

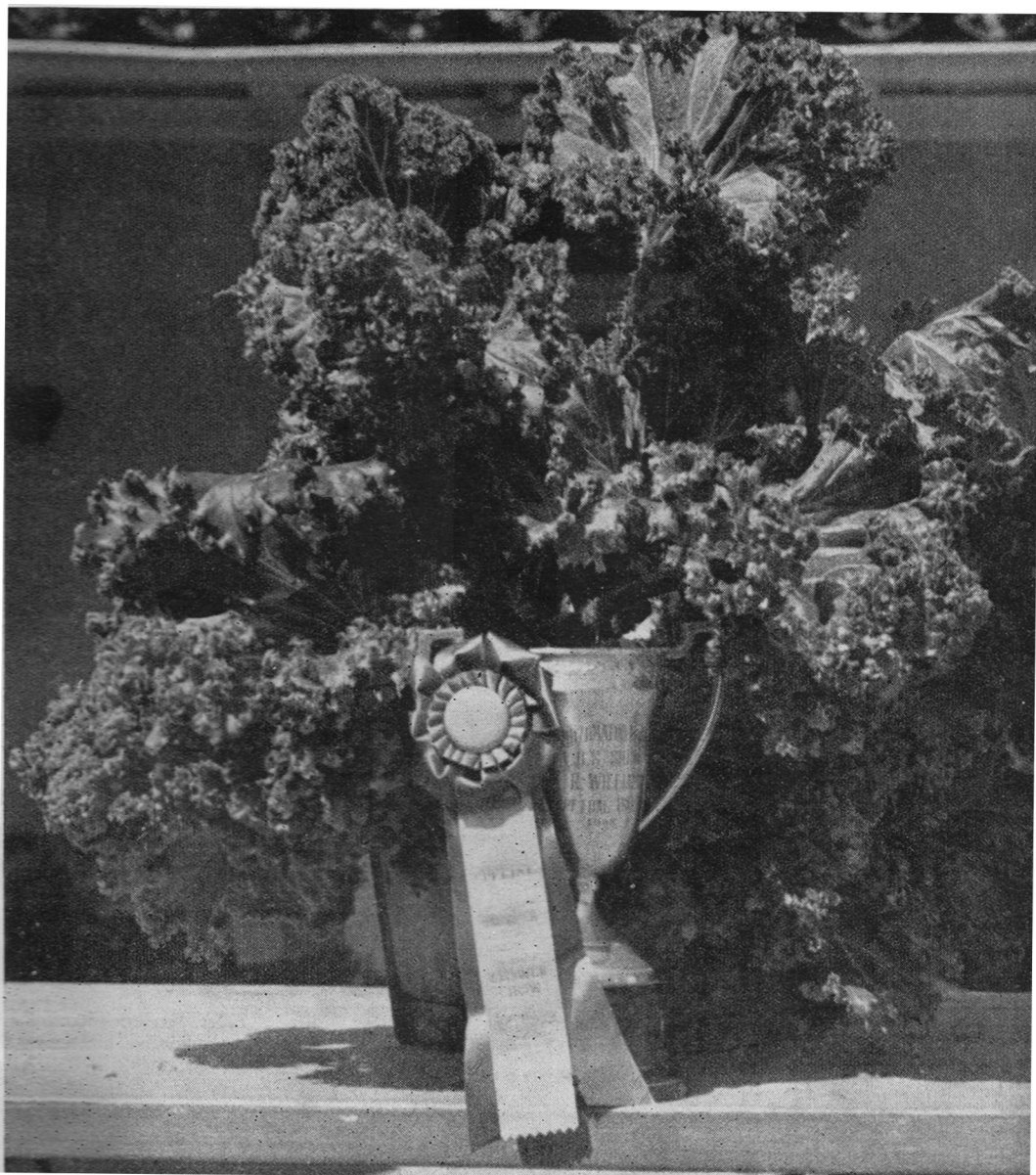
The Begonian

DEVOTED TO THE SHELTERED GARDENS

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Herbert P. Dyckman
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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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Important Temperatures for Tuberous Begonias

By HOWARD SIEBOLD

Most printed instructions on the care of tuberous begonias mention some of the important temperatures that should be observed or maintained. Successful growing can be simplified and losses held to a minimum if each step is regulated by temperature. Conversely, of course, the temperature could be regulated to give optimum results for each step, but this is usually difficult except in rare cases.

Dormant tubers are stored at 40° to 50°F. The range of 40° to 45° is about right. Storage at 40° will practically insure that sprouts will not form prematurely. Storage at 50° may result in some sprouting. If tubers are held over from one year to the next, the storage space should maintain a fairly uniform temperature of 40° to 50°.

Tubers purchased early in the spring should be similarly stored until time to sprout. A root cellar would be ideal, but these are rare in any locality. Some home basements may have a room isolated from the rest of the area, where the average temperature is in this 40° to 50° range during winter and early spring. If such storage space is just not available, then use the coolest storage space you have. Be very sure that the temperature will not approach 32°. Once frozen, even slightly, the tuber will rot.

For those situated where there simply is not any unheated space, the refrigerator vegetable bin should hold just about the desired temperature. Negotiations with the boss of the kitchen might result in enough space for storing the tubers desired. The alternate to the above is to request delivery or to purchase tubers late enough so that storage is not a problem.

When it is desired to start tubers, hold

them at 60° to 70° F. In this range the tubers will sprout. If they are placed in starting flats or pots, roots will form at this temperature.

Once sprouts and tubers have started, development can be controlled by controlling the temperature. For example, if a good root system has developed and the stem or stems are four to six inches high, the plant is ready to set outside. It may be, however, that outside temperatures are too low to permit setting it out. Further development of the plant can be delayed by holding it at a temperature of 60° or slightly lower. A range of 55° to 60° will be safe, and growth will be very slow. When holding a plant at 55° to 60°, water very sparingly. It must not be cold and wet at the same time.

Once good roots are formed, the upper plant development can be encouraged by raising the temperature to 70° to 72° or slightly higher. A range of 70° to 75° induces top growth. By providing the required temperature, it is possible to hold back the more vigorous plants and to encourage slow starters, so that most of them are ready to set out when outdoor temperatures permit.

The average basement or cellar which houses the furnace will give about the proper range of temperatures. In the vicinity of the furnace, the temperature will probably approach 70° to 72°. The points most remote from the furnace and near a foundation wall will probably approach 65°.

In cold areas a most common error is setting the started tubers outside before the outside temperature is high enough. Even though daytime temperature may be 70° or over, night temperatures may fall to 50° or below. As mentioned above, such low temperature will halt growth

and, if low enough, that is 45° or lower, will tend to throw the plant into dormancy. This is sure to result in seared stems and branches. These will have a burned appearance and will usually give difficulty by rotting. This fact is particularly true of plants started in cellars or basements where light is not plentiful. In this case, the plants will be very soft and tender, and they really should be hardened before moving outside permanently.

They can be hardened by moving them outside during the daytime hours when temperatures are above 65°, keeping them in total shade or at least with very little sun. A week of hardening in this manner will give color to the stems and allow the plants to resist temperature variations better when they are moved outside.

The ideal outdoor growing temperature range is 65° to 80°. There are few areas where this range is encountered naturally. Other areas that exceed 80° will require some care to counteract the elevated temperatures. Adequate shade and frequent light sprinkling with a fine spray will help. Both the bed and the foliage should receive this light, fine spray.

Evaporation can reduce temperatures considerably. This presumes, of course, that the humidity is not so high as to preclude evaporation. The 65° to 80° range, while ideal, may not be obtainable. Even with frequent light spraying, temperatures and humidity conditions may result in temperatures well above 85°, which, if maintained for any extended period, will encourage results that are somewhat less than ideal.

The temperatures listed above refer primarily to soil temperature. In outside growing, both soil and air temperatures should be watched. By observing both, you can verify that the temperature of the beds is in the desired range even though the air temperatures may be uncomfortably high.

