

The Begonian

DEVOTED TO THE SHELTERED GARDENS

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Editor N. Trumond Peterson, 1641 W. 125th St., Los Angeles 47, Calif.
Advertising Manager John Thieben, 6409 Will Rogers St., Los Angeles 45, Calif.

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General Offices, Dues, Address Changes or Magazines:

Doratha Waddington, Membership Secretary, 1135 N. Kenter Ave., Los Angeles 49, Calif.

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AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY, INC.

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

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FERNS AND THEIR CULTURE

By DR. W. C. DRUMMOND

Los Angeles, California

While ferns are among the oldest of living plants, today they are classed among the newest and most decorative for planting around our homes and gardens and among our begonias.

Ferns are of the easiest culture once a few simple rules are learned. With proper care they soon grow into plants of great beauty, while creating a desirable tropical atmosphere. From a cultural viewpoint, ferns may be divided into two large groups, the epiphytes and the terrestrial ferns.

First we have the kind known as epiphytes, or "air plants". They are found growing on trees, mostly in the humid, warm atmosphere of the tropics and near-tropics. In culture the epiphytes need the best of drainage. They are suited for hanging baskets or pots, and for growing on corked oak logs or on rough boards covered with osmunda fiber. Some demand frost protection in winter.

As a planting mixture for epiphytes, use about one half peat moss and one half coarse sand. Line your baskets with sphagnum moss. For pots, use several pieces of broken pots in the bottom of the pot, covered with sand and peat mixture. Do not compress or bury the rhizome deeply; rather pin it down on top of the soil and just bury the roots. Keep it moist. This mixture gives the best drainage and a slightly acid reaction, so desirable for this group of ferns.

In the next group of ferns commonly grown in our gardens, in the open soil, are the terrestrial ferns. They constitute the great bulk of our ferns. They make good pot plants.

For a soil mixture, use about one half sandy loam and the balance consisting of organic matter, such as equal parts of leaf mold and peat moss, or you may substitute redwood sawdust, ground fir bark, or light fibrous garden compost. When you use redwood sawdust or fir bark, add a little well-rotted steer manure. Milorganite may also be used with benefit

in potting soils, for baskets or the garden. Follow directions on the container.

In planting or transplanting ferns, disturb the root system as little as possible, and never let them dry out. Dig the hole quite large and deep, then fill in with your prepared soil mixture. Do not plant ferns too deeply. Always plant your ferns high enough to allow for settling. Water them well after planting.

When planting ferns select a location with filtered light, as under lath, in the shade of not too dense a tree, or on the north side of a house. Never plant in windy places. Many ferns, once established, will stand morning sun. *Pteris tremula* and *Pteris vitata* are ferns which will stand much sun.

Some ferns like an acid soil, especially the epiphytes. Most of the terrestrial ferns grown in Southern California will grow and seemingly disregard soil reaction if they are planted in a soil containing much organic matter. The organic matter does create some acidity as it decomposes. *Pteris*, *Adiantum*, and *Phyllitis* ferns like a little calcium, as old plaster, added to the soil. Ferns do not grow well, if at all, in heavy clay or adobe soils. If your garden has heavy soil, add sand and much organic matter as you cultivate it.

The construction of raised beds, using sand and organic matter, helps drainage and insures a better growing medium. To hold their shape, these beds may be surrounded with brick or rocks in small gardens.

Never use heavy clay soil for potting or planting ferns in the garden; and do not compact the soil too firmly in pots or open garden soil. In nature many ferns

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COVER PICTURE

Begonia masoniana ('Iron Cross')
grown by Mrs. Leslie S. Daly, Coventry,
Rhode Island.

(Photo by Bernice Brilmayer)

BLESS THAT SEED FUND

By ELAINE CHERRY

Merrick, New York

Four cents for a stamp and one dollar for a packet of Mrs. Gee's *Begonia masoniana* seed, and the fun started!

This handsome begonia, popularly called 'Iron Cross,' but correctly *B. masoniana* after its English discoverer, Mason, responds with the poise and dignity of an aristocrat to the seed-starting procedure outlined by Mrs. Gee in the Seed Fund column.

My seeds were handled thus: In the tray part of one of the new miniature plastic greenhouses (on right in picture), a commercial planting mix was spread one inch deep, and a quarter-inch of finely sifted mix went on top. In the middle, like a watertower in a small town, went a 1¼" sterilized clay pot, the drainage hole plugged with floral clay. The seeds were transferred from their packet to a clear glass salt shaker, together with a pinch of fine, sterile, dry sand. This mixture was "salted" over the planting medium. The sand marked the location of the seed, and the shaker method provided excellent control of the dust-fine seeds. Then the seeds were anchored to the medium by misting with a syringe, but were not otherwise pressed, touched, or covered. A plastic marker with name and date was stuck in the floral clay in the tiny pot, the pot was filled with water, the plastic "greenhouse" top put on, and the whole unit was placed in the prop box under fluorescent light.

The prop box has bottom heat thermostatically controlled at 75°, and the relative humidity is maintained at between 55 and 60%; lights are on fifteen hours a day. The only attention required was to replenish, about every other day, the water which had seeped through the walls of the clay pot to keep the medium constantly moist. (All will be lost if it dries out just once.)

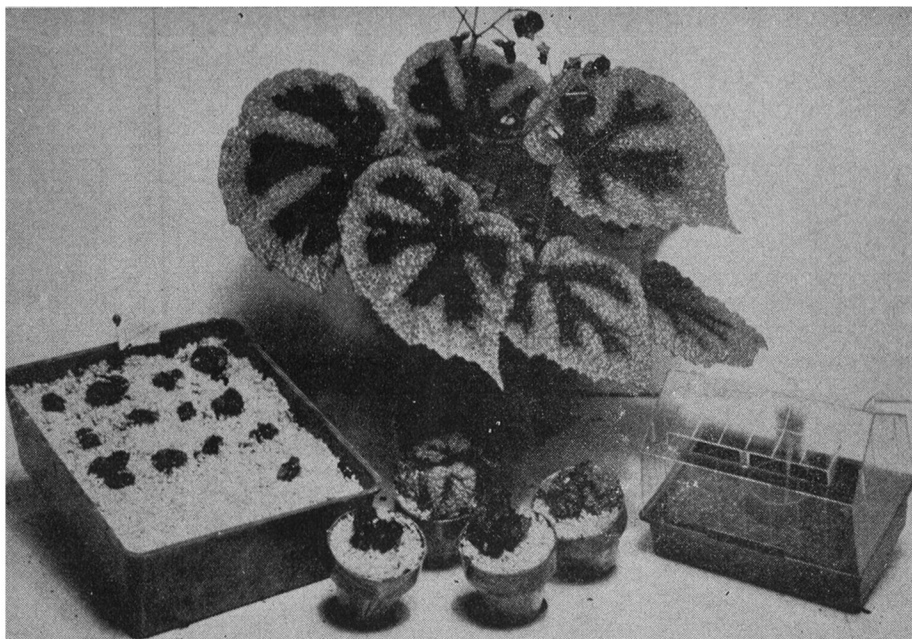
First germination was evident exactly four weeks from planting. My record shows: seeds planted May 5, 1960; ger-

mination started June 2; eighteen seedlings transplanted (to flat on left in picture) on July 4; six more transplanted on July 30; and five more on August 13.

After each removal of seedlings, the seed flat with its plastic top in place was returned to the prop box for further germination, which seems to occur almost daily. As of August 26, ten more seedlings are ready to be pricked out. It is reported that germination can continue for a year, and I plan to stick with it, removing seedlings as they become large enough to handle and returning the seed flat to the prop box.

