

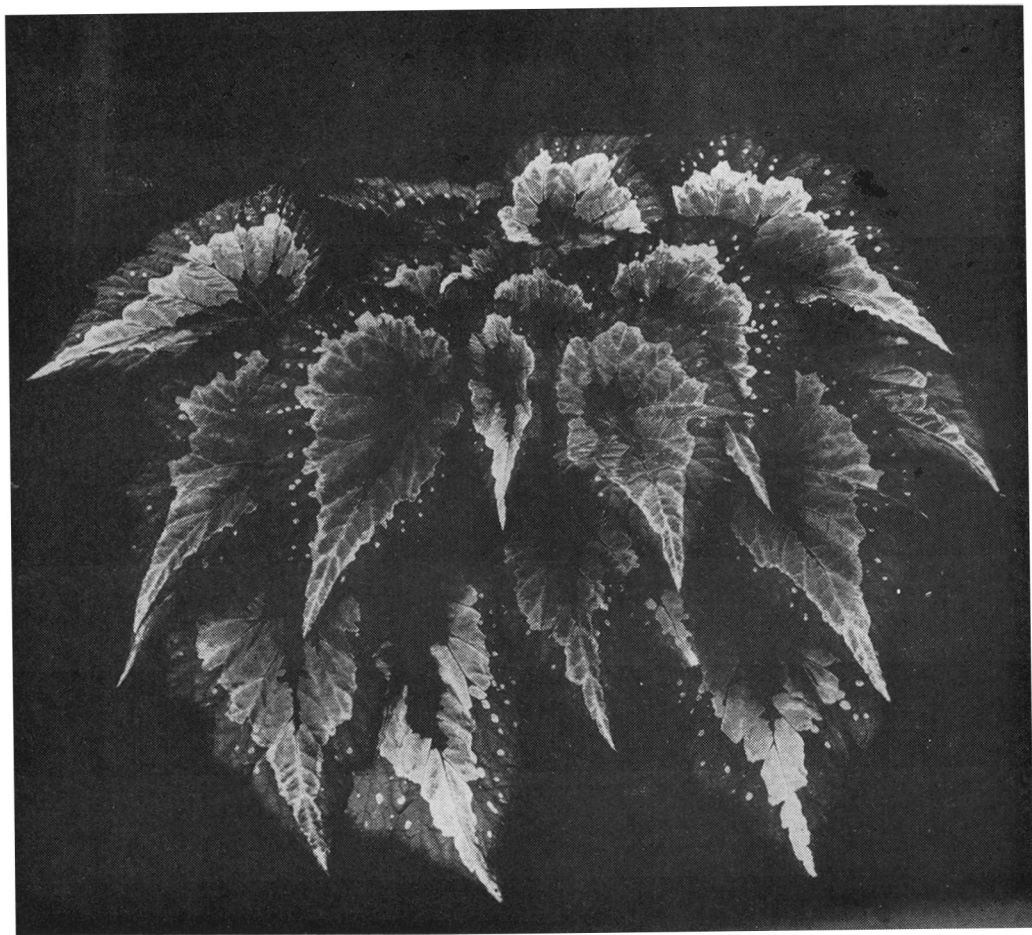
The Begonian

DEVOTED TO THE SHELTERED GARDENS

NOVEMBER, 1958

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Editor.....Adelaide Brest, 3207 W. 186th St., Torrance Calif.
Advertising Manager.....John Thieben, 6409 Will Rogers St., Los Angeles 45, Calif.

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AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY, INC.

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

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Into Tenbyten

By ELSA FORT

SINCE the warm days and nights of May the Begonias have been out of the glass-house, Tenbyten, is the name of mine, and homed in the Garden. This year I made their setting rather exotic. Placed them in irregular beds partly filled with moss under trees. The Rex were in a raised bed with open side protected by the Greenhouse, and the other toward the North and West open to the shade of the trees. This bed was elevated about eighteen inches and enclosed with rocks with plants planted in the pockets—Kenilworth Ivy, several Tradescantias, sedums and Saxifraga sarmentosa. With the Rex were placed several Tuberous begonias, with several very large and beautiful blooms. However, tuberous are almost an impossibility here in New Jersey, especially in Delaware Valley, for there is too much smog, very hot humid days and nights and so little direct sunshine that is not clouded with the impurities in the air. And tuberous do require a clear atmosphere.

September is almost with us (as I write this) with its windy days and the very cool nights, and it is time to get the plants ready for the long Winter in Tenbyten. First of all the ones have been set aside which are not to go back—small ones which made no growth during the summer. For there will be very little growth until next Spring with most of the Begonias. The ones which are to be saved have been examined practically every day for any pests which might be in or on the pots. Slugs have been particularly bad this year, and it is a real delight when one is found on the pot, especially sleeping along the rim of the pot during the morning, to pick it off and smash it on a handy rock with the foot. Little trouble with mealy bugs out of doors, and no mites. However root rot develops if there is a trace of fungus left in the soil.

Each plant has been looked over carefully to see if there is sufficient room for

the Winter expansion. I do not repot unless necessary, but take about two or three inches of the top soil out of the pots, and put in a mixture of plant food which I keep on hand for potting purposes. This is a mixture of dried manure, sheep, cow or even very old poultry, bone meal, superphosphate and some Espoma fertilizer, both acid and plain. I just sprinkle this on top of the opening made by the removal of the old earth in the pot, and refill the pot with the basic soil mixture I use. This basic mixture is oak leaf mold mixed with soil from the compost pile and if the leaf mold is liable to be of the type which dries out rapidly I add some Bacto peat. Begonias do not all require the same food and when I am potting or transplanting I add the proper food to the earth used in the pot for that particular plant. The rhizomatous require a much heavier soil than the Rex and the canes take a very heavy close soil to hold them firm in the pots. I put the food mixture in the bottom of the pot when potting. First the crock, at least an inch in the bottom of the pot, then the food mixed with some of the soil, and then the plant with as much of the old soil as possible taken from the roots before potting and the space filled in with the potting mixture. I feel that the roots require the food, and I try to put the food near enough to the roots to be available when needed. After a plant has been repotted the shock is so great that it does require some time to recover and start growing and then the feeder roots find the nourishment. I try to be very careful about watering newly potted plants so the goodness will not be lost out the drain hole. When I move the plants out doors I pot them in the size pot I hope they will be in when they go back to the Greenhouse. It is far easier to do it at that time than to wait till they are to be moved again, and then too the real growth can be made during the Summer outdoors with the

good air and filtered sunshine and specially the rain. As each plant is placed on the benches it is watered with an application of either Orthogro or Atlas Fish Emulsion.

The very hardest part of the Taking in is to weed out and dispose of the unwanted ones. If they are not worth nursing along, or taking up some valuable space on the Bench or in the windows of the house I just shut my eyes, almost shed a tear and throw them onto the compost pile. This summer have had many come up from seed that were on the heaved plants. And I just do not have the heart to let them freeze for they have made such a brave attempt to live. It is amazing to me to find the seed have wintered over and were still just itching to grow.

Here in the East there is a very old saying which advises "Do not let September winds blow on the house plants" and I have begun to take some of the very best plants to their Winter quarters—especially the rhizomatous for they will not stand very much battering from rain and wind for the leaves and stems are so brittle. Next the Rex are to go in but I do like them to have all the air and rain possible for they do depend so much on the outdoors for the rich color of their leaves. And last of all the tall ones—for many of them are Winter bloomers—*B. compta*, *dichotoma*, "South Park," *scabrada*, "Grey Feather," "Mrs Wallow," "Mrs. Fred Scripps," and *incana*. And along with the tall ones I carry in the intermediates if there is an empty hand or crook of the arm. Most of these are short canes—for they have small leaves, and can be kept bushy with careful pinching during the Spring, and many of these if pinched well will give bloom all Winter and most of the Summer, and will not grow so tall that one needs a stool to see the bloom on the tall canes.

By now the Summer is over and the beds are empty, the rocks and driftwood which enclosed the beds will remain all Winter to remind me of the loveliness of the Summer beauty of my begonias, and I can enter little Tenbyten and relive their beauty.

Glasshouse for Begonias

AT THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY
AND STATE ARBORETUM

IN DECEMBER, 1956, the fund was started for building a glasshouse for begonias at the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, which is situated on the old Lucky Baldwin Ranch in Arcadia, Calif.

It was hoped that all the ABS branches would participate in this project and our goal of \$4,000 for an 18' x 30' glasshouse would be an immediate reality. Several branches have been very cooperative by having plant sales, pot luck dinners, flower shows, etc., to raise money.

Individual donations which are tax exempt have accounted for a large part of the money raised so far. If each member would donate ONE DOLLAR, or more, the glasshouse could be put into operation this year.

