

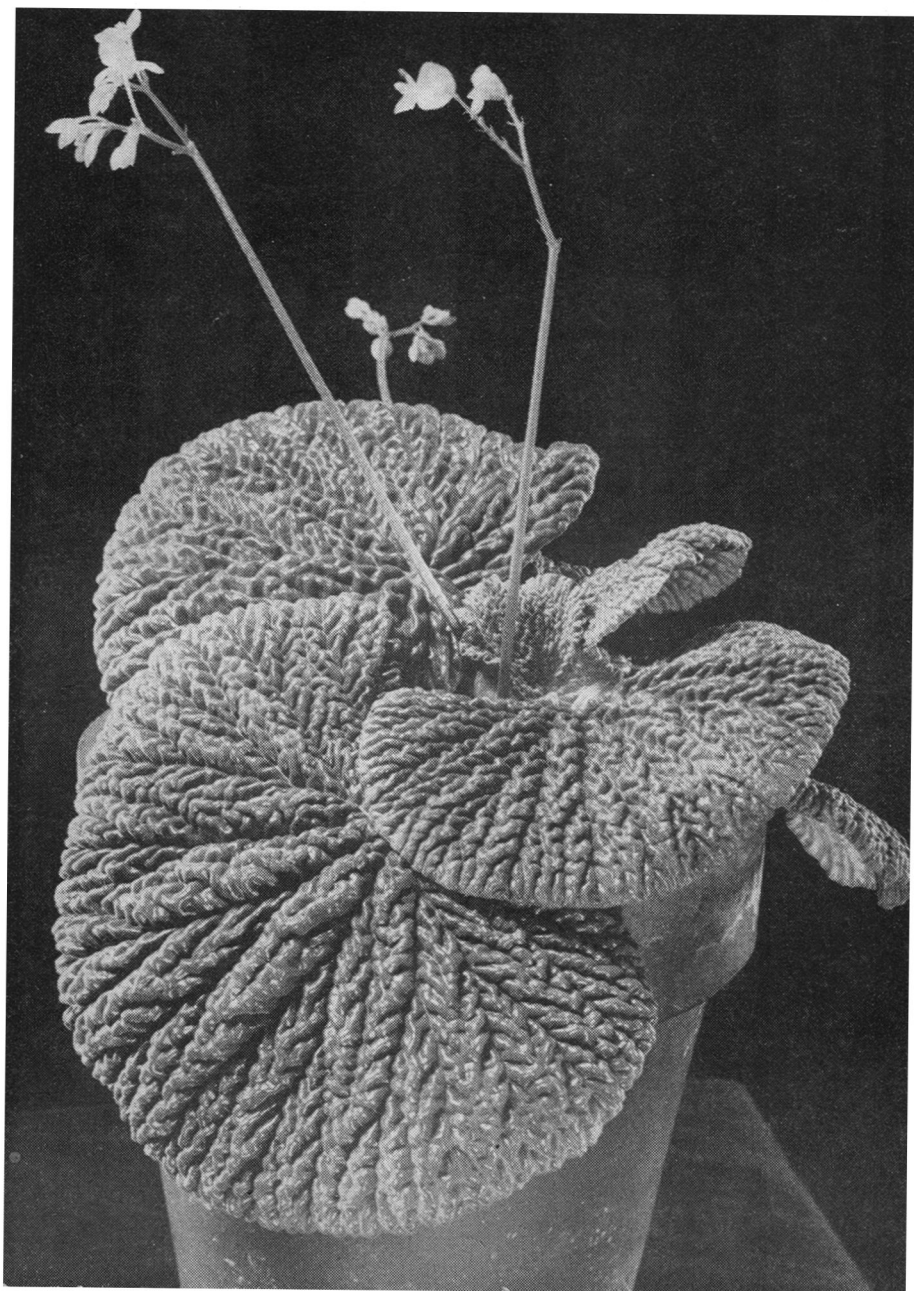
The Begonian

DEVOTED TO THE SHELTERED GARDENS

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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.

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Time to Think of Tuberous

By JACK BAUMAN

ONE OF the most beautiful summer and fall flowering plants is the tuberous begonia, which in the tuber form is available in February and March. Now is the time when thoughts of these gorgeous flowers resembling camellias, carnations, and rosebuds begin to color the gardener's imagination and he begins to plan another "growing" year.

If you select tubers from quality stock, the small and medium tubers will produce fine plants and good blooms. The large tubers, however, develop into larger plants and produce more flowers. The smaller sizes are used successfully for mass planting in a shade garden or plant boxes, whereas the larger tubers can be grown in large pots as specimens to be set around the patio.

February and March are the best months to start begonia tubers. Place the tubers in open trays or flats and keep in a warm place. Moisten them occasionally until they begin to sprout. Then plant them in flats using a mixture of leaf mold and peat or either one straight. This insures a means for developing a good root system.

Give the tubers plenty of room for root growth and plant them close to the surface of the rooting mixture. Keep evenly moistened in a light and warm location until the sprouts are 3 or 4 inches high. The sprouting tubers are then ready to be transplanted for the season into pots, boxes, baskets or in the ground. To produce large specimen plants limit the tuber to one shoot, since the best flowers and growth will develop from one main stem. (This does not apply to the hanging basket types.) Use a razor blade and cut the shoots close to the tuber. Plant this cutting in sand and you will duplicate the parent plant. It will bloom and form a tuber the first year.

Before the plants become too crowded in the flats transplant them into the open ground or pots, taking care not to disturb the root system too much. If you desire to

grow them in pots, be sure to allow for good drainage by using some gravel or broken pottery in the bottom of the pot. To further the drainage use a light-soil mixture consisting of two-thirds coarse leaf mold and one-third sandy loam. It is important to remember that while tuberous begonias do not have a deep root system, they like plenty of room to grow. Therefore use the 8- to 10-inch clay fern pans for 2-inch tubers or larger and 6- to 7-inch fern pans for the small or medium size tubers. For outside planting any light soil containing a lot of humus such as leaf mold will grow good begonias.

In growing fine specimens additional feedings through the season are required, either of fish or cottonseed meal, all of which give fine results. The method of using these fertilizers is to mix them with the soil in the lower half of the pot so that the roots will grow gradually into this area.

For planting in the ground, a heaping tablespoon for small plants and a handful for larger plants will be sufficient when mixed thoroughly in the lower half of the planting hole. Be sure the fertilizer does not come in direct contact with the stem or foliage of the plant as both form a mold which would attack and destroy the growing tissues. Liquid fish fertilizers are used successfully as subsequent feedings throughout the season at a frequency of three or four weeks.

—B—

SIX PRIMARY RULES

- 1—Proper selection of quality stock.
- 2—Keep tubers warm and light until well sprouted.
- 3—Do not bury tubers too deep beneath soil.
- 4—Have light humus soil and good drainage.
- 5—Grow in any fairly protected spot in garden.
- 6—Allow plants to die back thoroughly at end of season to preserve tuber.

