooting medium. To make leaf cuttings, we cut pieces out of a healthy leaf in such a way

that we cut through the nerves lengthwise, from about halfway the leaf blade to the base of the nerves. These leaf cuttings we allow to dry for a short time. Then we dip the corner where the base of the nerves was into the rooting hormone and place it an inch deep into the sand.

Stem and leaf cuttings should produce new plants in three weeks. If we are unsuccessful, we should not be discouraged but should look for our mistake and try again.

And now I wish you all the best of luck with your Begonias. One more hint: They do not like stagnant water, dankness, stagnant air, fumes of any kind or draughts. In a window at Montreal I had a Begonia that always dropped its leaves. Finally I noticed that the wind carried the smoke from the furnace of a nearby building to my open window. I then kept that window closed and had no more trouble with leaf drop. At Wassenaar I took my best Begonias into the kitchen because it was the warmest place in winter and the air was moist from the cooking. Promptly they began shedding their leaves. I had not counted on the fumes from the gas stove.

I thank you.



Mrs. Rose McConnaughay, Utica, Ill.—Twist the flower stalks out of the madonna lilies when they have finished blooming and lay them on the ground under a bush. They will put out baby bulbs at every leafy scale. Don't cover—just lay them on soil in shade.

Mona Ayers, Kansas City, Mo.—Put a few grains of sodium selenate in saucer and repeat dose in two weeks to kill mites.

Use weak lime water on potted plants occasionally—good to keep off rust and worms.

The best method of insurance against rot, etc., is to sterilize the soil. This is good for small amounts: by the formaldehyde method, mix $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 tablespoons of commercial formaldehyde (40% formalin) into 1 pint water and mix into one bushel of soil; cover with wet papers to confine fumes. After a few days, uncover and spread soil to air. Do not use till all odor is gone.

Mrs. Thoman, Kansas City, Mo.—Save and use foil wrappers from butter, oleo, etc. These are useful for wrapping cuttings, to hold moisture in cotton for exchanges or to keep until they can be taken care of.

Foil placed in flat cartons in which one pound boxes of tomatoes are shipped can be used for seedling flats.

Mrs. Mae Sappenfield—like to use lb. coffee cans to root african violet leaves. She uses a narrow piece of waterproof adhesive tape on sides of can to mark each leaf. Also she finds by cutting a tiny slit in end of stems they usually send up more baby plants.

Mrs. Leora Calmese, Kansas City, Mo.—Don't let your *manicatas* get too tall before pinching out tip or you will have an ugly tall rhizome 18 or 24 inches high. If pinched, a branch will start at each leaf axil. Don't be tempted to take a cutting from the top, it will spoil the shape of the plant.

Fern Thoren, Weeping Water, Nebr.—My Xmas begonia nearly died last summer so I cut each little branch that had a tiny root on it, set them out in the shade of oak trees, and they really grew. Bloomed beautifully in the house in living room with temp. of 75 degrees.

Ena Rhoads, Mechanicsville, Ia.—I use vermiculite in place of sand and peat when potting. It retains moisture like peat and gives the tilth of sand.

Mrs. Kline, N. Y.—Roots a wedge of 'Bunchi' leaf containing the entire sinus and 1 to 2 inches of petiole, dipping this in "Proliferol" or other hormone powder.

Mrs. Keesler, Wisconsin—No cutting on Cheimantha plants till blooms are removed and new growth begins. Try letting the old stems remain on them until new growth has become well started and only then remove the old tops. Believe the biggest failure is at this point (in time) where one cuts them back, thus leaving them with a large pot of soil and no tops.

Don't Forget . . .

to read the advertisements!



Begonia Purpusii in its native habitat growing on the rocks on a wet river bank in Southern Mexico.
—Photo Courtesy of Mr. Thomas MacDougall

OUR COVER PICTURE

Begonia Purpusii Houghton

By Rudolf Ziesenbenne

Introduced to science almost 40 years ago and classified for the University of California herbarium 30 years ago, *Begonia Purpusii* had a dignified but unproductive existence until it was again found by Thomas MacDougall, the New York plant collector, in the wilds of Southern Mexico during his 1949 collection trek.

Distinctive for its four-sided leaves, *Begonia Purpusii* was named for its first discoverer, Mr. Charles A. Purpus, who found it growing on a wet, rocky bank in "Cerro del Baqueron" in Chiapas, Mexico, in June, 1914. Dr. Arthur D. Houghton named the plant on November 12, 1923, when he was working on his Ph. D. thesis, "A Monograph of the Begoniaceae of North America." Mr. MacDougall rediscovered this plant, along with *B. Francisii*, on January

12, 1949, near Rio Mala at an altitude of 3500 feet, about 500 feet below Union Juárez, on the lower slope of Volcano Tacana. It was also found growing on rocks along the stream bank in the shade.

Mr. MacDougall writes, "My impression of the plant in its habitat was a shrubby, unbranched climber. Young plants stood erect on rocks, and older plants continued this upright growth whenever they could attach themselves to tree trunks or other surfaces."

The identity of Mr. MacDougall's plant was determined from the University of California type specimen which was made available to me by Herbert L. Mason, director of the university herbarium, through the facilities of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History.

The following is taken from Dr. Houghton's monograph:

Stem erect, 6 inches high, woody, without hair, somewhat rough, becoming purple. Leafstems rising, 4 to 6 inches long, at first densely covered with reddish hairs; stipules sheathing, free of hair, finally falling, leaving a scar. Leaves egg-shaped, square, with 4 to 5 pronounced long lobes, slightly heart-shaped or blunt at base, sides of unequal lengths; margin remotely toothed, not ciliate; $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 4 inches wide, palmately 6 to 8 nerved with numerous secondaries forming a net-work; above bare, below bare except on the veins which are red-hairy; dark green above, sea-green below. Inflorescence a crowded cyme; flower-stem without hair, 5 to 7 inches long; bracts

falling off immediately, half inch long, margin smooth, sheathing. Male flowers, petals roundish, smooth-edged, heartshaped, without hair, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch long; the center of each segment is dark brown, thick, leathery, surrounded by a margin $\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide, which is membrane-like, colorless; stamens very numerous, almost without stems; connective cone-shaped, broad, flaring at the tip; flower stems about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, purplish-colored, fleshy. Female flowers, petals about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch long, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, bare, margin not broken, net-veined; ovary $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide, hairless, without bracts; capsule nodding, $\frac{3}{16}$ inch long, 2 small wings, ridge-like, the largest descending, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide, bare.

More About Mexican Begonias

PART TWO

By William Brooks, Rare Plant Collector

Coming back along the partially developed highway to a point above five miles from Bochil on the very edge of the lower and dryer country, a spot is reached where three begonias grow together. Each Begonia centers its maximum of growth in its choice of sunlight and soil. The 112 is one of the three, and finds its best showing in the more exposed sections upon the rocky ledges, but also pervades the hillsides on the northern exposure, growing well in the clay type soil impregnated with humus matter from decaying leaves and other plant matter. On exposed boulders and rock ledges under tall trees, grows Begonia Ryon, but somewhat thicker and individually smaller plants than on the north slopes of the Sierra. Its beautiful bloom spikes, giving agreeable effect to the Philodendron draped background, make this begonia a 'tropical gem'. With this begonia, grows another begonia which bids well to becoming a good subject for the cultivated garden. Its leaves are thick and green with a hairy effect on the underside, of a tawny, gray color. This was numbered 116 and called Begonia Beaucoup.

Moving along the highway towards Bochil, the hillsides become more exposed to the hot, tropical sun and the rainfall is less. Here grows another member of the Begonia family. From all appearances, this is a member of the *beracleifolia* type. The bloom spikes are many-flowered and the rhizomes take on the form of many balls growing in a chain, joined together. This seems to be prevalent at this spot where the spot where the soft soil in which they are growing covers them over and they are not exposed, as in other forms of this group.

As seed was plentiful it was numbered 118 and called Begonia Bill. The foliage of this plant varies and at times is very colorful.

Moving into Northern sections of Mexico we come to the district which is the home of a very beautiful Begonia of which we gathered seed numbered 115. We called this Begonia Cholly, in deference to the locale in which it is found growing. This is a very attractive Begonia having a purple vein structure running through green leaves. This same form-type begonia may be seen in many parts of Mexico but without the purple veining, which gives this plant its distinctiveness. It grows on steep hillsides and cliffs which are brush covered and at a lower level than where B. Brook's Carlota grown. This elevational feature seems to be quite predominant in the distribution of the plant, as it seems to be much thicker and prettier at about two thousand feet. The rainfall in this district is not as heavy as in the Madre of the State of Chiapas, but is heavy enough in the summer months as to compare favorably with the more moderately wet sections of the Republic. Drainage is the password. Pressed specimens of this plant produced purple lines upon the drying paper used to press the specimens. This rhizomatous beauty is too good to pass up.

