

The Begonian

DEVOTED TO THE SHELTERED GARDENS

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

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SOIL - Its Composition and Uses

By MARION DECOURSEY
Paoli, Pennsylvania

Soil is the surface layer of the earth on which land plants grow. It is derived from and therefore is made of the same constituents as the rocks, but it has been subjected to the action of air and water, which have altered and removed some of the original components, so that the proportions of the substances in the soil are not the same as in the parent rock.

The mineral particles constitute the basis or foundation of the soil but not the whole of it. These particles are those minute sections of rock which the action of wind, water, storm, and algae have separated or worn away from exposed rock.

In any region where rainfall and temperature conditions are favorable, vegetation springs up rapidly, obtaining its mineral nutrients and its nitrogen from the soil. The plants build up complex organic matter from the carbon dioxide of the air, using for this purpose the energy of sunlight; and when they die and their dead remains fall back upon the soil, there is introduced a new group of constituents—organic substances containing nitrogen, phosphorus, calcium, potassium, etc., and also stored energy.

These two components, the mineral substances derived from the rock, and the organic substances derived from previous generations of plants, constitute soil.

Soils may be divided into two very large groups. In the first group are those soils whose properties are determined mainly by the character of the parent rock because internal factors have been the chief agents in making them. To this first division belong the soils of recent origin which have not yet had time to go through much of the decomposition they will still have to undergo. Examples are furnished by many of the British soils which have been in existence only since the last glaciation.

The second group of soils includes those whose properties are determined

mainly by external factors like rainfall, temperatures, etc. In this group belong many of the European continental soils which have been exposed to climatic agencies for a long period of time.

Another division is made between soils, emphasizing the difference between those from wet conditions through average moisture to dry conditions. Wet conditions in this division would mean much water, high temperatures, efficient leaching, rapid oxidization of the organic material, and often an acid reaction. Such soils are found around the equator and along the shores of the Mediterranean. Average moisture would include those soils with less efficient leaching, less water, and more moderate temperatures. These would be good grass soils. Less water, lower temperatures, and less efficient leaching would result in more partial decomposition and the presence of more humus. These soils would be fertile and neutral. Dry conditions pertain to soils which occur only in arid regions, and in their extreme form become deserts.

Still a third division of soils would be into clay, heavy, medium, and light loams, and sand soils, to mark the gradations from heavy to light soil. In general, it is found that the greater the proportion of coarse or sandy particles, the lighter the soil will be. Heavy soils are sticky when wet and require great skill in cultivating, while lighter soils may be cultivated at almost any time. In addition to being composed of very small particles, clay has some colloidal properties which make the particles very adhesive.

Peat is partly decomposed vegetable or animal matter which has lain under moisture for a long time. Humus is partially

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COVER PICTURE

Begonia 'Veitch's Carmine'

—Photo by Bernice Brilmayer

A Landscaped Terrarium

By ELAINE C. CHERRY
Merrick, New York

There are so many kinds of begonias growing in our greenhouse and in the two rooms in our home which have been turned over to indoor gardening under artificial light, that there are always quite a few I would like to have on display in the living room. But four inquisitive Irish Setters, two of whom will nibble anything green or growing, prevent us from placing plants in windows or on tables in the living room. The dogs were abandoned on the streets of New York City and adopted by us through a humane agency, and they seem to need even more affection, if that is possible, than most dogs do. So, although they are not allowed in the greenhouse or in the plant rooms, they just can't be banished from the living room and its human occupants.

But most problems can be solved with equity for all, and "Plants versus Dogs" is no longer an issue in our home. A picture window between the living room and the lean-to greenhouse is dressed with display plants on the greenhouse side of the window, and lighted at night; one side wall of the room is windows from floor to ceiling, looking out on the terrace and garden; and a big terrarium in the room is "landscaped" with begonias. Thus we sit in the middle of a garden without actually having plants on open display in the room.

The terrarium box is 51" wide x 28" high x 30" deep, and stands on 29" folding legs. There are four 48" fluorescent tubes (daylight) fastened to the inside top of the box and two 24" tubes at the top of each side wall. The side tubes are not used when the box is dressed with begonias, as the top tubes provide ample light. There are ventilation holes in the sides and top of the box, and three sliding plate-glass doors in front and back. Although the box is against the wall in the photograph, we sometimes use it as a room divider.

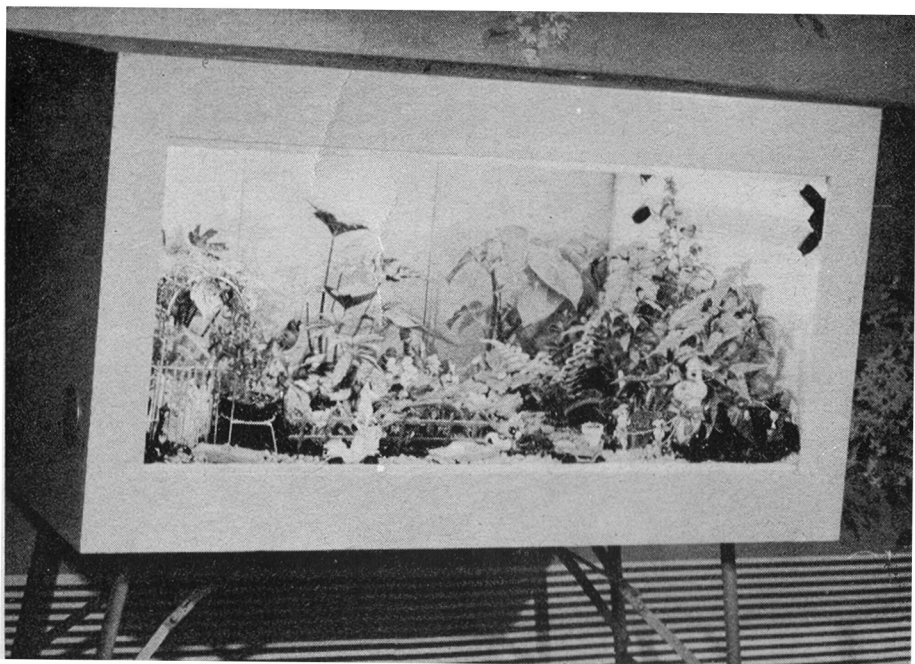
There is a 4½" frame around the glass doors, giving ample depth for planting

medium on the floor of the box. The bottom of the box is lined with heavy, clear plastic, brought up slightly above the level of the planting medium on all four sides. A layer of aluminum foil is spread over the plastic on the bottom, and a heating cable is coiled on top of the foil. (The heat is used when I plant special seedlings in the terrarium.) A layer of sand just covers the cable, and the balance of the space is filled with planting mix which is kept moist. All plants except tiny seedlings are sunk in their pots, making it easy to remove and replace.

I make no attempt to restrict the plants in the box to miniatures, and since they flourish fast in this tropical atmosphere, I find it best to change plants about once a month. There is always something new coming into flower or showing beautiful foliage which I want to put on display.

The display in the photograph uses quite a few artificial "props" to complete the picture I had in mind when setting it up: A miniature plastic greenhouse under a "tree," small cars on the gravel road in front of the "estate," a tawny cat on top of the trellis looking down at a tiny mouse praying for his life in one of the pots, an enchanting cow looking over the fence (the fence is a pot trellis turned on its side), birds, a lake in the background (a piece of mirror) with sailboats, a stream of water with a bridge (from an aquarium). Not all of these show in the picture, being deployed throughout the box, but when I was building this particular display, I was reminded of how much fun I had playing with dolls when I was a little girl. It's the kind of thing that people stand and look at for minutes on end, walk away from, and walk right back to, because the more they look, the more fascinating secrets they discover.