The orchid societies have built two glasshouses for visitors from not only all the states in the United States, but from all parts of the world, to view their fine hobby collection. Let's get that glasshouse built so visitors can view the finest collection of begonias in the world.

WILL YOU OR YOUR BRANCH HAVE ITS NAME ON THE SCROLL OF DONORS?

Contributions can be sent to Howard A. Small, Chairman, 3310 E. California St., Pasadena 10, Calif.

Calendar

The Long Beach Parent Chapter, because of increased membership, has moved to larger quarters—Linden Hall, 208 Linden Ave.

Nov. 12—San Francisco Branch—Installation Banquet.

Nov. 15—Hollywood Branch—Pot Luck supper, usual time.

Nov. 26—Glendale Branch—Mrs. Coralee Walters, "Begonias, Orchids and Ferns"—coffee hour 7:45 p.m. Come everybody.

Dec. 3—San Francisco—Christmas Party.

Convention and Annual Meeting Echoes

From the Snack Bar

AS CO-CHAIRMEN, from the San Gabriel Valley Branch A.B.S., John and Lola Fahey wish to express their gratitude to every individual and Branch who contributed to our success in the Snack Bar.

It was through your generosity that we were able to send in a check for \$203.74 to the National Convention fund.

We made an effort to keep an account of each item and the donor, as they came in, but it soon became impossible because they came in so fast and we all were very busy.

So—we thank you one and all for the cakes, pies, cookies, eggs and hams. A special thanks to Charles Lovejoy for the huge Prime Rib of Beef roast and to his beloved "Second Mother," Mrs. Carrie Briggs, who roasted it so perfectly for the Judges and Clerks luncheon.

Also a big vote of thanks to our faithful helpers, Melva Small, Clarence Blough and Charles Lovejoy, who stood by us both days.

We felt that it was a big job and we all were very weary, but it also had many compensations.

Sincerely,

John and Loa Fahey

—B—

Editor's Report

IT IS a matter of record that during each of the past twelve months *The Begonian* has been published, so—in a broad sense, the editor has made a monthly report to members of the ABS through the pages of the publication as well as monthly reports to the National Board.

Throughout the past year a concerted and sustained effort has been made by your editor to strengthen the ties between our widely scattered membership groups. We feel that the acceptance by Mrs. George DeCoursey of Paoli, Pa., of the Eastern editorship has helped immeasurably toward this goal. Through her enthusiastic pursuit of material and wide

acquaintance with Eastern members, we have been able to publish many fine articles and pictures. Mrs. DeCoursey merits a vote of thanks for her faithful performance in this important post.

Through prompt acknowledgement of material received and by correspondence with any possible source of material, the editor has tried to broaden the scope of material offered in the magazine, and it is felt that this communication *has* helped toward the goal of a better publication.

Because the cover of the magazine is, in a sense, the "showcase" of both the publication and the Society, and it is possible also to use this one large monthly picture as a means of identification of begonias, a special effort has been made to find and select cover-pictures, especially of new introductions, which add these properties. This also helps in holding down our engraving costs since one picture performs two functions.

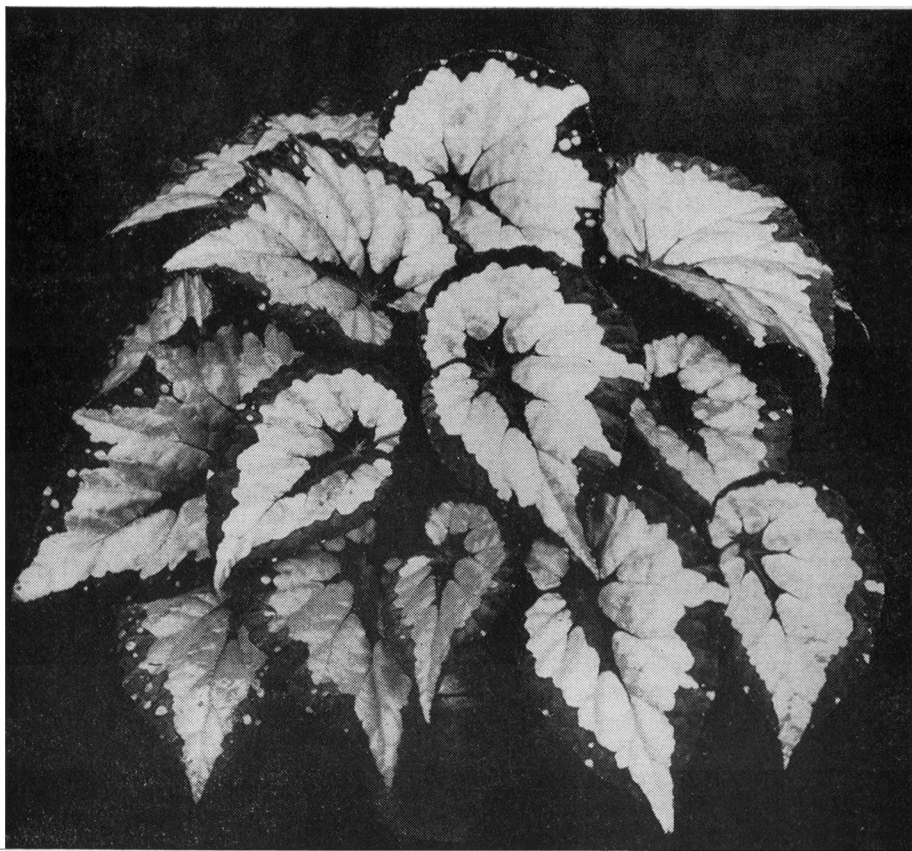
In January, our 1957 file of *Begonians* was entered in the Flower Grower contest held in conjunction with the New York International Flower Show. *The Begonian* received third prize for "content." However, the majority of the editorial honor should go to Mrs. Louise Cramer, former editor, who held the post until August of last year.

We have worked very closely with Clyde Browne, our printer, this past year and feel that the relationship has improved—resulting in a better publication which reaches the mails on time. Mr. Browne has been very helpful, especially during the difficult first days of editorship and has extended many small courtesies during the year.

I also wish to thank many of the members who have aided me in many ways—furnishing leads for possible material, supplying pictures, writing articles, and even proof-reading when it was indicated.

Although we are still in need of more specific begonia material, it is coming to the editor's desk much more readily than

(Continued on Page 255)



Begonia "Smaragd," a Teupel Brothers cultivar.

Photo Courtesy Teupel Brothers, East Germany

Random Begonia Notes

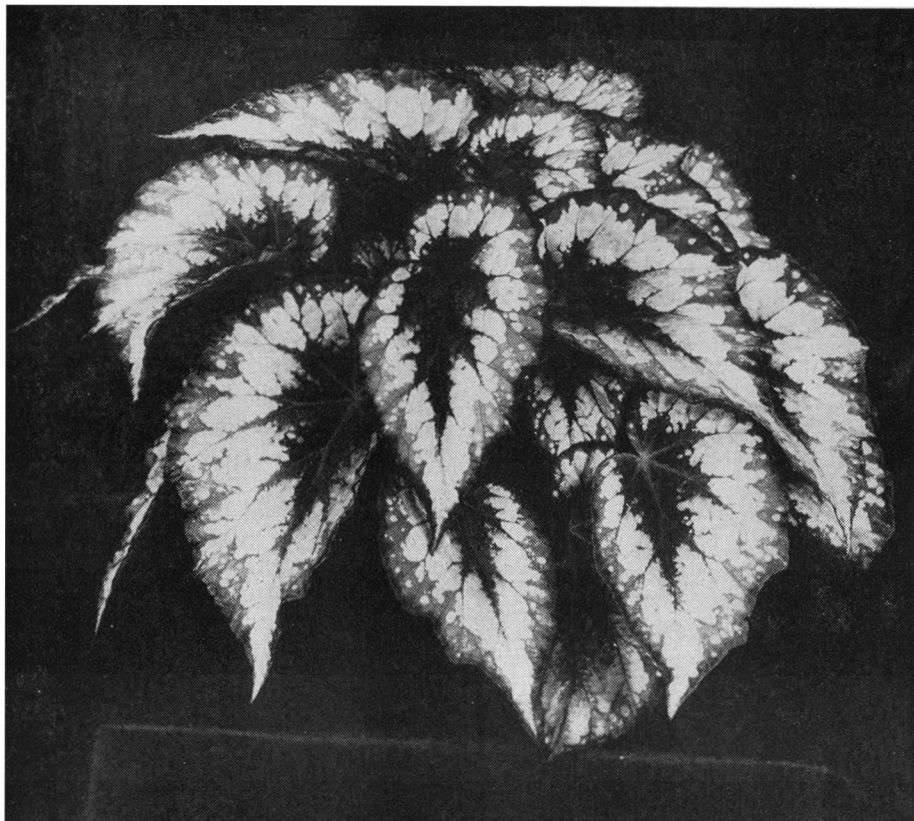
By MRS. HOWARD WITHEE

AS I START this article I am basking in the glorious, gorgeous, wax-like beauty and aroma of a 12-inch blossom of a Night Blooming Cereus that my mother gave to me. To describe it is most impossible for me, "it's just out of this world" 'is all that I can say. Do see one if possible for it is positively worth any and all efforts made to see it, believe me.

