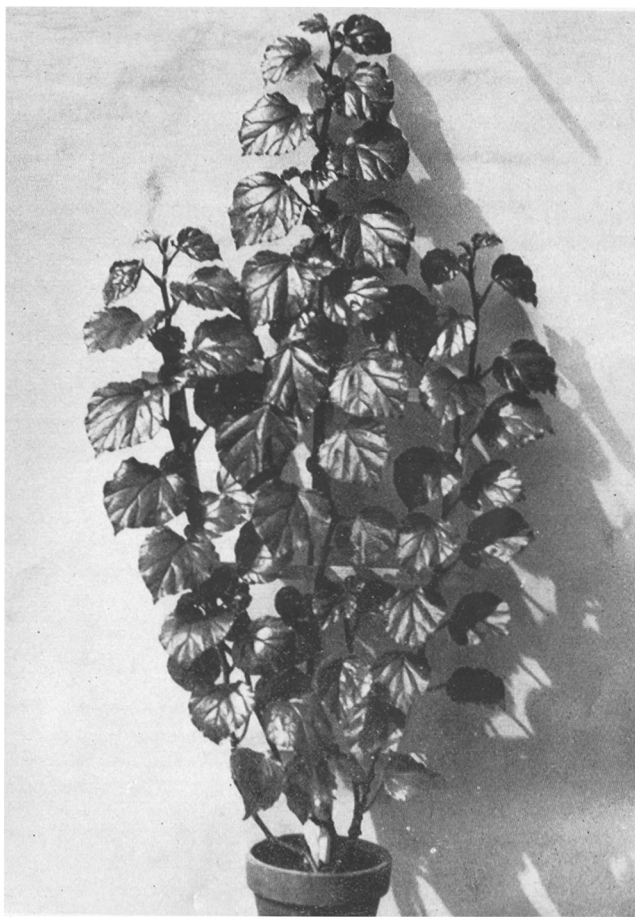


# *The* BEGONIAN

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*Devoted to the Sheltered Garden*

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BEGONIA GLABRA

# The BEGONIAN

Monthly Publication of the AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY

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## Thanksgiving

*It's folks like you that make this life  
So interesting and worth living;  
It's folks like you that fill our hearts  
With understanding and thanksgiving.*

*And so today we send your way  
Best wishes warm and true,  
That all the year will hold good cheer  
And joy for folks like you!*



THE EDITOR

# BEGONIAS IN THE OPEN GROUND

by M. B. DUNKLE

THE exotic charm of the sheltered garden lies in the large number of tropical and semitropical plants that can be grown in the soil. So many of our California begonia lovers grow most of their begonias in pots in the lathhouse that it seems desirable to call to their attention the possibilities of growing many begonias in the open soil.

Several years ago Charles Chevalier, Director of the Botanic Garden of Liege, Belgium, sent me a copy of his monograph entitled, "Begonias For the Floral Ornamentation of the Open Ground." This bulletin presents a very complete description of the different species and horticultural varieties of begonias that will flourish in the soil of France, along with cultural notes. This paper led to the trial of many of our California begonias in the open soil of our climatologically more favored coastal region. The bulletin is too long for a formal translation at this time, but a short summary can perhaps be attempted.

M. Chevalier divides the begonias suitable for open ground culture into four classes: tuberous begonias, of which he makes six groupings; the semperflorens types; the fibrous begonias; and a mixed group including the semi-tuberous, certain low-growing, more succulent fibrous begonias and the rhizomatous begonias with which he includes certain Rex varieties, especially of the discolor type.

The first two classes may be overlooked entirely as we have all seen many examples of these in cultivation in the ground, though not nearly enough use is made of the tuberous begonias in the soil. Of the tall fibrous types Chevalier says: "This group includes some very interesting species and hybrids; . . . They are characterized by a tall growing habit, with stems semi-woody at the base, and by a profuse blooming habit. All these begonias, particularly the hybrids of *B. fuchsioides* and *B. semperflorens*, make excellent plants for the summer adornment of the garden. These last (the semperflorens hybrids) develop very well in full sunlight."

The species he lists of this type are: *B. ascotiensis*, *B. castanaefolia*, *B. acu-*

*minata*, *B. fuchsioides*, and *B. Lyncheana*. He says: "Of all these species, *B. ascotiensis* and *B. castanaefolia* are nearly the only ones used in the garden. They prefer a more or less shaded situation." Of hybrids in this class Chevalier mentions: *B. x gigantea rosea*; *B. x gigantea elegans*; *B. x Mastodonte*; *B. x Ameliae*; *B. x Cayeuxi*; *B. x Corbeille de feu*; *B. x Vesuve*; *B. x Fulgurant*; and *B. x Corail*.

