

The Begonian

DEVOTED TO THE SHELTERED GARDENS

JANUARY, 1965

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NUMBER 1



From The Editor—

Beginning with this month our ultimate schedule has been obtained and your issues should be getting to you on time. Thanks for all the great cooperation in meeting deadlines. The staff wants to leave nothing out in regular materials, but again will have to unless the deadline of the first of each month is met.

We welcome to our staff two new editors. Mrs. Don Wagner as our Deep South editor from Baton Rouge, Louisiana and our new Northwest Editor, Richard Hammond from Seattle, Washington. All of you in their areas can send to them ideas and suggestions and materials that they in turn can pass on to us at headquarters.

Some of you with cameras might take pictures of interesting things in your shade garden. When you do, send along the negatives too. And by all means a short paragraph on what they are — some culture hints and a little about the plant. Most of the pictures received we cannot use because they are in color or have no negative attached. They also should be at least 4 by 5 inches in size.

Happy, happy new year to you all and may it be the best ever!

GORDON BAKER LLYOD

From The President—

Included in the many things for which I am thankful, is the carefully thought out and beautifully worded statement of Aims and Purposes for the society. Those who wrote into the constitution of this organization such a statement of pure purpose — “that we the members promote interest in — develop new types — publish information through a bulletin to all members — and bring into friendly contact all who love and grow begonias” — should be given our gratitude. It is our challenge to follow, and also guide our society in fulfilling these aims in all their purity and sincerity. This is my wish for the New Year.

MABEL CORWIN

HAPPY, HAPPY, 1965!

To All Begonian Members and Readers

**DEADLINE ON ALL COPY AND ALL ADS
FOR THE BEGONIAN**

Is the first of each month.

This will give us time to put together

a better magazine and better timing

in its arrival to you.

Deadline on March copy is February 1, 1965

BEGONIAS IN LANDSCAPING

Notes from a lecture given by Paul P. Lowe at the October, 1964 meeting of the Miami Beach of the American Begonia Society.

Those of you that have large trees, especially oak, rocky areas or natural elevations have a perfect setting for a Begonia Garden. First, design the area and layout paths to meander among old tree trunks, selected boulders and picturesque driftwood. Always use a large sheet of graft paper to map out the area and stick to the design. Otherwise you will lose your way and end up with a hodge-podge of plants and rubbish.

Choose your plants from local nurseries as these will be acclimatized. Determine the size of the mature plants so that large plants will not dwarf low growing ones.

In using Begonias in your landscaping you do not need to dig the traditional \$10.00 hole for a \$1.00 plant. Place your plant on the ground (in or out of pot) and spread the potting mix around it. You can use a few nice stones or pieces of driftwood to hold it upright and to camouflage the pot.

Choose your plants carefully as to shade and sun requirements and keep this in mind when "spotting" them in the planting. Remember that most Begonias like only filtered sun.

Rhizomatous Begonias should be used for foreground planting and for borders. The ones that we are familiar with are mostly from Central and South America where they have a dry season just as we do in the winter. During this period they should be watered lightly.

In their natural habitat, the rhizomes become covered with leaf mold and root along their entire length. In

trying to reproduce this environment we should use plenty of leaf mold in our planting mix. In order to keep this from breaking down and becoming too heavy, incorporate coarse gravel and lots of tree fern fiber in the mix.

Some good rhizomatous Begonias for use in the garden are: *B. popenoei* from Honduras. It has large pointed light green leaves, slightly hairy. It blooms in the Spring with tall racemes of large white flowers. Needs afternoon shade.

B. nelumbifolia from Mexico, the "water lily Begonia" is so called because of the lotus leaf fashioned petalate leaf. Foot long leaves of green, flowers small, white. Excellent near a pool.

B. Joe Hayden. Large, dark sheened star leaves that become almost black in deep shade, hence the common name "Black Begonia". Make this a MUST for dramatic effect.

B. pilifera from Honduras. Has bright green leaves with a red center and veining. Grows rather large and spreads rapidly. Does not like sun.

B. Maphil, syn. *Cleopatra*, is a bow-eri seedling that has everything. Spreads rapidly but can be restrained in a pot or basket, eye catching foliage of chartruse and brown baby pink flowers. Can stand morning sun.

B. boweri from Mexico. The eye lash begonia is green with black stitching and an eye lash border. A good plant or place near a rock and let it cover the rock. Needs medium shade.

B. skeezar. Green and silver leaves,

COVER PICTURE

B. COOLWATER — Grown in Dallas, Texas

This begonia has large dark green velvet leaves. The leaves measure up to 10 inches in length. The plant is over 36" from top to bottom. It is four years old, has never bloomed and it is in the same pot I started the plant in. I grew this beautiful plant from a leaf. I water it every other day with just a tiny bit of plant food added. I have won many blue ribbons in a number of large shows with COOLWATER.

GROWN BY: MRS. ROY W. ROGERS, 7333 Ravehill Lane, Dallas, Texas

Member of the Dallas Branch

branches readily but stays compact. Nice "spot" plant. Needs semi shade. *B. scandens*. A trailing begonia with small, pale green leaves. Good as ground cover, hanging from a camouflage basket or trained to climb a piece of driftwood.

B. heracleifolia. An old standby discovered in Mexico about 1830 and is the parent of our star begonias including *Sunderbrunchii* and *Immense*. All are hardy and colorful with pink flowers and dramatic foliage. Can stand some sun.

B. Aconitifolia. Has large deeply cut leaves of deep green with splashes of silver and a cool "frosted" look. Grows tall and blooms profusely with drooping masses of white flowers. A good specimen plant for the back ground. Needs medium shade.

Cane type fibrous begonias should be used only for back ground planting as they will over power all others. The Angle wing types are best with their silver spotted leaves and bright pink, red or orange flowers.

For areas where there is full or nearly full sun you may use semperfloren begonias. The thimble type make excellent border plantings and the larger types are good for bedding or 'spot' planting.

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS IN LOUISIANA

By MRS. DON L. WAGNER
Louisiana Capitol Branch

Tuberous begonias are difficult to grow in warm humid areas, and this is the challenge we are trying to overcome. Down in Louisiana we don't have extremely hot weather, but we do have high humidity and this presents quite a problem to those who are trying to grow tuberous begonias.

It can be done, but it requires a lot of work. The results are usually worth it when you see the beautiful blossoms that can be produced. Last year I started with fifty tubers and enough determination to grow the most exquisite plants in the United

States. I battled with stem rot, powdery mildew and most any other problems that could arise. After every cremation of the affected plant, I would declare I would not try again, but early the next day I was out with my books, insecticides, fungicides and say I would make a final attempt.

I endured the death of forty-nine of my fifty plants, but alas; I have one which is blooming beautifully and is free from all ailments. If one will thrive, I have great hopes for the ones I have started for next year.