Right now, the terrarium is set up in a completely different design—one friend calls it whimsy and another calls it social satire, but whatever it is, it tickles my



Elaine Cherry's landscaped terrarium

Photo by Norman J. Cherry

fancy. The left rear corner, representing a big, old estate, holds a couple of rich-looking begonias, including 'Legacy'; the right rear corner is set up as a farm and includes a plant of Mrs. Sorenson's Rex 'Shirt Sleeves'; and the entire center and front are set up as "Levittown, U. S. A." "Mark Expressway," consisting of Rex hybrid seedlings which will later be called Mark I, Mark II, etc., for reasons of my own, sweeps around past the old estate and the farm, and separates them from the housing development. The geometrically laid-out "housing development" consists of perfectly straight rows of begonia seedlings, labeled "Pink Parade Plaza," "Lecco Lane," "Dichroa Drive," "Fleece-alba Avenue," "Iron Cross Road," etc.

Any phase of horticulture is good therapy; but I get more mileage in terms of amusement and amazement from my terrarium than from any of my other horticultural activities. The next project for this terrarium is to plant it to represent American paintings, starting with Grant Wood's "American Gothic."

IS THIS UNIQUE?

By MAY T. DREW
Narberth, Pennsylvania

Most of us have heard, if we have not seen, that a leaf cutting of a rex begonia with only the petiole set in a rooting medium will sometimes form plantlets at the top of the petiole at the sinus. Has anyone seen a cutting of a fibrous-rooted begonia behave in the same way? A year ago I would have called it impossible. Now I know better.

The plant that produced this phenomenon came to me obviously misnamed. Indeed, it is not yet identified. Briefly, it suggests an upright form of *B. schmidtiana*, but less hairy and lighter in color; even the flowers are lighter, lacking the pink blotch on the outer segments. It shows no sign of rex kinship.

Late last winter, my sister, who likes to see what she can do (especially when she is told it is impossible), broke from this plant a stem that had bloomed at every

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Top winners at the second annual flower show of the Rhode Island Branch: From left—*B. venosa*, best in show exhibited by a non-member; *B. masoniana*, best in show exhibited by a member.

Photo by Bernice Brillmayer

FLOWER SHOW BY RHODE ISLAND BRANCH

The Rhode Island Branch of the American Begonia Society staged its second flower show September 17 and 18 at Daly's Gardens, Coventry, Rhode Island. Displays included begonias of all types, African violets, ferns, and other exotic and shade loving plants. Mrs. Walter Brown and Mrs. Gerald Coxe were co-chairmen in charge of the event.

Begonia masoniana, exhibited by Mrs. Madeline Brown, received the award as best in the show entered by a member. *B. venosa*, exhibited by Mrs. Alice Hopkins, received the award as best in the show entered by a non-member.

PATRONIZE BEGONIAN ADVERTISERS

EXPERIMENT WITH BUNCHII

By S. DORMAN

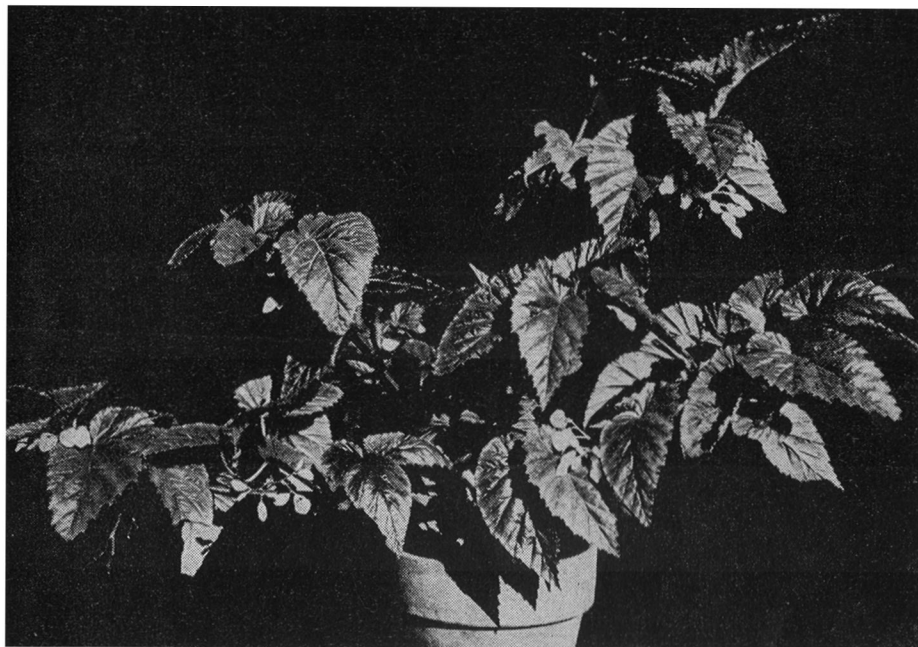
Little Neck, New York

My experiments with plants go on and on—they are a large part of the fun in growing begonias. One of the most rewarding experiments started last year when a small pot of 'Bunchii' got too full. Just then I had nothing on hand suitable for it to be repotted into, and no shelf space on the sun porch where most of my plants spend the winter.

However, I did have an eight-inch wire basket, and some cup hooks which could be screwed into the under side of the shelves.

After knocking 'Bunchii' out of its pot, I divided the two rhizomes into four pieces, and also took off three or four leaves. I lined the wire basket with sphagnum moss, and filled the center with a

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Begonia 'Helena'

Photo by R. Rivera

Cane Type Begonias - My Favorites

By EDNA L. KORTS

President, American Begonia Society

During the past several years I have become more interested in the cane type begonias and have gradually been adding to my collection. I know I cannot have them all because of lack of room, but I would like to have all the varieties that will bloom in this climate, on the edge of the San Fernando Valley, and many have proved that they will.

In the late summer of 1959 I was offered the collection of begonias left by the late Mrs. Emma Carleton of Berkeley, California, if I wanted to send for them. This collection has proved to be extremely interesting. Some were named plants but others were not labeled. As they have grown and flowered this year, Mr. Ziesenhenné has helped me with the identification of a few. In the collection are begonias 'Helena', 'Helen W. King', 'Crystal White', 'Sara-Belle', 'Rubaiyat', 'Lucendro', and many others. Some 'Superba' varieties are also included, a be-

gonia 'Ross Swisher', and one labeled begonia 'Picturatus', which is a Mrs. Praetorius cultivar of many years ago.

I thought you might like to read what I can tell you about these begonias, perhaps a couple a month, if the Editor can spare that much space.

Begonia 'Helena' is an outstanding plant for me in that it seems easy to grow, makes a nice compact plant, and will flower. It is presumed to be one of the 'Lucerna' cultivars and probably originated in California about 1928.

The foliage is similar in shape to B. 'Lucerna' but is not spotted, just a good rich green. One special feature I have noticed, that the reference books do not mention, is the soft hair protusions on the face of the leaf, making it feel as though it was in need of a shave. The back is smooth and there is a faint red coloring along the veins, with a deeper coloring

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The Begonia Party - Paoli, Penn.

