

The BEGONIAN

Devoted to the Sheltered Gardens



BEGONIA

x CAROL-IMP

(See Page 72)



Courtesy of
Helen Krauss



A. H. Gere Photo



APRIL
1953



TWENTY-FIVE
CENTS



VOL. XX
No. 4



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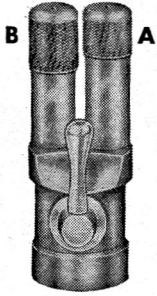
Note on Begonia Species List

B. dipetala—The species has white flowers, 'Mrs. W. S. Kimball' has pink, and I've assumed that it was an undetermined hybrid rather than a synonym for the species. They are different plants entirely, although much of the species is apparent in the hybrid. We raised the species from seed from India several years ago.—*Marie Minter.*

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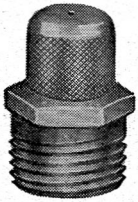
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BEGONIAN STAFF

Editor Stanley Spaulding
808 E. Mariposa Ave., El Segundo, Calif.

Co-Editor Mrs. Frances W. Spaulding
808 E. Mariposa Ave., El Segundo, Calif.

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The next Board meeting of the American Begonia Society will be held in the Los Angeles City Hall, Room 1305, 7:30 p.m., April 27, 1953. Use Main St. elevator. Park lower garage, south entrance on Main Street.

* Annual Dues—Two Dollars Fifty Cents.
* Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office of Los Angeles, California, under the act of March 3rd, 1879.
* Business Office—5110 Monte Bonita Dr., Los Angeles 41, Calif.

Violas without, Saintpaulias within—

Contrast begonias charmingly.

Imperialis Hybrids Infinitum

By Carlos Jardiner, with contributions by Marie Minter and Louise Schwerdtfeger.

Last month we followed our little Mexican begonias from their homeland through their European transmigrations and back to North America, chronicling their love affairs for many generations. This month we are mainly concerned with the many morganatic marriages arranged for the imperial family by Pacific Coast enthusiasts.

Mention was made previously of Mr. Leslie Woodriff's work with them, so first let us continue with his crosses. Mrs. Marie Minter of Encinitas, California, gave us the story of his *Begonia* x *Carol-Imp*:

About twelve years ago, Mr. Leslie Woodriff tried crossing *B. caroliniaefolia* x *B. imperialis* and came up with the begonia pictured on our cover.

In general appearance it greatly resembles the plant called in many circles the 'Grape Leaf' begonia, whose right name is *B. 'speculata'*. The leaves however are somewhat smaller, rather irregularly lobed and are not cut quite so deeply as the plant which it resembles. I believe that a close examination of the picture of *B. x Carol-Imp* in this issue of the *Begonian* and the picture of *B. 'speculata'* as shown in Mrs. Krauss' book "Begonias for American Homes and Gardens" will serve to point up the differences between these two plants, especially in regard to the shape of their leaves.

B. x Carol-Imp has light green foliage whose surface is puckered with many small bumps, each of which supports short white hairs, giving the plant an appearance of having a silver sheen between the depressed green veins.

The flowers are not spectacular, being very small, rather compact, in few-flowered cymes.

Next Mr. Woodriff in 1942 introduced a series of plants from his tuberous hybrid x *imperialis* cross, called (after the color of their flowers) 'White Fairy', 'Salmon

Fairy', and the best grower of the series—'Pink Fairy'. He achieved an evergreen plant (grown under the proper temperature conditions) which, in the case of 'Pink Fairy' will flower well in winter as well as spring in Mr. Woodriff's greenhouses. He says the leaf is between that of a tuberous and the *imperialis* type, being medium green and sparkling in bright light, up to 5 inches long. Flowers reach 3 inches across with a full camellia-like center.

In September, 1946, Rudolf Zieshenne of Santa Barbara dabbed some pollen of *Begonia Dayi* on *Begonia imperialis* and in due course obtained some very varied seedlings. Reducing these to a "best four" we have the following, according to Mrs. Schwerdtfeger: (a) heavily veined and silver quilted leaf with a green back; (b) heavily veined and silver quilted with a red back; (c) bronze leaf; (d) deeper bronze leaf with red back;—none having been named. In the September, 1949, *Begonian*, one of the dark hybrids is portrayed on the cover and one of the silver on page 202, with a description by Mrs. Marie Minter, from which we repeat that the rhizomes are about half the size of *Dayi* and creep along the ground, rooting at each joint. The leaves, about 4 inches wide are almost round but end in a sharp point and the veinings being depressed on the upper surface gives the quilting referred to. Surface has short white hairs but not the velvet of *imperialis*. Flowers white, well about the foliage, which is thick, hiding the rhizomes.

Later Mrs. Edna Cowel of Oakland made the same cross and named a bronze-leaved plant 'Golden Gleam'. It is similar to the Zieshenne bronze plant. Also Mrs. Susie Zug is believed to have made the cross from which she obtained a similar plant; however, it has large-petaled pink flowers, whereas both the supposed parents have

white flowers. Its leaves are even more sharply veined than the others.

Back in 1946 the late Art Longmire of Ventura used *B. Evansiana* pollen and called the interesting offspring 'Evansialis'. A bushy eight inches, it takes after its father in being an upright grower sending up shoots from the base and branching well. Thickly leaved, its foliage resembles *B. 'speculata'*, perhaps a bit more pointed. The bright pink flowers appear in late spring. It grows easily from cuttings, according to Mrs. Schwerdtfeger.

All of the following crosses have been brought out since 1950. First we find some of the star-leaved begonias courting them. Mrs. Schwerdtfeger used giant *B. MacDougalli* to produce a distinct break with two decidedly different introductions—'Alice-Mac', silver-leaved and elegant, with its rougher twin 'Mac-Alice' pictured side by side, showing plainly the difference in leaf shapes and the good size of the flowers. Alice-Mac leaves are silver with a tinge of brownish at the very edges, lightly hairy, of good medium size, doubly serrate, long-pointed; its male flowers are almost entirely chartreuse and its female chartreuse in bud and on the edge of the open white petals—two-petaled. Mac-Alice leaves are rough, thin, bright green, with round lobes; its flowers are all white with a flush on the backs; sparsely hairy all over.

B. Liebmanni was used by Mr. Ziesenhene to produce 'Muriel Day,' whose leaves

are heavily marked with silver along the smooth veins, like *Liebmanni*, while the area between is dark green and pustulated, like *imperialis*, and white-hairy. The leaves are medium-small, rounded-ovate acuminate-tipped with several small acute lobes and one larger acuminate lobe on one side; only shallowly lobed at the base; contrasting red back. It has creamy white flowers.

Last year Mrs. Schwerdtfeger self-pollinated 'Muriel Day', and named the all silver selection 'Abilene'.

B. Scharffiana pollen was also tried by Mrs. Schwerdtfeger. From the seedlings she introduced two:

'Regel': The rough leaves are soft white-hairy, gray-green, heavier than *imperialis*, shaped more like *Scharffiana*, however, and the new leaves are outlined in brown. Flowers soft pink.

'Eloise': This one has green leaves both front and back lighter than 'Regel', and heavier hair than *imperialis*. Flowers are on tall stems above the foliage and of a brighter pink than 'Regel'.

More distinctive in growth habit is her 'Janet Kay', whose father is Rudy Ziesenhene's recent Mexican introduction, *B. Francisii*, which gives it a lustily creeping rhizome. The leaves are heavily pebbled with a metallic sheen and veined in light green; rather heart-shaped except for a more tapering point and a peculiar sort of a spiraled base which almost makes the leaf appear peltate.



—Plants of Louise Schwerdtfeger—Spaulding Photo

B. x Alice-Mac, left; B. x Mac-Alice, right

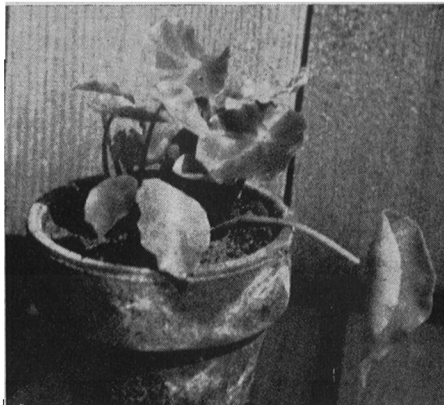
At the same time Louise Schwerdtfeger introduced a series of hybrids of various paternity which have the common characteristic of compact leafy growth, ideally suited as companion plants to Saintpaulias:

From *metallica* came 'Leora' with pebbled leaf and metallic sheen.

From *Mazae* 'Elsa' was named, but upon consultation the Nomenclature Committee advised it would have to be changed to 'Elsa Fort' because of a prior use of the name Elsa by itself. It has a dark green leaf with red back; slightly hairy; flowers in small clusters of light pink dotted red as in *Mazae*. This cross also produced 'Jane' which is similar to the last named but of lighter green and with less red on the back of the leaf.

From *dichroa* she obtained 'Nadine' with a small leaf, slightly hairy, covered with silver dots; bloom not yet described.

B. "Chimborazo" imported by the A.B.S. Seed Fund in 1950, was listed as growing at 6,000 ft. altitudes; probably named after the giant Ecuadorean peak. A creeping rhizomatous according to Mrs. Schwerdtfeger, having peltate leaf with sharply pointed apex, slightly cupped, and top shiny green with a tiny black eye and very noticeably yellowish-green veins; averaging 3 inches; rosy pink stipules; blooms in late fall with tall clusters of deep pink flowers opening to clear white and retaining a pink edge. Petals large and showy; male flowers heavy with pollen. Mrs. Marjorie Wihtol, our generous New Jersey friend, kindly snapped her plant for us, and you will note that this picture exemplifies the description given of the



—Marjorie Wihtol Photo

Begonia "Chimborazo"
Tropical American Species

leaves. Using this rich supply of pollen, Mrs. Schwerdtfeger produced two more of these interesting little houseplants:

'Ione', very compact with peltate leaves thickly covered with *B. imperialis*' fine hair, but showing the yellow veins plainly. Flowers deep pink opening to white with green sheath-like bract below the cluster.

'Alma', similar to the above but not pel-

tate and with heavier veining and lighter pink flowers.

Finally, the very charming cross by our long-time hybridist at Santa Barbara, Mrs. Elsie Frey:

'Tangerine': (*imperialis* x *micranthera*—the orange-flowered tuberous species from the Argentine). This is a delicate plant having bright green, hairy leaves and the orange flower which gives it this name.

Another record indicates that Mr. Mason in England has a cross of *B. cathayana* x *B. imperialis*; additional information on this will be published when obtained.

