

The Begonian

DEVOTED TO THE SHELTERED GARDENS

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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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Notes on *Begonia* Genealogy

By DONALD G. HUTTLESTON, *Taxonomist*, Longwood Gardens

AFTER reading "*The Begonian*" for several months it has occurred to me that many readers might be interested in same explanation of the classification of their plants. Botanically speaking, the begonia family, *Begoniaceae*, is composed of five genera: *Hillebrandia* with only one species in Hawaii; *Begoniella* with three species in Colombia; *Semibegoniella* with three species in Ecuador; *Symbegonia* with one species in New Guinea; and *Begonia* which involves some 800 species found mainly in the tropics throughout the world. As far as is known, only members of the genus *Begonia* are cultivated and of its 800 or so species, between one and two hundred are cultivated as ornamentals. These wild species, however, make up a very small percentage of the cultivated begonias. Indeed, it is likely that many sizeable collections contain no natural species.

Each of these wild begonias has a scientific name that is composed of two words. The first of these is always the same, it being the name of the genus, *Begonia*. It was named in honor of Michel Begon, an official in Santo Domingo in the 17th century, who was interested in botany. The second word of the scientific name is the species name. This may either be descriptive as *B. maculata* (spotted), or derived from a personal or place name as *B. scharffiana* (named for its discoverer, Dr. Scharff). In order to be legal the species name must have been published together with a description of the plant, usually in Latin, or by a reference to a previously published description. Frequently, especially in scientific works, the name is followed by the name, usually abbreviated of the describer, for instance, *Begonia scharffiana* Regel. Here Regel is not part of the name but is the surname of Eduard von Regel who described the species. In some cases hybrids are legally described as species and in these cases the specific name should be preceded by

x to indicate that it is a hybrid, as example, *Begonia x ricinifolia*, a hybrid between *B. heracleifolia* and *B. peponifolia*.

By far the greatest number of cultivated begonias are cultivars (varieties). A cultivar is any assemblage of cultivated plants which are distinguished by any type of character or characters that are significant for purposes of cultivation and which, when reproduced, retain their distinguishing features.

Here, I think, some explanation of the terms cultivar and variety is in order. For hundreds of years the term, variety, has been used to designate any minor variants of plants by botanists, horticulturists and foresters. Thus, variants in wild populations as well as in cultivated plants have been designated as varieties. Botanists have long designated wild variants by Latin names whereas the majority of horticulturists have given popular names to their varieties. In this way, no little confusion has resulted. In recent years the term, cultivar, has been proposed as a substitute for the term, variety, as applied to cultivated plants, and the use of this term is recommended by the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants. These cultivars should be given popular instead of Latin names. The use of the term is being accepted rather slowly and a good many publications still use the term variety (var.) instead of the more specific cultivar (cv.).

An assemblage of plants which make up a cultivar may have any one of several origins. In a group of wild or cultivated plants one individual may be slightly different from the others in habit, color, size of flowers, etc. A person could propagate this plant and name it as a cultivar. Also one of the offspring resulting from a cross between two species or cultivars may prove to be more desirable than its sisters. It, too, can be propagated,

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Substitute Greenhouse

By BERNICE BRILMAYER

FOR YEARS, we've talked about having a greenhouse—but we never had the money, or space, to install one. Now, with three children in school, we still lack the money—and space. But we have a fine, efficient substitute in our cellar—under fluorescent lights.

With our house facing south, and the east side severely shaded by the house next door—you can see that we'd be hard put to find space for even a lean-to on our 80x100 lot. But the house does have a big old cellar. In a floor space of only about 150 square feet, we have a complete working unit for growing plants from seed to maturity, from cutting to show specimen.

The set-up works almost like a well-engineered production line. To illustrate, let's take the life cycle of an A.B.S. seed. It germinates in an ice box dish over gentle heat—a \$1 heating cord stapled onto a cast-off piece of insulating board, on top of an old kitchen table. When it's well up, it's moved to an old oak book case that's fitted with fluorescent tubes. Here, the shelves are quite close together. The babies get plenty of light.

With its first true leaves, the seedling is transplanted to a plastic egg or ice-cube tray—and returned to grow in the same case. Next, it moves into a tiny 1-inch pot. And when it outgrows this pot and these narrow-spaced shelves, it's



Seen from the cellar steps, this "substitute greenhouse" is a compact, efficient working unit complete with plenty of working and storage space. In the foreground, the cutting box has its own fluorescent light next to seedlings germinating over a heating cord. Three cases have shelves of different height, for plants of different size.



Plants move next to wider-spaced shelves, and finally into the "indoor greenhouse." Here I have several begonias I couldn't grow in the house—like *B. foliosa*, *B. fuchsoides*, *B. carolineaeifolia*, *B. cathayana*, and *B. hemsleyana*. Top shelf is tallest, for largest plants.

moved into the next unit—another "case" with shelves about 18 inches apart.

As the plant grows larger, so does its pot. Until finally—probably in a three-inch pot, by now—it is promoted to its permanent home, the large "greenhouse" we built from old, discarded lumber. Even this unit has two shelves, to save floor space—one deeper than the other. Big plants, like *B. carolineaeifolia*, inhabit the top and deepest shelf. Glass shelves on the sides provide accommodations for trailers like the cane types and *B. "Digswelliana."*

Now, my A.B.S. seed has reached

ABOUT THE COVER

Old oak book case with glass doors keeps tiny house plant seedlings moist. Fluorescent light only.

maturity—it can provide a cutting for a covetous friend. A cutting box made from a large flat with glass around the sides and on top (suggested in one of Montague Free's books) rests on top of a table near the lights. Under the table are buckets and boxes of soil mix, peat, humus, water for soaking pots, and other supplies. The table top is a work area for planting and repotting.

All this may not look beautiful, but it works beautifully. I shudder when I recall how, last winter, I had plants on every window sill in the house—and trudged up and down stairs with water, fertilizer, spray, and plants that had outgrown their pots. Not only that—but with our dark, unpleasant New York winter weather, my plants weren't nearly as happy and healthy as they are under lights.

Winter Flower Photo Contest Announced

A winter flower photography contest will be held January 5th through February 15th, under the auspices of the International Flower Show. Judging, announcement of winners and awarding of prizes will take place at the International Flower Show, New York Coliseum, March 7th through 14th. Handsome loving-cups will be awarded for first prize and other awards will be offered for second and third. Winner photos will be placed on display at the show.

