BEGINIAN

Devoted to the Sheltered Gardens



BEGONIA IVY-EVER

(Page 185)



Ernest E. Martin

Photo



AUGUST

1954



TWENTY-FIVE

CENTS



VOL. XXI

No. 8



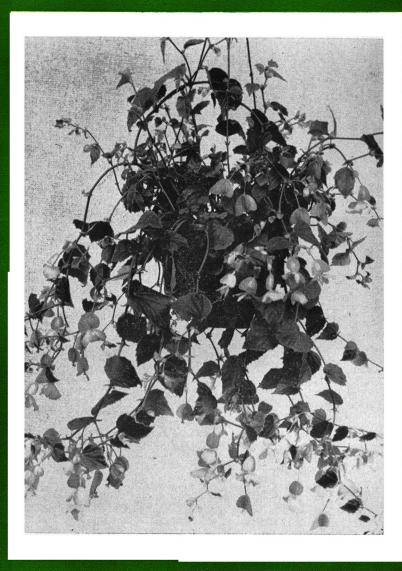


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A. B. S. NEWSETTE

Highlights of June 28th Board Meeting

HIGHLIGHTS OF JUNE MEETING-

Convention Chairman Koebig announced the appointment of Mrs. Mae Koebig as Banquet Chairman for the Convention. Tickets are now available, and have been sent to each Branch.

Motion was made and approved to amend Paragraph 3 of the Rules Concerning the Certificates of Award to read "13 Certificates of Award may be given at the Annual American Begonia Society Flower Show, a 1st, 2nd and 3rd place Certificate for the four types of begonias, and there may be 5 Certificates awarded at other shows. In order for a plant to receive a Certificate of Award it must first have won a blue ribbon in its class."

Flower Show Chairman Cal Trowbridge displayed the trophy won by the A.B.S. exhibit at the California International Flower Show at Inglewood, California. He urged all Branches who have not reserved their exhibit space for the Convention to do so immediately.

Chairman of the Committee to Revise the Cultural Bulletins, Dorothy Behrends, reported that the bulletins were being printed, and will soon be available.

Motion that the trophies from Sylvia and Buck Leatherman for the Best Begonia entry by a Juvenile, and from the MacLanahan Nursery for the Best Exhibit of Begonias and/or Begonias and Shade Plants by a Commercial be accepted was approved.

Monthly Publication of The American Begonia Society, Inc.



Founded by Herbert P. Dyckman January, 1932

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AIMS and PURPOSES

This Society shall be conducted on a non-profit basis, and its purpose shall be to stimulate interest in begonias and shade-loving plants; to encourage the introduction and development of new types of begonias and related plants; to gather and publish information in regard to the kinds, propagation and culture of begonias and other shade-loving plants; and to issue a bulletin which shall be mailed to all members in good standing.

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For DUES, ADDRESS CHANGES, OR MAGAZINES — write to Membership Secretary, Box 2544, Los Angeles 54, California. Branch Members pay dues to Branch.

The next Board meeting of the American Begonia Society will be held in the Los Angeles City Hall, Room 1305, 7:30 p.m., August 23, 1954. Use Main St. elevator. Park lower garage, south entrance on Main Street.

Annual Subscription-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—1633 Golden Gate Ave., Los Angeles 26, Calif.



AUGUST

A BEGONIA FAN'S CODE

If you were busy being kind,

Before you knew it, you would find
You'd soon forget to think 'twas true

That some one was unkind to you.

If you were busy being glad

And cheering people who are sad,

Although your heart might ache a bit

(Contributed by Mrs. Gertrude White, mother of Mrs. Ethel Arbuckle. This verse was given to her by a G.A.R. veteran, and has been her code for a good many years)

You'd soon forget to notice it.

BEGONIA 'DUTCHMAN'S BREECHES'

This Begonia name was selected because it describes the shape of the blossoms produced so abundantly, over many months of the year, on this San Diego origination. Beginning in the summer, it blooms continuously for eight months, the length of time depending on the location in which they are grown, of course.

Jerome Hunter, the young man who is helping to carry on the work and tradition of the renowned ROSECROFT, in San Diego, created this cane-stem, fibrous be-

The cross was made in 1950 between Begonia dichroa and B. undulata, and was introduced in 1953, although it was not registered until 1954.

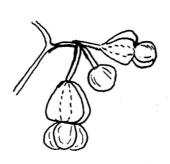
Grown in an ideal cool, moist location, it will attain a height of six feet. Few of us live in areas that will encourage this type of begonia growth, but in proportion to the pleasant surroundings, it will give great satisfaction to begonia growers.

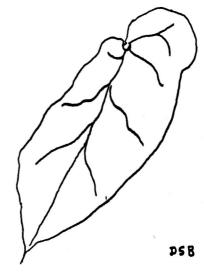
The abundance of basal shoots produces a full plant having medium-green stalks, light-green leaves to six inches, with the undersides a darker green. The petioles or stems are short, and are red-flushed, darker-green. The immature leaves have silver spots on the red-flushed surface, but these pale out at maturity, to a smooth, light-green that is very refreshing.

The flowers are produced in profusion, light-pink to dark-rose, depending on the amount of filtered sunlight it receives. The female flowers have five petals, four equal and one small. The ovary or seed pod has three large, equal wings, making a handsome blossom. The male flowers consist of two equal petals. The flowers clusters are erect and dichotomous.

We have not had many new cane-stem begonias of late and we are glad to see this new Begonia, originated by Jerry Hunter.

—D. S. B.





Dutchman's Breeches

CALLA LILY BEGONIA

By Mrs. Edna W. Kirch, Glenshaw, Penna.

My favorite Begonia is the Calla Lily, and I have had success with it for over twenty-five years. During that period. I have given away, at least, seventy-five starters. I grow it on a shelf over my kitchen sink, in a southern exposure. It takes about 10 days for a cutting to root in water. After cutting the center of a plant that has three stems, with a paring knife, I then plant it in a potting mixture of garden soil, which contains lake sand, charcoal, and a handful of bonemeal to a bushel.

The two plants I have at present have green, green and white, and white leaves at the tops, giving them the appearance of the calla lily; the blossom is ruby-red. If the pot is placed on the top ledge of a double window, the leaves will acquire a tint of pink around the edges, making them very attractive.

In the summertime, I place the pots outof-doors, on the North side of the house, under the shrubbery, in a bed I have prepared with ashes.

My original plant came from Fluvana, New York, on Chautauqua Lake. Nearly all of the farm women who live in this vicinity have them growing in tin cans.

Just before my fish pond freezes in the winter, I fill about twenty gallon jugs for my water supply. It is to this watering medium that I attribute part of my success in growing this particular begonia. I give each pot one-half cupful of water daily, alternating between top and saucer methods of watering.

I have tried to raise seeds of this begonia on a 'grandmother's' brick with ant castings in a casserole, but could not get them to germinate. As I only received five seeds for two dollars, and got no results, I never tried growing from seeds again.

I never go to the Pittsburgh Garden Center, that someone does not ask me if I have a Calla Lily to spare, or tell me of their unusual experiences with one I have given them.

NOTE—This is the 3rd prizewinning article in Class III, Begonia Variety, in the recent Contest. —THE EDITOR.