In this same neighborhood and for many kilometers along the highway from the town of Tamazunchale to Mexico City, can be found a fibrous form of begonia that we have called Begonia Thomas and numbered 114. It grows in profusion near waterfalls in the canyons on wet rocks and has

The "Begonia" Peperomia

A Letter from T. MacDougall, Collector

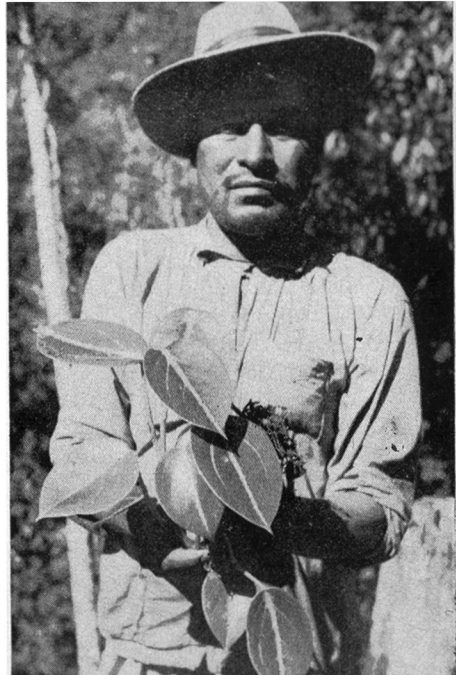
Shortly after publication of the material on *Begonia aridicaulis* from Mr. Rudolf Ziesenhenné we received an interesting correction from Mr. T. MacDougall of New York, who had collected that plant and taken the picture of it printed therewith in the May issue.

The caption of that picture mentioned that the "Plant to the right is a Peperomia species." Mr. MacDougall calls attention to the fact that the peperomia plant is the one somewhat out of focus on the far left of his picture and relates the following interesting information and sent the fine accompanying picture.

"To the natives this Peperomia is a 'begonia'. What's more, a useful 'begonia'! Eaten fresh, the leaves are succulently palatable, and, I am told, they are also cooked with beans. The large, glossy, succulent leaves, with the silvery marking, make this Peperomia a handsome 'begonia'. It has been collected several times, at various places, in states of Oaxaca and Chiapas."

B. ARIDICAULIS

"As to *Begonia aridicaulis*, this was first seen by the writer growing as a small pot plant at the Conzatti home in Oaxaca. No information was available as to its origin, and therefore no collection number was given it at that time. However, I greatly admired the neat little plant, with its distinctive character, and, when it was my privilege to see it in the wild—a plant gem in a setting of tree-ferns and coffee—it was instantly recognized."



Tereso Santos, Zapotec Indian of San Miguel Suchixtepec, Oaxaca, with "Begonia" Peperomia, associate of *Begonia aridicaulis*.

—T. MacDougall Photo

Your Editor insists that if he had this elegant Peperomia he would keep it strictly for admiration and stick to lettuce and spinach for salad!

← taken over the sides of the highway along the north exposures of the cliffs. It may become a good fibrous to hybridize new types of bedding begonias as it is a persistent grower.

In another section of Mexico in the Pedregal, or lava flows, grows a very good tuberous begonia, bearing large heads of white flowers. The tubers are buried in the volcanic ash from the neighboring, extinct craters, which fill the cracks between the boulders. We have called this Begonia Pluma Blanca (meaning white feather) and numbered it 117.

See PART ONE for explanation of nomenclature of these begonias.

Do You Know?

There has been wonderful progress in Polyanthus Primroses giving them large beautifully colored blossoms. Planted under the same conditions in the Begonia bed they will give you that much needed spring color and will sometimes bloom again in the fall. By all means try some. You will be delighted. —Sidney Sampson, Duluth, Minn.

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Glasshouse Hints

By Fred Hummel, Los Angeles

It is natural for anyone interested in growing shade plants, to wish for a glasshouse.

Of course there are different types of materials which can be used in their construction.

The folks who have used fluorescent lamp tubes, rather than panes of glass, have found that the tubes offer several advantages.

Glass is very expensive . . . Tubes are inexpensive.

Glass must be painted . . . Tubes do not require paint.

Broken glass is hard to replace . . . Tubes are easy to replace.

Tubes tend to insulate and make it easier to control heat.

Tubes allow just the correct amount of soft, filtered sunlight to permeate and fill the interior of the glasshouse.

AND you can build it yourself.

It is a rather simple matter to mount the tubes on the sides of the house and on the roof, also.

The sides or depth of the glasshouse can be any length, but the width and the height are controlled by multiples of 4 feet, the length of the fluorescent tube.

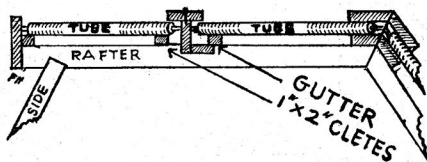
Two rows of tubes on each side of the roof will give 8 foot rafters. If you draw the front plan to scale, you will find the dimensions will be about 12½ feet wide . . . 10 feet high at the center ridge and about 7 feet high on the side with the 8 foot rafters.

The tube roof is made possible by building a gutter into which the top row of tubes can drain. The water runs crosswise through the gutter and out the front and the back through a hole drilled in the finished strip.

The roof will not leak when it rains because the tubes are placed tightly together. In the event an imperfection in the tube creates a small space, a twist of the tube often corrects this. If it still has a space, fill

with any caulking compound.

In the accompanying sketch the roof details are shown. We covered the space between the roof and the tubes with cello glass.

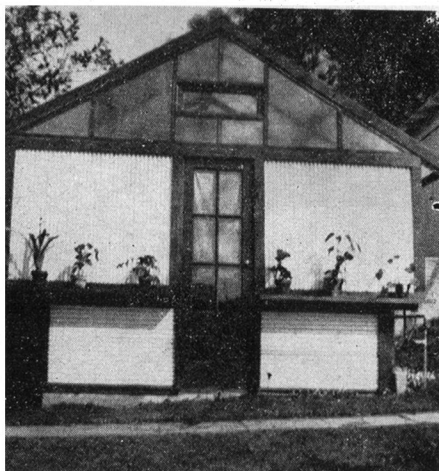


—Drawing by Fred Hummel

Used tubes may be purchased very reasonably, and we will be glad to furnish the dealer's name to anyone in this vicinity, or any other details upon request. (Address: 1644 Golden Gate Ave., Los Angeles 39)

It's fun to build a glasshouse. However, it's much more fun to grow shade plants in it, after it's completed.

—Fred Hummel Photo



Slanted Toward the Beginners

Mulch for Happy Roots

By Dorothy S. Behrends

The importance of mulching, and the benefits to be gained, cannot be overstressed.

Whether in the shade garden or in the sunny vegetable garden, mulching saves work and water. These are two items of which all gardeners are conscious these days.

Mulching is merely a form of organic matter used as a blanket to cover soil areas not actually being covered by plants.

This so-called blanket or protective material may be made of any number of things, for instance, chopped bean straw, leaf mold, peat moss or sawdust. It should be a material that has been thoroughly dried prior to its use in this capacity.

It is better to use fresh lawn clippings in the compost pile rather than as a mulch. Until they are completely decomposed they create too much heat to be used as a direct mulch.

Although a mulch eventually becomes an organic fertilizer of various degrees of potency, depending on the material used, it is primarily important to retain moisture in the soil, to choke out weeds, to keep feeder roots cool, to warm the earth during the winter, and to create needed humus.

As the mulching material breaks down or decays, the bacteria are the helpful organisms we must appreciate.

By loosening the top two or three inches of soil, prior to applying the mulch, then working the material into this loosened soil, a process begins that will improve sandy soil and help create loam out of heavy, adobe soil.

The humus mixed in the sandy soil will help hold moisture and fertilizer rather than allow the food and water to leach out far beyond the reach of most of the roots. The humus mixed in the adobe soil will help break up impenetrable masses of clay, allowing aeration and passages for roots to

grow. Roots are choked, without any air.

As has often been mentioned, begonias have surface feeder roots and the soil must NOT be disturbed or cultivated *near* the plants. When mulch is to be spread around surface-root-feeder plants as Begonias, Camellias, Azaleas, etc., the material should be spread around, *not worked in* close to the plants. The area away and surrounding the plants should be worked in a safe manner. Each grower will have to determine the safe degree in his particular garden plot.