Begonia Crispula Brade

By H. TEUSCHER

Curator, Montreal Botanical Garden

THIS very interesting Brazilian begonia, so distinct from all others, has been described and named only in 1950. In consequence, it is still not very common in cultivation. But the main reason why I decided to submit the enclosed photograph for publication in *The Begonian* is that the seeds which the American Begonia Society distributed last spring under the name *B. crispula* were not of this species. At least, those which I received were not. This picture should serve to prevent confusion in the future.

B. crispula produces a short rhizome, and the short-stalked, round leaves 5-6 inches in diameter, spread out more or less flat on the surface of the soil. New leaves spread out over the older ones, almost touching them or even resting on them. In consequence, moisture easily stays between them, and the rough surface of the leaves increases still further the danger of the leaf rot to which this species is very subject. *Begonia crispula*, therefore, must never be sprayed and water must be applied strictly only to the soil, never splashed on the plant. This,

however is the only difficulty with this begonia, which otherwise is easy to succeed with if it is planted in a loose humus soil and kept moderately moist.

It is readily propagated by means of leaf cuttings which, when inserted in a mixture of vermiculite or perlite and peatmoss, develop a number of crowns on the ends of their stalks, in the same manner as African violets do. These crowns have to be separated when they are strong enough, since otherwise their crowding each other increases the danger of rot.

The inflorescence shown on the photograph, with its reddish, appressed-hairy peduncle is 6 inches high. The male flowers white inside and pale pinkish outside, are slightly over half an inch in diameter. The female flowers are still smaller. The floral display therefore, is insignificant, but the deeply crisped shiny green foliage is very attractive, and this species, certainly represents a very interesting addition to the vast multitude of different leaf shapes the genus *Begonia* is able to produce.

National Board Minutes, November 25, 1957

The meeting was called to order at 7:40 P.M., Nov. 25, 1957. After the pledge of allegiance to the flag, the aims and purposes were read by Mr. Slatter. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The treasurer's report was read and approved. Mr. Walton reported for Mr. Hall that a meeting with the treasurer was held.

A letter from Mrs. Browning of the Philobegonia branch was read. Also a letter from the New York State College of Agriculture was read, inquiring as to points of judging, and other information.

A letter from Mrs. Grace Beardsley, of Georgia, was read.

Mr. Bert Slatter, President Elect, reported on his visits to other branches.

Mrs. Graham inquired as to supplies. Cal Trowbridge gave his new address, saying he was moving soon.

A discussion concerning the most advantageous way to distribute the leaflets about the new Buxton Check List of Begonias, Sylvia Leatherman to include some in her letters. John Thieben also to distribute them.

Mrs. Graham read a letter from the Bailey Horatorium, by Mr. Geo. Lawrence.

Mr. Walton, membership chairman, reported 235 members to date, and approximately \$585 for the month, complete report later. He also spoke of his visit to Longwood gardens while in the east.

Editor Adelaide Brest requested early copy, in view of the coming holidays. She read a letter from Mrs. Alice Clark in San Diego, and a letter from Mrs. Nancy Alvord, Vice President in New England, Mrs. deCoursey of Paoli, Pa., was suggested as eastern editor for *The Begonian*. A motion to ask Mrs. de Coursey was made by Mrs. dna Korts and seconded by Mr. Lovejoy. Carried. Upon inquiry, Mr. Lovejoy reported that all branches and personnel who assisted in the convention had been thanked.

Mr. Walton brought up the question of which magazine brought us the more publicity, *Flower & Garden*, or *Flower Grower*. Discussion was held.

Mrs. Leatherman reported on seeds she is growing from several sources. She read a letter from Mrs. Brillmayer of New

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Seeds, Seedlings and Hybrids

By DON HORTON

Ferns From Spores

IF YOU have ever grown begonias from seed by using the jar method, you can most certainly raise ferns from spores. This is one of the most interesting past-times there is.

In a fern's growth from spore to adult plant it goes through two complete life cycles. The fern plant as we know it is called the sporophyte generation. Sporophyte means spore bearing, referring to the fact that this plant bears spores.

The spores, when conditions are right, grow into tiny heart-shaped prothalli. These moss-like plants are only a quarter of an inch across or less, yet they contain chlorophyll and are thus green and manufacture their own food.

These prothalli are the sexual stage of the fern where the fertilization that is analogous to the pollination of flowers takes place. These prothalli are called the gametophyte generation because this is the stage that bears the gametes (sex cells).

After a prothallus is fertilized it throws up its first frond (fern leaves are called fronds). This, like the first leaves of many plants, bears little similarity to its final form. Successive leaves are larger and larger and take on more and more of the characteristics of the adult frond. The adult frond bears more spores and the cycle is ready to be repeated.

The method for raising fern spores is the same as raising begonia seedlings in a jar. The main difference is that they will be in there a bit longer than the begonia seedlings. The actual length of time depends on the kind of fern. Some, like pteris, holly, and maidenhairs develop almost as fast as begonia seeds, others, such as staghorns, may take over a year to form the prothalli stage.

The most critical time in the process of raising ferns from spores is when they are transplanted from the jar. Opinions

differ on the best time to remove the ferns from the jar. Some growers recommend that they be taken out as soon as the first frond shows; others wait until they are further along. I generally remove some at all stages. If the prothalli has come up very thickly at all they are best transplanted small before the ferns and their roots become too intertwined to separate easily. Otherwise they can be left in the jar indefinitely.

To minimize the shock of being transplanted from their humid jars cover the pots or flats that they have put into with a piece of glass. As the days pass start removing the glass for longer and longer periods until you can leave it off all together.

Your fern is now on the way to adulthood. It takes a year to much longer, depending on the kind, to raise a full fledged plant from a spore but I think you'll agree it was well worth the time and effort in interest alone.

—B—

From Our Historian

NOW THAT I have been appointed Historian again this year, I would like to have each Branch represented in the scrap-book for the current period. I would like all newspaper clippings, photographs, and articles from any source, which pertain to your branch or its members that you feel will be of general interest. I would also appreciate receiving a brief history of your branch activities during the year.

In order to have the scrap-book ready for presentation at the Annual Convention, all material must be in my hands by Aug. 1.

I am sure that when you read of the activities of other branches you will gain many ideas which will benefit your home branch programs.

PEARL BAUER, *Historian*
1482 Buena Vista, Ventura, Calif.

Winter Blooming Begonias

By ALICE M. CLARK

Reprinted from *California Garden*

IT USED to be said that growing begonias was a royal hobby. Perhaps it was necessary to have a king's purse when it took an expensive conservatory to raise the plants, but now in Southern California, we are discovering more every day about the hardiness of begonias and finding a lath-house is not essential to their well-being. I think we should have known how sturdy this plant family is sooner, for what weakling could ever have withstood the pampered life they lead in the window-gardens of our eastern friends in winter?

