

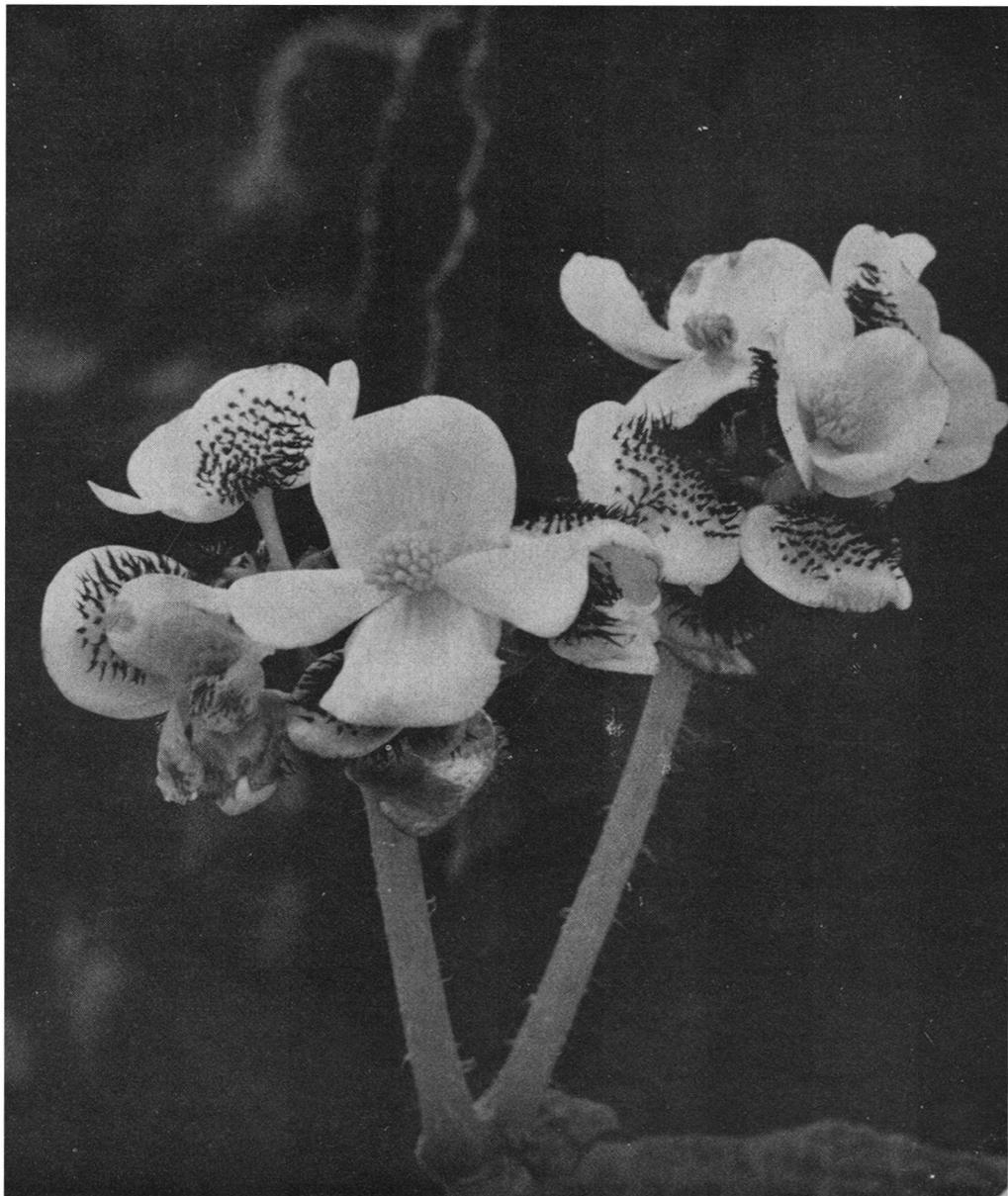
The Begonian

DEVOTED TO THE SHELTERED GARDENS

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AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY, INC.

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

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WHERE ARE THEY NOW?

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

Let us leave, for a time, the glittering array of magnificent begonias which today adorn the show bench, and try to recall some of those varieties which attracted the attention of begonia enthusiasts way back in the 1930's. I wonder—where are they now?

The pride of the exhibitor was surely that grand variety, 'W. Wigley', a large white of perfect form and numerous petals. Other whites included 'Albatross', a pure white without a trace of blemish, 'Innocence', a very strong grower, 'Mona', a fine white with large smooth petals, and 'Marjorie Porton', a variety which always attracted a great deal of attention because of its extra large perfect flowers and waved petals.

Reds were then, as today, quite prominent. A few of the best were 'Mrs. W. Dodds', a fiery orange-scarlet with well formed flowers and lovely foliage, 'Mrs. T. Brett', another fiery orange-scarlet, 'Sir Philip Sassoon', a deep carmine-red, 'Fire King', a real fiery scarlet bearing large flowers of perfect shape, 'F. C. Calthrop', a rich, deep scarlet, and 'Black Knight', the deepest crimson, almost black, which has ever been raised. This is still a "must" with me.

'Winifred Arnoll-Davis' recalls to mind one of the richest yellows one could wish to see, the flowers being of finest quality and form. While yellows have always been scarce in the begonia world, other yellows included 'Joe Bradford', a sturdy grower with large flowers of ochre-yellow color, and 'Mollie Anderson', a pale yellow. 'Violet Blackmore', a delightful shade of sulphur-yellow, will perhaps be best remembered for the wonderful center which was the crowning glory to blooms of perfect form.

'Queen of the Belgians' is often remembered as the richest and largest of the pinks. In this group were also 'Kirby Lunn', a fine exhibition variety that

was noted for being very prolific, 'Salome Blackmore', a light salmon-pink, 'Hilda Langdon', a rose-pink, and 'Brian Langdon', a large, bright rose-pink.

In the orange class, outstanding varieties were 'Mrs. H. M. Glynn', a fiery orange with large flowers and frilled petals, 'Sidney Robinson', a brilliant orange, 'Lady Daresbury', a salmon-orange and fine exhibition plant, and 'Irene Tambling', a deep fiery orange.

Other varieties frequently adorned the show bench and filled the greenhouse and conservatory with exotic shows of color. In varying shades of rose were 'Betty Hampton', a coppery old rose with a yellow sheen, bearing large flowers, 'Corientia', a charming shade of old rose, 'Lady Ann', in beautiful Neyron rose, and 'Mrs. J. Raeburn Mann', which was pale rose.

In the red shades were 'Caroline Coe', a carmine-red, 'C. E. Pearson', an orange-scarlet, 'H. Frankling', in massive, deep vermilion. 'Florence Bigland' was lovely apricot, with deeper shades on the edges of the petals.

'Mildred Butler' was very free with its flowers, which were cream, shading to primrose. Another lovely shade of cream was 'Peace'.

Always attractive, though possibly less popular than some, were 'Alice Manning', yellow, 'Bertha', pink, 'Mrs. Bilkey', orange, and 'Venus', white.

These, then, were the aristocrats of the begonia world twenty-five years ago. Many are still listed today, and it is encouraging to know that some of the older varieties are still appreciated. I wonder how many growers still cherish a few of these. Where are they now?

Cover Picture

Begonia paulensis

—Photo by Bernice Brilmayer

Growing Begonias in Pennsylvania

By ANITA M. E. BOLLING

Begonias are potted in a half-and-half mixture of commercial African violet soil and a commercial planting mix popular for house plants. This makes a light, porous, slightly acid mix which is also sterile, so no plant disease or pests are put into the pot.