Of his mixed class Chevalier says: "These species are, with the exception of *B. Evansiana*, more delicate than those listed previously. Their multiplication is slower and more difficult. The majority of them demand a warm situation, high humidity, and a light, rich, moist soil. The regions of the north are less propitious to them than regions favored by a milder climate."

Among the semituberous begonias he lists *B. Evansiana*; *B. gracilis*; *B. Baumannii*; *B. x tiges de fer odorants*; *B. x octopetala Lemoinei*; *B. Dregei*; *B. Richardsoniana*; and *B. x Weltoniensis*.

Among the low growing fibrous Chevalier lists *B. x Prestoniensis*; *B. Digswelliana*; *B. x Ingrami*; *B. nitida*; *B. incarnata*; *B. manicata*; *B. x Verschaffeltiana*; *B. metallica*; *B. x Margaritae*; and *B. vitifolia*.

Of the rhizomatous begonias he says: "The begonias of this class are cultivated for their ornamental foliage, which takes in the open ground, much larger dimensions than when in a pot." He mentions *B. x ricinifolia* as the most frequently cultivated but suggests that *B. heracleifolia*, *B. peponifolia*, and *B. nelumbifolia*, etc., should be tried.

(Continued on page 180)

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# THE PLACE OF THE BEGONIA

by MRS. WM. KURTZ MYERS  
Philobegonia Club Branch

I WOULD like first of all to tell our Eastern Begonians what a wonderful time we, Mr. Myers and I, had visiting in and about San Diego, California.

One afternoon, between rains, and it surely rained in San Diego in early March, we stopped to see Miss Bowers. She was more than gracious. She apologized for the way her begonias looked, saying, "You know we have had so much rain." However, I got a very good idea of the way begonias grew in a lathhouse, even if it did rain.

Before I left, she told me not to miss seeing Rosecroft and the Montalvo Gardens, saying she would let Mrs. Fewkes know that we were coming.

The next day we visited Montalvo and found Mr. Fewkes working with his Rex cuttings. He very kindly showed me the soil he used which was mostly oak leaf humus. It seemed to be just the right thing as all the cuttings seemed to be in a very flourishing condition.

Mrs. Fewkes took me to the lathhouse and explained the differences between a number of perplexing varieties. She gave me some plants and Mr. Fewkes packed them. They went from San Diego through a dust storm, the Mojave Desert, from an elevation of 1,404 feet to 280 feet below sea-level at Bad Water in Death Valley, and from snow to warm weather in the south. When I unpacked them, they bore no signs of their journey.

I might say here that we entered Arizona from Nevada instead of California, and so had no trouble with inspection at the border. Let me warn you never try to take anything into California from Arizona, nor from Arizona into California . . . you'll have trouble. I could write reams on the subject, but as it has nothing to do about Begonias, I won't.

Mr. and Mrs. Fewkes told us not to miss a visit to Rosecroft. She called Mr. Robinson and told him we were coming. May I say here that there seems to be absolutely no professional jealousy among the dealers. When I spoke of

this, I was told, "We all love begonias . . . more begonias will be wanted . . . so some of us will benefit."

The visit to the Rosecroft Begonia Gardens was a great treat. The lathhouse at Rosecroft surely looks wonderful to an easterner.

Mr. Robinson very graciously showed us all of his begonias, giving us the history of many of them. Just before we left, he let us see many of his beautiful pheasants.

I really started out to let you know of some of the work we have done in our Philobegonia Club, a branch of the A. B. S., but before I told you of our work I just had to pass along to others our very interesting time with Western Begonians.

Along with round-table discussions, we have studied the place of the Begonia in the "Key to Families," based on Gray's Manual of Botany. This will give you without much detail the outline we followed:

There are 4 divisions of the Plant Kingdom:

1. Thallophytes — Fungi — Algae.
2. Bryophytes — Liverworts — Mosses.
3. Pteridophytes — Ferns — rush-like plants.
4. Spermatophytes — Reproduction normally by seeds.

Begonias belong to the Spermatophytes. Spermatophytes are divided into two groups:

1. Gymnosperms — bearing naked seeds
2. Angiosperms — plants with true flowers containing stamens or carpels, or both.

(In case you studied botany when it was stamens and pistils, Dr. Fogg of University of Penn. states: "Now, it is better to call it stamens and carpels.")