San Diegans have been raising several varieties of the summer blooming begonias out of doors in a shady place for years. This is particularly true of the tall bamboo type, with its spotted angel wings; this lovely "Corallina de Lucerne," whose branches have hung heavy with pink and red bells for months; "Argentea-guttata," sometimes called the Trout Begonia for its silvery-dotted markings and, of course the marvelous Hybrid Tuberous, with their breath-taking blooms.

While waiting for our bulbs to bloom in April most of us are trying to figure out how to have some color in the garden. Why not try the winter-blooming varieties of begonias? One gets much pleasure from gardenias, camellias and azaleas, but their blooming season is short as compared with that of begonias, the initial expense is more and the rate of growth much slower. Little plants which I purchased in three-inch pots in the spring are now two feet high and starting long bloom stalks. Slips of many kinds bloom when less than a foot high. Even if there were no flowers the variation of form and color in the foliage is a picture in itself. Given the right soil and food, they thrive apace and have the added advantage of being more nearly pest-free than anything in the garden.

When you go to a nursery to select

begonias there is an embarrassment of riches. In the first place, their number is legion and, like Miss Session's favorite ceanothus, most of them have some bloom all the time. In the second place, they are so different in appearance and all so charming that one only chooses with difficulty. Let me try to point out a few kinds that will bloom in the dull period from now to April to be placed in certain spots and perhaps save you the disconcertion I always feel in taking so much of the dealer's time when I only want a few plants for special places.

BUSHY, SMALL-LEAF TYPES

A species from Mexico called *B. fuchsiodes* is graceful in growth, and is covered with charming scarlet blooms, like miniature fuchsias. In their native land, muleteers chew the acid leaves of this variety to quench their thirst.

If you want a tall grower that has small leaves, an inch or less long, feathering out like a maidenhair fern and making a wonderful background of rich green, with little pink coral tassels at all its tips, ask for the standby, "Floribunda rosea," a variety of *B. fuchsiodes*. It was formerly called "Multiflora rosea." It is much bushier when planted in the ground and, believe it or not blooms all the year around. It slips so easily I wonder how it ever has a sale; and yet, when you see it, you will want a large one at once because it is so lovely, and you will start raising plants to give them to all your friends.

Slightly larger-leaved, bushier, and very free-blooming is *B. "Catalina."* As its name indicates, it is very hardy and enjoys full sun. The pink flowers are larger on a drooping pedicel but there is so much red in the stems and leaf edges and seed pods that the plant has a tawny look.

Charles Saunders of Chicago improved a Mexican species of medium height, known as *B. incarnata*, also known as *B.*

"Subpeltata" (regal and *B. insignis*), whose bright pink flowers among the long ruffled leaves should soon make a very handsome display.

SMOOTH, LIGHT-GREEN POPLAR-LEAF TYPE

This sort should be selected to light up certain places, which seem dull or heavy.

B. lobulata, formerly *vitifolia*, has leaves like those of grapes, hence its name. It blooms in early spring with small pink flowers in large clusters, and has rusty brown hairs on the under side of the shining green leaf.

B. nitida, that we used to call *odorata alba*, is an old standby. Tall and graceful, it bears panicles of sweet-scented, white flowers all through the year. Its leaves are clean and bright and it likes more sun than most. *B. nitida* var. *rosea* is the pink form, in fine bloom now.

B. "Rosea Gigantea" is the Christmas gift of the begonia family. It is a medium tall type with a sizeable leaf, distinguished by a bright red spot where the leaf and stem unite. Its gay rose-red blooms can always be counted on for the holiday season.

Coarser and of rapid growth, is *B. roezli*, also called *macchu pichu*. It comes from seed gathered in the old Inca ruins in Peru. It also has light green leaves and rosy flowers.

HAIRY TYPES FOR LARGE, EFFECTIVE MASSES

This group is so similar it is very confusing but all are easily recognized by their large hairy leaves, usually red beneath, and heavy panicles of erect or drooping flowers.

B. haageana, or *B. scharffi*, one of the original species introduced from Brazil in 1887 by Haage and Schmidt, has been much improved, and yet one always gets a thrill on seeing the original type with its truly enormous sprays of white or pink flowers, bowed to the ground with their own weight. It blooms most of the year and has red hairs on the outside flower petals which look like little purses, as they do not open wide. It grows to be

very large with roundish, cupped leaves, green on top and a glowing red below, all covered with fine white hairs.

Mr. Morgan of Pacific Beach produced an improved type called *B. "Morgana,"* which has tinted white flowers carried on an upright stem, with a curled point on the leaf to distinguish it.

A fine specimen in this class, a seedling of *B. scharffiana*, is *B. "Loma Alta,"* also from Montalvo Gardens. It is a fine, hearty grower, very red in stems and under side of leaves and furred with white hairs. Deep pink blooms of medium size on more erect flower stalks are much in evidence.

B. "Duchartrei" has a longer, lighter, green leaf, and only the veins are outlined in red underneath. It makes an extra big bush, with large waxy-white bloom on a long stem.

A fine seedling of the above is *B. "Viaudi,"* reputed to have the best flowers of this group. They are pure white with petals over an inch across, with red fuzz outside, and golden centers, borne on an erect branching stem.

From "Viaudi" have come two nice seedlings. One, *B. "Neely Gaddi,"* was introduced by Mrs. Gray, of Pacific Beach. It has larger, softer leaves than its parent, with red beneath and a beautiful pure-white flower with white hairs and orange stamens and a curious little rudimentary leaf on the flower panicle.

B. "Prunifolia" was brought out by the dean of begonia experts, Alfred Robinson of Point Loma. It is tall and very hairy, with huge pendant clusters of pink or white bloom. The leaves are olive-green above and deep plum beneath.

Mrs. Gray, for whom the La Jolla Branch of the A.B.S. is named, is responsible for my favorite begonia in this category, *B. "Nellie Bly."* Not so tall growing, it has smaller, darker leaves, so thick with hairs it has a dusty look. In early winter it breaks out into lovely drooping crests of white flowers, covered with red hairs giving a pink effect, clear-cut against the bushy dark plant. It is a seedling of *B. "Cyprea,"* which also is a parent of *B.*

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The Amateur Gardener

By RUTHANNE WILLIAMS

The Amateur Gardener's Plan—

YOUR garden and house belong to a common design and both gain value from each other. Your garden adds to your room for living. It is more than a lawn, trees and flowers. It should be another room of your house. It should give you privacy and be a place for rest.

The garden planting line should conform with the line of your house. Before planting you should know the size your plants will be when they have reached their maturity. The plantings for a two story house should be those whose natural growth follows the perpendicular. Large houses naturally are adorned with plantings of larger trees and shrubs than would be used with the smaller house.