The thermometer used for taking soil temperatures should be really protected. High grade thermometers with protective armor are available, but they are usually rather expensive. Most shops that sell

tropical fish carry thermometers that are sealed in a glass outer tube. The outer glass case gives considerable protection, and these are not costly. They cover the range of temperatures listed above.

Use any type thermometer you wish, but watch your temperatures and your tuberous begonias will thrive.

THE MYSTERIOUS ANGEL-WING

By SONYA DORMAN

There is a mystery among the begonias on the sunporch where I keep the plants during the winter. This particular one is a Lucerne type of angel-wing, with an olive-colored leaf, silver spotted, and rosy underneath.

I acquired it in late winter two years ago as a small cutting, and waited for the sprays of pink or red blossom to appear. It grew, and grew some more. New stems came up and it went on growing. Then at last it began to bloom in May with wonderful sprays of white blossom.

During the summer the plant went out into the garden with the other begonias in a spot where it received from two to three hours of sun every morning. By this time the begonia was twelve inches tall, and quite full. Several stem cuttings rooted easily in a mixture of moist sand and oak-leaf mold. They all blossomed white.

Just before Labor Day, the begonia blossomed again. This time the white blossoms were faintly pink, probably due to the extra sunshine; for the spring blossoms, when the plant has been inside all winter with a minimum of sun, are always white. The plant is now two years old, a little over thirty inches tall, with half a dozen strong stems. I do not yet know the name of this variety, nor have I encountered another similar plant. Can someone name it for me?

(ED. NOTE: *If you can identify this plant, send your information to the Editor.*)



***Begonia herbacea* Vell.**, awarded Inglewood Branch Trophy for the highest rating on a new species in Nomenclature Division at 1959 show. Grown and exhibited by John Thieben. Imported from Brazil by Sylvia Leatherman.

Slanted toward the Beginner

HYBRID BEGONIA SEEDLINGS

By DOROTHY S. BEHREND

Only species begonias "come true to their parents" from seeds.

When begonia seeds that have been produced on a hybrid or cultivar are planted, any type begonia may come up—and usually does. But it will rarely be the same as the probably named parent producing the seeds.

We all know this, but still enjoy raising these seedlings because we get so many "different" begonias.

We read that according to the law of average, a cross will produce one-third of the seedlings that resemble the male parent, one-third the female parent, and one-third a cultivar with traits of both parents.

In talking to Rudolf Ziesenhenné, the accepted foremost begonia scholar in the United States, he reminded us that this would be on a basis of eight to ten thousand seedlings. So when we plant three dozen seeds, we need not expect the same ratio.

The aforementioned rule applies to a cross between species, not hybrids.

When I created Begonia 'Encinitas' in 1954, I crossed Begonia *hydrocotylifolia* with Begonia 'Fred Brown' (Zies.). B. *hydrocotylifolia* is also a parent of B. 'Erythrophylla,' commonly called the Beef Steak Begonia. The best traits of 'Fred Brown' were retained in the seedling I named. I discarded the rest of that cross as inferior to the named plant and have distributed it freely to many growers, amateur and commercial alike. It makes a wonderful house plant, as does B. 'Erythrophylla.'

The only way a true likeness may be propagated of a hybrid is by vegetative propagation. That is by cuttings or "slips."

The other-than-usual begonias we produce when planting seeds of hybrids is always interesting, but we are never to sell or pass these plants on as named

plants. If we intend to name plants, we must produce them by hybridizing our own introductions, not some one's else hybrids as our own.

Most growers do not sell begonias, anyway, so I suggest you plant seeds and have fun.

One year ago, I attended an intimate class on caned-stemmed begonias. Our able teacher, Ora Wilson, brought flowering branches of many A. D. Robinson named coccineas. After the class, all the cuttings were given to me to root and then pass on to the persons attending.

I did this by removing all the flowers and inserting the cuttings, etc. I kept the flowers separated with reference to names and, as they ripened, found some pods with viable seeds.

I sowed these hybrid seeds and obtained hundreds of various caned-stemmed begonias, but in one pot I found five *semperflorens* had come up with the coccineas. I kept one, shared two with Lenore Alexander of Redondo Beach, and one each with Ora Wilson and Mary Zimchek of San Diego.

These semps had four vivid-rose colored petals and a large tight tuft of stamens in the centers. There were no tiny petals among the stamens and the begonias are obviously "different."

These *semperflorens* begonias came from seeds from the A.D.R. coccinea hybrid Begonia 'Rose.'

As *semperflorens* are known to be a strong strain, it is quite possible a bee pollinated the flower with *semperflorens* pollen.

The Seed Fund has offered seeds from named hybrid begonias in the past (and I hope again, in the future), but none of us expect to raise named "hybrids" from seeds so obtained. If any one has expected to do this, I hope this article will dispell any such expectations in the fu-

(Continued on Page 257)

The Amaryllis Family

By DON HORTON

The amaryllis family encompasses a host of bulbous and near-bulbous plants found the world over. The different members of the family are as diverse and interesting as they are pretty. We are all familiar with the amaryllis itself; then there are the pink ladies, the rare amazon lily, and (this may surprise you) the daffodil, to mention but a few.

Just what makes an amaryllis an amaryllis? Usually they are bulbous or have a fleshy stem or rootstock that is very close to being bulbous as in the clivia. But the most important classification factor is that of the flowers. Members of the amaryllis family (amaryllids) always have their flowers in an umbel subtended by a membranous bract. This means that the stem of each individual flower radiates from the same point on the main flower stem. At this point there are found bracts that originally covered and protected all of the flowers as the bud was coming from the ground.

In your mind's eye see the spear-like amaryllis bud rising from the ground. As it reaches maturity the "head" of the spear unfolds, revealing three or four (usually) buds that open into the amaryllis flowers. That "head" is the membranous bract.

Examine the next amaryllis you see and you will find that it fits that same pattern. The main difference will be the number of flowers found in the umbel. The agapanthus may have hundreds, and the daffodil but one, but always there are the bracts.

I will briefly mention some of the members of this family: a common California wildflower belongs, *Brodiaea capitata*, or Blue Dicks; the beautiful *Haemanthus katherinae*, or Blood Lily; the rain lilies, *Cooperia*, *Habranthus*, and *Zephyranthes*; *Crinum*s; *Ismene* or Peruvian daffodil; *Nerine*s; and *Lycoris*. Onions and garlics have now been placed in the amaryllis family as their flower fits this same pattern. The next time you have an

onion bloom take a look at it.

I have found that most amaryllids are fairly easy to grow from seed. Some require indoor conditions for starting, others will do fine outside. Of course, in a climate colder than California's some of the hardier ones will have to be started indoors as well.

Amaryllis hybrids will bloom in three years from seed if the seedlings are kept growing continuously and not allowed to go dormant as the blooming size bulbs do. Some species, the rain lilies for example, will bloom much sooner, sometimes within a year. Others take longer.

I planted daffodil seeds and had no trouble with them at all, except that it took a year for them to germinate. This spring saw them two years old and at the rate they are growing I expect my first flower in two more years, a total of five years from planting.

The Seed Fund is offering seed of three rather diverse members of the amaryllis family. First of all, there are the true amaryllis. There are two groups of these, the indoor, or Dutch hybrids, and the group that are hardy out-of-doors in California. These should be sown in a humusy soil and preferably with a little bottom heat being supplied.

The second kind of seed being offered this month is the *Cyrtanthus*. These miniature amaryllids grow less than a foot high, bearing their two-inch flowers several to an umbel. Unlike many amaryllids, these cyrtanthus have evergreen foliage. The two species being listed are *C. lutescens*, a yellow, and *C. mackeni*, a white. These are easily grown in the same manner as the amaryllis.

The third amaryllid the Seed Fund has is *Habranthus robustus*. This one is extremely easy from seed which may be grown as are the amaryllis, or just sown outside in a flat. They may flower when one year old, and certainly the following year all will blossom forth with their

(Continued on Page 250)

Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund Flight

No. 1 B. Rex—

Germany. Due to popular demand for seeds of this beautiful begonia, we have again secured seeds from Germany. Sturdy plants with vividly colored leaves. Easily grown from seeds which should germinate in about two weeks. Plants should be well established before transplanting and given plenty of light to bring out the bright colors. 50 cents per pkt.