And while you are "efforting" to see the Cereus, take particular notice of begonias, any and all "kinds, varieties and species," don't miss a one, for each in

its own way is intriguing, some more so than others I grant, for each of us has his own very special likes and preferences which is as it should be for if we all liked the same things, Oh Dear!! what a very sad world this would be.

This summer here in Rhode Island the rexes are much happier than they were in the prolonged hot and dry weather of last summer (our worst drought in history here). I note with satisfaction there is that "contented" look and luster to the leaves, for they haven't that con-



Begonia "Freude," Another Teupel Brothers Cultivar

Photo Courtesy Teupel Brothers, East Germany

The Cover Picture

Like the two distinguished cultivars on this and the preceding page, *Begonia* "Reiga" is a Teupel Brothers cultivar.

Photo Courtesy Teupel Brothers, East Germany

stant hot dry searing air being circulated about them day after day. I note also, there is not such a constant vigil for keeping them watered, in other words our weather is more normal and the begonias are responding to it most favorably.

Point is, weather does play a part in the raising of these plants. I find the warm humid weather is accepted favorably by them, but when it is cold and damp there is such a thing as keeping various begonias too wet, the roots are cold, the soil soggy and fungus is apt to form. The one begonia which resents this

condition very much is the "Calla," all varieties.

I find that *B. sanguinea* is exceptionally easy to root as are "Bow Nigra," "Margaritacea," "Orange Rubra," "Callas" (of which I have four varieties now and can't decide which is the most lovely), "Bunchi," *epipsila*, etc. As I am a bit lazy possibly, all my cuttings I put into individual pots filled with a rooting medium of two-thirds leafmold and one-third sifted sand, then I pack the pots in a pan or flat with sphagnum moss or

(Continued on Page 254)

Seeds, Seedlings and Hybrids

By DON HORTON

Amaryllis From Seed

TO MANY persons the amaryllis represents the epitome of flowering bulbs. And this is not without good cause, for the sight of an amaryllis with several bloom spikes, each with three or four eight-inch, flaming-red flowers, is a sight you will not quickly forget.

On the other hand, what can be more perfect than a spike of large pure icy-white flowers? However, these two are extremes, for the average amaryllis has red flowers with a white stripe running down the middle of each petal. This is more like the original species, and while quite pretty in their own right, the all red, or the all white and near whites, are the more desirable. Flower form is another consideration with the ideal being a flat flower with broad overlapping petals giving the face a rounded appearance.

Until recently most of the really fine amaryllis have been Dutch hybrids which are for growing in the house and not outside. But the hardy American amaryllis which are easily grown outside here in California have been bred into more and more desirable forms, some rivaling their Dutch cousins.

Crosses are easily made between the Dutch and American hybrids and are contributing to new races of giant pure colors and perfect flower forms.

Hybridizing amaryllis is very easy and any amateur can undertake it. By following good plant breeding rules select only the parents which have certain good characteristics to impart to the offspring, such as flower form, flower color, hardiness, etc.

The pollen is ripe as soon as the flower opens and is good as long as any of it can be rubbed off. The stigma is ready for fertilization about three days after the flower opens. The time can be gaged exactly as the points of the stigma, which are closed when the flower opens, expand when it is ready for pollination.

This difference in time for ripening of stamens and stigma is common to most plants with complete flowers (which begonias do not have) and is nature's way to insure the flower does not pollinate itself but is cross pollinated.

If the pollination has taken effect the green ovary, which can be seen at the base of the flower petals, will begin to swell. If the pollination has not taken effect, after a few days the ovary will yellow and wither.

The seed pod will ripen in about a month and should be picked as soon as it starts to split and the black seeds can be seen inside. If you wait too long (even a day or two may be too long) to pick the pod it will open and the seeds will be scattered by the wind. A good pollination may yield over a hundred seeds and even a partially successful one will have from twenty-five to fifty.

The black papery seeds are best planted as soon as possible as most of them will lose their vitality in a year.

Plant them in flats or pots in a soil mix that contains plenty of leafmold. The seedlings will start to come up in about three or four weeks. They should be kept warm during winter and grown continually and not rested as are the adult bulbs.

As soon as the small seedlings are big enough to handle they should be transplanted to another flat or several to a pot allowing space enough to do some growing before transplanting again.

In frost free sections they may be transplanted directly into the ground as soon as the bulbs have five or six leaves and they will continue to grow until they bloom which will usually be three years after the seed is sown.

This month the Seed Fund has amaryllis seed for sale of both excellent American hybrids and Dutch hybrids. Because of their ease of growth and rewarding blossoms—not to mention the value of a

Begonias in Integration

By NANCY ALVORD

GOVERNOR FAUBUS was fighting a delaying action by closing the schools in Little Rock, Arkansas, and the State of Virginia was openly defying the verdict handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States by saying that she would "never integrate," when I went to the Begonia Party held by the Elsa Fort Branch of the ABS in Ashland, N.J.

The history of the Elsa Fort Branch, an integrated group, is an interesting one. Several Negro women were invited to join a garden club and after paying dues, heard nothing for months until their dues were returned and they were informed that they were *personae non gratae*. These women enlisted the help of Miss Lola Price who was very active in horticultural groups, because they loved growing things and wanted to have an organized group so that they might exhibit their plants. Then Mrs. Elsa Fort, for whom the branch is named, was brought into the picture and invited a group to her home. This resulted in the prompt organization of a branch of the ABS.

This "Party and Exhibit" was a sort of culmination of desires. Until now the William Penn Branch had been hostess for this event and the attendance had steadily grown. This year the numbers swelled to include eighty-five who enjoyed a box lunch together and others who came to see the exhibit and buy plants.

There were many fine plants, artistically arranged in a large garage area of a new home. These included fibrous, hairy, rhizomatous, semps, and rex begonias in great variety, each member contributing

good bulb—it is well worth raising some from seed.

On occasion the seed fund offers seed of *clivia*, which is grown with the same ease and in the same manner except that it takes a couple of years longer to bloom them.

five to ten plants and the remainder brought in by Mrs. Fort. The educational exhibit with map in the background and ribbons from each plant designating natural habitat on the map, was of interest to all. As a result of this fine display the plants on the sale table soon disappeared.

But with all of these fine plants and an interesting talk on maintaining bacterial level in potting mixtures and various methods of "triggering" plants into growth and bloom by Mr. Oliver Starks, a Cornell graduate and now owner of Pearce Seed Co., it is the pervading happiness of the occasion that stands out. We were an hundred men and women, drawn together by a common bond, the love of growing plants, and begonias especially. And, because of this common bond I doubt if anyone gave thought to race or color. One hundred is a small percentage of the vast number involved in this struggle but there must be other groups who have found that we have much in common. Love of children, family, friends, people, as well as plants of all kinds. Affiliation with a Society that recognizes our common bonds and so helps integration to take place naturally is something of which we can be justly proud.

—B—

THE MASTER WEAVER

When gray threads mar life's pattern,
and seem so out of line,
Trust the Master Weaver who planned
the whole design;
For in life's choicest patterns some
dark threads must appear
To make the rose threads fairer, the
gold more bright and clear.
The pattern may seem intricate and hard
to understand,
But trust the Master Weaver and His
steady, guiding Hand.

ROGER IRVING
in Guideposts, September, 1958

Begonia Culture

By ELEANORE BISPHAM
Planters Garden Club

THE MOST satisfactory of all house plants is the begonia. It repays you in a thousand ways for all the care and attention you give it.

When potting begonias be sure to have plenty of drainage in the bottom of the pot, such as broken flower pots, pebbles and a bit of charcoal. This keeps the soil from becoming too soggy. Pebbles placed in the saucer in which the plant stands is another good way to prevent soggy soil. In potting, I use one-third leaf mold, one-third good rich loam, and one-third clean sharp bar sand. Begonias should not be planted too deeply; plant up to the crown, not over, as the water must drain away from the crown, so it is better to plant on a rise rather than in a hole. After potting, water thoroughly. Begonias like to be pruned and pinched back. The tallest growers can be made of medium height and bushy by training.