We are very fortunate to have an abundance of oak trees here and I have found that partially rotted oak leaves provide a simple flattening medium. It provides some nutrients and breaks down slowly with watering. Tubers are imbedded in this mixture and covered with a half inch of the same material. Water the flat until the oak leaves are thoroughly wet, and then allow it to drain. Until my tubers show new growth, I only add enough water to keep the medium moist.

My surviving plant is potted in a mixture of one-third oak leaf mold, one-third rotted cow manure and one-third garden dirt with powdered charcoal. I find this mixture is also very good for my rhizomatous and cane stems.

After exhausting my supply of information I appealed to a local horticulturist who has grown beautiful tuberous begonias in the past. He said, "Southern growers should refrigerate tubers, on receiving them in the spring at 40 degrees to 50 degrees, then plant them in the fall. Tubers germinate at 70 degrees and plants grow with 60 degrees or less at night." I agree with this bit of information. Since I started losing mine in late June when the weather started getting hot and humid. I would have a lovely plant at night and the next day it rotted off. The plants that lasted the longest were the ones I had by the air conditioner vent and my surviving plant has doubled since cool weather in October. It is worth a try and I hope others will think so too.

ROUND ROBIN NEWS

By HERB WARRICK

Ethel Baker of Dallas, Oregon, Flight #6, usually mixes up her own batches of potting soil and puts some of a dozen or two items in them. She then varies her feedings with every fertilizer that she can buy. She has noticed that there are no great advantages among her various procedures and now she is planning to return to a simple mixture of $\frac{1}{3}$ rotted cow manure, $\frac{1}{3}$ garden soil and $\frac{1}{3}$ perlite.

Has anyone else in the A.B.S. found that simple mixes are just about as good as the complex mixes?

Norma Darragh, of Covington, Louisiana, Flight #6, on October 3, 1964, put in a short note just to get the Flight out ahead of Hurricane Hilda. It must be a real worry to be in the path of such a big storm and wonder about your home and your plants.

Mrs. May T. Drew, of Narberth, Penn., Chairman of Flight #16, has developed the splendid idea of using an "Experience Sheet" in the Round Robin. She includes an extra page in the Robin. At the top she asks several questions on some phase of plant culture. Each member in the Flight then enters a brief summary of their experience or procedures in the fields covered by the questions. The entire sheet when completed gives a splendid summary from all members in the Flight. The whole A.B.S. would appreciate this information and it is hoped that these pages can be sent to Bee Olson, our Research Director, for her research files and eventual inclusion in the Begonian.

While most of the Flights use similar questions for helping cultural discussions among the members, none have used the extra page for summaries. This seems like a very good plan. Its use does not interfere with the other regular discussions about plants in the members' letters.

Rufus Neas, Greenville, South Carolina, Flight #15, has noticed that several members in his Flight are quite dependent on fluorescent lights for

growing begonias. He has asked if a Flight could be started exclusively for growers under lights. A novel suggestion of his for such a Flight is to give it a name instead of a number. He proposed names such as "The Sunlighters", "The Light Brigade" and "The Lamp Lighters" for a specialty Flight of this type.

His idea naming Flights is very unique and might be applied to the existing Flights if the members were interested.

Since this is the start of a new year we should feel free to start many innovations.

So, as mentioned in the December Begonia, please make your wishes known to me if you want specialty Flights.

General Interest Flight, #20, is on its way with Mrs. Barbara Walker of Niles, Illinois, as chairman. Number 21 is now ready to start, a few last minute items, such as records, etc., are still being prepared. Number 22 is collecting members. The International Flight #14 has now returned from Australia, thus completing the first section of a very lengthy planned tour for this Round Robin. We want to thank Vincent Drew and Don Salmon of Australia for their participation.

Herb Warrick
Round Robin Director
6543 26th Ave., N.E.
Seattle, Wash. 98115

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FERNS (Part 2) *Continued from December issue of BEGONIAN*

"SO SAY THE EXPERTS", by Ruth Pease

Grow your ferns on to a six inch pot, then put them in baskets. Firm the soil around the fern when putting it in a basket lined with moss. Leave no air pockets. Once a month check the baskets and their soil. Push the soil down and firm it down around the edge of the basket. Place new soil in to fill up the basket again. Do not leave any air pockets.

Use hairpins and tuck the stolons down around the inside of the basket. This fills the basket out nicely. After the basket is full from the propagation of the stolons, tuck the other stolons on the outside of the basket. This makes a fern-ball basket.

Use only one piece of crockery for drainage for ferns in tubs and pots.

If you buy your ferns in gallon cans, loosen the roots first before putting the fern into your own container.

In planting ferns in driftwood, you must pack the moss into the pocket in the driftwood around the plant. Since there is no food value there, the plants must be fed every two weeks.

Porous rock is considered ideal for planters.

To give our ferns a boost, give the twelve inch baskets one tablespoon of a mixture of hoof and horn, humus, and bloodmeal, and put your potting mix over this. This will give a new burst of life to ferns. Be sure to pack the soil down all around beforehand so that there are no air pockets in the basket. One grower we know does this in January, February and March of each year.

We are told by one speaker not to wet the foliage of ferns. It breaks down the fern fronds. Also, that too much nitrogen on ferns makes them soft.

Use 50% malathion only in the winter time for scale on your ferns. Do not use oil base sprays on ferns.

Using bloodmeal for ferns, use a pinch and make a paste out of it and dilute in a gallon of water.

Feed tree ferns in the crown as

well as the root system— $\frac{1}{4}$ strength fertilizer once a week. Incidentally, if you are moving a tree fern, dig out a good size ball the diameter of the fronds and most of the root system; transplant and then soak it in slowly.

Growing ferns from spore: If you use Xaxim, it must be very wet. When using spore from crested tip of crested ferns, you will get crested plants. Wash the frond off first to be sure that other spore from other ferns will not be on the frond you are trying to propagate. Remove the straight part of the frond (this was demonstrated with a crested Hart's-tongue fern). Bend a wire over the frond to hold it down. Keep the spore wet by letting the Xaxim soak up water from the bottom. When the Xaxim becomes green, you can water from above and also start to feed. You can also put a small piece of Xaxim in a refrigerator box in water and in the light—no dry air. Take the prothallia out and plant in flats covered with glass and the ferns will grow faster. Gradually, take the glass off as the ferns start growing.

When ordering spore, ask for a piece of the fern frond.

Fern spore need lots of moisture in peat. Try a red brick under ferns an inch in the soil and ferns will grow from the spore dropping on it.

Adiantums (out-of-door types) should be cut back to the ground in September and February. Make divisions. Keep the stolons just below the potting medium. Use crockery over the drainage hole and palco wool over that if using containers. *Adiantums* need limestone — oyster shells.

Adiantum caudatum baskets will not take sun or wind. It is a good fern in the glasshouse.

Adiantum cuneatum var. *Robinson* is good in a driftwood pocket or log.