By MRS. LESTER H. FOX
Dracut, Massachusetts

On Tuesday, September 20th, it was clearly demonstrated that much rain and the threat of more rain was no real deterrent to begonia lovers bent on the enjoyment of a memorable day. The occasion was THE BEGONIA PARTY, sponsored by the William Penn and Margaret C. Gruenbaum Branches of the American Begonia Society. The presidents are Mrs. Ernest Drew and Mrs. Anna Steele, respectively. Once again, Mrs. George E. DeCoursey was hostess at her home in Paoli, Pennsylvania.

Although the sky remained overcast and the atmosphere misty, the enthusiasm of the group was in no way dampened. Begonia sales tables on the lawn continued in business throughout the day, with constant replacement from a store of plants contributed by members. Many other begonias and house plants were provided by Mrs. Elsa Fort Weber of Merchantville, New Jersey, Eastern Chairman of the A.B.S., and from Valley Gardens of Mrs. Ernesta Drinker Ballard in nearby Chestnut Hill. There were begonias for the beginner and the advanced grower. New and unusual begonias were there for the connoisseur, and to the satisfaction of many, there were available some of the older types, not always easy to find. An interesting feature of the sale was spent mushroom soil in large baskets, popular as a growing medium in Pennsylvania.

Exhibition begonias were displayed along three sides of the large double garage. These plants ranged in size from begonias suitable for an eight inch window sill (common to the stone houses of Pennsylvania), to the tall canes, the upright growing hirsute varieties, and the spreading rex and rhizomatous types. All were well grown with beautiful foliage and many in seasonal bloom. A large and glowing rex, 'Merry Christmas', shown by Mrs. Isobel Fazel, was judged "best in the show."

It was pleasing to the guests from New

England that the silver bowl presented by the Bessie Raymond Buxton Branch in 1959 and awarded at that time to Mrs. George E. DeCoursey, a visiting exhibitor, was won this year by Mr. and Mrs. William Hull, Jr. of Woodbridge, Connecticut, and so has returned to New England for one year. The winning plant was a beautiful rex, 'Glory of St. Albans.'

The windows and plant stands in the DeCoursey home were filled with beautiful begonias. All were in wonderful growth, many full of bloom. Mrs. DeCoursey grows many begonias but has a preference for those which bloom over a long period in fall and winter. Many of these begonias had spent the summer in the lath house. Mrs. DeCoursey is modest and disclaims any suggestion of having the proverbial green thumb, but it is evident that she prepares her plants carefully with a great deal of "know-how" for their summer sojourn that they may return to the house in the fall as beautiful specimens.

The speaking program was varied and informative. Mrs. Ernest Drew discussed some of the basic species of the hirsute begonia group, in which she is much interested and to which she has given careful study. She pointed out that the term hirsute or hairy may pertain to any part of the begonia plant: that although one is sometimes confused when stalk and leaf are smooth, hairs upon the bloom or reproductive organs may qualify the plant for placement in the hirsute group. Specimens from Mrs. Drew's collection were used in illustration. Of interest to many was the true species, *Begonia echinosepala*, as determined by Dr. Edgar Irmscher of Germany.

Mr. F. L. Mathewson, of Montchanin, Delaware, is a rex begonia enthusiast. As a departure from his previous interest in his wife's saintpaulias, Mr. Mathewson tried his luck in propagating a colorful rex begonia leaf. Success was immediate, and from this beginning he has built an

outstanding collection of begonias. Mr. Mathewson shared his basic cultural procedures. He believes strongly in the value of well rotted manure and considers charcoal essential to the potting soil, not as a "soil sweetener" but because of its property of releasing ammonia gases necessary for growth of the plant. He has found rex begonias to be beautiful bedding plants even in areas of much sun, as the atmosphere of his locality is sufficiently humid. Mr. Mathewson had other types of begonias on display. I was greatly impressed with a luxuriant *Begonia olbia*, one of the loveliest I have seen. Possibly Mr. Mathewson would be surprised to know that for most growers this is considered a very tricky species and few good specimens are seen in the East.

Mrs. DeCoursey described the botanical structure of begonias, all which, if noted carefully, should make it clear that the plant in hand either is, or is not a begonia. In each instance, Mrs. DeCoursey used the term "usually", cautioning that exceptions may be found throughout the genus. She gave a brief resume of the geographical distribution of begonias with other interesting bits of information, also suggestions of varieties found to give a long season of bloom under home conditions in the East.

Mrs. Bernice Brilmayer, Eastern Editor of THE BEGONIAN, spoke from that point. She stated that as the magazine is published for the benefit of all its members, the office of Eastern Editor was created for the purpose of lessening the sense of isolation sometimes felt by the Eastern Branches. In order to stimulate and sustain the interest of Eastern growers it is important that material pertaining to their own conditions be published. This information can come only from growers familiar with cultural problems peculiar to the East. It is the function of the Eastern Editor to make contacts seeking such information. Suggestions for articles were given, such as notes on talks given personally or by others, reports of particular successes or failures, new methods or experiments tried, or perhaps interesting stories of local begonia growers. Mrs. Brilmayer stressed that special skill in writing is not necessary, that handwrit-

ten notes which tell a good story will be welcomed and edited through her office.

The nearby Philobegonia and Elsa Fort Branches were represented at this party and guests were present from each neighboring state as well as five from New England.

The affair has become an annual one. Plans for 1961 have not yet been announced but it is suggested that American Begonia Society members keep the event in mind for next September, and if possible, try to attend the party. You will be welcome with warm and sincere friendliness. You will have an opportunity to ask questions and exchange experiences with those who grow in different areas and under varying conditions. You may learn just the trick needed for success with a particular begonia. You will always learn something new. Perhaps you will find an unusual and interesting begonia or one for which you have long been searching. And, if you just want to see beautiful plants, well, it seems doubtful whether any lovelier begonias have been grown than many seen at Paoli.

No interest is so enjoyable as when it is shared and this is as true for a group as for an individual. Enthusiasm is catching but it constantly needs to be renewed and sustained. THE BEGONIA PARTY has been one means of bringing this about among the American Begonia Branches of the Northeast.

"ALL ABOUT BEGONIAS"

By BERNICE BRILMAYER

First book devoted entirely to all kinds of begonias since 1947. Tells the home gardener how to select, grow and propagate 750 types of begonias successfully, indoors and out. Ten chapters are devoted to specific discussions of ten main begonia groups, each including variety lists for beginners, advanced growers, collectors, and varieties to watch and wait for. Chapters on general instructions, hybridizing, exhibiting and decorating; where-to-buy information. Beautifully illustrated in color and black-and-white with author's own photographs and drawings.