In order to have begonias bloom profusely they must not be pot-bound. In potting cuttings be sure to use very small pots and repot only when the root system fills the pot and pokes out through the hole in the bottom.

Begonis like temperature rather than hot conditions. They cannot stand too low a drop in temperature at night if kept in the house, and a draft for any length of time is fatal to them, especially hot wind in summer time.

Fresh air and moist air are both essential to their good health. If they are to bloom they must have plenty of sunlight and food. Begonias grown in the home in winter are a constant source of pleasure, not only to their owner, but to guests as well. I keep my begonias in sunny windows all winter, water them as early in the day as possible, soak them well on top of the pot and allow the water to run over and stand in the saucer to the depth of about half an inch. A good soaking is better than a small

amount of water, for in this way the entire root system gets well soaked. The fine, thread-like roots demand a great deal of moisture. A thorough soaking in this way is absorbed by the roots and does not allow the soil to become soggy and the roots to decay. On sunny days, if the plants sit in the direct sunlight, they may be watered every day in this manner, but on dull days just omit the watering unless the dull days continue too long and the plant dries out. Never water after early afternoon, as it takes the plant three to four hours to absorb water given in this manner, and begonias never should go to bed with wet feet. Do not confuse a good watering with soggy soil; be very careful not to keep the soil soggy. On the other hand, be sure the roots at the bottom of the pot receive water as well as those on the top.

Moist air is another essential to begonias. If you are fortunate enough to own a humidifier and run it about two hours every morning in winter, when the house is hot and dry, you can thus keep your plants in perfect leaf and bloom all winter. If you do not own a humidifier, moisture may be produced by putting bowls of water near the plants, or an aquarium is a splendid means of moisture in a room. Begonias absorb moisture through the breathing pores on the under side of the leaves, so the question of moisture is a very vital one for their good health. Begonias bloom best when they have sunlight at least half the day if kept in the house in winter. For this reason they thrive in a southern window, but must be removed in late spring before the sun becomes too hot. Plenty of fresh air is also a requisite of all house plants, so try to air the room at least once a day, or more if possible.

Food is vital for good bloom and a monthly feeding is very satisfactory for my house plants. Give one plantab a

month to a six inch pot, to a smaller pot a half or quarter of a tablet, to a larger pot two or three tablets. The large leaves of begonias become dusty in a house, and so I find a good sprinkling once a month is most beneficial and revives and freshens the plant. This can be done by holding the plant under the shower or putting in the bath tub and sprinkling with a fine spray from a watering can. You will find it freshens the plant to such an extent that you will be repaid for your time and trouble. In summer the house plants can be set out of doors. Sink the pots up to the rim in a shady spot with a little filtered sunlight through tall shrubs or trees, and forget them until early fall, with the exception of perhaps a protracted dry spell, when a light sprinkling with the garden hose will refresh them. Take the plants up in the early fall, wash the pots well, and repot when necessary; cut back in order to shape the plant prettily if too much growth has taken place during the summer, and bring into the house before the heat is turned on so as to accustom the plant to the house before it gets too hot. Cuttings should be taken from begonias in the spring when growth is just starting. The young vigorous shoots from the base of the plant are best when propagating from the bedding type. But if you are propagating from the shrubby types, tip cuttings are best. Use a sharp knife and have two or three joints on the cutting. Cuttings do best started in sand, but they will also root in water. I have cut back long straggly plants in the fall when I took the plants in the house, put the cuttings in a clear glass bowl with charcoal in the water, and kept them all winter, and even had them bloom. They must be kept in a north window out of direct sunlight when they are living in water.

The rhizomatous types and "Stars" are propagated by cutting the rhizome into two-inch pieces and covering them lightly with sand; when well rooted, re-pot, leaving the rhizome still lightly covered.

Rex begonias do best from leaf cutting. A mature leaf is cut in several places on the under side of the junction

of the veins and then pinned down on a pot of sand. Roots will develop at every cut, followed by the tiny plants. Do not pot into soil till a good root system has been developed and a sturdy little plant produced.

Tuberous-rooted begonias are lovely in a border, and should be grown more than they are. They are very decorative, and easily produced if given proper care. They may be started in the house in March or April in wooden boxes with about three or four inches of a mixture of sand and peat moss. Don't have the box or flat too deep, as the peat should come up to within one or two inches of the top. Before planting moisten the peat well, set the tubers on the top of the moisture, and press the tuber down to about half its depth. Plant tubers when a slight pink swelling appears in the center. Place flat over bottom heat. This may be very satisfactorily done by putting a few thin pieces of wood on the top of a radiator about five inches apart for ventilation, and placing the flat on the pieces of wood. Shade the flat with newspaper till growth starts, and water sparingly when first planted; as the tubers grow remove the paper and water more frequently. Do not allow the peat to become too dry; a light sprinkling is the best means of moisture at this time. If not started too early the tubers can remain in this mixture till time to set out in the border, or in pots on the porch. Do not set out till all danger of frost has passed. Tuberous-rooted begonias do best on the north side of the house, as they require very little sun, unless the sunlight is filtered; for this reason they do well under tall trees. They must have plenty of air at all times. Never cultivate, as they are surface feeders, and their roots run very close to the top of the soil. Cultivating damages their fine roots. When transplanting to their permanent place use a very rich soil moisture. I use leaf-mold, old well-rotted cow manure, sand, and peat moss in equal parts. Shade, rich soil, and moisture are their special requirements.

From GARDEN CLUB BULLETIN

Botanical Orchids Are a Challenging Hobby

By ROSANNA HORTON

ORCHID growers are moving away from the trend of producing "purple cabbages" and finding many attractive new breeds to work with, according to Emerson Charles of Costa Mesa.

Charles is a former boat builder who turned his hobby of orchid raising into a full-time occupation two years ago. He specializes in botanical and species orchids, and showed specimens from his collection and slides at the September meeting of the Orange County branch of the American Begonia Society in Garden Grove.

The "purple cabbages"—cattleyas, or florists' orchids—are still used to cross with small-flowered species to get corsage flowers the right size for 6 to 8 flowers per corsage.

Charles has raised orchids for ten years, and says he is more excited over them now than ten years ago. Other hobbies did not satisfy him for very long.

"First you collect orchids, then you collect books about orchids, and then friends who collect orchids," he explained. Friends from distant places send an unknown plant to be identified, and there are many other challenges to be met.

Different species of orchids have different requirements, and "it is fascinating to see if you can beat the cultural problems."

Cymbidium orchids, considered "hardy" because they will grow out-of-doors, turn out to be more sensitive to the sodium salts from Metropolitan water than do the hothouse "Cats" (Cattleyas). Charles uses a de-ionizer for correction of his water problem.

Stanhopeas bloom through the bottom of the basket, which means it must be hung from the ceiling. Phalaenopsis (the moth orchid) of the Philippines takes more heat than the cattleyas. Tiger orchids (*Odontoglossum grande*) from Mexico will grow outside in a lathhouse. Their blossoms are three to four inches across, with three to four on a stem, in striped brown and yellow, and are particularly

admired by schools since they bloom in fall.

Cypripediums, the lady-slipper orchids, which are easy to grow in the woods of Eastern and Northern United States and are used to frost, will not adapt to our climate, but relatives of theirs, from India, can be grown here, some varieties in a lathhouse. The same blossom will stay fresh on the plant for two months.

Australia is represented by a dendrobium phalaenopsis, which may sport 100 or more flowers. Cycnoches, a swan orchid, is considered quite outstanding because it will produce all female flowers for perhaps two years, and then will change around and produce only male flowers the next year or two.

There is even one orchid variety grown as food—the plant that produces the vanilla bean. As all orchid experts do, Charles pointed out that the orchid is not a parasite. Even those varieties which perch on trees are only getting physical support from the tree—they do not take nourishment from it, but collect their own food through aerial roots.

Collecting orchids is not a matter of sitting home and sending for items in catalogs—Charles and his wife recently rode down the Pan-American highway to gather specimens from Mexico to Panama and Guatemala.

—B—

A LETTER TO FLORENCE GEE

May you know how much I deeply appreciate the work you are doing as seed fund administrator. I am sure I am not alone in feeling that it was God given. This new world you helped open for me has done much to alleviate the disappointment that came to my husband and me.

HAZEL AKER WIGGINS

—B—

Who is the happiest of men? He who values the merits of others, and in their pleasure takes joy, even as though it were his own.