PROPAGATION OF BEGONIAS

By Don Horton, San Dimas, California

It seems incredible that a few grains of powdery, fine dust can sprout and grow into such large begonias as B. macdougalli, B. Barkerii, and B. sunderbruchi. Such is the miracle of the begonia seed. The seed of one variety looks the same as the seed of any other variety. Yet each seed, being smaller than the period at the end of this sentence, packs in it the power to grow a rex with leaves splashed with purple, silver and red; a tuberous begonia with blazing crimson rose-like blooms ten inches in diameter; tall, stately plants of the cane type begonias; and

It may be the minute size of these seeds that discourages people from this method of propagation. In fact, it might even be some of the weird and difficult methods that are recommended by which to raise the seeds. But this is all a misconception. Begonias are easy to raise from seed, and by not doing so, many growers are depriving themselves of a very interesting hobby, as well as an inexpensive source of plants. The equipment consists of only a gallon jar and a heated place to put it. That's all.

Now, the method. Screen a mixture of three-fourths oak leafmold and one-fourth peat moss through a quarter inch mesh. A small portion of this mixture should be put through ordinary window screen for the top layer of the planting medium. Sterilize this mixture by placing it in a clay pot and pouring boiling water through it. Let it set until cool enough to handle easily. Then squeeze the excess moisture out of it, and place in the jar. The quarter-inch-sieved mixture is placed about an inch deep on the bottom of the jar, and topped with a thin layer of the finer screened mixture.

We are now ready to plant the seeds. The extremely small size of the begonia seeds sometimes cause a little trouble in handling. It is important that they be distributed evenly, to facilitate transplanting later. The best method is to place the seeds on a piece of creased typing paper and gently tap it to dislodge them. Thus, they can be made to fall off slowly enough, so that the paper can be moved around, distributing them fairly even. Do not cover the seeds with soiljust screw the lid on and set the jar out of the way. Be sure the lid is screwed on tightly; and do not punch air holes in it. The secret of success for the whole method is, as long as the jar remains sealed, no moisture can escape — and therefore no water need be added. There is no danger of the drying out that is so fatal to young seedlings.

Keep the jars at a minimum night temperature of 55 degrees F., with the daytime some 10 or 15 degrees higher. In one to two weeks (some varieties will take longer) little specks of green will start to appear. If they are too thick, early transplanting is imperative — as soon as the third leaf has appeared. On the other hand, if the stand of young seedlings is sparse, they can be allowed to develop more before they are transplanted. At any rate, transplant to flats or pots containing much the same mixture they were started in. Keep them protected by covering with a sheet of glass for a few days, until they become accustomed to their new environment. It is wise to maintain that same 55 degrees minimum night temperature. Just keep them growing, and before long, you will have beautiful, large plants that you can call your very own.

So, you see, considering the reward, the effort isn't bad at all.

(3rd Prize-Winning Article of Class I, in Contest)

CAN YOU TOP THIS?

The April issue of the BEGONIAN asked for reports on elderly Begonias, so I would like to tell about one I have. It is twenty-eight years old, grown from a cutting given to me in 1926. I can safely say that there has not been a day in all that time that it has not had at least one cluster of bloom, usually there are a dozen or more clusters.

What variety it is I cannot say, except that it belongs to the coccinea group. The black cane stems are woody and upright, with many rather drooping branches. Its foliage is similar to that of alba picta but slightly larger, lighter green and more faintly white-spotted. The blossoms are medium-sized, in huge, pendulous clusters, deep watermelon-pink on the outside in

summer, pale pink in the house during winter. The plant is now approximately four feet tall and three feet wide. It would grow much taller, but must be kept at that height in order to fit into its winter niche in a window inside the house. It has been in the same seven inch pot for five or six years, kept happy with occasional liquid fertilizing and a little of the soil renewed once a year.

I have, at present, 116 varieties of Begonias, but if I could have only one, this would be IT. For easy culture, constant bloom and characteristic Begonia grace and beauty, it is incomparable.

-JOHN F. RUCKMAN, Doylestown, Pa.

Slanted Toward the Beginner

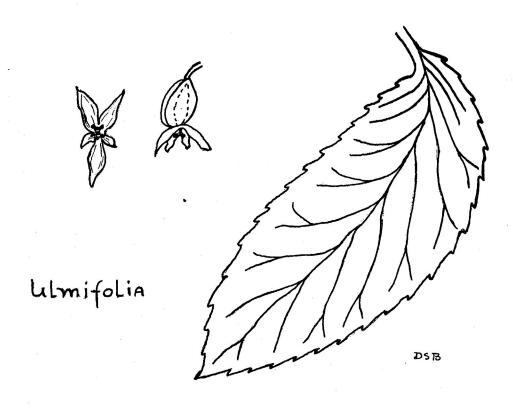
By Dorothy S. Behrends

Begonia ulmifolia is not classed as an outstandingly beautiful begonia, — therefore, it is more of a collector's item.

The somewhat elm-shaped, light-green leaves are covered with stiffened hairs, not sparsely or heavy, just medium in amount.

The grooved stalks are rather heavy, compared to the size of the leaves, which grow This is a begonia species from Venezulea, and as in most cases of the species begonias, this leaves a wide area in which it may be improved by our able hybridizers. to about four inches in length. The leaf stems or petioles are short. The flowers are rather unusual for begonias, even though they are white and are produced in clusters.

They must be seen to be appreciated.



THE NEW CULTURE BULLETIN

The revised Bulletin on the *Propagation*, Culture and Pest Control of Fibrous, Rex, Rhizomatous and Tuberous Begonias is now off the press. This is an eight page Bulletin of condensed information on Begonias,

available at fifteen cents a copy.

Send to the Membership Secretary, Box 2544, Los Angeles 54, California, for your copy.

INTERNATIONAL CODE OF NOMENCLATURE FOR CULTIVATED PLANTS

*Summarized for Begonias by H. M. Butterfield, Nov. 1953

The full text of the Code contains amplifying and qualifying statements and numerous explanatory notes as well as further examples. This Code has been prepared by the International Botanical Congress Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature Congress Committee on Horticultural Nomenciature and Registration acting in co-operation under the auspices of the Seventh International Botanical Congress, Stockholm, 1950 and the Thirteenth International Horticultural Congress, London, 1952. It is hoped that horticulturists and others will strive to follow the Code, Its provisions are on trial until the next International Horticultural Congress,

at which they may be modified if necessary. The items of the following summary are numbered to correspond with those of the full Code. (Items not

correspond with those of the full Code. (Items not applicable to the Begoniacae have been deleted, leaving gaps in the numerical continuity.)

The letter "C" (for cultivated plants) has been placed before the number of each article of this Code to obviate confusion with the articles of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (which have no preceding letter) and its Appendix II, "Names of Hybrids" (which are preceded by the letter "H").

Section A

AIM Art. C.

To promote uniformity, accuracy and fixity in the use of names with the minimum disturbance of existing nomenclature. The following regulations are designed for those cultivated plants not covered by the Botanical Code. (See Art. C. 1, 2, I.C.N.C.P.)
Section B

NAME CATEGORIES AND DESIGNATIONS Art. C. The name of a cultivated plant usually has three parts (1) generic or name of genus, (2) specific or name of species and (3) varietal or name of variety. Where a variety or cultivar is being named, that name is referred to as a cultivar-name. For purposes of begonia nomenclature, hybrids between species are treated as hybrids and crosses between hybrids and begonias not known to be species, are called cultivars.