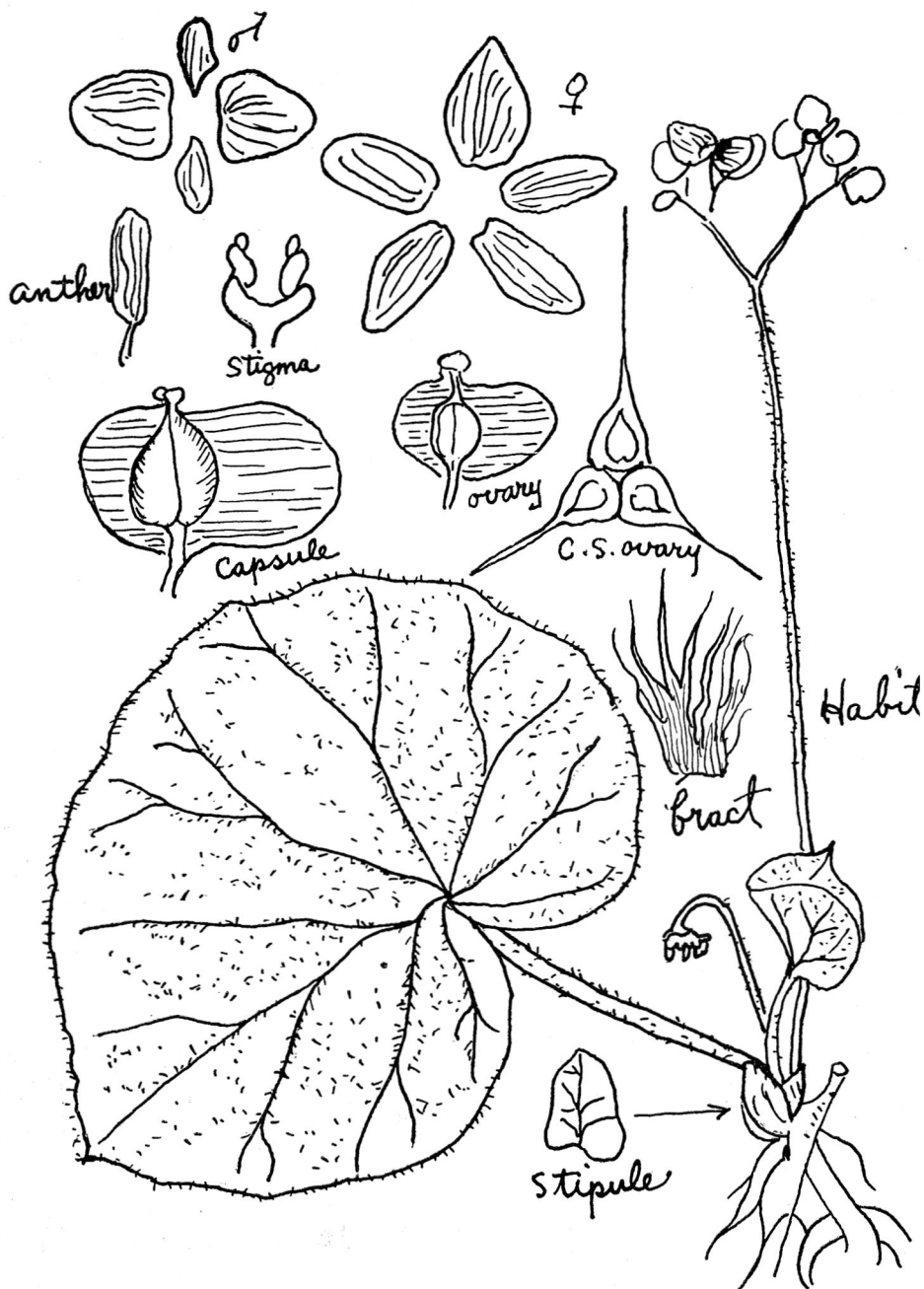
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Only through us, and at no extra cost, Mrs. Brilmayer will autograph copies of "ALL ABOUT BEGONIAS" for gifts or for your own library. A rare Christmas gift. (Specify "Autographed Copy" when ordering.) \$4.95 postpaid per copy. Shipment on publication date mid-November 1960. (Advance orders recommended, especially for autographed copies.)

NORMAN J. CHERRY CO.

Box 608-B

Merrick, New York



B. Vellozoana Brade
tab C

Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund Flight

No. 1—*B. masoniana*—

Syn. *B. 'Iron Cross'*. See cover picture for October, 1960. 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 and red-ciliate. Waxy flowers are greenish-white with maroon bristles on back.

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 are very fresh, hand pollinated, and germination is perfect. Therefore, the Seed Fund can not make adjustments or refunds. Success of germination depends entirely on the grower. \$1.00 per pkt.

No. 2—*B. vellozoana*-Brade—

Brazil. Herbaceous, eight to twelve inches tall; stems short, oblique, up to 5½ inches long; rooting at the stipules. Leaves oblique, broadly ovate-suborbicular, cordate, with a closed basal sinus, palmately eight-nerved, four to five inches long, five to seven inches broad, hispidpilose on both surfaces, with small fimbriate scales on the nerves beneath, green above, with a whitish zone on the veins, paler below and occasionally reddish. Flowers are whitish, sometimes the outer rosy.

Description and line drawing are from the University of California Department of Botany, Los Angeles, California, courtesy of Dr. Mildred Mathias.

Fresh, hand pollinated seeds that will germinate in three to five weeks. Supply is very limited. \$1.00 per pkt.

No. 3—*B. rex* - Germany—

Direct from a famous grower in Germany. Highly ornamental, having only the choicest color combinations in mixture. For best results and to bring out the vivid colors, plenty of strong light should be provided. A sunny window

may be used to good advantage. German rex are easily grown from seed and germinate quickly. Young seedlings should be well established before transplanting. 50 cents per pkt.

No. 4—*B. 'Winter Jewel'*—

Syn. *B. 'Bartonea'*. An unidentified species from Puerto Rico. However, neither name is found in literature. It is small, of bushy habit, up to eighteen inches, and sparsely hairy. Leaves are ovate-pointed, toothed, rich deep green, and if grown in strong light, overlaid with a glistening jewel-like quality, margins red. Flowers are bright pink in many-flowered clusters. Very ornamental, easily grown, and almost ever-blooming. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 5—*B. 'Dornroeschen'*—

(Sleeping Beauty) Benary. Heterosis strain. Dark rose similar to *B. 'Rosenrote'*; just as free-flowering; it has the same foliage, but the color of the flowers is lustrous carmine and distinctly darker, and flowers are larger. The blooms are not easily damaged by rain and do well under trees where dropping water at times may become heavy. After trials at Wisley in 1955, *B. 'Dornroeschen'* was granted the Highly Commended Award by the Council of The Royal Horticultural Society. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 6—*B. incana*, Lindley—

Stems thick, erect, scurfy, few branched; leaves fleshy, peltate, white-scurfy and suggestive of felt; inflorescences arching; flowers numerous, white, drooping, and of good size. For vigorous growth, light, porous soil and a generous amount of organic fertilizer is recommended. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 7—*B. 'Sutherlandi'*—

South Africa. Slender. Stems and branches drooping, green or purplish-green. Leaves lance-shaped, toothed, bright green, sometimes red-petioled and red-veined. Flowers yellow to orange. Graceful and suitable for hanging baskets. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 8—*B. venosa*—

Brazil. Medium, whole plant covered with white scurf; stems erect, thick, and hidden by large gossamer-like stipules. Leaves kidney-shaped, depressed at the center, thick and fleshy, upper surface has a frosted appearance. Inflorescence long and arching, flowers white, with a spicy fragrance. Plants should be given strong light to retain frosty appearance, especially in the winter months. Water carefully during the winter. 50 cents per pkt.

No. 9—*B. maza*e—

Mexico. Climbing or creeping stalks, red flecked and white streaked. Considerable variation and coloring in the small heart-shaped leaves. Some are light green with a blanket stitch edge marking in black, some are deep rich green, and one of the best forms has tawny brown markings. All have a velvety lustrous texture. Flowers numerous and pink. 25 cents per pkt.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS

***Vriesia splendens*—**

B. Guinea. Leathery rosette of slender bluish-green leaves marked with broad, deep purple crossbands; underneath grayish with purple bands very bold. Flower spikes long and sword-shaped, with flattened fiery-red bracts and yellow flowers. 25 cents per pkt.