GOETHE

The Fern's Place in the Plant World

By DR. W. C. DRUMMOND

TO GET a better understanding of the fern's place in the plant world a discussion of the classifications of these plants might be in order. There are two commonly used classifications. They are chosen according to which characters the writer feels most important. They are often guided by first, the reproductive organs, that is, by spores or by seeds. Besides the difference in size between seeds and spores, the big difference is that seeds contain an embryo, while spores contain no embryo. These characters are used to separate the ferns directly from the seed bearing SPERMATOPHYTES, or flowering plants. This is the older classification. Second, some scientists throw more emphasis on the circulatory or vascular system, thereby placing together the ferns the (FILICINEAE) and the SPERMATOPHYTES. This leaves the two more primitive divisions, the THALLOPHYTES and BRYOPHYTES, the same in both classifications. The first or older classification mentioned and the one which divides plants into four grand divisions, is the one we will use here. It is based on reproductive organs, plant morphology (form) both internal and external structures.

Using the older system we find *Division One*, the THALLOPHYTES, or thallus plants, meaning plants whose growth has no clear distinction of leaf or stem (axis) and having no roots, but with reproduction in most of them being ASEXUAL (by division and without sex), but with sexual reproduction in some. The Thallophytes have no vascular system. They consist of plants found growing in very wet soils or water and consisting of 1st, ALGAE, sea weeds and pond scum, 2nd, BACTERIA, single celled microscopic organisms and commonly called "germs" or "microbes" with relationship to other plants obscure. They are unicellular and have no nucleus, reproduction is asexual, 3rd, the FUNGI, of which there are thousands, divided into many kinds and of

various colors, including mushrooms, as well as microscopic disease producing organisms, some are parasites, other saprophytic, that is, living off dead organic matter, 4th, LICHENS, the body composed of an algae and a fungus living together in SYMBIOSIS (with benefit to both).

Division Two, the BRYOPHYTES, which are plants of very wet soils, and are divided into grand families, reproduction is sexual. First, the LIVERWORTS (*Hepaticae*), which are small flat green bodied, prostrate plants and living flat on the soil and often found in the greenhouse. The Bryophytes are all multicellular small green plants living on land and having an alternation of generation, with SPOROPHYTE and GEMETOPHYTE. The Gemetophyte or reproductive generation is the one commonly seen and all without a vascular or circulatory system. The other division of the Bryophytes are the MOSSES (*Musci*), 14,000 species. They are low growing plants found on trees and wet soils. Some even grow under Xerophytic (extremely dry) conditions, having an alternation of generation with the green Sporophytes conspicuous. Mosses are without a vascular system.

Division Three, the PTERIDOPHYTA or PTERIDOPHYTES, all with vascular systems and sexual reproduction, about 10,000 species, consisting of plants mostly growing in damp soils and mostly in shade. Class 1, LYCOPODIACEA (Club Mosses), or Lycopodium, 180 species. They are small creeping plants and rare in North America or in botanical collections. To this class also belong the SELANGINELLA, 700 species, somewhat similar to the Lycopodiums, mostly found in the tropics. They, too, are small, more or less creeping plants, with much branched and cut leaves. There are several branches of the Lycopodiums. One, the PSILOTAES, with creeping stem of plants otherwise erect and leafless, important because of their great antiquity. During the coal age some 300 million

years ago, they grew to 70 or 80 feet. They are thought possibly to be the parent of the Pteridopytes. They are not in cultivation. Class 2, the HORSETAILS (*Equisetums*), 25 living species, with the close relative, the CALAMITES, now extinct. The Equisetums are often found in gardens. The Calamites grew in the coal or fern age to 60 or 80 feet. Class 3, FILICINAE, the Ferns, which are divided in Order 1, OHPIOGLOSSA, of 90 species and commonly called ADDER TONGUE FERN. Order 2, MARATTICAE, 190 species, primitive ferns, not much grown in gardens, native of the tropics. They are close to the Adder Tongue Ferns. Order 3, the Typical Ferns we grow in our gardens and consisting of Terrestrial, Epiphytic, Deciduous, Evergreen, Herbaceous and the small or large Tree Ferns. The FILICALES, or true ferns, about 9,000 species.

Division Four, the SPERMATOPHYTES, or seed plants, Class 1, the GYMNO-SPERMAE, the Conifers and their allies, composed of a) Cycades, 90 living species; b) the GINKGOALES, one living species, *Ginkgo biloba*; c) CONIFERALES, 550 species. In the Gymnosperms the seeds are not enclosed in a carpel. Class 2, the ANGIOSPERMS or PHANEROGAMS, or the flowering plants, with seed enclosed by carpels, and divided into Subclass A, the DICOTYLEDONS, the embryo coming up with two seed leaves, about 200,000 species, of which the Buttercups, Mallow, Rose, Begonia, Legums, Carrots, Potato are a few. Subclass B, the MONOCOTYLEDONS, 50,000 species, the embryo coming up with a single seed leaf. The MONOCOTS consist of the Lily, Palm, Pineapple, Grass and Orchid families.

—B—

AN APOLOGY

A belated apology to Mr. T. MacDougall, 4000 Boston Rd., New York, whose by-line was inadvertently omitted from the fine profile, "A Begonia Personality," which appeared on page 225 of the October issue.—ED.

—B—

Your friends want your Branch news.

Random Begonia Notes

(Continued From Page 247)

leaf-mold packed in around the pots. Thus I eliminate much handling and watching for needed moisture for as I water the cuttings I moisten the leaf-mold or sphagnum creating humidity and keeping the pots from drying out.

For my mother and me *B. olbia* is a constant leaf-dropper. We find if it is moved one-half inch from constant heat and no drafts it becomes nude. This variety surely needs a lot of heat to stay beautiful, and it can be very lovely, or become a thatched looking skeleton. It needs a glasshouse all its own. I took a lovely looking one to a flower show recently. The next day it dropped six leaves and kept on shedding until I was strongly tempted to make compost of it, but now it is regaining its composure. Being so contrary it is a challenge. Next winter we plan a stocking cap for all our *olbias*.

I am trying an experiment with rexes. I have set a few outdoors in a sheltered location just to see how they would respond. As I set a few out during our cold first of June I found out they could take 35-40 degrees but the growth was absolutely nil, and even though it is warmer of course now, none of them is making any remarkable progress out-of-doors, but "*Erythrophylla Helix*" is growing by leaps and bounds.

Even though I shall be selling various begonias, especially rexes, I shall always keep my house begonias strictly house begonias, grown on and propagated under all my house conditions. My hobby will continue to be my hobby, the selling end of it is something set entirely apart.

By the way, if there are any strange punctuation marks in this article it is because of a rebust thunder storm exerting its energy pretty much over my head.

—B—

Some can pot a begonia,
Some can bud a rose,
But some can not be trusted
With anything that grows.

Convention Echoes

(Continued From Page 245)

a year ago, and from a greater variety of areas and contributors. It is felt this indicates the endeavors have been in the right direction and that we are pointed toward a better magazine—one that will be ever more useful to the membership in the coming year. I pledge myself toward this end.

Adelaide Brest

—B—

Notes From the Library

Greetings to all Members of the A.B.S.:

Your Library is growing, and for some time past is self supporting. Loaning books to Members is our main business, and we think that more of our Members should take advantage of this service. The only regulations governing the loan of books are these: use the same care handling the book that you would use if you owned it; return it promptly to the Library within 30 days of the day you receive it; also send back the amount of postage appearing on the package as it reaches you. At present, we have several books that are overdue, and your Library will appreciate prompt return. There are others waiting.

Two good books were donated to the Library by Mrs. C. M. Kelly from her husband's collection — "Science in the Garden," by H. B. Logan and Jean Marie Putnam, and "Plant Hunters in the Andes" by T. Harper Goodspeed. We wish

to thank Mrs. Kelly sincerely for the gift of these books.

Another new book recently acquired is "Ferns of New Zealand" by H. B. Dobbie and Marguerite Crooks. We have this book for loan and for sale. The price is \$6.50. It is well written and beautifully illustrated, and this volume should be in the library of every serious minded Member. This book is shipped from Auckland, New Zealand, and we are nearing the end of our second shipment.

At our last Convention, we had many of the books which we carry on display. Among them was "Exotica," and there was much interest. We had a number of orders and sent to the publisher—only to learn that they are now out of print. However, the publisher told us that an enlarged edition was being prepared, and would be off the press in the Spring of 1959. The old price was \$17.50 and the new price will be \$20.00. If you order through this Library within the next 60 days and send the cash with your order, we can get them for \$18.00 plus postage and insurance.

Your Librarian has been asked to serve another year under President Bert Slatter. The work has been interesting and many new friends have been found. We thank you for your patronage during the past, and hope we may continue to serve you in the future.

LUCY A. SAULT, Librarian
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Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund Flight

No. 1. B. "Iron Cross" (Malaya)—Origin said to be obscure but according to Bedson it was introduced in England in 1952 by Mason. It is one of the most beautiful begonias in cultivation and is described as having white-hairy, reddish stems and large roundish puckered leaves, Nile-green, marked with contrasting, bold pattern of brown-red resembling an Iron Cross. Flowers are waxy, greenish white with maroon bristles on back. Price per pkt. is \$1.00.