The September Mulch has proven to be a begonia-life-saver in areas experiencing a killing frost in October. These are not areas comparable to New England and Wisconsin. The areas helped by the September Mulch are vicinities that experience hit-and-run frosts, in other words, frosts of approximately 24 degrees of short duration, warming up during the day with perhaps another low mark set on the thermometer again the next night.

By applying approximately five inches of mulching material well in and around the begonias, the tops are killed by frost but the healthy, new basal shoots arise in the Spring and the choice begonia again reigns in all its beauty. It is nature doing its pruning much more severely than any of us could bear doing.

A small amount of bone meal and blood meal *well mixed* in the Spring Mulch is beneficial. Screened barnyard manure is also to be recommended, but *never* include fertilizer in the September Mulch.

Fertilizers promote growth, that is why they are given to plants. Growth is *not* to be encouraged during cold weather, as the whole plant may be killed if young growth is nipped during a severe drop in temperature.

And a good mulching to you, this September.

MAGAZINE

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Begonia Studies in Comparative Languages

By Mrs. George W. W. Barton,

Flint, Michigan

Fascinatingly interesting to me are foreign languages! *Semperflorens* begonias, I have found, can be a lesson in comparative languages. According to the country in which the plants are raised or the names of the horticulturists, many and varied are the names for the same kind of begonia. In our own United States perhaps a double-flowering *semperflorens* group, exactly alike in form, coloration and parentage, might bear ten different names as hybridists record names chosen by themselves. This is no concern for definite species registered by the nomenclature department. This is entirely a matter of the extensive hybridizing accomplished with the wide and diversified family of *semperflorens*.

Switzerland, for example, is a country completely surrounded by nations speaking different languages, so naturally German, Italian and French with all their dialects are spoken by the Swiss. Too numerous to itemize would be names given the bedding begonias there. In U.S.A. we have used names of cities, such as Zurich, Geneva, Interlaken, Neuchatel and Bellagio, to register various cane-stemmed begonias. The Geneva strains of double-flowered *semperflorens* are well known and widely used in our country, assuming other names of our hybridizers when used as parent plants. The Italian Alpine Lakes are well represented, such as Como, Lecco, Lugano, Maggiore, and also the Swiss Alpine Lakes of Constance, Geneva and Rigi.

From Texel, a small island off the northern coast of Holland, Henri Schilpzand is a begonia hybridizer of note. His coppery-black leaved *semperflorens* bears the apt name of 'Black Vesuvius' and the contrast of its brilliant red flowers must be gorgeous. 'Fair Maid of Texel' is his own strain of compact white, glistening in its purity. His thousands of beauties exactly the same size for park bedding purposes, used by the Queen of Holland, are named appropriately 'Tausendschon.'

Germany gives us 'Enchantress' or 'Zauberin'; 'Feuerball' or 'Ball of Fire', which you can readily translate as a red-flowered compact *semperflorens*. Truly a sea of flowers would be beds of 'Blutenmeer', for the breeders claim there is never a variation in the size of these begonias. *Rote, weisse, rosa* in color—certainly you can translate these.

Musical are the French names and never does it fail to give me a thrill when I pronounce 'Ile de France', 'Rose Bois de Vaux' or 'Bijou de Jardin'. It recalls memories

of strolling through the Versailles or Tuileries Jardins.

From Sweden comes the 'Gustav Lind' double-flowered *semperflorens* named for the botanist and horticulturist. This same begonia in all aspects takes the name of "Westport Beauty" from a grower in Westport, Connecticut.

Our New Hampshire Hybrids are breathtaking in sheer beauty. A selective specialty of Dr. Holley, these *semperflorens* have gigantic flowers. Some hybrids are like balls of packed-together roses, some like camellias, some like peonies and some, such as 'Curly Locks'—bred by the late Ernest Kimball Logee and his sister, Mrs. Ross of Camden, Maine—have a pink double blossom centered by a cascade of tiny yellow petals, pink edged, and terminated with a rose button. I have grown 'Curly Locks' which by accurate measure developed a golden cascaded center of a full half-inch out of the three-quarter-inch wide double pink blossom. There are many other lovely hybrids from the Logee collection worthy of prizing in your collection. Among them are 'Robin Hood' with its crested yellow center in a pink blossom; 'Pied Piper', a dwarf with crested pink bloom; 'Joan Strong' with enormous double pink flowers which remind me of miniature peonies, 'Camellia', with exquisite camellia-like flowers.

The 'Bijou de Jardin' of France has been used as a parent plant extensively and, when cross-pollinated with the mutant 'Calla Lily' *semperflorens*, has given the U.S.A. credit for the double-flowered calla named 'Ruby-Jewel' by Leslie Woodriff, 'Little Jewel' by Elsie Frey, and 'Pink Charm' by Mrs. Ross in Maine.

Truly fascinating is this international study of begonia hybrids, related, but bearing such different names.

Heart of America

Mrs. Vera Dillard, President of the Missouri Branch entertained the members of the Heart of America Branch the evening of April 11th at her home. Winter care of Begonias was discussed and Mrs. Dillard explained and showed her winter set-up. A large sand bench in the basement of her home, the use of fluorescent lighting and the lighted propagating case will undoubtedly be duplicated in members' homes in neighboring Kansas City, Kansas, before next winter season begins.

Library Notes

THE AZALEA HANDBOOK, published by the American Horticultural Society, and beautifully bound, has been added to your Library for your use. Written for the serious amateur by the editorial Board of the A. H. S. you will find it contains a wealth of information on this plant and, if interested, you may obtain your own copy for \$2.60 (which includes postage) by writing direct to the American Horticultural Society, Inc. 1600 Bladensburg Road, N. E. Washington 2, D. C. — Your Begonia Society is affiliated with the A. H. S. and the latter is entitled to your support and interest.

Other new acquisitions include the following:

ORCHIDS — by James O'Brien—another of the Present Day Gardening series, containing some fine color illustrations of this plant and information on care and culture.

CORSAGE CRAFT by Glad Reusch and Mary Noble has been added to the library for the use of those members who have requested more material on this phase of our hobby. This fine manual on corsage-making,

from either home grown or florists' materials, will be welcomed by old and new members.

PLANT LIFE, Vol VIII, for 1952, has been bound for circulation and thus adds another fine volume to source material on Amaryllids and related plants.

I would welcome any suggestions from our membership with regard to botanical reference material which you would like added to your library. It is hard to know your desires in this matter unless you express them directly to me.

We regret to announce that the Helen Krauss book, "Begonias for American Homes and Gardens," has been raised in price to \$2.95 due to the increased costs of printing.

Your librarian regrets her inability to ship books to members who do not sign their requests for books from the Society library. Your signatures and a legible address would assist materially in prompt shipment of the books desired.

Gladys C. Nolan, Librarian.

Who's Who - and What

By Elsa Fort, Eastern Public Relations Chairman

Mrs. Ernest C. Drew (May Taft) lives in Narberth, Penna., in a charming stone house. She is charter member of the Philobegonia Branch of the ABS and through all the years has been a very valued and active member. She is a real student of Begonias in every way and very familiar with names (the proper ones), the culture, origin, hybridizing, propagation. Her talks are most worthwhile, and filled with real information. She is Program Chairman of the reorganized Philobegonia Branch, and her information to the new members is of inestimable value to successful Begonia growing.

Mrs. Drew has a real plant room in her home, over the ground level built-to-the-house garage. It has large windows facing South, a dormer East and a dormer West. In the South windows are tables set far enough back from the wall to enable her to walk on all sides of them. Her husband built them for her and they are just the proper height to be easy to work on, as well as to catch all the sunshine. Her plants are set in butcher pans, which completely fill the tops of the tables. There is a nice built-up apron on the outsides, about three inches high, to catch a plant which might topple. Her dormers are packed with more begonias, as well as her wide deep window

sills in her downstairs rooms, 'specially the kitchen, which has two wide windows catching the South sun. She has a fine terrarium, which is her treasure spot for the tricky ones and for starting from cuttings, leaves or seed.

Her specialty is the hirsute type at the present time, altho her collection of canes is very fine. She is really an authority on Begonias, and, due to her close association with Helen Krauss and Mrs. Alpha Gere during the writing of Helen Krauss' Book—"Begonias for the American Home," her scientific knowledge and her familiarity with the different varieties of Begonias is very vast and valuable.