From the first transplant on, the seedlings are fed every two weeks, alternately with a plant food having the formula 10-52-17, and another which is 7-6-19, both prepared one-half teaspoon to a gallon of water. The seed flat also receives this feeding, starting six weeks after planting. Some of the first seedlings have been moved to 2¼" pots (front center in photo), and the leaves are already showing the distinctive 'Iron Cross' markings.

Once the seedlings leave the coddling atmosphere of the prop box, they respond magnificently to the culture recommended in Bernice Brilmayer's forthcoming book, *All About Begonias*. This includes a very porous, fibrous, fast-draining planting medium in a shallow pot and a moist or humid atmosphere for the foliage, which is achieved by daily misting of the foliage and a weekly shower at the sink, and by placing the pot on a bed of sand kept always moist. Too dry an atmosphere will make the leaf edges crisp. Good culture for this plant also means "just a darn minute" with the watering can. This is a rhizomatous, shallow-rooted plant which operates a highly efficient water storage system of its own. I let the planting medium get so dry that the pot is light as a feather when lifted; then I water copiously until the water pours out the drainage holes; it gets no more water



Begonia masoniana in various stages of growth. Left: first transplanting. Center front: second transplanting to 2½ inch pots. Right: miniature plastic greenhouse where seeds germinate. (Photo by Norman Cherry.)

until dry again. Good ventilation, no drafts, plenty of space around the plant so foliage doesn't touch its neighbor, and in the winter a night temperature of about 65 degrees . . . each of these encourages the plant's vitality.

I use a prepared planting mix which contains no soil for three reasons: its texture entices fine root growth and assures perfect drainage; it is pasteurized, so I have no concern about introducing pests or disease to my plants; and it does *not* contain nourishment, which allows me to control the plant's nutrition program precisely. I feed regularly and get glowing, lusty plants for my trouble.

All of my house plants grow under fluorescent light (daylight tubes, no incandescent bulbs) and I handle the 'Iron Cross' like this: the surface of the medium in the seed flat is thirteen inches from the tubes; newly transplanted seedlings through three-inch pot size are six to eight inches below the tubes; and the top of the foliage of mature plants is twelve to thirteen inches below the lights. (The mature plant in the picture is not

from this batch of seeds.) With this light intensity for fifteen hours a day, my mature plant flowers well. The flowers would win no prizes for beauty, being greenish-white and insignificant. But with each nubby, emerald-green leaf marked with a militant rich fudge iron cross, who would have the audacity to ask the plant for a bouquet?

When plants are grown in natural light, winter sunlight is essential, but too-bright sun will fade both the iron cross and the green. Extending the winter day length by moving the plant to evening lamp-light does wonders.

I cannot recite personal experience with pests or disease for this plant, because I've had none.

Some people turn to the comics first in their daily paper, but my pleasure is to turn to the seed list first in each new BEGONIAN. I have two large flats holding *dichroa*, 'Joe Hayden,' 'Pink Parade,' *lecco*, 'Fleecealba', and rex hybrid seedlings—all from the seed fund. The 'Iron Cross' at one dollar a packet is the most

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Growing Rex Begonias under Fluorescent Light

By BERNICE BRILMAYER

West Redding, Connecticut

In the whole, wide variety of plants that can be grown without ever seeing the light of day, rex begonias—at least in our experience—are one of the most satisfactory groups. This may be true because they are primarily foliage plants, and so require no great quantities of sunlight, which is something no electrical engineer has yet managed to reproduce; or because the fluorescent lights provide something, not yet discovered, which they need.

Whatever the reason, it is quite apparent that rexes like the lights. When the lights are the brightest possible (which ours are not), *semperflorens* begonias may turn a pale, sickly green and refuse to bloom. Angel wings may drop their leaves and refuse to flower. But our rexes thrive. This is happy for us, because our house sadly lacks such good-growing facilities as picture windows, or even space for a lean-to greenhouse.

But our cellar compensates for this lack. It is large enough to hold shelf upon fluorescent-lighted shelf, which can be kept warm and humid. This is the rex begonias' growing area. Their "showing" area is upstairs, where we display the most handsome specimens for a while, then return them to the cellar greenhouse and bring up others. Soft, velvety varieties—like 'Mikado' or 'Her Majesty', for example—show ill effects much more quickly than those with harder-textured leaves, like 'Can-Can' or 'Helen Teupel'.

Except for the artificial light, we grow rex begonias much the same as more fortunate fanciers with suitable windows or honest-to-goodness greenhouses. Our potting mix is on the humusy side, enriched with bone meal and slow-acting fertilizers so it keeps on feeding plants when we forget food in the weekly watering. We suspect that clay pots have a slight edge on the new plastics, and allow the roots to breathe better—but we're experimenting, to make sure.

We propagate successfully from leaves,

with prop boxes also under lights. And we're blessed by the privilege of collecting more different varieties than we could ever make room for without moving to another, larger home.

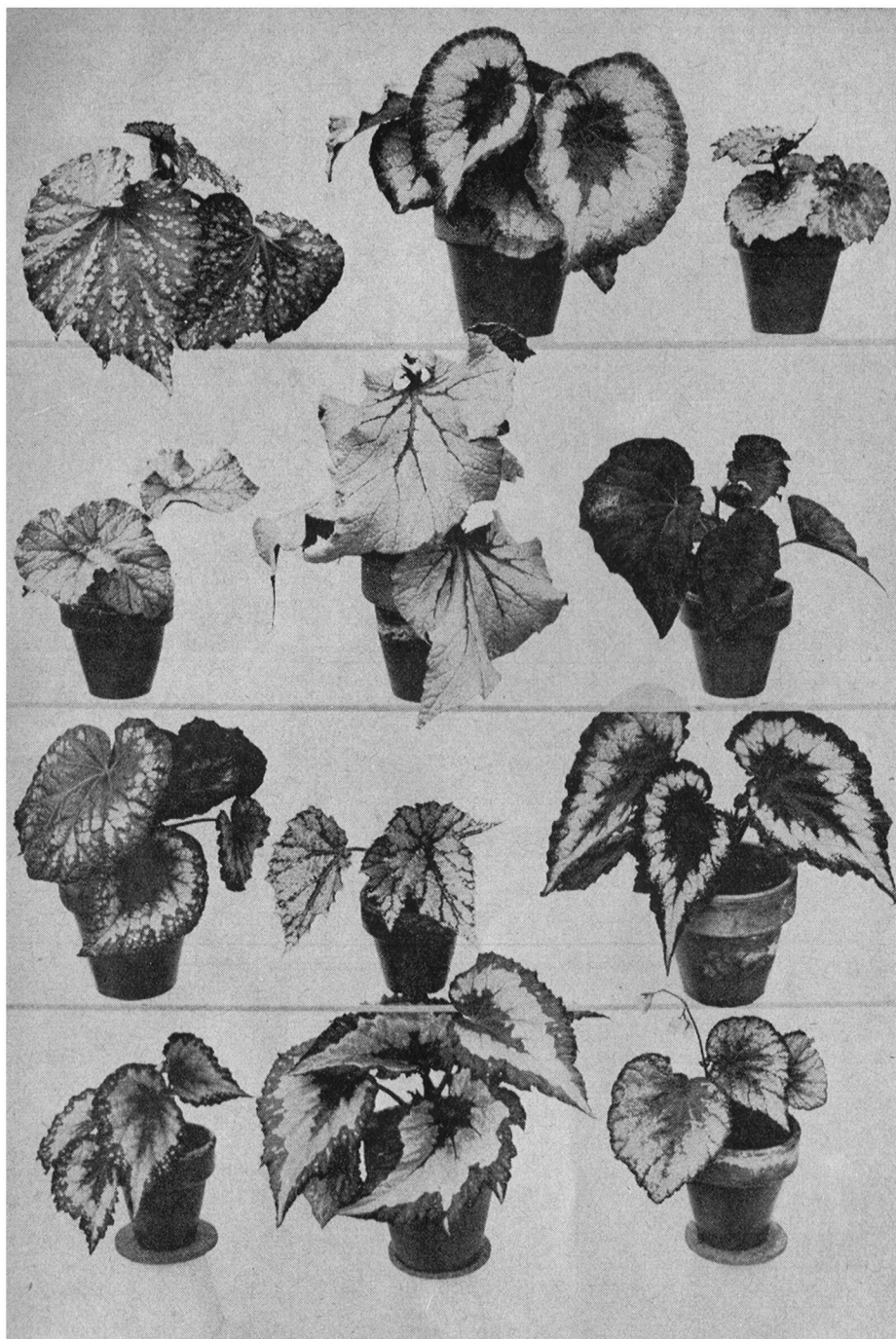
One point about lights is definitely in their favor. Like other beginners, we didn't realize at first that rexes have a tendency to go dormant for a few months in winter; that many a plant which looks puny because it's resting is thrown out because its owner thinks it's dead. Strangely, we did not learn about dormancy for some time—because our rexes just didn't die back.