Vriesias, 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 *vriesia* flowers are tubular in shape and spikes are usually flat, 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 should not be allowed to dry out.

***Acanthostachys strobilacea*—**

Brazil. Bromeliaceae. Epiphytic plant with long, pendant, very narrow, succulent, and channeled leaves deep green and gray scurf and spiny. Inflorescence on reed-like stems bearing red cone-like fruit. 25 cents per pkt.

***Columnnea gloriosa*—**

Costa Rica. Epiphytic trailer with rooting and pendulous stems, small oblong leaves covered with brown-red hairs, and large, solitary, bilabiate, fiery red flowers to three inches long, with wide open yellow throat, and broad, helmet-like upper lip. Good in baskets. 35 cents per pkt.

***Aeschynanthus pulcher*—**

Trichosporum. Trailing epiphyte with small opposite ovate, waxy, light green leaves and showy tubular flowers axillary or in terminal clusters; calyx green and smooth, the bilabiate corolla three times longer, vermilion red with yellow throat. 25 cents per pkt.

***Alloplectus vittatus*—**

E. Peru. Beautiful, erect, fleshy plant, with showy, ovate quilted crenate leaves, bronzy moss-green with silver-white feathering along the mid-rib, and covered with white hair; glowing red-purple beneath. Yellow flowers in a cluster, orange-red calyx, and red bracts. 25 cents per pkt.

***Gloxinia perennis*—**

Maculata. Fleshy, spotted stem to eighteen inches high, on scaly rhizome but no tuber, bearing large, downy, bell-shaped fragrant flowers, purplish blue with darker throat. Basal leaves heart-shaped, crenate, waxy above and reddish beneath. 25 cents per pkt.

***Gloxinia mixed*—**

Various colors and combinations, doubles and singles. Some of the plants were treated with Gibberellin acid. Look for some unusual plants from these seeds. For complete growing instructions see THE BEGONIAN for April, 1960. 25 cents per pkt.

***Sterptocarpus multifloras*—**

Seed were sent from France with no

information; possibly they are *S. polyanthus*. 35 cents per pkt.

OTHER GENERA

Iris japonica—

Japanese iris. Iridaceae. Mixed colors. Perennial growing from rhizomes with sword-like, milky-green leaves. 25 cents per pkt.

Beaufortia sparsa—

Gravel bottlebrush. Small growing, handsome shrub from Australia. 25 cents per pkt.

Boronia purdieana—

Australia. Yellow boronia. Also available: *Boronia megastigma*, brown; *B. heterophylla*, red; *B. dichotoma*, pink. All are beautiful and useful shrubs highly prized for their quaint, very fragrant blossoms. All boronias require acid soil, but do not take kindly to chemical or animal fertilizers. Plants should be placed in a permanent location and left undisturbed. Allow three to five weeks to germinate and seedlings should be transplanted when very small. Good greenhouse plants. All those mentioned above are 25 cents, packet of each variety, or you may have them mixed for 25 cents per pkt.

Crinum moorei album—

Amaryllidaceae. South Africa. Bulbous plant with strap-shaped leaves and showy, lily-like flowers in umbels. Rivals the Easter lily in beauty. Two large seeds for 25 cents.

Acacia drummondii—

West Australia. Dwarf. Free blooming shrub with shoots furrowed, downy, and bipinnate leaves two inches long, main

divisions two to three, each with two to six pairs of oblong leaflets, smooth, pale bluish-green. Flowers lemon-yellow, in dense, cylindrical, drooping spikes to 1½ inch long. Soak seeds in hot water before planting. 25 cents per pkt.

Request: To insure prompt and safe delivery of seeds, please include your name, street and number, city, and zone number or rural route when writing for seeds. It is our desire to give prompt attention to all requests as we receive them, and the above information is essential to accomplish this.

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

FEASTI AND TREE BARK

By L. R. MASLIN
Linthicum, Maryland

Begonia 'Feasti' or 'Erythrophylla' is one of my favorites, and I use it quite often in making crosses and other experiments. The round, olive-green leaves with their glossy red reverse and many clusters of pink flowers, make it a most popular plant.

But its habit of growing its rhizome across the pot and hanging over the side annoys me; so I decided to try to overcome the problem. I prepared a bulb pot and transferred the plant to it, watering with a solution of Vitamin B to ward off transplanting shock. In the pot, I put a nice piece of tree bark for support—and potted 'Feasti' so the rhizome rested against the bark.

The change must have been satisfactory, for my plant has grown nicely and has even put out new growth along the bare rhizome. The bottom leaves droop just enough to hide the bare soil and make the plant look prettier. I find that this begonia leafs out much faster, perhaps because the air circulating around it adds to its comfort.

BEGONIAS

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PATRONIZE BEGONIAN ADVERTISERS

AWARDS FOR 1960 SHOW

By HAZEL SNODGRASS
Chairman of Awards

In the 1960 Convention Show, held in Los Angeles on September 3 and 4, many members received recognition for excellent plants exhibited.

The Herbert P. Dyckman Trophy for the most outstanding new fibrous begonia was awarded to Begonia 'Huston', hybridized and exhibited by Rudolf Ziesenhenné.

The President's Challenge Trophy for the best begonia in the show was won by Malcolm Rich.

The Palos Verdes Begonia Farm Trophy for the most outstanding tuberous begonia was awarded to John H. Thieben.

The Effie Chapman Cup for the best fibrous begonia was awarded to Malcolm Rich.

The Gonda Hartwell Cup for the best rex begonia was won by Mable Corwin.

The John R. Williams Cup for the best rhizomatous begonia was awarded to Barbara Phillips.

The Redondo Bay Area Trophy for the best semperflorens in the show was awarded to Mable Corwin.

The Connie Leigh Hendrix Cup for the best flower arrangement was won by Jean Thomas.

The A.B.S. Sweepstakes Trophy was awarded to John H. Thieben for earning the most points in the begonia division.

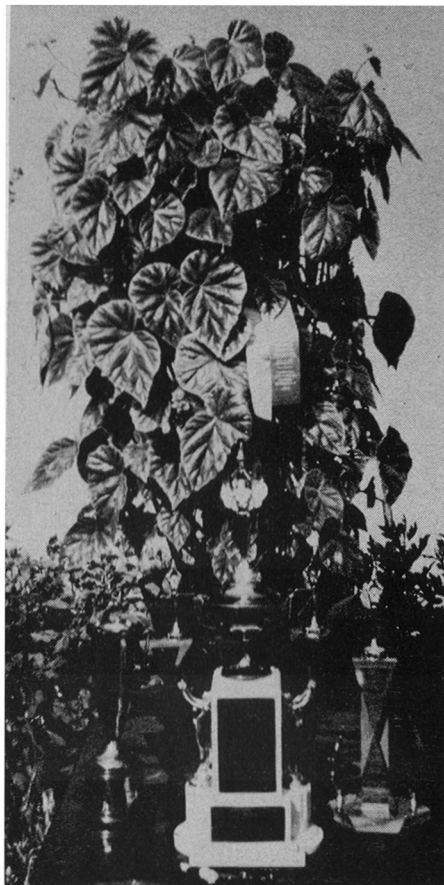
The Glendale Branch Award for the highest rating of a new begonia cultivar introduction went to B. 'Whirley Curley', hybridized by Susie Zugg and exhibited by Dorothy Behrends.

The Inglewood Branch Award for the most distinctive species in the nomenclature room was won by Mrs. Edna Scott for *B. vellozoana*.