Pay as You Plant—

Each new home owner should realize that a plan is just as important for the garden as for the house. If you are one of the many who have not provided money for landscaping, go to a reliable nurseryman for advice. Some nurseries will prepare a plan for your garden without cost if you will agree to buy from them. You may also buy a few each month on a "pay as you plant" plan.

The owner of an established garden should also have a plan. Take a look at your garden. Is there too much in it? Do you really like the effect which is made by your present planting of shrubs and trees? Are these plantings a pleasing addition to your house? This would be a good month to draw a plan of your house and garden as it is and then one as you would like it to be.

Timely Tips for January—

This is a fine month to sit by the fire and plan or study. Garden catalogues as they are published today, are fascinating. They not only picture plants in color but contain good cultural information.

The University of California, Agricul-

tural Extension Service, at Berkeley (and

I am sure that all states have such a service) issues cultural bulletins on many shrubs and flowers. These bulletins are free upon request. Write for their list of cultural bulletins, then request the particular ones in which you are most interested. Take advantage of these fine, free services and you will be surprised how much you can learn in a short while.

January is the month to prune roses in California. Transplant any of the large shrubs that you wish to relocate according to your new garden plan. Continue spraying and scattering poison baits for the slugs and ants in your garden. Garden pests are not readily evident at this time of the year. Their eggs and larvae are far from dead, however, and you can dispose of them along with the spores of various fungus diseases by dormant spraying. Lime sulphur and Bordeaux are the proper sprays for this purpose. Use them on peaches for leaf curl. Either of these sprays may be used on roses for the important winter clean-up before growth starts. You need a good contact spray for sucking and chewing insects; 50% Malathion is most effective for insects and especially for mealy bugs in the greenhouse.

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Begonias as Houseplants

By MRS. HOWARD L. WITHEE

EACH of us "begonians" has his own special "isms"—rules that we put into use and swear by. Too, we all have a favorite begonia or a favored type, becoming increasingly intrigued to the point where the hobby bears a close resemblance to a mania. Progressively we endeavor to find more information, more plants, and more room. We try out ideas expounded by the experts and then, throwing discretion to the winds, "go" it on our own. I know whereof I speak, as I belong to this group, I am thoroughly pot-bound by begonias.

Here in Rhode Island we have an acid soil, many oaks and pines. I go into the woods, paw away the top litter and delve into the velvety accumulation of leaf-mold. At the house I sift it and add sand—to make a superb rooting medium. I let the wedge-shaped leaves get firmly rooted before removing; this is done very carefully so as not to injure any of the hair-fine roots. These are transplanted into a pot already filled with leaf mold, watered with warm water, and left to drain well. At no time do I water just the top soil of the plants—rex or other types. The fact is, no plant that I have found likes the idea of surface watering—all the roots want is a "drink," not to be made to wade in soggy soil. Good drainage is accomplished by first using soil that doesn't pack down around the roots, and I use leaf mold. This takes time and judicious planning because this medium will dry out very quickly compared to other soils, but this is a rich, humusy, porous soil, one which supplies, seemingly, the proper growing conditions for begonias.

Having studied the habits of my house as to humidity, sunlight, etc., I will, from now on, use no shading. Some of the rexes and other begonias are bathed in full to west sun, and I never allow the temperature to get above 75 degrees. For

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Mrs. Howard L. Withee

ED.: Mrs. Howard L. (Virginia) Withee, of Coventry Centre, R.I., is one of our eastern members responding to the editor's plea for material from that section. This month we begin a series for 1958—designed to acquaint you with one member's experience with begonias as houseplants, and it is hoped that many of you will benefit from these entertaining essays.

Mrs. Withee is a transplanted "Maineac," a colloquialism for a Maine native, where she roamed the white pine forests of that state, as a child. She met and married her husband in Maine—has no children—so affection centers on a handsome champion Schipperke dog named Classical Matinee. Since moving to Rhode Island, Mrs. Withee helped form and twice acted as president of the Kent County Carden club; maintains an active membership in the American Hemerocallis Society; has had her own radio garden program on Station WEAN, Providence; and has made several guest appearances on both radio and television with her mother, Mrs. Geraldine Daly. She reports that 70 varieties of all types of begonias make up her houseplants, while "outside" favorites are *hemerocallis* and iris. "Begonias are in my blood," she says, "I am gone for sure."

Blooming Tuberous Begonias in Winter

By HERBERT R. FITCH

THE ARTICLE titled "Prolonging Flowering of Tuberous Begonias" which was published in *The Begonian* for September 1953, and written by A. M. Kofranek and J. Kubota of the U.C.L.A. floriculture department, started lots of experimenting among our members. Glenn Motschman did some experimenting which he described in the January, February and March 1954 *The Begonian*. I also had a letter appear in the March 1954 issue describing my first experiment.

Enough of the background for this work which I believe is past the experimental stage. To bring all of us up to date with the facts that make winter blooming possible, let me say that the Tuberous Begonia is a long day, warm weather bloomer, in contrast to such flowers as the chrysanthemum, which is a short day, cool weather bloomer, and will not form buds until the days grow short in the fall. Tuberous begonias will stop growth and go into dormancy when the days become shorter than 12 hours.

Mr. Motschman used tubers that had been held dormant in cold storage until October 1. I have never used cold storage tubers but instead have had excellent results using late seedlings that did not grow large enough to bloom by fall. I potted these and brought them into the greenhouse on October 1. The lights were 60 watt incandescent lamps three feet above the bench and spaced four feet apart. The lights were turned on at 8 p.m. and off at 12 p.m. The temperature was kept at about 65° F. These plants started blooming at Christmas and continued until April, after which the blooms became smaller and the plants grew to an ungainly three feet tall.

My present process, after three winters of experimenting, uses tip or side branch cuttings started during the summer. They are a little temperamental to root. I have had the best success in sand, using Hormodin No. 1, together with bottom heat at 65° F. After rooting, the cuttings

are potted in 3 inch or 4 inch pots, using $\frac{3}{4}$ fir bark and $\frac{1}{4}$ sand. The pots are kept on the heated sand of the cutting bench and under the lights from this time on. The cuttings are fed once a week with Hyponex for the first month and then once a week with Atlas Fish Emulsion. They will start blooming while still in the 4 inch pots and when thoroughly pot bound, should be repotted to 6 inch pots. Be sure to stake the plants as they get top heavy soon. The 6 inch pots will be the largest pots needed as the plants do better when root bound, although they will need watering oftener.

After repotting to 6 inch pots the plants can be moved onto the regular growing bench, but always give them the four hours extra light from 8 to 12 p.m. or 7 to 11 p.m. in winter. The lights are best controlled by using an Intermatic time switch. I use an open flame ventless gas heater in my greenhouse.