(Continued on page 181)



# NEW ENGLAND BRANCH ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

by BESSIE R. BUXTON

THE annual meeting of the new England branch of the American Begonia Society was held at the University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H., on Sept. 13. The morning session opened at ten o'clock, with a welcome by Dr. A. F. Yeager, head of the department of horticulture. He was followed by Prof. W. D. Holley, in charge of floriculture, who told the audience about a plant-of-the-month club, which distributes plants to amateur growers, to be returned at a specified date, with a detailed description of the methods followed. Prof. Arnold Davis, of Mass. State College, Amherst, gave a witty and most practical talk on house plants. After a picnic lunch on the college campus, a brief business meeting was held, and the following officers elected for the coming year:

Mr. H. Linwood White, Denvers — President

Mrs. H. H. Buxton, Peabody — Vice-President

Mrs. B. W. Skinner, Lynnfield Centre — Secretary

Mr. Charles Gould, Middleton—Treasurer.

The first speaker of the afternoon was Mrs. H. H. Buxton, who spoke on the Origin of Begonias. She was followed by Mr. Stuart Bastow, Saylesville, R. I., who described the way he grows tuberous rooted begonias from seed, in a cloth house, showing colored slides to illustrate his method. The program concluded with an Information Please Hour, which brought a lively barrage of questions.

The exhibits included house plants of all kinds, as well as begonias. Miss M. E. Logee of Magnolia, Mass., exhibited a group of scented geraniums, and Mrs. Harold Sanborn of Alton, N. H., showed a group of single geraniums, raised from seed. Mr. Charles Gould, of Middleton, Mass., showed forty varieties of the rare fancy-leaved geraniums. Mr. Stuart Bastow staged a large exhibit of tuberous rooted begonias against black velvet. The fibrous begonias were grouped on

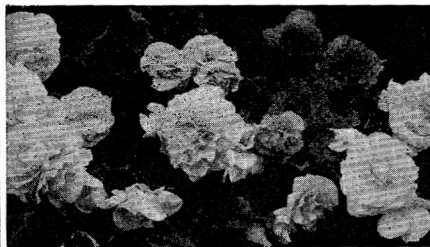
the second floor, each kind on a separate table. An extensive exhibit was shown by Mr. Earle Sampson of Waltham, Mass., which included two very large and handsome specimens of *B. peltata*, considered by the judges the handsomest begonias shown. Several fine specimens of the newly named *B. New Hampshire*, a variegated *gracilis* type, were shown, and a large table was filled with cuttings and small plants which were sold for the benefit of the treasury.

Among the begonias shown were blooming plants of *B. picta*, *B. Davisii*, specimens of the trailing group, many of the hairy types, and the rhizomatous group.

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• Don't forget January 15 is deadline for 1942 dues.



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# ADDED PLEASURES IN OUR BUSINESS WORLD

by MRS. E. T. BOESHAR

**M**ISS Ziesenhenné's lovely thought, bringing growing plants to her office, inspires me to tell my experience.

If we love plants and flowers, then we want to share their loveliness with others.

I have a small shop in Hollywood and it has been a source of real pleasure to see how men and women enjoy, and the interest expressed, in growing things I bring into my shop.

I have two vines, a Philodendron (Cordateum) and a Pothos (Aureus). They have been allowed to trail naturally at will. When they get out of bounds, I cut them back and divide in pieces, place them in a dish of water and let the public help themselves. And who is not thrilled with a slip from some interesting plant?

In the fall I bring Coleus, that have

been doing their part all summer, bringing color and beauty among my ferns and begonias in the small lathhouse.

These plants always attract attention, for I try to have the unusual ones. This summer I have had a real dusty pink that has been different.

There are the Jerusalem Cherries, which people admire and pick the fruit for seed.

The lovely Saint Paulias follow with bloom over such a long period and cheer everyone with their bright blossoms. These I raise from leaves and every now and again make someone happy with a violet plant.

Another source of joy has been bringing blossoms from some beautiful plant for others to enjoy.

I have told you some of my experiences before, but this is my bit day by day.

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# Begonia Suncana

by THISTRAM COFFIN WHITAKER

• Begonia Suncana is a hybrid plant of exceptional charm and beauty, a cross of B. Incana (Peltata) and Sunderbruckii.

The leaves of B. Suncana are quite variable in form, some being peltate and nearly round as in B. Incana, while others shallowly lobed and pointed, resembling B. Fisher's Ricinifolia; some of the latter mentioned are not peltate. The color of the leaves is a dull bronze-green, covered with a tomentum, which at first is white gradually turning brown on mature leaves.

The flowers are tinted pink produced as in B. Sunderbruckii.

The growth of B. Suncana somewhat resembles B. Manicata in that it is tall rhizomatous, produces its leaves from the rhizome similar to B. Manicata.

