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DEVOTED TO THE SHELTERED GARDENS

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AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY, INC.

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

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Rex Begonias for the Shade Garden

 $B\gamma$ Dorothy S. Behrends

- As rex begonias are coming into their own again as shade garden favorites, we should examine the newly introduced types.

For many years, the rex was the "King of Begonias" in the sheltered garden. Then we had a bout with alkaline water, followed closely with an infestation of mildew spore that had not been previously recognized, and a control had not been effected.

Today we may grow them with comparative ease and success. By adding ample acid humus materials to the soil mix and spraying with Doo-Spray (a mixture containing karathane) at the first outbreak of mildew, we have the proper setting for successful rex begonia culture.

In recent years, rex begonia seeds have been imported from Germany and the plants are becoming obtainable at the nurseries. The plants are best known for their vigor and many for their vivid colors, some being truly spectacular.

California hybridizers and Woodriff of Oregon have produced many lovely rexes in past years, but the German hybrids are unsurpassed for color. The color is retained even though local water is used.

Two rex begonias that caught everyone's attention at the recent Riverside Flower Show were named varieties, Begonia 'Christmas Cheer' (pictured on the cover of the Nov. '58 Begonian and B. 'Varied Color' . . . a Merry Christmas pair. The red center-zones with vivid green margins seemed to demand the "popular" names. It is deemed unwise and even unethical for anyone to rename an imported or exported begonia, previously named by the originator.

The proper names for these two German rex begonias are naturally in German and difficult for the layman to pronounce offhand. So they were dubbed these popular or common names.

That is how *B*. 'Catalina' and *B*. 'Lady Waterlow' become confused. It is presumed that the Shepherd seedling was shipped to England, as *B*. 'Catalina,' reshipped to the New York Botanical garden under the Lady Waterlow name, and is now available under both names . . . the same begonia.

We would all do well to learn the original names of any named German rex begonias. However, they are not all named or not all brilliantly colored.

There are some other varieties with sharply lobed leaves that could be said to have "large saw-toothed" leaves, and they are endowed with exceptional colors, with an overlay of silver.

Rex begonias enjoy loose, rich soil, with excellent drainage. Watering the roots, rather than the leaves, with alkaline water is recommended. When applying foliar-feeding, by necessity it must be done by watering the leaves, using a fine spray nozzle. Fertilizers containing iron chelates hasten absorption of the elements beneficial to the plants because they unlock locked-up elements.

Remove the flower buds when they first form if you wish the leaves to remain beautiful. Flower production more often detracts from the plant's strength in maintaining lovely foliage. Rex begonias are grown mainly for their beautiful foliage.

During their growing season they should always be kept damp. During the winter months, when they are dormant and are "wrecks," they should be kept on the dry side, but not allowed to dry out.

Anyone having a sheltered garden, where the wind is not allowed to run riot, will enjoy raising rex begonias.

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Adventures with Begonias

By ELSA FORT

THE DISCOVERY of the first begonia in 1690 in the West Indies must have been a thrill to the Franciscan Monk, Charles Plumier, who was accompanying Michel Begon, then the Marine Administrator of France and the Governor of Santo Domingo. The two men, both devotees of science, discovered six species of plants, new to them, which bore no relationship to any other species then known. They were taken to France and carefully studied and recorded by Joseph Pitton Tournefort, who named the new genus in honor of his friend Michel Begon and described it by publication of the facts as established by reports of discovery by Plumier in the records of the Institutiones Rei Herbariae. The six plants carried to France were very frail specimens, but they were carefully nurtured and their habits closely watched, and today two of the original specimens, many subject to molestations, needing rotundifolia and macrophylla, are in American culture.

Through all the intervening years, begonias have been among the most-loved house plants, being very adaptable and responsive in their habits and having the ability to acclimate themselves to almost every condition of home growing and neglect. Of course, they do not bloom under too adverse conditions. However, the foliage of the beginia is so outstandingly distinctive that a well-grown plant requires no bloom to make it a plant of beauty. In fact, many beonias lose their beauty of foliage after they have bloomed, and it is well, for example, to remove the flower buds from the rex before they have opened.