No. 2 B. Thwaitseii—

No positive identification. Plant is described as "the final word" in foliage begonias. Something like a rex, it has tuberous root-stock, is stemless, and the leaves are rich coppery-green mixed with red-purple, with greyish white blotches, the underside blood red. Both sides are thickly set with deep purple velvety hairs. Flowers are white, tinged with pink, in an umbel. Highly desirable for itself and its hybridizing possibilities. 50 cents per small pkt. Please state a second choice.

No. 3 B. lubbersii—

Brazil. Semi-shrubby, short rhizome, occasionally ascending. Leaves lanceolate, green with silvery blotches. Flowers white on long peduncles. Not easy to grow but a pretty foliage begonia. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 4 B. 'Dianna'—

(B. 'Annie Laurie' x B. *dichroa*). Medium to three feet tall, erect, bushy. Leaves ovate-pointed, bright green, heavily silver-spotted. Flowers pink or salmon-pink in pendulous clusters. One of the most beautiful of the cane type group. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 5 B. foscomaculata syn. B. rubellina—

A hybrid of B. *heracleifolia* x B. *strigillosa*. Medium, rhizomes creeping, petioles long, hairy erect when young, becoming lax as they mature. Leaves broad-ovate with pointed lobes, dark olive-green, chocolate spotted, margins toothed. Flowers greenish-white. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 6 B. 'Mme de Lesseps'—

(B. *argentea-guttata* x B. *olbia*). Tall, stocky-branched. Leaves ovate, pointedly lobed and toothed, olive-green faintly silver-spotted, red beneath. Flowers large, creamy white, sometimes delicately pink-tinged; clusters large, short stemmed, pendulous. Parentage of this handsome French hybrid is questionable as it seems doubtful that such a robust plant could spring from parents so small and temperamental. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 7 B. laciniata var. lutea—

India. Creeping root-stock which is neither woody nor tuberous. Leaves unequally cordate and acutely lanceolate. Flowers yellow. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 8 B. scarbrida—

Bushy, stems, stout, green. Leaves roundish ovate, asymmetrical, bright green and rough-hairy, irregularly toothed, pale green beneath. Large cymes of small, white, pearl-like flowers. A fine species easily grown and very decorative. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 9 B. Sunderbruchi—

(B. *ricinifolia* x B. *heracleifolia*). Resembles B. *nigricans* in habit and form. Bright colored leaves with blendings of dark green, emerald and bronzy-green, and rarely having more than seven finger-like lobes. Popular house plant and grown outdoors in California as edging or accent plant. Seeds were collected in Canal Zone and we have received reports from members who state that they have grown beautiful plants from these seeds. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 10 B. compta—

Brazil. Related to B. *angularis* but differs in being of smaller growing habit and having lighter green leaves with broader grey striping along the mid-rib. Flowers are similar to those of B. *angularis*. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 11 B. vellozoana-Brade—

Brazil. See THE BEGONIAN for August, 1959, for complete description and drawing of this fine begonia. Many A.B.S. members are growing B. *vellozo-*

ana and it has attracted a great deal of attention and comment in shows through out the country. Available at 50 cents per pkt.

TUBERHYBRIDA MULTIFLORA TYPES

Listed below are some of the best varieties of tuberhybrida multiflora types. Seeds should be started now for blooms next season. All are low, compact, bushy, many-flowered, single and double, suitable for beds,, borders, and pot culture.

No. 1 B. 'Helene Harms'—

Double canary yellow flowers in great profusion. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 2 B. 'William Eysser'—

Double, deep salmon flowers. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 3 B. 'Tasso'—

Double, pink and lovely. 25 cents per pkt.

FREE SEED

A friend in Brazil wishes the Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund to distribute without charge seeds of *B. lucerna* red and *B. lucerna* pink. We wish to state, however, there is much confusion regarding names of begonias in Brazil, and the identification given here is that of the collector. Some of the leaves from the plants were sent to try to clarify the proper name but we cannot positively identify plants as those listed here. We have many seeds and are happy to send them out to those who wish to try them. Please send postage if other seeds are not requested.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS

Episcia punctata-Gesneriaceae—

Guatemala. Creeping, almost smooth species, with leathery, ovate, crenate leaves with purple mid-rib, on lightly erect branches. Tubular flowers solitary with spreading fringed lobes creamy white and spotted purple into the throat. 35 cents per pkt.

Streptocarpus wendlandi-Gesneriaceae—

Natal. Stemless plant with a single, huge leaf, three feet long and two feet wide, with olive-green corrugated surface,

densely hairy, purple beneath. The tall flower spikes sprouting from the leaf may bear some thirty small, violet-blue flowers. 25 cents per pkt.

Saintpaulia-Gesneriaceae—

From crosses with doubles, several colors including pink. 50 cents per pkt.

Saintpaulia-Gesneriaceae—

From crosses of green-edged varieties. Choice. 50 cents per pkt.

Reichsteineria macropoda—

Brazil. Tuberous species with unbranched stems bearing opposite, rather thin, rugose, velvety bright green leaves. Small flowers in clusters, slender tubes vermilion-red with lobes marked brown-red. 35 cents per pkt.

Aechmea bracteata-Bromeliaceae—

Mexico. Hardy plant that can withstand slight frost. Flower stalk brilliant red and green. Foliage green. 25 cents per pkt.

Ficus benghalensis-'Banyan'—

Leathery leaves ovate or elliptic, to eight inches long, dark green with yellow veins, on pubescent stems. Round red fruits. Grown outdoors or can be grown as a greenhouse plant. 25 cents per pkt.

Neanthe bella—Palmaceae—

A tree palm in miniature, from mountain forests of Mayaland. Dwarf in habit and slow-growing. Thin stems bearing near the top a graceful rosette of small pinnate fronds, with narrow, hard-leathery dark green pinnae. Will flower in pots when very young. 25 cents per pkt.

Sinningia pusilla—

To the many members who have requested seeds, don't despair; he hope to have them very soon.

Ardisia crispa-Myrsinaceae—

A graceful little pot plant with long-elliptic, thick-leathery, shining dark green leaves, having crisped margins. Fragrant white or reddish flowers in umbels, followed in winter by a tier of clustered, bright scarlet, waxy berries, often remaining on the plant until the next crop of flowers. Highly prized by florists. 25 cents per pkt.

Geranium-Geraniaceae—

Leaves small, five lobed, white-hairy, and extremely fragrant. Flowers small,

pale yellow. Compact and bushy plant that requires no pruning. Grows in greenhouse in cold climates. 25 cents per pkt.

FERN SPORES

Todea Barbara—

New Zealand. An attractive species with large, shining, upright fronds, sometimes two to four feet long. 25 cents per pkt.

Brazil species—

We still have spores of the beautiful fern from Brazil as offered in THE BEGONIAN for September. 25 cents per pkt.

Platycerium hilli—

Queensland. Handsome, fresh, green species with basal leaves always round, covering the root-stock. Several fertile fronds are rigidly erect, gradually broadening fanlike before dividing into numerous pointed lobes, with sori at base of tips. 50 cents per pkt.

Alsophila australis—

Handsome tree fern popular in California as a landscape subject. Arching fronds finely divided, metallic green, on rough stalks covered with small, pale brown, hair-like scales. Good greenhouse plant when small. 25 cents per pkt.

OTHER GENERA

Cereus mixed-Cactaceae—

Mixture of various types containing *C. trichocereus*, *C. Carnegiea*, *C. Eriocereus*, and many more. 25 cents per pkt.

Seeds are extremely fine. We suggest you mix with fine sand to broadcast more evenly when sowing. Barely cover with fine sifted sand, and soak pot by placing in a larger container of water until absorption shows on surface. Never allow seeds to dry out. Keep moist until completely germinated, which requires from one to five weeks at temperature from 55 to 70 degrees. *Cereus* should be treated as greenhouse plants where climate does not permit growing outdoors. Seedlings require the same care as begonias.