In a greenhouse, one February, we saw rhizome after rhizome with almost no foliage, but here and there a new shoot coming out as the plant returned to life. This doesn't happen in our cellar. We wonder . . . Our rexes have sixteen hours of light a day, every day, with no days lighter or darker than others. Perhaps they don't know it's winter—or at least, don't realize how dark and dreary winter can be. In earliest spring, when new growth arrives, it merely adds to the older foliage which has been quietly waiting the temperate winter out.

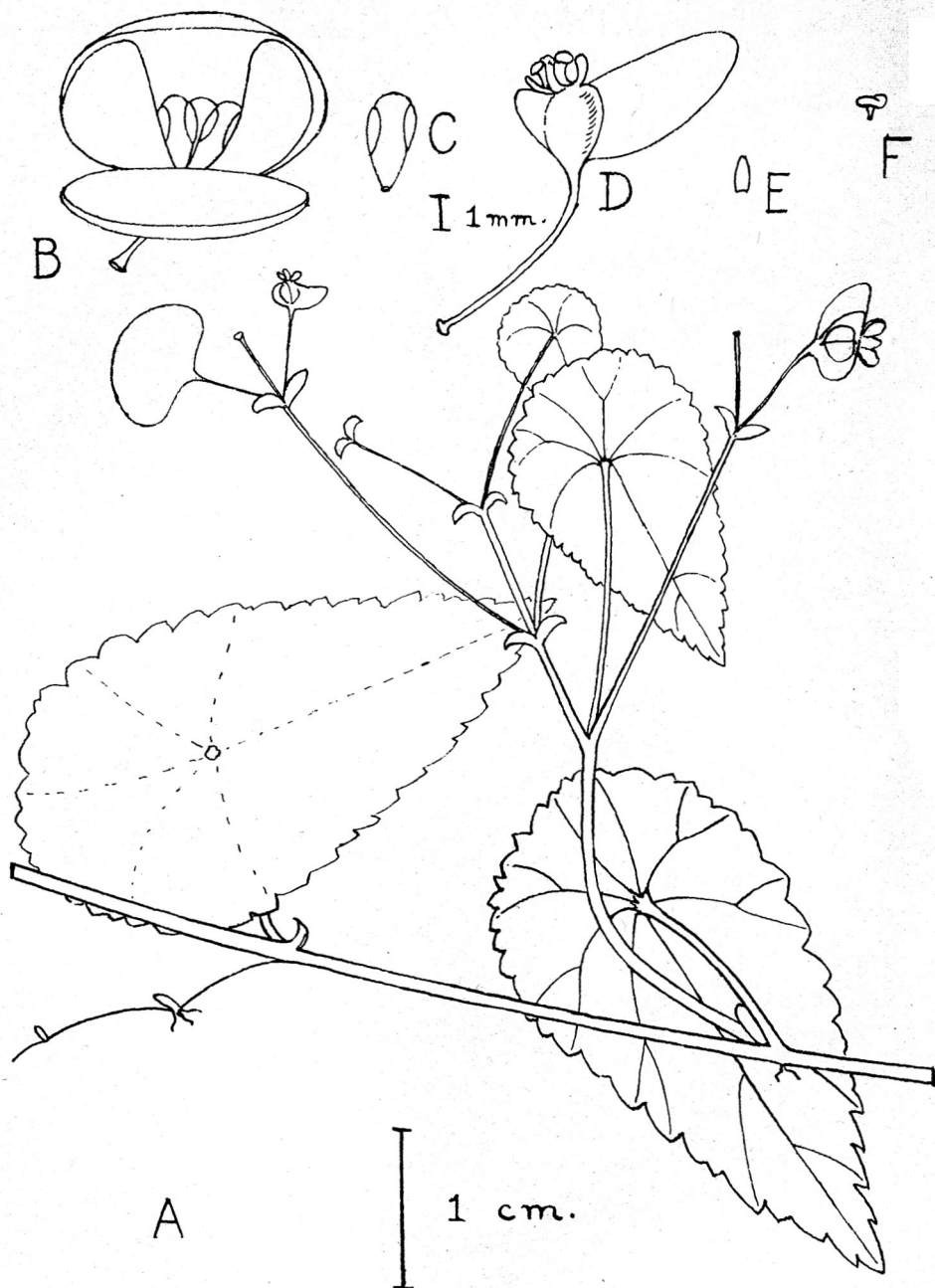
On the other hand, we must admit one factor that is not in favor of artificial lights. Our rex leaves are not so brightly colored as those grown naturally, with some sun. For example, compare our 'Cardoza Gardens' with one grown on a good window sill, and the green is not quite so green, the red not quite so brilliant. This probably indicates insufficient wattage; our light is not as intense as we wish it could be.

Despite their tempered coloring, our rex begonias have brought us home prizes from flower shows. And they have the widest, most exciting variety of the brightest colors and patterns of any group of plants we know—grown under lights or not.

(Reprinted by permission from
Flower and Garden.)



Rex begonias: Top row: 'Twisty Spot', 'Queen of Hanover', 'American Beauty'. Second row: 'Countess Louise Erdoedy', 'Curly Silversweet', 'Nigger Tree'. Third row: 'Peacock', 'Fairy', 'Helen Lewis'. Bottom row: 'Cardoza Gardens', 'Ruhrtal', 'Scarlett O'Hara'. (Photographed by Bernice Brilmayer at Daly's Greenhouses, Coventry, Rhode Island.)



LBS

Begonia segregata
 Explanation of Plate: A—section of vine; B—staminate flower; C—stamen;
 D—pistillate flower; E—pistillate tepal F—style.

A New Vine Begonia from Colombia

By LYMAN B. SMITH
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
and BERNICE G. SCHUBERT
United States Department of Agriculture

The vine Begonias receive little attention from horticulturists, yet it would seem that they have a beauty of their own which should recommend them in any well rounded collection. We figured three species in our "Begoniaceae of Colombia," *B. maurandiae*, *B. tropaeolifolia*, and *B. spadiceiflora*, and Casimir De Candolle has described several attractive species from Ecuador, while the rain forests of eastern Brazil shelter still others.

Although we have no living material at the moment, we should like to place the following new species on record as another example of a vine to be sought for cultivation. With all the hundreds of names already proposed in Begonia, it is difficult to find one that has not been used already, and so we have wandered rather far from the obvious characters to choose "segregata" in allusion to the two pollen sacs of the stamen that are so widely separated.