The Educational Display Award for the best exhibit to promote increased knowledge and appreciation of begonias was awarded to Westchester Branch.

In the Novice Division, there were five awards:

Paul Lee received first award for the best rex begonia.



Begonia 'Credneri' (B. 'Scharffiana' x *B. metallica*). Awarded President's Challenge Trophy for best begonia in the show and first award for best fibrous begonia in 1960 convention show. Entered by Malcolm Rich of Inglewood Branch. Photo by Malcolm Rich

Mrs. Alice Martin received first award for the best rhizomatous begonia.

Malcolm Rich received first award for the best fibrous begonia.

Mable Corwin received first award for the best semperflorens begonia.

T. R. Bellington received first award for the best tuberous begonia.

In the Fern Division, Arthur Strandberg received first award.

Four Branches entered competitive displays. Inglewood Branch was awarded the Jack Bailey Memorial Trophy and the Mrs. Edna Korts Trophy for first place. Glendale Branch was awarded the Bert Slatter Trophy for second place. San

Gabriel Branch and Redondo Beach Area Branch received trophies for effort, awarded by the American Begonia Society.

The Awards Committee is sincerely appreciative and grateful to the following individuals and organizations who donated trophies for this show:

Mr. Clarence Hall
Mrs. Edna L. Korts
Mr. Bert Slatter
Mr. John Thieben
Mr. and Mrs. Don Thomas
Mr. Rudolf Ziesenhenn
Inglewood Branch
Redondo Beach Area Branch
Westchester Branch
Pleet Trophy Company

LET'S COMPARE NOTES

By BERNICE BRILMAYER
Eastern Editor

There are several ways we can learn about begonias and how to grow them. And one of the most helpful is to compare notes with other growers. This is why we have THE BEGONIAN, and why more members should contribute material for its pages.

Are you thinking, "That leaves me out, because I'm no author"? Who needs to be? You don't read an article in THE BEGONIAN (or any other gardening publication, for that matter) because of the way it's written; you read for the information it gives you—for *what* it says, not *how* it's said. If you can set information down on paper in any form (it need not be typewritten) your editor can finish it up. It's part of his job.

Or perhaps you think your plants and problems are of no interest to others. Don't you believe it! No one ever knows so much that he can't benefit by another's experience.

And you don't need to be a crack photographer. Illustrations are fine, if they're available. But good material should not go unpublished for lack of them.

You can't find time to write? Try it once, and see how little time it takes.

There are many sources of subject matter. Send in notes on a talk you make—or hear—at your Branch or other club

meetings. Jot down notes about how you have been successful with any particular begonia, or how you grew the plant that won the flower show prize, or how you solved a problem with insects or disease. Write about any new or unusual begonia you see or have—where it came from, what it looks like, how it grows.

You may read something about begonias, or write about growing house plants in general, which seems fresh and interesting and might be missed by other members. Let your editor know about it; he can often get permission to reprint.

Or why not report on some experiment in culture or propagation? What is the fastest and best method of producing new plants from rhizomatous varieties? How do tubers respond to several different rooting mediums? How much sunlight does a *semperflorens* begonia really need, for fullest bloom?

In other words, you can report on something that has happened or dream up a way to make something happen. But whatever you do, do something. THE BEGONIAN is one of the most valuable advantages of membership in the American Begonia Society. But it is only as good as the information members pour into it.

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SOIL . . .

(Continued from Page 243)

decomposed vegetable matter, varying in its acidity or alkalinity according to the source of its matter. Another enriching addition to soil is the constant addition of manure of countless forms of animal life inhabiting the fields and woods, and the eventual addition of their dead bodies.

Besides the mineral particles, the decomposed organic matter, and the water content, there are many other properties of soil—so many that they fill ten pages of fine print in the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. But some of the details are difficult for the amateur to understand, and some details are still in dispute by the experts. It is helpful to point out, however, that in addition to providing mineral traces, organic food, and water, soil also must include various forms of bacteria, protozoa, and fungi in order to be useful to plants. Many of us know from experience that it is difficult to transplant arbutus; and this is due less to the delicacy of the plant than to the uncertainty of getting with the transplanted arbutus a sufficient supply of the microrhizma which it needs to flourish.

Soil acts as a conductor of heat and cold, and as a sponge which not only holds water but, by osmosis, can draw water up to the ground surface as needed from as far as three feet underground. Another important physical property of soil is its ability to allow the circulation of air. One reason we are urged not to permit our plants to stand in water is that waterlogged soil prevents circulation of air to the roots of the plants.

All these statements from the *Encyclopedia Britannica* may be accepted as true (if I have interpreted them accurately) but they are very general.

In our part of the world, Pennsylvania, we have an adequate rainfall, a variation in our temperatures between day and night, and a greater variation between our summers and winters. Without the cooler nights our plants might attain a much lusher growth; without our cold winters we might be able to leave our plants outside all year. But we might also

find that without freezing our soil would become host to a larger number of pests, since multitudes of bugs which now perish during our colder months would increase to become a major problem.

Even in our locality we have soils which vary in their degrees of alkalinity or acidity, which contain quite different amounts of clay, sand, humus, peat, and gravel, and which possess varying degrees of fertility. Soils that we use for our begonias may also differ greatly in their trace minerals. By and large, Pennsylvania is reasonably old geologically. The last ice age stopped short of here, and at that time there was vegetation which had reached its prime. So our mountains, stones, and vegetation have all been acted upon by climatic factors for a long time. Such mountains as the Appalachian Range, with rounded tops and wooded sides, are considered to be old mountains. Certainly mineral and organic deposits have been flowing into this countryside for many years. Let's hope that they have not leached into the Delaware River, to our great loss.

If our plant are suffering from any lack of good food, these are some of the signs by which the lack may be identified (John Thieben published this list in *THE BEGONIAN* for May, 1957):

Phosphorus deficiency: The undersides of the leaves assume a reddish-purple color and the plants are slow to mature.

Potassium deficiency: Plants are reduced in vigor, have poor growth and poor yield, and are more susceptible to disease. Ashen-gray leaves are observed instead of the normal green leaves; the leaves develop brown edges and crinkle and curl; later the leaves become bronze.

Calcium deficiency: Plants are retarded in growth and develop thick, woody stems.

Magnesium deficiency: In general, plants are late to mature, do not mature uniformly, are of poor quality, lack green color, with the lower leaves affected first. The areas between the leaf veins turn yellow, then brown, while the veins remain green. Magnesium deficiency is widespread.

For begonias, a well balanced soil would contain, in addition to the proper amount of mineral traces, a mixture of garden soil, sand, humus, and peat in proportions that will provide a reasonably rich mixture to furnish food. Sand is used to lighten the soil, if needed, and to insure quick and adequate drainage. Humus provides such ingredients as would be present in partially decomposed soil, and possibly adds to the acidity of the mixture. Peat retains some moisture, permits the circulation of air, and also adds to the acidity of the mixture.

There is considerable difference of opinion regarding the degree of acidity needed by begonias. Some growers claim that their finest plants flourish in pure oak humus. Others prefer old manure beds (see Mother Pearl's article in THE BEGONIAN for 1959). Good drainage, plenty of food, and a friable soil seem best to me. I take no special measures to insure acidity beyond a certain amount of peat in my mixture.

Soil, the surface layer of the earth on which land plants grow, possesses many properties vital to plant life. This account of its origin, composition, and uses is necessarily condensed and simplified. More complete and detailed explanations may be found in the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, Taylor's *Encyclopedia of Gardening*, and half a dozen complete books on gardens which are available in any public library.