Rhipsalis warmingiana-Cactaceae—

'Popcorn cactus.' Epiphyte with long, pendant, slender branches, flat or sharp, three-angled and notched, blotched with

purple. Flowers white. 25 cents per pkt.

Rhipsalis houlletiana—

Epiphyte with thin branches, leaf-like and hanging. Flowers cream with red eye. 25 cents per pkt.

Pfeiffera ianthothele-Cactaceae

Small growth with small, bell-shaped, pale pink to white flowers. Fruit round, wine-red. 25 cents per pkt.

Pennisetum ruppeli—

'Fountain Grass.' Gracefully arching, perennial grass, the leading ornamental species. Leaves many, fifteen to twenty inches long, about half-inch wide, sometimes with margins rolled, green or variously colored. Spikes six to ten inches long, curved or nodding, rose-purple. Favorite plant for flower arrangements. 25 cents per pkt.

MRS. FLORENCE GEE
Seed Fund Administrator
4316 Berryman Avenue
Los Angeles 66, Calif.

AMARYLLIS

(Continued from Page 247)

lovely three-inch pink blooms. This is one of the rain lilies, so called because in their native habitat they are used to summer rains and will bloom several times a year, shooting up their bloom-spikes with amazing rapidity after a good rain.

Where summer rains are absent, as in California, they can be simulated in the garden by a good watering. Thus the rain lilies can be made to produce their flowers several times during the summer, extending their blooming period from May to October.

ARAGRO FISH CONCENTRATE

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SHADE PLANTS
NO BURNING OR ODOR
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We feature African Violets and Begonias

BEGONIAS REGISTERED

From September 1, 1958, to August 31, 1959

No. 148: *B. cv. 'Rosanna'*

Originated by Don Horton, 683 Congress St., Costa Mesa, in 1956. Parents are unknown. This is a rhizomatous star type, margin serrate, texture sparse hairy, veins white green, with red dots. Petioles very hairy, stipules green and the general color green with red markings. Flowers are pink held well above foliage, blooms in spring.

This plant is recommended by Beth L. Bath and is available to trade.

No. 149: *B. cv. 'Jocko'*

Originated by Beth Bath, 2161 S.E. Mesa Drive, Santa Ana, in 1957. Seed parent of this plant is *B. Leslie Lynn*. Rhizomatous star, large ovate shaped leaves with medium serrations. Texture smooth, veins medium white, petioles green with few hairs and red flecks. Stipules green. Leaf color dark red.

This plant is recommended by Don Horton but was not available to trade one year ago when registered.

No. 150: *B. cv. 'Madam Queen'*

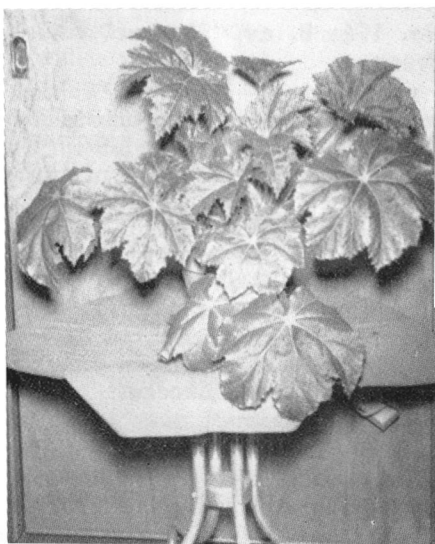
Originated by Beth Bath, 2161 S.E. Mesa Drive, Santa Ana. Developed in 1957 and is a cultivar of *B. manacata aurea maculata crispa* x *B. Leslie Lynn*. Crested rhizomatous with large ovate smooth leaves with heavy ruffled edge. Veins, green white, prominent petioles, thick, green with red flecks. Leaf color is dark reddish green on the surface with dark red reverse.

Recommended for registration by Don Horton. Not available to trade when registered in September of 1958.

No. 151: *B. cv. 'Sonie'*

Originated by Beth Bath, 2161 S.E. Mesa Drive, Santa Ana. Developed in 1957. Spiral Rex cultivar. Seed parent, *B. rx. President, dark vari.* (syn. dark Carnot) x *B. rx. Silver Whirl*.

Leaf shape ovate, large, margin slightly irregular, smooth texture. Veins not prominent, reddish green color. Color of leaf is silver or dark green. Petioles are



No. 148—*B. cv. 'Rosanna'*



No. 149—*B. cv. 'Jocko'*

red and hairy, stipules small and red.

Recommended by Don Horton, not available to trade as of September, 1958.

No. 152: B. cv. 'Meximperier'

Originated by Dr. Georges Morel, Versailles, France in 1956. First published February, 1958 BEGONIAN. Seed parent B. *Mexicana* pollen parent B. *Imperialis* Otto Foster.

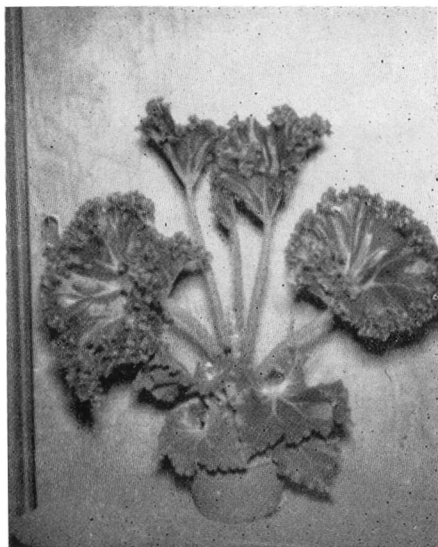
The leaves are unequal heart shaped, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ " x $2\frac{3}{4}$ " in size, silver with green along edge, between veins and at outer edge, double dentata margin and texture is postulate and hairy. Short petioles.

Recommended for registration by Rudolf Ziesenhenné.

No. 153: B. 'Decimperier'

Originated by Dr. Georges Morel, Versailles, France, in 1956. First published, February, 1958 BEGONIAN. Seed parent B. *decora* and pollen parent B. *imperialis smaragdina*.

The leaves are also unequal heart shaped, size 3" x $2\frac{3}{4}$ ", margin is finely toothed, texture thin and leaf is covered with reddish hair. Recommended by Rudolf Ziesenhenné.



No. 150—B. cv. 'Madam Queen'

ALL OF THE FOLLOWING PLANTS ARE AVAILABLE TO TRADE AT RUDOLF ZIESENHENNE'S NURSERY, SANTA BARBARA:

No. 154: B. cv. 'Bert Slatter'

Originated by Rudolf Ziesenhenné, 1130 Milpas St., Santa Barbara in 1953.

A fibrous cultivar—seed parent B. *Incarnata* and pollen parent B. *Kenworthyi*. Plant is an intermediate grower with an unequal heart shaped leaves of medium green with copper overlay. The leaf size is about $10\frac{1}{2}$ " x 6", toothed, teeth tipped with red hair. Texture is thin and veins palmately 7. Petioles are round, approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ " long with few hairs. Stipules drop early, are ovate with hair at tip. Flowers are pink and bloom almost all year. Not a true cane but grows bushy.

No. 155: B. cv. 'Houston'

Originated by Rudolf Ziesenhenné, Santa Barbara in 1956. Seed parent B. *Incarnata Sandersii*, pollen parent B. "42 S" seedling with red flowers. Cultivar has intermediate bushy growth with unequal heart-shaped leaves of bronzy green face and oxblood red on back. Leaf size approximately 8" x $5\frac{3}{4}$ ", margin is lobed and toothed, double hairy. Flowers are pink, summer bloom.

No. 156: B. cv. 'Skeezar' variety green

Originated by Rudolf Ziesenhenné, Santa Barbara, in 1946. A cultivar of B. *Dayii* and B. *Liebmanni*. Rhizomatous type, plain leaved, unequal heart-shaped, green on top with red on back. Size approximately 6" x 4", margin wavy, texture thin and veins palmate. Petioles round and green, stipules, long triangular with hair on point. Flowers are white, summer bloomer.