Aglaomorpha coronans is similar to a staghorn fern but has straight sap-like fronds. It is good in a basket, but it is best to get a full plant in a

six inch pot first. It will stretch seven feet across eventually.

Asplenium bulbiferum 'mother fern' takes little or no sun and is a consistent feeder.

Asplenium nidus (bird's nest fern) needs slug and snail bait. This fern does not like the sun. Keep it wet.

Athyrium felix-femina 'lady fern' goes to sleep in the winter for several months. It wants to be real wet and does not like the wind. No sun. Grows one to three feet high.

Blechnums should be repotted so that the narrow part of the trunk is planted deeper in the soil.

Blechnum gibbum (dwarf tree fern) is best grown in a container. It is nice in the patio. This fern does not like too much sun. It needs good light. It gets a small trunk, and the trunk should be wrapped with sphagnum moss to keep it moist.

Blechnum moorei grows to about three feet as a dwarf tree fern.

Blechnum occidentale—grows ten to twelve inches high.

Blechnum unilateral brasiliense var. is very pretty—grows to about five feet high.

Cyrtomium falcatum 'holly fern' is nice in foundation plantings. When crowns of the 'holly fern' raise out of the ground, fill in around the crown with mulch. Do not cover the crown. 'Holly fern' clumps rarely can be divided.

Ceratopteris thalictroides, the water fern, must have its container in the water all the time. It goes to seven or eight feet high. It does not like frost.

Dryopteris erythosora—new fronds come out pink in color. It is a very hardy fern from Japan. Use the same soil and food as for fuchsias and give it the same amount of sunlight as needed for fuchsias.

Microlepia strigosa grows to about five or six feet in diameter.

Nephrodium molle is a nice fern with fuchsias in the ground. It is nicer away from the sun.

Nephrolepis biserrata furcans is a very nice basket fern. Grown on the 'fishtail ferns' and others with stolons to six inch pots, wrapping the stolons around and around inside the edge

of the pots. Then, when transplanted to a basket, you have a full compact plant.

Nephrolepis exaltata 'Verona' is very nice. See Page 153 of July 1964 Begonian for an excellent picture of this fern.

Pellaea falcata needs limestone. You can use old pieces of cement. Use oyster shells in baskets for *pelleas* and *maiden hair* ferns.

Pellaea viridis needs a large pocket in a rock or a hanging container. It can be grown in the ground, and it is nice in a cone-shaped redwood basket. It needs limestone, but no sun.

Pityrogramma hybrid 'gold back fern' is an intermediate grower to two feet tall. It is from the tropics. Keep this fern moist and give it the same light as your fuchsias.

Polypodium are good in wire wall baskets lined with moss for the rhizomes to grow around. If the soil is gone, replace it with new soil on top; also, put palco wool where the moss has deteriorated. Never cut the foot on the *Polypodiums*.

Polypodium aureum 'Mandaianum'—grow this fern on first using a fern pot. Then it will be ready for basketing.

Polypodium aureum 'Mayi' is a lovely ruffled and fringed basket fern.

Polypodium subauriculatum 'Knights-tiae'—do not disturb the root system. Instead, as it becomes older and needs to be rejuvenated, take pie-shape wedges out of the top of the basket and replace with fresh mix. Plant the wedges and start new plants. It takes about three years for a full plant. It can be put into a small basket from a four inch pot. A local nurseryman has suggested that when an eight inch basket becomes a full plant, put the whole thing, wire basket and dormant plant, into a larger basket and the eight inch basket will eventually rot away.

Polystichum aculeatum 'tufted mother fern' grows to about one and a half feet tall. It can be grown in the ground or in a basket. It is considered to be very hardy. In a basket, the fronds grow two to two and a half feet long.

Bumblin' Along With

by Bee Olson

Still more about our 'worm':

J. C. L. of Orem, Utah tells us:

In response to your request for information about the little grayish-white worm, here are my experiences with it. Last November I planted seeds in milled sphagnum moss. I had bought this pre-packaged and ready to use. I did not sterilize it, as the package said it was not necessary, it was already sterile. I also took some commercial potting mix (baked in my oven) rubbed it through a screen and planted some of the seeds in it, to see which grew the best.

When the first true leaves were forming, lo and behold, the plantlets began to disappear rapidly. On examining the soil closely with a magnifying glass, I could see the tiny worms with a dark tip, presumably its head, wagging through the surface of the sphagnum. I also noticed little shiny, slick, whitish looking smears on the surface of the planting area. None of these things showed up in the flats with the screened potting mix. I have a salt shaker with all-purpose rose dust in it that I use on my house plants for spot treatment. I dusted the surface of all the flats, fearing the worms might have spread by underneath watering, whether the flats showed evidence of the worm or not. Not another plant was eaten, nor did I see any more worms. I dusted them again in two weeks just to make sure.

This Rose Dust contains the following ingredients: Kelthane, Karathane, D.D.T. and Malathion. This dust was also recommended for many other ornamentals including begonias. I believe this combination is available in many commercial brands and should not be too hard to find anywhere in the country.'

Dear J. C. L.: Thank you very much for your most helpful letter. It seems

that while we are not certain of the name of our enemy that he pops up just about everywhere throughout our country. Also we are finding ways to destroy this little pest. Members if you would like the exact name of this rose-dust, JCL provided the name and I will be happy to pass it on to you.

As I mentioned sometime ago I received sample worms from AM of Florida and had sent them in to be identified only to be advised that they had arrived in a sorry state and would I please send in other samples. I wrote AM of Florida advising her of our failure and she very obligingly sent another package containing several specimens. The following day in the mail I received another letter and report from RCN of Greenville, S. C. as follows:

'The worms have returned and I will forward some to you the first of the week. I hope you will be able to get an identification which might help us in controlling this pest.'

Soon I received a bottle containing two very tiny grey worms and a very tiny black insect — so I packaged the bottle containing grey worms and black insect together with the worm specimens from Florida and sent them to the Entomology Department of the University of California at Riverside and here is a copy of their report:

'The two worms in the bottle are larvae (immature) of the fungus fly from what I can make of them. The insect (black) is an earwig. The *animals in the cardboard are millipedes. From your description of the damage done, I would doubt very much if these worms are the cause of the injury. These worms usually feed on decaying organic matter or if some sort of organic fertilizer was used the adults would be attached to the fer-

tilizer and the worms will feed on the medium. The other two animals tend to do the same thing but I would not rule out the possibility of these feeding on the seedlings. These animals have a habit of feeding on the roots of the plants especially where an injury had occurred and work up. By the time the roots are chewed, the plants would be dead. My suggestion for the control of these pests would be to spray or drench these flats with either Diazinon or malathion as directed on the label.