B. Suncana of rather recent origin is what may well be called a happy hybrid, as it grows well all of the year, and is suited for greenhouse, home or garden culture in warm climates.



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# Treasurer Wants Christmas Vacation

• Most of our subscriptions expire with the December issue of the Begonian. Postal regulations require that we drop from our mailing list all who have not renewed before time to mail the next issue of the magazine. As we must do this by December 15, all renewals coming in after that date must be ordered back at an additional expense to the Society, and the Treasurer will have to personally direct envelopes for the January number. All of this in addition to the monthly and annual reports simply make anything resembling a Christmas vacation impossible.

Several members have already sent in their renewals, and we hope most of you will find it convenient to do so this month. Remit directly to your local Secretary if you happen to belong to a Branch.



## Something New in Grass

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# TO THE BEGONIAN

by HELEN K. KRAUSS

**O**UR Begonia Society is growing rapidly and spreading over a larger territory. I should suggest that the way be blazed, synonyms and pseudonyms discarded and personal opinions set aside so that our new members and those who may follow will not find their paths beset at every turn. The subject has been so muddled for years that something must be done about it.

According to the Linnean principle, our authorities on nomenclature are those scientific botanists, botanical explorers and others who first named and described a given plant. If two different plants are given the same name, the first has priority over the other. If one plant has several names, the first one has priority.

Since Tournefort published the discovery of Begonias in 1700 much has been written about them. Contrary to popular opinion, there is a vast amount of material available on the subject to the earnest seeker and most questions can be answered if patiently sought. The greatest problem is to find the name and description which have priority and patience is almost always rewarded by the answer.

Aconitifolia was described by the illustrious Alphonse DeCanolle in Ann. Sci. Nat. Ser. in 1859 and again in his Prodrum in 1864. Faurean apparently was rediscovered in 1892 and named for Pres. Felix Faure. That fact was published with an illustration in L'Illust. Horticole by Emile Rodigas in 1895. However, it lacks a description. Fortunately it had been well described 36 years earlier.

Aconitifolia var. Hildegard Schneider, I believe to be Beg. Sceptum which was illustrated and described in Revue L'Hort. Belge, vol. 10, 1884, by Garnier. If I am wrong, I'll accept correction cheerfully.

Digswelliana originated in England about 1865 and was written about more than 25 times. It is a hybrid of fuchsoides x semperflorens. These parents were much used for hybridizing about that time and up to 1892. We have a

number of varying hybrids of the same cross widely distributed throughout this country, all of which originated in Europe. The Digswelliana we know in the East answers the early published descriptions.

There appears to be some confusion about Suncana and Palomar. Suncana was developed by Mrs. Tillman of Maryland by crossing Incana x Sunderbruchii. The leaves are somewhat rounder, more deeply lobed and more densely covered with tomentum than palomar. The latter was developed by Miss Constance Bowers of California by crossing peltata x ricinifolia. One appears to look more like the mother than the other one.

This brings me to the incana versus peltata confusion. Incana was discovered about 1840 and brought to the Kew Gardens. It aroused considerable interest and was described in the Gard. Chron., 1841. In the Floric. Cab., 1843, the writer says: "the leaves look powdered as with flour."

Peltata is a species from Java which has been lost to us.

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## Timely Hints For November

by H. P. DYCKMAN

- The month of November is a good time to clean your plants of all dead wood.

Do not prune your plants as it will force new soft growth, which would be easily frozen if one lives in a frost area.

Allow tuberos to cure off WELL before putting them away for the winter months.

A light feeding for your winter bloomers will prove very beneficial.

Discontinue the feeding of your Rex Begonias as this will enable them to harden off for the cool winter months.

Be sure to keep plenty of soil in your pots.

# A CLIMATIC REVIEW

by ALFRED D. ROBINSON

**H**ERE at the beginning of October it would seem permissible to attempt a review of what the season so far has done to try and educate us . . . the begonia fans. But first of all I would pass along, what seems to me, a significant fact brought out by reading David Fairchild's "The World Was My Garden." Commenting on the failure of certain of his plant introductions to behave properly when transplanted to those portions of this country apparently best suited, he brings out that South Africa generally considered to duplicate Southern California, has one vital difference: its rainfall of eighteen inches falls in its WARM season while the California precipitation occurs in its COOL months. That may be the reason for so many failures with the Silver Tree which has been widely disseminated with instruction NOT TO WATER IN SUMMER.