Where a botanical variety exists in the wild and has been named, it will be referred to as a variety (abbreviated as var. or v.). If a plant form does not exist in the wild as a variety but is increased and maintained only in cultivation, then such a plant will be referred to as a cultivar (abbreviated as cv.). (See Art. C. 3, I.C.N.C.P.) Section C

REGISTRATION

Art. C. The aim of registration is to avoid using the same name for different plants and creating unnecessary names. An Inter-

national Registration Authority has been set up for Begonias by the American Begonia Society. The Buxton and Bedson Glossary has been adopted as an International Register of (Begonia) cultivar-names (by the American Begonia Society), with supplements or new editions as needed. All registered names should be in accordance with this Code. (See Art. C. 5, I.C.N.C.P.)
Section D

PRIORITY AND PUBLICATION

Art. C. 6. A legitimate name is one in accordance with this Code. In principle the correct name the earliest legitimate name.

Art. C. 7. A name has no standing under this Code unless validly published or officially registered.

Art. C.

- (a) Valid publication consists of the sale or distribution of printed matter giving both the name and description of the plant concerned in any language using the Roman alphabet.
- (b) Registration by an internationally recognized Registration Authority is to be considered as valid publication.
- Art. C. The name and description must be published in a dated The name and catalog, technical work or periodical.
- Art. C. 10. When revival of the earliest published cultivar-name would cause confusion, it is to be listed as a synonym.

Art. C. 11. When two or more cultivars are widely grown under the same cultivar-name, the official registration authority may decide for which one it is to be retained.

Art. C. 12. As a basis for priority in names, an international register or other list of cultivars may be taken as the starting point, if approved by the International Registration Authority of the group. (Approved March 22, 1954). In the absence of such an authority, a list or work dealing with a group may be approved by the International Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature and Registration. In groups not thus provided for, the starting point of nomenclature shall be the year 1753.

Section E
TRANSLATIONS, TRANSLITERATIONS AND
COMMERCIAL SYNONYMS

(See Art. C. 6-12, I.C.N.C.P.)

Art. C. 13. When a cultivar is introduced from one country to another its name should preferably remain unchanged. Sometimes it may be desirable to translate a name, to use a transliteration, or in exceptional cases, to change the name. New names (known as commercial synonyms) should be followed by an indication of the original name when used in catalogs, etc.

Art. C. 14. Names first published in languages not using the Roman alphabet are to be transliterated or translated. (See Art. C. 13, 14, I.C.N.C.P.)

Section F

FORMATION AND USE OF CULTIVAR-NAMES

- Art. C. 15. From January 1, 1954, onward, no new cultivars should be named in Latin.
- Art. C. 16. The cultivar-name should be gin with a capital letter and should be distinguished typographically from a Latin botanical name, preferably by enclosing it in single quotation marks.
- Art. C. 17. A cultivar given a Latin name before January 1, 1954 should have the name rejected, but it is desirable that such cultivar names be typographically distinguished from the Latin words as mentioned.
- Art. C. 18. The cultivar-name may be attached either to a scientific name or to one in common

language, as Begonia mazae x B. kellermani, 'Marie Reed' or simply B. 'Marie Reed'.

Art. C. 21. A cultivar-name should consist of not more than two words and this name should he distinctive, as 'Pink Jewel', not 'Pink'.

Art. C. 22. From January 1, 1954 onward, the word 'variety' or its equivalents is not to be used as a part of a new cultivar-name.

Art. C. 23. The following should be avoided when naming a new cultivar:

 (a) names likely to be confused within the same genus, as 'Lightening', 'Lightning';

(b) forms of address that may be confused as 'Mr.', 'Mrs.' or 'Miss'; (c) the scientific or verna-

(c) the scientific or vernacular name of a genus as Begonia 'Camellia';

(d) names of countries and states without a qualifying word as 'California Dew', not plain 'California';

(e) numerals; (sometimes given temporarily at a show until a cultivarname has been selected)

(f) names of politically conspicuous persons;

(g) exaggeration or use of superlatives; thus the 'Earliest of All' may be made inaccurate by the introduction of an even earlier sort;

(h) single letters as the first part of a cultivar-name;

(j) the articles 'a' and 'the' unless required by lingustic custom as 'Colonel' would be legitimate, not 'The Colonel', but 'La Rochelle', not 'Rochelle';

(k) abbreviations for personal or geographical n a m e s, as 'William Thomas' and 'Mount Kisco' would be legitimate, but not 'Wm. Thomas' or 'Mt. Kisco';

(I) excessively long words and those difficult to to pronounce correctly, as 'Diplomogartenbauin-spektor'. (See Art. C. 15-23, I.C.N.C.P.)
Section G

NAMES OF HYBRIDS
ORIGINATING IN CULTIVATION

Art. C. 24. The first word in the hybrid

is a generic name if the parents belong to the same genus. (As Begonia) The last part of the name of a hybrid is a cultivar-name, applying to a single hybrid form and is subject to the regulations of this Code.

- Parentage may be indicated by a formula (a) placed between the generic and cultivar-names, as Begonia (imperialis x macdougali) 'Alice'. Collective designations (in common language or in Latin) of hybrid groups also may be used, as Begonia (rhizomatous) 'Alice', or Begonia x sunderbruchi 'Glendale'. gonia
- (b) For brevity or when the exact parentage is unknown, the cultivarname may directly follow the name of the genus, as Begonia 'Maphil'.
- Designation of hybrid groups Art. C. 25. by means of formulae, or collective names in Latin, is governed by the regulations of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature. The following parallel regulations have been set up for use with groups designated primarily in common language.
 - Hybrids are denoted by a formula consisting of the names of the parents in alphabetical order linked by the multiplication sign, as Begonia 'Joe Hayden' x mazae. Even in groups where it is customary to place the name of the female first, the sex of the parents should be clearly indicated. (8 male, 9 - female.)
 - A collective name of Latin form is subject to to the rules laid down in the Botanical Code, e. g., the original description must be in the Latin language, etc.
 - If the collective name is not of Latin form (i.e., is in common language), no Latin description is required.

Publication of such names then follows the provisions of this Code regarding the naming of cultivars.

A word formed from (j) parts of the Latin names of the parental species may be used as a collective designation, but its publication must be accompanied by a description in Latin. (See Art. C. 24, 25,

I.C.N.C.P.) Section H

LATIN NAMES FOR HYBRIDS

Art. C. 26. When Latin names are given to hybrids, procedure should follow the rules laid down in the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature. (See Art. C. 26, I.C.N.C.P.)

Section J NAMES OF BUD-MUTANTS ('Sports') and RE-SELECTED AND IMPROVED CULTIVARS The name of a bud-mutant Arî. C. 27. ('sport' and induced mutant) should, if possible, link it with the parent, e.g., Begonia Braemar arose from B. Dorothy Grant.

When a cultivar, Art...C. 28. through continuous selection becomes so distinct from the original that it can be regarded as a new cultivar, it should be given a new name. When, however, it has not become so distinct, the re-selected cultivar should keep its original name but have added to this the name of the selector or some other designation to help distinguish. (See Art. C. 27, 28, I.C.N.C.P.) Section K

SPECIAL CATEGORIES AND DESIGNATIONS

Art. C. 29. It may be desirable to recognize various special categories when working with cultivated plants. Their names should be governed by the regulations of this Code:

> the clone (abbreviated (e) cl. or sometimes designated by a symbol &) consists of genetically uniform plants derived from a single plant and propagated exclusively by vegetative means, as cuttings, divisions, grafts, etc. (See Art. C. 29 - 33, I.C.N.C.P.)