There is another animal that will attack seedlings. This is the greenhouse slug and from your description of the damage, I would guess that this pest might be doing most of the damage. The slug usually feeds at night; you would not see them normally during the day. They do leave a 'slime' trail most of the time and you might look for it before you treat. The control for the slug is Zectran. We have found this to be best treatment for slugs.⁷

So now we know the names of our pests in Florida and in South Carolina. AM of Florida and RCN of Greenville S. C. please take note and send us follow up letters after you have applied the above named correctives so that we can pass our information along.

** These animals referred to are the specimens from Florida.*

We hear again from the gentleman that originated our 'worm' problem — RAW of Metuchen, N. J. — as follows:

I note from the letters published in the September issue that my pest is evidently proving troublesome to other growers as well. Therefore, the following may be of interest. I submitted a specimen to the Agricultural Division at Rutgers University. It was identified as a garden centipede or symphyliid. It feeds on the fine root hairs shutting off a substantial portion of the nutrient supply to the plant causing stunting and — sometimes — death. Recommended treatment is a soil drench of 20% lindane diluted at the rate of 1 tablespoon per gallon. It was quite effective, but caused death to several plants — though they

were admittedly not very sturdy specimens. A VC-13-chordane formulation is advertising as being effective against symphilids as well as large range of other soil insects. I have not had an opportunity to try it, but I think some of your readers may care to do so.

The elimination of the symphilid infestation did not result in the transformation into flourishing plants that I was hoping for. Naturally I was disappointed and felt obliged to reanalyze my growing program. My conclusions will be, I believe of interest to others —

Observing my plants with a critical eye, I noted brown, sparse root systems, stunting, lack of flowering, and browning of leaf margins on more delicate varieties. After eliminating other possibilities, I concluded that my problem was excess salinity. I had been watering with softened water produced by an ion-exchange type softener which replaces calcium and magnesium with sodium. Apparently the sodium accumulation in the soil had built up to a toxic level.

As a potting medium, I use either pure sphagnum or a mixture of sphagnum and some inert material such as sand, vermiculite, or perlite. Having read that sphagnum contains no nutrition and having received recommendations from fertilizer manufacturers indicating a requirement for heavy fertilizing, I had been using a dilution of ½ teaspoon of 23-21-17 per gallon at every watering. I immediately ceased all fertilizing about four weeks ago and watered with naturally hard water only. Results have been extremely encouraging. New vigorous root growth, new branches breaking forth from every node and a promising array of flower buds.

I would appreciate hearing from any other growers who are using sphagnum with particular regard to their fertilizing practices.⁷

DEAR RAW: Thank you very much for sharing your information regarding your 'worm' with us. Another authority on control of symphilids suggests the lindane treatment
(Continued on Page 16)

The Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund Flight—

No. 1 — B. Brazil species. Plant found growing on sandstone cliff at Paranayava damsite 20 km below Fazinda, Caiua on the Rio Parana, elevation 800 feet. Plants semi-prostrate 12-18 inches high. Large pink flowers. Price 1.00 per pkt.

No. 2 — B. luxurians—Brazil. Tall, rough-hairy; stems erect, branched; leaves compound, palmate, up to sixteen narrow, green, toothed leaflets, basal sinus usually crested with one to several rudimentary leaflets; flowers white in short, dense clusters. Palm-like in appearance and very ornamental. Price 50 cents per pkt.

Seeds of luxurians were collected from roadside in dense tropical forest on road to Atibaia about 20 km north of Sao Paulo, elevation 3300 feet.

No. 3 — B. Semperflorens? Brazil. Growing to about 12 inches on the banks of ditches in swampy areas about 119 km north of Sao Paulo on road to Joanopolis at an elevation of 2500 feet. Bright pink flowers.

The root system did not seem to go below the water level. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 4 — B. Semperflorens type? Brazil. From swampy meadows about 6 km south of Joanopolis at an elevation of 2500 feet. Roots were in wet mud and the plants in full sun. Large bright flowers. 25 cents per pkt.

Seed of four begonias mentioned about were sent to Seed Fund by an orchid collector in Brazil. We do not know if the semperflorens are actually in this group of begonias as there was a question in the mind of the collector. We do not usually think of semperflorens as growing in swamps or water. We can't think of any one who would wade through the swamps of Brazil or climb the high peaks especially when we think of the wild life that abounds such places — just to collect begonia seed. However, this man thinks enough of the Seed Fund to do this although he is in the business of collecting orchids.

No. 5 — B. 'Nomo' — A hybrid by Chester Nave. Calla lily type, strong

grower from the original cross. The blooms are single red. 50 cents per pkt.

Mr. Nave took home several trophies for his interesting plants at the Los Angeles show. Many who saw them have remarked about them.

No. 6 — B. 'Thimble type!' Seeds were collected by Dr. Reed, Baltimore who purchased them originally from Seed Fund. He has this to say: 'We had a great many of the 'Calla lily' type from the packet of seed from you but they are much larger and the flowers are showier. Many of the leaves are entirely white and curled like calla lily blooms. Seed are from the prettiest and most double blooms.' 35 cents per pkt.

No. 7 — B. 'Cyprea' — (B. metallica seedlings) Moderate-sized, well-branched variety with dark-veined green leaves, pink-haired white flowers. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 8 — macdougalli — Mexico. Large, palm-like leaves, creeping rhizomes, with long, reddish petioles; leaves are palmately compound, waxy, 7-10 stalked segments, the outer ones sickle-shaped, bronzy green, red beneath and with toothed margins. 50 cents per pkt.

No. 9 — Rex hybrids. Seeds from beautiful spiral and plain leaves, all colors and combinations represented. Many fresh seed available to start now for next summer. 1.00 per pkt.

Suggestion for growing—

Rex begonia seeds are touchy about warmth. Bottom heat is desirable. Seeds require from three to four weeks to germinate, sometimes longer. Sow them especially thin, to give seedlings a chance to grow undisturbed as long as possible before transplanting. Do not try to transplant until seedlings have produced the second set of true leaves.

True characteristics will not be evident until at least the fourth set of adult leaves appear, and sometimes they are not permanent, as they may change color and texture during the first three years. Small or slow-grow-

ing plants should not be destroyed.

No. 10 — B. Rex Germany. Ever-popular German type with new and interesting colors. 1.00 per pkt.

No. 11 — B. Semperflorens from B. 'Blushing Baby', B. 'White Christmas', B. 'Red Christmas Candle' and B. 'Jewel-elite' — all produce double blooms but seed may produce singles as well as doubles. Mixed only. 35 cents per pkt.

From Barcelona, Spain we have received the following:

B. Semperflorens var. rosea — 25 cents per pkt.

B. Semperflorens nana compacta — meaning small, compact. 25 cents per pkt.

B. Semperflorens — No description — 25 cents per pkt.

And from Sofia, Bulgaria — B. Semperflorens, no description. 25 cents per pkt.

A friend in Australia sends the following fern spores — *Adiantum Gracillimum cristata*. A pretty fern with pinnae well scattered. 35 cents per pkt.

Adiantum multiceptum. A tassel with wide spreading ends on fronds. 35 cents per pkt.