Begonia (Section *Gobenia*) *segregata* Smith & Schubert, spec. nov., scandens, ramosa, gracillima; ramis flexuosis, radicantibus, cortice persistente, rubro-brunneo, dissite minuteque glanduloso; foliis peltatis, ovatis, acuminatis, 2-4 cm. longis, 8-nervatis, laxe dentatis, marginibus sparse ciliatis exceptis glabris, petiolis 15-17 mm. longis, glabris; stipulis persistentibus, ellipticis, integris, brunneis, 2.5 mm. longis; pedunculis axillaribus, 2 cm. longis, gracillimis; cymis paucifloris; bracteis persistentibus, ellipticis; pedicellis 5-8 mm. longis; tepalis masculinis 4, integris, exterioribus reniformibus, 9 mm. latis, roseis (!Alston), interioribus obovatis, vix brevioribus; staminibus 3-4, liberis, claviformibus, filamentis haud distinctis, thecis antherarum connectivo valde segregatis; bracteolis, femineis late obovatis, ovarium omnino occultantibus, integris; tepalis femineis verisimiliter 5 (imperfecte visis), lanceolatis, obtusis, 1 mm. longis; stylis 3, applanato-clavatis, 1 mm. longis; ovario

subgloboso, placentis non visis; capsula inaequaliter 3-alata, ala maxima valde producta, duabus alis ceteris triangularibus.

Type in the herbarium of the British Museum of Natural History, collected in scrub, near Páramo, Department of Nariño, Colombia, altitude 1000 meters, May 7, 1939, by A. H. G. Alston (No. 8455).

In habit, *Begonia segregata* closely resembles *B. maurandiae* A. DC., but differs from it and all known members of the Section *Gobenia* in the form and very small number of its stamens. The capsule sometimes has two large wings instead of one, but this is probably an abnormality.

EVA KENWORTHY GRAY AWARD TO MRS. SCHWERTFEGER

By HAZEL SNODGRASS
Chairman of Awards Committee

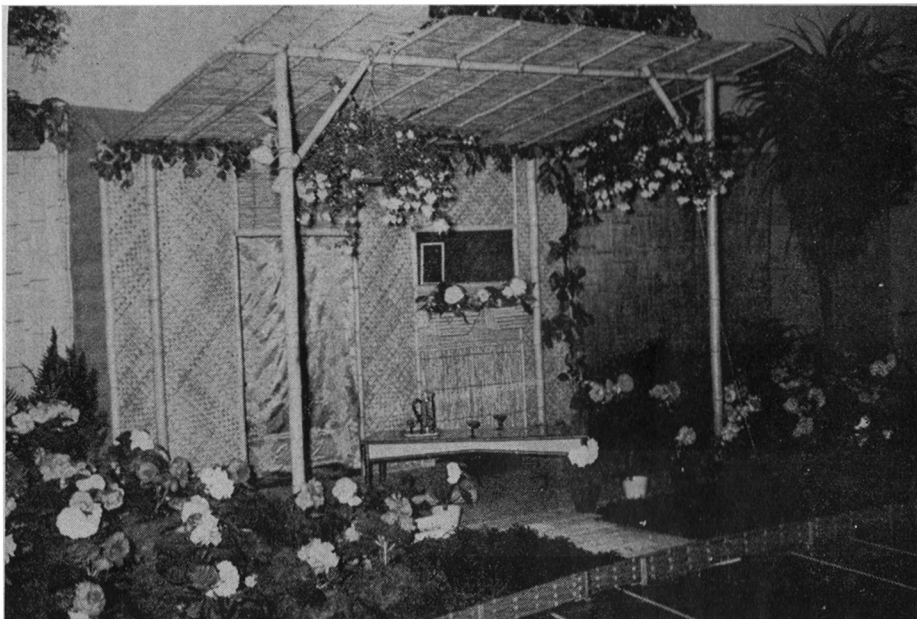
Mrs. Louise Schwerdtfeger, of Santa Barbara, California, was the recipient of the Eva Kenworthy Gray Award for 1960, presented to her at the convention banquet on September 3.

Mrs. Schwerdtfeger started her large collection of begonias in 1934. She joined the Santa Barbara Branch of the American Begonia Society in 1940, serving the Branch as secretary, then as president for the years 1946-1947 and 1953.

In September of 1947, she was appointed national public relations director, serving under six presidents, and during this time twenty-four Branches were formed. She was vice-president of the National Society for three year term, 1953 to 1956.

Mrs. Schwerdtfeger has given many hours of her time to the Society, making the trip from Santa Barbara once a month to attend the National Board meetings in Los Angeles during her term of office.

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A tropical display in the Seattle Begonia Show.

Tropical Fantasy in Seattle

By CHARLES H. TUSLER and
HERBERT H. WARRICK

Members, Seattle Branch of A.B.S.

"Tropical Fantasy", featuring South America, was the theme for the annual Begonia Show held recently in Seattle, Washington, on July 23 and 24.

The theme began on the large thirty by thirty-five foot stage of the auditorium-gymnasium of the Loyal Heights Fieldhouse. A large hut of simulated adobe, with a grass thatched roof was erected near a mountainside replica ten feet high and twenty feet long. The mountain extended off the stage at one side and terminated in a low land scene with a lake supplied by a small river flowing off the mountain on the stage. The entire area was filled with shrubbery, ferns, and begonias.

Surveying this stage scene and all the other exhibits around the 6,000 square feet of gymnasium floor, a viewer might wonder how it all could be done by the Begonia Club. Well, it wasn't. The Seattle Park Board co-sponsored the show

and entered an exhibit. The Men's Garden Club of Seattle built the stage exhibit.

The Saintpaulia Society of Seattle entered an attractive display and handled the African violet section of the educational area, which was labeled "Mesa para educacion" (Tables for education).

The Puget Sound Fuchsia Society provided tables covered with dishes holding hundreds of labeled varieties of fuchsia blossoms.

There were nine large sheltered garden type exhibits by begonia club members, both commercial and non-commercial. We had one large display by a commercial non-member grower of exotic plants, who also supplied many large tropical plants in tubs for background in other entries. A full sized model of a llama peered at visitors from among the plants.

Ideas for exhibiting begonias and other sheltered garden plants ranged from a
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Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund Flight

No. 1—B. 'Calla lily'—

Habit of growth is low, bushy, succulent, smooth, and branched. Slightly blotched or streaked with white; more white appears toward the terminals. The terminals are pure white, suggesting miniature calla lilies. Flowers are pink. 50 cents per pkt.

Comment: Seeds were produced for the seed fund by a friend in Iowa, who grows the plants outdoors in a border. Therefore they are very hardy. Last year we planted a few seeds, and from about a dozen plants we grew three calla lily type begonias, the balance being husky, low growing, much-branched semperflorens. One of the plants that we grew had one branch that was calla lily type. We removed it from the main stalk and it is now a beautiful calla lily begonia. The blooms are outstanding in that they are very large and slightly ruffled.

No. 2—B. *epipsila*, Brade—

Fruticose, small sub-shrub, with an erect, branched, round, woody stem growing in height from twelve to twenty inches. The dark, shiny green, oblique, ovate leaves are briefly acuminate, cordate, and entire. These leaves, though sometimes obscurely angulate, are three to four inches broad and two to three and one-half inches long, with the red undersides covered with dense, rusty wool. The red woolly peduncles, scarcely longer than the leaves, are four to five inches long. This species begonia is several times dichotomous and has many white flowers. *B. epipsila* is an interesting addition to any collection and is easy to grow if it is kept dry during the winter. Blooms in spring and makes a nice basket. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 3—B. *Petropolis* Brazil—

Seeds collected near Rio de Janeiro. The name is in reference to the locality and not the begonia. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 4—B. 'Edith M.'—

Rhizomatous. Beautiful chocolate-laced, light brown leaves, undersides with red

markings. Hairy, red-spotted petioles. Flowers pink. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 5—B. *Ora Wilson's* basket type—

25 cents per pkt.