Good drainage is assured with a loose layer of broken pieces of clay pot, placed in the bottom of the pot before soil is added.



Loose pieces of broken clay pots are placed in the bottom of the pot before planting.



When potting, soil is tamped lightly around roots, using prepared mix.

The plant is potted with the half-and-half mix tamped very lightly around the root ball.

After planting, the begonia receives a feeding of soluble fertilizer. It is easy to use and is always measured accurately according to directions on the package.

A bomb type insecticide is a neat, easy way to combat bugs. It should always be held the recommended distance away from plants—usually eighteen inches.

When it is desired to take stem cuttings, they root easily in a small jar of water, and should be kept protected and humid.

To provide humidity, a two-inch layer of pebbles is placed in a galvanized steel tray and covered with water nearly to the top of the pebbles. Evaporating water makes the air around the plants more humid. Pots are set on the pebbles in the tray, which is placed in a light, sunny bay window.

Another attractive arrangement in a room which has adequate humidity is a space-saving stand which holds several pots of begonias.



For fertilizing, soluble plant food is measured accurately to prepare solution.



Plants are sprayed with bomb type insecticide held at proper distance from plants.



Results of proper methods. Begonias displayed on humidifying tray in light window.



Stem cuttings root easily in a small jar of water kept in a humid atmosphere.

—Photographs are by the author.



Humidifying tray for plant windowsill or stand holds two inches of pebbles in water.



Space-saving stand in Mrs. Marion DeCoursey's windowsill helps begonias receive proper light.

GLOXINIAS

By BRUCE A. THOMPSON
President, American Gloxinia Society

Gloxinias are exquisite, tropical, semi-shade plants. In their natural habitat they prefer a spot where the sun filters through the foliage of trees. To raise good plants, certain attention is required, but because of their simple care, long life, and flowering beauty, they are fast becoming one of the nation's favorite house-plants.

Like other tropical plants, gloxinias need considerable humidity to do well. In the home this is sometimes difficult to control, but it can be supplemented by placing the pot in a dish or tray filled with pebbles, and water kept in the tray at a level where the water will not enter the pot. Gloxinias prefer a temperature of seventy to eighty degrees with a drop of ten degrees in night temperature.

The soil should be slightly moist at all times, and never permitted to become powder dry. Plants can be watered from the top of the pot until water runs out of the bottom; then not watered again until the soil appears to be drying out on top. This may mean every day or twice a week, according to conditions in the room where they are kept. Always use warm water of at least the room temperature.

Light is very important. In northern United States from October to June, plants should be kept in a window where they will receive only sunlight filtered through a thin curtain. Never put gloxinias in direct sun on hot summer days; a light window without sun is preferable. Water drops on leaves in the sun will spot the leaves.

There exists a great many opinions regarding the proper soil mixture for potting, but all growers agree that the mixture should be light, porous, fibrous, and organic. Probably the most common mixture is one-third good garden soil, one-third sharp sand, and one-third either leafmold, compost, peat moss, or a combination of these.

Disease in gloxinias is uncommon. They

are also usually free of common insects and pests except where there are other plants present from which they can be infected. If insects attack, they can be controlled readily by using any African violet spray, being careful to follow manufacturers' directions.

Gloxinias are tuberous rooted plants. After the first blooming period each year and after all buds have opened, the plant's main stem may be cut back with a sharp knife to a point just above the first set of leaves above the pot. New growth will appear at the leaf axils. This new growth should bloom in about eight to ten weeks.

When the second blooming period is ended, plants should be prepared for their normal resting period. This can be done by withholding water regardless of how dry the soil becomes. Water once or twice a month until the plant withers and dies. Place the pot in a cool place not below fifty degrees, and water once a month to keep the tuber moist. Tubers rest from two weeks to several months, but regrowth can be promoted after a rest by placing the pot in a warmer, lighter place and moistening the soil.

When tiny sprouts appear, remove the tuber carefully from the pot, shake off the old soil, and repot in fresh soil in at least a five-inch pot. The top of the tuber should be about even with the soil after repotting.

Many fanciers will enjoy starting their own plants from seed. For the home grower, a popular and convenient method of planting gloxinia and other fine gesneriad seeds is to use clear plastic refrigerator boxes, which come in a variety of sizes and are easily obtainable in the five-and-ten and most other stores.

For drainage and aeration, make six or eight holes in the bottom of the container, and also in the cover. This can be done easily by heating the point of an ice-pick on the stove and pushing it

through the plastic, or by drilling with a 1/8 inch drill.

Place half an inch of coarse sand or pebbles on the bottom of the box for drainage. On top of this drainage material, put about an inch of growing medium, which can be either sphagnum moss, vermiculite, peat, compost, rich soil, or any combination of these, according to your liking.

Whatever you use, eliminate fungus, insects, and weed seeds by pasteurization. Do this by moistening the medium and placing it in a 180-degree oven for one hour, or put the container on a pressure cooker rack, over water, and cook it at fifteen pounds pressure for one hour. Let the medium stand for at least twenty-four hours and then rub it through a window screen.

Just before planting the seeds, moisten the medium thoroughly. Be careful not to plant too many seeds in each container, as it will later present a poor growing condition and transplanting problem.

Place the seeds, about twenty-five or thirty, on a small white paper, and using a pencil to tap the paper, scatter the seeds evenly over the growing surface. Place the cover on the box and put it on a bright, sunless window sill for germination, which should occur in one or two weeks. Do not allow the medium to dry out. If watering becomes necessary, place the container in a shallow, weak fertilizer solution.

When seedlings have four true leaves or are about half an inch across, begin transplanting into community pots or flats, allowing one inch between plants in each direction. Use a sharp instrument to lift the plants out to avoid root damage, which will set them back.

As the transplants begin to crowd, it is time to give each its separate four-inch pot, in which it will bloom. At this time, if the seedlings for any reason have become slightly leggy, the bottom leaves may be removed without affecting the plant, and the main stem may be shortened by potting the roots more deeply.

When potting, to help prevent overwatering, place a one-inch layer of broken pot chips or coarse pebbles in the bottom

of the pot. Use a pasteurized, light, porous, and fibrous medium. A suggested mix would be two parts compost, one part coarse sphagnum peat, one part medium sized sponge-rok. Feed as necessary with a good soluble plant food or liquid fertilizer.

Gloxinias grown from seeds will have their first blooms four to nine months after the seeds are planted. The deciding factor of maturity is environment. Most important are temperature, humidity, moisture, fertility, day length, and light intensity.

Whether you start with tubers, established plants, or tiny seed, you will discover that each year your gloxinias will have more gorgeous blooms than the previous year, and will respond well to any extra attentions you may give.

JUDGING CLASS CONTINUES

Mrs. Jean Kerlin, of Altadena, California, will give the fifth lecture for the Shade Plant Judging Class on Friday, April 8, 1960. Her subject will be "Judging Begonias".

Mrs. Kerlin completed the judging course provided by the American Begonia Society seven years ago, and passed with one of the highest scores. She has also served as chairman of the judging class and chairman of the judges at the annual show. She is an interesting and entertaining speaker and is well qualified to teach the judging of begonias.

The Shade Plant Judging Class meets at the South Gate City Auditorium, 4900 Southern Avenue, South Gate, California. Registration begins at 7:30 p.m. and the lecture starts at 8 p.m.