Platycerium hilli (Queensland) Handsome, fresh green species with basal leaves always round, covering the rootstock; the several fertile fronds are rigidly erect, gradually broadening fan-like before dividing into numerous pointed lobes, with sori carried at base of ultimate tips. 50 cents per pkt.

Platycerium grande — (No. Australia) Magnificent epiphyte with a regal crown of upright spreading sterile fronds of glossy vivid green, the upper lobes doubly forked and stag-horn like with dark venation, pendulous, forked pairs of fertile fronds appear with age, holding between them the wedged-shaped disk bearing the sporangia. 50 cents per pkt.

Suggestions for sowing fern spores—

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

Sow in shallow clay pans after soil has been moistened. Spores should be

sown thinly. Do not cover with plastic or glass. Keep from direct sun, and water only by setting pans in water until tiny drops form on the surface.

Germination occurs in high humidity within three weeks. These embryos should be watered carefully from above a fine spray, to encourage fertilization (spores differ from seed in this way) Fertilization takes place in six to eight weeks; then small leaves begin to develop. After the leaves have grown about two weeks, plants are large enough to be pricked off in little bunches, not singly.

Plants can be transplanted later when they are large enough to be handled without damage, and placed in 2¼ inch pots. Lower the temperature to about sixty degrees and use the same soil mixture throughout. All that is recommended for good growth is high humidity and a semi-shaded location.

OTHER GENERA—

Boronia megastigma — Scented Boronia. Australia. This beautiful and rare plant has sweetly scented blossoms of purple-brown outside, inside petals, old-gold. Fern-like foliage and must have cool growing conditions, sun and acid soil. 35 cents per pkt.

Hakea laurina — Proteaceae family. Australia. Sea urchin; called, also, pin-cushion-flower. Leaves elliptic, narrow at the base into an obvious stalk, 5-7 veined. Flowers crimson in dense, stalkless, nearly globe-shaped clusters. Fruit egg-shaped. Treat as greenhouse plant in cold climates but it can take some cold or even an occasional frost. Seeds are very hard and slow to germinate — 3 seeds for 25 cents.

Amaryllis hybrids —

Crosses from the Warmerhoven and Ludwig strains, all from named varieties and should produce blooms of clear color and good shape. 3 seeds for 25 cents. Easily grown from seed and should be sown in light, sandy soil. We do not recommend peat moss for *Amaryllis* seed.

MRS. FLORENCE GEE
Seed Fund Administrator
234 Birch Street
Roseville, California 95678

Editor-in-Chief Gordon Baker Lloyd, P. O. Box 36, Sierra Madre, California 91024
Advertising Manager Anne L. Rose, 1255 Ramona Drive, Whittier, California

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Daisy Austin, Membership Secretary, 1510 Kimberly Ave., Anaheim, Calif.

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AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY, INC.

The purpose of this Society shall be: to promote interest in begonias and other shade-loving plants; to encourage the introduction and development of new types of these plants; to standardize the nomenclature of begonias; to gather and publish information in regard to kinds, propagation and culture of begonias and companion plants; to issue a bulletin which will be mailed to all members of the Society; and to bring into friendly contact all who love and grow begonias.

ELECTED OFFICERS

President Mrs. Mabel Corwin
4825 Willard Avenue
Rosemead, Calif. 91770
President-Elect Mrs. Muriel Perz
2141 W. 29th St., Long Beach, Calif.
Past President Mrs. Terry Olmsted
4373 Via Esperanza
Hope Ranch, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Secretary Mrs. Peggy McGrath
1724 Solejar Drive, Whittier, Calif.
Treasurer Harold B. Burkett
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1034 Balboa Drive, Arcadia, Calif.
Vice-Pres. 2 yrs. R. E. Hale
8180 Vineyard Road, Sacramento 29, Calif.
Vice-Pres. 3 yrs. Paul P. Lowe
23045 S. W., 123 Rd., Goulds, Florida

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Flower Show Chairman Robert Pyle
P. O. Box 2314, Santa Fe Springs, Calif.
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8101 Vicksburg Ave., Los Angeles 45, Calif.
Identification Garden Mrs. Marie Turner
5549 N. Sultana Ave., Temple City Calif.
Librarian Mrs. Terry Olmsted
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Hope Ranch, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Nomenclature Director Mrs. Alva Graham
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Parliamentarian Carl E. Naumann
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Seed Fund Mrs. Florence Gee
234 Birch St., Roseville, Calif.
Slide Librarian and Speakers Bureau
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225 Lee Street, Brookline, Mass.

National Board meets 4th Monday, 7:30 p.m., South Gate City Auditorium, 4900 Southern Avenue

MEETING CALENDAR

Foothill Branch — January 21 — Installation of officers with the National President, Mabel Corwin, as installing officer. She will also be the speaker, showing slides of her trip to the Seattle Begonia Show.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH

The January meeting is our Annual Banquet which will be on January 9th, 1965 at the T & J Restaurant, 8526 E. Valley Blvd., Rosemead, Calif. **DON'T FORGET THIS DATE AND PLACE.** Tickets are \$3.00 per person including the tax and tip. Call the telephone numbers listed below for reservations:

Mrs. Steinhaus — AT 7-5082

Mrs. Naumann — ED 7-4383

Mrs. Polly Johnson — GI 8-0495

Mrs. Eilau — HI 6-6854

Mrs. Small — MURray 1-4764

Our speaker for the evening will be **MR. CLARENCE HALL** who will speak on his "Trip in Europe" illustrated with slides.

There will be lots of nice plants on the Plant Table, also several Door prizes.

GLENDALE BRANCH

"**BROMELIADS** in CULTIVATION," the subject, Mr. Elmer Lorenz, the Speaker, January 27th 1965. Mr. Lorenz is one of the charter members of the Glendale Branch and has grown these interesting, unusual plants for many years. He will give you some good pointers on what, when and how to care for them. Remember, **JANUARY 27**, 4th Wednesday, Glendale.

January 7 — Westchester Branch: Guest speaker will be **Bill Winchester** who will show slides and tell about his recent trip to the jungle.

THE ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH

*is wishing you
the Season's Greetings
and Good Luck with your
BEGONIAS in 1965*

Do You Belong To this Begonia Branch?

by Unsigned

It could happen to you and Heaven forbid that it would happen in it's entirety because any portion of it is serious enough.

The best procedure to call a meeting is: Have the President light a cigarette to hold in one hand while shouting above the buzzing of the group or tap on the table with any foreign object because he couldn't find the gavel. Wear the same or the same style clothes you do when doing yard work as there is no dignity connected with the office. By now thru a cloud of smoke, announce that this meeting had better get rolling you guess.

Do not have any order for procedure, it makes no difference what comes first. Don't bother to introduce guests — what difference if they never come back or if they came intending to join — you have enough members, they are all your friends.