(Continued on Page 187)

PROGRAM OF CONVENTION EVENTS

All meetings and events of the 22nd Annual Convention and Flower Show will be held in the New CLARK HOTEL, 426 So. Hill St., Los Angeles, California, from September 4th through September 6th.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1954

The Exhibition Rooms will be open for setting up the general Flower Show,

as well as Branch Exhibits
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1954

The Exhibition Rooms will be open for setting up the general Flower Show and Branch Exhibits, and to receive competitive entries FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1954

The Exhibition Rooms will be open to complete Branch Exhibits and receive competitive entries. All competitive entries and exhibits must be in place by 11:00 a.m.

1:00 P.M.—Flower Show will be closed for Judging.
7:00 P.M.—Flower Show Preview (Open to registered A.B.S. members only)
9:00 P.M.—Reception for A.B.S. members.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1954

10:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M.—Flower Show open to the public Nomenclature Room open during Show hours

2:00 P.M.—Annual Business Meeting

6:30 P.M.—Banquet. \$2.85 per person. Please be prompt

Evening meeting will follow the banquet SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1954

10:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M.—Flower Show open to the public Nomenclature Room will be open during Show hours

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1954

10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.—Flower Show open to the public Nomenclature Room will be open during Show hours

Dismantling of the Show will commence immediately upon close of the Show at 4:00 p.m.

GREENHOUSE BONANZA

Another greenhouse, generously donated by the Southern California Greenhouse Manufacturers, will be given away again this year, at the Annual A.B.S. Flower Show in September. This will be one of the Budget-Ray Models, 9 feet, 4 inches x 12 feet, worth about \$400.00, approximately.

Tickets on the greenhouse are now available, and have been consigned to the Directors of the Branches for distribution. They will sell for 25c each, the Branch to retain one-half of the amount they sell for their own Treasury, the other half to be turned in to the A.B.S. Treasurer. Additional tickets may be secured by writing or calling Treasurer Charles Richardson.

All Branches participating in the Flower Show will be allowed to sell tickets on the floor of the Show. Let's have a little competitive spirit in this project, and see which Branch can sell the most tickets. Happy Hunting!

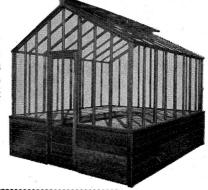
YOUR GREENHOUSE CONSULTANTS

We invite our good friends in The Begonia Society to drop in and talk greenhouses at any time. And don't forget that we have a complete line of supplies, including GE Soil Cable—ideal for seed flats.

See our permanent display

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA **GREENHOUSE MANUFACTURERS**

3266 North Rosemead Blvd. Rosemead, Calif CUmberland 3-3388



HOW WE GROW GLOXINIAS

By Virginia and Stuart Smith

Before growing any plant it is well to ask a few questions as to its background and heritage, in other words, how did this plant grow without the aid of man. In referring to Bailey's Encylopedia, we found that P. B. Gloxin of Strassburg wrote in 1785 that the genus Gloxina was founded by L'Heriter in that year, the plant coming from Brazel. Since then there has been much confusion as to a true Gloxinia speciosa and Sinningia speciosa (the garden variety), but to most plain dirt gardeners like ourselves, they will probably all be called Gloxinias. They are members of the Gesneriaceae family, as are the African Violets, Achimenes, Streptocarpus, etc.

Hybridizing over the years has brought about many changes from the original species found in Brazil. The first hybrid, Sinningia guttata, was upright, stemmed with small spotted flowers. Gloxinia speciosa was striped and blotched at the throat, the first plants had nodding flowers. From these come our three types known to most of us today. (1) The standard or bell-shaped. These are the ones with the trumpets widening evenly into flaring bells. They come in every shade excepting yellow, which does not appear among any of the Gloxinia family. (2) The slipper. Blooms more profusely, has rather narrow trumpets and smaller blossoms. It grows much taller than the others and spreads out more. It blooms over a long period, and is one of the easiest to grow, although by no means the most common. (3) The Tigrina hybrids are bell-shaped, with flowers spotted and veined. They are odd and interesting to grow.

Because of their tropical origin, we must follow these requirements in growing plants successfully. If you do not have a hot house where control of temperatures are assured, then leave the growing of these plants for your summer patio, shade garden or house. Gloxinias are among the oldest houseplants, with a long life span. There are records of some bulbs being over thirty years old.

Propagation of these plants is entirely a matter of what you wish. If you want only a few houseplants or potted plants for the garden, then grow them from bulbs. But if you want to grow many plants, it is advisable as well as economical to grow them from seed. Buy only the best seed from reliable growers, and do not be afraid to pay a good price, even as much as a dollar or two a package. Smaller amounts of seed can be obtained from regular seed houses for .50c a package.

If using bulbs, it is wise upon receiving them, to start them as you would a tuberous begonia, in a damp medium of oakleaf mold and some peat moss, to help retain the moisture, so you do not need to overwater them. April is a good month for this beginning, or even as late as May, since it will take the hot summer months of August and September to bring them to their full glory. After the sprouts appear, cut off all but one set of growth and let it get two inches high before you pot it in its final growing place. The size of the bulb plays an important part in selecting the size of the container, if you are not going to grow them in the open ground. Year old bulbs require not less than a 7 inch pot; the depth is not so important as they do not go too deeply for food, if well fed during their growing season. We use only straight oakleaf mold, a very little peat moss, some charcoal, fishmeal and steer manure in our potting mixture. However, there are many who grow them in other mixtures with good success. It must be kept in mind that any mixture must have very good drainage.

Gloxinias put out masses of small hair roots that need easy penetration in the soil, with no packing or water-logging. Just before the buds set, we feed with liquid fertilizer, about once every two weeks through the flowering season. When the flowering period is over, we water less, and ofter break off the old top. But in the glass house, we continue watering and keep the new sprouts coming, making a continuous growth. This is not advisable without a glass house, however. If space is not a problem, just turn the pots on their sides and leave until the next spring. If space is limited, and you grow a large number of them, remove the dormant bulbs from the pots, and store in flats in slightly dampened oakleaf mold.

If you have been successful in growing tuberous begonias from seed, do not hesitate to follow the same method with gloxinias. We sterilize oakleaf mold that has been sifted through a quarter inch screen, by pouring boiling water over it, and let cool. Pour off all the excess water, and sprinkle the seed over this mixture that has been placed in a glass or plastic container. Spray with semesan (a disinfectant, which comes in small packages with directions for use). Cover tightly and keep in a moderate temperature of 55 to 70 degrees F. until germinated. This usually takes from 10 to 15 days. However, we have had earlier germination than that,

and also have had germination taking place many weeks after the youngest plants have been lifted from this mixture and put in flats.

We have found that transplanting is less dangerous when done after the first two leaves have set well. The smaller root system, the less chance of damage to them in transplanting. We transplant into straight oakleaf mold that has been screened, being careful to never allow the small seedlings to be without moisture at any time.



An eyedropper is very useful to water the young seedlings. Do not put several plants in and then water all of them, but water each one as you transplant.

A young seedling will grow in the first transplant to a good husky gloxinia before it will need potting—by that is meant, it will produce a thick stem and have four leaves an inch or more in diameter. Red-wood containers make an excellent growing place for these plants, as containers do not need to be very deep, but at least 6 inches in diameter. It will amaze you how big the plants will become in four months' time. They will bloom in five to six months from seed.