This is the situation on above mentioned seed: During the past four years we have had many requests for seed of this rare and exotic begonia and have contacted many growers and collectors all over the world so now we have found seed here in California produced by a hybridizer who has many beautiful introductions to her credit and it gives us much pleasure to offer these seed to you. We realize that the price quoted above is too modest, but in order to give everyone an equal chance we have decided to package small and please do not request more than one packet.

No. 2. B. froebeli—Extremely attractive, with brilliant scarlet flowers, anthers margined with gold; velvety, heart-shaped leaves. Not easy to grow but a nice addition to any collection. 50c per pkt.

No. 3. B. manicata var. crispa—Mexico. Rhizomatous. Green crested leaf margins. Choice. 35c per pkt.

No. 4. B. princeps. Unknown origin, but may have some affinity to *B. Fernando Costae* although the leaves are more glabrous. Have report on seed—which see. 25c per pkt.

No. 5 B. lubbersi Regel (Brazil)—No description available. 25c per pkt.

No. 6. B. maculata Raddi (Brazil)—Syn. *argyrostigma*. Cane like stems, leaves long ovate-pointed, green silver-spotted; flowers large, soft pink. 25c per pkt.

No. 7. B. undulata—syn. *alba perfectata*. (Brazil) Cane type with ovate-pointed light green leaves; flowers white and numerous. 25c per pkt.

No. 8. B. hirtella—Low, bushy, hairy species; leaves small-ovate, lighter beneath; small white flowers. 25c per pkt.

No. B. vellozoana Brade (Brazil) One

of the most beautiful begonias and if you are not growing it, you are missing a very worthwhile plant. We have seen it growing and mere words can not describe its beauty. We agree that it rivals *B. "Iron Cross"* and suggest you try some of these very fresh seed at 50c per pkt. Also see July The Begonian for line drawing and description. Report on seed: A member in California has been helping seed fund by running tests on seed; here is her report. "*B. crispula* is beautiful and doing well, have gorgeous plants of *B. vellozoana* that have been blooming all summer also *B. acetosa*, *B. princeps* has one plant that is different and *B. jamesoniana* turned out to be *B. foliosa* but have nice *B. mazaë* and *B. sunderbruchi* seedlings." Reports will appear as we receive them.

CLOSE OUT OF BEGONIA SEED

No. 1. B. Coccinea red.

No. 2. B. Coccinea pink.

No. 3. B. Superba. A most satisfactory cane type plant—no bare canes in winter but lush, silver-spotted leaves and pink flowers over a long period of time.

No. 4. B. cane type mixed—A package of surprises, we have seedlings some of which are quite unique as to size and color combinations.

No. 5. Lucifer semperflorens—Visitors to our garden this summer have admired this plant more than any we have. Foliage is almost black, flowers are numerous and bright carmine.

No. 6. B. evansiana—Species about two feet high; erect stems and bulbils that form in leaf axils. If grown outdoors bulbils will fall to ground and plants will appear in spring. Flowers are numerous and pink. Close out above—\$1.50 or 25c per single pkt.

CLOSE OF FERN SPORES

No. 1. Platycerium grande—Magnificent epiphyte with upright spreading sterile fronds of vivid glossy green.

No. 2. Platycerium alaicorne—Sterile fronds are short, erect and bright green.

No. 3. Platycerium alaicorne hillii—Handsome, bright green species, leaves always round, covering the rootstock, fertile fronds erect.

No. 4. Platycerium willincki—Distinct

epiphyte with uneven, forked basal leaves and densely silvery-pubescent fertile fronds, erect at first, later completely pendant.

No. 5. *Pteris cretica albo-lineata*—Pretty, useful fern of low growth having leathery fronds with a broad band of creamy white down the center of each leaflet.

No. 6. New Zealand ferns mixed—At least six different varieties of choice ferns indigenous to New Zealand. Six pkts. for \$1.50 or 25c per single pkt.

Free Seed—*B. semperflorens mixed*, *B. schmidtiana*, *B. Manda's Woolly Bear*—Please send postage if other seed are not requested.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS

Aeschynanthus lobbianus*—*Gesneriaceae—(*Trichosporum*—Java). Epiphytic climber with small elliptic, fleshy, dark green leaves; tubular, two-lipped flowers with hairy calyx cup dark red glistening like silk, corolla downy, fiery red, creamy yellow throat, only twice as long as calyx. 35c per pkt.

***Columnnea tulae "flava"* (Puerto Rico)**—Climbing and trailing plant with aerial roots and pubescent, soft green leaves; hairy, bright yellow flowers with long tube and spreading lobes. 35c per pkt.

Rhoeo discolor* (Mexico) *Commelinaceae—“Moses in the Cradle.” Fleshy, rhizomatous rosette of stiff waxy lance-shaped, metallic dark green leaves, vivid glossy purple beneath; in the leaf bases, little white flowers appear from boat-shaped bracts. 25c per pkt.

Peperomia maculosa—Fresh seed from Canada. Ornamental species with long, pendant, narrow leaves, waxy, bluish gray-green, with silvery green to ivory ribs; petioles spotted red purple, spikes to one foot long. 25c per pkt.

Aglaonema commutatum—Leathery oblong, deep green leaves with markings of silver-gray, waxy-white spathe; berries red. Two seed for 25c.

Pitcairnia xanthocalyx*—*Bromeliaceae

RUDOLF ZIESENHENNE

Begonia Specialist

1130 N. Milpas St., Santa Barbara, Calif.

—Yellow calyx, tall spikes of pale yellow flowers from a basal rosette of grass-like foliage. 25c per pkt.

Dyckia sulphurea. Small plant with yellow flowers. 25c per pkt.

Aechmea bracteata—Tall growing with long lasting, bright red bracts. 25c per pkt.

Aechmea mexicana—Large rosette with scarlet tips when grown in sun, flowers are in silvery pannicles followed by white berries. 25c per pkt.

Billbergia portiana—Most spectacular of all bromeliads, bright red bracts—large plant. 25c per pkt.

Billbergia vittata—Brazil. Leathery olive to purplish-brown leaves silver-banded; semi-pendant inflorescence of violet flowers and red bracts. 25c per pkt.

Seed are very fresh and require from 70 to 75 degrees heat for germination. Surrounding atmosphere should be moisture-saturated for best results.

OTHER GENERA

Rhipsalis warmingiana—“Popcorn cactus.” Epiphyte with long, pendant slender branches flat or sharply three-angled and notched, blotched purple; white flowers. 25c per pkt.

Amaryllis hybrids mixed colors—From the garden of Don Horton. See story. 25c per pkt.

Crinum moorei—Beautiful pink, trumpet shaped flowers borne on tall stalks. Large seed 25c each.

A request from the Seed Fund Chairman—The seed fund does not at any time have a great amount of seed on which to operate, seldom do we have enough to offer in two consecutive issues of *The Begonian*, all seed are usually sold out immediately therefore to save being disappointed, we suggest that you send your requests as soon as you receive *The Begonian*. This especially applies to rare begonia and gesneriad seed.

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

—B—

Copy Deadline

All copy for *The Begonian* must be received by the editor not later than the first of the month preceding publication date.

Leaves From Our Begonia Branches

ELSA FORT

Saturday, Sept. 20, the Elsa Fort Branch held the Fourth Eastern Begonia Party at the home of Mrs. Mildred Tait, Ashland, N.J. Guests began to arrive at 10:30 and included members of the other Eastern Branches, ABS members not affiliated with any branch, and many persons who were interested in house plants. We greeted visitors from New England, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania and many parts of New Jersey. It was a very great privilege to have present ABS Vice-President Mrs. Nancy Alvord of Massachusetts and two Regional Chairmen, Mrs. F. Kingsbury of Massachusetts and Mrs. Elsa Fort of New Jersey.

The large garage had been transformed into a very lovely exhibition garden, the three walls being lined with plants. Massed in one corner was a pyramid of the larger Begonias and colorful Rexes. The medium and smaller Begonias tapered from this corner along two walls in stands, hanging baskets, and other containers. There was also a table of the newer introductions.

Hanging on the third wall was a large world map which showed sources of many species and hybrid Begonias. Small cards on the map marked 23 countries of origin of Begonias of which we had no specimens. Ribbons, attached to the map connected with 25 plants on a table below, representing other sources of our Begonias. This exhibit attracted a great deal of attention and comment. More varieties than we can list were brought in for display by our members. In addition to our plants we showed our History—a book of which we are very proud.