Be sure the Secretary has minutes that are in detail including all conversations whether pertinent to business or not. Conduct all your Board Meeting business in the regular meeting. Boredom and knife wounds are important.

Be sure none of the Officers were given any instructions as to their official duties so that nothing is ever done or done on time. Confusion and irradiate procedure is the best way to conduct any meeting.

If you have a speaker never tell him how long he is to speak. Be sure there is more than one group in a huddle so that their buzzing and laughter is louder than the speaker is talking so that he is distracted by your rudness. It is a good idea to throw in an off color story somewhere along the line even if it is from the Chair. The laugh you get shows what a card you are.

(Continued on Page 14)

GOOD-BYE AND HELLO

By MURIEL PERZ

As the Librarian I am saying a Sad Goodbye, I have truly enjoyed the appointment as the keeper of the Library, I feel I have made friends from this work.

It has been an enjoyment to have these lovely books at our home to read, but I have had very little time to read because you folks that use the library keeps one busy, this is good.

I wish to thank Mrs. Viggo Andersen of Trinidad California for the donation to the library of the book "Your California Garden And Mine" by Sydney Mitchell.

Also Virginia Withee for the donation of her wonderful booklet on Rex Begonias, "Rex Begonias As Houseplants", Virginia is from Coventry Centre, Rhode Island. This booklet is available and for sale for \$1.00 each.

To those that have borrowed the books, Thanks ever so much for the good care you have taken of the books while in your possession.

Mrs. Terry Olmsted will be the new Librarian and I know you will have a wonderful association with her, she loves books, so will make a grand caretaker of these books. Good Luck Terry.

Being elected President Elect is a very enervating experience I wish to thank those that voted, but at this time will say I would like more members to vote when you have a chance to do so.

Being in this elected office I automatically take over the money making projects of this society. This is not a small item by any means, as you have been told before the dues do not cover the cost of our magazine "The Begonian" so the difference has to be made up by a few by having a pancake breakfast, a special plant table, or donations of some kind to keep us going, so please will you vote when you get a ballot in the begonian, watch the magazine there will be articles of interest for all.

Please write me if you have any suggestions.

Let us work for more members and better membership participation.

DO YOU BELONG TO THIS BEGONIA BRANCH? . . .

(Continued from Page 13)

Sell plant table tickets all during the meeting, it is important. Plants for the table — any old plant will do.

It is a waste of time to appoint a Host and Hostess. Do not encourage a Representative to attend any of the National Executive meetings and don't ask for a report if they do. You don't care what goes on until the word goes out that the dues are going to be raised. Then proclaim long and loud that you are against any raise and since you know nothing about the need for more money or care be sure to get your little group to vote NO.

At refreshment time be the first in line even if you have to step in front of some one. Be sure all the guests are left sitting in their chairs — never never be polite and escort them to the head of the line. Guests never buy plant tickets and if they did they might win the plant you or one of your friends wanted, so it is best that they don't come back.

Be sure your Branch has no other purpose for meeting than a social gathering, who cares about promoting the culture of and the sharing of Begonia raising. Are you sure you are not a member of this Branch?

New on the market a fine deep root waterer and feeder. Just out this month nationally. It's unique in that it can actually drill into the worst soil and penetrate any type of hard pan. It should be great for trees in lawns, hard to water shrubbery and of course a life saver for the deeper rooted things in the shade garden. Capsules are also available for acid feeding of shade plants. On and off finger control for control of water. This is the best one yet! The three foot long spike of "Waterspike" has a gentle fan spray underground and will not wash roots.

REGIONAL MEETING, OCTOBER NATIONAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF ABS OCTOBER 25, 1964

The National Board of Directors of American Begonia Society traveled to San Diego on Sunday, October 25, 1964, for a regional board meeting, as guests of the four San Diego area branches.

The meeting was called to order at 1:55 P.M. by the president, Mrs. Mabel Corwin.

Mrs. Gertrude White led in the renewal of the pledge of Allegiance to the American Flag.

The Aims & Purposes of the society were read by the pres-elect, Mrs. Muriel Perz.

The president thanked the San Diego area branches for their hospitality. Mrs. Harriett Lee responded with a word of greeting from the hosting branches.

Twenty-two officers and board members answered roll-call which was called by the secretary, Mrs. Peggy McGrath.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read by the secretary.

Muriel Perz, pres-elect, gave a resume of her visits to the branches during the month.

Howard Small, show & convention treasurer, gave a final report and handed a check for \$480.81 to the society treasurer. This is the net profit from the show and convention. A few plants remain to be sold at a later date. Sales tax on all plants sold will be paid at the end of the year. This report was filed.

The treasurer, Harold Burkett, read his report showing a bank balance on Oct. 18, 1964 of \$383.19. Total assets of the society are \$3632.68. Money paid into the treasury by the branches as contributions to the South Coast Botanic Garden Saran House project are at present included in the treasury balance but will be forwarded to the Gardens very shortly.

The membership secretary, Mrs.

Daisy Austin, reported 2461 Begonians disbursed, 64 new members and 117 renewals.

In the absence of the advertising manager, Miss Anne Rose, her report was read by the treasurer. She reported \$31.45 received and \$44.00 payable.

Muriel Perz reported that the library will be transferred to Terry Olmsted's home as soon as the change in librarians can be printed in the Begonian so that correspondence can be directed to the correct address. Books added to the library by donation are "Rex Begonias as Houseplants" by Virginia Wither, the author, and "Your California Garden and Mine" by Sydney B. Mitchell, donated by Mrs. Vigo Anderson.

Branches reporting were: Glendale, Inglewood, Alf. D. Robinson, Eva K. Gray, San Diego, San Gabriel Valley, San Miguel, Westchester, and Sacramento. Mrs. Hale represented Sacramento. Mr. R. E. Hale is a vice-president of the society, and was also, present.

Correspondence read by Daisy Austin included letters from Australia, The Netherlands and England. Mabel Corwin read a letter from Japan and other correspondence.

A \$10.00 contribution to the John Thieben Memorial Fund was forwarded to South Coast Botanic Garden by the National board, in memory of Mr. Thieben. Several individual branches are also making memorial donations to this fund in his name.

Terry Olmsted read the proposed budget report for 1964-1965, as prepared by the budget committee composed of Mrs. Olmsted, Edna Korts and Harold Burkett. It is estimated that actual operating expenses will amount to \$674.00 more than the estimated income for the year. Part of this deficit will be off-set by flower show earnings but other means must

be found to raise the balance of the deficit.

Mr. Cecil Parker of the Eve K. Gray branch suggested that more data be printed in the *Begonian* about the cover picture which appears on the face of each issue. At present only the name of the variety and picture credit is given. The president will consider this suggestion.

A committee will be appointed by the president to review the cultural leaflets on "Begonias". These brochures will be reprinted after updating.

The meeting was adjourned to be followed by a lively plant drawing. A table full of choice plants and garden needs was distributed to the lucky ticket holders.