The blooms that are obtained in winter are larger than we can grow here in Sacramento in summer. Let all side branches grow and this will make a better shaped plant as well as furnish more blooms. I have had a plant with four side branches give ten 6½-inch blooms at one time. There has been very little trouble with bud drop. The main thing to watch is mildew and keeping the plant well staked.

How long will the plants last? Cuttings started in August will start blooming in November and continue until April or May. Up until now I have been unable to make these cuttings produce tubers or go dormant. They just continue growing on into the summer, at which time they go all to pieces.

In conclusion I can say that blooming tuberous begonias in the winter is one of the most fascinating projects that can be undertaken. Just to be able to take a tuberous begonia to a January meeting with several full sized blooms on it is worth all the time and effort that went into the project.

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To facilitate its use, this index has been divided into three sections. The first is a "general" index, the second a list of 1957 contributors, and the last a special begonia section. They are printed so these four pages can be removed and filed with *The Begonian* for 1957. An asterisk (*) indicates an illustration.

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List of Registered Begonias

Following is the late list of registered begonias, file No. 131 to and including No. 143:

- 131 "Hansel," rex—incarnata x rex "Moss Agate"—Mrs. Elsie M. Frey, Santa Barbara, Calif.
- 132 "Gretel," rex—incarnata x rex "Moss Agate"—Mrs. Elsie M. Frey, Santa Barbara, Calif.
- 133 "Venice," hairy—acetosa x venosa—Mrs. Elsie M. Frey, Santa Barbara, Calif.
- 134 "San Miguel," hairy — venosa x scharffiana — Virgil E. Stark, San Diego, Calif.
- 135 "Emerald Jewell," rhizomatous—imperialis x pustulata—Mrs. Susie Zug, San Dimas, Calif.
- 136 "Silver Jewell," rhizomatous — imperialis x pustulata—Mrs. Susie Zug, San Dimas, Calif.
- 137 "Pebble Lane," rhizomatous—"Speculata x "Sir Percy"—Mrs. Susie Zug, San Dimas, Calif.
- 138 "Rover," rhizomatous — parentage unknown—Don Horton, Costa Mesa, Calif.
- 139 "Fido," rhizomatous—parentage unknown—Don Horton, Costa Mesa, Calif.

- 140 "Lulu Bower," cane—dichroa x "Alzasco"—Miss Constance Bower, San Diego, Calif.
- 141 "Connie Bower," cane — dichroa x "Alzasco"—Miss Constance Bower, San Diego, Calif.
- 142 "Arabelle," cane—"Margaritaceae" x "Lulu Bower" — Miss Constance Bower, San Diego, Calif.
- 143 "Melisse," cane—"Margaritaceae" x "Lulu Bower" — Miss Constance Bower, San Diego, Calif.

DEVELOPED	DISTRIBUTED	REGISTERED
131—1956	'57 or '58	July 15, 1957
132—1956	'57 or '58	July 15, 1957
133—1957	—	July 15, 1957
134—1953	—	July 15, 1957
135—1955	1956	August 5, 1957
136—1955	1956	August 5, 1957
137—1955	1956	August 5, 1957
138—1954	in 1958	August 23, 1957
139—1954	in 1958	August 23, 1957
140—1941	1945	October 12, 1957
141—1940	1941	October 12, 1957
142—1952	1956	October 12, 1957
143—1952	1956	October 12, 1957

Submitted by EMMA M. CARLETON
Berekley, California

New Originations in Rose Form and Ruffled

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS



Exact quality in color and form, from the prize-winning Pacific Strain originated by Frank Reinelt. The very finest obtainable!

Choice tubers now being shipped.

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Dept. B Capitola, California

1958 COLOR CATALOG NOW AVAILABLE

Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund Flight

We offer two choice varieties of begonias from India as follows: **No. 1. B. megeptera**—Native to the foothills of Himalayas, a full description and picture appeared in Feb. 1957 The Begonian. Back issues of The Begonian may be purchased from Librarian. 50c per pkt. for the above. **No. 2. B. bowringiana**—India. Small rhizomatous, flowers large, pink. 50c per pkt. We are experiencing great difficulty in obtaining enough seed to supply the demand and we deeply regret it when anyone is disappointed. A great many of our seeds come from foreign countries, and when we have to reorder, there is sometimes a long delay and you do not receive your seed promptly. Naturally we are sorry about this and hope you will understand the situation. We try to fill all requests promptly as they come in but sometimes it creates a hardship as I personally have the full responsibility of the seed fund.

Listed below are seeds from one of our hybridizers—**No. 1. B. Fleecealba**—A hybrid by Florence Knock, Minn. Upright rhizomatous. The first two leaves of the seedlings come shiny, bright green but the third and succeeding leaves come pure white and heavily fleeced. As the plant grows the leaves become brownish and have a firm glossy texture. Flower stalks are tall, three-parted, flowers are white in huge clusters. Fleecealba is an unusually sturdy and easy to grow plant and its large clusters of flowers and fleecy foliage will arouse keen interest for any plant collector. 25c per pkt.

No. 2. B. Joe Hayden—A hybrid. Beautiful, rhizomatous plant with large, black-brown leaves which glisten like satin. Flowers are pink on tall stems. Fairly hardy and here in So. California it is planted out doors for its pleasing contrast with other tropics. 25c per pkt.

No. 3. B. Cyprea (metallica seedling)—Erect, bushy, white-haired; leaves broad-ovate, pointed, one shallow angled lobe near the base, olive-green with deeper green veins; flowers large, white or pink, pink bearded without. This is a charming easy to grow little plant and is a nice addition to a collection. 25c per pkt.

No. 4. B. Mrs. W. S. Kimball—Delicate and handsome, similar to B. dipella. 25c per pkt.

The following were received from a hybridizer in Penna., and should prove interesting:

No. 1. B. Rubra, old rose flowers, x **B. rubra odorata**—25c per pkt.

No. 2. B. Lucerna, deep pink, x **coral rubra**—25c per pkt.

No. 3 B. Sunderbruchi—A friend in Arizona sent seed of this to the seed fund. Germination was perfect and we suggest you grow a few plants for your plant table or for a friend. This is a beautiful plant, resembles B. nigricans. The leaves are brightly colored with blendings of dark green, emerald and bronzy green. Popular house plant or for out doors in mild climates. 25c per pkt.

No. 4. B. Assorted Begonias—Seed are from a collection in San Diego, Calif. 25c per pkt.

Below are two varieties of semperflorens we think you will enjoy growing: **B. semperflorens Stuttgart** (new) bright pink flowers with rich bronze foliage. Well suited for outdoor bedding or greenhouse culture.

B. semperflorens Flamingo — Bi-color white with pink edge. The above are 25c per pkt.

Tuberous Begonias — tuberous floribunda mixed—A new and choice development produced by crossing giant double tuberous with the multiflora type. Plants produce large, double flowers on thrifty plants that bloom profusely in pots or beds. 35c per pkt.