In southern California, especially, where the climate is ideal the year round for the growing of begonias outdoors,

a vast program of propagation and hybridization has been making strides since its inception over fifty years ago. Several of the hybridizers are working on miniatures suitable for the narrow window sills of modern homes. To accomplish this a species is used for one parent, and if no suitable species is available for the other parent, then a hybrid; they are cross-pollinated and many times it is the fourth or even more generation which is put on the market for the eastern begonia growers.

Let us take a look at some of the old favorites. As above stated, rotundifolia was one of the original species discovered. It is of the rhizomatous root type; that is, the root is above the ground with the rootlets seeking the earth out of the joints of the leaves. This is a very lowgrowing plant, with the leaves glossy yellowish green, the flowers very few and pink in color. rotundifolia grows in Haiti, at an altitude of about three thousand feet, and makes a good plant for a window sill where cool air filters through the cracks around the sash. It is a very lovely small plant and a person who is interested in hybridizing and able to get pollen, will find that it is a wonderful parent for miniature begonias.

B. macrophylla is the fibrous-rooted type; that is, all the roots grow beneath the earth in a root mass and the stem is above the ground. This begonia grows to a height of from three to six feet, depending upon its environment. The leaves are large, smooth in texture, very glossy green, ovate pointed, with the margins toothed. The flowers are greenwhite and in loose clusters, blooming around the center blossom in cymose formation.

While begonias are found mostly in tropical countries, they are adaptable to the climate of North America. Of course. many begonias of today are hybrids and have been tested in this climate. One species, however, nitida, discovered in 1777 in Jamaica and the first living begonia instrduced to England by Dr. William Brown, is still one of the bestloved begonias. nitida is a beautiful plant to possess, very easy to grow and requiring little care. The plant develops very gracefully to a height of about three feet, but by tip pinching and shaping can be made into a lovely bushy specimen. The stems are red, the leaves a very glossy dark green, and the flowers a very light shell-pink, very wide open, spilling out and over in graceful open sprays at the ends of the branches. The flowers last weeks before falling from the cluster, and the seed pods are very beautiful when the flowers have gone. nitida blooms best in winter, although it has been known to bloom all summer for some proud possessors. The two sexes are very prominent among the flowers, and either one makes a good parent. The plant is fibrous-rooted and is very easy to propagate.

For years, "Aunt Millie" has had begonias on her kitchen window sill, shedding all sorts of dried leaves, sloughed off stems, and papery dead blooms—the semperflorens or wax begonias. These are the "common" ones so often seen in florists' shops, a mass of bloom and the leaves very glossy and either dark green or red, or, in the case of the little double rose, type, a light soft green. The "semp," as it is called for short, has been used as a parent for the new hybrid, very double, dark-leaved begonias. These are extra fine and are not as hardy nor as easy to grow as the common "semps." The new Thimbleberry hybrids, which were the first large double ones with dark red leaves put on the market, are rarely propagated except by root shoots or axil shoots, for they rarely set seed and seldom come true to type when seeds are obtained. Both the rose doubles and the new dark-leaved doubles are not easy to keep happy. One can come down in the morning to find his choicest plant has, figuratively, fallen to pieces, after having left it in good condition the night before.

One of the oldest begonias favored B. "Angel Wing," properly named "Lucerna" and "President Carnot." They are horticultural forms of the species coccinea. Both are very tall-growing and bear pendants of dripping red to pink blooms, with the three-sided ovary very pronounced and usually showing a white line in the divisions. The leaves are very large, dark green, and red underneath, being heavily spotted with white; due to the upper lobe being upright, almost in line with the lower pointed lobe, these plants have been called "Angel Wing," Recently a new hybrid was introduced from "Lucerna," the "Purple-Spot Lucerna. The leaves are identical in shape to those of "Lucerna," but have purple spots instead of white. The flower is somewhat smaller and it is not as profuse a bloomer as its parent "Lucerna."