Note: "*maculata*", an adjective meaning "spotted", has been applied haphazardly at different times both to cultivated silver or brown variations of *imperialis* and the original species and its variations. Since the original type described by its namer was the brown-spotted plant, it is improper to call the type "*B. imperialis maculata*", and it is not clear which, if any, variation or hybrid should be awarded the name "*maculata*".)

It is hoped that if any of you kind readers know of other hybrids of the *imperialis* tribe now in circulation, you will write your editor giving this information to complete the record. *Muchas gracias.*

Begonias in New York International Show

The garden of a collector and grower of begonias in California was created by The New York Botanical Garden at the International Flower Show. The begonias and some other shade-loving plants were displayed attractively in beds divided by paths — all confined within a lath house of modern design. This type of structure offers shade from burning sunlight and protection from wind and reduces, to some degree, loss of atmospheric moisture.

Many interesting, unusual and long-time favorite begonias were exhibited. Among the latter "Bessie Buxton", a winter-flowering begonia of medium growth. For some years this begonia was known as the "Upright Feastii;" then, in 1940, T. H. Everett, Horticulturist of The New York Botanical Garden, named it in honor of Bessie R. Buxton, pioneer in begonia culture.

Among other fine begonias in the garden were "Axel Lange" and "L. R. Russell," two varieties which were raised in Belgium shortly before World War II. Mr. Everett brought these two begonias back with him when he returned from his recent expedition to Europe in search of new plant material to enrich American gardens.

Mr. Everett was responsible for planning and designing this exhibit of begonias, for which the plant material had been raised by Louis Politi, Head Gardener. The lath house was constructed by A. C. Pfander, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds.

—Dorothy E. Hansell.



—Photo Courtesy of "The Santa Barbara News-Press"

Rudolf Ziesenhene exchanges a plant of 'MacBride's Napoleon', for Napoleon's portrait, with Margot MacBride, the artist.

Famous Dog Names Begonia

Napoleon — the elfish, huge, black and white dog who has charmed his comic strip readers for many years — became an official member of the begonia family when his mistress, Mrs. Margot McBride, accepted 'McBride's Napoleon' from Rudolf Ziesenhene, hybridizer and life member of the American Begonia Society, at the meeting of the Santa Barbara Branch of the American Begonia Society on February 12 in the Girl Scout Club House in Santa Barbara.

Mrs. McBride, who draws Napoleon, a member of the Pasadena Branch of the American Begonia Society, introduced begonias into the comic strip world on September 21, 1952, when Uncle Elby, imprisoned in the toy handcuffs of his nephew, is addressing a meeting of the Begonia Society, grasping in his manacled hands a specimen of *B. 'Reichenheimi' x MacDougalli*. Read-

ing the comic strip, Mr. Ziesenhene recognized one of his 1946 crosses which he had placed on the market under its botanical name as shown by Mrs. McBride, (not having found a suitable common name for it). It was suggested that the plant be named for Napoleon or Mrs. McBride; so with her consent and that of the Times Mirror Enterprises Syndicate, the name 'McBride's Napoleon' was chosen.

At the February meeting of the Santa Barbara society, 65 members of the home branch and the Ventura branch witnessed Mr. Ziesenhene's presentation of a specimen of the husky plant to Mrs. McBride. 'McBride's Napoleon' is characterized by its similarity of leaf form to its female parent, *B. x Reichenheimi* and in the size to its huge pollen parent, *B. MacDougalli*. It is well named, as its curves and angles do resemble its comic strip counterpart.

HUMUS

By P. J. White, Whittier, California

There is probably no other word, unless it is the word "compost", used as loosely in meaning as the word "humus". The conception of humus in the minds of people varies to mean almost anything. Nearly any dead matter, regardless of its condition, will be referred to as "humus". In fact, many times a mess of partly decayed matter will be called "humus" one time and "compost" the next. Many people do not know the difference between humus and compost. A good *compost* should have plenty of *humus* in it, but I have seen many piles of *compost*, the pride and joy of the makers, that had very little *humus* content. Partially decomposed material is not *humus* and a ground or pulverized raw material is not *humus*.

What is *humus*, then? Webster says humus is "a pulverulent brown substance formed by the action of air on solid animal or vegetable matter; vegetable mold." As usual, Webster is correct, at least as far as he goes. A noted scientist and authority says that humus is a stabilized organic matter, wherein the breakdown process is interrupted by a building-up process. This may be a little confusing and an explanation would involve technicalities of bacteria life. My definition is that humus is the result of the action of air, moisture and bacteria on animal and vegetable matter in a way that produces a stable brown substance that is wholesome, pleasant to feel, and has a good earth-like odor.

Compare some of the things you call humus with the above definitions, and see if they really qualify. The black stuff taken from peat bogs and used in gardening has lately been called "peat humus". The black is pretty nearly pure carbon, which means the breakdown process took place without air. If you give a peat bog time enough to be buried under several hundred feet of earth you have anthracite coal—almost pure carbon. No one calls coal "coal humus". It is not a correct use of the word "humus", especially to anyone interested in plants and gardening who realizes what humus is and how it functions in the soil and how valuable it can be to plant life.

Consider briefly humus as it is found in nature. It is most noticeable in the forests where there is an abundance of organic matter that gathers sometimes in rather large pockets, but whether in large or small amounts makes no difference. This natural humus is wonderful to use in potting mixes.

I do not mean the dead leaves on top but the good, brown, soft-feeling, wholesome humus under the leaves, with its good earth-like smell. This true humus meets the conditions of the definition of humus. Have you ever considered what is in the make-up of this natural humus? In addition to the leaves and twigs it contains the excretions and the dead bodies of all the animal life (large, medium and tiny) that lives in these surroundings. The small life is actually tremendous: little bugs in great multitudes live and die; and there are hordes of birds and small animals. It all adds up to a lot of animal matter. It has been estimated that natural humus is one part animal matter and three parts vegetable. It is hard to realize just by looking at it. How wonderful the soil was from the forest that the pioneers cleared. The crops were lush and vigorous and the livestock and the pioneer himself were vigorous and healthy too. There was no need of adding nitrogen to the soil in those early days; there was natural humus in the soil.

How does humus function in the soil, and why is it so beneficial to plant life? Actually there is very little known about the processes that go on in the soil and in plant life. This is a big field and important, too; so that science has only scratched the surface of it. Down through the ages has come much information about results from doing certain things, but not too much actual knowledge has been accumulated of what takes place. It has been proved in the laboratory, and it is also borne out by observation and experience in the field, that humus is a storehouse for elements, both major and minor, needed by plant life. These elements are held to the particles of humus rather loosely, which means the plant rootlet gets from the humus what it wants easily. Laboratory tests have also proved that these elements connected with humus do not leach and wash away but remain available to the plant for a long time. It has also been proved many times that a good humus is not toxic and will not burn. The results of very recent laboratory work have proved that plants do utilize small amounts of organic compounds that are present in a soil rich with humus and they are beneficial to the plant. These organic compounds are probably in the form of vitamins, hormones, enzymes and other unknown biological compounds. The capacity of humus to hold moisture is familiar to everyone, and that is important also. It is

believed, and at least borne out by observation, that the microlife associated with humus plays a part in making elements in the soil available to plant life. Plants have developed and grown with the aid of humus from the beginning of time. Humus is nature's proven way of producing rich plant growth.

It is possible today with the latest developments in bacteria and techniques to produce material that is high in humus content and several times richer in both major and minor plant elements than natural humus found in the woods. Much more is yet to be learned regarding these processes.

Do a good job of composting with the use of some bacteria developed for the purpose of making compost, and you can make your own humus: that is, compost with a good content of humus. My hope is that these few words will help you to distinguish and recognize good and true *humus* from the many things that are so loosely referred to as "humus" at times.

(Mr. White is the proprietor of "Soil Organics", one of our newer advertisers.)

New England Names in the News

Mr. William Atherton, our branch's very conscientious treasurer, was born in Wakefield, Massachusetts, and worked in a small greenhouse and is a most successful seed-grower and propagator of all kinds of plants as well as begonias.

Besides having been a member of the original Round Robin, he became a faithful branch worker and was elected treasurer in 1945. In 1946 he won first prize with his plants of *B. cathayana* and *B. venosa* at Horticultural Hall. His kindly assistance has been greatly appreciated through the years,

—Catherine M. Sheehan.

Did You Know?

That you can root slips by wrapping them in a small piece of sphagnum moss; cover this with a 6-inch square of pyroethylene (the same as used in freezers), and in 20 days they will be ready to pot. This bit of helpful information comes from Mae Koebig.—Excerpt from *Redondo Area's Newsette*.

Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund . . .

All 1953 Seed Fund Flight Members should have sent their lists of numbers, of seeds preferred, by this time. If you have not looked in the March BEGONIAN for the Begonia Seeds offered on the Flight, do so now. Just copy the twenty numbers representing the seeds you prefer (plus two substitutes, in the event some of the seeds you choose are on the 'very limited' list) on a post card, and mail to the Seed Fund Administrator.

The seeds offered this month are of other genera and, as in the case of the Chirita, Didymocarpus and Trichosporum, they are of the Gesneriaceae and are very much in demand for the people growing and hybridizing African Violets. As the flowers are red and sometimes yellow, in the forementioned plants, the red and the yellow violet is expected to be produced, by using the pollen from these plants.

401 and 403 Trichosporum, *Gesneriaceae*. Climber, red flower with yellow throat.

407, 408 and 412 Chirita, *Gesneriaceae*. Similar to gloxinias. Three named varieties.

404, 405 and 406 Didymocarpus, *Gesneriaceae*. Sometimes woody, leaves often wrinkled and hairy; flowers violet-blue, white and yellow. Three varieties.

402 Arisaema, *Araceae*. Odd, hooded aroids. Several varieties. Limited supply.

410 and 411 Dracaena and Cordyline are *Liliaceae*. Several varieties as *indivisa*, and variations we received as species.

414 *Schinus terebinthifolius*. Brazilian Pepper Tree. Christmas-Berry-Tree from South America. (G.H.)

415 *Strophanthus amboensis*. South Africa.
416 *Strophanthus petersianus*. South Africa.

417 *Strophanthus sarmentosus*. South Africa. The *Strophanthus* are shrubs, often climbing; showy flowers.
Galley 8

418 *Cassia artemisioides*. Australia. Shrub with needle-like leaves, yellow flowers. G. H.

419 *Rhus trilobata*. Shrub, flowers greenish, appear before the leaves.