B. Lloydii mixed—Pendula. For hanging baskets. Showy double and single flowers in a wide range of colors. 25c per pkt.

B. Crown Jewels — Tuberous. These seeds have been previously listed as semperflorens, but we have had reports from several people who have grown them, and they are the tuberous variety. A friend in Illinois has this to say: "I want to tell you about the seeds grown as B. Crown Jewels. The plants are a small flowered tuberous variety, one being dark blood red hanging basket and others with various types tuberous foliage. They

summered on the porch and are now blooming inside." 25c per pkt.

B. Flamboyant—Dark red multiflora. 25c per pkt.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS

Saintpaulia — African violet. Fresh seed from a member of the Gesneriad Society. The grower has only the choicest plants and is constantly changing his seed plants to improve the stock. He raises hundreds of seedlings and uses only the best along with other popular varieties, to insure good quality and variety. 50c per pkt.

Gesneriad *Rechsteineria Cardinalis*—Hanging basket with large, orange tubular flowers. 25c per pkt.

Gesneriad *Rechsteineria Warscewiczii*—Tall silver-green foliage and a mass of golden orange blooms. Very showy and will make a nice plant within a year. 25c per small pkt.

Gesneriad *macropoda* and *Ges. lineata*—Wide space or heart shaped leaves of lovely dark green and orange-red flowers held high above the foliage. 25c per pkt. each variety.

Strepto-gloxinia mixed — Formerly known as *Stroxinia*. 25c per pkt.

Crossandra infundibuliformis—An attractive pot plant with glossy, gardenia-like foliage, and flower spikes of clear salmon florets. Flowers in 7-8 months in a warm location planted in rich, well drained soil. The seed fund has just acquired the above at considerable expense. Four (4) seed for 25c.

Veltheimia viridifolia—Handsomer winter bulb flower with decorative undulate foliage from which rises, in March, a massive stalk of coral-pink, buff-tinged flowers. 25c per pkt.

Ophiopogon jaburan vittatus—Chiefly grown for their foliage and blue berries. This is the variegated form and should be grown in doors in cold climates but can be grown outside in the shade garden in summer. 25c per pkt.

Datura metel — Tender annual with huge yellow flowers, while this plant is grown extensively out doors in mild climates, it should be grown in doors in cold climates. Seed should have warmth to germinate. 25c per pkt.

Asparagus plumosus — Incorrectly called asparagus fern. This is usually referred to as a fern, although it is not

actually a fern. It is a feathery, fern-like climbing vine from So. Africa. Flowers are very small and white followed by purple-black berries. Makes an attractive hanging basket. 25c per pkt.

Billbergia Zebrina—Beautiful plant of the bromeliad family. Seed are very fresh and should be sown immediately. The following method has been found helpful in germinating bromeliad seed. One part clean builder's sand, one half part crushed granite, and one and one half parts of fresh peat. Mix well and place in trays or pans with a layer of broken crocks on bottom; trays should have holes in bottom. Water down the seed bed carefully, then sprinkle seed on top. A light sprinkling of sand may be sifted on seed bed as soon as planted, but not enough to cover seed. Spray lightly with water and place a piece of glass an inch above the seed bed, cover glass with paper until seed begin to sprout. Seed pans should not be placed in sun; it is best if you can supply heat, keeping it at 70 or 80 degrees if the weather is cool. Germination should take place in seven to twenty days. Bromeliad seed are 25c per pkt.

FERN SPORES

No. 1. *Adiantum Ocean Spray*—A hardy form of this popular fern easily grown from spores and makes a beautiful pot plant. Spores scarce—35c per pkt.

No. 2. *Athyrium felix-femina* (Lady Fern)—Rhizomes stout, erect or ascending fronds medium tall, erect spreading. Requires deep shade and plenty of moisture. 25c per pkt.

No. 3. *Woodwardia*—Chain fern. Rhizomes very stout, widely creeping or sometimes more or less erect, with brownish scales. Requires a wet shady location. 25c per pkt.

No. 4. *Flavea Cordifolia*—Mexico. We have no authentic information on this fern but we are under the impression it is the one usually referred to as Mexican flowering fern. 25c per pkt.

No. 5. *English Ferns mixed*—A friend collected these spores in the south of England where the plants grow in great profusion. 25c per pkt.

No. 6. *Pteris Serrulata*—This fern has been described as the most commonly grown exotic fern. The pinnae of the

fronds are long, narrow and graceful; they are smooth and durable despite its fragile appearance. 25c per pkt.

No. 7. *Pteris argyrea*—One of the few really effective variegated ferns, and is highly esteemed on that account. Does not like direct sunlight but requires good day light to maintain its distinctive variegation. 25c per pkt.

No. 8. *Pteris ensiformis* var. *Victoriaca*—No information available. 25c per pkt. See story on growing ferns from spores by Don Horton in Jan. The Begonian.

We wish to repeat the appeal for seed of begonias and other genera—we can use seed of almost anything and would greatly appreciate hearing from any one who has anything to offer. Will buy or exchange.

Mrs. Florence Gee
Seed Fund Administrator
4316 Berryman Ave.,
Los Angeles 66, Calif.

—B—

Houseplants

(Continued From Page 9)

humidity, I keep a kettle boiling on the stove—good for us as well as the plants. Begonias demand fresh air, not drafts, so I change the air each day by opening several windows part way. Fresh air is most essential and setting the plants not too closely together helps air circulate around the plants, keeping them dry.

Today I added Rex-Ember to my collection, indeed a bright spot upon which to end my first begonia thesis.

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Minutes

(Continued From Page 4)

York, who sent plants to John Thieben to grow and identify. She also read letters from Palmengarten, Germany, and Blankenburg, Germany.

Mrs. Graham moved that The Begonian be sent to the Brazilian Society of Floriculture in exchange for their publication. Mr. Lovejoy seconded it and it was carried. The magazine is to be placed in the library after Mrs. Leatherman is through with it.

Mr. Walton reported that ads in Flower & Garden were less expensive than in Flower Grower. Discussion followed.

Mrs. Gee reported \$100 in seed fund. She also reported that she had letters from Mrs. Brilmayer, New York, and from Mr. Hammond of the Gesneriad Society.

Mrs. Leatherman reported Suggestion that A.B.S. have a booth in the New York show. Moved by Mrs. Korts that Nancy Alvord be directed to arrange with Mrs. Brilmayer to do so. Seconded by Mrs. Graham, carried.

Report by John Thieben, advertising manager.

Mrs. Arbuckle, awards committee, reported vacancies and requested them filled by Virginia Humphrey and Gladys Mettuket. It was so ordered.

Mrs. Sault, librarian, reported that Prof. (Dr.) Irmischer had requested a copy of the Buxton Check List, offering to pay for it. Later, a motion was made to send him a complimentary copy. A man in England also was quoted as wanting one.