Note to Members

Such privileges as the use of the National Library are designed as one of the rewards of membership in the A. B. S. and thus must be limited to members in good standing. So, if you have friends who desire to use our Library, Slides, etc., but have let their memberships lapse or have never had the fun of membership in the A. B. S., won't you explain how much your membership means to you and encourage them to join so they may enjoy these Society privileges?

Seed Fund

My "Armchair Exploring" is more fun than ever. I had letters this month from two of our own "Explorers" who are now in Germany. Mrs. Erika Weber writes, "I have visited the Botanic Gardens of Hamburg, Frankfurt and Berlin and many nurseries and wish you could see how immaculately clean they are. I have spent some glorious weeks in the Alps, living with peasant folk in a charming village, have picked wild flowers, such as gentians and primulas, right next to the snow on top of mountain peaks, and have sat in meadows of pure yellow ranunculus." Mrs. Ribble, who recently joined her husband, Maj E. W. Ribble, in Germany writes, "I arrived here two weeks ago and have visited the Palms Gardens in Frankfurt and . . . I could not begin to describe the beauty there. Of course, I was especially anxious to see the begonias, and they were lovely and mostly rare. I copied a few of the names and the countries from which they came, but, since it was so crowded, we decided to go again on a week-day and take our time writing down names and descriptions. When I do, I shall send a copy to you . . . You probably have seed of a great many of these begonias, but they are mostly unknown to me.

From Mexico a letter: "Last December my wife became a member of the ABS, and each month she looks forward to the arrival of your interesting magazine, 'The Begonian'. My wife neither speaks nor reads English, so I read and translate for her the most interesting parts of the magazine. She truly loves begonias, and I think you might like to know that we planted the free packet of seeds you sent her along with her membership card and now, six months later, those seeds are blooming plants, some white, some pink and red. There are many beautiful kinds of begonias in this part of Mexico, more varieties than I can count, let alone name." — *Adam Glass*, Michoacan, Mexico. (I have just sent them a collection of various begonia seeds to try, and I hope they will be able to gather seed of some of the Mexican begonias for us.)

Many garden magazines from Australia and New Zealand have come in the mail as well as many more letters from there, and I have mailed out lots more free packets of begonia seeds. We are getting in seed from these countries, too, and soon I hope to have a list for those interested.

Mrs. Rachel Logan starts begonias in large glass jars, and each year when she takes a vacation she stops to see many people along the way and leaves a jar of little seedlings. She writes, "My seed last year came up very well, and when I

go into some of the homes when I left the jars last year, oh! the flowers and the joy that awaits my coming! How these people look forward to my coming each year to bring them new plants! I must see their plants from the year before and see how they have grown. Do you think I could try rexes? Our trip usually covers about one thousand miles. Thank you for helping me make so many folk happy." (This is what our Society is for—helping others to find joy in growing begonias.)

Many new tropical seeds are coming in each day—write if you are interested.

Begonia seeds just in are: *B. isoptera*, *B. platanifolia*, *B. "South Seas species"*, *B. "Lushai species"*, and *B. "Parrica."* Sorry, I don't have descriptions of these.

Sincerely, Florence Carrell

ROUND ROBIN NEWS

Dear Robinites:

By the time you read this the 1952 Convention will be just a memory, one not to be forgotten for years to come, as I am sure they gave you everything they promised, which was plenty. Seeing their beautiful gardens filled with our beloved Begonias and accompanying Shade Plants was a sight to behold and treasure in your memories. The meeting of both old and new friends will long be remembered.

Our A.B.S. does so much for all of us, we should consider ourselves very fortunate to be a member of the organization. You know many Round Robin clubs charge an annual fee to join their Robins but the A.B.S. gives each member the privilege of joining as many as we can take care of promptly. Since we are so privileged, don't you feel that, when you are too busy or for some reason cannot add your bit to a Robin, as a courtesy to the other members, you should write a note explaining and send the Robin on immediately?

In the last few months I have had many letters stating that they used to belong to a Robin but fell by the wayside. We are happy to have these members back with us.

We still have openings in Robins on "House Plants", "Gesnerias", "Organic Gardening", "Greenhouse Culture", and many others.

The new "Directors' Robins", are flying fast and trying to gather information to help you. Any suggestions that you may have, please pass along to your director.

Hope to visit with many of you via the mail bag.

Sophia Baker, Chairman

The Joys and Disappointments

Of My 6x9 Greenhouse in Oklahoma

by Elvin McDonald, editor, *The Gloxinian*

PART ONE

I built my lean-to greenhouse three years ago this June. Since that time, I have enjoyed a type of gardening that not many people have the joy of doing, even though more and more gardeners are building these small home greenhouses. Although mine is only six by nine feet, when I built it I planned for hours and hours and designed it so that a maximum number of plants could be grown in it. Since the glass goes all the way to the ground, I can grow plants under the benches, on top of the benches and on hanging shelves.

I now have about fifty different named begonias after giving some of them away to make room for new and different plants. There are about four hundred gloxinias in all stages of growth as well as tuberous begonias, achimenes, naegelias, ferns, amaryllis, geraniums, epiphyllums, etc.

I have enjoyed the begonias immensely and have taken some photos of my plants—the way they looked last year and the way they look now. I have some kind of begonia in bloom the year around and have done some crosspollinating. This is a lot of fun, and, if you choose the parents carefully, you may come up with something entirely new and different. At any rate there'll be some seedlings that are different to YOU.

B. "Stitched Leaf" has been a constant joy, both in foliage and in blossom. Truly no other begonia attracts as much attention as this one does for me. B. 'Guinea Wing' has been in bloom now since over a year ago. It is always pretty and the growth it

has made in this past year has been amazing. I use a rich, fast draining, leaf-moldy soil for my begonias that seems to suit them perfectly. It comes from where we stack the feed for the cattle every winter. B. 'Lawrence Fewkes' has proved to be a favorite with its beautiful flowers and large seed pods with orange colored stigmas that give the blossoms an all over effect of being orange. It is also another that has been blooming continuously for over a year. During midwinter and into early spring a flat of rhizomatous seedlings from the Seed Fund brightened up the greenhouse with their beautiful light airy blossoms. They bloomed at the same time as *B. Feast i* did. B. 'Jimmy Decker' bloomed at the same time and was beautiful. Along with it was 'Mrs. Townsend'. A little later there was a beautiful rhizomatous type with foliage almost exactly like *B. Feastii*, but with decidedly deeper pink flowers. However I have lost the label for this plant. I thought it was prettier than *B. Feastii*, for I liked the richness of the pink flowers much better.

The Rex begonias are just now getting to be pretty after a winter rest. B. 'Alice' is almost ready to bloom, but many of the others are close on her heels. B. Rex 'Mulberry' bloomed in midwinter and was really a beauty. 'Lady Mac', the Christmas begonia, provided bloom from December until April. This is the second year I have flowered this plant, and I am proud of it. Of course at several different times I have almost lost it.

High Finance

At the regular monthly meeting of the Long Beach Parent Branch we had a little different procedure: A short entertainment was shared in by all and then a grab bag was shared at 25c a chance which netted the branch \$9.25 and this was followed by the usual plant sale. Then colored slides of begonias were shown by National Vice-President Terrell of Riverside, making a very beautiful topper for the evening, thanks to him. (Who travels more miles on behalf of the A.B.S.?)

Riverside has netted nice sums selling garden plants AND GARDEN HATS.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR

Eva Kenworthy Gray Branch reports that Miss Tillie Genter was named "Woman of the Year" for her efforts in behalf of the local society.—A good way of recognizing merit which our service clubs have long been using to advantage.

AUTOMATIC-WATERING PLANT GLASWIKS

4" WIKS: 7/32"—A .08c, 7/32"—B .10c
1/4" .12c, 3/8" .15c. Use 7/32"—A in 3" and
4" pots; 7/32"—B in 4", 5" and 6" pots;
1/4" in 6", 7" and 8" pots and 3/8" in
8", 9" and larger pots. Write for bulk prices.

JOHN P. TOBERMAN

102 Ave. A. North

Bellaire, Texas

Branch Ideas . . .

BRANCH SECRETARIES: Please send your branch Monthly Newsletter, if any, to the following officers of the National Society for use in helping the promotion of other branches: Librarian, Public Relations Director, and Publicity Director—see addresses in masthead. Thanks!