The competition, aimed at stimulating interest in photography of winter gardens and indoor floral settings, will be open in the following classes:

- A. FLOWERING PLANT IN HOME SETTING—Portrait of a flowering house plant placed for effect, in a home setting.
- B. PLANT WITHOUT FLOWERS IN HOME SETTING—Portrait of a non-

flowering house plant placed for effect, in a home setting.

- C. HOUSE PLANT GROUP IN HOME SETTING—Portrait of a group of house plants, with or without flowers, arranged for effect in a home setting.
- D. FLOWER ARRANGEMENT—Portrait of a flower arrangement appropriate for home setting. (Colors and location of setting and flowers must be listed on attached caption.)
- E. RETAIL STORE SETTING—Plants and/or flowers in a retail flower store setting.
- F. GREENHOUSE SETTING—Plants and/or flowers in a greenhouse setting.

A copy of contest rules may be obtained by writing to "Winter Flower Photo Contest," International Flower Show, Essex House, 157 West 58th Street, New York, New York.

Winter Flower Photo Contest Rules

1. The contest is strictly for amateur photographers. Anyone is eligible excepting employees of the International Flower Show Committee, the Horticultural Society of New York and the New York Florists' Club, the New York Coliseum, and their families, as well as individuals, who, personally, or any member of whose families are engaged in the manufacture, sale, commercial finishing, or professional use of photographic goods.
2. Pictures that have been made after November 1, 1958, are eligible.
3. Your snapshots may be made on any brand of black-and-white film or color films. Any make of camera may be used. Developing and printing may be done by a photofinisher or the entrant. No print or enlargement more than 10 inches in the longer dimension will

be accepted. No art work or retouching is permitted on prints or on the negatives from which they are made. No composite pictures, such as multiple printing or montages, are eligible. Pictures should not be mounted or framed.

4. To enter the contest, mail a print or prints of as many pictures as you desire within the contest dates, to: "Winter Flower Photo Contest Dept.," International Flower Show, Essex House, 157 West 58th Street, New York City. On the back of each picture print your name and address clearly in ink and the class in which you wish the picture entered. (See Classes.)
5. No prints will be returned. Do not submit negatives with your prints. Keep them until requested by the Con-

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Cacti and Succulents

By LOUISE CRAMER

LIDA DELAP, past president of the California Cactus Growers Inc., changed her fascinating hobby because of necessity during the depression, into a thriving business. She now grows annually over one and one-half million plants of cacti and succulents. The small plants are used by the florist trade in small dish gardens or cholla wood planters which give welcome greenery to the apartment window sill or office, asking only for an occasional watering. The large specimen plants are used by landscapers.

All cacti are succulents, but all succulents are not cactus. The cactus with stickers are native to the northern hemisphere. Nature provided the spines for shade as cacti grow natively in extremely dry areas. The cactus is an accordion shaped construction. In drought conditions they shrink; under moist conditions they swell up.

In Mexico the cactus fruit is used for food. It has a delicate, fragrant flavor, something like papaya, says Lida. Cactus candy is made by removing the stickers and skin from cactus pads and the pad is candied down like any candied fruit.

Succulents come from South Africa, Madagascar, Canary Islands, Holy Land and Mexico.

Used in the landscape, maintenance can be cut in half, says Lida. Once started, the plants take care of themselves with occasional watering. They exist and bloom where other plants refuse to survive. The drier they are, the more beauti-

ful their coloring. The flower stems last for days and weeks and are ideal in flower arrangements. This family of plants, adapt well to modern, contemporary or ranch style architecture. With mass plantings of solid colors in yellow, blue, lavender, deep purple, chartreuse and greens accented with big cactus, aloes and euphorbias, a most effective landscape may be executed. They are excellent on dry hillsides or planter boxes where there is trouble getting enough water for other plants.

The soil mix Lida considers most suitable in planters for cacti and succulents is composed of $\frac{1}{3}$ garden soil, $\frac{1}{3}$ coarse sand or gravel and $\frac{1}{3}$ leaf mold. For successful growing in container or landscape, the soil must be well drained. The soil should be kept moist but not constantly wet. It will not harm the plants if the soil dries out occasionally.

The succulent family likes strong light and is best grown under broken shade—lath or edge of trees. Growing in the ground in full sun in hot weather, burning may be prevented if the roots are kept moist. They are at their best in shape and size when grown in the ground as they can take better care of themselves than when grown in pots, stated Lida DeLap.

It is interesting that the tiny seed of *Mamillaria hahniani* sells for approximately \$1900 per pound. To capture the seed which literally explodes from the seed pod, conical, plastic screen caps, are placed over the seed setting plants.

GLASSHOUSE FLASH

Word has just been received from Howard Small, chairman, that the money is now available and the contract will be let on January 6 for the 18'x50' greenhouse at the Los Angeles Arboretum. This was the project started by the San Gabriel Valley branch and aided by private donations as well as from several branches. Thanks to you all!

IN MEMORIAM

The Seattle Branch recently suffered a double loss of two of its members. Mrs. Edna Eastman passed away on Oct. 26, 1958 at the age of 73. Then on Nov. 25, 1958, her husband, Mr. Arby Eastman, left us at the age of 75. Both had been active in several garden clubs for a large portion of their lives. All of our societies will miss them greatly.



Looking down into an unidentified Brazilian tree fern. This fern was transplanted from the mato into the garden of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Pollard, Sao Paulo, Brazil. Photo courtesy of the Pollards.

Brazilian Begonias

By SYLVIA B. LEATHERMAN
Research Director

DURING my visit in Brazil I was able to see a great many begonias, some known to me, but the majority were species I had never seen and many I had never heard of, and I was very impressed with the begonias as well as other plants I saw. It would be an impossibility for me to tell you about all of the begonias I saw and therefore I will gradually take you with me to view some of these plants.

I was very impressed with the charming gardens of Brazil, as well as the friendly people. The gardens I visited all had begonias, some with a specimen plant here and there, others had potted specimens on their terraces (which here we would call patios, lanais, etc.). The

various areas of Brazil, as here, require various growing conditions. Then, too, the ever-important fact, as to where the begonias grew in their native habitat had to be taken into consideration. Climatic conditions in Brazil vary from north to south and east to west just as in any large country. In many instances I found begonias I am sure will be good garden plants for us and others which would require glass-houses, etc.