Mabel Anderson, slide chairman, reported that speakers lists were ready to mail. She suggested that a year's Begonians be sent to Flower Grower Magazine to compete for awards. No slide requests this month.

Mrs. Edna Korts requested information as to procedure on her lists. She also moved that Frank Moore's life membership be transferred to his widow, Violet. Promptly seconded and carried.

Discussion of Santa Barbara flower show.

Mrs. Korts asked that a subcommittee, to be named later, be appointed to assist her on new begonias.

Discussion of a handbook on Begonia Society show procedure, constitution, departments, etc., to be published.

A letter read from Mrs. Jack Williams, of Seattle, for information on show judging and procedure.

Mr. Joyce, parliamentarian, spoke of a letter from the east.

Mr. Slatter, president elect, requested six copies of The Begonian for his use. It was so ordered.

The treasurer was instructed to close the convention books and return the money to the general fund.

The adjourned meeting adjourned at 10:45 P.M.

Mrs. Frances Cooley
Secretary Pro Tem

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Leaves From Our Begonia Branches

GLENDALE

The December meeting was held at the Tuesday Afternoon Club, Dec. 11, and, in the spirit of the season, took the form of a Christmas party and gift exchange.

We are planning on getting out a new membership directory of Branch members. If your membership is in good standing, your name will be included. Check with Mrs. Violet Moore to be sure she had your correct address and telephone number, and, if you have overlooked sending in your renewal—do it now.

—B—

HOLLYWOOD

Speaker for the Nov. 20th meeting was Bert Slatter, president-elect of the A.B.S. He reports that he "finds experimental work the most fun" and told us about it, also showed some of his methods which have proved to be the best.

—B—

INGLEWOOD

Annual Installation of Officers held December 12 at Inglewood Women's Club, Frank Coe, national president officiating. There was fun for everyone, prizes, and a gift exchange.

—B—

LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER

The month of December was marked by a Christmas party at the home of Roy and Vera Ohlson. Festivities began at 6:30 with a potluck dinner, followed by a short business session, featuring selection and election of new officers. Bert Slatter, president-elect of A.B.S., was the speaker of the evening, and he stressed the need for more propagation of begonias and shade plants. Mrs. Slatter then gave the beautiful allegory, "The Cobbler," telling the story of one who made Christmas a real spiritual feast of loving and giving.

Seventeen members and their guests received greetings from A.B.S. founder, "Pop" Dyckman, who remembered us from his home in Twenty-Nine Palms.

—B—

LOS ANGELES

Branch met Nov. 20 at the home of Mrs. Susie Coup for a pot luck and plant sale. Lou Hale, the friendly gardener, spoke on the subject of "Blue Whale," showing films of plants grown using the new soil builder.

—B—

MARGARET C. GRUENBAUM

Anyone in the northern and suburban section of Philadelphia and surrounding area who would like to join a "green thumb" group, interested in growing begonias, please contact Mrs. Frank Oehrle, 859 W. Countyline Rd., Hatboro, Pa., who is president of this branch.

—B—

MISSOURI

New officers, recently elected for a two-year term are: President, Mrs. Helen Ware, Olathe, Kan.; Vice-President, Mrs. Chris Ebert, Kansas City, Mo.; Treasurer, Mrs. Grace Lucas, Kansas City, Mo.; Secretary, Mrs. Hattie Taylor, Raytown, Mo.; Rep. Director, Mrs. R. H. Hyatt, Raytown, Mo.

—B—

NEW ENGLAND

The New England Branch gave its annual tea and exhibit in November, in First Church, Brookline, Mass. Despite a heavy rain, it was a most successful affair, with many visitors who came early and stayed late. A membership meeting was held prior to the show. More than 150 begonia specimens were displayed as well as a bonsai arrangement by Ernest Eames, Boston. A table of English begonias from the Paine Estate, grown by Mrs. Sorenson, created much interest.

These same begonias received gold medals from the Horticultural Society when grown by Mrs. Sorenson's father, James Harley. Other table and wall displays featured "most commonly sought" begonias, and small new varieties, brought by Mrs. Nancy Alvord from California and here displayed for the first time.

The variety and beauty of the begonias displayed for awards caused much comment among members and visitors, who wished that they, too, had been for sale. Judges were Mrs. George E. DeCoursey, Mrs. Elsa Fort, and Mr. E. Webber, who selected the following winners: Haddrell Cup—The Merrys; Buxton Memorial Trophy—Charles Dennison; Buxton Vase and Logee Cup—Mrs. Virginia Withee. Members answered many queries concerning begonias and their culture. This successful event was planned by Mrs. Alvord and a hard working committee.

—B—

ORANGE COUNTY

Officers who will lead the Orange County Branch for the coming year are as follows: Don Horton, president; Lou Scalley, past president; Mrs. Owen Halling, vice president; Mrs. Lionel Evans, secretary; Darrell Bath, treasurer; and Mrs. Horace Woods, national representative.

Glenn Motschman, past national president who is now affiliated with the Orange County branch, was scheduled to install the group at the Christmas party, Dec. 12, in Garden Grove Grange Hall.

—B—

PHILOBEGONIA

Branch met on Friday, Nov. 8, home of Mrs. Albert Bruling. The annual election of officers took place. President, Mrs. Alfred Bailey, Vice President, Mrs. R. E. York, Sec., Mrs. Ralph DeCou, Treas., Mrs. Curtis Paschall, Rep. to National, Mrs. R. E. York, Historian, Mrs. Wm. Browning, Chaplain, Mrs. J. P. Long, Program Chrm., Mrs. Charles Allen.

Begonia "Foliosa," a very lovely specimen plant, was studied. Names were drawn for our Christmas gift party.

New Membership Books for 1958 were ordered made by the President. Field trip to Hammonton, N.J., and interesting greenhouse there was made by the group on Oct. 25, with luncheon on the nearby Atlantic City Boardwalk.

—B—

SACRAMENTO

Mrs. Helen Reynolds of Sebastopol gave us a talk on "Indoor Plants and Planters" at our November meeting. She also put on a timely exhibit of Christmas arrangements, and brought many choice plants—for which she is noted. We thoroughly enjoyed Mrs. Reynolds' talk and exhibit.

—B—

SAN FRANCISCO

The December meeting was in the form of a Potluck Dinner and Christmas party, held Wednesday, Dec. 4, in Forest Lodge. After a turkey and ham dinner, entertainment was a Christmas tree, Santa Claus, and a gift exchange.

The members also elected the following slate of officers for 1958: Julian Berner, president; George Leslie Kuthe, president-elect; Louise Allmacher, secretary; Orris Martin, treasurer; and Ed Pyncheon, board member.

—B—

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY

"Wildflowers of the West," a color sound film produced by the Richfield Oil Corp., was shown to the San Gabriel Valley Branch on Nov. 27. A harvest festival plant table was also featured.