SHADE PLANT SHOW IN JUNE

The annual Fuchsia and Shade Plant Show, sponsored by the California National Fuchsia Society, is scheduled for June 18 and 19, in the Long Beach Municipal Auditorium in Long Beach, California. Displays will feature the theme: "Fact or Fantasy".

From England—

The Lesser Lights

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

Sooner or later the gardener will be bitten by the begonia bug. It's like having the flu, or being bitten by an insect—the only difference being that you usually get over the flu or you forget an insect's bite after a good scratch. But if you try scratching when the begonia bug has bitten you, the only scratching you will do then is in the greenhouse, and you'll never stop.

It all starts when the victim decides to pay a visit to a begonia show for the first time. He rushes home very agitated, forces his good wife into a state of not knowing whether she is on her head or her heels, and then puts her out of her misery with one word: "Begonias!" So there you are.

Tuberous begonias have been with us for some time, ever since the pioneering days of Lemoine, Van Houtte, Cannels, Langs, Blackmore, and Langdon. To them we offer thanks accordingly.

However, to those who have already been bitten by the bug and to those who will feel its nip in the future, I would like to appeal on behalf of the lesser lights of the begonia world, namely, the species.

Every begonia grower should make an attempt to grow at least a few of these delightful plants, which, although not so flamboyant as their big brothers, have other redeeming features which merit a place for them among the elite. We see some of these features in the intricate pattern of the foliage of *B. rex*, in the charm of the *semperflorens*, in the daintiness of the *Hybrida Multiflora Nana*, and in the varied hues of the caned-stemmed varieties.

The *semperflorens* need but little introduction as they have been a familiar sight in both gardens and greenhouses for a long time. The introduction of the new F_1 hybrids, however, has given a new lease of life to this race of the begonia family, and they can all be highly recommended for pot, basket, and bedding-out

effects. They are extremely free-flowering, are practically impervious to sun and rain when planted in the garden, and their height ranges from five to twelve inches.

The following varieties can now be obtained without difficulty: 'Sleeping Beauty', which is a bright carmine; 'Thousand Wonders', pink; 'Red Thousand Wonders', red; and 'Lucifer', which is remarkable for its deep scarlet flowers and shining black foliage.

Other *semperflorens* worthy of mention are: 'Vernon', having blood scarlet flowers with bronze foliage; 'Indian Maid', whose scarlet buds contrast with its chocolate foliage; 'Kathi Teicher', a lovely variety with light green foliage and large carmine flowers; 'Saga', an outstanding deep scarlet growing to a height of four inches; 'Loveliness', a rose-pink, and one of the best and largest flowering varieties of the fibrous rooted begonias; 'Luminosa', a deep, fiery scarlet with brownish-red satiny foliage; and 'Winter Romance', which has brilliant salmon-scarlet flowers and green, slightly tinted foliage.

Seed of the *semperflorens* varieties can be sown under glass nearly all the year round.

The *Hybrida Multiflora Nana* is a very attractive race of the begonia family, which carries a profusion of small double or single flowers on plants that are pyramidal and bush-like in habit. They are suitable for either indoor or outdoor decoration, as the foliage stands well, the leaves being small and elongated.

Tubers are started in gentle heat about the second week of March, the procedure being the same as that for the large doubles. They will be ready for planting into the final pots, baskets, or semi-shaded beds about the second week of June. Those required for planting outside should be hardened off thoroughly beforehand. For those who wish to raise their plants from seed, an earlier start must be made.

Among the double multifloras, the free-flowering, non-fading 'Helene Harms',

with its deep golden yellow flowers, is a firm favorite. 'Tasso', a fiery dark scarlet with bronze-green foliage, is also a variety which flowers profusely. This variety will come ninety per cent double from seed. 'Coppery Gold' lives up to its name in that it has a ground color of old gold or golden yellow, which shades into vivid copper-red or 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. Other varieties are now entering this field and will be eagerly sought by ardent collectors.

B. baageana is a begonia which is of special interest to those who like to grow a begonia in the living room. The leaves are of two colors, olive green on top with red undersides and the flowers hang in delightful rose-pink clusters.

B. metallica is a useful plant for the house or the greenhouse. It does not ask for a very high temperature and it is quite happy where this can be raised to a few degrees above the freezing point. The green leaves have a reddish brown tinge, and the flowers are borne in clusters on a stem which is inclined to droop rather badly at times. When at their best, the petals are deep pink at the base, the rest having a blush white effect, heightened by being minutely spotted pink and covered with a hairy formation.

B. 'President Carnot', a lovely hybrid begonia, is still the best of the caned-stemmed varieties, the only snag being, perhaps, that it will fill an eight-inch or nine-inch pot too quickly. It is better planted in a border. The large leaves are emerald green on the upper surfaces, with red undersides. The carmine-red flowers, which are borne in clusters, are in evidence practically throughout the year.

B. 'Lucerna' is a "must" for the begonia collection, because of its large, two-toned leaves, olive green with silver spots on the upper surfaces and red undersides, the varied color tones of the old and new canes, and the clusters of deep pink male and female flowers which it bears all year long. This specimen also likes plenty of room in which to develop.

B. 'Boweri' is grown only for the value

of its "stitched-leaved" foliage, the flowers being very small and only of botanical interest. It is not very suitable for room decoration, as it is sensitive to draughts, fluctuating temperatures, and hot, dry air. When it is being watered, getting water into the crown must be avoided, because it is susceptible to crown rot.

B. 'Feasti' is more commonly known as the 'Beefsteak' begonia. It has dark, glossy green, fan-shaped leaves with red edges and white hairs. The pink flowers are borne in winter, making a bright splash of color during the dark days.

B. 'Weltoniensis' is similar to 'Gloire de Lorraine' but it blooms all the year round and, unlike 'Lorraine', will flourish in a temperature of fifty degrees.

B. 'Gloire de Lorraine' is the result of a cross made in France in 1891 between *B. 'Socotrana'* and *B. 'Dregei'*. It is a valuable plant for floral decoration around Christmas time, but it needs plenty of warmth to prolong the flowering period for any length of time.

B. 'Evansiana' is also known as *discolor* and *grandis*. It is supposed to be the hardiest of all begonias, and is found growing wild in parts of Cornwall. It has yellow-green, heart-shaped leaves, red veined beneath, and sprays of flesh-pink flowers from June to October. It is easily increased by the bulbils which form on the current year's stems.

And now the aristocrats of the species, namely, the *rex*. As a foliage plant, the *rex* needs little introduction. It is, however, a plant that requires careful handling at certain times of the year, especially during the warm days of summer when the foliage must be protected from the burning rays of the sun. In winter its chief enemies are excessive damp and cold, and unless ample heat can be provided, it quickly defoliates and goes to rest.

Many growers prefer to allow their plants to go to rest from December to February, when they start them up again in fresh compost in order to encourage healthier looking foliage for the summer months. This, however, is not essential,

(Continued on Page 92)

LIGHT FOR AFRICAN VIOLETS

By ANNA M. STEELE

Having grown African violets, as well as begonias, as a hobby for many years, I would like to tell about an experience—and a lesson—I've just had.

In order to explain fully, I must first describe my plant room. It is built on to my kitchen and is ten feet by fifteen feet in size. A row of closets, about thirty inches high from the floor, extends along two sides of the room. About thirty-two inches above the closets is a shelf, also on two sides of the room. Above this shelf are two shelves of heavy glass. Behind these shelves, large windows extend from the top of the closets to the ceiling.