In 1946 a begonia was discovered by Thomas MacDougall on the ranch of Don Lisandro Maza in Mexico near the Guatemalan border and brought back to California. This begonia grows in forest areas of about two thousand feet altitude; and while it can be grown in the ordinary house, it is best grown in a terrarium or Wardian case, as it is a moisture-loving plant. mazae, as it was named in honor of Don Maza, is a fibrous-rooted begonia, with leaves a very satiny chocolatebrown on top faced with a rich red on the reverse. The texture of the whole leaf is very much like shimmering satin. It makes a good hanging basket plant, for it droops naturally over the sides of the basket, with the ends turned upward. The leaves are heartshaped with a pronounced point, and the veins ending in the light green sinus are darker than the reverse. Some plants bear much darker leaves than others. The dark leaf mazae is the true mazae; the others are variations. All are colorful and their habits identical. The bracts are very beautiful, turning back with a lovely curl

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after the leaf has unfolded from the stem. The flowers are light pink and are borne on long slender stems well over been used very extensively as the parent in each flower cluster.

Temperamental as mazae is, it has the foliage; the two sexes are very strong in many new hybrids which are being sent from California. One of the most outstanding is B. "Joe Hayden," When one sees B. "Joe Hayden," it is hard to credit mazae as a parent, for B. "Joe Hayden" has large star-shaped leaves, rhizomatous root and many of its characteristics can be traced to its other parent, B. "Reichenheimi." A number of the miniature begonias have mazae as one of their parents—"Spaulding," "Tamo," "Gypsy Marie," "Helen Krauss," "Snickey," "Marie Reed,' and other seedlings which have not been named nor registered but are being tested for suitability in the average home.

Perhaps the most outstanding new begonia is "Ricky Minter,' a Marie Turner hybrid which is a cross between cristata and mazae. This is a rhizomatous begonia, rather large growing, very neat and not straggly, and startling with its ruffled margins. The ruffles, a characteristic from cristata, are outstanding and unusual. The leaves are very dark green and brilliantly faced with red, and very deep veined as is mazae. The rhizomes do not curl around the pot, as in the Erythrophyllas, but hug the top; and the leaves grow rather close together on the rhizome, thus making a full plant at the pot line. The flowers are borne on long stems and form a loose cluster, just as the old-fashioned "star begonias" do. It is the most outstanding plant one can have in a collection of good begonias. When one sees B. "Ricky Minter" and "Joe Hayden," it is very hard, indeed, to believe they both have the same parent mazae; yet upon very close examination, one can trace the most beautiful characteristics of mazae in both plants.

A little study of the environments from which the original species came, together with a knowledge of the parents used in crossing for new varieties, is very useful and extremely interesting. Even picking out the little seedlings found in the pots after the plant has bloomed and dropped its fine dust-like seeds, potting them and watching them grow, and tracing the characteristics of the surrounding plants in the little seedlings is an adventure. Many new varieties have been discovered just that way and have paid royal dividends to the discoverer when marketed, after having been registered with the American Begonia Society and its name approved. It is well not to throw out the soil in which a begonia has been grown over the winter. for many of the winter-blooming begonias drop seeds on the earth—and many times it takes a year for germination, depending upon the parents of the seeds. However, more exciting fun can be had from really crossing one plant with another and awaiting results.

Old or new, small or large, species or hybrids, rex or "semp," tall or creeping, pot or basket, foliage or blossom, easy or difficult—the field of begonias is a wide, open, adventurous one to the real plant lover, and one which never will be closed to the person journeying therein. An a heartwarming sight is a window filled with begonias, different in shape and texture and color of foliage and flower, with the sun shining on them or night lights making entrancing shadows.