—B—

TEXAS STATE

Members of the Texas State Branch of the A.B.S. entered an educational exhibit in connection with the Federation of Gardens fall flower show held Nov. 15 and 16. The show was one of Port Arthur's best flower shows. Flower lovers who missed this show really missed a treat. The begonia section was made up of a collection of small potted plants all named. *B.* "Iron Cross" was displayed by

Mr. E. Weaver. Judges' comments on our begonia display were very pleasing. Now, we hope, that our summer heat and storms are over, we can start growing begonias.

—B—

THEODOSIA BURR SHEPHERD

December meeting of this Ventura branch was a gala Christmas party, featuring a turkey potluck dinner. Men of the branch, headed by Herman Weitz, planned and executed the affair—including decorations! Installation of new officers by Clarence Hall, who launched them on the "Good Ship Begonia," followed, and the Elmer Johnsons showed pictures of their trip to Florida and Washington, D.C., featuring especially wild flowers in southern United States—from California to Florida.

New officers are: President, Harry Meyers; Vice-President, Mrs. Louise Seaton; Secretary, Mrs. Oakley Murphy; Treasurer, Mrs. Ina Clayton; Membership secretary, Mrs. Don Claypool; Directors, Mrs. Clyde Snodgrass, Mrs. F. B. Reed, Mrs. Albert Zschelle; Nat'l director, Mrs. Harry Meyers.

—B—

WHITTIER

We had a Christmas program on Dec. 7, complete with music and gift exchange, at Youth Center, Palm Park, Whittier.

Members brought guests and refreshments were served.

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Winter Blooming Begonias

(Continued From Page 7)

"Druryii," a cross made by another of our successful San Diego begonia culturists, Constance Bower. Druryii has the darkest leaf of all, with a satiny dull-green sheen above and purple below, with white lacy flowers. The plant has been known to attain a height of six feet.

B. metallica, from Brazil, is a begonia you will never forget, as its leaves have the lustre of old Chinese bronze. They are light in color, medium size and toothed on the edges with red veins below. It is tall and has clusters of flowers so beset with red hairs as to resemble pink chenille.

B. "Thurstoni" is an old cross with the above, having a light brown-green leaf,

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very smooth and shining. It has bouquets of smaller pink flowers that complement the deep red lining of the leaves. Easy to grow, tall and showy, it is a great favorite.

Even more popular, however, is its giant counterpart, *B. "Dorothy Grant,"* produced by another local expert, William Grant. It has round cupped leaves, sometimes a foot long, brilliant as green lacquer, with red underneath and fine upright bunches of white flowers. Its growth is floppy but attractive.

B. "Braemar," a similar plant, has drooping panicles of white that make it successful in a hanging basket.

Newer types that flower well are *B. "Emma Palmer"* and *B. "Richland."*

UNUSUAL LEAF TYPES

After you have filled in the main mass of your border, with groups of the above plants, then you can accent the selection with those of exceptional leaf pattern.

Growing fairly tall, is a stately, branching plant known as *B. "Mrs. W. A. Wal-low."* It has large, dark, wavy leaves, with handsome red facing, that are held perpendicularly. The flower clusters are erect, of tinted white. It originated in Long Beach in 1933.

If you wish fall coloring in your plants, choose *B. phyllomaniaca*, meaning "leaf-crazy," from its habit of producing tiny

plants on its leaves and stems. One of the most distinctive of them all, it grows tall and full, bedecked with the loveliest russet-green leaves, so cut and crinkled on the edges as to put a maple to shame. It was brought from Brazil to Munich in 1861. Not the least of its attractions is the shower of pink blooms that graces it from January to April. Its synonym is *Jessie*.

There is a mutant, equally fine and tall, whose fringed and ruffled leaves are splashed with blotches of yellow, cream and rose. It is named *B. "Templini,"* for the company that introduced it. The abundant blossoms are pink.

From Mexico comes *B. "Perle Lorraine,"* syn. "*Bertha von Lothringen,*" with shaded-pink flowers rising from oval, medium-sized smooth, light-green leaves, veined and netted with chocolate markings. It is not a tall grower.

B. compta was brought in from Brazil in 1886. It has a straggly habit but it and its sister plant, *B. angularis*, syn. *Zebrina*, have amazing zebra - striped leaves. The soft gray markings on the long, waved, dark green leaves of the newer, improved types is very attractive.

THICK-STEMMED, LOW GROWING TYPES

These types are fine to replace the tuberous begonias or other hanging basket material of summer, but they do not like too much moisture on the leaves, which are so thickly clustered that they rot when soggy.

If you are a bit sentimental and want to recall the gay nineties, when every

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parlor window had its thrifty clump of *B. "Erythrophylla,"* syn. *Feasti*, sometimes called the Beefsteak Begonia for the bright red lining of its dark, shining, lily-pad leaves, get a plant of it and enjoy the bower of light-pink bloom that covers it in spring.

Or try its sport, *B. "Bunchi,"* with the lighter green leaf that breaks into curls and crests on the edge, like a dancer's skirts, with a lovely whirl of flowers above it, when in bloom. Another mutant of *B. "Erythrophylla"* is *B. "E."* var. *helix*, wrongly known as *B. "Conchaefolia."* It has a smooth leaf that makes a beautiful shell-like spiral in the middle.

Extra fine for hanging baskets, is *B. manicata* from Mexico. It does not need the lacy pink blossoms that come in February, to dress it up, because it boasts fancy collars of red hairs just at the under neck of the leaf and similar tufts on the veins below. There are variegated and crested variations of this species, more expensive, but very desirable.

For a striking specimen in pot or basket, try this Star Class, so-called because the leaf is deeply cleft in points. One of the most attractive is *B. sunder-*

bruchi. It has a large, dark bronze leaf, deeply cut, with a light green streak up the center of each point and mottled green and red beneath. Its stems are red-spotted and thickly set with silvery hairs. In February it is covered with long stems of heavy pink flowers.

There is a fine variety of this type blooming now, called *Shar-Star*, another Rosecroft introduction. It has waxy, pink blooms on strong stems.

Of distant kinship in this class is *B. "Verschafelti,"* which should be planted in the ground and be pruned often. It has large, notched, light green leaves off a thick center stem crowned by huge upright fans of pink flowers that last a long time. Have a whole row of it, as it is effective and hardy.

There you have them, just a few begonia jewels for your winter garden. Most of them, coming from a cool region, will be at home in our winter climate. Select those you like, look to a loose, mildly-acid compost, a spot as sheltered from the wind as possible but with sun part of the day. Keep moist, with good drainage, and you will wonder why you ever had a winter problem in the garden.

TO ALL OUR BRANCHES
EVERYWHERE

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER
AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY

Calendar

Jan. 22 — San Gabriel Valley 17th
Birthday Dinner, 6:30 p.m., Rudolf
Ziesenhenné, speaker. Reservations,
Mabel Corwin, AT 6-1637.

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