After traveling by air for about 9000 miles I was met at the airport at Sao Paulo by Mrs. Ethne McGehee, a lady I had been corresponding with, and we went to her home by taxi. At this point I want to tell you she was a most gracious

hostess and her family were like old friends. Many of my pleasant memories were planned through the efforts of Mrs. McGeehee. After getting squared away we went on to the terrace adjoining the house, this terrace being one of the very few that is glassed as most terraces are roofed but open on two or three sides. When I entered the terrace I knew immediately this lady was devoted to plants. The terrace had been planned and built with this in mind, her husband having planned and built it. All along the long length of windows were tile shelves and on these shelves were beautiful specimen plants. Plant stands staggered throughout the terrace held more plants, baskets bilowed with plants from the walls. She is very fortunate to have a house maid, Carmen, who is also a flower lover and a lovely person.

An odd begonia caught my eye, fibrous begonia with soft downy leaves. All along the veins of the mature leaves little babies were growing. If you have the German Begonia book, "*Die Gattung Begonia*,"—Franz Bohmig, you will find three very good pictures of this begonia on page 214, *B. hispida* var. *cuculifera*—Schott. Unlike *B. phyllomaniaca* syn. "Jessie," or *B. "Templini"* this begonia can be propagated by leaf, and the little plantlets will grow. *B. bradei*—Irmscher with the soft leaves covered with red hairs, with arched branches of white flowers was very striking. Naturally the ferns were very impressive and a chaching (probably spelled wrong) contained a magnificent "Davallia," unidentified. The feet (rhizomes) were much larger than any "Davallia" I have seen and the airy fronds, much coarser than "Davallia" *fejeensis*, from one to one and a half feet long, in mass, litterly billowing from the container. A chaching is a container made from the trunks of one of the tree ferns of Brazil, a very soft and pliable material. These containers are hollowed out and used for pots and baskets. One of these chachings was shaped like an enormous vase, sitting on the floor, the top was hollowed out with a plant growing in it. Here and there in the sides of this container slits had been made and

one of the Brazilian *Zygocactus* had been planted in these slits and the whole container was a living plant, loaded with pink flowers. Maidenhair (*Adiantum*) ferns were planted in the same manner in other chachings. The maidenhair ferns in Ethne's chachings were of tremendous size and very spectacular.

Just outside of the terrace in one of the flower beds was *B. vitifolia* laden with white flowers which were tinted green. The rough green leaves are shaped like a grape leaf and about the same size. Seeds of this begonia were obtained. Watch the seed fund for the seeds. This should be a good begonia for our gardens here in Southern California.

A delightful morning was spent at the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Marquise living on the outskirts of Sao Paulo. A small part of the U.S.A. was transplanted to this suburb of Sao Paulo, the section being named Brooklyn but they pronounce it Brook-lean. In this lovely garden I saw a begonia that looked somewhat like *B. macdougalli* or *B. carolineaeifolia*, the leaves were of a deeper green, and varied from the aforementioned. The tall spikes of flowers, on stiff stems, were a creamy white, with a heavy cast of green. *B. longipes*—Hooker (*B. purpurea*—Brade) is a very compact grower and I saw lovely pot specimens at the Botanical Garden in Rio de Janeiro. All along the wall in massed plantings were terrestrial orchids, one of the Phaius Orchids, with spikes of shell-like, waxy, pink and white blooms.

During all my trips and visits I saw a great many Begonia rex, in gardens, glasshouses, at Botanical Gardens and at Flower Shows. I never saw however, a single hybrid rex begonia from the U.S.A., all being hybrids from Europe, until I visited the Botanical Gardens in Rio de Janeiro. Here I saw a great many pots of one hybrid from the U.S.A. Immediately I was interested in how it got there. The only information I received was that it had come into the Botanical Garden from some one in Sao Paulo. This, the only one from home, was Helen Bailey's *B. "Smog."* Before I left for Brazil I

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Seeds, Seedlings and Hybrids

By DON HORTON

Cacti From Seeds

IT IS surprising to most people to learn that cactus seeds are raised in much the same manner as are begonia seeds. Not so surprising, perhaps, when you consider that originally cacti were jungle plants. As the prehistoric jungles dried up cacti were among the few plants that were able to adapt themselves to the new environment and survive.

Today, then, we have the cactus as a principal component of the desert, but we also still have jungle-dwelling cacti with us. Almost anybody familiar with begonias knows of *Epiphyllums* (orchid cactus), and *Zygocactus* (Christmas cactus). Less known, but still jungle cacti, are the many species of *Rhipsalis* and a host of related genera such as *Hatiora*, *Erythrorhipsalis*, and *Rhipsalidopsis*. There are also a number of genera related to *Epiphyllum* and *Zygocactus*.

The *Rhipsalis* are very uncactuslike in appearance with many of the species consisting of groups of cylindrical branches that are pendant by nature. Other species have flattened stems much in the order of *Epiphyllum* and *Zygocactus*. Most all of these cacti are tree dwelling by nature and should be grown in hanging baskets.

In the non-jungle cacti are found many interesting cacti, some of which have very nice blooms also. The Easter Lily Cacti (*Echinopsis* and hybrids) are globular plants growing only a few inches high but having blooms six inches long

and four inches across in a wide range of colors.

The jungle cacti, especially, can be raised by the sealed jar method exactly as you would raise begonias, or by planting them in pots and covering with glass until well germinated. The glass may be removed gradually to admit more air and light.

Use a very porous mixture and cover the seeds slightly with sand. It is a wise precaution to treat the soil with Anti-Damp or Captan to help prevent damping off as these highly succulent seedlings are somewhat susceptible to it. They, like begonia seeds, germinate when the temperature is 65° to 70° F.

Transplant the seedlings into a similar mixture when they are large enough to handle. And keep them growing on. Some cacti such as the *Epiphyllums*, take five to seven years to bloom, but the beauty of those eight to nine inch flowers is worth it.

The sources of cactus seeds are varied. Our own Seed Fund has them from time to time and most seed specialists list them. Many *Epiphyllum* growers list *Epiphyllum* seeds, and the Johnson Cactus Gardens, Paramount, California, have quite a listing of both cactus and succulent seeds.

Hybridizing your own plants can be done as well. This is especially good with *Epiphyllums* because they have been so highly hybridized already that each seedling is technically a new variety, and who knows, you may come up with something new and unusual.