No. 6—B. *echinosepala*, Regel—

Brazil. Tall, much-branched plant, distinguished by the comparatively small, finely toothed leaves, 2 inches to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long and $\frac{5}{16}$ inch to one inch wide. 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. An important plant much used in hybridizing. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 7—B. 'Templini'—

A mutant of *B. phyllomaniaca*, which it resembles except that the leaves are blotched with yellow. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 8—B. 'President Carnot'—

(*B. corallina* x *B. olbia*) Tall, vigorous; stems erect, leaves ovate-pointed, slightly lobed and toothed, crinkled, green, sometimes faintly silver-spotted, red-tinged above and beneath. Flowers large, carmine, in very large trusses. Ornamental. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 9—B. *dipetala*—

Syn. 'Mrs. W. S. Kimball'. To two feet tall. Stems erect, brown; leaves ovate-pointed, double toothed, green with scattered bristly hairs, red beneath. Cymes of large, soft pink, drooping flowers. Delicate and handsome. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 10—B. 'Bow-Nigra'—

(*B. sunderbruchi* x *B. 'Boweri'*) Rhizomatous miniature, star-shaped, bronzy leaves with contrasting light green in center and along veins. Flowers blush pink. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 11—B. *Tuberous* trailing—

Collector did not indicate color. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 12—B. 'Lucifer'—

F₁ hybrid. Brilliant scarlet flowers with deep bronzy foliage. Favorite bedding begonia. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 13—B. 'Pink Tausendschon'—

F₁ hybrid. Dwarf. Bright pink; weather resistant and ever-blooming. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 14—B. 'Red Tausendschon'—

F₁ hybrid. Same as above except for clear red flowers. 25 cents per pkt.

These are two semperflorens highly recommended for masses of color and durability over a long period.

No. 15—B. 'Organdy'—

Novelty by Benary. Mixture of F₁ hybrids represents an entirely new strain. It contains ten different varieties and all shades from pure white, delicate pink and rose, up to carmine and bright dark scarlet. In their dwarf, compact character, these varieties correspond to the well known and favorite 'Tausendschon'. All are F₁ hybrids and the heterosis effect assures their abundance of flowers, their vigorous and healthy growth, their heat and rain resistance, and their long lasting qualities. B. 'Organdy' has been granted an Honorable Mention and a special award by the American Begonia Society. 25 cents per pkt.

Special Close-out Sale of Begonia Seed—

During the past year we have had requests for seed from garden clubs, Girl Scout leaders, and church groups who wish to grow plants for their activities. With this in mind, we have compiled a list of easy to grow begonias especially suited for these activities. All are good, popular and easy to grow. #1 - *B. vitifolia*, #2 - *B. 'Honduras'*, #3 - *B. dichroa*, #4 - *B. birtella*, #5 - *B. palmifolia*, #6 - *B. 'Cinderella'*, #7 - *B. sanderbruchi*, #8 - *B. 'Erythrophylla helix'* syn. 'Feasti helix', #9 - *B. 'Ricinifolia'*, #10 - *B. 'Ficher's' ricinifolia*, #11 *B. semperflorens*, dozens of varieties and types, #12 - Mixed. Because of the very tiny price we can not send out individual packets. Select any ten packets for \$1.00.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS

Sinningia pusilla—

Brazil. Miniature rosette only two inches high, with little oval, puckered leaves, olive-green with brown veins, hugging the ground; slender stem bearing a

quarter-inch attractive tubular flower with five spreading lobes, orchid-colored with darker veins and yellow in the throat. Not many seeds. 50 cents per pkt.

Columnnea arguta—

Panama. Epiphytic trailer with dense pendulous strands covered with maroon bristles and densely set, waxy, ovate, very sharp pointed leaves. Red flowers. Choice. 35 cents per pkt.

Bromeliad sp. from Brazil—

Friburgo, Rio de Janeiro. The name given here is that of the locality and not the plant. 25 cents per pkt.

Rhaphidophora merrilli—

Araceae. Resembles philodendron Monstera deliciosa. Makes a handsome totem pole when several tips are grown together, or it can be grown on concrete block walls of greenhouse. 25 cents per pkt.

Bougainvillea—

One of the handsomest, and certainly one of the most widely planted ornamental vines of the tropics. A great favorite outdoors in mild climates; greenhouse elsewhere. No information as to color. 25 cents per pkt.

Coleus mixed—

We have had glorious plants from seed in our garden all summer and the colors are fantastic. Leaves are very large with every color of the rainbow represented. Sow seed now for color in greenhouse or house this winter. 25 cents per pkt.

Cineraria—

Dwarf giant exhibition mixed. Large flowers on medium dwarf plants. Should be sown now for winter and spring bloom. 25 cents per pkt.

OTHER GENERA—

Lunaria—

Also called 'Honesty Plant'. Grown extensively for its satiny, parchment-like divisions of their pods, which are a favorite winter decoration, and a favorite material for dried arrangements. 25 cents per pkt.

Cassia marginata—

Evergreen shrub with rosy-red flowers. Blooms several times a year. Fast growing. 25 cents per pkt.

Geranium—

Scented leaf variety. 25 cents per pkt.

Passiflora edulis—

Brazil. Purple granadilla. Leaves deeply three-lobed, the lobes toothed. Flowers about two inches wide, white, the crown white and purple. Fruit edible, dark purple, nearly three inches long. 25 cents per pkt.

Phoenix roebelenii—

Palmaceae. 'Pigmy Date Palm'. Very graceful as a miniature pot plant or when it has a slender, rough twelve-foot trunk, topped by a dense round crown of feathery leaves, the pinnae narrow and folded and dark green, glossy when rubbed. Berry-like black fruit in large clusters. Female trees often clustering. 25 cents per pkt.

From Canada—

"The seeds I have received from the seed fund in the past have all been very satisfactory. In fact, I am sure the bed of gorgeous begonias helped me to be awarded first prize for the best garden here in Uplands, Ottawa, Canada."

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

"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.)

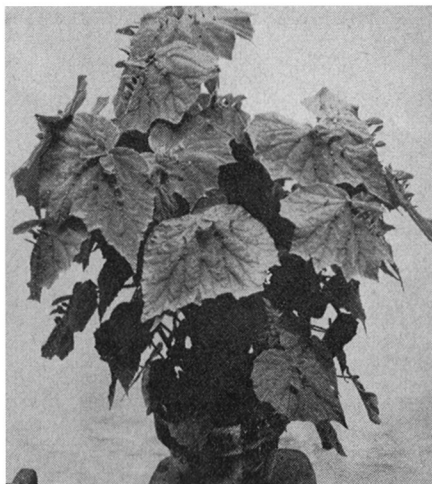
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Overland Park, Kansas



Begonia hispida cucullata

HOW BEGONIAS ARE NICK-NAMED

By BERNICE BRILMAYER
West Redding, Connecticut

My large *Begonia hispida cucullata*, with its little leaf-plants marching along the veins, has been the object of much attention this year. But its proper name has proved a tongue-twister for most of the people who have admired it.

Imagine my surprise recently, when someone asked about my "piggy-back begonia"—and I knew immediately which plant she had in mind. Even more surprisingly, about ten days later someone else spontaneously came up with the same nick-name.

Of course, the name's a "natural". This begonia has a more than superficial resemblance to *Tolmiea menziesii*, the old favorite "piggy-back" or "pick-a-back plant." I'm wondering whether the nick-name has sprung up elsewhere; but I have no doubt that it will stick, at least around our town.

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Annual Report on Judging Class

The American Begonia Society and the California National Fuchsia Society combined for a judging class this year which was very successful.

The name "Shade Plant Judging Class" was accepted by the combined committee appointed by both organizations. Members from each Society attended committee meetings and made the plans for the lectures.

A total of ten lectures was originally listed, but twelve were actually given. These were personally delivered, with one exception. Our endeavor was to get the best speakers obtainable for each subject. There were two lectures each month February through June, with a judging test held in June on the plants available at the show presented by the California National Fuchsia Society, and a written test on the lectures, given in July.