Southern California had twice or more times its normal rainfall last winter, and many things both good and bad have been ascribed to this. In spite of this excess moisture the winter was mild. If it had any influence on the summer growth of the Begonias, it could only have been by what it did to the soil in restoring the balance of elements disturbed by irrigation or by adding nutrients washed out of the air, because quite early in the season the surface soil in which Begonias grow had left only the memory of the almost record wetting. No account of the inestimable value of this surplus rainfall in filling reservoirs and restoring the level of falling water tables is in order in dealing with Begonia matters.

This wet season was all to the Begonias' liking, the winter bloomers shed the moisture like a duck's back and proved that all the rain we are ever likely to get unless accompanied by unusual cold, not only will not harm them, but it washes their faces and makes them shine.

The tuberous section grown from dry tubers has been very poor. I am speaking of general conditions and don't want to hear about the few exceptions, but those grown from early sown seed have been and are very satisfactory and show the possibility of having a full six months season for this type.

I have definitely missed the so-called Multiflora type that last year were imported from Europe where they are grown from cuttings. The growing of these from seed has so far not been satisfactory with the exception of the Lafayette hybrids, those charming double scarlets with very dark foliage. The yellow Frau Helene Harms has never lived up to its advertised percentage of doubles and as a single cannot compete with the lovely Pearcei with its distinctive foliage. This latter should be grown in the ground to get its real worth.

The Rexes have never been so good, with hugh leaves. Various reasons have been given for this: leaf mould straight getting most of the credit, but I feel it only fair to give the climate a share. I have just come from viewing extra large specimens, and the proud grower says straight course leaf mould and nothing else; however, the climate gets an edge from the fact that others have had similar good results using various potting mixtures and fertilizers.

Possibly I should apologize for using so much space to glorify the role of the climate in this way, for since the world began there seem to have been good years, not so good years, and bad ones for vegetative growth. Remember Egypt's seven fat and seven lean years as told in the history of Joseph, and forgetting the part that country's prize vamp played in advertising him.

- 
- Mention the Begonian when visiting the nurseries.

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## The Picture On The Cover

• B. GLABRA agrees with Bailey's description of B. Scandens and also with that in Nicholson's Dictionary of Gardening. Stems smooth, creeping or climbing, leaves ovate to nearly orbicular, notched and slightly ruffled on edges, light green and glossy, flowers numerous, small and white.

Can be used very effectively as basket, trellis or espalier.

Has also been called Elliptica, Lucida, Moritziana and in Germany it was called Climbing Sorrel and in France where its cooling leaves were used on burns it was called "Herbe a L'echauffer. Dryander described it in 1791, calling it Glabra or Scandens and stated that specimens had been received from Jamaica and Guina. De Candolle in 1864 reported it from these countries and also from Venezuela, Guatemala, Costa Rica and Peru.

As grown in my lath house I find this plant very hardy, and a rapid grower, responds well to fertilization and stands more water than most begonias. When given support it will grow beautifully. Specimen plants have been grown to five or six feet in height.

Clyde N. Moore, M. D.

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## Begonia Names

by MARGARET C. GRUENBAUM

• Rather than criticism, let us be grateful for the effort to properly name our Begonias. The international experience of Mr. T. H. Everett of the New York Botanical Garden is certainly to be recognized, as is also the research work together with practical experience of Mr. Rudolph Zeissenhenne. Mr. A. D. Robinson is universally admired and respected. Let us recognize that those who pattern their work after the plan of Mr. Everett and Mr. Zeissenhenne and International Rules, are ironing out present differences and laying the foundation of permanent names for Begonias, to be used by future generations.

• Why not a year's subscription to The BEGONIAN as a birthday or other gift?

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# VINES FOR SHADE HOUSE BASKETS

by A. A. LONGMIRE

**M**ANY vines can be used for the lath or shade house along with Begonias, Fuchsias and Ferns.

The following list are of some splendid vines and creepers, which are very effective for hanging baskets.

*Chlorophytum variegatum* and *Chlorophytum vitatum* are nice variegated plants hanging down from the baskets. Sometimes these are called *Anthericum Asparagum scandens* var. *deflexum* and *Asparagus Sprengeri*.

*Myrsiphyllum* var. *myrtifolius*, sometimes called baby *Smilax*, will climb or hang.

*Columnnea Schiedeana* have scarlet red tubular flowers, and *Columnnea Gloriosa* have orange. Both belong to the Family of *Gesneraceae*. These will climb the wall or hang from the basket.

*Trichosporum Grandiflorum* and *Trichosporum Pulchrum* are of the *Gesneraceae* and work splendid in baskets. These are slightly shrubby with tubular flowers of orange, yellow and crimson.