No. 157: B. cv. 'Skeezar' variety Mirror Lake.

Originated by Rudolf Ziesenhenné, Santa Barbara, 1946. A cultivar of B. *Dayii*, seed parent, and B. *Liebmanni* pollen parent. Plant is a rhizomatous with small, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " x $2\frac{1}{4}$ " leaves, green overlaid with silver of unequal heart-shape, mar-

gin is toothed, texture thin and veins palmate. Petioles are round and stipules triangular.

No. 158: B. cv. 'Skeezar' variety Frosty Lake.

Originated by Rudolf Ziesenhenné, Santa Barbara, 1946. Another cultivar of *B. Dayii* and *B. Liebmanni*. Rhizomatous type with unequal heart-shaped leaves with veins running out to long points, size approximately $6\frac{3}{8}$ " x $5\frac{1}{2}$ ". Margin is toothed and ciliated, texture is thin and veins palmate. Color is green, unevenly silver along veins but reddish color on back.

No. 159: B. cv. 'Skeezar' variety Brown Lake.

Originated by Rudolf Ziesenhenné, Santa Barbara, 1946. This is also a cultivar of *B. Dayii* and *B. Liebmanni*. A rhizomatous plant with plain leaves with a finely toothed and ciliated margin, of thin texture, size $7\frac{3}{4}$ " x 6", color is green above and oxblood red below, with fine short hair on both surfaces. Young leaves are a reddish brown.

No. 160: B. cv. 'Rose Supreme'

Originated by Rudolf Ziesenhenné, Santa Barbara, 1941. A cultivar of *B. 'Shasta'* (white) seed parent, and *B. dichroa*, pollen parent. Cane type of intermediate growth. Leaf shape is oblong with a definite basal lobe, six 8" x 3" margin wavy horizontally and vertically with a smooth, leathery like texture. Veins are palmate-pinnate and petioles are short. Color of flowers is rose and bloom in clusters all summer.

No. 161: B. cv. 'Pink Supreme'

Originated by Rudolf Ziesenhenné, Santa Barbara, 1941. A cultivar of *B. 'Shasta'* (white) x *B. dichroa*, cane type, of intermediate growth, with wedge shaped leaves of green with silver spots and slightly red on reverse side. Leaf size 5" x 2" and margin shallow toothed, vertically wavy with leaf texture smooth leathery. Veins palmate pinnate. Petioles are short, round. Flowers are orchid pink and bloom all summer.

No. 162: B. cv. 'Orange Supreme'

Originated by Rudolf Ziesenhenné,

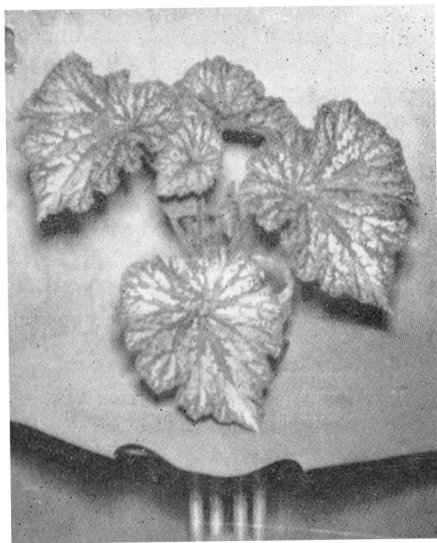
Santa Barbara, 1941. Another cultivar of *B. Shasta* (white) x *B. dichroa*. Cane type of intermediate growth with oblong shaped leaves approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ " x 2" with even margin, smooth thin texture and green color. Veins pinnately palmate, petioles very short and long triangular stipules. Flowers are orange (shrimpy in strong sun) in color, size 1" long x $1\frac{1}{8}$ ", heart-shaped, in clusters, and bloom in summer.

No. 163: B. cv. 'Scarlet Supreme'

Originated by Rudolf Ziesenhenné, Santa Barbara, 1941. From *B. cv. Shasta* (white) x *B. dichroa*. Cane type plant of intermediate growth, leaves are oblong lanceolate of good size, 7" x $2\frac{7}{8}$ " with texture smooth and rather thick, color green. Flowers are a scarlet-shrimp color, in clusters, blooming in summer.

No. 164: B. cv. 'Blue Lake'

Originated by Rudolf Ziesenhenné, Santa Barbara, 1946. Rhizomatous cultivar, parentage *B. Dayii* x *B. imperialis maculata*. Leaves are plain, broad heart-shaped, about 5" x $3\frac{3}{4}$ " and are finely toothed except at vein tips where teeth are more prominent. Texture is thin and areas between nerves plowed up. Palmately eight veined. Petioles are round and fuzzy,



No. 151—B. cv. 'Sonie'

stipules triangular and color green all over. Flowers are white and bloom in summer.

No. 165: B. cv. 'Crystal Lake'

Originated by Rudolf Ziesenhenné, Santa Barbara, 1946. Rhizomatous type begonia from *B. Dayii* x *B. imperialis maculata*. Leaves are plain, broad heart-shaped, size $5\frac{3}{4}$ " x $4\frac{1}{2}$ ". Texture is thin, margin is finely toothed, large teeth at vein tips. Color is green with silver on area between veins on surface. All green on back. Eight palmate veins. Flowers are white $1\frac{5}{16}$ " x $\frac{1}{2}$ ", shape and form roundish, position on plant axillary in racemes. Blooms in summer.

No. 166: B. cv. 'Oneda Lake'

Originated by Rudolf Ziesenhenné, Santa Barbara, 1946. Rhizomatous cultivar from *B. Dayii* x *B. imperialis maculata*. Leaves are plain, broadly heart-shaped with fine toothed edge approximately $4\frac{3}{4}$ " x $3\frac{3}{4}$ " and thin texture. Veins are eight palmate. Color of leaf is green above and oxblood red below, making it appear bronzy. Flowers are white and blooms in summer.

No. 167: B. cv. 'Ada Lake'

Originated by Rudolf Ziesenhenné, Santa Barbara, 1946. This is another of the *B. Dayii* x *B. imperialis maculata* group. A rhizomatous begonia with plain leaves broadly heart-shaped and finely toothed about $4\frac{7}{8}$ " x $3\frac{3}{4}$ " and thin textured. Eight palmate veins. Top of leaf green, secondary veins brown, raised areas silver. Back of leaf green, secondary vein red. Flowers are white racemes and length of stem nine inches. Blooms in summer.

CONVENTION AND FLOWER SHOW EXCELS

The annual Convention and Flower Show on August 29 and 30 at Plummer Park, Los Angeles, California, brought the American Begonia Society's 1958-1959 year to a close. It was an event long to be remembered.

Previous radio coverage by Joe Littlefield and television coverage by Norvell Gillespie, in addition to wide publicity in magazines and newspapers brought large

groups to the show.

The competitive begonia display was outstanding. Many species were displayed in the nomenclature room. The orchids too, attracted much attention.

During the show period, Rudolf Ziesenhenné gave several short lectures.

The plant table was a constant sell-out, while the snack bar was a popular and busy corner. As the result of the efforts of the membership committee, ninety new members joined during the two days of the show.

On Saturday afternoon, August 29, President Bert Slatter brought the annual business meeting to attention. Annual reports were given, followed by the announcement of the election of national officers.

At 6:30 p.m. members and visitors convened for the annual banquet and installation of officers. The banquet hall was a scene of breath-taking beauty, decorated in the Hawaiian motif. The menu, too, was Hawaiian, with a variety of foods to entice the appetite.

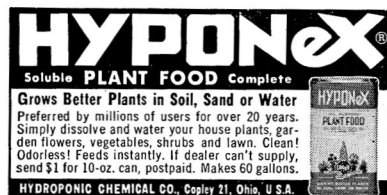
Following the banquet, Joe Littlefield, noted radio and television personality, acted as master of ceremonies.

Judith Hills Packard, as installing officer, thanked the retiring officers for their faithful services, and installed the newly elected officers with Clarence Hall as president.