The afternoon was concluded around a tea table loaded with delicious sandwiches, cookies, doughnuts, tea, coffee and punch, provided by the hosting branches, Eva K. Gray, Alf. D. Robinson, San Diego and San Miguel.

Respectfully submitted,
Peggy McGrath, secretary.

BUMBLIN ALONG . . .

(Continued from Page 9)

also — however they suggest the use of 25% wettable power, one teaspoon dissolved in one quart of water. They suggest the use of quite warm water — then add the powder and stir well before adding the rest of the water. Solution should be cooled before drenching the plants. Drench the plant when it is moderately dry as it is when it needs watering.

I am certain our readers will be quite interested in your analysis of your ailing plants and your method of solution. From correspondence I have received I know that a good many members do use sphagnum or green moss for the growing of plants especially those that do not like to have water on their leaves such as *B. paulensis*, *B. goegoensis* or *B. _____*. Here in Southern California most of us have trouble with

excess salinity due to our water supply. We have a constant battle trying to overcome this condition — you are lucky if your regular 'hard' water supply does not cause this problem. Readers, please help RAW with his fertilizer problem — let us know how you fertilize if you use sphagnum or green moss.

From WBB of Corvallis Oregon — 'Would like information on the cultural methods that will keep *B. macedougalli* from dropping leaves.

Dear WBB: Thank you for your question. I have had considerable trouble getting a good plant of *B. macedougalli* too. In experimenting with it I believe drainage is the answer, at least for me. *B. macedougalli* is a fast growing plant with quite a large rhizome and it seems no time at all until the rhizome is over the pot and I feel the necessity to shift the plant to a larger size pot. When I was 'on the job' and repotting as I thought necessary it was difficult to keep many leaves on the plant but during a time of forced neglect the rhizome crept over the pot and the plant grew luxuriously keeping its leaves and making a lovely plant. I also planted one in a raised outside bed where the drainage is perfect and it too keeps its leaves and grows very well. While my plant would probably not win a prize in a flower show because the rhizome has gone beyond the container, it certainly stops visitors as they go past it in the greenhouse. Lets hear from some other growers as to how they have solved this problem.

*Patronize Our Advertisers—
"You read it in the Begonian"*



Where is My Begonian?

by Daisy Austin

"Where is my Begonian, or I haven't received my copy for this month." A problem that has been plaguing some of you for the past year and you have every right to be perturbed and to write to me about it. Please continue to do so and I will do whatever possible to see that you receive each months magazine. I would like to tell you something about how they travel from me to you.

First they are delivered to me from the printer and upon their arrival and until they are delivered to the dock at the Post Office two and one half days later, I am not my sweet normal self — I'm in too much of a hurry. There are over one thousand magazines that have to be sent in envelopes and I try to have these envelopes addressed prior to receiving the Begonians. Also the expiration notices are made out and stacked ready to be inserted into the proper magazine. The entire membership must be counted and numbered according to Postal zones. Some of our States are divided into three and four zones. Postal rates are figured according to these zones. Later I will have to put all these zones together when compiling the magazines by States and Cities before tying into bundles. After address are on all Begonians, expiration notices inserted, envelopes stuffed, Begonias tied into bundles according to Cities if five or more members and the remainder are tied into bundles tagged with the name of the State. Report to the Post Office is made out and I've delivered your Begonians to the Post Office that handles the receiving of Second Class mail, but before I leave the Post Office a man from Receiving checks them over and if all is in order or if they want a change in next months procedure of presentation, he will tell me.

The only bundle of the entire lot that is untied at the Anaheim Post Office is the one that contains all the Anaheim members. The rest go to the

breaking station assigned by the Post Office Department in Washington, D. C. for this area. A breaking station is a Post Office where the complete lot receives their first sorting according to areas and are sent on to the next breaking station for their individual sections. Those that are marked for States must go to the main station of that State where they are again routed according to area, then are sent on to the Post Office that gives them to your mail man for delivery to you. Most of the Begonians are handled five to seven times depending upon distance. You see how easily one can become lost? Now if you moved and forgot to give me your new address, your copy will go to a department where, if you gave the Post Office a change of address, they will give me your new address but I will have to pay eight cents for each issue returned. With or without your address. Then I will have to pay an additional six cents to remail your issue to you. Cost of the first mailing, the return and the remailing can amount to as much as twenty cents per issue depending upon the Postal zone you live in.

Going back to the breaking stations: when the Zip Code mailing machinery is completed and all mail goes via Zip number — one of these stations will be eliminated. Whether we like numbers or not if it will speed up our Postal delivery, let's be ready with the numbers. Neither can we blame any certain individual Post Office as they are only carrying out the rules and regulations as set forth by the Post Office Department, January 1, 1963.

Again may I say I will do everything that I can to get your Begonian to you each month and as early as possible. If for any reason you did not receive your copy please let me know.

"THE BEGONIAN"

Advertising rates

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

Branch Directory

VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME AT THESE MEETINGS

BRITISH BRANCH

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

BUXTON, BESSIE RAYMOND BRANCH

3rd Saturday, Homes of Members
Mrs. Daniel L. Comiskey, Secy.
64 High Rock St., Needham, Mass., 02192

DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS BRANCH

3rd Monday, 10 a.m. Member's Homes
Mrs. George Wilkins, Secy.
3625 N. Fitzhugh St., Dallas, Texas

EAST BAY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:45 p.m., Willard School
Telegraph at Ward, Berkeley, California
Miss Dorothy F. Osburn, Secy.
5015 Cochrane Ave., Oakland 18, Calif.

EASTSIDE BRANCH

4th Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.
Natural Gas Co. Building
Crossroads Shopping Center, Bellevue, Wash.
Lois C. Donahue, Secy.
2508-108th St. N.E., Bellevue, Wash.

EL MONTE COMMUNITY BRANCH

3rd Friday, Members' Homes
Daisy Morrow, Secy.
2821 Musgrove Ave., El Monte, Calif.

FOTHILL BRANCH

3rd Thursday, 8:00 p.m.
La Verne Community Bldg.
2039 Third St., La Verne
Mrs. Isabel A. Hall, Secy.
358 E. Arrow Hwy., Upland, Calif.

FORT, ELSA BRANCH

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

GLENDALE BRANCH

4th Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.
Tuesday Afternoon Club, 400 N. Central
Mrs. Katherine Alberti, Cor. Secy.
3322 Troy Drive, Hollywood, Calif., 90028

GRAY, EVA KENWORTHY BRANCH

2nd Saturday, 1:30 p.m. (except Dec. & Jan.)
Seacoast Hall, 3rd and E St., Encinitas, Calif.
Mrs. Alice E. Roberts, Secy.
523 Hermes Ave., Encinitas, Calif.

GRAY'S HARBOR BRANCH

2nd Monday, 8:00 p.m.
Hoquiam Public Library or
Messingale and Rosenear Music Store
Aberdeen, Washington
Mrs. Jessie B. Hoyt, Secy.
1013 Harding Road, Aberdeen, Wash.