If one of your plants appeals to you especially, and you wish to grow others just like it, start a leaf in a mixture of sand and oak leafmold or peat moss. A young leaf makes a better cutting—that is, will root and mature faster, than larger, mature leaves. In about six weeks the cutting will have a small bulblet with roots growing from it. This may be potted in flats or pots as you choose. It is wise to start a few cuttings of favorite plants as you may lose some bulbs during the winter time.

A seedling sprouting in March can be lifted in the fall, with a bulb 3 or 4 inches across. The blossoms range in color from pure white to deep shades of red and purple. It would appear that the royal colors were taken from those of the Gloxinia. The shadings in the throat of a gloxinia is not asily forgotten.

This year, we had a fuchsia shade, the only one of its kind out of five hundred seedlings. We hope that we have not lost it in our moving, as the tags were completely mixed up, but will have to wait until they bloom this summer to know if it survived. Our bulbs had to stand a lot of rough treatment in their move from a greenhouse in Southern California to flats on a front porch in Northern California, where there was frost on the ground. We can tell this much at this writing, only two bulbs rotted, and all the rest have already sprouted.

NEW ENGLAND SHOW PREVIEW

House plants will be the theme of the Fall Flower Show to be given by the New England Branch of the American Begonia Society on September 12th, at the Workshop of the Newton Highlands Woman's Club. Besides the many individuals exhibits there will be a main display of contributions from the entire club. To enhance the theme, this will depict a home setting with begonias and other shade loving plants. The exhibit will be staged by Mrs. Fredrick Kingsbury of Brookline.

In addition to the usual prizes, trophies will be awarded to the Best Begonia in the Show, and the Bessie Buxton Cup for the

Best Begonia grown entirely in the Home without benefit of greenhouse.

Mr. Vincent I. Mason of Newtonville is the Show Chairman, assisted by Committee members Mrs. Fredrick Kingsbury, staging; Mrs. H. A. Sheean, judging; Mrs. Lester H. Fox, entry; Mrs. George W. Greenlaw, classification; Mrs. Charles W. Allen, plant sales; Mrs. Charles H. Dennison, admission and guest book; Mrs. John Van der Meer, refreshments; Mrs. Vincent I. Mason, publicity; and Mrs. Robert Bowser, plant sales.

—ESTELLE MASON, Publicity Chairman.



The

Begonia

Branches

The KANSAS CITY BRANCH entered an Educational Display of Begonias in the Kansas City Garden Club Flower Show, in May. This attracted a great deal of attention and was enjoyed by all.

Seventy-five begonias were on display. The majority, in uniform, three inch pots. Those contributing begonias for the display were Mesdames Breshears, Seevers, Dillard, Ebert, Wise, Knouff and Calmese.

In addition, thirty-five blooming begonia plants were on display, all raised from seeds by the Junior Nature Club. This is an activity of the Club, sponsored by the Kansas City Branch, with Mrs. Leora Calmese in charge.

—(Mrs.) B. E. Wise

The LOS ANGELES BRANCH held their June meeting, preceded by a pot luck luncheon, at the home of President Della MacLanahan. Hybridizing of Begonias was discussed; a display of MacLanahan introductions and their parents was shown to illustrate the results.

Mrs. Dorris Motschman, President of the Inglewood Branch, acted most graciously as installing officer of the new officers:

PresidentMrs. Della MacLanahan Vice-PresidentMrs. Dorothy Behrends Treasurer — Mrs. Dorothy Darnell SecretaryMrs. Marcia Solovy National DirectorMrs. Margaret Fenn

"Join A Branch" Resolve to Learn More About Begonias This Year

Two Branches of the California Fuchsia Society, the Glendale Mt. View Branch and the San Gabriel Valley Branch, joined with the Glendale Branch of the A. B. S. in the first Inland Shade Plant Show, held from June 5th through June 13th, at the Sunset Fuchsia Nursery in Arcadia.

Many entries graced the competitive Show in addition to the Branch displays. Judges were Mrs. Gladys Clark, Upland; Susie Zug, of San Dimas and Loren Paulson, Pastpresident of California Fuchsia Society, and present Flower Show Chairman.

Many beautiful Begonias were in competition, as well as Ferns, Fuchsias, Bromeliads. The 1955 Show will see many additional entries.

The Glendale Mt. View Branch of California Fuchsia Society took a blue ribbon; Glendale Branch of A.B.S. was awarded 2nd place; and San Gabriel Valley Branch of C. F. S. took 3rd prize.

Award for the Best Begonia in Show was given to a B. Countess Louise Erdoedy, a Rex Begonia.

—J. K.

YOUR BALLOT-

Correction

Although your Ballot contains the word "Director" instead of "Vice-President" . . . please exercise your privilege as a member and VOTE. This is the same error as last year's, so we are consistent, anyway. Please forgive us and vote for your choice, for a Vice-President (3-year term), even though the title on the Ballot is Director. It's the same job!



NEW JERSEY BEGONIA SHOW

The Philobegonia, Ocean County and Elsa Fort Branches in New Jersey collaborated in their recent Begonia Show, held in the "Barn", at the home of Mrs. J. Weer Chew in Merchantville, New Jersey. It was a very worthwhile effort—our first show—from the very favorable comments of the visitors.

The entrance to the "Barn" was through a flagstone terrace, complete with rock garden, beautifully planted, a pool with water-lilies floating, and a large brick outdoor fireplace, surrounded by inviting tables

On entering the Show, one's eye was attracted to the hanging specimens of Begonias, hung to the rafters—a lovely B. Marjorie Daw, full of bloom, flanked by a blooming B. sunderbruchi, a large B. manicata aureo-maculata crispa and a B. manicata aureo-maculata. A variety of the Rosary Vine and Ciscus in fancy pottery baskets were also hung for contrast.

Tables along the three walls displayed 174 potted Begonias, of 136 different varieties. One large table held beautiful Rex

Begonias, interspersed with Cane and Rhizomatous types. A large terrarium, in one corner, was filled with choice dwarf Begonias, highlighted by B. r.c. Dewdrop, the entry of the Elsa Fort Branch, who had won a prize for it in the Philadelphia Fidelity Bank Show.

Another table held an exhibit of 20 containers, showing and explaining the various methods of Propagation.

Other highlights of the Show included an attractive arrangement of Rex leaves, semperflorens blooms, with driftwood and pottery accents in a large copper container—by one of the Philobegonia members; a three-shelf arrangement of some of the newest dwarf Begonias, in the patio; and a lovely B. sunderbruchi, placed in the bird bath.

We would have liked it if every member

We would have liked it if every member of the A.B.S. could have visited our Show, but since they could not, the best we can do is to take them on a descriptive visit instead.

—SALLY DE COU, National Director, Philobegonia Branch.

CONVENTION FLASH

Do not forget to make your reservations for the Annual Banquet, to be held at 6:30 p.m., September 4th, at the Clark Hotel. Your reservations must be made with the Banquet Chairman, Mrs. Mae Koebig, 2717 Monterey St., Torrance, Calif., not later than

August 28th.

Out-of-town members should make their reservations for rooms direct with the Hotel Manager, Mr. Vern Snorgrass, 426 So. Hill St., Los Angeles (See June issure, the BEGONIAN, page 131, for rates).

DALLAS COUNTY HOBNOBS .

And informatively so, with the Port Arthur Branch via the Past President, Mrs. R. J. Wilson, who interrupted her vacation trip to Oklahoma City, to stop over in BIG D and visit with us. Our regular monthly meeting was postponed to coincide with her schedule. Mrs. Wilson described the wonderful success the Port Arthur Branch is having, in growing Rexes, due to their humid

atmosphere.