CANE TYPE . . .

(Continued from Page 247)

on the older leaves and a distinct reddish, wavy edge. The short stem on the leaf keeps the plant compact.

The flowers are in clusters similar to B. 'Lucerna', but the color is a chartreuse-white when in bud and opens to a beautiful white in full bloom. Begonia 'Helena' is no more difficult to grow than any other begonia I have tried, and it is doing real well for me with the same care and fertilizers all canes need.

I have no idea where one might find the pant to buy, but I do assure you it is well worth adding to your collection if you can find a Begonia 'Helena'.

UNIQUE . . .

(Continued from Page 245)

axil. Moreover, she broke the cutting in two, so that one had no growth points left. She set both stems in a pot of earth with other cuttings.

After some weeks, little nubs appeared at the sinus of each leaf on the cutting which lacked the growing tip. These nubs soon developed into little plants, two on each leaf. We thought that this unheard-of growth must have come because there was no other place to grow, since the scars left by flowering inhibited branching and there was no tip. However, some time later the cutting with a growing tip produced the same effect on each leaf.

As the plantlets grew, the weight of those on the lowest leaf apparently pushed the petiole down into contact with the earth so that it layered itself. Now, some six months after the little plants first appeared, those on the layered leaf are four and six inches tall and have been blooming for some time. The original leaf has withered away. In fact, all the old leaves have done so. The original petiole has grown harder and looks like the original stem. I have just discovered what looks like a very small and weak new plant at the axil of this original petiole and the stem.

The next higher leaf with its plants was removed and set in the earth to see if it would root, but this attempt failed. The plants on the highest leaf have grown very little.

The plants on the second cutting, the one with a growing point, are very small and weak.

If anyone has had a similar experience, or can identify the plant so briefly described, will he (or she) please write to THE BEGONIAN about it? I am sure that the editor will realize how helpful an exchange of experiences can be.

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Leaves From Our Begonia Branches

BESSIE RAYMOND BUXTON

The September meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Frederick Kingsbury, with an interested group present. Unfortunately, inclement weather forced us to meet inside instead of on her lovely patio, but we did enjoy her collection of well-grown begonias in the lath house as well as those in her greenhouse.

Mr. Paul Deschenes gave an interesting and informal talk on various members of the gesneriaceae, especially episcias and gloxinias, with methods of seed planting, rooting media, and feeding. He also discussed growing under fluorescent lights, a method in which he is well versed. Since several of our members grow their begonias in this manner, there was a lively discussion that was most helpful.

We were happy to welcome two new members who transferred from the Knickerbocker Branch of New York.

HOLLYWOOD

The October meeting featured two speakers. Mr. Emory Beaufore began a series of lectures on "Shade Gardening"; and Mr. Frederick Miller spoke on "Cymbidians—Orchids—Their Culture".

Presiding over the meeting was President Thomas Duffield, recently elected. Other new officers were Mrs. Ethel MacDougall, vice-president; Mrs. Helen Murphy, secretary; Emory Beaufore, treasurer; and Mrs. Aria Jackson, national representative.

HOUSTON, TEXAS

The Garden Center was the site for the meeting on September 9, the first meeting of the society's new year.

Mrs. Polly Cooper, president, opened the meeting by leading the group in the Lord's Prayer.

Mrs. Ruby Ferguson gave an interesting and informative program on ferns. She showed us first and second stages of fern spores' growth as well as eleven different kinds of rare ferns, which she identified for us.

Mrs. Cooper announced that the Pace

Piano Company has invited the Begonia Society to place an arrangement on a piano for competition in a show to be put on by the Men's Garden Club. This show will be held at the Pace's show room on November 13, from 1 to 7 p.m. and will be open to the public. Cash prizes will be awarded: \$100.00 for first place, \$50.00 for second, and \$25.00 for third.

INGLEWOOD

The September meeting was enjoyed by everyone. Loren Paulsohn showed his lovely three dimension slides of step-by-step planning and planting a home garden, front yard, patio, rear and side yards. Also included in the slides were some colorful shots of outstanding fuchsias.

Loren Paulsohn is well known to all types of flower growers as he has been active in many groups. At the present time he is president of the Inglewood Branch of the California National Fuchsia Society and president of the South Bay Orchid Society. His work is also his hobby, as he is a landscape gardener by profession. Since the scenes were from the gardens of his and his cousin's (the Trumond Peterson's) home, you can readily see that gardening is his hobby. Seeing a garden grown from bare ground to a land of enchantment in two short years inspired everyone attending. It should be easy to list gardens for next year's tour.

President Pearl Parker presided over the regular business meeting. Refreshments were served by Mrs. Fred Luther, Mrs. Adela Lueck, and Mrs. Evelyn Vollnogle.

LONE STAR

The Lone Star Branch held its September meeting at the suburban home of the president, Mrs. W. J. Thomas, in Cedar Hill, twenty-five miles from downtown Dallas. All members were present. Members enjoyed a report on the convention in Los Angeles, given by Mrs. W. F. Scribner.

"Pruning Begonias and Preparation for

"Bringing Our Plants Indoors" was the subject of a talk by Mrs. L. B. Henslee. A nominating committee was elected to submit names for the 1961 officers.

At the close of the meeting, members adjourned to the shade of a large elm tree, where a picnic lunch was served. Implemented by such tantalizing food as baked beans, potato salad, delicious Porter tomatoes, and hot biscuits spread with honey from the hostess' hives, conversation never flagged, but kept on and on, ranging from politics to begonias. After an inspection of our hostess' begonias and other shade loving plants, the meeting adjourned.

PHILOBEGONIA

Hostess for our April meeting was Anne Hofstetter. "Bugs and Other Pests" was the subject of a talk by Augusta Paschall. We learned that there are more than ten varieties of mealy bugs.

For our May meeting, Sally DeCou was hostess. The program, conducted by Elsa Fort, was "An Auction of Begonia Plants". Each member attending was provided with a plant. Acting as auctioneer, each member, in turn, would try to call attention to selling points for her plant, listing the desirable qualities and supplying known information. This was a fascinating program, and one which might be copied by other Branches. Begonias auctioned were: 'Rotundi Folia', 'Karen' (a German hybrid), 'Lucille Closson' (rex), *tomentosa*, *luxurians*, *venosa*, and an unnamed hybrid (one parent, 'Bari').

In June we enjoyed an all day party at the beautiful seashore home of Irma Senseman at Strathmere, New Jersey. In July and August we also held day parties—no programs.

At our September meeting, Cyc Bailey was hostess and Esther Long provided the program. The topic was "Plant Therapy for the Invalid". Leaves grown in sphagnum moss, sealed in plastic bags, were grown and watched in these miniature greenhouses for many weeks. The description was excellent.

SOUTHERN ALAMEDA COUNTY

Our September meeting was called to order by President H. J. Bolyard. We

were pleased with the report of the annual convention and flower show in Los Angeles, made by our representative, Mr. E. L. Kappler.

Mr. Jerrod G. Colby was guest speaker. "Let's Take A Trip to Africa" was an unusual set of slides, and we were privileged to ask questions right along with the showing.

We extended a hearty welcome to Mr. and Mrs. John Null and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Jensch, who joined our Society at this meeting.

Mrs. Cleo Peck served delightful refreshments for forty-eight members and friends.

On September 12, our Branch was a special guest of the East Bay Branch, with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Congdon as hosts. Mr. Congdon spoke on bromeliads.