*Pellionia Daveauana* and *Pellionia Pulchra*, sometimes listed as *B. Daveauana*, are splendid hangers with mottled and blotched leaf markings.

*Oplismenus Burmannii*, a splendid grass, makes a beautiful hanging basket, having a three-tone or tricolor variegation. *Isalopsis gracilis*, one of the wire grasses, make fine baskets.

## THE COMMELINACEAE FAMILY OR THE WANDERING JEW ORDER

*Zebrina* is common to all and make quick showy baskets.

*Palisota* have hairy leaves. Some are variegated. These will hang from baskets.

*Tradescantia* or Wandering Jew vines come in many forms of variegation and many will hang from baskets.

*Spironema fragrans* is of the same family with large sprays of fragrant white flowers.

## CISSUS OR GRAPE FAMILY

*Cissus discolor* is a highly marked foliage vine.

*Cissus Rhombifolia* is a trifoliate vine and good for baskets.

*Cissus Striata* is a five-leaved form, with small foliage. It is a slender vine.

*Cissus Gongylodes* is a three-leaved type with long red thread-like aerial roots from the leaf joints, which will hang as much as 6 feet.

*Parthenocissus Henryana*, a five divided foliage vine with white leaf markings. Splendid for large baskets.

*Parthenocissus Veitchii* var. *atropurpurea*, having purple foliage.

*Dioscorea Discolor* and *Dioscorea Multicolor*, both having leaves much like *Cissus Discolor*, comes from tubers and makes quick vines for baskets.

*Saxifraga Sarmentosa* Var. *Tricolor*, and *Saxifraga Sarmentosa* Var. *Rubescens*, commonly called strawberry Begonia, makes splendid ground cover or fine baskets.

*Nepeta Glechoma* Var. *Variegata* is a slender basket vine with round leaves. This is a good ground cover.

*Schizocentron*, sometimes called *Heeria Elegans*, is a pink flowering shade vine and must be planted in a light peat soil. Good for baskets or a cover. It is a splendid subject.

*Phaseola Sempervirens* is the purple snail vine and works well in baskets. The flowers can be used for cutting.

*Lysimachia Nummularia*, a fine hanger or creeper. It has round leaves and yellow flowers.

*Oxalis Hereri*, the only shrubby *Oxalis*, will hang from baskets. It has yellow flowers.

*Hemigraphis Colorata* has metallic blue foliage and small white flowers. A splendid subject for leaf coloring.

*Episcus Cupreata* have leaves which look like the *Saintpaulia* with brown hairs and light markings in the leaves. It has orange red flowers and is a dainty hanger.

The vines I have listed are splendid for the lath, glass and shade house.



# Honors For The Phila And Vicinity Branch

by MRS. SOPHIA E. WHITAKER

• On September 19, 20, 1941, in the spacious concourse of the Pennsylvania Station, the Pennsylvania R. R. Garden Club staged their sixth annual Flower Show. This is said to be the outstanding show of garden flowers in the East.

One of the exhibits was the prize exhibit of 32 unusual begonia plants shown by Mr. Tristram Coffin Whitaker, of the Green Tree Flower Gardens, President of the Philadelphia and Vicinity Branch of the A. B. S.

Mr. Whitaker's exhibit attracted much attention and comments by visitors to the show.

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## Begonias In the Open Ground

(Continued from page 171)

Many of the begonias listed by Chevalier have been tried in my own garden and are doing, in general, far better than when potted. My own garden has considerable shade in places, but the begonias seem to do better in situations where they have only partial shade, and, in fact, all my begonias seem to do better, whether in the ground or in pots, when in the garden than they do in the lath-house.

Of the begonias which have been in the ground a year or more and are doing exceptionally well are such as B. x Mrs. Fred Scripps; B. x Thurstonii; B. Digswelliana; B. x Corbeille de feu; B. x Wallow; B. x Weltoniensis; B. x Dregei; B. fuchsoides; and others. Others which have been transferred to open soil this

year have taken a new lease on life and give much promise.

This garden has some 6,000 square feet of space surrounded by a high lath fence and shade is provided by trees, vines, shrubs, and some overhead lath. The drainage is perfect, as much of the soil has been filled in over a deep fill of broken brick, plaster, and concrete blocks. Several pools tend to give the air a high degree of humidity.

When begonias are interspersed with fuchsias, ferns, caladiums, in natural groupings about groups of taller shrubbery, or in borders, the effect is more diversified, more balanced, and more interesting than when they are grown by themselves in an artificial enclosure. We should use our knowledge of begonias to work out planting schemes that will make our sheltered gardens places of natural, restful beauty. Of course we will always need a propagating room and perhaps a glass house for the more tender varieties of begonias and other tropics, but the garden as a whole should be the main theme, and if the culture of begonias is worth while, it should be incorporated into a larger, more satisfying plan. A sheltered garden should reduce the wind velocity, diffuse the sunlight somewhat, increase the atmospheric humidity, and have a humus-filled soil. In such a garden begonias will reach their maximum luxuriance.