* * *

PROGRAMS

Houston, Texas: At our first meeting at the Garden Center, Mrs. Pollyanna Cooper (remember her from Missouri?) brought 12 beautiful plants and gave the nomenclature on each. They had been started from cuttings in the first of the year, which showed what one can do with cuttings.—*Mrs. E. H. Claggett.*

Dallas County: Another garden meeting, this time at the George W. Hopkins home. A spacious lawn and shade trees were highlighted by a lath house, rock garden with bamboo tree background and new greenhouse. Mrs. Hopkins is a charter member and one of our most enthusiastic. Our honorary member, Mr. Ralph Pinkus, formerly with the N. Y. Botanical Gardens, and former resident of Guatemala, presented a travelogue illustrated with his own slides of a trip to Cuba and Guatemala, showing many exotic plants and shrubs in their natural habitat.—*Mrs. Dorothy Bearden.*

The Heart Of It

Mrs. George Knoupf plans wonderful lessons for each meeting of the Heart of America Branch of Kansas City, Kansas. Since we are all beginners she started with the history of the Begonia. She has had lessons on each type and different methods of propagation.—*Mrs. Arthur Turner.*

Fun

An autumn barbecue of the Miami Branch was given at the suburban home of Mr. and Mrs. George Freeman and pepped up by active participation of all ages of guests and members. The young Freeman boys led the building of a bonfire and the barbecue was held in the lovely garden. Teen-agers supplied interesting music and the elders traded gardening experiences and enjoyed the rare begonias and shade-loving plants growing in the garden and slathouse. Barbecued chickens and spare-ribs were devoured eagerly and Mr. Ennimoser, the President, said, "And it wasn't any trouble." But we all knew how much work the ladies had done ahead of time.) However, everyone agreed another barbecue was a "must."

Mrs. J. K. Williams
Christmas

Last Christmas San Diego Branch had an unusual program keyed by the famous Mr. Alfred Hottes speaking on "Christmas Customs." This is a fascinating subject and

involves many plant stories and legends of interest to gardeners. They also arranged an added incentive for the plant sale—that the plants purchased could make fine gifts—including 30 camellia plants for this special purpose. Then their gift exchange was limited to gardening and plant gifts ONLY, not to exceed \$1.00 in value. This furnished a real garden Christmas party.

Another unusual seasonal program was the East Bay Branch's showing of a film entitled "Christmas in Sweden" secured by Mr. A. F. Munson from the Berkeley Travel Service. It started with the Christmas festive season from December 13th through Christmas day.

Plan early for your special holiday programs and you will find you can get good publicity in advance and will have good attendance and, if you desire, a goodly group of visitors for your prospective membership list.

Dallas County Honors Horticulturist

An honorary membership was given to Mr. Ralph Pinkus, now in Dallas, Texas, by this branch of the A. B. S. He has recently been in Guatemala and was formerly with the New York Botanical Gardens. Mr. Pinkus is an experienced horticulturist whom we are fortunate to have with us.—*W. M. Swanner, National Director.*

BEGONIAS FOR STUDY

William Penn Branch: Our informal July program commenced with a discussion of the meaning of various words and phrases used in describing plants as illustrated by Dorothy Behrends' articles for beginners in recent *Begonians* and was followed with a review discussion on all aspects of growing and identifying *Begonias*. Then an overgrown specimen of *B. metallica* was pruned back to give the new growth more freedom. The less experienced members took turns carving the discarded stems into cuttings, which led to further questions on the future treatment of these cuttings in all stages of development. Next Mrs. Drew read her page on *B. metallica*, compiled for the Branch's joint notebook from L. H. Bailey, Helen Krauss, Bessie Buxton books and *The Begonian*, 1938 to date. She commented that *B. metallica*, though often mentioned as a satisfactory house plant and the parent of valuable hybrids, is not given full treatment in any of these sources.

In May a joint meeting was held with the members of the Philobegonia Branch and Margaret C. Gruenbaum Branch at which Mrs. George E. DeCoursey showed and described *B. Mazae* and several of her offspring. Mrs. Mather demonstrated potting very small seedling begonias, Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Boyesen showed how to make cuttings with the

lower cut a little below a node and stressing the importance of having a live bud at one of the upper nodes. Assistance was given in identifying plants without names. *It was noted that certain dealers are selling as Begonias, not only Peperomia Sandersii but an upright species of the same genus.* (See the other Peperomia known in Mexico as a Begonia under Mr. MacDougall's article.)

—Mrs. E. C. Drew

Have you been noticing how many meetings of Eastern Branches are devoted to real study of Begonias—There is so much to learn!

Missouri Branch Ideas

Ways and Means Committee had labels, leaves, sulphur and lime for dusting, cut flowers and the regular plant sale.

\$10.00 was voted for charity.

Mrs. Breshears, nomenclature chairman, talked on the smaller rhizomatous begonias and had on display *B. imperialis*, *B. manicata aureo maculata*, *B. 'Mrs. Townsend'*, *B. Bow-eri*, *B. C 42*, *B. goeogoensis* and *B. 'Sir Percy'*. A general discussion followed.

Colored slides from the National Slide Library were thoroughly enjoyed.

The Little Show of the Month contained four groups of begonias, the cane, semperflorens, hirsute, and the rhizomatous. The plants were judged and awarded ribbons and their merits discussed.

Mrs. Mary Wood read the article on show plants from the May 1951 Begonian. Plans for the May display and educational exhibit in conjunction with the Kansas Garden Club were talked over.

Mrs. Luecal gave a report on the new Raytown Branch.

(Quite a meeting, wouldn't you say?—Ed.)

BEGONIA BOOK

President DeCoursey explained the project of the new William Penn Branch in making a joint notebook wherein pertinent information on Begonias will be gathered together, bit by bit, from the scattered sources of various books and periodicals.—*May Taft Drew.*

Publicity

When Hub City Branch writes up a publicity item for the local paper besides including the necessary build-up and facts of interest concerning the coming program and meeting—such as one last year arrestingly titled: "Growing a Shade Garden" Program *Free to Public*—they also include either educational begonia facts or informative paragraphs about the A. B. S., its aims, etc. This gives a background to their branch to the reader who has never heard of it or begonias before and tends to stimulate interest in itself. For instance, under a picture of Mrs. Carrell at the Seed Fund booth they told some interesting facts about the common semperflorens bedding begonias and then tied the article in at the end to an invitation to attend meetings or to write Mrs. Carrell for further information and seed.

Results are consistent. The Shade Garden program brought in five new visitors from the newspaper article alone.

NO SUMMER DROP-OFF

Southern Alameda County Branch: We have fine cooperation from the members and they seem to enjoy the social activities we try to promote. We never noticeably suffer from a dropping off in attendance during the summer months. Every one of our meetings is publicized in eight newspapers, and as a reporter for the local paper they print everything I submit on the Branch; besides they run about eight advance pictures advertising our shows.—*Mrs. A. R. Bayliss.*

Publicity stimulates your own membership as well as outside interest!

"SAN FRANCISCO BEGONIAN"

San Francisco Branch's monthly news sheet has a paragraph called "THE SPOT-LITE" featuring one of the branch's star performers each month.

MONEY MAKING

Southern Alameda County: Put on a potluck dinner this spring that cleared over \$100.00—proceeds for the financing of their 7th Annual Show in Hayward August 2nd and 3rd. Then they held a public plant sale on a week-end at a member's backyard nursery and planned a sidewalk plant sale at a large store entrance. Their annual picnic in September also has money-raising events—one a ticket sale for two Oriental silk robes donated by another member.—*Mrs. A. R. Bayliss.*

East Bay: A Box Supper netted \$16.00, a sale of hand-loomed towels made by members another \$16.00 and a rummage sale, \$70.00.—*Mrs. Jean Jensen.*

Silent Auction

Mr. Hugh Hixon reported at a National Board meeting that Long Beach had tried a new device called a "silent auction" very successfully. The articles to be bid on were ranged on a table and everyone received slips of paper on which to write bids. These were stuck, face down, beneath the article bid on and bore, beside the price offered, the name of the bidder. When time limit was called, the auctioneer announced the winning price for each and the name of the highest bidder.