I have a large floral cart, one of those pictured in magazines, which stands lengthwise on the long side of the room.

The shelves and the cart I keep filled with choice African violets. When the curly leaves appeared, I bought many of them and raised many small plants successfully.

The morning sun shines on the narrow end of the room; then in the afternoon the long side of the room receives the sun. But when the day appeared dull, I put the lights on so the violets would receive plenty of light. Sometimes the sun came out later, but I still left the lights on. If the day was clear and bright, I waited until dusk to turn on the lights, then left them on till late in the evening.

My plants grew wonderfully well, with lovely, curly leaves and attractive blooms, but they were long stemmed. They grew so thick I decided to thin them out and remove some outer leaves.

As soon as I picked up the first one, I discovered that the center was gone—just dried up. I examined some more plants and they were the same—no centers, just brown little leaves.

As I knew that mites were not the cause of this damage, I thought that the plants might be receiving too much light. I moved all the plants from the brightly lighted shelves. Five weeks later there was not a sign of new growth on the

older plants. One shelf contained plants which had just started growth, so I left them and changed my lighting.

If the day was dull, I turned on the lights, but turned them off before night. If the day was bright, I turned the lights on only at night.

Soon the plants on the lower shelf, where the light was not so bright, began to grow again. I learned by experience that my African violets had been getting too much light. Perhaps I should have noticed the burned centers sooner than I did, but the leaves stood around the centers so beautifully I just thought, "What big, beautiful plants!" I sort of think I was stupid. So often we think we know so much; then we have a jolt which takes us down a peg or two. I've had my jolt.

AFRICAN VIOLET SHOW IN INGLEWOOD

"Hawaiian Holiday" is the theme for the seventh annual African Violet show which opens to the public on April 22 and 23 at the Professional Women's Clubhouse, 820 Java Street, one block east of South La Brea near Arbor Vitae Street, Inglewood. The event is staged by the Inglewood chapter of the African Violet Society of America.

New varieties, on display for the first time, will be a feature of the show. Hundreds of outstanding plants, selected for perfection of form and color of blooms, will be exhibited so that visitors will have an opportunity to see the best African violets.

Exhibitors will compete for trophies and ribbons, which will be awarded by nationally accredited judges.

To carry out this year's theme, many novel ideas will be used in displaying plants and in general decorations.

Choice plants and hard-to-find varieties of African violets will be on sale.

A snack bar will offer a selection of home-made refreshments.

The show will be open Friday from 1 p.m. to 9 p.m. and Saturday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Admission is 25 cents.

Begonia Credneri

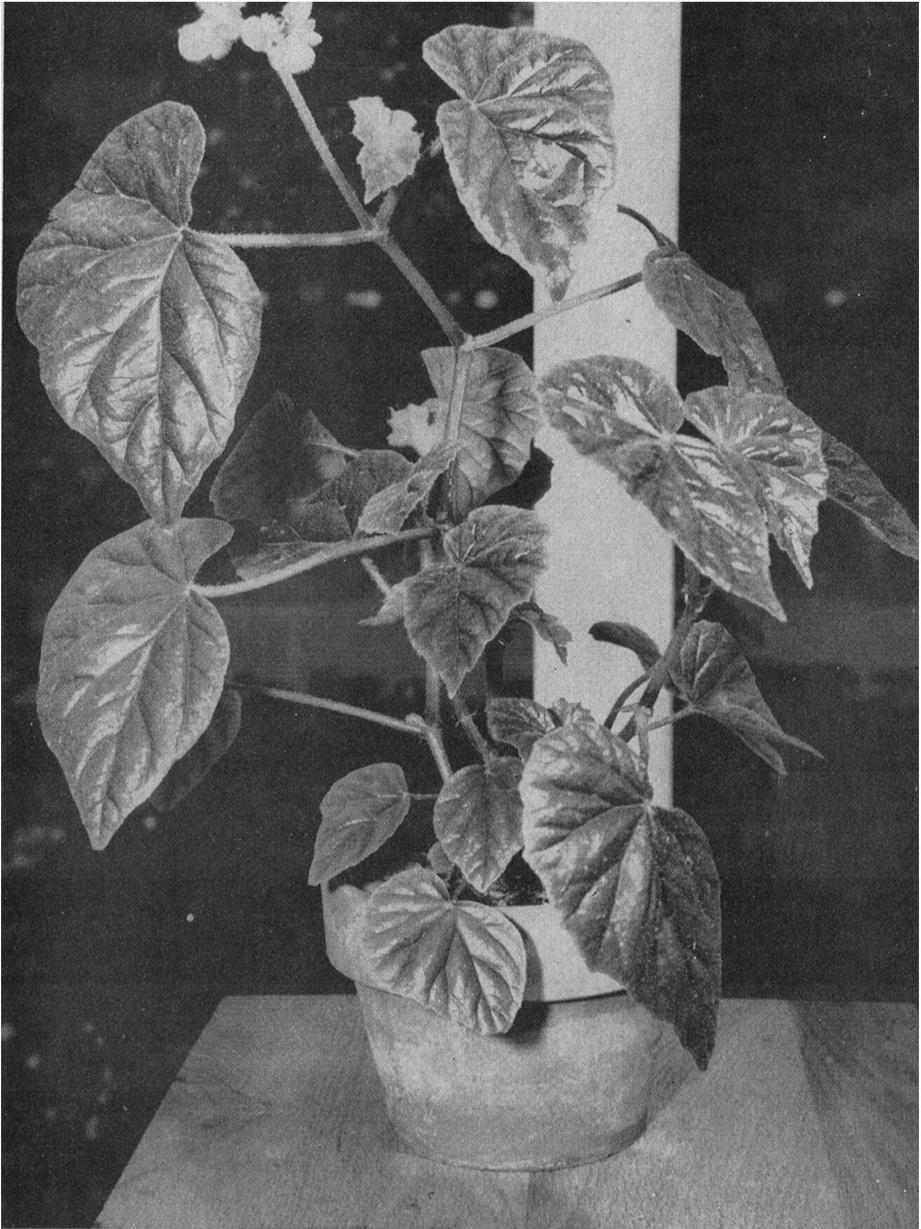


Photo by KEN GARRISON CLARKE

Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund Flight

*Give fools their gold, and knaves their power;
Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall;
Who sows a seed, or trains a flower,
Or plants a tree, is more than all.*

—Whittier

No. 1—*B. masoniana*—

Syn. B. 'Iron Cross'. One of the most beautiful begonias in cultivation; with white-hairy, reddish stems and large, roundish, firm, puckered leaves, Nile green, marked with contrasting bold pattern of brown-red in the form of a cross. Older leaves are overlaid with silver and covered with bristly red hair and red-ciliate. Waxy flowers are greenish-white with maroon bristles on back. \$1.00 per pkt.

Comment: The above seeds are slow to germinate. However, no special care is required. Allow four to six weeks although they have been known to require more time, especially if some form of heat is not provided. Seeds have been tested and germination is good. Therefore, the Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund can not make adjustments or refund. Success of germination depends entirely on the grower.

No. 2—*B. 'Brazil'*—

Star-shaped, rhizomatous begonia that collector describes as resembling B. 'Kumwa', which we know is hybrid introduced by Don Horton. This may be one of the beautiful star-shaped begonias found in Brazil. Would like for some to grow for identification. 35 cents per pkt.