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## The Place of the Begonia (Continued from page 172)

Begonias are in a group of Angiosperms.  
Angiosperms are divided into 2 classes:

1. Monocotyledons — one seed leaf on the embryo. Leaves mostly paralleled veined. Flowers plan of three.
2. Dicotyledons — two seed leaves, usually netted veined. Flowers on plan of 4 or 5.

\* Begonias are dicots.

Dicotyledons or dicots are divided into 2 sub-classes:

1. Archichlamydeae.
2. Metachlamydeae.

Archichlamydeae is distinguished from Metachlamydeae by having parts of perianth distinct or wanting.

Archichlamydeae is sub-divided into  
(a) Choripetalae — many and distinct.

(b) apetalae — without petals.

< Begonias are in sub-class Archichlamydeae and is choripetalous.

Under classes we have Orders. There are about 53 orders in 3rd and 4th division of the plant kingdom.

Begonias belong to the Order Parietales.

Orders are divided into Families. Bailey gives 223 families in the 3rd and 4th division.

Begonias belong to the Begoniaceae Family.

Families are divided into Genera.

There are 4 Genera in the Begoniaceae.

Begonia is the most important Genera.

Genera is divided into species.

There are about 500 known species of the Begonia.

Species are divided into varieties and who can say how many varieties we have among Begonias?

I have given this briefly, also if this is studied you will find that you are not at all mixed up about Order, Family, Genera, Species, and Variety. They will mean something to you.

To summarize:

Plant Kingdom — Begonia  
4 Divisions — Spermatophytes  
2 Sub-divisions — Angiosperms  
2 Classes — Dicotyledons  
Order — Parietales  
Family — Begoniaceae  
Genera — Begonia  
Species — About 500  
Varieties — Many.

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# MEETING DATES

1941 NOVEMBER 1941						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23 30	24	25	26	27	28	29

# AND SPEAKERS

## HOLLYWOOD BRANCH

**Tuesday, November 4, 7:30 P.M.**  
Plummer Park, 7377 Santa Monica Bl.  
Mrs. Helen Ehret, Secy.,  
7507 Lexington Ave., Hollywood.  
SPEAKER: H. P. Dyckman  
SUBJECT: Begonias and Their Propagation

## PALOMAR BRANCH

**Tuesday, November 4, 8:00 P.M.**  
Vista Inn, Vista, Calif.  
Margaret Rutherford, Secy.-Treas.,  
Route 2, Box 340, Escondido, Calif.

## THEODOSIA BURR SHEPHERD BR.

**Tuesday, November 4, 7:30 P.M.**  
American Legion Hall.  
North California St., Ventura.  
SPEAKER: Mrs. Rodenburg (Begonia Lady)  
SUBJECT: Moon Signs

## PHIOBEGONIA CLUB BRANCH

**Tuesday, November 4, 10:00 A.M.**  
Home of Mrs. Edwin M. Lyons,  
18 Maple Ave., Cynwyd, Pa.  
SUBJECT: The Importance of Botanical Terminology and the Rules Concerning Nomenclature

## HERBERT DYCKMAN BRANCH

**Tuesday, November 4, 7:30 P.M.**  
Home of Dr. Sedgewick,  
926 Santiago Ave., Long Beach  
Mrs. Anna Smith, Secy.-Treas.,  
250 Home St., Long Beach.

## DOMINGUEZ BRANCH

**Wednesday, November 5, 7:30 P.M.**  
Dominguez Community Church,  
21503 Prospect at Adams  
Mrs. Clyde Reynolds, Secy.-Treas.  
2635 Jackson St., Dominguez, Calif.  
SPEAKER: R. O. Philips  
SUBJECT: Plant Culture and An Illustrated Talk

## SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH

**Wednesday, November 5, 8:00 P.M.**  
1060 Francisco St.,  
Harry F. O'Donnell, Secy.-Treas.,  
1575 31st Ave., San Francisco.

## ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH

**Thursday, November 6, 7:30 P.M.**  
College Hall, Santa Ana J. C.  
917 No. Maine St., Santa Ana.  
Mrs. E. W. Carrell, Secy.-Treas.  
214 No. Yale, Fullerton.