420 *Harpephyllum caffrum*. South Africa. Ornamental shrub producing dark-red edible fruit. G. H.

421 *Phormium tenax*. New Zealand. Foliage clumps in warm climates, red or orange margins.

The shrubs demanding glasshouse or warmth in severe climates, have been marked G. H. The other types of shade plants require protection without saying . . . they are not hardy any where.

The Seed Fund is happy to announce receipt of a large supply of seeds of various plants and shrubs, other than begonias, from all over the world. As the amounts vary, most of them in very limited supply, we are unable to list them separately. We know our members enjoy growing unusual plants, so we offer them five packets for fifty cents, twelve packets for a dollar . . . no choice. They will all be named and you may look in Bailey's to determine the identity of the seeds you receive. These will go fast; so send your requests in immediately.

Grace Adams, Seed Fund Administrator
Box 2544, Los Angeles 54, California.

Begonia 'Spaulding'

By Stanley Spaulding



Louise Schwerdtfeger Plant—Spaulding Photo

Our prolific Santa Barbara hybridizer being too modest to write up her own introductions, you bet your boots your immodest Editor is not too shy to include his namesake in his series of descriptions of Santa Barbara hybrids!

Here this little fellow is—though probably the only resemblance between us is the fringe of thin hair around the edge of a bald leaf, plus an inclination to be rugged. It is (*Boweri* x *hydrocotyl.folia*) small, extremely bushy, rhizomatous of course. Petioles sparsely hairy, red-dashed, about twice the length of the leaves, which are somewhat round and shade from grass to dark spinach green velvet, depending on growing location, etc.; a pale spot at the sinus flows into radiating veins of emerald green halfway to the edges, blending into a velvety blackish tone over the underside coloring of ox-blood red at the outer edges of the veins. Leaf edges lightly eye-lashed with shorter hairs than *Boweri*. Flowers in late winter and spring with peduncles of flesh

to salmon-red rising well above the foliage and bearing small clusters of salmon-pink buds which open to pale pink flowers. Of course the amount of light in which the plant is grown will influence the color of both flowers and foliage.

Your Editor planted Mrs. Schwerdtfeger's gift to him last summer out in a half-sheltered by lath and fence, east-exposed spot between small camellia plants and it grew like a house-a-fire, resembling now, with its colorful bloom-stalks, a rock-garden sort of charmer. We are signally honored by having such an interesting plant named after us—especially since it appears it will be our only claim on posterity.

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Begonia Species Names

(Continued from March, p. 57)

- laetevirides*, Gilg, 1905, Africa; (lee-teh-vir-ih-des): light or bright green (*B. macrocarpa pubescens* is a later synonym per Ziesenhenné.)
- leprosa*, Hance, 1883, China; (lep-rò-sah): leprous, scurfy.
- L'ebmanni*, A. DeCandolle, 1864, Mexico; (leèb-man-eye): for F. M. Liebmann, its first collector. Begonian, 1949, p. 93.
- Lindleyana*, Walpers, 1843, Trop. America; (lind-ley-ain-ah): for John Lindley, English horticulturist. (Generally accepted as only a later synonym for *B. dichotoma*, Jacquin (1793).)
- lobulata*, A. DeCandolle, 1843, Mexico; (lob-you-lày-tah): lobed. Begonian, 1946, p. 137.
- longipes*, Dryander, 1791, Colombia; (lón-jih-pes): long-stalked. Variety *petiolata*, Kew, 1938, (pet-ee-oh-la'y-tah): petioled. Type: Botanical Mag. No. 3001.
- Ludwigi*, Irmscher, 1937, Ecuador; (lúd-wig-eye): for Von Ludwig Diels, begonia botanist. Begonian, 1947, p. 151 (as *rigida*).
- luxurians*, Scheidweiler, 1846, Brazil, lux-you-ree-ans): luxuriant, Thrifty.
- Lyncheana*, Hooker, 1884, Mexico, (linch-ee-a'y-nah): for Lynch. (Probably one variety of a variable begonia first named *Roezli* by Regel in 1876.)
- MacBethi*, Hort., about 1892, America, (mac-bèth-eye): MacBeth's. (Variety of *B. Dregei*.) Variety *obtusata*, Krauss (ob-toò-sah): blunt, rounded, for the more bluntly lobed leaves (synonym: *B. multangula*, Hort.).
- MacDougalli*, Ziesenhenné, 1947, Mexico; (mac-doò-gal-eye): for Thomas MacDougall, its collector. Begonian, 1948, p. 231.
- macrocarpa*, Warburg, 1889, Tropical Africa; (mac-ro-cár-pah): large-fruited. Variety *pubescens*, Krauss, 1947; (poo-bés-cens): downy—erroneous for *B. laetevirides*, Gilg, per Ziesenhenné. Krauss, p. 167.
- maculata*, Raddi, 1819, Brazil; (mac-you-lày-tah): spotted, for the leaves. Variety *Wightii*, Kew Gardens, 1935, (wi-tye): Wight's Type: Botanical Register No. 666; var. *Wightii*: Krauss, p. 70, 2nd plate.
- magnifica*, Linden, 1856, Colombia; mag-n'if-ik-ah): magnificent. Bailey's Std. Cycl. of Hort., p. 477, No. 516.
- malabarica*, Lamarck, 1828 (known as early as 1650 per Buxton), India; (mal-ah-bà-re-ik-ah): of Malabar—southwest coast of India. Chevalier, Pl. 58.
- manicata*, Brongniart, 1837, Mexico; (man-ih-kày-tah): long-sleeved, referring to the hairy collars around the petiole at the base of the leaf. Variety *aureo-maculata*, Lemoine, 1884; (awè-ree-oh-mac-you-la'y-tah): gold-spotted. Variety *aureo-maculata crispa*, Hort., U. S., 1925?; golden-spotted, curled. Variety *crispa*, Sander, England, 1903; (kr'is-pah): curled, referring to the leaf margins. Variety *cristata*, Hort., U. S., (kris-tày-tah): crested (leaves). Variety *tenuimanica*, Houghton, 1925, Mexico; (ten-you-ih-man'ik-ah): thin-sleeved, the hairy collar being reduced to a few hairs or absent. Type: Begonian, 1952, p. 1; var. *aureo-maculata*; Begonian, 1947, p. 41, Buxton, 1st ed.; var. *crispa*: Begonian, 1949, p. 1.
- Manni*, J. D. Hooker, 1862, Tropical Africa; (mán-eye): Gustav Mann, its collector. Buxton, Frontis. Botanical Mag. No. 5434.
- Martiana*, Link & Otto, 1829, Mexico; (Mar-she-a'y-nah): for K. F. P. von Martius, German begonia collector. Variety *grandiflora*, 1885, Lemoine; (grand-ih-flò'r-ah): large-flowered. Begonian, 1950, p. 229.
- Mazae*, Ziesenhenné, 1947, Mexico; (máh-zee): for Don Maza on whose ranch it was found. Begonian, 1947, p. 152.
- megaptera*, A. DeCandolle, 1864, Himalayas; (meg-ap'-ter-ah): large-winged.
- metachroa*, Fotsch, 1933, origin unknown; (met-ah-cro'w-ah): "with changing color". (Synonym: *B. involucrata*, var. *purpurascens*, Regel) Fotsch's, plate II.
- metallica*, Smith, 1869, Brazil; (met-táh-lik-ah): with metallic lustre. Variety *cyprea*, Hort., (si'gh-pre-ah): copper-colored. Type: Begonian, 1951, p. 91.
- micranthera*, Grisebach, 1874, Argentina; (my-crán)ther-ah): small-flowering. Variety *fimbriata*, Smith & Schubert, 1937, Peru, (fim-bree-a'y-tah): fringed. Variety *ventura*, (ven-tò-rah). Variety *foliosa*, Smith & Schubert, 1937, Peru?; (fo-lee-òh-sah): leafy
- monophylla*, Pavon, 1788, Tropical America; (mon-o-fill-ah): one-leaved. (*B. unifolia*, Rose, 1902, appears to be a later synonym of this plant.)
- morifolia*, TeTsun Yu, 1940, China; (mor-ih-fò-lee-ah): for Morus, the mulberry, because its leaves resemble those of the wild mulberry.
- muliensis*, TeTsun Yu, 1940, China; (mew-lee-eh'n-sis): for Muli, the district in which it was first found.
- multangula*, K. L. Blume, 1857, Java; (mult-ang-you-lah): many-angled.
- multiflora*, Hort. (error for *B. fuchsioides floribunda*); (mul-tih-flòr-ah): many-flowered. (Also used to denote the small-flowered bushy variety of tuberhybrida.)
- natalensis*, Garden, 1854, Africa; (nay-tal-eh'n-sis): for Natal, Africa, where it was discovered. Botanical Mag. No. 4841.
- nelumbiifolia*, Chamisso & Schlechtendahl, 1830, Mexico; (ne-lum-bih-eye-fò-lee-ah):