In the Australian plant section may be found the brilliant *Eucalyptus rhodantha*, now in full bloom. It is a "mallee" shrub type with gray foliage and flower buds. The flowers are a bright red and measure up to three inches across. It does well when espaliered.

Several species of Cassia are in bloom. The Cassia nairobensis is in the African section. In the Latin-American section one may see the Cassia tomentosa and Cassia splendida. One of the most interesting is the Cassia alata, which is near a Chorisia tree on Tallac Knoll. The Cassia trees have different shades and cluster shapes of glowing yellow flowers which are borne above the shrubs' foliage like candelabra.

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The Sao Paulo Botanical Garden

By Sylvia B. Leatherman

One of my several planned trips to the Botanical Garden in Sao Paulo, Brazil started in the morning. It was a beautiful bright sunny spring day with a cold nip, just right for walking and exploring. This day was spent with Peggy Pollard (Mrs. R. L.) and Suzane McGehee, the charming thirteen year old daughter of the McGehees I previously told you about.

The Botanical Garden is located way out on the outskirts of Sao Paulo and the grounds cover acres upon acres. The rolling hills, the native forest, provide a super setting for the buildings and conservatories, which seem to be snuggled down in a valley. The driveway, entering the gardens, is lined on either side with statuesque palms and is called Palm Avenue. Following a wide walk way on our way to the conservatories I marveled over a hedge, a thorny barrier, however, not a plant indigenous to Brazil. Here was a plant very familiar to me and grown in a great many gardens in Southern California, but here the familiarity ceased as it was grown pruned as we square off privet hedges or a boxwood hedge. The treacherous thorny branches were wonderful sentries keeping people on the walk. luphorbia splendens ("Crown of Thorns") in a massed brick red hue of flowers mingled with green leaves and sharp thorns. This may prove a very beneficial hedge for you here in frost free areas. Homes in Sao Paulo have high walls on the street side and many of the outside of these walls have a trimmed, neat, beautiful but treacherous hedge. It thoroughly helps discourage thefts.

In the distance a blaze of golden yellow presents a beautiful picture with the blue sky in the background. This sheet of yellow is growing along side of the Botanical Museum, which from a distance was white with green square sections. Inspecting the golden tree close

one sees lovely trumpet shaped flowers about four inches long. This is the yellow "Ipe," *Tabebuia umbellata*. The green squares on the walls of the Botanical Museum are living squares, a small clinging vine is kept cut on the edges to form these squares.

Having spent the morning inspecting areas of the Botanical Garden we decided to have our lunch Carmen had packed for us on the steps that extended through a lovely arch way up on a hill. This was a picture, looking down the steps from under the huge magnificent trees provided a bird's eye view of the conservatories and orchid garden. The beautiful splashes of pink were orchid and azalea plants, in bloom, growing out in the open "bowl" effect provided by the hills. Looking up overhead was an inspiring picture with the blue sky with fleecy white clouds floating by for a background for the artistic display of the open-like growing trees with lacy, airy green leaves.

Ethne McGehee's husband, Earl, had taken seriously ill and was in the hospital and therefore Ethne could not be with us and we missed her. Suzane was enjoying between term vacation. Here I would like to insert Peggy Pollard along with her husband, Bob, were two more people in Brazil that did so much for me to make this never to be forgotten visit so outstanding and I am deeply grateful to them. Suzane was a big supporter with many thoughtful deeds.

After finishing lunch a whole new era of begonias unfolded before my eyes. Some of these begonias are recent discoveries and have not been classified. A few were familiar to me but the majority were new acquaintances to me.

Upon entering one of the conservatories where the artistic display of the plants was very impressive I am sure I could have spent weeks at the Botanical

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Gardens and not have seen everything. The same holds true to putting the inspiring beauty into words. Therefore, from time to time I will have to tell you of the plants, sort of an installment plan.