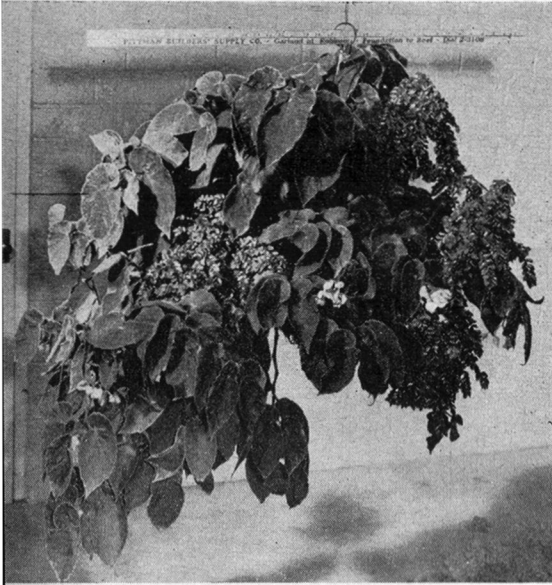
Raffles Illegal

Pasadena's President Frank Rich announced at board meeting that because ordinances had outlawed all forms of raffles and prosecution was being increased against violators. Pasadena had decided to collect a fee from members in advance annually and use the money to purchase plants and such for offering as free door prizes at each meeting.

New Officers

Eva Kenworthy Gray: President, Arthur Goodrich, Recording Secretary, Harriet Stanford; Corresponding Secretary, Tillie Genter; Treasurer, Robert Hulsizer; National Director, Mrs. Charles H. Calloway.

SHOWS



Begonias 'Alto-Scharff' and foliosa

A sample of the size of baskets to be displayed in our First Begonia Show—Central Florida Branch.

Note the announcement of shows in the Calendar. So many of our newer branches have been and are participating in this great branch-building activity, we hope all older members will give them all possible encouragement, by mail or in person.

We present a picture of the Missouri Branch First All-Begonia Show held last year—a creditable display which we hear will be far out-classed by this year's efforts. On top of this, the young Raytown Branch is holding its first show, as is the lively Central Florida Branch.

Central Florida's will be in the setting of Mrs. Jane Crisler's "Begoniarium," pictured in *The Begonian* for August, 1950, and the

so-called "Slum Section" of her garden. The former is 18' x 25' and the latter 40' x 14' where many tables will be set up, including an Educational Table showing the public how to grow Begonias from seeds and cuttings and the different types of soil and fertilizer used and a display showing the natural habitat. They also will have a flower arrangement section using begonia leaves and a plant sale. Mr. J. Gipson plans to take colored slides of this first show for their new slide library.

Reports of good fortune in branch participation in other shows come from the following:

Eva Kenworthy Gray, La Jolla, California:

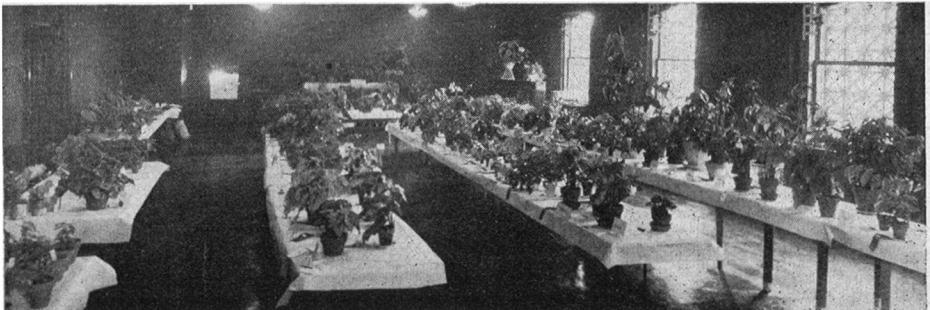
The San Diego County Fair was held at Del Mar the latter part of June and early July and the Eva Kenworthy Gray Branch won a second place award in the floriculture division of Garden clubs. Proud of their achievement the committee under the chairmanship of Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Stanford were: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Calloway, Alfred Hottes, Mrs. Olivia Hogewoning, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hulsizer, Robert O'Hara, Fred Schesler, Miss Tillie Genter and Mr. and Mrs. Gooderham. Several local members entered and won awards in other sections of the floriculture division, Mrs. Hogewoning, Mrs. Stanford, Mrs. Calloway and Mr. O'Hara.—*Mrs. B. B. Stanford.*

Redondo Area: Having voted to enter as many shows as possible, Branch President Mr. Emri Stoddard appointed Mr. C. O. Eipper Flower Show Chairman.

The first entry was made in the Lomita Fuchsia Show and won a special award. Mr. Jo Taylor designed the booth and has been Mr. Eipper's able assistant in all shows.

A red second prize ribbon was won on the Lawndale Booth and a second prize at the big flower show and fair held in Hawthorne.

One of the most attractive booths was the one at the National Fuchsia Society Show held under the trees of Knott's Berry Farm, winning a blue ribbon.



—Montgomery-Foto, K. C., Mo., Photo

Missouri Branch's First Begonia Show—This Year's Will Be Even Bigger and Better—Don't Miss It!

★ Calendar ★

(Visitors Always Welcome)

Sept. 5th

Central Florida: Wyndham Hayward will instruct us on "Grooming for the Show."

Sept. 13th

New England: 10:30 a.m.—North Street Greenhouses, Danielson, Conn. 12:30 p.m.—Hosts, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest E. Martin, lunch, business meeting and plant sale.

Sept. 14th

El Monte: Home of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Slocum, 9927 E. Gidley, El Monte, an afternoon meeting, followed by a potluck supper.

Sept. 24th

Glendale: Mrs. J. Jensen will speak on Begonias and Mr. J. G. Chapman on Liguinox.

Oct. 3rd

Central Florida: Mrs. L. M. Donnell will discuss "Preparation for the Show."

Oct. 4th

Raytown, Missouri: NEWEST BRANCH HOLDS FIRST BEGONIA SHOW. HOW MANY OF YOU CAN VISIT THIS GREAT LITTLE BRANCH?

Oct. 4th and 5th

Central Florida: Our Branch's *First Begonia Show* will be held in President Jane Crisler's Begoniarium, 251 Cortland Ave., Winter Park, Fla. We hope all Florida will come and as many out-of-state visitors as possible.

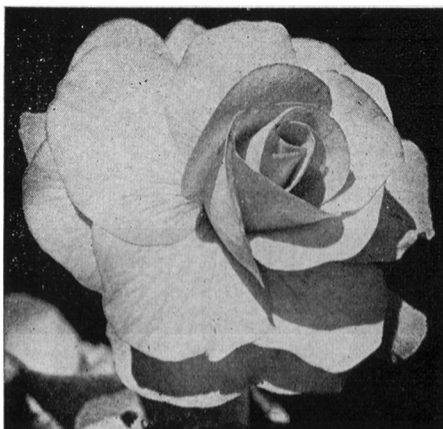
Missouri Branch: Second All Begonia Show! American Legion Building, Kansas City, Mo., Linwood and Paseo Streets. If you can't go to Florida, visit Missouri!—and vice-versa!

Oct. 8th

New England: AND IF YOU CAN'T GO TO EITHER FLORIDA OR MISSOURI, COME TO THE HARVEST SHOW in Horticultural Hall, Boston! Anyone within reach of Boston shouldn't miss this show.

★ ★ ★
SHOWS—Continued

In the South Bay Area Garden Club Show



The One and Only Pacific Strain of
TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

Originated by Frank Reinelt

The largest assortment and finest new developments in rose form and ruffled novelties available this year.

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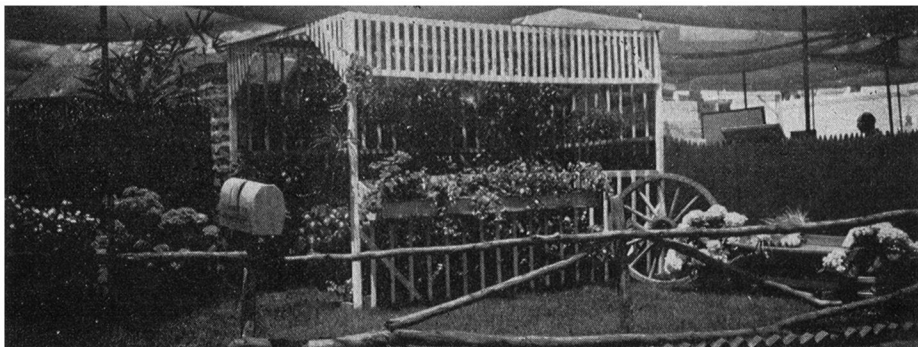
PLANTSMITH

Box 818

Palo Alto, Calif.

we were given an honorable mention.—Redondo Area Branch is one of the newer branches but its members are enthusiastic and it is really going places.—Mrs. Gwen Trefethen.

Footbill: Had a very nice display at Padua Hills Flower Show. Mrs. Gillingwaters received an award for her Begonia Collection.



La Jolla's Eva Kenworthy Gray Branch Display Winner of 2nd Prize, Floriculture Division, San Diego County Fair.