Our meeting place on this occasion was a picnic in the spacious and delightfully arranged garden of Mrs. Geo. Wilson. It was an 'everyone bring a (big) bowl of affair. We honored five visitors, some of whom are prospective members. On comfortably, or uncomfortably, as the case might have been, full stomachs, we listened to a very interesting talk given by one of our visitors, Mrs. Hal Mosley, Jr. She discussed steriliza-tion of soil and the rooting of Begonia cuttings in the hot, windy and arid climatic conditions that we Dallasites try to combat. She advised against using tip cuttings because they are likely to bloom before they root, never making strong and vigorous plants. The cuttings should be rooted in one third sand, one third acid leaf mold, and one third loam in at least three inch pots. After three to five days in complete shade, the pots can be set on bricks surrounded with sphagnum moss, among the ferns or other tropical shade loving plants, that require enough water to furnish the necessary humidity. Mrs. Mosley finds cuttings rooted in vermiculite to be weak and subject to shock when transplanted. Even though the soil has been sterilized, nematodes sometimes show up. Cuttings should immediately be made from such plants. The sick plant should be put in quarantine, away from his healthy relatives, and kept as dry as possible to sustain life. Treat with a watering solution of one teaspoon of ammonium sulphate to one gallon of water. All plants should be allowed to rest through the winter. As a sterilizer, she suggests two tablespoons of Clorox to one gallon of water.

In heavy shade of such trees as apples or plums, the plants should be syringed every day. The bricks, sphagnum moss and waterloving ferns will furnish the exaporation which Begonias prefer to heavy watering.

Our visitor and guest speaker, Mrs. R. J. Wilson, planted another seed (for thought) — that being the benefits derived from neighboring Branches visiting and exchanging ideas and methods of growing Begonias, as she so aptly described what the Houston, Port Arthur and Baton Rouge Branches are doing. Being geographically isolated, we have no neighboring societies, but can still resort to the postage stamp.

The calendar says it's vacation time. May we say this — any of you, Mr. or Mrs. Begonia Club Members, who have your vacations en route to or through Dallas, will be welcome to visit with us at our regular meetings, which are held on the first Thursday in members' homes. You may ascertain the meeting place by contacting our President, Mrs. Geo. Hopkins, WO. 1965, or our Vice-President, Mrs. R. B. White, at YA. 7271. YOU ALL COME.

-VERA WRIGHT CLAYTON.

Phillipine Begonian Spicces

Begonia negrosensis Elm. n. sp.

Rank terrestrial clump, with several stems from the same root cluster; stem 2.5 cm. thick, greenish brown, 2 to 3 m. long, branched from below the middle, suberect or reclining; branchlets not many, crooked, recurved. Leaves descending, shining green above, much paler beneath, coriaceous, ovately oblong in outline, apex abruptly acuminate, the base obliquely subcordate, margins entire or apiculate toward the apex, sprinkled with brown hairs, the larger ones 2 dm. long, 9 cm. wide a trifle below the middle, frequently much smaller; petiole 2 to 3 cm. long, becoming glabrate, strict; nerves prominent beneath, brown in dry state, sparsely brown strigose, the main nerve with 1 to 3 lateral ones, about 3 basal ones from the upper side and about 7 basal ones from the lower side, most of them once or twice forked, reticulations obscure; stipule thin, brown, glabrous, oblong, abruptly but

sharply pointed, 2 cm. long, 6 mm. wide. Inflorescence from the uppermost leaf axils, 7.5 cm. long, short paniculately branches above the middle, all the stalks glabrous; pedicels filiform, 2 cm. long, subreflexed, glabrous; flowers subpendulous, pinkish white, subtended by strongly folded brown bracts; staminate perianth segments 2, broadly elliptic, with cordate bases, 1.5 cm. broad; stamens numerous, densely clustered and inserted upon the segments; filaments glabrous, subequal; laterally dehiscent, rounded at both ends; pistillate segments 3, broadly oblong; styles short, glabrous, bearing obscurely forked, brown pulverulent stigmas; seed elliptic, 12.5 mm. long, with the wings 4 cm. across the truncate top, 3 winged, gradually curving from the base to the rather blunt outer point, tranversely nerved.

Type specimen 9903, A. D. E. Elmer, Dumaguete (Cuernos Mts.), Province of Negros Oriental, Negros, April, 1908.

Discovered in stony, moss-covered soil of a wind-swept wooded ridge at 5250 feet. Forming dense jungles and well intermixed with other fine undershrubs.



GARDENS OF THE MONTH

Members of the A. B. S. that have generously offered to stay home and open their gardens for visitation by members and their friends, are to be given a vote of thanks, by the whole society. Holding an OPEN GARDEN is a chore that most gardeners do not mind accepting, when the response is wrothy of the effort.

The members holding OPEN GARDENS this month are:

August 8th - Mr. and Mrs. Sid Cohan, 9007 - 2nd Ave., Inglewood, Calif.

August 15th - Mr. and Mrs. Percy Zug, 307 W. Gladstone, San Dimas, Calif.

(Phone LYcoming 7-3554) The Editor and Staff wish to express their sincere appreciation to the Members cooperating with their trial venture, GAR-DENS OF THE MONTH, during this year. THANK YOU . .

Mr. and Mr. Lysle Hackler Mrs. Mary Gillingwators

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Weaver Mr. and Mrs. W. M. King Mr. and Mrs. Sid Cohan

Mr. John E. Harris

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gee Mr. and Mrs. Paul Behrends

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Zug

OUR COVER PICTURE—

Begonia Ivy-Ever

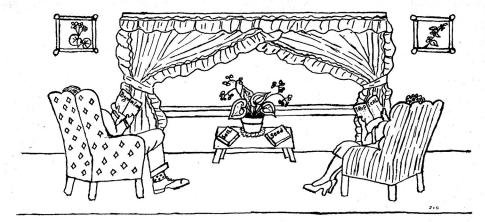
This is an interesting and distinctive Begonia, developed from a cross of B. martiana and B. glaucophylla scandens by Leslie Woodriff in 1941.

It has an evergreen, drooping habit with numerous stems arising from the base. The branches develop from large buds which first appear to be bulbils.

The leaves are small, broad heart-shaped, shallowly lobed and toothed, glossy dark green, with a purplish tinge between the veins.

This plant is usually a winter bloomer, with large, showy-pink flowers, attached close to the stem.

-M. F.



Armchair Gardening Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund Flight

We continue the list of Begonias of the Seed Fund Files from last month. The following, any six for \$1.00; any fifteen for \$2.00:

#	128	franconis	#	137	gigantea Variety
#	129	Costa Rican Species mixed)	#	138	josephi Minor
########	130	cuspidata	#####	139	metallica
#	131	pluma blanca	#	140	acuminata
#	132	pinetorum	#:وم	141	Begonia Bill
#	133	subvillosa	***#	142	Begonia King
#	134	Bonnie Jean hybrid	#####	143	pendant Jewels
#	135	Brook's Carlota	#	144	josephi Major
#	136	dayi	#	149	Philippine Species (mixed)
	The	following, any four for \$1.00; ar	ny ten	for \$	2.00:
#	162	Chivatoa	#	173	brevicaulis
#	163	Barkeri	#	174	Bhotan Species
#	164	macrocarpa	#	175	andersoni
#	165	chimborazo	#	180	boweri 4
#	166	acutangularis	#	181	boweri Major
#	167	heracleifolia	**#	182	India Spotted
#	168	schmidtiana	#	183	circumlobata
#	169	dregei	#	184	epipsila
#	170	peltata	#	185	argyrostigma
#	171	cathcarti	#	186	India picta
###########	172	flava	##########	187	sikkimensis
			"		

Other seeds we have to offer are: Species Canna — from Guatemala — Tiny grower up to five feet in it's native haunts; it has orange and red blossoms, and resembles a miniature banana plant. Would make a nice specimen if grown in large pot or tub.