NEWTON D. BAKER SAID:

"Three types of men go to college:
... those who are willing to be educated,
... those who want to be educated,
... those who are determined to be educated."

To which we might add, the latter need not go to college.

There are 8,000 rose bushes at Descanso Gardens in La Canada. They include 360 varieties, of which there are 100 old fashioned varieties. Some of them date back to centuries before the birth of Christ. Other varieties in the history garden include roses introduced up to 1932 when the plant patent law went into effect.

You Can Beat Rex Sleepers

By MRS. HOWARD L. WITHEE

DECEMBER has found me hobbing with the propagation pans here in my house. Rex wedges and cuttings, calla cuttings and separations give the den an air of expectancy. How many do I have? I really don't know—I counted about 150 rex wedges alone last week and have been a 'settin' ever since—losing only five.

It is said that winter is not a good time to set rex wedges, but I can see no difference in the leaves' ability to root quickly and form sturdy groups of plantlets. I rather figure that there are two very important factors in regard to wintertime propagation: plants must be young, well-grown and sturdy, and the wedges must have all the strong light possible and have sun when the plantlets begin to show.

Any rex that has the habit of going dormant doesn't worry me for we always have maturing young plants of those sleepers to take their place. I find that young plants do not nap. When I say young I do not mean plantlets but well-developed growing stock.

Thus it is, because of this experience with dormant plants that I do not feel it necessary to keep the old stump unless it is wanted, and this is often a matter of space. Periodic plantings of rex wedges will keep one well supplied with plants throughout the year.

When I first started to set wedges I went "by the book," but as time went on I learned several facts for myself. For one thing, it is not necessary to keep wedges constantly covered—this, in fact, was not always an advantage. Special facilities do not have to be available either, place the wedges in a clean pan of rooting medium 2½-3 inches deep to insure root coverage, place in a well-lighted, warm location free of drafts but with freely circulating air. They should be kept moist at all times, but not soaking, and here a cover could actually be a disadvantage, causing damping off or other fungi.

Although the wedges may themselves

become dry above the rooting medium, very often they will root, so it is well not to disturb the withered leaf. However, without the "mother" wedge rooting and growing the growth will be markedly slower than usual. After the plantlets show one-quarter inch or so and seem to stand still I use a very weakened solution of liquid fertilizer—about one fourth of the usual recommended solution in tepid water. I pour the solution very carefully around the base of the plantlets, avoiding wetting the tender leaves themselves, until the medium is quite moist but not WET, I feed these "orphans" about twice a week and give them morning sun.

When the plantlets are about an inch high I pot them in leafmold and fertilize with a stronger solution, but still weaker than the usual mix.

It won't be long before they again must be repotted, and this time I put them into the regular potting soil of sifted leafmold, sifted old manure and sand. Compost is excellent if finely sifted, but to this some manure and bonemeal should always be added although not advised with leafmold.

I find that *B. "Iron Cross"* is a thrifty robust begonia, happy in a good rich soil for it is a heavy eater and drinker. It enjoys the direct winter sun, I find and also to be at its best wants freedom to spread its wings. Being rhizomatous it has a tendency to outgrow its confines quickly if fed to its liking thus allowing the rhizomes to push up against the pot tending to weaken growth.

It is a rare exception when a plant grows better with crowded roots and I have found no begonia that likes tight shoes, neither do they care for over-large ones, where there is too much soil and water remaining over a long period of time.

Rex, on the whole, are heavy feeders, requiring constant moisture. Their lush leaves deepen with exquisite color if given plenty of winter sun.

From England--Tuberous Begonias

THE increasing popularity of the begonia is scarcely surprising when it is realised that they can be grown quite easily in the garden. It is well to remember that a semi-shady site is necessary for all begonias, whether they are grown for their flowers or their foliage. In some cases they benefit from the dappled shade derived from nearby trees, but they must never be planted directly under trees where they would be subjected to constant drip during a wet season. Begonias grow best in a stiffish loam, and while this is a decided advantage, it is not essential to success. Their chief needs are first-class drainage, humus, and a free air circulation. It must be borne in mind that the begonia likes plenty of moisture at the roots, but in common with most plants its roots need air. If the soil is too heavy, get it thoroughly broken up by trenching, and dig plenty of road grit and compost into the subsoil, so as to make it porous. All soils need enriching, but light soils require leaf mould, old turf, cow manure or anything similar which will help to retain moisture. Old soot and bonemeal are also valuable and are best raked into the soil a few weeks before planting.

Where dormant tubers must be used these can be planted about the middle of April, but one should be wary of planting too early in districts where very late frosts are known to occur. Plant each tuber just below the surface of the soil with the base of the tuber, the rounded portion, resting on a little silver sand and peat. This will encourage rooting and prevent the tuber drying out. Sprouted tubers are best left until all danger of frost is gone and, should a dry spell set in after planting, watering is advisable. The temptation to plant the tubers too close should be resisted, ample space being left for the full development of each plant. Planting stock should be obtained from a nursery whose speciality is the growing and raising of begonias. Such nurseries usually have a stock of seedling tubers which are the result of

crossings made between parents of choicer varieties.

When contemplating growing begonias in the garden it should be borne in mind that the results will not be quite the same as one achieves under glass—the emphasis being rather on the quantity of bloom rather than size and individuality. The begonia is of the multiple shoot type, and usually produces more shoots than it can successfully care for. To ensure worth while blooms, it is desirable to limit these to about three stems. Culture is not beyond the skill of the veriest amateur, and once the plants are established, little attention is needed beyond watering during dry spells, spraying against pests and the application of a mulch of peat or grass clippings between the plants to conserve moisture. (Do not allow the mulch to come into contact with the stems or stem-rot may set in). Liquid feeds should also be given to encourage the plants to give of their best. *Lifting and Storing Tubers.*

When the leaves and stems begin to wither, lift the plants carefully and set them in trays of sandy soil and dry off gradually. When the stems have fallen away, clean soil and dead roots from the tubers and plant them about one inch apart in trays of equal parts peat and sand. Sprinkle a little crushed charcoal or flowers of sulphur in the crowns to prevent rot during the dormant stage. Stand the trays in a frost-proof room until the time comes around for them to be planted again.