BRANCH MEETING DATES AND PLACES

CENTRAL FLORIDA BRANCH

1st Friday, Sept. 5, Oct. 3, 8:00 p.m.
Lounge, Florida Power Co.
Winter Park, Fla.

Mrs. Martha Gipson, Secy.-Treas.
861 Juanita Rocaal, Winter Park, Fla.

DALLAS COUNTY BRANCH, TEXAS

1st Thursday, Sept. 4, Oct. 2, 7:00 p.m.
Member's Residences

Mrs. Russell B. White, Sec'y.-Treas.
919 N. Clinton St., Dallas 11, Texas

EAST BAY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, Sept. 11, 7:45 p.m.
Willard School, Telegraph at Ward
Berkeley

C. F. Jensen, Secy.
3720 Cerrito Ave., Richmond, Calif.

EL MONTE COMMUNITY BRANCH

Sept. 14
9927 E. Gidley

Jean Cross, Cor. Secy.
2821 N. Musgrove Ave., El Monte

FOOTHILL BRANCH

3rd Thursday, Sept. 18, 8:00 p.m.
La Verne Recreation Hall

Mrs. C. W. Hall, Cor. Secy.
358 E. Arrow Hwy., Upland

FORT ELSA BRANCH

1st Saturday, Sept. 6, Oct. 4, 2:30 p.m.
Homes of Members

Miss Lola Price, Secy.

GLENDALE BRANCH

4th Wednesday, Sept. 24, 8:00 p.m.
Tuesday Afternoon Club, 400 N. Central

Mrs. D. H. Bradley, Cor. Secy.
1301 San Luis Rey Dr., Glendale 8, Calif.

GRAY, EVA KENWORTHY BRANCH

3rd Monday, Sept. 15, 7:30 p.m.
Community House, La Jolla

Tillie Genter, Cor. Secy.
7356 Eads St., La Jolla, Calif.

GRAYS HARBOR BRANCH

2nd Monday, Sept. 8, 8:00 p.m.
(March through November)

Hoquiam Pub. Library, or Messingale &
Rosenear Music Store, Aberdeen, Wash.

Alice Hardman, Secy.
The Flower Studio, Aberdeen, Wash.

GRUENBAUM, MARGARET BRANCH

4th Tuesday, Sept. 23, 10:30 a.m.
Home of Members

Box Lunch 12:30, Program following
Mrs. Ernest Jones, Secy.

R.F.D., Willow Grove, Pa.

HEART OF AMERICA BRANCH

2nd Friday, Sept. 12, 7:30 p.m.
Member's Residences

Mr. George Knoupf, Secy.-Treas.
2912 Delevan, Kansas City, Kans.

HOLLYWOOD BRANCH

2nd Thursday, Sept. 11, 7:30 p.m.
Plummer Park, 7377 Santa Monica Blvd.

Mrs. Florence F. Flynn, Cor. Secy.
1319 N. Ogden Dr., Los Angeles 46, Calif.

HOUSTON TEXAS BRANCH

2nd Friday, Sept. 12, 10:00 a.m.
Garden Center, Herman Park

Mrs. E. H. Claggett, Secy.
4415 Austin, Houston, Tex.

HUB CITY BRANCH

COMPTON-LYNWOOD

3rd Monday, Sept. 15, 7:30 p.m.
Roosevelt High School Cafe

1200 E. Olive, Compton, Calif.
Mrs. Dorothy Sarson, Secy.

1108 E. Glencoe Ave., Compton 1, Calif.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Monday, Sept. 8, 8:00 p.m.
Los Amigos Club, Loleta, Calif.

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

INGLEWOOD BRANCH

2nd Thursday, Sept. 11, 8:00 p.m.
325 N. Hillcrest, Inglewood, Calif.

Mrs. Dorris Motschman, Secy.
9601 Haas Ave., Los Angeles 47, Calif.

LA MESA BRANCH

2nd Monday, Sept. 8, 7:30 p.m.
Porter Park, University & La Mesa Blvd.

Mrs. G. W. McManus, Secy.
7313 Princeton Ave., La Mesa, Calif.

LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER

2nd Tuesday, Sept. 9, 7:30 p.m.
Colonial Hall, 10th and Locust

Mrs. W. Cox, Secy.
3592 Lewis Ave., Long Beach 7, Calif.

MIAMI FLORIDA BRANCH

4th Tuesday, Sept. 23, 8:00 p.m.
Simpson Memorial Garden Center

Miss Elizabeth S. Hall, Secy.
2572 Trapp Ave., Miami 35, Fla.

MISSOURI BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1:00 p.m.
American Legion Bldg., Linwood & Paseo

Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Mary Wood, Secy.
626 W. Charles, Independence, Mo.

NEW ENGLAND BRANCH

Mrs. Lester H. Fox, Secy.
170 Marsh Hill Road, Dracut, Mass.

NEW YORK SUBURBAN BRANCH

NORTH LONG BEACH BRANCH

2nd Monday, Sept. 8, 7:30 p.m.
Houghton Park Club House

Harding & Atlantic, N. Long Beach
Mrs. Beatrice White, Secy.

1411 Poppy St., Long Beach, Calif.

ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH

1st Thursday, Sept. 4, Oct. 2, 7:30 p.m.
Farm Bureau Hall, 353 S. Main St., Orange

Mrs. Evie Darden, Secy.-Treas.
6701 S. Fee Ana St., Rt. 3, Anaheim, Calif.

PASADENA BRANCH

3rd Monday, Sept. 15, 7:30 p.m.
Mrs. Lois Williams, Secy.-Treas.

1674 Monte Vista St., Pasadena 4, Calif.

PETALUMA BRANCH

3rd Friday, Sept. 19, 8:00 p.m.
Dania Hall, 19 Main St.

Mrs. Hazel Chappell, Secy.
222 Bodega Ave., Petaluma, Calif.

PHILOBEGONIA BRANCH

2nd Friday, Sept. 12, Members Homes
Mrs. Robert York, Secy.

3311 Fremont St., Camden, N. J.

PORTLAND OREGON BRANCH

4th Friday, Sept. 26, 8:00 p.m.
Journal Bldg. Aud., Front & Yamhill Sts.

Mrs. George Venner, Secy.
7604 S. E. Tolman, Portland 6, Oregon

RAYTOWN MISSOURI BRANCH

4th Tuesday, Sept. 23, 7:30 p.m.
Homes of Members

Mrs. Mildred Schorr, Secy.-Treas.
7708 Sni-A-Bar Terrace, Kansas City, Mo.

REDONDO BEACH AREA

4th Friday, Sept. 26, 8:00 p.m.
2308 Rockefeller, Redondo Beach, Calif.

Mrs. Arline Stoddard, Secy.
522 S. Guadalupe Ave., Redondo Beach, Calif.

RIVERSIDE BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, Sept. 10, 7:30 p.m.
Member's Residence

Mrs. Arline Porter, Secy.
4106 Adams, Riverside, Calif.

ROBINSON, ALFRED D. BRANCH

4th Friday, Sept. 26, 10:00 a.m.
Homes of Members

Mr. Charles Cass, Secy.
2229 Erie St., San Diego 10, Calif.

SACRAMENTO BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, Sept. 16, 8:00 p.m.
Garden Center, McKinley Park

Mrs. W. M. Kelso, Secy.
1848 Markham Way, Sacramento, Calif.

SALEM OREGON BRANCH

1st Tuesday, Sept. 2, Oct. 7
The Chapel, 685 Winter St., Salem

Mrs. Dan Scharf, Secy.
3460 N. Lancaster Dr., Salem, Ore.

SAN DIEGO BRANCH

4th Monday, Sept. 22
Hard of Hearing Hall, Herbert & University
Mrs. Thomas Hofmann, Secy.
2327 33rd St., San Diego 4, Calif.

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY BRANCH

2nd Monday, Sept. 8
Homes of members
Mrs. Nel Schoenbrom, Secy.
18655 Calvert St., Reseda, Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH

1st Wednesday, Sept. 3, Oct. 1, 7:30 p.m.
1641 Taraval St.
Mrs. Anne Mitchell, Secy.
2370 18th Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH

4th Wednesday, Sept. 24, 8:00 p.m.
Masonic Temple, 506 S. Santa Anita Ave.
Arcadia, Calif.
Mrs. Cynthia Slater, Secy.