CALENDAR

November 3—Westchester Branch. Mrs. Louise Schwerdtfeger, begonia hybridizer well known to members of the American Begonia Society, will be guest speaker. Her subject will be "Propagating Begonias from Cuttings and Leaves". New officers for the coming year will be installed. Members and guests are invited to attend.

November 10—Inglewood Branch. "Christmas Decorations That Everyone Can Make" will be the topic discussed by the guest speaker, Mrs. Jessie Black, editor of *Golden Gardens*, the official publication of California Garden Clubs, Inc. She will instruct and demonstrate making decorations that everyone attending can fashion at home for this coming holiday season. This will be a rare opportunity and visitors are welcome.

November 23—Glendale Branch. Guest speaker will be Dr. Samuel Ayres, Jr. His subject will be "Trees for Civic Beautification". Visitors are welcome.

BUNCHII...

(Continued from Page 246)

half-and-half mixture of Bacto potting soil and Black Magic. Then the four pieces of rhizome were planted in this, and the leaves just poked into the planting mixture in the hopes they would root and flourish there.

The basket was hung under a shelf with a western exposure. The house next door cuts off some sun; about two and a half hours during the winter is all that end of the sun porch gets.

'Bunchii' thrived there. All the leaves rooted and formed rhizomes, and toward spring the basket was full to the edges.

During the summer the basket was hung outside where it got filtered sun most of the day. Twice a week the basket was thoroughly soaked, and once a month some liquid plant food given from the top.

When the time came to bring 'Bunchii' indoors for the winter, it was hanging down over the edges of the basket, and some of the rhizomes had grown out through the wire of the basket to make a most beautiful, full plant.

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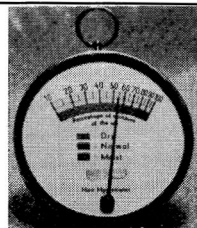
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1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher—American Begonia Society, Inc., 1135 N. Kenter Ave., Los Angeles 49, Calif.

Editor—N. Trumond Peterson, 1641 W. 125th St., Los Angeles 47, Calif.

Managing editor—same.

Business manager—none.

2. The owner is: American Begonia Society, Inc., 1135 N. Kenter Ave., Los Angeles 49, Calif.

President: Mrs. Edna L. Korts, 3628 Revere Ave., Los Angeles 39, Calif.

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

Treasurer: Leona Cooper, 4968 Canoga Ave., Woodland Hills, Calif. (No stockholders; a non-profit corporation).

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

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required by the act of June 11, 1960 to be included in all statements regardless of frequency of issue) 2050

(Signed)

N. Trumond Peterson, *Editor*

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of October, 1960.

(SEAL) (Signed) H. R. Bowen

Notary Public in and for the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

My commission expires May 6, 1961.

MINUTES OF NATIONAL BOARD MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of the American Begonia Society was called to order at 7:30 p.m. September 26, 1960, by President Edna Korts.

Pledge of allegiance to the flag was led by Mrs. Gertrude White.

Aims and purposes of the society were read by Mrs. Korts.

President Korts welcomed officers, members, and guests.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

President Korts presented a list of appointed officers for the year and asked confirmation by the Board. Moved by Past President Hall, seconded by Mr. Shute, that appointments be confirmed. Motion carried.

President-Elect Schlanert stated he did not have anything to report but that he had the report for Membership Secretary Doratha Waddington as she could not be present. Report showed 53 new and 157 renewing memberships with total receipts of \$403.75 and expenses of \$67.91. He stated that the unusually high expense was caused in part by necessary repairs to the addressograph machine.

Past President Hall reported that the medal awarded some time ago to the late Mrs. Mable Walker had been delivered to Mr. Walker by Mr. Thieben, and asked the secretary to read a letter from Mr. Walker thanking the Society.

Mr. Hall stated that he wished to thank again all of those who had helped with the convention and gave a partial report of the convention finances. He stated that all receipts were not yet in but that the profit would be very small owing to the fact the attendance was not as large as usual and expenses were rather high.

Treasurer Leona Cooper gave her report for the month. Report filed for audit.

Seed Fund Chairman Mrs. Gee not being present, her report was read by Treasurer Leona Cooper, showing \$90.00 remitted to the Treasurer.

Vice President Joyce reported as Chairman of the Speaker's Bureau that two names had been added to the Speaker's List: Mrs. Jean Kerlin and Mrs. Irene Personne.

Editor Peterson stated that he would like to have some articles on begonias for publication.

Public Relations Chairman Mrs. Arbuckle stated she has had many inquiries from all over the country asking where certain begonias could be purchased; that she had answered as many as possible. She also stated that she had talked at some length with the Texas Branch members who attended the convention and they are planning a regional meeting of the Texas-Oklahoma-Louisiana-Missouri Branches.

Flower Show Chairman Bert Slatter reported that he would be putting in A.B.S. displays at

the Decorator's Show and also at the Huntington-Sheraton during the American Horticultural Congress.

Librarian Mrs. Sault gave her report for the month.

Nomenclature Chairman Mrs. Graham stated she is in need of new registration cards, that Mr. Ziesenhenné had made several constructive suggestions for the new cards. President Korts asked that she get printing prices.

Branches reporting: El Monte, Foothill, Glendale, Hollywood, Inglewood, Long Beach Parent, Orange County, Riverside, San Gabriel, Ventura, Westchester, Whittier. Mrs. Margaret Lee reported for the Alfred D. Robinson, San Diego, San Miguel, and Eva Kenworthy Gray Branches. Mrs. Lee read a letter from the four San Diego area Branches calling attention to the article in the September BEGONIAN regarding B. 'San Miguel', which suggested that 'San Miguel' should be listed as a synonym for B. 'General Jacques'. They asked for further investigation and consideration. Motion made and carried that the president appoint a committee to report on the matter. President Korts appointed Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Leatherman and Mr. Ziesenhenné.

President Korts read a letter from Mrs. Ruby Budd offering her resignation as Secretary. Motion made and carried that the resignation be accepted.

President Korts then read letters from Mr. Rudolf Ziesenhenné and Mr. John Thieben, making suggestions for clarifying Rules and Regulations for convention shows. No action taken by the Board. President Korts stated that she would appoint a committee to try to work out a more satisfactory schedule for the 1961 show.

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

IRMA JANE BROWN
Secretary Pro. Tem.

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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. Charles R. Scrymgeour, Secy.
56 Springs Road, Bedford, Mass.

DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS BRANCH

3rd Thursday, 7:00 p.m., Members' Residences
Mrs. M. F. Scribner Corr. Secy.
1422 Marfa, Dallas 16, 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
Lu Walter, Secy.
1244 N. Columbus Ave., Glendale 2, Calif.

GRAY, EVA KENWORTHY BRANCH

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

GRAY'S HARBOR BRANCH

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

GRUENBAUM, MARGARET BRANCH

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

HOLLYWOOD BRANCH

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

HOUSTON, TEXAS BRANCH

2nd Friday, 10:00 a.m.
Garden Center, 1500 Herman Drive
Mrs. E. H. Claggett, Secy.
4415 Austin St., Houston, 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. J. Perry Long, Secy.
6532 E. Cedar Ave., Merchantville, 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. Chef 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, Barbour Hall
2717 University Ave., San Diego
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 Thursday, 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
USnet 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
E. Weaver,
1325 Thomas Blvd., Port Arthur, 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. H. Rowland Timms, Secy.
Willow Lane, Wallingford, Pa.

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