All lectures have been mimeographed and students received copies for their files. The lectures were well attended, with an average of forty-five members. Some speakers were appreciated more than others, according to their subjects. Many students stated that they did not care to be judges, but were attending for what they could learn about shade plants and how to show them.

All test papers were carefully read, graded, and returned to the students. Those who passed the tests have been sent judging cards good for two years, with the recommendation that they continue to study.

Mr. Roy Joyce acted as treasurer for the class and paid all bills. The original money each Society advanced for the class will be returned, if that is their wish, as the class paid all expenses.

I wish to express my personal thanks to all the speakers for their kindness in giving their time and knowledge to the class.

Following is a list of the lectures, with the name of the speaker and a short resume on each lesson:

I - THE FIVE KEYS TO DECISION

By Muriel L. Merrell, F.R.H.S.

Mrs. Merrell is a nationally accredited judge and her lecture was on the very important points of decision when judging.

II - HOW TO JUDGE FUCHSIAS

By Kenneth Terry

Mr. Terry is a well known fuchsia grower and judge. His talk explained the fine points on judging and scoring fuchsias.

III - JUDGING BEGONIAS IN A SHOW

By Rudolf Ziesenhenne

Mr. Ziesenhenne gave the correct points on judging begonias and explained the use of a score card.

IV - HOW SHOW FUCHSIAS ARE GROWN

By Kenneth Terry

This lecture by Mr. Terry gave many pointers on growing show fuchsias and why certain things should be done at certain times.

V - CHECK POINTS ON BEGONIAS

By Jean Kerlin

Mrs. Kerlin's lecture told how to find the faults, as well as the good points, when judging begonias.

VI - JUDGING FERNS IN A FLOWER SHOW

By Alfred Roberts

Mr. Roberts has grown, exhibited, judged, and taught ferns for many years. This lecture was especially timely as many people are growing ferns, and information on judging has not been available.

VII - POINTS ON JUDGING FUCHSIAS

By Phil Reedstrom

Mr. Reedstrom comes from north of San Francisco and is often invited to the southern part of the state to judge. His lecture was most informative as to what a show fuchsia should be.

VIII - NOTES ON JUDGING BEGONIAS

By Maria Wilkes

Mrs. Maria Wilkes is a nationally accredited judge and knows her begonias. Her lecture was filled with good information.

IX - GLOXINIAS

By W. Meyn

AFRICAN VIOLETS

By John Rymer

Both of these lectures were illustrated with plants and were very worth while for their information. Mr. Rymer also is an African violet judge.

X - JUDGING BRANCH DISPLAYS

By Philip E. Chandler

JUDGING BRANCH GARDEN PLOTS

By Mrs. Maria Wilkes

Mr. Chandler's lecture was on arrangements and was actually a bonus lesson, as we did not expect to have anything on this subject. No extra charge.

Mrs. Wilkes' talk told the story of judging the California National Fuchsia Society show gardens.

These were all very worth-while lectures, and I want to say "many thanks" for the wonderful cooperation we received from all concerned with this class; and special thanks to Roy and Elsie Joyce.

Shade Plant Judging Class Accredited Judges:

1. Pearl Benell,
10331 So. Colina Road,
Whittier, Calif.
2. Wilma Blough,
546 No. Loraine,
Glendora, Calif.
3. W. Leoti Fisher,
4416 Downing Avenue,
Baldwin Park, Calif.
4. Mary Gillingwaters,
1083 No. Benson Avenue,
Upland, Calif.
5. Sylvia Leatherman,
3627 No. Lee Avenue,
South El Monte, Calif.
6. Vera Naumann,
652 W. Bennett,
Glendora, Calif.
7. Loren Paulsohn,
1641 West 125th Street,
Los Angeles 47, Calif.
8. William Meyn,
326 No. Gregory Avenue,
Whittier, Calif.
9. Irene Personne,
13801 Shoup Avenue,
Hawthorne, Calif.

10. Alice Schlanert,
6525 West 89th Street,
Los Angeles 45, Calif.

11. Webster Willeford,
8371 Gallatin Road,
Downey, Calif.

12. Marie Zachau,
603 E. Kelso,
Inglewood, Calif.

AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY

Edna L. Korts, *Chairman*.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL FUCHSIA SOCIETY

A. Roy Joyce, *Chairman*.

IN REMEMBRANCE

Samuel Charles Sault, of Rolling Hills, California, died July 26, 1960, and was buried July 29 in Green Hills Cemetery in San Pedro.

Mr. Sault was an active member of the American Begonia Society until illness compelled him to curtail his activities. He was parliamentarian on the National Board for two years, and assisted Mrs. Sault in her duties as national librarian. He served as secretary in the Redondo Beach Area Branch, and was active in other ways.

Members of the American Begonia Society will always remember him as a friend.

—o—

Mrs. Lucy Sault wishes to express her appreciation and thanks to all friends and members for their thoughtful cards, flowers, and personal calls during the illness as well as after the funeral of her husband, Samuel C. Sault.

BEGONIAS

SLANTED TOWARD THE BEGINNER

By Dorothy S. Behrends

All about begonia propagation, culture, name pronunciation, and people in the Begonia World.

An easy to read and understand handbook for beginners. Well illustrated.

\$2.00 p.p. from the author
442 Orpheus Ave., Encinitas, Calif.

Leaves From Our Begonia Branches

DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS

Members met with Mr. and Mrs. Sikkelee, having a picnic in their lovely back yard. All members brought a covered dish. Afterwards we took a tour through their greenhouse, which has beautiful begonias and other plants. This was followed by a discussion on who would go to the A.B.S. convention in Los Angeles, California.

Mrs. L. P. Henslee was appointed as delegate to the convention, and Mrs. Jack Glasscock and Mrs. M. F. Scribner would go with her. All three are members of both the Dallas County and Lone Star Branches.

EAST BAY

On the 24th, 25th, and 26th of August, Oakland's most beautiful store, "The White House", and *Sunset* magazine sponsored a Begonia, Books, and Barbeque display. The sponsors cordially invited the ladies of the East Bay Branch to participate in this pageant.

The entire East Patio, facing the beautiful new Kaiser building and overlooking our beautiful inland salt water Lake Merritt with its lovely landscaped approaches, was the setting for the jewel-like flowers that were floated in huge ponds of water on the terrace.

Twenty three hundred beautiful begonia blossoms were flown in for this exhibit.

Many who came to see the gorgeous blossoms were dazzled by their exquisite beauty. It was the first time that some had seen these lovely blooms at close range, and they almost wondered if they were real.

Earlier the flowers had been arranged by Mrs. Dave Hartman, our president, and others on the arrangement committee. The flowers were arranged in pools of radiant color—red interspersed with white, yellow, orange, burnt umber—with results that were a credit to any artist.

Huge baskets of beauty hung from the rafters, protected from the direct sunlight. Patio furniture was so arranged as

to give visitors a feeling of outdoor back yard welcome.

The ladies of the East Bay Branch really functioned in all their glory as they talked of the beautiful and soul-satisfying manner in which these blooms were propagated. As a result of these talks, many new members will be on our list.

Sunset magazine was pleased by its choice of display and by the Begonia Society's turnout. From statements made by representatives of the magazine, I believe we will hear more from this event in the future.

The "White House" went the *Sunset* Way; we went the Begonia Way. Everyone had a marvelous time helping to make this affair a grand success.

We like to hear from our Southern California members and some of your undertakings, and pointers on how to go about staging more of these events.