No. 3—*B. echinosepala*—

Brazil. Tall, much-branched plant that is distinguished by the comparatively small two inch to two and three quarters inch long and five-sixteenths inch to one inch wide, finely toothed leaves. The flowers are medium large and the white petals of the males have rather large hairs in the middle of the outer side, for which the species is named. Not many seeds. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 4—*B. erythrophylla helix*—

Syn. B. Feasti helix. A handsome mutant of *B. erythrophylla* with spiralled leaves ruffled at the margin. Rhizomes creeping, leaves dark olive-green, glossy bright red beneath. Flowers are pink, drooping, in tall, erect panicles. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 5—*B. manicata crispa*—

Low rhizomatous plant, with large fleshy leaves waxy light green and margins densely crested. Flowers pink. 25 cents per pkt.

Comment: Seeds were sent from Brazil under name given here, and we can only assume the identification is correct.

No. 6—*B. nitida*—

Medium, smooth; stems erect and few-branched. Leaves broad-ovate, fleshy, glossy green, slightly cupped. Flowers large, white or pink in many-flowered inflorescences. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 7—*B. Rex*—

(B. 'Mount Baldy' x B. Green Pastures') A cross by Dorothy Behrends of Encinitas, California. She has used two of Mary Gillingwater's most beautiful hybrids. Not many seeds available. 50 cents per pkt.

No. 8—*B. evansiana* x *B. semperflorens*—

A cross by Dorothy Behrends. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 9—*B. evansiana alba*—

Asia. Decorative species to a foot or more in height. Stems erect, the bulbils form in the leaf-axils and will drop to the ground and new plants will spring up. Being hardy, this plant will appear year after year in very cold climates. Young bulbils require some protection until well established. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 10—*B. Mixed*—

Collected by the Hixons of Long Beach, California, long-time members of the A.B.S. A happy surprise is in store for those who grow plants from these seeds. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 11—*B. 'Pink Parade'*—

A gorgeous dichroa hybrid by Mrs. Nes-

bit of Connecticut. Flowers are salmon pink. Prime leaves are heavily silver-spotted, with wavy margins. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 12—B. 'Joe Hayden'—

(*B. mazaе* x *B. reichenheimii*) Rhizomatous plant with large, maple-like, satiny, dark, bronzy green, lobed leaves, red beneath. Winter flowering red. Fragrant. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 13—B. Cane type—

Seeds were sent from Phillipine Islands. We have offered them before and have had reports that beautiful begonias have been grown from these seeds. Three colors. 25 cents per pkt.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS

Reichsteineria macropoda—

Brazil. Gesneriaceae. Tuberous species with unbranched stems bearing opposite, rather thin, rugose, velvety, bright green leaves. Small flowers are in clusters, slender tubes vermilion-red with the lower lobes marked brown-red. 25 cents per pkt.

Episcia dianthiflora—

Mexico. Small, elliptic, pubescent, vivid to dark green, crenate leaves with purple mid-rib, in a miniature clustering rosette, sending out prolific rooting branches. Free blooming with glistening white, deeply fringed flowers, appearing singly in the leaf axils. 25 cents per pkt.

Philodendron selloum—

Brazil. Self-heading, upright or scandant. The lush, dark green, pendant, two-foot leaves are bipinnate with short lobes at the tips; young leaves are merely lobed; spathe greenish white. 50 cents per pkt. 25 cents per half packet.

Vresia poelmannii—

(*gloriosa* x *vangeertii*) Vigorous, shapely rosette of light green leaves, with flattened spike, bracts crimson-red with greenish yellow apex; yellow flowers. 25 cents per pkt.

V. flammae—

No description available. 25 cents per pkt.

V. tessellata—

Strong rosette of broad leaves glabrous bluish green when older. The younger leaves are yellow-green and marked with many dark length and cross lines like a

checkerboard, purplish edge and tip. Tall branched spike with green bracts and yellow flowers. 25 cents per pkt.

Comment: Vresias, in general, are shade loving and require less sun, their leaves being thin, glossy, and spineless. Most of them are epiphytic, but some species may be terrestrial. All the species have leaf reservoirs for retaining water. Nearly all do best when potted in osmunda fiber. Even though they like a great deal of water, they require good root drainage. Yellow is the predominant color for those that bloom in the daytime. Those that flower at night are generally white. All vresia flowers are tubular in shape and spikes are usually flat and feather-like. Many hold their showy inflorescences from four to six months.

Seeds are very small and delicate, borne on little silken parachutes; therefore they should be handled carefully. The seed bed should be made of materials that will not break down quickly, such as fern wood or osmunda fiber. It is necessary that humid air conditions be retained and moisture content evenly balanced. Small seedlings must not be allowed to dry out.

Streptocarpus Wiesmoor hybrids

Fringed, orchid-like flowers four to five inches across, in bright array of colors, including shades of pink, red, blue, and lilac. 35 cents per pkt.

Stephanotis floribunda—

Asclepiadaceae. 'Madagascar Jasmine'. Vine with opposite elliptic, leathery leaves and clusters of very fragrant, waxy-white, tubular flowers. Four seeds for 25 cents.

Sow seeds one-quarter inch deep in loose, sterilized soil. Keep damp and warm—about seventy degrees. Seeds have been treated to prevent damp-off.

FERN SPORES

Blechnum occidentale—

Creeping fern. Young fronds pink about one foot high. Good evergreen fern for rockeries. 25 cents per pkt.

Adiantum concinnum—

Tropical in mild climates; greenhouse elsewhere. Beautiful, lacy fern for pots or outdoors. 25 cents per pkt.

Llavea cordifolia—

Mexico. 'Mexican Flowering Fern'. Pin-

nae dimorphic (two kinds). The fertile fronds narrow near the apex; the sterile broad oblong about one inch long and a half inch broad. Tufted. 25 cents per pkt.

Pteris tremula—

Robust grower, with large, attractive, bright green, herbaceous, broad, three to four pinnae fronds, to three feet high and spreading. Lower pinnae often compound, upper segments linear and finely crenate, on stiff, brown stems. Spores from our *P. tremula* have scattered themselves in the rock work and on the sides of the fuchsia baskets where large plants are growing. 25 cents per pkt.

Polypodium aureum—

Creeping rhizome, covered with bright, rusty brown hair like scales, the wiry stalks bearing bold, metallic, light green, thin-leathery fronds, lobed with broad linear pinnae, separated by a rounded sinus and not cut to center. Epiphytic. 25 cents per pkt.

Adiantum hispidulum—

N.Z. Handsome species with two or three pinnae fronds, forked at the base, borne on long, wiry, hairy stalks, the leaflets almost stalkless, thin-leathery, arranged along axis, veins running into teeth. 25 cents per pkt.

OTHER GENERA

Ardisia solanacea—

Shrub from East Indies. Leaves four to six inches long and about two inches wide, alternate, glabrous, entire. The new growth is rose colored. Flowers are about three-quarters of an inch wide and rosey pink in broad terminal racemes. Fruit is green, then rosy, turning to shining black when ripe. 25 cents per pkt.

Hedychium gardnerianum—

Zingiberaceae. Beautiful plant growing in canes up to six feet. Delightfully fragrant flowers in elongate, open terminal spikes to one and one-half feet long, and from a cylindrical cone of green bracts appear yellow flowers having long, conspicuous bright red filaments. Very fragrant. Attracts butterflies and hummingbirds to the garden. 25 cents per pkt.