GRUENBAUM, MARGARET BRANCH

4th Tuesday, 10:30 a.m., Homes of Members
Mrs. Adolph Belsler, Cor. Secy.
Welsh and Veree Rd., Philadelphia, Pa.

HOUSTON TEXAS BRANCH

2nd Friday, 10:00 a.m.
Garden Center, 1500 Herman Drive
Mrs. Grant Herzog, Secy.
12601 Broken Bough, Memorial Station
Houston 24, Texas

HUMBOLDT COUNTY BRANCH

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

INGLEWOOD BRANCH

1st Tuesday, 7:45 p.m., American Legion Hall
3208 West 85th St., Inglewood, Calif.
Mrs. Frances Jean, Secy.
8212 Reading Ave., Los Angeles 45, Calif.

KNICKERBOCKER BRANCH

2nd Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.
Library, Horticultural Society of N.Y.
157 West 58th St., New York
Luis Lopez, Cor. Secy.
421 East 64th St.
New York, N.Y. 10021

LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER

3rd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Linden Hall
208 Linden Ave., Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Mabel Gage, Secy.
3214 Delmar Ave., Long Beach 7, Calif.

LOUISIANA CAPITAL BRANCH

1st Friday, Capitol Room
1701 Main St., Baton Rouge
Mrs. Elaine Wilkerson, Secy.
5764 Robertson Ave., Baton Rouge 5, La.

MIAMI BRANCH:

4th Tuesday, 8:00 p.m.
Sec. Miss Rosemond Meriwether
1552 Palmsentia Ave.
Coral Gables, Florida

MISSOURI BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 11 a.m.
Member's Homes
Kansas City, Mo.
Miss Nina Austin, Secy.
1104 Askew St., Kansas City 27, Mo.

NORTH LONG BEACH BRANCH

3rd Friday, 7:30 p.m.
3901 Atlantic Ave., Long Beach
Ruby Tessier, Secy.
3737 Gundry Ave., Long Beach, Calif.

ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Garden Grove Grange Hall, Century and Taft Sts.
Garden Grove, Calif.
Maybelle L. Woods, Secy.
604 S. Helena St.,
Anaheim, California, 92805.

PASADENA BRANCH

Meetings on Call, Homes of Members
Col. C. M. Gale Secy.
2176 N. Roosevelt Ave., Altadena, Calif.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH

2nd Friday, Members' Homes
Mrs. Anne W. Stiles, Secy.
R.D. No. 2, Box 43B, E. Delaware Trail,
Medford, N. J.

REDONDO AREA BRANCH

4th Friday each Month
Lincoln School Recreation Center
Ernest and Vail Sts., Redondo Beach, Calif.
Opal Murray Ahern, Secy.
1304 N. Poinsettia Ave., Manhattan Beach, Calif.

RHODE ISLAND BRANCH

1st Saturday, Homes of Members
Miss Ruth Harrington, Secy.
372 Lloyd Ave., Providence, R.I.

RIVERSIDE BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Shamel Park
3650 Arlington Riverside, Calif.
Mrs. Lillian Maddox, Secy.
7172 Mt. Vernon St., Riverside, Calif.

ROBINSON, ALFRED D. BRANCH

3rd Friday, 12 noon, Homes of Members
Constance D. Bower, Corr. Secy.
1609 W. Lewis St., San Diego 3, Calif.

SACRAMENTO BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 8:00 p.m., Garden Center
3300 McKinley Blvd., Sacramento, Calif.
Elmer A. Thomas, Secy.
913 Sonoma Way, Sacramento 22, Calif.

SAN DIEGO BRANCH

4th Monday, Barbour Hall
2717 University Ave., San Diego
Emma Engelbrecht, Secy.
4562 Kensington Dr., San Diego 16, Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH

1st Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.
Garden Center, Golden Gate Park
9th Ave. and Lincoln Way
Lillian A. Beach, Secy.
3006 Castro St., San Francisco 12, Calif.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH

2nd Friday, 8:00 p.m.
Los Angeles State and County Arboretum
501 N. Baldwin Ave., Arcadia, Calif.
Mrs. William (Polly) Eilau, Secy.
469 West Norman St., Arcadia, Calif.

SAN MIGUEL BRANCH

1st Wednesday, Youth Center, Lemon Grove, Calif.
Mrs. Irene Cretin, Secy.
3060 Crane St., Lemon Grove, Calif.

SANTA BARBARA BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 8:00 p.m.
Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History
2559 Puesta Del Sol
Elnora Schmidt, Secy.
3346 Calle Cita, Santa Barbara, Calif.

SEATTLE BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 7:45 p.m.
Loyal Heights Field House,
21st Ave., N. W. and N. W. 77th St.
Mrs. Janice W. Barnette, Secy.
2735 N. E. 53rd St., Seattle, Wash., 98105.

SHEPHERD, THEODOSIA BURR BRANCH

1st Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.
Alice Barlett, C.H., 902 E. Main, Ventura, Calif.
Mrs. Clermont Morris, Secy.
538 Jones St., Ventura, Calif.

SMOKY VALLEY BRANCH

3rd Thursday of each Month
Mrs. Arthur Houlberg, Secy.
833 Sheridan St.
Salina, Kansas, 67401.

SOUTHERN ALAMEDA COUNTY BRANCH

3rd Thursday, 8:00 p.m.
Lorenzo Manor School
18250 Bengal Ave., Hayward, Calif.
Jack Dunaway, Secy.
1650 Plaza Dr., San Leandro, Calif.

TALL CORN STATE BRANCH

Mrs. Edna Monson, Secy.
South Taylor, Mason City, Iowa

TARRANT COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Monday, 10:00 a.m.
Members' Homes
Mrs. F. E. Mahler, Secy.
1815 Sixth Ave., Fort Worth, Texas

TEXAS STATE BRANCH

1st Tuesday Night in Members' Homes
E. Weaver,
1325 Thomas Blvd., Port Arthur, Texas

TEXASTAR BRANCH

3rd Thursday, 10 a.m., Garden Center
1500 Herman Dr., Houston, Texas
Mrs. V. O. Harman, Secy.
306 Cody, Houston, Texas, 77009

WESTCHESTER BRANCH

1st Thursday, 7:30 p.m., Westchester Women's Club
Sec. Mrs. Grances Jean
8212 Reading Ave.
Los Angeles 90045

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, 11:00 a.m., Homes of Members
Mrs. Alex Nagy, Secy.
R. D. #1, Box 308P, Altmeroor Dr.
Natrona Heights, Pa.

WHITTIER BRANCH

1st Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Palm Park Community Center, 1643 Floral Drive
Mrs. Evelyn Shute, Cor. Secy.
15344 E. Leffingwell Rd., Whittier, Calif.

WILLIAM PENN BRANCH

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

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