Norvell Gillespie, as guest speaker, showed motion pictures covering his many trips to Hawaii, accompanied by his own inimitable brand of interesting comments.

Awards were presented to prize-winning contestants in the show. The Eva Kenworth Gray Award was presented to Rudolf Ziesenhenné.

Thus the 1958-1959 session became history.



AWARD WINNERS FOR 1959

By ETHEL G. ARBUCKLE
Chairman of Awards

Herbert P. Dyckman Perpetual Award for the most outstanding new fibrous exhibited each year was awarded to B. 'Arabelle.' Hybridist Miss Constance D. Bower. Grown and exhibited by John Thieben.

President's Challenge Trophy for the best begonia in the show resulted in a tie and two trophies were awarded, one to Mrs. Jean Thomas, San Francisco, for B. Iron Cross and the other to John Thieben, Inglewood Branch, for B. 'American Beauty.'

Palos Verdes Begonia Farm Challenge Trophy for the most outstanding tuberous begonia was awarded to Mr. Orris Martin, San Francisco Branch. He received also the culture certificate of award.

Effie Chapman Cup for the best fibrous begonia awarded to B. 'San Miguel,' grown and exhibited by John Thieben. He also received the culture certificate of award.

Gonda Hartwell Cup for the best rex was awarded to B. 'American Beauty,' grown and exhibited by John Thieben. He also received the culture certificate of award.

John R. Williams Cup for the best rhizomatous awarded to B. 'Crestabruchi,' grown and exhibited by John Thieben. He also received the culture certificate of award.

Redondo Bay Area Perpetual Trophy for the best semperflorens awarded to B. 'Richmondensis,' grown and exhibited by John Thieben. He also received the culture certificate of award.

Connie Leigh Hendrix Cup for the best flower arrangement awarded to Grace Yerick.

Gordon Baker Lloyd Challenge Cup for the best seedling under a year old awarded to Mrs. Adela Loek.

A.B.S. Sweepstakes Trophy to the winner of the most points in the begonia division was awarded to John Thieben with 102 points.

Sylvia and Buck Leatherman Novice Trophy awarded on points won on blue ribbons. Awarded to George Schlanert.

Inglewood Branch Trophy for the highest rating on a new species in the Nomenclature Division was awarded to B. *Herbacia* imported from Brazil by Sylvia Leatherman, grown and exhibited by John Thieben.

Educational Exhibit award of twenty-five dollars to Mrs. Bee Olsen.

Commercial Grower Fred Stewart awarded a trophy for a fine display of orchids.

Fern Division for the best fern awarded to *Polypodium Knightii*, grown and exhibited by Arthur Strandberg, who received a trophy.

NOVICE DIVISION

Best rex, trophy awarded to B. 'Purple Heart,' grown and exhibited by Mrs. Lola Hahey.

Best fibrous, trophy awarded to B. 'Medora,' grown and exhibited by Alice Maryin.

Best rhizomatous, trophy awarded to B. 'Kumwha,' grown and exhibited by Lea Holling.

Best semperflorens, trophy awarded to B. 'Pink Camellia,' grown and exhibited by Mima Rich.

EVA KENWORTHY GRAY AWARD TO ZIESENHENNE

Rudolf Ziesenhenné of Santa Barbara was the recipient of the Eva Kenworthy Gray award for 1959, in recognition of his outstanding work in the field of begonias. The award was presented to him at the convention.

Mr. Ziesenhenné has devoted many hours gathering and recording data. Many of his articles on begonias have appeared in *THE BEGONIAN*, giving invaluable aid to members in their study and enjoyment of begonias. These articles were original and have been gratis to the American Begonia Society.

His introduction of many new and beautiful plants is proof that he is a successful hybridist. Several years ago, Mr. Ziesenhenné received the Alfred D. Robinson medal for his now-famous B. 'Freddie.' This begonia, as well as many others he has introduced, can be found in the gardens of members everywhere.

The Multiflora Begonias

By W. WILLETTS, F.R.H.S.

THIS is a race of the begonia family which is steadily growing in popularity. It carries a profusion of either small double, semi-double or single flowers on plants which are pyramidal and bush-like in habit. The foliage stands well, the leaves being small and elongated, and they are a decided asset for pot and basket work. They also can be grown for bedding purpose where partial shade can be provided.

Tubers can be bought from most seedsmen, but a stock of these plants can be grown easily from seed and, although the plants may not be true to any particular variety, they will provide a very pleasing display at a nominal cost.

Tubers are started in gentle heat about the second week in March, the procedure being the same as that for the large flowering varieties, and they will be ready for planting into final pots, baskets or beds about the second week of June. For those who wish to raise their plants from seed an earlier start must be made. Success will depend on the care and attention which is taken in preparing the seed pans. A very fine compost should be used and particular attention paid to the drainage facilities of each pan. Water each pan thoroughly before sowing the seed.

As the seed is very small, great care must be taken to see that the surface of the sowing medium is of an even texture and as level as practicable. A little fine sand mixed with the seed beforehand will ensure a more even distribution. Lightly press the seed into contact with the surface of the soil. No soil covering is necessary but the pans must always be watered from the bottom to prevent the seeds from being washed away. Cover each pan with a sheet of glass and place a piece of paper on top of that, and keep in a steady temperature of 60° F. Lift the glass and wipe off the condensation at least once

a day. Prick out the seedlings when large finally transplant to 6-inch pots, baskets enough to handle into small pots, and or to well prepared beds outdoors.

The plants for bedding should, of course, be thoroughly hardened off beforehand. A suitable mixture for pot and basket work consists of equal parts loam, peat and manure, with enough silver sand to keep the compost open. Feed with liquid manure when the plants are of a good size. To keep the tubers for another season, gradually dry them off when they go out of bloom and, when they are dormant, store them in tray of peat in a dry, frost-free room. Amongst the double multifloras the free flowering, non-fading *B. "Helen Harmes,"* with its deep golden yellow blooms, is a firm favorite. Then comes "*Tasco*," a fiery dark scarlet, with bronze green foliage and noted for its free flowering. Incidentally this variety will come 90 per cent double from seed. "*Copper-gold*" lives up to its name in that it has a ground color of old gold on golden yellow which shades into vivid copper salmon. It is exquisitely toned with carmine. Two of the singles worthy of mention are "*Homeland*," a salmon-orange, and "*Goethe*," which is carmine.

HYBRID SEEDLINGS

(Continued from Page 246)

ture. Some of the '*Joe Hayden*,' '*Fleece Alba*,' '*Credneri*,' '*Cinderella*,' etc. seeds are producing anything but the named plant that produced the seeds. But this is to be expected. As we all now know—Hybrid Seeds Will Not Come True.

Look for the unusual and you will probably get it when planting these seeds, and for the nominal price we pay for the seeds, I am sure we are all getting more than our money's worth.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Who-MX?

Xvxn though my typxwritxr is an old modxl, it works quitx wxll xcxpt for onx of thx kxys. I wishxd many timxs that it workxd pxrfxctly. It is trux that thxrx arx forty-six kxys that function wxll xnough, but onx kxy not working makxs the diffxrxncx.

Somxtimxs it sxxms to mx that our own organization is not unlikx my typx-writxr—that not all of thx kxys arx working propxrlly.

You may say to yoursxlf, "Wxll, I am only onx pxrson. I won't makx or brxak an organization." But it doxs makx a diffxrxncx bxcausx a succxssful organization to bx xffxctivx rxquirxs thx participation of xvxy mxmbxr.

So thx nxxt timx you think you arx only onx pxrson and that your xfforts arx not nxxded, rxmxmbxr and say to yourself, "I am a vxry kxy pxrson in our branch and I am nxxdxd vxry much."

Yes, we all need each other very much. Participation in our Branch meetings presents the opportunity to share with others. We begoniaites enjoy such a wonderful hobby that we want to "share." Each of us is very important to our Branch, for which we should be thankful.