Rhipsalis Cassytha, adapted for greenhouse or lath-house culture where it can grow

under humid conditions.

We have received seeds from New Zealand, which are classed as natives of that country. They are Pittosporum tenuifolium, Phormium Colensoi and Vitex Lucens, the Puriri. These seeds are from the New Zealand Botanical Gardens, and are considered well worth growing.

The above seeds, Species Canna, Rhipsalis Cassytha, Pittosporum tenuifolium,

Phormium Colensoi and Vitex Lucens are all five for \$1.00.

THE MACLANAHANS Seed Fund Administrators 3734 Overland Avenue Los Angeles 34, California

Library Notes

Through the courtesy of Dr. E. Irmscher, of Stuttgart, Germany, we have the addition of another book for our Library. I am sure that this will be good news to our members, who are fortunate enough to be able to read German. Dr. Irmscher's new booklet is NEUE BEGONIACEEN, VON O. BECCARI IN MALESIEN GESAMMELT. It is hoped that we can soon get a translation for our files.

The club year will soon come to a close and I would like to ask that all outstanding books be returned to the Library before September first. The books may be borrowed again, if you so desire, after the Convention, but I would like to have them for the yearly inventory. I will have books for sale at the Convention in September, so stop by and say "Hello".

-ARLINE STODDARD,

Librarian.



WEAR ME AT THE CONVENTION

Do you have one of these attractive green and gold pins for your lapel?

Send your name, address and \$3.32 to Mrs. Edna L. Korts, 3628 Revere Ave., Los Angeles 39, Calif., and you, too, will be wearing your membership emblem.

A. B. S. STA	TIONERY	
(Cost Price to	Branches)	
per 100	per 50	per 25
Letter, sm\$.80	.40	.20
Letter, lg 1.10	.55	.30
Envelope, sm 1.25	.65	.35
Envelope, lg 1.55	.80	.40
Write to: Mrs. I	Edna L. Ko	orts
3628 Revere Ave., Los	Angeles 39	. Calif.

* Calendar

August 6th and 7th

Southern Alameda County Branch: Ninth Annual Begonia and Shade Plant Show, at Veterans' Memorial Bldg., Hayward, Calif.

August 19th

Foothill Branch: Mr. Don Horton (recently returned serviceman) will speak on his experiences. Meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Zug, 307 Gladstone, San Dimas, Calif.

August 21st

Pasadena Branch: Pot luck dinner at the home of Col. and Mrs. Gale, 40 N. San Rafael, Pasadena, Surprise Program.

Rafael, Pasadena. Surprise Program.

New England Branch: Meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Martin, Cook Hill Road, Danielson, Conn. Mrs. Martin will speak on New and Rare Begonias.

August 22nd

El Monte Branch: Pot luck dinner at 4:00 p.m., in the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Cross, 1304 Elm St., Alhambra, Calif. Mr. and Mrs. Jack MacLanahan will be the speakers.

August 25th

Glendale Branch: Sylvia Leatherman will speak on Ferns.

September 4th, 5th and 6th 22nd ANNUAL AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY CONVENTION AND FLOWER SHOW, at the New CLARK HOTEL, 426 So. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

September 12th

New England Branch: Fall Flower Show, at the Workshop of the Newton Highlands Woman's Club.

INTERNATIONAL CODE OF NOMENCLATURE FOR CULTIVATED PLANTS

Section L

MODIFICATION OF THE CODE

Art. C. 34. This International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants can be modified and revised by the joint action of competent persons at an International Horticultural Congress. (See Art. C. 34,

*Summary based on International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants, as edited by William T. Stern and published by The Royal Horticultural Society, London, 1953, with a few illustrations added on begonias by H. M. Butterfield.

Notice to New Members

The seeds sent to new members, or to those sponsoring new members, are Mixed Fibrous Begonias.

AUGUST, 1954

BRANCH MEETING DATES AND PLACES

(Visitors always welcome at these meetings.)

BRITISH BRANCH

F. J. Bedson, Secy. Kent, England

CENTRAL FLORIDA BRANCH
1st Friday, Aug. 6, Sept. 3, 8:00 p.m.
Lounge, Florida Power Co.
Winter Park, Fla.
Mrs. Lou Mankamyer 20 Pershing Place, Orlando, Fla.

ALLAS COUNTY BRANCH, TEXAS
.1st Thursday, Aug. 5, Sept. 2, 7:00 p.m.
Member's Residences
Mrs W H. Buntin, Cor. Secy.
3113 Parker Dr., Dallas, Texas

EAST BAY BRANCH 2nd Thursday, Aug. 12, 7:45 p.m. Willard School, Telegraph at Ward

Berkeley Mr. Robert May 1140 Evelyn Ave., Albany, Calif.

EL MONTE COMMUNITY BRANCH
4th Sunday, Aug. 22, 4:00 p.m. fros Home 1304 Elm St., Alhambra, Calif. Mrs. Virginia Brandon, Cor. Secy. 3012 W. Norwood Pl., Alhambra, Calif.

FOOTHILL BRANCH
3rd Thursday, Aug. 19, 6:30 p.m.
Zug Home
307 Gladstone, San Dimas, Calif.
Mrs. C. W. Hall, Cor. Secy.
358 E. Arrow Hwy., Upland

FORT ELSA BRANCH Ist Saturday, Aug. 7, Sept. 4, 2:30 p.m. Miss Lola Price, Secy. 628 Beech Ave., Laurel Springs, N. J.

GLENDALE BRANCH
4th Wednesday, Aug. 25, 8:00 p.m.
Tuesday Afternoon Club, 400 N. Central
Mrs. Irma Brown, Cor. Secy.
3633 Revere Ave., L. A. 39, Calif.

GRAY, EVA KENWORTHY BRANCH 3rd Monday, Aug. 16, 7:30 p.m. Community House, La Jolla Tillie Genter, Cor. Secy. 7356 Eads Ave., La Jolla, Calif.

GRAYS HARBOR BRANCH 2nd Monday, Aug. 9, 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, Aug. 24, 10:30 a.m.
Home of Members
Box Lunch 12:30, Program following
Mrs. Ernest Jones, Secy.
R.F.D., Willow Grove, Pa.

HOLLYWOOD BRANCH
3rd Wednesday, Aug. 18, 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
1st Saturday, Aug. 7, Sept. 4, 10:00 a.m.
Garden Center, Herman Park
Mrs. Grant Herzog, Secy.
12600 Broken Bough, Houston 24, Tex.

HUB CITY BRANCH
COMPTON-LYNWOOD
3rd Wednesday, Aug. 18, 6:30 p.m.
Olmsted Home Offisted Tonie 3652 Olympiad Dr., Los Angeles, Calif. Mrs. Kathryn Hodgson, Cor. Sec'y. 120 E. Olive St., Compton

HUMBOLDT COUNTY BRANCH 2nd Monday, Aug. 9, 8:00 p.m. Los Amigos Club, Loleta, Calif. Miss Margaret Smith, Secy. P. O. Box 635, Ferndale, Calif.