- leaves like *Nelumbo* waterlilies. Chevalier, p. 160.
- nigro-venia*, Regel, 1867, Central America; (nig-ro-veè-nee-ah): black-veined.
- nitida*, Aiton, Jamaica, 1777; (nit-id-ah): shining. Variety *rosea*, Everett, 1940; (rose-eè-ah): rosy. Type: Begonian, 1949, p. 172; var. *rosea*, Begonian, 1947, p. 11.
- Nuri*, Irmscher, 1929, Malay Peninsula; (núr-eye): Nur's.
- nymphaeafolia*, TeTsun Yu, 1940, China; (nim-fee-ah-fò-lee-ah): leaves like *Nymphaea* waterlilies.
- obliqua*, L'Heritier; (ob-leek-wah): unequal and slanting. (Synonym for *B. nitida*, Aiton.)
- octopetala*, L'Heritier, 1778, Peru; (oc-to-pét,all-ah): eight-petaled. Chevalier, p. 148; Botanical Mag. No. 3559.
- olbia*, Kerchove, 1883, Brazil; (óll-bee-ah): for Olbia, Russia. Begonian, 1940, p. 168; Buxton pp. 76-77, Pl. III.
- ovatifolia*, A. DeCandolle, 1859, Himalays; (oh-vay-tih-fòl-ee-ah): ovate or egg-shaped leaves. (Erroneously *ovatifolia*)
- palmaris*, A. DeCandolle, 1859, Mexico; (palm-áy-ris): "of palms".
- palmata*, Hort., (synonym for *B. aconitifolia* in California.
- palmata*, Don; (palm-a'y-tah): palm-like. (Synonym for *B. laciniata*, Roxburgh, per Clarke in Hooker's *Flora of British India*.)
- palmifolia*, Hort., about 1935, origin unknown, but related to *B. dichotoma*; (palm-in-fò-lee-ah): palm-leaved.
- parviflora*, Poeppig & Endlicher, 1835, Andes; (par-vih-flòr-ah): small-flowered. Begonian, 1951, p. 133.
- parvifolia* G r a h a m; (par-vih-fò-be-ah): small-leaved. (Synonym for *B. Dregei*.)
- Pearcei*, J. D. Hooker, 1865, Bolivia, (peér-sigh): for Richard Pearce, its collector. Begonian, 1949, p. 261.
- pedata*, Liebmann, 1852, Mexico; (ped-a'y-tah): like a bird's foot—palmately divided with the lateral divisions two-cleft.
- pedatifida*, Levelle, 1909, China; (ped-ate-if-id-ah): divided nearly to the base in palmate manner with the lateral divisions two-cleft. Begonian, 1953, March.
- pedunculosa*, Wallich, 1815?, India; (ped-un-cue-lò-sah): furnished with a foot-stalk, referring to the prominent flower peduncles.
- peltata*, Otto & Dietrich, 1841; (pel-tày-tah); leaves attached to the stalk inside the margin instad of at one edge. Synonym for *B. incana*.
- peponifolia*, Vis., 1847, Jamaica; (pép-on-ih-fò-lee-ah): pumpkin-leaved. (Synonym for *B. nelumbiifolia*?)
- picta*, Smith, 1818, Nepal; (pic-tah): painted, referring to the splotched leaves. Krauss, p. 166.
- pinetorum*, A. DeCandolle, 1859, Mexico; (pie-neh-tòh-rum) of the pine forest.
- pleiopetala*, A. DeCandolle, 1859, Andes; (ply-oh-pét-ah-lah): double-flowered.
- Poggei*, Warburg, 1894, Africa; (po'g-geh-eye): for Paul Pogge, German explorer of Africa. Buxton, p. 76-77, Pl. 3.
- polypetala*, A. DeCandolle, 1878, Andes; (pol-ee-pét-ah-lah): many-petaled.
- Popenoei*, Standley, 1930, Honduras; (pò-pen-oh-eye): for Wilson Popenoe, American botanist who discovered it. Variety *florida*, origin obscure in Florida; (flòr-id-ah): for the state where it was first noted; (synonym "Florida Species.") Variety *florida*: Krauss, pp. 70-71, Pl. VIII, Flower Grower, 1950, Feb., p. 38.
- pruinata*, A. DeCandolle, 1864, Costa Rica, (ru-in-a'y-tah): having a powdery bloom on the surface.
- pustulata*, Liebmann, 1853, Mexico, (pust-you-la'y-tah): "as if blistered". Begonian, 1953, p. 48.
- quadrilocularis*, Brade, 1945, Brazil; (kwad-rih-loh,cue-la'y-ris): with a four-celled carpel.
- Rex*, Putzey, 1856, Assam; (wrécks): king. Botanical Mag. No. 5101; Beautiful Lvd. Plants Pl. 9; Chevalier p. 37; Bailey's Ency. Hort., No. 513, p. 476.
- Richardsiana*, T. Moore, 1871, South Africa; (rich-ard-see-a'y-nah): for James Richards, English horticulturist. Begonian, 1945, p. 173; Krauss p. 166.
- rigida*, Regel, 1852, Brazil; (rij-id-ah): stiff. (This is not the same plant as that identified as *B. Ludwigi* now in cultivation as *B. rigida*.)
- robusta*, Blume, 1830, Java; (ro-búst-ah): robust. (Name incorrectly applied to *B. x Ingrami*.)
- Roezli*, Regel, 1876, Peru; (reèz-lye): for Benedict Roezli, its discoverer. Begonian, 1945, p. 47; Krauss, pp. 70-71, Pl. XI.
- rosaeiflora*, J. D. Hooker, 1867, Peru, (rose-eh-flòr-ah): rose-flowered. Botanical Mag. No. 5680.
- Galley 11
- rotundifolia*, Lamarck, 1785, West Indies; (ro-tun-dih-fò-lee-ah): round-leaved. Flower Grower, Feb., 1950, p. 39.
- Roxburghi*, A. DeCandolle, 1864, Himalayas, Burma; (ròx-berg-eye): for Dr. William Roxburgh, surgeon and Supt. of Royal Botanical Garden of Calcutta from 1793 to 1813. Begonian, 1948, p. 25.
- rubra*, Hort.; (roò-brah): red. Synonym for *B. coccinea*, Hooker.
- rubro-venia*, W. J. Hooker, 1833, Himalayas; (roo-broh-veè-nee-ah): red-veined, referring to the prominent red veins on the outer petals. Begonian, 1945, p. 11; Botanical Mag. No. 4689.
- rupicola*, Miquel, about 1850, Java; (roo-pih'-co-lah): a plant dwelling among rocks.
- sanguinea*, Raddi, 1823, Brazil; (san-gwín-ee-ah): blood-red. Begonian, 1951, p. 90; Botanical Mag. No. 3520.
- satrapis*, C. B. Clarke, 1879, Himalayas; (sày-trap-iss): after satrap, a Persian form of governor.
- scabrida*, A. DeCandolle, 1837, Venezuela; (scay-'brid-ah): rough. Begonian, 1951, p.

- 208; Botanical Mag. No. 7347.
- scandens*, Swartz, 1788, Trop. America; (scán-dens): climbing. (Synonym of *B. glabra*, Aublet, 1775, per Smith & Schubert, etc.) Variety *cordifolia*, C. DeCandolle; (cord-ih-fò-lee-ah): heart-shaped leaves; (correct name for *B. glabra* per Krauss. This is the larger variety in cultivation per Krauss while the smaller is *scandens*-the type-syn. *alba scandens* Hort.) Krauss, pp. 166-7, Pl. VI; Buxton, p. 20.
- sceptrum*, Rodigas, 1883, Brazil; (sép-trum): of a scepter. Krauss, pp. 70-71, Pl. IV.
- Scharffi*, J. D. Hooker, 1886, Brazil; (shárf-eye): for Dr. Scharff, co-discoverer of this and the following. Begonian, 1951, p. 198; Botanical Mag. No. 7028.
- Scharffiana*, Regel, 1886, Brazil; (sharf-ee-a'y-nah): for Dr. Scharff, co-discoverer. Begonian, 1945, p. 151; 1951, p. 199.
- Schmidti*, Hort. synonym for *B. Schmidtiana*, (shmid-tye).
- Schmidtiana*, Regel, 1878, Brazil; (shmid-tee-a'y-nah): for Mr. Schmidt of the nursery firm of Haage & Schmidt. Chevalier pp. 43, 276.
- Schulziana*, Urban, 1930, Haiti, (shul-zee-a'y-nah): for Schulz. Begonian, 1951, p. 109.
- semperflorens*, Link & Otto, 1821, Brazil; (sem-per-flòr-ens): ever-flowering. The name *semperflorens-gracilis* has been used to indicate semperflorens hybrids resembling the original *semperflorens x gracilis* cross. Type: Botanical Mag. No. 2920.
- sikkimensis*, A. DeCandolle, 1859, Himalayas, (sik-kim-én-sis): of Sikkim. Himalayan province of India. Variety *giganteum*, (j-gan-teè-um): unusually large. Variety *variegata* (var-ee-eh-gây-tah): irregularly colored in patches.
- sinensis*, A. DeCandolle, 1859, China; (sin-én-sis): of China. (Believed by many botanists to be a synonym of *B. Evansiana*, Andrews, 1804.) Botanical Mag. No. 7673.
- socotrana*, J. D. Hooker, 1880, Socotra Is.; (so-co-trây-nah): of Socotra. Krauss, p. 166; Botanical Mag. No. 6555.
- strigillosa*, Dietrich, 1851, Mexico; (strig-ill-o'h-sah): like a curry-comb—covered with straight, stiff hairs, referring to the leaf-margins. Begonian, 1947, p. 27.
- suaveolens*, Klotzsch, (sway-veè-oh-lens): sweet-scented, is a synonym for *B. nitida*, Aiton.
- subvillosa*, Klotzsch, 1855, Brazil; (sub-vill-òh-sah): rather shaggy—with a coat of soft hairs. Begonian, 1950, p. 65.
- summoglabra*, TeTsun Yu, 1939, Yunnan, China; (sum-moh-glây-brah): the smoothest.
- Sutherlandi*, J. D. Hooker, 1868, Natal, Africa, (súth-er-land-eye): for Dr. Sutherland, its discoverer. Begonian, 1945, p. 173; 1941, p. 26; Botanical Mag. No. 5689.
- taliensis*, Gagnepain, 1919, China; (tay-lee-én-sis): of Tali, the district in Western Yunnan where it was first discovered.
- tenuifolia*, Dryander, 1791, Java; (ten-you-ih-fò-lee-ah): thin-leaved. Begonian, 1947, p.
- 239.
- Teuscheri*, Linden, 1877, Malaya; (teù-sher-eye): for Teuscher. 111. Horticole, (French) 26, 358.
- tomentosa*, Schott, 1827, Brazil; (toh-men-tòh-sah): densely pubescent with matted wool or short hairs. Begonian, 1949, p. 141.
- tovarensis*, Klotzsch, 1854, Colombia, (toh-var-én-sis): of Tovar.
- ulmifolia*, Willdenow, 1805, Venezuela; (ul-mih-fò-lee-ah): elm-leaved. Chevalier, Pl. 57.
- undulata*, Schott, 1827, Brazil; (un-dew-lây-tah): for the undulating margins of the leaves. Begonian, 1948, p. 37.
- unifolia*, Rose, 1902, Mexico; (you-nih-fò-lee-ah): one-leaved, synonym for *B. monophylla*, Pavon.
- urophylla*, W. J. Hooker, 1854, Mexico; (yur)-oh-fill-ah): tail-leaved. Botanical Mag. No. 4855.
- Veitchi*, J. D. Hooker, 1866, Peru; (veèch-eye): for J. G. Veitch, horticulturist at Chelsea, England. Botanical Mag. No. 5663; Chevalier, pp. 16, 41.
- venosa*, Skan, 1898, Brazil; (vee-nòh-sah): veiny. Begonian, 1951, p. 88; 1948, p. 172; Botanical Mag. No. 7657.
- vitifolia*, Schott, 1823, Brazil; (vi-tih-fò-lee-ah): grape-leaved. (Synonym *B. reniformis*—ren-ih-fórm-iss, Hooker.) Botanical Mag. No. 3225.
- Wang*, TeTsun Yu, 1940, Yunnan, China; (wáng-eye): for C. W. Wang, its collector.
- Warscewiczii*, Newman, 1847; (var-su-vich-eye): for Joseph Warscewicz, Polish botanist; synonym for *B. conchaefolia*, Dietrich.
- Weddelliana*, A. DeCandolle, 1859, Bolivia; (wed-dell-ee-a'y-nah): for H. A. Weddell, who wrote for DeCandolle's Prodrômus.
- Wilsoni*, Gagnepain, 1919, Szechuan, China; (will-son-eye): for E. H. Wilson, collector of Chinese plants.
- xanthina*, W. J. Hooker, 1850, Bhotan; (zan-thi'gh-nah): yellow, for the flowers. Variety *luzuli*, Hooker, 1858, Assam; (láz-youl-eye): bright blue, for the bluish-purple leaf-tints. Variety *pictifolia*, Hooker, 1858, Assam; (pic-tih-fò-lee-ah): painted-leaved. Type: Botanical Mag. No. 4683; var. *lazuli*, Botanical Mag. No. 5107; var. *pictifolia*, Botanical Mag. No. 5102.
- yunnanensis*, Leveille, 1909, China; (yun-nan-én-sis): of Yunnan, China.
- zebrina*, Hort., (zee-brine-ah): like a zebra, referring to the leaf-stripes; synonym for *B. angularis*, Raddi.