W. WILLETTS F.R.H.S.

—B—

"I call that mind free . . . which resists the bondage of habit, which does not mechanically repeat itself and copy the past, which does not live on its old virtues, which does not enslave itself to precise rules, but which forgets what is behind, listens for new and higher motivations of conscience, and rejoices to pour itself forth in fresh and higher exertions."

WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING

Notes From a Meeting

By MRS. CHANNING WAY

AT THIS time of year when so many of us are starting cuttings it may be helpful to you to add vermiculite to cuttings started in water after the roots are showing; add a little day by day and by the time the glass is full of vermiculite the cutting will not suffer from shock when moved to a growing medium.

B. "Rickey Minter" is one of handsome rhizomatous begonias which is easily propagated from divisions of a mature leaf. Cut the leaf into as many divisions as there are strong veins, leaving a piece of the sinus at the base of each cutting; plant in vermiculite putting each division against the side of the pot for support and additional air; keep damp but not wet in a warm place and watch the little plants form under the leaf division. This begonia should be kept on the dry side, if overwatered it drops its leaves.

At the Philadelphia flower show a very large and handsome *B. Ricinifolia* was exhibited by Mrs. Myrin of Chester Springs; it was raised in six months from a cutting by her expert professional gardener. His secret was plenty of manure, water and repotting as needed. Although it was enormous, it could have occupied a whole card table by itself, it was neither soft nor lanky. This tip might be useful to any one who needed a focal point for a garden or a specimen plant for exhibit.

Our Branch plans a busy year for the fall and winter of 1958-1959. We hope to enter the Philadelphia Flower Show in March. The interest shown in begonias in this show last year was very gratifying. We hope that our exhibit will be helpful to those who must grow their plants in their homes.

Many of our members feel that Black Magic is very good for begonias; however plants growing in this medium need more frequent watering.

During an absence of ten days I was interested to find that plants that I put in the bath tub and soaked well were

thirsty but in good condition when I came back. I crowded the plants in well and feel that helped conserve the moisture.

Among the first begonias that I have grown was one of the *compta* group and after five years of growing I find that this group is among my favorites. I would like some help for I cannot find the answers to the following questions.

Is *B. "Red Compta"* normally a very slow growing plant; mine is; what can I feed, what exposure should I give or what growing medium to help it. I have seen one very handsome specimen plant grown in a greenhouse; can I achieve a handsome plant in the house?

Should *B. "Grey Feather"* grow very tall with no breaks and few leaves at the base?

Can the nomenclature committee tell me the current correct name for *B. "Zebra-brina,"*—Syn., **angularis?*

—B—

Brazilian Begonias . . .

(Continued From Page 33)

obtained some begonias to take to Brazil. Louise Schwerdtfeger sent eleven of her hybrids and I furnished others and how happy I was that I had included a few hybrid rex begonias from the U.S.A. These plants were given to the Botanical Garden in Sao Paulo, and I am happy to report they went through in good condition. They were happily received and they are being given special attention. It was very gratifying to do this and I am grateful to Louise for her generosity.

Next time I will tell you about the begonias I saw at the Botanical Garden in Sao Paulo. Try growing some of the seeds of Begonias from Brazil; check your Seed Fund. After seeing these begonias I know you will not be sorry you grew them.

Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund Flight

No. 1 Begonia—Orange fringed, unique shades of tangerine, the flowers are beautifully frilled, semi-double. This is a new range of bedding begonias, the result of new crosses, plants are 8-10 inches high and bear the greatest profusion of flowers, standing up well out side; excellent pot plant. Seeds have been imported from England. 35c per pkt.

No. 2 B. pinetorum—Mexico. Rhizomatous with soft, greyish leaves edged with rose-brown. Flowers are white. 35c per pkt.

No. 3 B. Fernando-Costal—Fle sh y low growing plant, almost stemless, large soft-hairy leaves and erect clusters of white flowers. 35c per pkt.

No. 4 B. Holly-leaf—So called for identification, leaves are small, thick and holly-shaped. Medium growing, fibrous with small white flowers. 25c per pkt.

No. 5 B. hispida cucullata—Brazil, Interesting begonia with maple-like, lobed pale green leaves producing many adventitious leaflets; petioles, red covered with white hair. 25c per pkt.

No. 6 B. carpinifolia—Costa Rica — Medium; leaves small, ovate-pointed, dark green sparsely hairy, smooth beneath, suggestive of beech-tree leaves except they are longer. 25c per pkt.

No. 7 B. laetivirides—Leaves are pleasing, velvety, deep green, under sides and stems and branches seep wine red and plush-hairy, flowers white. 25c per pkt.

No. 8 B. Basket type by Ora Wison of San Diego, Calif. Prolific hanging basket foliage pink on back with red veins. Flowers white. 25c per pkt.

No. 9 B. Ellen Dee—(B. Limminghei x B. Dichroa) Beautiful grown as an upright or basket—see story by Edna Korts in Jan. The Begonian. 25c per pkt.

No. 10 B. superba Kenzi—G r a y. Leaves green, lightly silver-splashed, shallow lobed; flowers white. 25c per pkt.

No. 11 B. Robinson's cane X B. Shasta—Flowers white. 25c per pkt.

No. 12 B. Montalvo—(B. scharffi seedling) Habit of seed parent, but smaller; leaves smaller, soft-hairy, dark green above, dark red beneath; flowers large pink, deep pink bearded without. 25c per pkt.

No. 13 B. Peach Blossoms JRHS Information obscure—25c per pkt.

No. 14 B. Thurstoni—(B. metallica x B. sanguinea). Fibrous rooted, bushy plant with white-haired red stems and cupped ovate, glossy, bronze-green leaves, red beneath; flowers pink—A favorite house plant for many years. 25c per pkt.

No. 15 B. Lucerna—Branching cane type with large angelwing leaves, pink metallic on olive green with silver spots, red beneath; large red pendulous flowers. 25c per pkt.

No. 16 B. Joe Hayden—Hybrid (B. mazaе x B. Reichenheimii). Rhizomatous plant with large, maple-like, satiny, dark, bronzy green, lobed leaves, red beneath; winter flowering red. 25c per pkt.

No. 17 B. Mrs. W. S. Kimball—Medium; stems erect, brown. Leaves green with scattered bristly hairs, red beneath. Large, soft pink, drooping flowers—Delicate and handsome. 25c per pkt.