Astroemeria chilensis—

Amaryllidaceae. Flowering stems about three feet high, few leaves scattered, blu-

ish green and fringed. Flowers red. Seeds slow to germinate. 25 cents per pkt.

Caryota 'plumosa'—

Handsome fishtail palm. Leathery fronds with fan-shaped segments fresh-green and almost glossy. Large seeds. Five seeds for 25 cents.

Oleander—

Single white x double peach color. Not many seeds. 25 cents per pkt.

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

**A READER
REPLIES**

Remembering the many unanswered questions that have appeared in THE BEGONIAN, I am doing as I would be done by and replying to Mrs. Withee's question on page 27 of the February number: "And where does variety 'New Hampshire' belong" in relation to the *Calla* group?

If the plant I had at least fifteen years ago was rightly labeled, *B. 'New Hampshire'* resembles the *Callas* only in that both belong in the *semperflorens-cultorum* group and that both have light markings on their leaves.

The only *Callas* I have seen have been comparatively low-growing, with many stems from the base. My 'New Hampshire' grew awkwardly tall, with few and little branched stems. It had purplish-red bands at the nodes and at the junction of petiole and leaf. Its leaves were splashed with yellow, never any glistening white like the tip leaves of a *Calla*. The flowers were dingy pink in the sun, off-white in the shade, and definitely not the *Calla* type in any way.

I found my 'New Hampshire' to be unrewarding, neither beautiful nor interesting, but I kept it a while because of its name—New Hampshire was my home state.
—MAY T. DREW

Rex Begonias in Florida

By DOROTHY C. ALLEN

Raising rexes here in Florida poses very different problems from those in New England where we formerly lived. Here it seems best to root in sawdust or shavings (cypress preferred) with some charcoal mixed in. A wedge put in at an angle or the entire leaf placed flat on the surface and just forgotten for quite a period of time is the usual way of propagating.

We have planted German rex seed in vermiculite placed in a gallon jar. A full year later these plants have four or five small primary leaves in two-inch pots, which are still in the gallon jars with the covers off. Professional growers, of course, do better, but usually with the help of greenhouses.

Our problems outside of pest protection have to do mostly with supplying protection from high winds and heavy rains coupled with extreme humidity in the summer and getting the right amount of shade. Saran cloth, shutting out about forty per cent sun, is used very often but does not give enough protection for rexes. We are trying saran cloth for cane begonias and an Alsynite plastic covering shutting out sixty per cent of the sun, and we expect that even this will have to be covered with vines or slats in the summer. We are careful to keep plants off the ground and to give them adequate air circulation. Occasionally in winter when the temperature drops below forty degrees, heat or covering is necessary.

The native soil here needs to be well sterilized because of the abundance of nematodes and harmful bacteria. Most growers prefer a mixture of compost, peat, and charcoal with some bone meal. One commercial grower uses nothing but compost soaked in rain water for over one month. He believes that chemical or heat sterilizing methods kill the helpful bacteria.

We all hoard rainwater or use that from canals or lakes if available, since our chlorinated city water or even well

water may stain the foliage and inhibit growth.

Good sized specimen rexes are seldom seen in the south and the few we have seen have been grown in greenhouses. It is curious but the most common varieties seen are the silver ones such as 'Solid Silver', 'Curly Star Dust', 'Fiesta', etc. However, we do have 'American Beauty', 'Merry Christmas', and several unnamed spirals. Our northern pets, 'Baby Rainbow', 'Glory of St. Albans', and 'Peace', we have not found for sale. Possibly they could be raised if the stock were available.

There is some indication that an effort to grow more rexes is being made in Florida. One supplier in Jacksonville has furnished one of the members of the Miami Society, a commercial grower, with several hundred small plants. He was kind enough to bring twenty plants to our last meeting, which were auctioned off to those at the meeting. Another grower in our vicinity had over two hundred varieties of rexes a few years ago. He lost a great many when the agricultural agents insisted on spraying his plants. He now devotes considerable space to growing rexes, not many of which are named and nearly all of which are silver in color. He has some extremely attractive plants but they are selected from a great many. There are certainly many easier plants to raise in Florida than rexes, at least for the amateur.

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AT NURSERIES AND GARDEN STORES

There's Variety in My Greenhouse

By EDNA M. STEWART

Begonias and geraniums are the main crops in my fiberglass-roofed greenhouse.

I have some of most types of begonias, but rex begonias are my favorites. I had a beautiful 'Duscharf', which won the Queen of The Show award last September in our begonia show at the Garden Center in Pittsburgh. Its flowers are immense for a begonia, and it grows well in the house. It is a hirsute begonia.

Among my preferred rexes are 'Merry Christmas', 'King Edward', 'Fire Flush', 'Mulberry', 'Helen Lewis', 'Helen Teupel', 'Glory of St. Albans', 'Baby Rainbow', 'Dewdrop', 'President', 'Silver Queen', and many others.

My cane type begonias include 'Lucerna', 'Elithe', 'Alba picta', 'Rubaiyat', 'Helen King', and some 'Swishers' which I can not keep in attractive foliage.

My geraniums are nearly always in bloom and the flowers are large and beautiful in the greenhouse. I have 'Red Irene', 'Springtime Irene', 'Red Poinsettia Luster' and 'Olivia Kuser', and others. In my collection are colored-leaved and miniature geraniums, and a few scented ones. If you can ever get a plant of the miniature 'Golden Oriole', you will enjoy owning it. It is the "bloomingest" plant I have.

Besides begonias and geraniums, I have many hobby plants. They take up a lot of room in my greenhouse, but I can't throw them out. There are two clivias that have never bloomed, a pink bouvardia that bloomed last fall, an *asparagus sprengeri*, *asparagus plumosus*, and some ferns. I also have one each of the red, yellow, and pink double hibiscus, and some of the single ones, a sweet-smelling night blooming jasmine, some philodendrons, two reinwardtia plants, and other foliage plants.

My *Hoya carnosa*, variegated, delights customers all summer long with its flowers. They ask me to start plants for them, but my answer is always, "I have never taken a cutting from it. I'm even afraid

to transplant it out of the five-inch pot it is in."

This past summer, when I purchased the contents of a greenhouse from a member of my Branch of the society, I acquired twenty orchids.

I also have African violets—who doesn't? To keep them warm I must either keep an electric cable going in the greenhouse or carry them to the house. As all my best plant windows face south, with nothing outside to break the sunshine, I have to set up tables behind the windows for them. So far I am using the heating cable, and with another cable under the cutting flats, they run up an enormous electric bill.

I enjoy quite a collection of epiphyllums, Christmas cactus, azaleas, ivies, wandering jew, a few coleus that you don't get from a packet of seed, fuchsias, and petunias that make color all winter.

I love carnations and their spicy perfume and would like to have a whole houseful of them, but now I have a pot full of Chaubaud carnations.

These many different plants afford me great enjoyment throughout the year. That's why I like variety in my greenhouse.

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THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Someone has said that if you find life empty, try putting something into it. And if you have written a monthly letter such as this one, you will find that this has a very significant meaning, as it applies to the search for something helpful or inspiring to those to whom you write. Fortunately, for the writer, several Year Books from Branches supply the material for this month, which may prove to be helpful.

Year Books are interesting. A recent letter from an Eastern Branch asked if other Branches would like to exchange Year Books. I am sure they would be most happy to. Just write to them, and the books you receive will give you some excellent ideas that you may be able to use to advantage in the next Year Book you publish.