Your editors compiled the above list for their own reference but believe it will be more helpful to readers who wish a quick reference than a simple pronouncing list which we originally intended to print. Incidentally, the Botanical Magazine Plate numbers are included because it is worth your while looking them up if your library has a set. Following is an additional list of latin definitions compiled for your convenience by Mrs. Minter.

ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS TO LATIN NAMES

Compiled by Marie Minter, Encinitas, Calif.

- acaù lis: stemless
adscén dens: ascending
alà tus: winged
albiflò rus: white flowered
ál bus: white
alτέρ nans: alternating
alτέρ nus: alternating, alternate
amá b ilis: lovely
argená tus: silvery, silvered
argént eus: silvery, silvered
ascén dens: ascending
atrór ubens: dark red
atró v irens: dark green
basilà ris: pertaining to the base or bottom
cán dicans: white, hoary, particularly white-hairy or white-wooly
caudà tus: caudate, tailed
cilià ris: ciliata, fringed with hairs on the margin
coccín eus: scarlet
coralliflò rus: coral-flowered
crená tus: crenate, scalloped
crístà tus: cristate, crested.
deliciò sus: delicious
dentà tus: toothed
deprés sus: depressed
dichót omus: forked, two-branched equally
digità tus: digitate, compound in form like the fingers
dís color: of two or of different colors
diversifò lius: variable leaved
ferrugín eus: rusty, of the color of iron rust
fibrò sus: fibrous, bearing prominent fibers
flà vus: yellow
flò re-ál bo: with white flowers
flò re-plè no: with full or double flowers
floribún dus: free-flowering, blooming profusely
formò sus: beautiful, handsome
gigánt icus: gigantic
glà ber: glabrous, smooth
glaucophyl lus: glaucous-leaved
gracíl limus: graceful very slender
grandiflò rus: large-flowered
grandifò lius: large-leaved
grán dis: large, big
guttà tus: spotted, speckled
hirsútis simus: very hairy, most hairy
hirsù tulus: somewhat hirsute or hairy
hy'b ridus: hybrid, mixed, mongrel
hyemà lis: of winter; also hiemalis
imbricá tus: imbricated, lapping over, shingled
incí sus: incised, cut
ín teger: entire
involucrà tus: involucred, with an involucre
kewén sis: belonging to Kew (Kew Gardens, England)
- laeté v irens: light green, vivid green
lobulà ris: lobed
lóng ipes: long-footed, long-stalked
lù teus: yellow
luxù rians: luxuriant, thrifty
macrocár pus: large-fruited
macrophy'l lus: large-leaved
maculà tus: spotted
magníf icus: magnificent, eminent, distinguished
mà jor: greater, larger
manicà tus: manicate, covered densely as with thick hairs so that the covering can be removed as such.
megaphyl lus: large-leaved
microphy'l lus: small leaved
mí nor: smaller
minù tus: minute, very small
nà nus: dwarf
nít idus: shining
obovà tus: obovate, inverted ovate
odorà tus: odorous, fragrant
ová lifò lius: ovate leaved
pén dulus: pendulous, hanging
petiolà tus: petioled
phyllomani acus: running wildly to leaves, leafy
picturà tus: painted-leaved, pictured, variegated
procúm bens: procumbent, lying on the ground
pruinà tus: pruinose, with a hoary or frost-like bloom
pseudo: in combinations means false, not genuine, not the true or the typical
pubés cens: pubescent, downy
punctà tus: punctate, dotted
pyramidà lis: pyramidal
ricinifò lius: Ricinus-leaved, with leaves of castor-oil plant
rotundifò lius: round leaved
rubricà tus: red stemmed
rubrifò lius: red leaved
rufés cens: reddish, becoming red
serrà tus: serrate, saw-toothed
sikkimén sis: of Sikkim or sikkim (N. India)
smarág dinus: of emerald
spirà lis: spiral
spléndens: splendid
squamá sus: squamate, full of scales
squarrò sus: squarrose, with parts spreading or even recurved at ends
suffruticò sus: slightly shrubby
supér bus: superb
tomentò sus: tomentose, matted-pubescent
undulà tus: undulated, wavy
variegà tus: variegated
versíc olor: variously colored
xán thi nus: yellow

A THUMBNAIL SKETCH

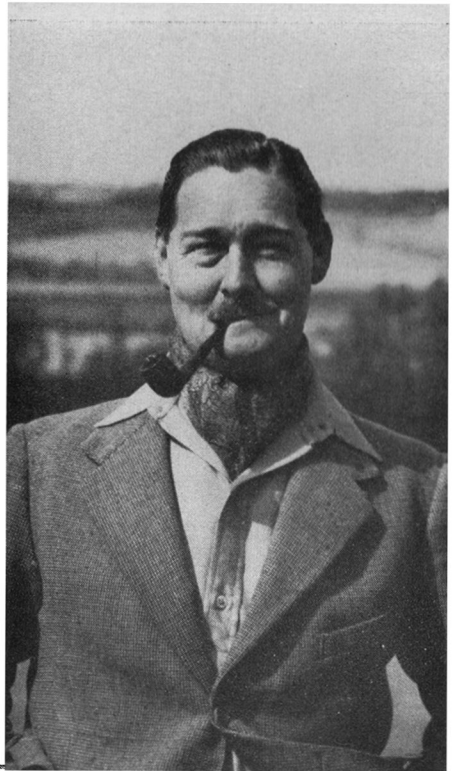
Frederick J. Bedson, F. R. H. S.

Due to the good offices of Mrs. Bessie Raymond Buxton, Mr. Bedson has consented to allow us to print this friendly greeting from England's Society to America's.

Since Mr. Bedson has confined most of the contents of his letters to begonia business, this is indeed reduced to a thumbnail sketch.

However, we do know that he has a family of beautiful daughters; he is an excellent photographer—his other hobby being 16 mm. movies; he has two 18x35 foot glasshouses for his begonia collection which are electrically heated. (He made recent note of the fact that the temperature has been below zero for several weeks, and he found it difficult to keep the greenhouse temperature up to 50 degrees with the available heat.)

Mr. Bedson was the prime force in the move to save and replenish Britain's begonia stocks after the war, founding their counterpart of our Society and thus being elected President. On top of his other duties he commenced work on a begonia book which he expects to make somewhat more technical than our other English-language books have been, covering the entire range of begonias with especial intent to interest Britishers in the great range of types now available. We are most anxious to see the completed volume and wish both Mr. Bedson and the National Begonia Society of England great joy in their undertaking.



—Photo Courtesy of Bessie R. Buxton

Frederick J. Bedson, F. R. H. S.

Founder, President, Editor of Britain's
National Begonia Society

Library Notes

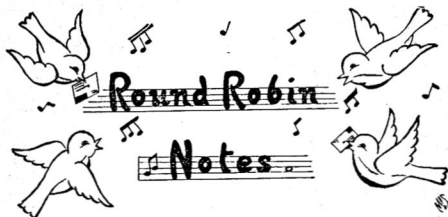
It is a pleasure to announce that *PLANTS, MAN AND LIFE*, by Dr. Edgar Anderson, Asst. Director of the Missouri Botanical Garden, has been presented to your Library by Mrs. James Hermann of St. Louis, Mo. This interested member calls attention to the fact that this book is written for the layman, and Dr. Anderson discusses the insights gained into man's history from the study of plants which have been associated with him. Dr. Anderson is the world's greatest corn hybridist, and members who have borrowed from the Library and read *INTROGRESSIVE HYBRIDIZATION* will enjoy further association with this great hybridist.

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM: ITS NATURAL AND CULTIVATED FORMS by Prof. Walter C. Blasdale has also been acquired for your use. This fine monograph includes the early history of the species, methods of hybridization, cultivation of the natural species, and a full description of the various flower strains. Practical suggestions for the

amateur as to culture are also included, and I am sure any shade plant collector will find much interest in this little volume.

I would also like to call the attention of interested members to a recent publication of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture which is a most fitting companion to our recent acquisition of *MODERN FOLIAGE PLANTS*, Circular No. 35 of the Federal Experiment Station of Puerto Rico, entitled *SOME LARGE LEAVED ORNAMENTAL PLANTS of the TROPICS* may be obtained from the Supt. of Documents, Washington 25, D.C. by remitting \$0.35 and requesting Circular Cat. No. A-77.464:35. This fine bulletin is profusely illustrated and covers a multitude of fine plants we are now growing indoors in planters. It is especially interesting to note that methods of propagation for each species are included. Write for your copy before the supply is exhausted, but order direct from the Govt. Printing Office, since we do not stock them for sale.

Gladys C. Nolan, Librarian.



Vern Dixon, Santa Maria, Calif.—Spring is time to repot and divide ferns, Maiden Hair ferns which go dormant are cut back to within 1 inch of the soil before new growth starts, all others are trimmed of dead and injured fronds. If they need repotting, it is done at this time, shake some of the old soil off and trim about 1/3 of the roots before repotting in new soil. I use a potting mixture of 1 part builders sand, 2 parts soil, two parts leaf mould, one-half part cow manure; good drainage is a *must*.