No. 18 B. Coral Ruba—Cane type with numerous, coral-red flowers in drooping clusters. 25c per pkt.

No. 19 B. Shepherd's Cane—Originated several years ago by Mrs. Shepherd of Ventura, Calif. Hardy type with pink flowers. 25c per pkt.

No. 20 B. Mixed—Large varieties from a member in New York. 25c per pkt.

Still available—**B. luxurians**—50c per pkt and **B. rex miniature**—1.00 per pkt. See Dec. The Begonian for information. New members may purchase back copies from our librarian.

Notice: Some of the begonia seed offered this month are in short supply and in some cases packets will be small. Also wish to state that we are finding it difficult to obtain ample seed to supply the demand and we would appreciate hearing from any one who has fresh seed for sale or exchange. The seed fund is an important project in The American Begonia Society and it is our earnest desire to keep it active and to bring you new and interesting seed therefore if anyone has seed of begonia, shade plants or other genera, please contact the seed fund.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS

Streptocarpus rexii—(S. o. Africa) "Cape Primrose" Small fibrous-rooted,

stemless plant with long narrow, quilted leaves in a rosette close to the ground, with several flower stalks bearing trumpets of pale lavender lined with purple in throat. 25c per pkt.

Purple slipper glox. x sinningia regina 25c per pkt.

Slipper glox.—white with purple band. 25c per pkt.

Gloxinia—White with light cream throat. 25c per pkt.

Gloxinia—Deep purple with white band. 25c per pkt.

Gloxinia—3" white tube with medium pink petals. Heavy texture. 25c per pkt.

Billbergia Zebrina—Hybrid Leves usually banded white on back. 25c per pkt.

Hohenbergia pendulaeflora—Bromeliadeae—Good plant for the specimen greenhouse. Terrestrial, of simple culture having plain green foliage, but the large showy inflorescences make up for any lack of design or color in the leaves. 25c per pkt.

Adiantum (Fern) Fritz Luthi—Striking maidenhair fern, extremely hardy, segments are smaller than any other variety; growth is dense and profuse, color is rich green. Ideal for pot culture. 35c per pkt.

Adiantum cuneatum grandiceps—Also called "Fishtail Fern." Hardy fern that scatters spores everywhere, from whence spring many sporelings. Popular basket type fern. 25c per pkt.

Actinophloeus macarthurii—Palmaeace (New Guinea). Feather palm with slender greyish trunk; pinnate leaves in a crown, pinnae glossy-green and soft, fruit bright red. Greenhouse or out doors in mild climates—Seed are large and should be soaked in warm water before planting. 5 for 25c.

OTHER GENERA

Hibiscus—Malvaceae — "Mia-mia." Large, white fragrant flowers. 25c per pkt.

Giant red mallow—Perennial with huge red flowers. 25c per pkt.

Koelreuteria paniculata—sapindaceae —Ornamental handsome clusters of yellow flowers in summer. 25c per pkt.

Mimosa—Small shrub for greenhouse or out doors, pink flowers. 25c per pkt.

Doxantha unguis—cacti, Bignoniaceae Also known as "Cat's Claw." Handsome vine widely grown out doors in Southern

U. S. Also popular as a greenhouse plant. Evergreen leaves composed of two leaflets and a terminal three parted, claw like tendrils by which it clings for support. Flowers showy, trumpet shaped. yellow, throat orange-streaked. 25c per pkt.

Euonymus alatus—Winged spindle tree. Celastraceae, Spreading shrub, twigs corky-winged, flowers yellowish, fruit purple. 25c per pkt.

All seed mentioned under heading of other genera are choice and will make worth while plants for garden or greenhouse. We hope you will try them.

FREE SEED

Rechsteineria cardinalis—Saintpaulia—mixed. (85% germination) various and sundry colors and types of **semperflorens begonias**. Please include postage if other seed are not requested.

Correction: B. echinosepala appears on front cover of Feb. 1957 The Begonian and not Feb. 1949 as stated in December issue. Seed are still available at 25c per pkt.

Mrs. Florence Gee
Seed Fund Administrator
4316 Berryman Ave.
Los Angeles 66, California
—B—

Be not too anxious to gain your next-door neighbor's approval: Live your own life, and let him strive your approval to gain.

JOHN HAY

Calender

Feb. 14—San Gabriel Valley—Sweet-heart Card Party at the home of Howard and Melva Small (benefit for Arboretum Glasshouse Fund, \$1.00 per person), 3310 E. California St., Pasadena.

Feb. 25—San Gabriel Valley—Branch Birthday Dinner, 6:30 P.M., 506 S. Santa Anita, Arcadia.

Feb. 25—Glendale—Mrs. Cora Lee Walters, "Green Thumbs and Watchful Eyes." Usual time and place.

Photo Contest

(Continued From Page 30)

- test Editor. (Only original negatives accepted.) The International Flower Show assumes no responsibility for negatives or prints.
- Award winners will be announced at the International Flower Show, March 7th-14th, New York Coliseum at pre-announced times. Awards will be presented at that time.
 - All pictures shall be judged on interest and appeal of subject matter as well as photographic quality. Photographic quality, although important, may not necessarily be the deciding factor. The decision of the judges shall be accepted as final.
 - Before receiving winning prizes in the various classes, the entrant must submit the original negative with print, and sign a statement that his picture, or any closely similar picture of the same subject or situation, has not been and will not be entered by him in any snapshot contest, exhibit, or salon where prizes are awarded, other than this one.

—B—

How many of you, during this past year, have started any of the seeds of the new or different begonias or other genera listed in the Clayton Kelly Seed Fund? You have received all kinds of information on how to go about this and if you haven't put it to use, you are missing a great deal of the excitement of belonging to the group, not only in raising something special, but also in being able to share the surplus with your fellow members. The next two months are the best time of year to start seeds. So what are you waiting for? Get Busy!

RUDOLF ZIESENHENNE

Begonia Specialist

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

Genealogy . . .

(Continued From Page 27)

usually vegetatively, and named. This is the origin of most cultivated begonias. In some cases all of the offspring resulting from a cross between two species or cultivars may prove to be very uniform and superior in some respect to either of the parents. In such cases all of these offspring can be called a cultivar. This is the origin of most varieties of cultivated annuals, economic as well as ornamental. The great majority of cultivars will not come true from seed so they must be propagated vegetatively.