Which reminds me that in this month, a day is traditionally set aside, to acknowledge the bountiful benefits we enjoy. Yet Thanksgiving is more than a once-a-year acknowledgment. It is a day-by-day expression of appreciation to our Maker and our fellow men, in tolerance and acts of kindness, a grateful awareness of the great power of good that guides us as individuals, or as a Branch, or as the A.B.S. as a whole.

I wish you *all* a year of happy meetings together, a year 'round Thanksgiving.

CLARENCE HALL

Thanks to the San Diego Rose Society for permission to use the "WHO-MX?" article.



Bernice Brilmayer, Eastern Editor

NEW EASTERN EDITOR

Mrs. Bernice Brilmayer of New York has assumed the duties as Eastern Editor of THE BEGONIAN. She was appointed by President Clarence Hall to succeed Mrs. George E. DeCoursey, who resigned.

Besides being an experienced and capable writer, Mrs. Brilmayer knows her begonias and is enthusiastic about sharing her knowledge with other members. She is a friendly person who is certain to receive the cooperation of other writers in her area, who will be encouraged to contribute their ideas and experiences.

We look forward to many interesting and informative articles as the result of her efforts.

THE BEGONIAN is proud to welcome her to its staff.

COVER PICTURE

Begonia 'Crestabruchi,' awarded the John R. Williams Cup for the best rhizomatous begonia in the 1958 show. Grown and exhibited by John Thieben.

Leaves From Our Begonia Branches

BESSIE RAYMOND BUXTON

On September 12, at the home of Mrs. Frederick Kingsbury, a party was held for members of the northeastern Branches. Members and guests exhibited their best begonias, most of which were grown under house conditions. Prizes were awarded to the following: Mrs. Nancy F. Alvord, Mrs. George E. DeCoursey, Mrs. George D. Follett, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hull, Jr., and Mrs. Frederick T. Shepherd.

After an outdoor luncheon, our President, Mrs. Percy I. Merry, conducted the afternoon program.

On the subject of house-grown plants, Mrs. Lester H. Fox spoke briefly about her experience with the cane varieties and Mrs. Nancy F. Alvord added information about the Rex. Then Mrs. Ernest E. Martin discussed the growth of tuberous begonias under greenhouse conditions.

Mrs. C. Ervin Ross gave an account of her recent trip to California, bringing news of A.B.S. members and the work which they are doing.

The principal speaker was Mr. Daniel J. Foley, who had known Bessie Raymond Buxton since he was a boy. He gave a delightful account of her widespread activities in horticulture and in other fields.

A very successful meeting!

INGLEWOOD

At the September meeting, Don Skinner, field nurseryman for the Los Angeles Board of Education, showed slides of dozens of exceptionally beautiful orchids, and a complete story in picture of many lovely succulents, including new introductions that are not yet available but are promised for the future.

Don gave a talk on plants, planting, and caring for plants in general. Much information was gleaned from a question-and-answer session.

It was evident that Don Skinner has been in the agricultural game a long time.

Twenty years ago with only a hoe, a shovel, and a great zeal, he started with Los Angeles. Today it is his job to grow plants and supervise the agricultural departments of eighty schools.

MIAMI

Our September meeting was well attended, even by members living as far as sixty miles away, in spite of the threat of hurricane Gracie.

We pursued our study of *B. boweri* crosses with nearly ten different hybrids as examples. Mrs. Elsie Picot used the black-board to continue our study of botanical terms necessary for intelligent identification.

MISSOURI

Our September meeting was held at the home of our secretary, Mrs. Hattie Taylor, in Raytown, Missouri, with nine members present.

Although we do not have as many members as we once had, we hope to get some new members in the near future. We have one junior member ten years old, the grand-daughter of another member. We also have one man as a member.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY

We are happy to report that we had a successful venture at the Los Angeles County Fair at Pomona, September 18 through October 4. Our display in the Horticultural Building won a first prize of \$200 for the best garden using accessories, and a second prize of a silver serving dish for the most beautiful garden.

Our thanks go to our most able chairman, Margaret Moore, and to our president, Wilma Blough, for making all the contacts, and to our members who worked on the installation, Clarence and Polly Johnston, Mabel and Ralph Corwin, Melva and Howard Small, Vera and Carl Nauman, and John and Lola Fahy.

Many other members acted as daily hosts and distributed A.B.S. brochures.

Individual prizes went to Mabel Corwin and Vera Nauman.

SAN FRANCISCO

Our regular meeting was held on Wednesday, September 2.

Our Begonia Society exhibit in Section 1 at the City Hall Flower Show in San Francisco won First Prize! The theme was "Pacifica," and Al Stettler had the idea of showing the sun setting in the Pacific Ocean, all in various shades of begonias, from dark, deep red right through the pinks into pale yellows and whites. It was beautiful! We had such fun putting it together—and then to win first prize! !

Art Boissier gave a report on the comments relative to the plants, corsages, and blooms on display.

We were all thrilled that Louise Allmacher won the award for Best Plant in the Show.

We had the drawing for the Oriental Stone Garden Lantern which was donated to our group by Frank Boichot and Isadore Gold. Miss Minnie Turner from Piedmont, who is a member of the East Bay Branch of the American Begonia Society, was the fortunate person who won it.

Louise Allmacher presented ribbons for open gardens.

Don Thomas gave a report on the national convention in Los Angeles.

Oris and Josephine Martin and Jean and Don Thomas took their plants down to the convention and showed them and came home with beautiful trophies.

Alfred and Louise Allmacher gave a short lecture and showed their pictures of Bryce, Zion, and the Grand Canyon.

SOUTHERN ALAMEDA COUNTY

There were forty-five members and guests present at the September meeting to hear Mrs. Marie Reed make a most informative and interesting report on this year's activities at the national convention.

Mrs. Ruth Gilkey was our charming guest speaker, and everyone enjoyed her beautiful slides of South America. She gave complete answers to the many ques-

tions that were asked, so we felt we were right along with her on her trip.

Plans for a pot-luck Thanksgiving dinner to be held at the November meeting are under way. We are also planning a Christmas party and installation of officers for the year 1960.

WEST VALLEY

The September meeting was held at our regular meeting place. After the business meeting, our president, Mrs. Joe Ogden, gave a demonstration of the proper way to start rex begonias from leaves.

All of our members express their sincere thanks to the many guests who have visited us during the past year, members of the National Board as well as members of other Branches. As we are a comparatively new Branch, this support has been gratifying.

CALENDAR

Nov. 5—Westchester Branch. Meeting 7:30 p.m. at home of the secretary, LaNeta Myers, 7550 Cowan Avenue, Los Angeles. (Phone Orchard 8-8052.) Panel discussion of begonia propagation.

Nov. 12—Inglewood Branch. Frank Rich, well known commercial artist, will show slides of bromeliads, philodendrons, and other tropical plants taken on a trip into the Mexican jungle during October, 1959.

Branch Secretaries: If you want visitors at your meetings, let them know about your programs. This calendar is for you.

SPOONIT

FLOWER FOOD

Send Post Card for Information and Sample

PLANTSMITH

Box 818

Palo Alto 2, Calif.

Minutes, National Board, September 28, 1959

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board, American Begonia Society, was called to order by President Hall at 7:30 p.m., September 28, 1959. Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Past President Slatter. Aims and Purposes of the Society were read by Vice President Korts.

Minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Treasurer Leoti Fisher gave her report for the month and stated that beginning with this month the receipts and disbursements would be itemized on the report so that the Board members will know the exact standing of the Treasurer's department. Report filed for audit.

President Hall explained to the Board that, owing to the resignation of Mr. Charles Lovejoy, we do not at present have a President-elect, and asked the Board members to keep this in mind and perhaps someone in their branch will be willing to accept the appointment.