The one received from the Houston Branch (Texas) is unusual in that it not only lists all the names and addresses of the members, but lists each and *every speaker for each and every month, for the whole year!* Thus we know that on April 8th they will be discussing and studying "Colored Leaved Begonias" and in May Dr. C. E. Frey will have as his subject "Semperflorens". I would like to have their secret of arranging an agenda a year in advance, wouldn't you? Congratulations, Houston!

For the inspirational part of my letter I offer the following little gem. It's authorship has never been fully established, but I say "thanks" to whoever it may be, and recommend it for your reading, and especially on Sunday, April 17.

"Here is a man who was born in an obscure village, the child of a peasant woman. He grew up in another obscure village. He worked in a carpenter shop until He was thirty, and then for three years He was an itinerant preacher. He never went to college. He never put his foot inside a big city. He never travelled 200 miles from the place He was born. He never did one of the things that usually accompany greatness. He had no credentials but Himself. He had nothing to do with this world except the naked

power of His divine manhood . . .

Nineteen wide centuries have come and gone, and He is the center-piece of the human race and leader of the column of progress.

I am far within the mark when I say that all the armies that ever marched, and all the navies that were ever built, and all the parliaments that ever sat, and all the kings that ever reigned, put together, have not affected the life of man upon this earth as powerfully as that One Solitary Life!"

A Happy Easter to all of you.

CLARENCE HALL
President

CALENDAR

- April 7—Westchester Branch. Fred Schultz, Inglewood member and hobbyist, will speak on propagation and culture of rex begonias. There will be a plant table and refreshments.
- April 12—West Valley Branch will meet at regular time and place. Mrs. Bernice Gunther, of the Glendale Branch of the African Violet Society of America, will give a talk on African violets. Mrs. Gunther will bring plants for the plant table. You bring your friends.
- April 14—Inglewood Branch. Mrs. Dorothy Behrends will speak on the topic "Fibrous and Cane Begonias".

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Leaves From Our Begonia Branches

INGLEWOOD

Don K. Porter, Fire Prevention officer of the United States Forest Service, spoke on "Your National Forests" at the February meeting of Inglewood Branch. He told us of the various uses made of our national forests, differentiating between national forests and national parks. Grazing, fishing, hunting, recreation, lumber, etc., are gained annually from the forests. He also told us about the many camping areas in our local forests and routed trips that can be taken in a day or a week as time is available.

Don also showed a colored movie of "Everyman's Empire", which was extremely beautiful as well as educational.

President Pearl Parker presided. After the meeting, refreshments were served. Hostesses were Pearl Parker, Rose Yeast, and Bee Olson.

LONE STAR

The regular February meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Jack Glasscock. Mrs. W. J. Thomas, president, was in the chair.

Mrs. C. Neal Sikkelee, our secretary, told of her trip to California and her meeting with Mrs. Edna Korts and Mr. Rudolf Ziesenhenné.

Dinner, consisting of roast wild goose and fried fish, was served after the meeting.

MARGARET GRUENBAUM

The January meeting at the home of Edna Bishop was truly "food for the soul". Her plants of all kinds seem to grow magically.

A talk on pests and diseases of begonias, given by Senlina Jones, was very informative. In her estimation, the worst pests are root nematodes and eel worms. Sucking insects, such as white fly, aphids, and mealy bugs, all attack begonias, particularly if they are grown near other plants harboring these pests.

Soggy soil and lack of fresh air play a part in the infection process.

Nematodes are small in size and cause the disease known as root knot. If the infestation is moderate, the plants may wilt; if severe, the plants are killed. If the presence of the parasite is known, camphor flakes sprinkled on the soil may help. Badly infected plants should be destroyed.

To control mealy bugs, a spray of nicotine sulphate may be used, one teaspoonful of nicotine sulphate to a gallon of water, with sufficient soap to make the solution lathery.

MISSOURI

At our February meeting we had eight members and a visitor, our first visitor in months, a lady from Wilbarn, Kansas, who is interested in begonias and other plants.

Mrs. Grace Lucas, our treasurer, has been in the hospital because of a heart attack the early part of February, but is improving and we hope she will be out of the hospital soon.

SAN FRANCISCO

At our February meeting we celebrated our twenty-first birthday! A beautiful birthday cake was served by Margo Corbelli, and members and guests all observed our coming of age.

For our program, George Hubbard brought three different types of rose bushes and actually showed us how to prune them. Martin J. Martin showed his slides of "How to Plant a Rose". Both of these men are members of the San Francisco Rose Society and experts on this lovely flower, which grows in such profusion in San Francisco. We had many guests from the Rose Society this evening.

Hyacinth Smith gave us a talk on the preparation of potting media for tuberous begonias, and we are all anxious for those eyes to start appearing so we can plant them.

We also welcomed Mrs. L. Jwalz and Ernest A. Gotelli, two new members.

SOUTHERN ALAMEDA COUNTY

Joseph Machado, past president of Eastbay Rose Society and now president of Eden Branch of the American Fuchsia Society, was our guest speaker at our birthday anniversary meeting on February 18. Mr. Machado's first love of flowers was begonias, so he related his methods and experience with them.

Mr. Bolyard, our president, brought a flat of baby seedling begonias and demonstrated how he separates these precious babies and replants them. Then all remaining seedlings were given to any persons wishing to have them. These should prove to be very interesting because Mr. Bolyard did the pollination.

Mr. Kappler brought a large tuber that had eight eyes showing. The tuber and seedlings are to be returned at each monthly meeting so we can watch the development until the end of June.

Several other members brought specimen plants and gave short talks about them.

The plant table was loaded with plants and a gorgeous gloxinia with twenty blossoms was held for the last lucky winner, one of our charming guests.

At this meeting there were seventy-six members and guests present.

KNICKERBOCKER

A Gold Medal Certificate was awarded the Knickerbocker Branch for its educational exhibit of begonias at the International Flower Show, held in New York City, March 5 through March 12. The theme of the exhibit was "Begonias Around The World".

Plants were grouped on three steps with a map of the world above them. Stars on the map showed the origin of the begonias displayed. The exhibit contained thirty-six varieties of begonias. A propagating case showed the rooting of leaves and cuttings. Names of plants and their types were listed on charts.

SACRAMENTO

The Sacramento Branch celebrated its twelfth birthday in February with a dinner party. Tables were beautifully decorated in a Valentine motif with camellias

being used as decorations. Our president, Roy Wiegand, who grows camellias as well as begonias, presented a camellia corsage to each lady present.

Ruby Dorst, who is an honorary member and a charter member of our Branch, gave a short history of the forming of the Sacramento Branch. She has just celebrated her 84th birthday and is one of our best loved members. She has contributed in many ways to the success of our Branch. Five charter members were present at this birthday celebration.

Naomi Wiegand, also celebrating her birthday on this date, was given a birthday surprise by her husband in the presentation of a beautifully decorated birthday cake, which she graciously shared with all of us.

Herb Fitch, national vice-president, brought us greetings and news from the National Board.

Bingo was played during the evening, with prizes galore.

The success of our party was due to the work of the following members: Clifford Crouch, general chairman; Ruthanne Williams, program chairman; Ken Morris, plant chairman; Lottie Crouch, decorations; Martha Loret and Lloyd Scott, dinner arrangements.