It is obvious that, with literally thousands of amateur and professional plant breeders throughout the world producing and naming cultivars in many different plant groups, there should be some sort of international registry for the descriptions and names of these cultivars. This would serve two important purposes. It would insure that a certain name be used only for one cultivar in a group and that essentially identical plants not be given different names by separate persons. This would make for stability of nomenclature. Further, these registries would serve as sources of information whereby interested persons could keep informed as to what new cultivars were being produced. It is hoped that eventually those persons and organizations interested in each plant group will set up such a registry whereby all cultivars can be recorded and checked.

—B—

Cucumber Beetles, also mistakenly called lady bugs, transmit a wilt disease, eat holes in flowers, leaves and stems. Greenish yellow, about 1/4" long, with black spots on wings. A summer pest.

—B—

Red Spiders are tiny spider-like mites, usually red or orange occurring in clusters on undersides of leaves giving the appearance of paprika. Leaves wrinkle and shrink to curl. Tiny cobwebs on undersides of leaves reveal their presence. A dry weather pest.

Leaves From Our Begonia Branches

NOTE TO BRANCHES

The editor fervently hopes that you will include the full address of the person designated by your branch to be listed in **BRANCH MEETING DATES**, which function varies from group to group. We are receiving lists of new officers which include names only. Until such advice is received, we will continue the present names and addresses.

—B—

BESSIE RAYMOND BUXTON

The annual gay Christmas party was held Dec. 6 at Bedford's historic Domine Manse, which has a small greenhouse of exotic plants. George Taloumis, formerly editor of *Horticulture*, gave an illustrated lecture on European gardens, emphasizing the use of begonias.

This was followed by a business meeting at which the following officers were elected for 1959: Mrs. Percy I. Merry, president; Mrs. Herbert E. Hurley, vice-president and treasurer; and Mrs. Daniel L. Comiskey, secretary.

Mrs. Nancy Alvord and Mrs. Harold A. Sheehan will continue to serve on the Board and give the benefit of their long experience.

—B—

DALLAS COUNTY

On Thursday evening Dec. 11, the Dallas County Branch met for its Christmas Party with Mrs. L. P. Henslee in her lovely and spacious home. After a short round table discussion of plans for the next year, we were served delicious as well as dainty refreshments, buffet style in the dining room and from there went into the den, where we exchanged gifts. We are happy to report that several new members have been added to our group.

Dec. 18, we met with the Lone Star Branch in the new Garden Center for a joint party and installation of officers, with Maj. Wood acting as installing officer.

Officers installed were:

President, Mrs. M. F. Scribner; Vice-President, Mrs. Geo. W. Hopkins; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Wayne Browning; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Ruth Cook; Treasurer, Mrs. L. P. Henslee; Branch Director, Mr. Jack Hendrix; and Sunshine Chairman, Mrs. Nancy Vittrup.

—B—

ELSA FORT

Turmoil in the world, and names such as Nikita Khrushchev, Foster Dulles and Gov. Faubus were all forgotten when our group came together for our annual Christmas party last week.

Anna Simmons and Essie Morris were co-hostesses.

Amid decorations heralding the coming of Christmas, we first had dinner and then a short business meeting, with Elvira Roberts, outgoing president, presiding. Officers were elected for the coming year.

With lights turned low, we listened to familiar Christmas carols. Then Santa Claus came, and even more happiness and holiday spirit seemed to radiate all about us. We opened gifts which were lovely and really suitable for our different personalities.

—B—

INGLEWOOD

Speaker at our January meeting was Mrs. Margaret Baack, who presented her excellent slides taken in Canada which include many of the outstanding gardens. This was a most interesting and educational meeting.

—B—

LONE STAR

The Lone Star chapter met at the home of Mrs. Jack Glasscock Monday, Jan. 19 at 10 a.m. L. J. McLean, director of the Dallas Garden Center spoke on *Blooming Shrubs for Every Month in the Year*.

Newly elected officers are Mrs. George Hopkins, president, and Mrs. George Wilkins, secretary.

LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER

Parent Chapter members and friends were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Paul Walker, Jan. 6 for their installation of officers by Mr. Walker. They are as follows: President, Mrs. Winifred Caseley; Vice President, Harris Miller; Secretary, Mrs. Florence Haag; Treasurer, Mrs. Vera Ohlson, and Representative, Mrs. Gertrude White.

A delicious hamburger feast was served to a large group by the host and hostess.

—B—

MARGARET C. GRUENBAUM

Our Christmas party at the home of Selina Jones was a covered dish luncheon. We feel very proud that we have had two men join our group, both authorities on plants and flowers. We held a discussion on *B. "Bow-Nigra,"* of which each member has a plant. It is planned that these will be included in the Philadelphia Flower Show.

Officers were elected for 1959; President, Anna Oehrle; Vice-Pres., Anna Steele; Secretary, Selina Jones; Corr. Secretary, Marion Belser; Treasurer, Edna Bishop; Program Chairman, Elsa Fort.

—B—

ORANGE COUNTY

Visitors from other branches are always welcome at the Orange County branch, where informative programs are held the second Thursday evening of each month at the Garden Grove Grange Hall, Century Blvd. and Taft Ave., according to Don Horton, president.

Visitors may recognize old acquaintances in the rapidly-growing branch. Horton, who was recently reelected to serve a second term as president, is known to members of the Society through his monthly column, which has been appearing regularly in the *Begonian* for more

than 2 years. He has also been featured as speaker at meetings of other branches and garden clubs.

Also a familiar face at meetings of other branches, Mrs. Maybelle Woods was reelected national representative. Mrs. Vira Evans, who was reelected secretary, is widely known among plant societies in the Orange County area, and for her contributions to the branch.

Anthony Todaro, who was a member for a comparatively short time, was installed as vice-president one month and was principal speaker (on strelitzias, palms, bananas) the next month.

Featured at the meeting Thursday, March 12, at 8 p.m. will be shade-loving varieties of cactus, to be described by Hal Johnson of Johnson's Cactus Gardens, who will bring color photographic samples from his enormous collection, Horton said.

—B—

RHODE ISLAND

The Rhode Island branch has decided to hold its first show of begonias and other house plants in the early summer. For a special project all members will grow two tuberous begonias of the same variety and color, the best of the two to be shown in this all-member class. This branch now has eighteen members. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Gerald Cox, Warwick Neck, R.I.