## INGLEWOOD BRANCH

**Friday, November 7, 8:00 P.M.**  
Woman's Club, 325 No. Hillcrest Blvd.  
Mrs. Rose Hescock, Secretary,  
4209 West 111th St., Inglewood.  
SPEAKER: Carlos M. Hiney  
SUBJECT: Lathhouse For 1942

## NEW ENGLAND BRANCH

**Saturday, November 8, 7:30 P.M.**  
Home of Mrs. W. D. McLetchie,  
258 Main Street, Lynnfield Centre  
Mrs. B. W. Skinner, Secretary.  
54 Essex St., Lynnfield, Mass.  
SPEAKER: Mrs. H. H. Buxton  
SUBJECT: Rubra Group (continued)

## PHILADELPHIA & VICINITY BR.

**Monday, November 10, 2:30 P.M.**  
Home of Mrs. G. R. Bishop,  
15 So. Hillcrest Rd.,  
Springfield, Del. Co., Pa.  
Mrs. Sophia E. Whitaker, Secy.-Treas.  
5343 Greene St., Germantown, Phila., Pa.

## SAN DIEGO BRANCH

**Monday, November 10, 7:30 P.M.**  
Mrs. Clarence Moore, Secy.-Treas.  
4548 Cherokee Ave., San Diego.

## PASADENA BRANCH

**Wednesday, November 12, 7:30 P.M.**  
La Casita Del Arroya,  
177 So. Arroya Blvd.  
J. Ellsworth Youtz Jr., Secy.,  
334 W Green, Pasadena.

## Meeting Dates and Speakers (Continued)

### LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER

Thursday, November 13, 7:30 P.M.  
Community Hall, 9th and Lime, L.B.  
Mrs. Ethel G. Arbuckle, Secy.-Treas.,  
5932 Seville Ave., Huntington Park.

### SANTA BARBARA BRANCH

Thursday, November 13, 7:30 P.M.  
Girl Scouts Headquarters  
1838 San Andres St., Santa Barbara.  
Mrs. Louise Schwerdtfeger, Secy.,  
246 W. Alamar Ave., Santa Barbara.

### RIVERSIDE BRANCH

Friday, November 14, 7:30 P.M.  
Home of Mrs. W. Purcell Gall,  
4518 Bandini Ave., Riverside  
Harry M. Wallace, Sec'y-Treas.  
3455 Spruce St., Riverside.  
SPEAKER: Ida M. Tratt

### SANTA MARIA BRANCH

Friday, November 14, 2:00 P.M.  
Home of Mrs. Theo Maino,  
1424 Mill St.,  
San Luis Obispo.  
Mrs. Peter Melschau, Secy.-Treas.  
SPEAKER: Mrs. Dagmar J. Goold

### GLENDALE BRANCH

Monday, November 17, 8:00 P.M.  
329 No. Brand Blvd.  
News Press Bldg.  
Mrs. M. B. Dewar, Secretary,  
709 Milford Ave., Phone CItrus 17517.

### EVA KENWORTHY GRAY BRANCH

Monday, November 17, 7:30 P.M.  
Mrs. Henry O. Colt, Secy.-Treas.,  
7221 Olivetas, La Jolla, Calif.

### NORTH LONG BEACH BRANCH

Friday, November 21, 7:30 P.M.  
Houghton Park Clubhouse,  
Atlantic Ave. and Harding, L.B.  
Mrs. H. A. Cuyler, Secy.-Treas.  
5676 Olive Ave., Long Beach.

### SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH

Friday, November 21, 7:30 P.M.  
Arcadia City Hall, Arcadia  
Mrs. A. N. Hartwell, Secretary,  
1719 Alamilas Ave., Monrovia.  
SPEAKER: Rudolf Ziesenhenn

### EAST BAY BRANCH

Monday, November 24, 7:30 P.M.  
Berkeley Council Chambers.  
Geo. Pascoe, Secy.-Treas.,  
2125 McGee Ave., Berkeley.

### MARGARET GRUENBAUM BR.

Tuesday, November 25, 1:30 P.M.  
Home of Mrs. Theo. Gruenbaum,  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
Mrs. Wm. L. Paxson, Secretary,  
Willow Grove, Pa.  
SUBJECT: Begonias

### SYRACUSE BRANCH

Richard C. Atwood, Secy.-Treas.,  
1405 East Fayette St.,  
Syracuse, N. Y.

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• The National Board meeting will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hall, 2131 El Jardin, Ventura, November 9.

Mr. Hall has made plans to have several gardens visited by the board members after the meeting.

**DIRECTIONS:** Go into Ventura on Main Street, turn right at Catalina, up two blocks to El Hardin, and right to the first house on the left.



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