NEWS

SPRING is HERE — in many parts of the country, as here in Oregon, it came quite early. With Spring comes that new enthusiasm, and gardeners everywhere are always busy; but try to keep the Robins flying, and, to those of you who do not belong— JOIN NOW and enjoy a full year of sharing experiences in growing with others.

Sorry to have missed two issues. I know you will understand.

I want to thank all my friends who so kindly sent their sympathy for my daughter's welfare, after our fire Christmas Eve.

We still have room for many new members in the various Round Robins, namely, African Violets, Gesneria, Daylilies, Cacti, Houseplants, Organic Gardening, Oxalis, and of course we can always place you in our beloved Begonia Robins. Do send your name and address to me stating which Robin you would like to join.

Wishing you all the best of luck with your Spring Gardening,

Your Chairman,
Sophia Baker.
2733 S.E. 35th Place, Portland Ore.

Antonelli Brothers

**BEGONIA
GARDENS**

WRITE FOR CATALOG

Santa Cruz, California
Capitola Road

Your Editor

There are many news bits of interest this month.

Members in the New York Area are again offered some wonderful courses at the N.Y. Botanical Garden; especially noted are two \$15.00 8-week evening courses running from the latter part of April thru June, one on "Indoor Gardening Practice" and the other on "Garden Construction" which should be money in the bank for horticultural enthusiasts.

Ventura's Theodosia Burr Shepherd Branch brought out a very fine yearbook and many more branches are putting out increasingly attractive meeting notices—Santa Monica, Redondo and one at hand from President Charles R. Fox of the Orange County Branch plugging their March meeting "A Wearin' O' the Green"—forfeits to be paid unless members have a flower with a bit o' green on it—talk: "Ferns"!

From Mrs. Buxton's recent letter: The New England Branch was given a preview at its February 14th Valentine meeting of some seedlings of *B. Boweri* x '*Sunderbruchi*' which will be grown for a year before naming. She says one had dark leaves, deeply lobed.

Our Chairman of the Speakers' Bureau, Mr. Howard Small, has furnished the society with its first good list in a long time of speakers available in the Southern California area. Hats off!

The new Begonia Judging School organized by President Korts is reported to have commenced with a bang at Hollywood's Plummer Park March 6th with twenty attending. It is planned to tape-record all lectures so that auxiliary courses may be set up in all sections of the country desiring this addition to the usual miscellaneous flower show judging courses commonly available, in which begonias are not stressed. Incidentally she announced the preparation in collaboration with Mrs. Dorothy Behrends of a Begonia Judging Booklet which supplements in similar fashion the official Garden Club Booklet.

**AUTOMATIC-WATERING
PLANT GLASWIKS**

4" ROUND WIKS: 1/16" .08c for small pots;
7/32" A .08c for 3" & 4" pots; 7/32" B .10c
for 4", 5" & 6" pots; 1/4" .12c for 6", 7"
& 8" pots; 3/8" .15c for 8", 9" & larger pots.
Write for bulk prices.

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Begonia Glendale\$1.50
Begonia Lexington\$1.50

F. O. B. Nursery
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Begonias in Cuba

Excerpts from letter of Mrs. Virginia Hartenstein, Marianao, Cuba

In my garden I have many begonias now in bloom that are common in Cuba, but I'd say they were hybrids or brought in from Mexico or South America long ago: *B. nelumbifolia*, '*semperflorens*' (pink and red-flowered with reddish leaves), '*Feasti*', '*Bunchi*', *heracleifolia* (*Sunderbruchii*), *heracleifolia* (green leaf, larger, pale pink flowers), '*argenteo-guttata*' (and variations), *coccinea*, *conchaefolia*.

Tuberous begonias are difficult; don't stand the summer heat and humidity.

Rex begonias need very special care to come through the summers.

Semperflorens also rot unless in pots.

The others above mentioned grow easily in open beds, blooming well in February and March, with practically no care.

We have no trouble with Episcias. I have 5 kinds in pots, blooming almost constantly; also Isolomas and Saintpaulias. (The latter are fussy here and everywhere, at least in the East.) But there were wonderful Saintpaulia collections in our Show last week. Some can grow them, and some can't

Miss Dorcas Brigham, of Williamsburg,

Massachusetts, and I have made many trips into the country in search of ferns, plants and information, from Vinales Valley in the West to the Oriente Mts. in the East. We have seen no wild begonias in Pinar del Rio Province and I can recall only one native one (unidentified) in Oriente. A cissus and several other genera fall into the begonia class according to the natives, just as all the composites are "*margaritas*", and all the philodendrons, anthuriums, caladiums and syngoniums are "*malangas*". There are, by the way, lovely native pileas, anthuriums, philodendrons, orchids, epiphytes (Aechmeas, etc.), aristolochias, jatrophas, peperomias, ferns, alpinias, etc. All these one finds in the mountains and even on the lowlands. In Oriente the trees, (*Hibiscus elatus*, *Erythrina sp.*, baubiniacs, etc., make dense shade, and there are undoubtedly native begonias to be found, other than the one from Mr. Bingham's place.

(Mrs. Hartenstein was brought up in Los Angeles, the daughter of the late Judge of the Superior Court Roy V. Rhodes.)

Philobegonia Baby Wins!

We are proud to announce this branch won Third Prize at the big Philadelphia-Fidelity Bank Mid-winter Flower Show. Considering we are a comparatively new branch under the reorganization a little while ago, we are indeed proud of this success.

The plants displayed by our members were beautifully grown and arranged. With another year of study under our capable President, Mrs. Elsa Fort, we hope to continue on the winners' list. We have been invited to participate next year, which is also a compliment to us. This year we are going to do intensive studying. We have had special sheets made up and each month we will work on a different begonia—making notes of each characteristic of the plant: root, stem, leaf, bloom, time, type, habit, propagation, etc. These sheets will be kept in a binder to be referred to any time. This month Mrs. Helen York was hostess and we studied B. 'Joe Hayden' (with gingerbread and whipped cream). What could be more pleasant than begonias this way?

—Sally E. DeCou.



LAST BITE
LONG LASTING
SLUG-SNAIL KILLER
CONTAINS NO ARSENIC

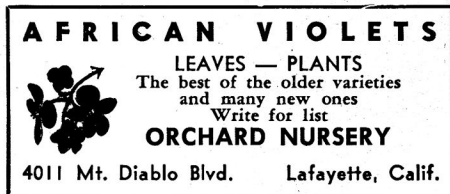
California LIQUID FERTILIZER CO. 36 PICO ST. PASADENA

HAWAIIAN REPORT

I returned to the office recently after having spent some 5 weeks in Hawaii. I took the lecture (on Tuberous Begonias, reported in Nov., 1952, *Begonian*) with me and presented it on 4 occasions; I was asked to mail the slides and tape recording in Spring to be shown to various flower groups. During my stay I flew to the Big Island (Hawaii) for visits, principally to the orchid growers; however, I made a special trip to the area near Kilauea Volcano to see some tuberous begonias grown by Mr. M. Umoto. His plants were nearly finished although there were still a few remaining flowers—the size and texture were not bad. Except in the mountain areas, Tuberous Begonias in the Islands must be treated as annuals. Despite the cost of yearly replacement of tubers, I think there will be considerable activity there this year and am certain the enthusiasm will continue.

—L. E. Mezzera,

General Manager, Atlas Fertilizer.



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—Photo Courtesy of Elsa Fort

Mrs. Elsa Fort's collection of Begonias which was pictured in Philadelphia's "Evening Bulletin"—on the occasion of her taking honors in the Mid-Winter Show.

Eastern Chairman Elsa Fort Takes Honors!

—Sally E. DeCon.

At this same Mid-Winter Show in Philadelphia our own President of the Philo-Begonia Branch and the A.B.S. Eastern Public Relations Chairman, Elsa Fort, entered a magnificent collection of seventy-five varieties of begonias for which she was awarded by popular vote the beautiful Copper Bowl and by decision of the Federation of Garden Clubs of Pennsylvania, which sponsored the event, the Red and Green Ribbon—highest award—the first time it has ever been awarded. We are all extremely proud of Mrs. Fort's honors. Her display made the Begonia a plant to be remembered by thousands of Philadelphians. "Oh's"

and "Ah's" were always audible and many were heard to remark that they never knew there were such beautiful plants called Begonias. Then they would begin to ask questions and a new lover of Begonias was in the making. When one realizes that thousands viewed the Show, one realizes what a tremendous job Mrs. Fort has done, not only for Begonias, but for the American Begonia Society. She was at the show every day, and not only did she talk Begonias, but A.B.S. From her enthusiasm there may be several branches in the making now, and the membership in the A.B.S. is definitely going to be increased in this area.

NOW

TIMELY TUBEROUS TIPS

By Glenn W. Motschman

Monthly cultural information on growing the Tuberous Begonia in Southern California.

Now is the time to select and prepare the beds for planting tubers late this month or early in May. Select a location that is sheltered from the wind yet receives good light. Early morning and/or late afternoon sunlight is good, or a lathed over area with laths running north to south, so that the sun and shade will continually change all day long. If the bed is in full shade there must be good reflected light from buildings or a fence.

The soil should be a sandy loam containing a large amount of oak leaf mold. A mixture of one-third oak leaf mold and two-thirds sand loam is a good bedding mixture. If your soil is heavy, it is advisable to plant in raised beds containing the above soil mixture to a depth of six or more inches. Soil mix for pots or planting boxes should be about one half oak leaf mold and one half sandy loam.

A month before planting your rooted tubers or seedling plants, spread a layer of steer manure over the surface of the prepared beds of your pile of soil mixture, and water well for the next month. Before planting, mix the manure well into your soil mixture.

When your well-rooted tubers have developed a top growth of three to four inches, they will be ready for planting in beds or containers. In beds, the tubers should be planted twelve to eighteen inches apart in staggered rows with about fifteen inches between rows. Place a small handful of fishmeal in a hole four inches deep. Mix the fertilizer well into the soil and cover it with one inch of soil. Plant your well-rooted tuber in the hole with the top of the tuber one-half inch below the surface of the bed. It is important to have the leaves pointing toward the direction you wish the flowers to face. The leaf point will be the front of the blooms on that stalk.

Seedling plants should be planted in the same manner, except that the distance between plants and rows should be twelve inches.

For planting box and pot culture the procedure is much the same, except for a one-inch layer of pea gravel or broken pottery on the bottom of the container to insure good drainage.