—B—

ALFRED ROBINSON

The new president of the Alfred Robinson branch, ABS, is Mrs. Arthur Tenny Emerson, 416 Ninth Street, Coronado, Calif. Mrs. M. H. Taylor, 4285 Sierra Vista St., San Diego 3, Calif., is recording secretary; Mrs. Chet VanDusan, 4155 Merritt Blvd., La Mesa, Calif., corr. secretary.

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Officers for 1959 are President, Wilma Blough; Vice-President, Mabel Corwin; Secretary, Alice Adams; Treasurer, James Girdlian; Branch Director, Clarence Johnston; National Representative, Lola Fahey; and Arboretum Glasshouse Chairman, Howard Small.

—B—

SEATTLE

Dr. John H. Hanley, Ph.D., formerly director of the University of Washington Arboretum, was speaker at the Seattle Begonia Society on Jan. 20, in Technocracy Hall. His subject was "Insects, Friend or Foe."

Dr. Hanley is a well-known authority on all branches of horticulture and their problems, and his interesting talk was greatly enjoyed.

—B—

THEODOSIA BURR SHEPHERD

Our branch held its December meeting at the Alice Bartlett clubhouse. A turkey potluck dinner preceded the installation of officers, who are Mrs. Louise Seaton, president; Mrs. Oakley Murphy, vice-president; Mrs. Ted Lemon, secretary; Mrs. Mary Campbell, treasurer; Mrs. Harry Meyer, Nat'l director; Ted Lemon, Mrs. Irene Osborne, Harry Meyer, directors; and Mrs. S. B. Reed, membership secretary. Bert Slatter, National President, was installing officer.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

This is the tenth anniversary of our branch, and we now have thirty members who meet at homes of members. The interesting programs follow a covered dish luncheon. Nearly all members have greenhouses. Our annual show is planned for September on our regular meeting day at the Pittsburgh Garden Center. The Center has 24 lighted niches of knotty pine with green background and we are planning a madonna display, using begonia leaves as accent. Members will purchase the madonnas and plan their arrangements. Our members travel some distance to the meetings, some 100 miles round trip, but so great is the interest that they never miss.

Newly installed officers for the coming year are: Mrs. Walter H. Kirch, president; Mrs. James Daugherty, vice-president; Mrs. Walter Cowles, Corr. secretary; Mrs. L. E. Harbison, treasurer; Mrs. Ralph Hardy, program chairman; Mrs. Margaret Sash, Mrs. Clarence Eckert, show chairmen.

—B—

Copy Deadline

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

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A Warming Letter to the Editor

I READ an article in *The Begonian* that told how a member planted some begonia seed they got on a trip and how the resulting plants made many friends happy. I am going to give you a rough sketch as to how I make some unfortunates happy, and at the same time wish to emphasize the fact that one of the best treatments for heart trouble or other illness is sharing the love of flowers with others.

I think that planting and sharing fine pot plants like begonias, which take a little "special" care, bring more happiness and satisfaction than some of the more easily grown varieties. I formerly had asthma and later found I had an incurable heart condition, but I have learned that if you are ill, get a hobby, go slow with it, but share it, and you will feel better. I started with tropical fish—now have three large aquariums, and I share my babies with those who cannot buy things like that. I then bought two Chihuahua dogs of miniature size. I had always raised begonias, but became more and more interested in them. I planted seed bought through the Kelly Seed Fund and had some given me.

The above mentioned begonias, along

with violets grown from plants given me by friends, have been going for years to the State Womens Tuberculosis Sanitarium. Each time I went down to the hospital they were so pleased and I came away thanking God for my returning health. Often I see women at the flower counter of the dime store, "just looking" because they cannot afford to buy. I invite them to my home and give them plants and seed. One of these women who lives in the country, raised flowers to sell—giving her money she badly needed. I also have swapped plants and seed by mail with various sick and isolated folk. Next spring I plan to prepare plants in pots for the outside of the Tuberculosis sanitarium, and later patients may take them home with them. Plants will also be placed in the greenhouse at the Veterans' mental hospital.

I hope more members of ABS will get to work and share their plants and seed AND time with others. Bible says, "Trust in the Lord, and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed," and this includes the soul.

Mrs. E. D. Emory
Birmingham, Alabama

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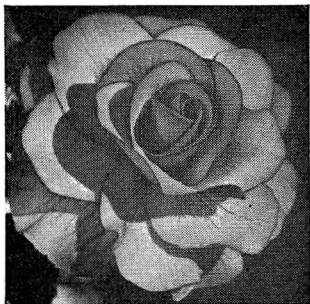
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Branch Meeting Dates . . .

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME AT THESE MEETINGS

BRITISH BRANCH

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

BUXTON, BESSIE RAYMOND BRANCH

3rd Saturday, Homes of Members
Mrs. D. L. Comiskey, Secy.
Valley Farm, Dover, Mass.

DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS BRANCH

1st Thursday, 7:00 p.m., Members' Residences
Mrs. Ruth Cook, 923 S. Edgfield, 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. Secy.
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 Roseneau 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.
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, Calif.

LONE STAR BRANCH

3rd Monday, Members' Homes
Mrs. George Wilkins, Secy.
2621 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. Florence Haag
1025 Temple Ave., Long Beach, Calif.

LOUISIANA CAPITAL BRANCH

1st 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.

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 Sts.
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.

PHIOBEGONIA 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, 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, Calif.
Mrs. Ethel Prior, Secy.
4345 5th St., Riverside, Calif.

ROBINSON, ALFRED D. BRANCH

3rd Friday, 10:30 a.m., Homes of Members
Mrs. Chet Van Dusen, Secy.
4135 Merritt Blvd., La Mesa, Calif.

SACRAMENTO BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 8:00 p.m., Garden Center
3330 McKinley Blvd., Sacramento, Calif.
Mrs. Leslie H. Watkins, Secy.
3070 Land Park Dr., Sacramento 18, Calif.

SAN DIEGO BRANCH

4th Monday, Hard of Hearing Hall
Herbert and 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, Calif.
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.
Meeting locations will vary; call the secretary at
SUnset 3-7122.
Mrs. Hazel M. Starks, Secy.
6116 Greenwood Ave., Seattle 3, Wash.

SHEPHERD, THEODOSIA BURR BRANCH

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 BRANCH

3rd Thursday, 8:00 p.m.
Stowbridge 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, Byrn 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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