INGLEWOOD BRANCH
2nd Thursday, Aug. 12, 8:00 p.m.
Inglewood Women's Club
325 N. Hillcrest, Inglewood, Calif.
Mrs. Pearl Parker, Secy.
726 W. 81st St., L. A. 44, Calif.

LA MESA BRANCH
2nd Monday, Aug. 9, 7:30 p.m.
Porter Park, University & La Mesa Blvd.
Mrs. Lena Deem, Secy.
9022 Grossmont Blvd., La Mesa, Calif.

youz Grossmont Bivat, La Mesa, Caint.

LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER

2nd Tuesday, Aug. 10, 7:30 p.m.
Fox Home at 2255 Elm Ave.

Mrs. Alberta Logue, Secy.
6050 Atlantic Ave., Long Beach, Calif.

LOS ANGELES BRANCH
4th Wednesday, Aug. 25

Homes of Members

Mrs. Marcia Salary, Secy.

Mrs. Marcia Solovy, Secy. 9617 Haas Ave., Los Angeles 47, Calif.

LOUISIANA CAPITAL BRANCH 2nd Thursday, Aug. 12, 7:00 p.m. Homes of Members Mrs. James A. Whitaker, Secy. 1225 Stuart Ave., Baton Rouge, La.

MIAMI FLORIDA BRANCH 4th Tuesday, Aug. 24, 8:00 p.m. Simpson Memorial Garden Center Mrs. Vivian J. Ennemoser, Secy. 1295 N. W. 54th St., Miami 42, Fla.

MISSOURI BRANCH
3rd Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1:00 p.m.
American Legion Bldg., Linwood & Paseo Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Mary Wood, Secy. 626 W. Charles, Independence, Mo.

NEW ENGLAND BRANCH 3rd Saturday, Aug. 21 Homes of Members Mrs. Lester H. Fox, Secy. 170 Marsh Hill Road, Dracut, Mass.

OCEAN COUNTY NEW JERSEY BR. 1st Monday, Aug. 2, Sept. 6, 12:30 p.m. Members Homes Mrs. Gertrude Buek, Secy. Box 244, Bayville, N. J.

Box 244, Bayville, N. J.

ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH
2nd Thursday, Aug. 12, 7:30 p.m.
Grange Hall
1 Block South Center of Garden Grove, Calif.
Mrs. Evie Darden, Secy.-Treas.
6701 S. Fee Ana St., Rt. 3, Anaheim, Calif.

PASADENA BRANCH
3rd Saturday, Aug. 21, 6:00 p.m.
Gale Home
40 N. San. Rafael, Pasadena
Mrs. Alva Graham, Secy.
515 El Centro St., South Pasadena
PHILOBEGONIA BRANCH
2nd Friday, Aug. 13, Members Homes
Mrs. Robert York, Secy.
3311 Fremont St., Camden, N. J.

PORTLAND OREGON BRANCH

PORTLAND OREGON BRANCH 4th Friday, Aug. 27, 8:00 p.m. Journal Bldg. Aud., Front & Yamhill Sts.

Journal Bidg. Aud., Front & Yamhill Sts.
Mrs. Altermatt, Secy.
1104 S. E. 148th, Portland, Oregon
RAYTOWN MISSOURI BRANCH
4th Tuesday, Aug. 24, 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, Aug. 27, 8:00 p.m.
2308 Rockefeller, Redondo Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Mae Koebig, Secy.
2717 Monterey, Torrance, Calif.
RIVERSIDE BRANCH
2nd Wednesday, Aug. 11, 7:30 p.m.
Shamel Park, 3650 Arlington, Riverside, Calif.
Mrs. Kay Elmore, Secy.
3935 McKenzie St., Arlington, Calif.

ROBINSON, ALFRED D. BRANCH 4th Friday, Aug. 27, 10:00 a.m. Homes of Members Mrs. L. Carringer, Secy. 825 Harbor View Pl., San Diego 3

SACRAMENTO BRANCH 3rd Tuesday, Aug. 17, 7:00 p.m. Mrs. Gladys Pirkner, Secy. 750 48th St., Sacramento, Calif.

SALEM OREGON BRANCH 1st Tuesday, Aug. 2, Sept. 7 The Chapel, 685 Winter St., Salem Mrs. Loren H. Edlund 863 Edina Lane, Salem, Ore.

5AN DIEGO BRANCH
4th Monday, Aug. 24
Hard of Ilearing Hall, Herbert & University
Mrs. E. R. Bohe, Secy.
3145 N. Mountain View, San Diego 15, Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH
1st Wednesday, Aug. 4, Sept. 1, 8:00 p.m.
Forest Lodge
266 Laguna Honda Blvd., San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. George Leslie Kuthe, Secy.
1095 Market St., San Francisco 3, Calif.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH
4th Wednesday, Aug. 25, 8:00 p.m.
Masonic Temple, 506 S. Santa Anita Ave.
Arcadia, Calif.
Mrs. Calvin T. Adams, Secy.
911 N. Second Ave., Arcadia, Calif.

SANTA BARBARA BRANCH 2nd Thursday, Aug. 12, 7:30 p.m. Girl Scour Clubhouse. 1838 San Andres St. Mrs. Mary Wegener, Secy. 1611 Olive St., Santa Barbara, Calif.

SEATTLE BRANCH
3rd Tuesday, Aug. 17, 7:45 p.m.
Trinity Parish House
609 Eighth Ave.
Mrs. H. G. Bamford, Secy.
810 W. Lee St., Seattle 99, Wash.

SHEPHERD, THEODOSIA BURR BR. 1st Tuesday, Aug. 3, Sept. 7, 7:30 p.m. Alice Bartlett C. H., 902 E. Main, Ventura Mrs. Harry Fox, Secy. 3877 Mound Ave., Ventura, Calif.

SOUTHERN ALAMEDA COUNTY BRANCH 3rd Thursday, Aug. 19, 8:00 p.m. Cafeteria, High School, Hayward, Calif. Mrs. Alice Zedalis, Secy. Don Coats Nursery, Hayward, Calif.

SOUTHGATE BRANCH
4th Tuesday, Aug. 24, 7:30 p.m.
Mrs. Jennie Hamilton, Secy.
2501 Palm Place, Huntington Park, Calif.

TEXAS STATE BRANCH
4th Friday, Aug. 27, 7:30 p.m.
Rose Hill Club
Mrs. Leoma Caudle, Secy.
2822 - 8th St., Port Arthur, Texas

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH 2nd Wednesday, Aug. 11, 11:00 a.m. Homes of Members Mrs. Joseph Rock, Corr. Secy.

WESTERN RESERVE BRANCH CLEVELAND, OHIO 4th Wednesday, Aug. 25, 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 Friday, Aug. 27, 7:30 p.m.
Hinshaw Dept. Store Aud.
Whittier Quad, E. Whittier, Whittier, Calif.
Mrs. Gladys B. Bruce, Secy.
6102 Milna Ave., Whittier, Calif.

WILLIAM PENN BRANCH, PA. 3rd Tuesday, Aug. 17, 2:00 p.m. Homes of Members Wallingford, Pa. Mrs. Joseph B. Townsend, Jr., Secy. Baltimore Pike, Wawa, Pa.

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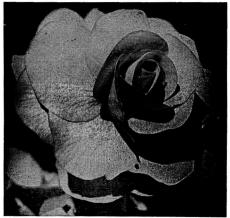
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