SANTA BARBARA BRANCH

2nd Thursday, Sept. 11, 7:30 p.m.
Girl Scout Clubhouse, 1838 San Andres St.
Mrs. Ada Schaefer, Secy.
1103 W. Micheltorena St., Santa Barbara, Calif.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY BRANCH

1st Tuesday, Sept. 2, Oct. 7, 8:00 p.m.
V.F.W. Hall, 311 Pacific Ave.
Miss Hazelle E. Oxley, Secy.
428 Davis St., Santa Cruz, Calif.

SANTA MONICA BAY BRANCH

2nd Friday, Sept. 12, 7:30 p.m.
1130 Lincoln Blvd., 7th St. Entrance
Santa Monica
Mrs. S. S. Gross, Secy.

SEATTLE BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, Sept. 16, 7:45 p.m.
University of Washington Arboretum
Clubhouse
Mrs. Paul Deiro, Secy.

SHEPHERD, THEODOSIA BURR BR.

1st Tuesday, Sept. 2, Oct. 7, 7:30 p.m.
Alice Bartlett C. H., 902 E. Main, Ventura
Mr. Bernard Woods, Secy.
575 Evergreen Dr., Ventura, Calif.

SOUTHERN ALAMEDA COUNTY BRANCH

3rd Thursday, Sept. 18, 6:30 p.m.
Cafeteria, High School, Hayward, Calif.
Mrs. Dorothy Bayliss, Cor. Secy.
26706 Monte Vista Dr., Hayward, Calif.

SOUTHGATE BRANCH

4th Tuesday, Sept. 23, 7:30 p.m.
South Gate Municipal Aud., 4900 Southern
Mrs. Juanita Pritchard, Secy.
11150 Duncan Ave., Lynwood, Calif.

TEXAS STATE BRANCH

4th Friday, Sept. 26, 7:30 p.m.
Members' Homes
Mrs. D. W. Briggs, Secy.-Treas.
2349 13th St., Port Arthur, Texas

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, Sept. 10, 11:00 a.m.
Homes of Members
Mrs. Walter H. Kirch, Secy.
Clearview Rd., Glenshaw, Pa.

WESTERN RESERVE BRANCH

CLEVELAND, OHIO
4th Wednesday, Oct. 22, 8:00 p.m.
Garden Center, 10013 Detroit St.
Cleveland, Ohio
Mrs. Edward Lobser, Cor. Secy.

WHITTIER BRANCH

4th Tuesday, Sept. 23, 7:30 p.m.
Union High School, Room 19
Lindley Ave. Entrance, Whittier, Calif.
Carolyn Spitz, Secy.
7721 Vanport Ave., Whittier, Calif.

WILLIAM PENN BRANCH, PA.

3rd Wednesday, Sept. 16, 2:00 p.m.
Homes of Members
Mrs. J. H. Ward Hinkson, Secy.
Wallingford, Pa.

CONDENSED MINUTES of meeting National Board, American Begonian Society held in Los Angeles, Calif., July 28, 1952, President Trowbridge presiding.

Present: Messrs. Trowbridge, Haskell, Small, Spaulding, Terrell, Moore; Mesdames Spaulding, Powell, Korts, Nolan, Schwerdtferger, Williams, Slocum, Graham.

Branches represented: El Monte, Foothill, Glendale, Hollywood, Hub City, Humboldt, Inglewood, Pasadena, Redondo Beach Area, Kierside, San Gabriel Valley, Sacramento, Santa Barbara, Santa Monica, South Gate, Shepherd.

Pledge of Allegiance led by Mr. Moore, and Statements of Aims and Purposes read. Minutes of June meeting read and corrected.

Treasurer's Report: June—Balance in General Fund \$493.62; Bank balance \$936.83; loss for month \$164.04.

Business Manager Pro Tem: Advertising in July 35 volume inches income \$119.00. Registered letter sent to try to collect the \$42.00 overdue account.

Membership Secretary's report read by Frank Moore: 64 new members, 132 renewals. Total checks mailed to bank \$513.40.

Editor: Cost of magazine has been exceeding income. Discussion whether to cut to 20 pages. Motion by Mr. Moore to do so with September issue until income increases sufficiently to permit 24 pages. Seconded by Mr. Small. Discussion on amount to be saved. Motion by Mr. Motschman to table until savings determined seconded by Mrs. Nolan.

Publicity: 2 more mats prepared for use of branches at 50c each. Requested permission to purchase a specimen Tuberous Begonia and blooms to be used in publicity pictures with a movie star for Convention publicity. Motion by Mrs. Korts, seconded by Mrs. Nolan that this be allowed; carried. Motion of Mr. Motschman, seconded by Mrs. Kerlin that expenses for mats for Garden Tour publicity be taken out of proceeds from tour. Carried.

Mrs. Korts: Visited some branches; asked Mr. Motschman report on Tour of July 27th which he managed.

Public Relations: Motion to approve revised constitution of Inglewood Branch seconded and carried. Motion to approve amendment to By-laws of Whittier Branch changing their election month seconded and carried. Recommended that Dallas County Branch Constitution be returned for correction as officers conflict with National Constitution. Moved, seconded, carried.

Former Public Relations Chairman in East, Mrs. Dorothy Michaelson, passed away and Secretary instructed to send message of sympathy. Have had requests from Missouri Branch and Raytown Branch for A.B.S. awards for forthcoming shows. Flower Show Chairman Rich instructed to send them. Recommend that members of A. B. S. in England be contacted and requested to attend the forthcoming first meeting of the International Horticultural Council to be held in England—Pres. Trowbridge will do so.

Librarian: 36 books in circulation; misc. fern books and papers and 6 copies Geo. Otten's Tuberous Begonias purchased for resale. Requested confirmation that only members in good standing of the A.B.S. have the use of the library. Librarian instructed to so advise anyone requesting books who is not a current member in accordance with Constitution.

Slide Librarian: 5 sets of slides used last month, no new ones. Have request from New England Branch for names of members capable of taking some slides for them at the Convention.

Vice-President Williams: Thanked her hostess, Mrs. Korts, for her hospitality. Believes that soon as the Convention is over the Northern Branches will be able to sell some ads for the Begonian. Visited the Humboldt County Branch—very fine meeting.

Vice-President Terrell: Visited Foothill Branch and Eva K. Gray Branch in La Jolla.

Treasurer: Reported letter from Southwest Savings and Loan Company regarding a savings account to be opened with the Robinson Memorial and Flower Show Funds. Instructed to open account immediately.

Chairman of Garden Tour, Motschman: Very successful: Total received \$285.50, less expense, \$37.50, left \$248.00 to turn over to Treasurer—publicity expense to be deducted therefrom.

Report from Mr. Walton on his visit with
(Turn to Next Page)

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CONDENSED MINUTES—Cont.

Florence Carrell, Seed Fund Chairman. Mrs. Carrell now is preparing financial report.

President Trowbridge announced \$72.00 received for the fund to send Mr and Mrs. Dyckman to the San Francisco Convention. Other Branch donations during the evening brought this total to \$96.25. Checks turned over to Treasurer, he to issue a check in full and the President will present it to the Dyckmans.

President Trowbridge announced only 250 ballots received. Requested Representatives to urge all members to vote. Also get hotel reservations in to Lillian Densmore for the Convention.

Suggestion Box: Mabel Walker, Inglewood

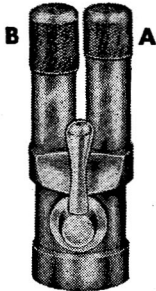
Branch, suggests each Branch have jitney pot-luck dinner during the year—proceeds to go to National Board for a Convention Fund, avoiding hit-and-miss collections at the last minute. Well received and to be taken to branches by Directors.

Fine Branch reports. Very active summer season. Moved and seconded and carried that a letter be sent congratulating Mr. Manson Hume on behalf of the A.B.S. upon his recuperation and acknowledging his important work for the A.B.S.

Mrs. Hartwell was absent due to illness of her husband.

Respectfully submitted, Dorris Motschman

NEW!



THOMPSON DUAL-SPRAY NOZZLE

*Designed for the Convenience of Growers of
Shade-Loving Plants*

Use the Fogger Nozzle "A" for humidifying the air in shade, houses and conservatories. The Misty Spray Nozzle is used in watering ferns or plants with delicate blooms.

**No. 219 FOR 1/2" AND 3/4" HOSE
PRICE \$2.88 (Plus Sales Tax)**

FOGGER NOZZLE

To be installed in permanent spraying systems. Pipe is drilled with 1/8" pipe tap.

No. 218 - A - 1/8"

PRICE \$.54 (Plus Sales Tax)

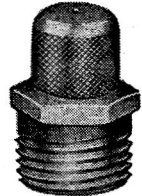


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