By 12:30 our visitors had had ample time to browse among the exhibits and shop at the sales table. Plants were being compared and identified, and cultural ideas exchanged as we carried on the chit-chat that is a feature of any gathering of plant lovers. Then our President,

Mrs. Elvira Roberts, formally welcomed the guests and Mrs. Adrianna Paynter introduced Mr. Oliver Stark of the Rex Pearce Company. Mr. Stark spoke of cultural needs, soil mixtures and other factors necessary for the successful growing of house plants, stressing especially the need to realize that the plant life-cycle has three stages—growth, bloom and rest.

Following Mr. Stark's talk, a box lunch was served at tables on the lawn. This was a time when strangers had a chance to get together for a talk. While we were finishing lunch Mrs. Alvord presented each member of our Branch with a lovely little Begonia which she had brought from New England as a gift to us from her mother. The large box, filled with multi-colored Begonias was so attractive it seemed a shame to dismantle it, but each individual plant removed was a little gem. This surprise crowned a day of pleasure for those who had worked hard to make the party a success.

Having pleasant memories of the three previous Begonia Parties given by the William Penn Branch, we hope that we, too, have given our guests something to remember.

When 3:30 came and the last guests departed, we must confess we were tired enough to sigh, but let us say we sighed happily.

LOLA E. PRICE, *Secretary*

—B—

GLENDALE

For our November meeting the speaker will be our own Mrs. Coralee Walters, who operates the Old Farm House in Temple City. You, who attended the National Convention at Plummer Park in August, will recall that the orchids for those lovely and unusual floral arrangements on the speaker's and adjacent tables were donated by Mrs. Walters. The Rex Begonias which you all admired were also from the Old Farm House.

The Glendale Branch, responsible for

the decorations, was exceedingly grateful to Mrs. Walters, and we are looking forward to hearing this expert on Begonias, Orchids and Ferns.

Friends as well as members of all branches are always welcome at our meetings. Let us get better acquainted over a cup of coffee at the meeting at 7:45 p.m. on Nov. 26 at the Tuesday Afternoon Club, 400 N. Central Ave., Glendale.

—B—

HOLLYWOOD

When President Bert Slatter was with us before he said he would come back in October, so he was—Wednesday, Oct. 15. He discussed the culture of begonias and shade plants, giving special attention to the soil medium for the best results. Due to his many years in experimental work with plants, it was a real privilege to have him give us the benefit of his practical knowledge.

We wish to thank Mr. and Mrs. Randall for their wonderful hospitality in sharing the pleasure of their beautiful garden with us again.

Be with us Nov. 15 for a Potluck Supper. Guests are welcome.

—B—

INGLEWOOD

Thursday, Oct. 9, we met for our birthday pot luck dinner, followed by color slides from the ABS National Slide Library. The table was loaded down with beauties from Bert Slatter's fine stock.

Rare, Unusual Houseplants

Begonias, Passifloras, Gesneriads

Ferns, Tubers, Seed

Illustrated Fall Catalog 25c

TROPICAL PARADISE

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Oct. 23 we were again invited to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Art Strandberg, 2018 W. 84th Pl., Los Angeles.

—B—

MISSOURI

We met at the home of Mrs. Hattie Taylor for our September meeting. It was well-attended, with 15 present—many of our old friends are back. After a good luncheon and meeting we had a good social time renewing friendships with our returning members. Looks like we will have a really active branch again.

—B—

RHODE ISLAND

The Federation of Garden Clubs of Rhode Island extended an invitation to the Branch to put on an exhibit of begonias at the four day flower show, "Salute to Rhode Island," Oct. 2 to 5. The invitation was happily accepted. The members voted that Pres. Virginia Withee and Sec. Geraldine Daly take charge of arranging the exhibit. As many species and varieties of begonias as possible will be shown. Members will be in constant attendance at the exhibit not only to answer queries about begonias, but also to interest those who enjoy begonias to become members of the Branch.

—B—

SAN FRANCISCO

At the Oct. 1 meeting Les Kuthe acted as Moderator for a panel discussion of fall and winter care of begonias. Business matters came in for attention, and the floor was opened for nominations for the 1959 slate of officers.

The Society wishes to tender its sincerest congratulations to Elizabeth Banks, who took top honors for the State in the Union Carbide Co. "Gardener of the

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Year" contest. We understand she had to hire a truck to haul all her prizes home.

Our thanks to Don and Jean Thomas, Ann and Carl Meyer, and the Kramers for their extra work in placing plants on exhibition at the Daly City Flower Show Sept. 14. A real good "neighborly" act.

It is our sorrowful duty to record herewith the passing on of two of our members, Clara Buckley and William Lancelley.

—B—

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY

Flower lovers throughout Los Angeles County were invited to attend and exhibit in the San Gabriel Valley Fall Flower and Garden Show at the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum from Friday, Oct. 31 through Sunday, Nov. 2. The show featured 77 competitive classes of flowers.

Because of the holidays occurring in the coming months, the Branch will meet Friday, Nov. 12, and Wednesday, Dec. 10, in the usual place. Potluck dinner always precedes the program and guests are welcome.

—B—

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Minutes, National Board, Sept. 22

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board, A.B.S., was called to order by President Slatter at 7:35 p.m. September 22, 1958.

Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Pres-Elect Lovejoy; Mr. Lovejoy then read the "Aims and Purposes" of the Society.

The Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved with a correction in the number of Begonias now being printed, same should have been 2300 instead of 2200 as shown in the August minutes.

Treasurer Pearl Parker gave her report for the month, filed for audit. Mrs. Parker also stated that the receipts at the convention had taken care of all expenses.

Membership Secy. Walton gave his report showing 128 new members and 142 renewals for the month with a total income of \$692.75. Report approved.

Begonian Editor Mrs. Brest, not being present her report was read by the Secretary. Mrs. Brest made several recommendations for the betterment of the publication.

Adv. Manager John Thieben gave his report showing advertising for September as \$105.25; received and paid to the treasurer \$68.51, balance due on August and September advertising \$279.75.

Seed Fund Chairman Mrs. Gee not being present her report was read by Mrs. Parker showing \$90.00 remitted to the Treasurer for the month.

Public Relations Chairman Mr. Hall reported he had been advised that two branches of the Society were no longer operating, Raytown, Missouri, Branch and Central Florida Branch. Pres. Slatter requested that Mr. Hall make an effort to have the charters of these two branches returned, also that the Editor be instructed to eliminate the two from The Begonian directory.

National Librarian Mrs. Sault gave her report for the month showing the number of books sold and a balance on hand of \$161.66.

Awards Committee Mrs. Arbuckle asked that Mrs. Harry Meyer of Ventura be appointed to the Committee. Pres. Slatter confirmed the appointment.

Past Pres. Coe presented the A.B.S. budget for 1958-59. Motion made and carried that the budget be adopted as presented. Mr. Coe then reported that it had been proposed at the budget committee meeting that a Reserve Fund be set up for the A.B.S. and any excess money be transferred from the General Fund to the Reserve Fund, for use if needed. Motion made and carried that such a Fund be established.

Slide Librarian Mrs. Anderson gave her report for the month.

Nomenclature Chairman Mrs. Korts reported on her department showing a balance on hand of \$20.52.

Pres. Slatter submitted his list of appointive officers for the 1958-59 year.

Editor	Mrs. Adelaide Brest
Eastern Editor.....	Mrs. George E. DeCoursey
Membership Secretary.....	W. E. (Bill) Walton
Advertising Manager.....	John Thieben
Nomenclature	Mrs. Edna Korts
Slide Library.....	Mrs. Mabel Anderson
A.B.S. Librarian.....	Mrs. Lucy Sault
Seed Fund Chairman.....	Mrs. Florence Gee
Parliamentarian	Roy Joyce
Research Dept. Director.....	Mrs. Sylvia Leatherman
Identification Garden.....	John Thieben
School of Judging.....	Mrs. Louise Schwerdfeger
Historian	Mrs. Pearl Bauer
Awards Committee Chairman.....	Ethel Arbuckle
Public Relations Committee:	

Director	Clarence Hall
Northern Chairman.....	Mrs. David Talbot
Eastern Chairman.....	Mrs. Elsa Fort
Southern Chairman.....	E. Weaver
Northern California Chairman	

Mrs. John H. (Hyacinth) Smith

Northeastern Chairman Mrs. Frederick Kingsbury
Motion made and carried that appointments be approved as given.

Branches reporting: Glendale, Long Beach Parent Chapter, Pasadena, Redondo Beach, San Gabriel, Santa Barbara, Orange County and Inglewood. Meeting was adjourned at 10:10 p.m.

Irma Jane Brown, Secretary

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Branch Meeting Dates . . .