INGLEWOOD

The August meeting featured a panel of experts on grooming plants for the convention. Bert Slatter, in spite of having recently undergone major surgery, held up his end and gave much valuable information, answering questions, and demonstrating many points on the types of begonias to be shown. Marie Sachau went over the point system of judging plants, explaining in detail the exact meaning of the terminology of the rules. Terry Olmsted demonstrated still further on the plants brought in by various members and brought out points that had come up at prior conventions.

President Pearl Parker presided over the regular business meeting, after which refreshments were served.

LONE STAR

Members met at the home of Mrs. M. F. Scribner on August 15. The program was given by Mrs. George W. Wilkins, who spoke on "The Culture of Rex Begonias in Dallas."

The high point of the meeting was the time spent in Mrs. Scribner's garden

room, a glassed-in room approximately twelve feet wide that extends across the rear of the house. In this garden room, Mrs. Scribner grows begonias and African violets, as well as many other tropical and shade loving plants. In addition to her plants, members were interested in her dozens of pots of seedlings, cuttings, leaves, and stems that were in various stages of propagation. A number of rex begonias were brought in from the garden room during Mrs. Wilkins' talk.

MARGARET GRUENBAUM

We met jointly with the William Penn Branch for our July meeting at the home of Mrs. Fazel. We addressed envelopes for the schedules for the begonia show September 20 at Mrs. DeCoursey's in Paoli, Pennsylvania, and held a general discussion of the show.

The August meeting was at Elsa Fort's home in Merchantville, New Jersey. After looking at her wonderful collection of begonias, we enjoyed a lunch in the garden, followed by the regular business meeting and more discussion about the show.

Mrs. Ohrle presented a request from the Crooked Billet Garden Club of Hatboro, Pennsylvania, that we give them a program on begonias. Mrs. Ohrle and Mrs. Beker were appointed to take care of this project.

SAN FRANCISCO

August has been a busy month for us. First of all, at our regular meeting on August 3, our guest speaker was the well known botanist and garden consultant, Mr. Albert Wilson. His topic was "How Does Your Garden Grow?" He brought plant material and prizes and gave us a terrific program.

This evening was also our Fourth Annual Begonia Show, originally started by Jim Miller. Hyacinth Smith won the Clara Buckley challenge trophy for the best tuberous begonia. Irene Shepherd won the Allyn challenge trophy for the best other-than-tuberous begonia plant.

On Sunday, August 7, and again on August 14, the following members held open gardens: Francis and Margaret Boichot, Charles and Elaine Cochran, Carl

and Ann Meyer, Hal and Hyacinth Smith, Alfred and Frieda Stettler, Alfred and Louise Allmacher, Orris and Josephine Martin, Marjorie May, and Daniel Buckley.

SOUTHERN ALAMEDA COUNTY

Our August meeting was a successful picnic in the gorgeous begonia hanger house of Antonelli Brothers at Santa Cruz. About thirty people made the motor trip.

We were all delighted to see our president, Mr. H. J. Bolyard, looking so well after his recovery from bronchial pneumonia. Mr. and Mrs. Bolyard will be celebrating their golden wedding anniversary on September 11, so we did a bit of early celebrating.

After our lunch we made a tour of those beautiful surroundings, and found that Mr. Antonelli has developed a double flowering gloxinia, which is truly unusual and beautiful.

The rummage sale held August 30 was very profitable.

TEXAS STATE

Celebrating our tenth anniversary, we met in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Diehl, of Port Arthur. Mrs. Diehl, who has held office as historian of the club for nine consecutive years, was congratulated for her artistic and comprehensive presentation, in two hand-tooled leather books, of all publicity, awards, and pictures pertaining to the club's activities since its inception in 1950. She was asked to accept reappointment to the same office for 1960 by the president, Virginia Burke-Wilson.

Members exchanged rare begonias and shade plants, after which refreshments were served. We then viewed the Diehl garden where, despite two weeks of drought and ninety-degree heat, hundreds of plants in full bloom flanked the path leading to the glass-house of handsome begonias.

Because of the prolonged heat, the club agreed not to meet until October.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

The March meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Branch was at the home of Mrs. J. E. Magill. The streets were still piled high with snow and quite a few members were absent, but all present

were glad to be together again after the long winter months.

The April meeting, with Mrs. Edna Kirch as hostess, was held in the Pittsburgh Garden Center, after which members toured Phipps Conservatory.

Mrs. Alexander Lindsay was hostess in her home for the May meeting. Mrs. Lindsay spoke on trees, and Mrs. Warren Barton discussed begonias in Florida.

The June meeting was held in Mrs. R. A. McPherson's home. Mrs. Lester Perry gave us a demonstration on flower arrangement, materials being peonies, roses, and iris, from members' gardens. Mrs. Perry won the Challenge Bowl for her arrangement of roses in the Philadelphia Flower Show in March.

The July meeting was held under the shade trees in Mrs. James Rankin's garden. As our scheduled speaker was absent, our president, Mrs. J. W. Dougherty, gave members a description of her trip to the Iris Convention in Portland, Ore.

The August meeting was our flower show, held in the greenhouse of Mrs. Mark Stewart.

Tropical Fantasy

(Continued from Page 226)

large bamboo hut with a lanai to mirror reflected pools. There was even a large cage of dozens of exquisitely colored parakeets.

This was probably the best of our annual shows. Besides a wonderful supply of tuberous begonias, we had about one hundred fifty varieties of the non-tuberous types, varying from miniatures to large tubs of begonia 'Freddie' and hanging baskets of 'Orange Rubra', four feet in diameter, supplied from the conservatory of the Park Board. Exotic plants of many types were also in abundance.

The competitive horticultural and decorative exhibits were located in rooms comprising about 2,500 square feet adjacent to the gymnasium.

Our only regret about the show is that more people did not see it. Vacations and other summer activities provided too much competition. However, we were pleased to have about 2200 visitors.

Mrs. Schwerdtfeger

(Continued from Page 225)

She has contributed many interesting and constructive articles to THE BEGONIAN.

For many years she has served on the board of the Santa Barbara Fair Floriculture Division. She has hybridized and propagated many beautiful begonias. Because of her success, she established a nursery at her home, later adding a mail order department. Her garden is a mecca for many friends and admirers of begonias.

The Awards Committee believes that the honor that goes with the Eva Kenworthy Gray Award is well deserved by Mrs. Louise Schwerdtfeger.

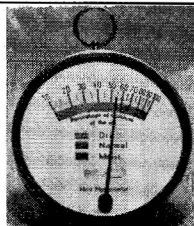
Bless That Seed Fund

(Continued from Page 221)

expensive; all the others from twenty-five to fifty cents, and every once in a while free seeds are offered.

Reread your back issues of THE BEGONIAN (the May, 1960, issue contains an index for 1959) for cultural information and detailed descriptions of many begonias. Then treat yourself to a packet of seeds. Handle with T.L.C.* and I'll wager one of my precious little 'Iron Cross' plants that you'll grin from ear to ear with satisfaction and pride when you show off your harvest!

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SHOW CHAIRMAN THANKS

As Show Chairman, I send a grateful and heartfelt "thank you" to all chairmen, judges, clerks, exhibitors, Branches, and members who gave so unstintingly of their time, experience, service, and donations throughout the entire convention period to make this year's show one long to be remembered.

Without you this would have been impossible to achieve. A million thanks.

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CALENDAR

October 6—Westchester Branch. Frank Rich, landscape designer, will be guest speaker. He will show slides and tell about a recent trip he made to Mexico. His slides will include pictures of the people, homes, and plants of Mexico.

The twice-a-year trips to Mexico by Mr. Rich are the results of carrying out his hobbies of collecting bromeliads, orchids, begonias, and other plant life, and the exploring of heretofore unnavigable rivers and rapids of Mexico. He is a former member of the American Begonia Society. We invite members and guests to enjoy the evening with us.

October 13—Inglewood Branch. Sylvia Leatherman, of Leatherman Gardens in El Monte, California, will speak on the subject "Fern Culture". She will also furnish the plant table.