SPRING PRICE LIST NOW READY

RUDOLF ZIESENHENNE

1130 N. Milpas St. Santa Barbara, Calif.

GENERAL GARDENING

Fibrous Begonias

REPOTTING: It is time to repot our fibrous begonias. Turn out of the pot and check to see if roots have completely filled the pot; if so, repot to next larger size pot. Shake off loose soil and plant in the soil mix which you find satisfactory to your area and which has been seasoned for some time. **NEVER REPOT IN FRESH SOIL MIX**, or set-back will be inevitable.

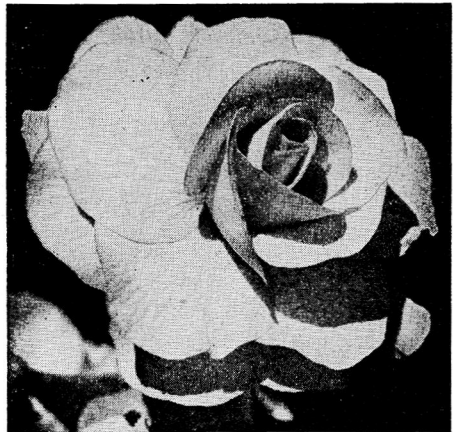
PRUNE AND SHAPE fibrous begonias at this time, tipping out any unsightly, scraggly growth and shaping the plant to the desired habit of growth and height.

MAKE CUTTINGS of these healthy tips (keeping in mind that any extras will be welcomed at your plant sale table to be shared with other members of your Branch.) Basal cuttings make the best growth for shapely plants. Cuttings may be rooted in sand in a sheltered spot and strike quickly at this time of year.

Rhizomatous

Rhizomatous Begonias are dormant or nearly so at this time of the year—water only sparingly until new growth starts—then repot as above. *Do not* feed either fibrous or rhizomatous begonias until well established in the new potting soil and new growth is well under way.

—March, 1952, Glendale Branch Newsletter.



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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Vetterle and Reinelt

Dept. "B", Capitola, California

Condensed Minutes and New Standing Rules

Regular meeting of National Board convened at 7:30 p.m., February 23, 1953, at Los Angeles City Hall.

President Korts welcomed all; Pledge of Allegiance led by Mr. Trowbridge; Aims & Purposes read by Mr. Motschman. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Treasurer showed net gain of \$17.14 for the month. Business manager reported advertising income for February, \$128.00. Membership Secy. reported 53 new, 149 renewing members. Reports accepted and filed.

Mrs. Korts asked approval of appointment of Bert Slatter as Parliamentarian. Carried.

Mr. Motschman reported Ways & Means Committee meeting held February 7th organized a garden tour for June 14th and Garden Festival, June 28th—tickets for tour to be 50c, half to go to branches selling; next meeting March 7th; appointed Mr. Slatter for permits, Mr. Trowbridge for radio advertising.

Mr. Trowbridge as Finance Chairman reported letter from Mr. Roberts of Sacramento stating the publishing company is still working on ways to handle possible expansion of The Begonian; also read letter from International Flower Show offering tickets at reduced rate with percentage to branch selling.

Vice-president Terrell reported visiting 3 branches; 3 slide sets in circulation.

Mrs. Schwerdtfeger absent and Secretary read William Penn Branch report.

Librarian Nolan reported 42 books in circulation; 18 sold; and that courtesy copies of The Begonian had been shipped to Hamburg for exhibition in their flower show.

Mr. Small reported Speakers' list ready for distribution.

Research Chairman Hoak reported letter from Mr. Butterfield and also requested appointment of a committee to work with her.

Seed Fund reporter absent so Mrs. Korts informed that the \$300.00 mark had been reached and quite a lot of seed had been purchased.

Mrs. Korts requested Branch Reports before Old Business: Wonderful programs scheduled for March; Riverside, Mrs. Goekler appointed new National Director; Sacramento, 4th Sunday in May a Begonia Show at Garden Center; Santa Monica, changed meeting to 4th Wednesdays; Shepherd, 33 members attended Santa Barbara's joint meeting and also they cannot attend the Judges Class but would like to use the tape recording and hold auxiliary classes.

Old Business: Life Membership voted to Thos. MacDougall.

Judges Class will commence March 6th at Plummer Park, Jessie Poole Gale instructing on Setting Up a Show. Mrs. Korts asked that all registrations be in by the end of the month as expenses will be \$25.00 per speaker, \$5.00 rent and \$5.50 for each tape for the recorder, plus mimeographing.

Suggested Changes in Rules and Regulations for Annual Conventions: Committee Chairman Mr. Moore reported his committee had drawn up a starter set of rules, which he passed to those present. After much discussion the following were accepted as Standing Rules as of February 23, 1953, to be attached to the Constitution and By-laws:

SUGGESTION RULES FOR FUTURE NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

NATIONAL BOARD DUTIES.

1. Appoint a Convention Advisory Committee of five members, that have had Convention experience, to be replaced upon expiration of term. Committee will outline a system that will take care of all the minor details that are so essential to the success of a National Convention.

- a. Two to serve 3 years; two to serve 2 years; and one to serve 1 year.
- b. Chairman of this committee to be the President of the A. B. S. each year.

2. Establish Headquarters at the Convention and arrange conferences for our various working divisions. Keep a register of all officers, delegates and A. B. S. members. (Convention addresses and phone numbers.) Provide a bulletin board for contacts among our officers and delegates. Hold Open-House at Headquarters the evening preceding the Annual meeting, having our Founder and Mrs. Dyckman, our President and other Board officers as hosts.

a. Arrange for at least two National Officers to be on duty at all times.

3. Have supervision of Competitive Show as per subdivisions:

- a. Prepare Show Schedule for Host Branch.
- b. Provide clerks and judges and standard material with which to work. Judges should not be charged registration and should be given programs. Also be allowed travel expenses and transportation to show from where Judges are housed, if necessary.
- c. Make Competitive Show Awards, Trophies, certificates of award and Robinson Memorial Medals.

4. Collaborate with Host Branch on Brochure. Have A. B. S. Flower Show Schedule printed therein for benefit of Show visitors.

5. National Board officers to provide material for the Nomenclature Begonia Study show in which every possible known begonia might be represented. This exhibit to be in the same room with educational displays. Glass show cases for rare plants could be provided. This Show to be open and free to all members of the A. B. S. during the period of the Convention and to have space for Round Table discussions with two members, qualified to assist visitors with their problems, in attendance at all times.

6. Saturday Afternoon Meeting: Time 2:30 P.M. which will provide more time for delegates to return to hotels and dress for the evening.

a. Require all National Officers to submit written Annual Reports at the Board meeting preceding the National Convention (eliminating these reports at Convention.)

b. Recognize each National Director present who will report the number of Branch members present.

c. Prepare a constructive program.

d. Confine business meeting to acceptance of bids for the next Convention; change in the Constitution and By-Laws or those matters requiring the vote of the entire membership, report on ballots and result of election. Allow limited period for discussion of suggestions pertaining to the expansion and improving of the American Begonia Society.

7. Saturday Evening Meeting.

a. Select the installing officer, allowing President Elect the courtesy of choice if desired. Plan a uniform installation to be used at each Convention, with some latitude given to the installing officer to use in his or her opening and closing remarks.

b. Installation would include recognition of Past President and National Directors.

c. National Show Chairman presents the Award for the Competitive Show.

CONVENTION HOST BRANCH

Pre-Convention Activities.

Any branch wishing to Host the Annual Convention should so state at the previous Convention.

Host Branch should set a date for a Convention as close to the Labor Day weekend as possible, subject to approval by the National Board. Any and all information regarding buildings, finances, date of convention, banquet arrangements, housing facilities, shall be included in a formal letter to the National Board as soon as possible.

1. Provide suitable quarters for competitive show and have complete charge of setting up show for judging, and provide entry blanks; also make cash awards.

evening Convention meetings.

3. Have full charge of Saturday evening banquet. During the banquet reserve the meal-time for chatter and visiting. Mix the delegates and members. (We meet with our own Branch members twelve months of the year.) Have the period of introductions and entertainment follow the dessert.

4. Have full charge of housing delegates.

5. Have full charge of local Flower Show. Make awards (if any) for this show.

a. Sell tickets to the general public only.

b. Collect Registration fee from delegates and A.B.S. members.

c. Provide suitable badges.

6. Plan Sunday Garden Tour.

7. Provide suitable quarters for the National Board to use as Headquarters and Conference room at the site of Convention. Provide nomenclature room for Educational displays and round table discussion. Space may also be needed for Seed Fund, Library and Research Departments.

8. Host Branch to select speaker, submitting name of speaker and subject for approval of the National Board; care for his entertainment, accommodations and transportation during the Convention.

9. Any and all monies raised through the A.B.S. by approval of the National Board must be accounted for to the Board.

10. Provide Public Liability Insurance and First-Aid.

On the Proposed Changes in the Constitution, President stated she would like a committee to go over the constitution so that other needed amendments could be made at the same time as they would all have to be voted on by the Board, published and accepted at the National Convention. Moved and carried; Mr. Slatter appointed as Chairman with Glenn Motschman and Carl Trowbridge members.

New Business: Mrs. Nolan read request of American Horticultural Society for our mailing list so each member could be mailed a fine A.H.S. reprint on begonias with information about the A.H.S. Due to limitations of addressing equipment, it was moved and carried that they be asked to send the envelopes to Mr. Lorenz and he address them and return them.

Mr. Motschman showed sample of new membership drive poster and asked each branch director to pick his up, with new member applications which authorize free seed to each sponsor.

Mr. Lorenz reported running out of expiration notices. Moved and carried that \$50.00 of post-cards be purchased. Meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
Dorris Motschman, Secy.

**YOU HAVEN'T LIVED IF YOU
HAVEN'T READ THE ADS!**

DATE SET FOR A.B.S. NATIONAL CONVENTION

Saturday and Sunday, August 22 and 23, have been set for the dates of the American Begonia Society annual convention, which is to be held this year at Redondo Beach.

The Redondo Beach Branch made its bid for the convention at the 1952 meeting, which was held at San Francisco, and was successful in securing the colorful event for Redondo Beach this year.

The convention will feature a flower show, opening on Saturday, August 22, the annual banquet, the business meeting and the installation of the new president, Glenn Motschman for the ensuing year. Motschman will succeed Edna Korts, who has headed the organization during the past year.

All of the convention meetings will be

★ Calendar ★

(Visitors Always Welcome)

April 9th

Inglewood Branch: Our Annual Presidents' Dinner—reservations \$1.25 each; Rudolf Ziesenhenné speaker!

April 22nd

Glendale Branch: 7:45 p.m. Mrs. Ida Marmion, a landscape architect of note in San Gabriel Valley, speaks on "Background Plants for the Shade Garden".