SAN DIEGO

Our new meeting place, beginning with the March meeting, will be: Barbour Hall, Plymouth Church, 2717 University Avenue, San Diego, California.

Recently elected officers for 1960 are: Dr. R. J. McBride, president; Mrs. Mary Hoffman, vice-president; Mrs. Mildred Sima, secretary; Mrs. Hazel Baker, treasurer; Mrs. Martha Gilmore, national representative; Mrs. Blanch Roat, Mrs. Helen Bailey, and C. Williams, board of directors.

Have you joined a Round Robin Flight? If you haven't you are missing a lot of fun. For information, contact the Round Robin Chairman:

MRS. EVELYN M. HURLEY,
11 Woodland Road,
Lexington, Mass.

The Lesser Lights

(Continued from Page 81)

and where the necessary warmth can be provided, the plants will furnish a welcome splash of color during the dark days. All they require, like other winter species of the begonia family, is a little less attention from the water can.

They are usually increased by division and leaf propagation, but a collection grown from seed can be very interesting.

One peculiar feature of the *rex* family is that the leaves grow and face one way in a fan-like manner.

While on the subject of foliage begonias, I would like to draw attention to that delightful plant of recent introduction known as 'Iron Cross'. It is an interesting rhizomatous variety from Singapore. The leaves are Nile green, puckered, with a bold palmate pattern in brown-red. It appreciates more light than the rest of the foliage begonias.

As long lists of varieties tend to confuse the beginner, I have only touched on those varieties that, by careful selection, will give satisfaction to the veriest amateur, and encourage him or her to seek other delightful jewels from this exquisite treasure chest.

COPY DEADLINE

All material for publication in THE BEGONIAN must be received by the Editor not later than the fifth of the month preceding month of publication.

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MINUTES OF NATIONAL BOARD MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board, American Begonia Society, was called to order by President Hall at 7:35 p.m., February 22, 1960.

Pledge of allegiance to the flag was read by President-Elect Lola Fahey.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Treasurer Leoti Fisher gave her report from January 19th to February 18th. Report filed for audit. She also submitted a report for the second quarter of the year.

President Hall reported that he had attended several Branch meetings during the month and enjoyed them all very much. Mr. Hall also stated that a convention committee meeting had been held and convention plans started.

Membership Secretary Schlanert gave his report for the month showing 125 new, and 204 renewing members, with total receipts of \$836.79 and expenses of \$60.87.

Librarian Mrs. Sault not being present, her report was read by Mr. Schlanert.

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

Mr. Roy Joyce reported that the combined Fuchsia and Begonia Judging Class had had their first lecture, that it had been well attended and well received; that the second lecture would be on February 26th.

Business Manager John Thieben reported \$40.00 in advertising for February, \$25.50 received and paid to the Treasurer and a balance on accounts receivable of \$156.75.

Research Director Mrs. Leatherman called attention to the flower shows to be held in New York and Philadelphia, that she believed the Society would get some publicity as articles would be in the papers and the Begonia Society mentioned. She also suggested that if any members are able to attend either of the shows it would be well worth their while.

Historian Mrs. Jackson asked that all Branches send her as much information as possible on their activities so that the history book may be more complete.

President Hall called attention to a postal card being sent members of the Inglewood Branch asking that they send in their names, addresses and telephone numbers so that membership records could be completed for their year book. President Hall stated that he thought it would be a good example for all Branches to follow.

Nomenclature Director Mrs. Graham reported that she had considerable correspondence and a few registrations.

Branches reporting: El Monte, Foothill, Glendale, Hollywood, Inglewood, Long Beach Parent, Orange County, Riverside, San Gabriel, Ventura, Westchester, West Valley and Whittier.

President-Elect Mrs. Fahey handed out copies of a poem "Only by Working Together" and said she thought it very appropriate for the Begonia Society, as only by working together could our aims be accomplished.

President Hall brought up the question of state compensation insurance to cover the officers who receive compensation and stated that he had appointed President-Elect Lola Fahey, Treasurer Leoti Fisher, and Whittier Representative Mr. Shute as a committee to investigate the charge made for the policy now in force.

President Hall then brought up the question of a nominating committee and appointed Mrs. Elsie Joyce as Chairman, with Membership Secretary Schlanert and Emri Stoddard as committee members.

Mr. and Mrs. McKelvey of the Long Beach Parent Branch were visitors at the Board Meeting and Mr. McKelvey invited all Begonia Society members to attend their next Branch meeting, as they have a special project on by which they hope to double their membership.

There being no further business, adjournment was called at 9:15.

Respectfully submitted,
IRMA JANE BROWN
Secretary

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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 Lenore Schroeder, Secy.
1828 So. 7th St., Alhambra, Calif.

FOOTHILL BRANCH

3rd Thursday, 8:00 p.m.
La Verne Community Bldg.
2039 Third St., La Verne
Miss A. Esther Smith, Cor. Secy.
309 E. Foothill Blvd., La Verne, 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 Strohman 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 Rosenear Music Store
Aberdeen, Washington
Mrs. Jessie B. Hoyt, Secy.
1013 Harding Road, Aberdeen, Wash.

GRUENBAUM, MARGARET BRANCH

4th Tuesday 10:30 a.m. Homes of Members
Mrs. Adolph Belsor 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, 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.
Mrs. Ray Vollnogle, Secy.
665 W. Athens Blvd., Los Angeles 44, Calif.

KNICKERBOCKER BRANCH

2nd Tuesday, 8:00 p.m.
Library, Horticultural Society of N.Y.
157 West 58th St., New York.
Mrs. Gertrude Ferris, Secy.
415 9th Ave., New York 1, N.Y.

LONE STAR BRANCH

3rd Monday, Members' Homes
Mrs. C. Neal Sikkelee, Secy.
3603 La Joya Dr., Dallas 20, Texas

LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER

1st Tuesday, 7:30 p.m., Linden Hall
208 Linden Ave., Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Blanche Ashby, Secy.
384 Roycroft Ave., Long Beach 4, Calif.

LOUISIANA CAPITAL BRANCH

1st Friday, Homes of Members
Mrs. Leslie C. White, Secy.
3013 Addison 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.

ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Garden Grove Grange Hall, Century and Taft Sts.
Garden Grove, Calif.
Mrs. Mel Westerdahl, Secy.
16422 Heim Ave., Orange, 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. Anne W. Stiles, Secy.
6737 Harvey Ave., Pennsauken 8, N.J.

REDONDO BEACH AREA BRANCH

4th Friday each Month
2308 Rockefeller, Redondo Beach, Calif.
Opal Murray Ahern, Secy.
1304 Poinsettia, Manhattan Beach, 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. Dora Hale, Secy.
Route 2, Box 1350, Florin, Calif.

SAN DIEGO BRANCH

4th Monday, Hard of Hearing Hall
Herbert and University
Mrs. Mildred Sima, Secy.
7655 Central Ave., Lemon Grove, 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. Carl Nauman, Secy.
652 W. Bennett St., Glendora, 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.
Strowbridge School Multi-Purpose Rm.
21400 Bedford Dr., Hayward, Calif.
Mrs. Chester Bartlow, Cor. Secy.
37075 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. Westchester Women's
Club,
8020 Alverstone St.,
Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. LaNeta 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.
Joseph Janatka, Secy.
18641 Casandra, Tarzana, Calif.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, 11:00 a.m., Homes of Members
Mrs. Walter M. Cowles, Secy.
1139 Mellon St., Pittsburgh 6, 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.

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