October 26—Glendale Branch. Presents its annual begonia show at 400 North Central Avenue, Glendale, California. Members of our own Branch and visiting guests of other Branches are invited to have displays in this show. There will be trophies awarded, with blue, red, and white ribbons. Jean Kerlin will be the speaker.

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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Ferns . . .

(Continued from Page 219)

grow on shaded hillsides where there is much leaf mold and a seepage of slowly moving water, giving the best drainage. Try to imitate these conditions as nearly as possible by keeping your soil just moist at all times, but never so soggy as to drive out all the oxygen or air from the soil. Continuously wet, heavy soils cause the roots to rot.

With low humidity, high temperatures, and long daylight hours of summer, ferns require more watering. As the coolness of winter advances, they require less water. When dormant, many ferns, such as *Polypodium Californica*, should receive less water. Exceptions would be most Eastern United States ferns which receive so much rain during their winter dormancy. Drainage and soil mixture have much to do with the amount of water needed.

Ferns like a mulch surrounding them after planting. Use leaf mold, peat moss, or redwood sawdust, with a small amount of old manure. This mulch helps to keep the soil moist and helps to create humidity. It is especially beneficial to ferns not fully established.

When the humidity falls below fifty per cent and the temperature is high, around eighty degrees or above, give the fronds of your ferns a good spraying with the hose several times a day. Most ferns like a high humidity. Where humidity is high, as near the ocean, ferns stand more sun and give better growth with less water.

Fertilizing ferns can easily be overdone. After being potted or planted in the garden, ferns will grow well for some time without fertilization. Nevertheless, after growth is well established, they are benefited by the application of weak, slow-acting fertilizers, such as weak manure water. Milorganic may be used in the soil at planting time or applied later. If commercial fertilizers are used, follow directions and dilute well. Remember, in fertilizing, "little but often should be the rule". It is best to use all commercial fertilizers at half strength. Nitrogen should be the main content of fertilizers for ferns. Ferns respond slowly to fer-

tilizers. Liquid fertilizers give quicker and better results.

CAUSES OF FAILURES

Any one of the following, or a combination of them, can cause failure in the growth of ferns:

1. Failing to keep the soil moist at all times.
 2. Keeping the soil too wet with poor drainage, especially in pots.
 3. Growing ferns in too much sun or wind.
 5. Planting too deep.
 5. Planting in heavy clay soil with poor drainage.
 6. Too great root disturbance in transplanting.
 7. Planting an acid loving fern in an alkaline soil.
 8. Planting calcium loving ferns in a strongly acid soil.
 9. Letting the soil dry out, especially before the fern is well established.
 10. Too much or too little air circulation to very young ferns or newly planted young ferns.
 11. Too close cultivation, disturbing the roots of ferns.
 12. Too high humidity with no air circulation in small greenhouses, causing fungi to develop and attack rhizomes along with insect infestation.
- Circular #891, November, 1951, *The Use of Sawdust for Mulches and Soil Improvement*, is surely worth reading by every gardener. Write Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Price 15 cents. Anyone interested in botanical history and a better description of plant life should go to a library and consult a copy of *Wilson's Botany*, 1952. It contains descriptions and illustrations of many plants, and gives classification and number of each. Those living in the eastern part of the United States should read *Guide to Eastern Ferns* by B. E. T. Wherry, 1948, which illustrates the ferns and describes the soils where each particular fern grows in nature.

PATRONIZE BEGONIAN ADVERTISERS

CONDENSED MINUTES OF ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

The annual business meeting of the national board of the American Begonia Society, convening at the convention in Plummer Park, Los Angeles, was called to order by President Clarence Hall at 2:20 p.m., September 3, 1960.

Pledge of allegiance to the flag was led by Vice-President Herbert Fitch.

Aims and purposes of the Society were read by President-Elect Mrs. Korts.

President Hall extended welcoming greetings to Branch Directors, members, and guests of the Society, with an especial welcome to those attending from distant Branches.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Past President Slatter, as chairman of the auditing committee, reported that the Treasurer's books had been checked to July 18, 1960, and everything was found in order. He stated that when the year's business was closed as of August 18, and additional check would be made, and a full report given at the next board meeting.

Treasurer Leoti Fisher gave her report for the month. Report filed for audit.

President Hall expressed his sincere thanks to the officers who had served on the Board with him and also to all of the Branches for their cooperation.

Membership Secretary Schlanert reported 48 new and 70 renewing members for the month, with total receipts of \$300.00. He also gave a yearly report showing 800 new members and 1400 renewals. However, drop-outs left the total membership about the same as one year ago.

Seed Fund Chairman Mrs. Gee not being present, her annual report was read by the Secretary, showing receipts of \$1105.55 for the year with expenses of \$270.44 and a net income of \$835.11. All bills were paid.

Mrs. Korts, as chairman of the judging class, reported it seemed to have been quite successful, that Mr. Joyce, as treasurer, reported the class had been self-supporting. She also reported on A.B.S. pins sold during the year, 27 regular, 11 diamond, and one ruby pin having been sold.

Business Manager Thieben being busy at the plant sale table, his monthly and annual reports were read by the Secretary. August advertising, \$77.25; and total advertising for the year amounted to \$769.87, discounts \$25.28, and \$698.47 received and paid to the Treasurer.

Research Director Mrs. Leatherman reported on the work done by her department.

National Librarian Mrs. Sault gave a report for the month and also an annual report. She stated that, as in the past, the library has been self-supporting.

Mr. Roy Joyce reported on the slide library and speaker's bureau.

Historian Mrs. Jackson displayed the A.B.S.

history book she had prepared and stated it would be available during the convention for any who wished to inspect it.

Awards Committee Chairman Mrs. Snodgrass reported that, of the names submitted by the Branches to receive the Eva Kenworthy Gray award, the name of Mrs. Louise Schwerdtfeger was voted by the committee to be recipient and that the award would be made at the convention banquet.

Nomenclature Chairman Mrs. Graham reported there had been seven new registrations during the year; that a great deal of interest has been shown in the nomenclature and registration work by the various international begonia people.

Mr. Roy Joyce, as chairman of the ballot counting committee, reported a total of 167 ballots received.

President Hall introduced Vice-President Herbert Fitch of Sacramento.

Branches reporting: El Monte (written report), Glendale, Hollywood, Long Beach Parent Branch, Orange County, Pasadena, Riverside, Alfred D. Robinson Branch, Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco, San Miguel, Southern Alameda County, Ventura, Westchester, and Whittier, The Lone Star Branch of Dallas, Texas, was represented at the meeting by three members present. The Secretary also read a letter of greeting and report from the Houston, Texas Branch.

President Hall stated he wished to thank the Show Chairman, Bert Slatter, for the fine show; and a special thank-you to Mrs. Lu Walters for her work as Chairman of the snack bar. Also his thanks to all of the committees, judges, clerks and others who had helped with convention arrangements, and to all of those who had brought plants or other exhibits for display.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at 4:15 p.m.

IRMA JANE BROWN
Secretary

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Verdes*

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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
908 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, 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 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
SUset 3-7192.
Mrs. Hazel M. Starks, Secy.
6116 Greenwood Ave., Seattle 3, Wash.

SHEPHERD, THEODOSIA BURR BRANCH

1st Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.
Alice Bartlett, C.H., 902 E. Main, Ventura, Calif.
Mrs. Ted Lemmon, Secy.
P.O. Box 678, Moorpark, Calif.

SMOKY VALLEY BRANCH

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

SOUTHERN ALAMEDA COUNTY BRANCH

3rd Thursday, 8:00 p.m.
Stowbridge School Multi-Purpose Rm.
21400 Bedford Dr., Hayward, Calif.
Mrs. Chester Barlow, 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 Cesandra, 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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