April 23rd thru 26th

8th Annual Internat. Cymbidium Show, Santa Barbara Natl. Guard Armory, with fashion show each evening; auction 2:00 p.m. Saturday.

May 24th

Sacramento: Begonia Show at Garden Center.

June 14th

Natl. A. B. S. Garden Tour.

June 28th

Natl. A. B. S. Garden Festival.

August 22nd, 23rd

**A. B. S. NATIONAL CONVENTION
REDONDO BEACH, CALIF.**



BEGONIAS

3 choice Rex Begonias—\$3.00

3 Star Type (rhizomatous) Begonias—\$3.00

The 6 plants for \$5.00

Strong plants from 3 in. pots, labeled.
Catalog with culture tips—15c

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BRANCH MEETING DATES AND PLACES

(Visitors always welcome at these meetings.)

CENTRAL FLORIDA BRANCH

1st Friday, Apr. 3, May 1, 8:00 p.m.
Lounge, Florida Power Co.
Winter Park, Fla.
Mrs. Martha Gipson, Secy.-Treas.
861 Juanita Roael, Winter Park, Fla.

DALLAS COUNTY BRANCH, TEXAS

1st Thursday, Apr. 2, May 7, 7:00 p.m.
Member's Residences
Mrs. W. H. Buntin, Cor. Secy.
3113 Parker Dr., Dallas, Texas

EAST BAY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, Apr. 9, 7:45 p.m.
Willard School, Telegraph at Ward
Berkeley

Miss Dorothy Osburn, Secy.
5015 Cochrane Ave., Oakland 11, Calif.

EL MONTE COMMUNITY BRANCH

3rd Thursday, Apr. 16
Jennie Baker School, 12043 Exline
Jean Cross, Cor. Secy.
1304 Elm, Alhambra, Calif.

FOOTHILL BRANCH

3rd Thursday, Apr. 16, 8:00 p.m.
La Verne Recreation Hall
Mrs. C. W. Hall, Cor. Secy.
358 E. Arrow Hwy., Upland

FORT ELSA BRANCH

1st Saturday, Apr. 4, May 2, 2:30 p.m.
Miss Lola Price, Secy.
628 Beech Ave., Laurel Springs, N. J.

GLENDALE BRANCH

4th Wednesday, Apr. 22, 8:00 p.m.
Tuesday Afternoon Club, 400 N. Central
Mrs. Mabel Anderson, Cor. Secy.
1064 Davis Ave., Glendale 1, Calif.

GRAY, EVA KENWORTHY BRANCH

3rd Monday, Apr. 20, 7:30 p.m.
Community House, La Jolla
Tillie Genter, Cor. Secy.
7356 Eads St., La Jolla, Calif.

GRAYS HARBOR BRANCH

2nd Monday, Apr. 13, 8:00 p.m.
Hoquiam Pub. Library, or Messingale &
Rosenear Music Store, Aberdeen, Wash.
Mrs. Jessie B. Hoyt, Secy.
1013 Harding Road, Aberdeen, Wash.

GRUENBAUM, MARGARET BRANCH

4th Tuesday, Apr. 28, 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, Apr. 10, 7:30 p.m.
Member's Residences
Mr. George Knoupf, Secy.-Treas.
2912 Delevan, Kansas City, Kans.

HOLLYWOOD BRANCH

2nd Monday, Apr. 13, 7:30 p.m.
Plummer Park, 7377 Santa Monica Blvd.
Mrs. Maude A. Cooper, Cor. Secy.
1014 Havenhurst Dr., Hollywood 46, Calif.

HOUSTON TEXAS BRANCH

2nd Friday, Apr. 10, 10:00 a.m.
Garden Center, Herman Park
Mrs. E. H. Claggett, Secy.
4415 Austin, Houston, Tex.

HUB CITY BRANCH

COMPTON-LYNWOOD

3rd Monday, Apr. 20, 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, Apr. 13, 8:00 p.m.
Los Amigos Club, Loretta, Calif.
Miss Margaret Smith, Secy.
P. O. Box 635, Ferndale, Calif.

INGLEWOOD BRANCH

2nd Thursday, Apr. 9, 8:00 p.m.
325 N. Hillcrest, Inglewood, Calif.
Mrs. Velda Scalley, Secy.
1415 W. 104th St., Los Angeles 47, Calif.

LA MESA BRANCH

2nd Monday, Apr. 13, 7:30 p.m.
Porter Park, University & La Mesa Blvd.
Peggy Owens, Secy.
4275 Nabal Dr., La Mesa, Calif.

LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER

2nd Tuesday, Apr. 14, 7:30 p.m.
Fox Home at 2255 Elm Ave.
Mrs. W. Cox, Secy.
3592 Lewis Ave., Long Beach 7, Calif.

MIAMI FLORIDA BRANCH

4th Tuesday, Apr. 28, 8:00 p.m.
Simpson Memorial Garden Center
Miss Elizabeth S. Hall, Secy.
3340 S.W. 24th Terrace, Miami, Fla.

MISSOURI BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, Apr. 21, 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.

NORTH LONG BEACH BRANCH

2nd Monday, Apr. 13, 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, Apr. 2, May 7, 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, Apr. 20, 7:30 p.m.
Casitas del Arroyo, 117 S. Arroyo, Pasadena
Mrs. Lois Williams, Secy.-Treas.
1674 Monte Vista St., Pasadena 4, Calif.

PETALUMA BRANCH

3rd Friday, Apr. 17, 8:00 p.m.
Dania Hall, 19 Main St.
Mrs. Hazel Chappell, Secy.
222 Bodega Ave., Petaluma, Calif.

PHILOBEGONIA BRANCH

2nd Friday, Apr. 10, Members Homes
Mrs. Robert York, Secy.
3311 Fremont St., Camden, N. J.

PORTLAND OREGON BRANCH

4th Friday, Apr. 24, 8:00 p.m.
Journal Bldg. Aud., Front & Yamhill Sts.
Ronnie Hiersch, Secy.
6831 S. E. Flavel, Portland 6, Oregon

RAYTOWN MISSOURI BRANCH

4th Tuesday, Apr. 28, 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, Apr. 24, 8:00 p.m.
2308 Rockefeller, Redondo Beach, Calif.
Mr. Joe Taylor, Secy.
301 Anita St., Redondo Beach, Calif.

RIVERSIDE BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, Apr. 8, 7:30 p.m.
Member's Residence
Mrs. Kay Elmore, Secy.
3935 McKenzie St., Arlington, Calif.

ROBINSON, ALFRED D. BRANCH

4th Friday, Apr. 24, 10:00 a.m.
Homes of Members
Mrs. L. Carringer, Secy.
825 Harbor View Pl., San Diego 3

SACRAMENTO BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, Apr. 21, 8:00 p.m.
Garden Center, McKinley Park
Mrs. H. R. Pirkner, Secy.
750 - 48th St., Sacramento, Calif.

SALEM OREGON BRANCH

1st Tuesday, Apr. 7, May 5,
The Chapel, 685 Winter St., Salem
Mrs. Loren H. Edlund
863 Edina Lane, Salem, Ore.

SAN DIEGO BRANCH

4th Monday, Apr. 27
Hard of Hearing Hall, Herbert & University
Mrs. Phyllis Kausky, Secy.
4543 36th St., San Diego 16, Calif.

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY BRANCH

2nd Monday, Apr. 13
Homes of Members
Mrs. Nel Schoenbrom, Secy.
18635 Calvert St., Reseda, Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH

1st Wednesday, Apr. 1, May 6, 8:00 p.m.
1641 Taraval St.
Mrs. George Leslie Kuthe, Secy.
1095 Market St., San Francisco 3, Calif.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH

4th Wednesday, Apr. 22
Masonic Temple, 506 S. Santa Anita Ave.
Arcadia, Calif.
Mrs. Gonda Hartwell, Secy.
1719 Alamitas Ave., Monrovia, Calif.

SANTA BARBARA BRANCH

2nd Thursday, Apr. 9, 7:30 p.m.
Girl Scout Clubhouse, 1838 San Andres St.
Mrs. Rolland J. Brines, Secy.
440 Via Dichosa., Santa Barbara, Calif.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY BRANCH

1st Tuesday, Apr. 7, May 5, 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

4th Wednesday, Apr. 22, 7:30 p.m.
1130 Lincoln Blvd., 7th St. Entrance
Santa Monica
Jack MacLanahan, Secy.
3734 Overland Ave., Los Angeles 37

SEATTLE BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, Apr. 21, 7:45 p.m.
University of Washington Arboretum
Clubhouse
Mrs. H. C. Bamford, Secy.
810 W. Lee, Seattle, Wash.

SHEPHERD, THEODOSIA BURR BR.

1st Tuesday, Apr. 7, May 5, 7:30 p.m.
Alice Bartlett C. H., 902 E. Main, Ventura
Mrs. M. E. Ramelli, Secy.
1839 Poli St., Ventura, Calif.

SOUTHERN ALAMEDA**COUNTY BRANCH**

3rd Thursday, Apr. 16, 8:00 p.m.
Cafeteria, High School, Hayward, Calif.
Mrs. Dorothy Bayliss, Cor. Secy.
26706 Monte Vista Dr., Hayward, Calif.

SOUTHGATE BRANCH

4th Tuesday, Apr. 28, 7:30 p.m.
South Gate Municipal Aud., 4900 Southern
Mr. Walter Partridge
4849 Beck Ave., Bell, Calif.

TEXAS STATE BRANCH

4th Friday, Apr. 24, 7:30 p.m.
Members' Homes
Mrs. Ed Fullerton, Secy.
2822 - 8th St., Port Arthur, Texas

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, Apr. 8, 11:00 a.m.
Homes of Members
Mrs. Walter H. Kirch, Secy.
Clearview Rd., Glenshaw, Pa.

WESTERN RESERVE BRANCH

CLEVELAND, OHIO
4th Wednesday, May 22, 8:00 p.m.
Garden Center, 10013 Detroit St.
Cleveland, Ohio
Mrs. Edward Lobser, Cor. Secy.
25912 Westlake Rd., Bay Village, Ohio

WHITTIER BRANCH

4th Tuesday, Apr. 28, 7:30 p.m.
Union High School, Room 19
Lindley Ave. Entrance, Whittier, Calif.
Mrs. Gladys B. Bruce, Secy.
6602 Milna Ave., Whittier, Calif.

WILLIAM PENN BRANCH, PA.

3rd Tuesday, Apr. 21, 2:00 p.m.
Homes of Members
Mrs. I. H. Ward Hinkson, Secy.
Wallingford, Pa.

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