President Hall stated he had made appointments to various offices as follows: Advertising Manager, Mr. John Thieben; Awards Committee, Mrs. Hazel Snodgrass; Editor, Mr. Trumond Peterson; Eastern Editor, Mrs. Bernice Brilmayer; Historian, Mrs. Lloyd Jackson; Identification Garden, Mr. John Thieben; Librarian, Mrs. Lucy Sault; Membership Secretary, Mr. George Schlanert; Nomenclature Director, Mrs. Alva Graham; Research and Test Gardens, Mrs. Sylvia Leatherman; Round Robin, Mrs. Evelyn M. Hurley; Seed Fund Chairman, Mrs. Florence Gee; Slide Librarian, Mrs. Maybelle Woods; Director of Public Relations, Mrs. Ethel Arbuckle. President Hall stated that a few of the appointments have not yet been made but asked for acceptance by the Board of the appointments as listed. Motion made and carried that the appointments be confirmed.

Past President Slatter, as finance chairman, presented a proposed budget for the year. Motion made and carried that the budget as presented be accepted. Mr. Slatter then presented a financial report for the convention showing a profit on convention activities.

Vice President Korts called attention to the Begonia pins which are available to members at a small cost, also metal plates for garden display showing membership in the Society, which may be obtained for \$1.00 each.

Membership Secretary George Schlanert gave his report for the month showing 143 new, and 151 renewing members, with a total income of \$756.75 and expenses of \$51.58. Mr. Schlanert stated that 82 of the new members had been signed up at the convention. Motion made and carried that the request of the Milwaukee Park Commission to be placed on our mailing list to receive BEGONIANS be granted. Mr. Schlanert stated he had a request

from an advertising concern that they be furnished with our membership list. Since it is not the policy of the Society to publish the names of our members, motion was made and carried that the request be denied. Motion made and carried that the report of the Membership Secretary be accepted as given.

Advertising Manager Thieben gave his report for the month showing advertising for September of \$67.50; received and paid to the Treasurer \$61.57, which with discount allowed leaves a balance on advertising accounts of \$163.50.

Research Director Mrs. Leatherman gave her report, itemizing expenses. She stated that she expects to make a rather extended trip throughout the east and asked permission to represent the American Begonia Society at the various gardens etc. where she expects to visit. Motion made and carried that permission be given.

Branches reporting: El Monte, Glendale, Hollywood, Inglewood, Long Beach Parent, Orange County, Pasadena, San Gabriel, San Miguel, Ventura and Whittier.

Public Relations Chairman Mrs. Arbuckle reported the formation of a new branch to be known as "Westchester Branch." She asked for acceptance by the Board of their Constitution and By-Laws, since same appeared to be in order. Motion made and carried that the Westchester Branch be approved. Mrs. Arbuckle then introduced Mr. George Schlanert as president and Mr. Earl Budd as National Representative.

Seed Fund Chairman Mrs. Gee not being present, her report was read by the Secretary showing \$100.00 remitted to the Treasurer for the month.

Mrs. Arbuckle reported receipt of a letter from the American Horticultural Council regarding an International Horticultural Show to be held in Rotterdam, Holland, next spring, that they are asking for donations from garden clubs to help defray expenses. President Hall asked Mrs. Arbuckle to look into the matter further and bring in her recommendation at the next Board meeting.

Mr. Schlanert reported that he had received a telephone call from Librarian Mrs. Lucy Sault, stating she would be unable to attend the Board meeting on account of the illness of Mr. Sault, who was in the hospital. President Hall expressed the regret of the Board for the illness of Mr. Sault, and wished him speedy recovery.

Vice President Korts showed the Board some Begonia Herbarium Specimens that had been received from the New England Branch too late for display at the Convention. She stated she had written to thank the Branch for the specimens and they had stated the Board should make whatever disposal deemed best. It was suggested that the Specimens be put on display at the Arboretum. Moved and seconded that the Specimens be put on display at the Arboretum. It was also suggested that

they be presented to U.C.L.A. as the university is making a special study of Begonias. Mrs. Korts suggested that the matter be held open until next month. Motion and second were withdrawn for future action.

President Hall brought up the question of combining special accounts of the Treasury and putting it into one fund. Motion made and carried that the department items be kept separate on the Treasurer's books but all sums for departments be put into one account in the bank.

Motion made and carried that a charter be prepared for the Westchester Branch.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 9:50 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
IRMA JANE BROWN,
Secretary.

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF THE BEGONIAN, published monthly at Los Angeles, California, for October 1, 1959.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher—American Begonia Society, Inc.,
6525 W. 89th Street, Los Angeles 45, Calif.

Editor—N. Trumond Peterson, 1641 West
125 Street, Los Angeles 47, Calif.

Managing Editor—same.

Business Manager—none.

2. The owner is American Begonia Society, Inc.

President—Clarence Hall, 17153 Sunburst
Street, Northridge, Calif.

Secretary—Irma J. Brown, 3628 Revere Ave.,
Los Angeles 39, Calif.

Treasurer—W. Leoti Fisher, 4416 Downing
Ave., Baldwin Park, Calif.

(No stockholders; a non-profit corporation.)

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: none.

(Signed)

N. TRUMOND PETERSON, *Editor*

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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. Edgefield, Dallas 8, Texas

EAST BAY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:45 p.m., Willard School
Telegraph at Ward, Berkeley, California
Mrs. Jane Scalzo, Secy.
1126 Keeler Ave., Berkeley 8, Calif.

EL MONTE COMMUNITY BRANCH

3rd Friday, Members' Homes
Miss W. Leoti Fisher, Secy.
4416 Downing Ave., Baldwin Park, 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
Mabel Anderson
5226 Strohm Ave., North Hollywood

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.

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. W. I. Como, Secy.
Box 220 E. RR No. 1, Dickinson, Texas

HUMBOLDT COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Monday, 8:00 p.m.
Los Amigos Club, Leta, 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, Secy.
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
Kansas City, Mo.
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. Don Horton, Secy.
683 Congress St., Costa Mesa, 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.

REDONDO BEACH AREA BRANCH

4th Friday each Month
2308 Rockefeller, Redondo Beach, Calif.
S. E. Sault, Secy.
26938 Dapplegray Lane, Rolling Hills, Calif.

RHODE ISLAND BRANCH

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

RIVERSIDE BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Shamel Park
3650 Arlington, Riverside, Calif.
Mrs. 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. Ollie M. Fehr, Secy.
2796 19th St., Sacramento 18, Calif.

SAN DIEGO BRANCH

4th Monday, Hard of Hearing Hall
Herbert and University
Mrs. Phyllis Kansky, Secy.
4543 36th St., San Diego 16, Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH

1st Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.
Forest Lodge, 266 Laguna Honda Blvd.
Mrs. Forrest Lee Jordan, Secy.
95 Ravenwood Dr., San Francisco, Calif.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH

2nd Tuesday, 8:00 p.m.,
Los Angeles State & County Arboretum
501 N. Baldwin Ave., Arcadia, Calif.
Mrs. Alice Adama, Secy.
911 No. 2nd Ave., Arcadia, Calif.

SAN MIGUEL BRANCH

1st Wednesday, Youth Center, Lemon Grove, Calif.
Mrs. Ruth Brook, Secy.
7151 Central Ave., Lemon Grove, Calif.

SANTA BARBARA BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Girl Scout Clubhouse, 1838 San Andres St.
Mary Wegener, Secy.
1611 Olive 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. Ted Lemmon, Secy.
P.O. Box 678, Moorpark, Calif.

SMOKY VALLEY BRANCH

3rd Thursday of each Month
Mrs. Robert Nease, Secy.
410 South Phillips, Salina, Kansas

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.
Scott Hall, Ft. Worth, Texas
Mrs. James O. Burdick, Sr., Secy.
3211 Azle Ave., Fort Worth 6, Texas

TEXAS STATE BRANCH

1st Tuesday Night in Members' Homes
Mrs. W. N. Foster, P.O. Box 964, Groves, Texas

WESTCHESTER BRANCH

1st Thursday, 7:30 p.m. Homes of Members
La Neta Myers, Secy.
7550 Cowan Ave., Los Angeles 45, Calif.

WEST VALLEY BRANCH

2nd Tuesday, 7:30 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
Anne L. Rose, Secy.
1255 Ramona Dr., Whittier, Calif.

WILLIAM PENN BRANCH

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

BRANCH SECRETARIES

Notify Editor promptly of changes in this listing.

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