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME AT THESE MEETINGS

BRITISH BRANCH

F. J. Bedson, Secy.
Kent, England

DALLAS COUNTY BRANCH, TEXAS

1st Thursday, 7:00 p.m.
Members' Residences
Mrs. Ruth Cook
923 S. Edgefield, Dallas 8, Texas

EAST BAY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:45 p.m.
Willard School, Telegraph at Ward,
Berkeley, California
Mrs. E. H. Ellerbusch, Secy.
1051 Ordway, Berkeley 6, Calif.

EL MONTE COMMUNITY BRANCH

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

FOOTHILL BRANCH

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

FORT, ELSA BRANCH

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

GLENDALE BRANCH

4th Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.
Tuesday Afternoon Club, 400 N. Central
Irma Jane Brown, Cor. Sec.
3628 Revere Ave.,
Los Angeles 39, Calif.

GRAY, EVA KENWORTHY BRANCH

3rd Monday, 7:30 p.m.
Community House, La Jolla
Mrs. Charles Calloway
1311 Torrey Pines Rd., La Jolla, Calif.

GRAY'S HARBOR BRANCH

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

GRUENBAUM, MARGARET BRANCH

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

HAWKEYE STATE BRANCH

3rd Friday, Members' Homes
Ruth Anderson, Secy.
Underwood, Iowa

HOLLYWOOD BRANCH

3rd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.
Plummer Park, 7377 Santa Monica Blvd.
Mrs. J. C. Jenks
6807 DeLongpre Ave.
Los Angeles 28, Calif.

HOUSTON, TEXAS BRANCH

2nd Friday, 10:00 a.m.
Garden Center, Herman Park
Mrs. A. F. Morin, Secy.
2014 Commonwealth, Houston 6, Texas

HUMBOLDT COUNTY BRANCH

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

INGLEWOOD BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:45 p.m.
Inglewood Women's Club
325 North Hillcrest, Inglewood, Calif.
Mima A. Rich, Secy.
2022 W. 84th Place, Los Angeles 47, Cal.

LONE STAR BRANCH

3rd Monday, members' homes
Mrs. Geroge Wilkins, Secy.
3621 N. Fitzhugh Ave., Dallas 4, Texas

LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER

1st Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.
Linden Hall
208 Linden Ave., Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Rosa Cox, Sec.
3592 Lewis Ave., Long Beach 7, Calif.

LOS ANGELES BRANCH

4th Wednesday, Homes of Members
Mrs. Margaret Fenn, Secy.
2103A Warfield, Redondo Beach, Calif.

LOUISIANA CAPITAL BRANCH

First Friday, Homes of Members
Mrs. Amy Reddy Rushing, Secy.
4938 Annette St., Baton Rouge, La.

MIAMI, FLORIDA BRANCH

4th Tuesday, 8:00 p.m.
Simpson Memorial Garden Center
Mrs. Ray Rosengren, Secy.
5530 N.W. 21 Ave., Miami, Fla.

MISSOURI BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 1 p.m.
World War Memorial Bldg.
Linwood and Paseo
Mrs. Hattie Taylor, Secy.
P.O. Box 25, Raytown, Mo.

NEW ENGLAND BRANCH

3rd Saturday, Homes of Members
Mrs. Lester H. Fox, Secy.
170 Marsh Hill Road, Dracut, Mass.

OCEAN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY BRANCH

1st Tuesday, 12:30 p.m., members' homes
Mrs. Anna Peck, Secy.
23 So. Gateway, Toms River, N.J.

ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Garden Grove Grange Hall
Century and Taft Streets
Garden Grove, Calif.
Mrs. Lionel Evans, Secy.
10381 Orangewood, Garden Grove, Calif.

PASADENA BRANCH

Meetings on call.
Homes of Members
Col. C. M. Gale, Secy.
40 N. San Rafael, Pasadena 2, Calif.

PHILOBEGONIA BRANCH

2nd Friday, Members' Homes
Mrs. Ralph DeCou, Secy.
107 Potter St., Haddonfield, N.J.

PORTLAND, OREGON BRANCH

4th Friday, 8:00 p.m.
Members' Homes
Mrs. Helen Parrott, Secy.
3955 S.E. Kelly, Portland 2, Oregon

REDONDO BEACH AREA BRANCH

4th Friday each month
2308 Rockefeller, Redondo Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Pearl Riggles, Secy.
2042 Kathy Way
Torrance, Calif.

RHODE ISLAND BRANCH

1st Saturday each month
Homes of Members
Mrs. Geraldine Daly, Secy.
Daly's Gardens, Coventry, R.I.

RIVERSIDE BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.
Shamel Park, 3650 Arlington,
Riverside, California
Mrs. Ethel Prior, Sec.
4345 5th St., Riverside, Calif.

ROBINSON, ALFRED D. BRANCH

3rd Friday, 10:30 a.m.
Homes of Members
Mrs. Harlie Brown
3233 Tennyson, San Diego 6, Calif.

SACRAMENTO BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 8:00 p.m.
Mrs. Leslie H. Watkins, Secy.
3070 Land Park Dr.
Sacramento 18, Calif.

SAN DIEGO BRANCH

4th Monday
Hard of Hearing Hall,
Herbert & University
Mrs. Leah Jones, Secy.
120 Upas St., San Diego 4, Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH

1st Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.
Forest Lodge, 266 Laguna Honda Blvd.
Mrs. Louise Allmacher
1963 45th Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH

4th Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.
Masonic Temple, 506 S. Santa Anita Ave.
Arcadia, California
Mrs. Marilyn Jewett, Secy.
18324 E. Alford St., Azusa, Calif.

SAN MIGUEL BRANCH

1st Wednesday
Youth Center, Lemon Grove, Calif.
Mrs. Constance White, Secy.
9344 Broadway, La Mesa, Calif.

SANTA BARBARA BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Girl Scout Clubhouse,
1838 San Andres St.
Mrs. Rudolf Ziesenhenn, Secy.
1130 Milpas St., Santa Barbara, Calif.

SEATTLE BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 7:45 p.m.
Green Lake Field House
7201 Green Lake Way
Mrs. Arthur Martin, Secy.
8539 Latona Ave., Seattle 15, Wash.

SHEPHERD, THEODOSIA BURR BR.

1st Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.
Alice Bartlett C.H., 902 E. Main,
Ventura, Calif.
Mrs. Oakley Murphy, Secy.
119 E. Simpson, Ventura, Calif.

SMOKY VALLEY BRANCH

3rd Thursday of each month
John C. Irving, Cor. Secy.
1940 Simmons, Salina, Kan.

SOUTHERN ALAMEDA COUNTY BR.

3rd Thursday, 8:00 p.m.
Strowbridge School Multi-Purpose Rm.
21400 Bedford Dr., Hayward, Calif.
Mrs. Chester Bartlow, Cor. Secy.,
553 Arden St., Newark, Calif.

TALL CORN STATE BRANCH

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

TARRANT COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Monday, 10:00 a.m.
Homes of Members, Ft. Worth, Texas
Mrs. Joe X. Schad, Secy.
Rte. 1, Box 17, Saginaw, Texas

TEXAS STATE BRANCH

1st Tuesday night in members' homes
Mrs. R. J. Wilson, Secy.
4620 Evergreen Dr., Port Arthur, Texas

TREASURE ISLAND BRANCH

4th Monday, 7:30 p.m.
Homes of Members
Mrs. Harold Renshaw, Secy.
2521 37th St., Galveston, Texas

WEST VALLEY BRANCH

2nd Tuesday, 7 p.m.
Orcutt Playground Clubhouse
21816 Lanark St., Canoga Park, Calif.
Mrs. J. H. Holley, Secy.
22126 Gault St., Canoga Park, Calif.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, 11:00 a.m.
Homes of Members
Mrs. Albert S. Lash, Cor. Secy.
1228 Oklahoma Ave., Pittsburgh 16, Pa.

WHITTIER BRANCH

1st Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Palm Park Community Center,
1643 Floral Drive
Mrs. Pearl Benell, Secy.
10331 Colima Rd., Whittier, Calif.

WILLIAM PENN BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 2:00 p.m.
Homes of Members
Miss Margaret Robins, Secy.
Mermont Gardens, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

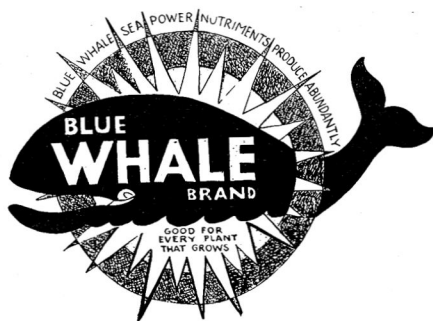
(Ed.: If your Branch has elected new officers, will you send in any changes so that this record may be kept current? Please include FULL address of your secretary. Thank you.)

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