The begonias, as well as other plants, in the consorvatories are grown in containers. The ground surface has been terraced and with the use of rocks the containers are arranged in masses and an occasional single specimen. A lovely pool with a rustic walk way across the pool is centrally located. The walks are arregular and plants billow from all angles.

We will pick a few plants from along our way and I will eneavor to tell you how these plants appeared to me. One of the very impressive massed arrangements, in mass, was B. velloziana. It is a rhizomatous begonia, the leaves are round, about eight inches in diameter, of a very heavy texture, in fact I have never seen a begonia with as heavy a texture. The leaves are basically bright green with distinct lighter green veinings and the underside of the leaf is bright red. The new leaves as they appear are bright red, only the underside showing before they open. Viewing them from various angles, with the different light effects, reveals a distinct glow of red, due to the sort of red hairy overlay. The leaves have a tendency of growing in a manner so as to hide the container. I am sure in the future this is going to prove a very popular begonia. I brought some of these plants back with me and they are growing rapidly and drawing a great deal of attention.

Naturally being so interested in ferns I can not help but tell you about some specimen plants of Adiantum pentadactylon. The best understandable way to describe it would be to say it looked like a large glorified Adiantum pedatum (Five Finger Maidenhair). The beauty of this exquisite, unusual fern did not detract from the billowing large plants of B. ruforsiacea. Again the light vantage points made this fibrous begonia look like a rosy-red hazy mist. The soft textured leaves and stems are heavily

covered with red hairs. The underside of the leaf is red. It is a willowy, graceful, well branching upright. My plants I obtained of this species are also growing very fast.

Being spring in September the tadpoles playing in the pool drew me to a spot where I made the acquaintance of *B. pariles* Brade with its own unusual characteristics. The nodes are so placed to impress one as an oddly disjointed individual, not being in a straight line, so to speak, and at each leaf axil and odd branch grows. This figrous begonia has long leathery, shining green leaves, the new leaves developing from large pronounced brown stipules, the arching branches are brown, being heavily covered with brown scuff.

These conservatories are not heated with any artificial heat and after experiencing some nippy days and nights, when I was thankful to have been warned to take a winter coat and warm clothing, I feel many of these begonias will acclimate themselves to our gardens in Southern California, etc. I will be able to inform you more about this next year.

One of the very tall growing cane type begonias, not identified to my knowledge, had an odd characteristic I have never seen on any plant. The large, round, shining leaves were elevated on long petioles. From the leaf axis to the stalk was a round growth. This growth twisted and twined around the stem like a coiling shining cord.

In one of the rock pockets was a fern I had seen growing along a road on our trip to Boracea. Later I saw masses of these ferns growing on the grounds of the Botanical Garden. I was told it was an Osmunda and the characteristics, the fruiting part (spore) being the tip sections of the fronds, readily identifies this family. The new fronds are a lovely shade of pink. The graceful arching fronds billowed from the rock pocket.

A young man working in the conservatories was a great help to me while I was taking my pictures and visiting. The

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Ferns as a Hobby

By Dr. W. C. DRUMMOND

There are few if any more fascinating garden hobbies than that of collecting, growing and the study of ferns. In the ferns there are no flowers, but there is much lush tropical growth which adds to the beauty of our home grounds and our begonias. The study of ferns is a branch of plant biology. It is much broader in its scope than just the learning of a few new botanical terms and their meanings. It not only takes us back to the times of the origin of the ferns, their fossil remains along with the earths climate some 350 millions of years ago, but through our study, we learn the ferns relationship to the other divisions of the plant world. It is a long and most interesting study, delving as it does into many phases of plant growth and their development. It is a study which has attracted many of the scientific minds of the world along with nature lovers everywhere. To tell the story of the ferns origin; their morphology, their structure; their culture; their means and methods of reproduction; their identification; their taxonomy, classification, and nomenclature; is a story not to be told in one or two paragraphs, not even in a single book.

We soon learn that there are comparatively few fern hybrids. This helps us much when we find a single species illustrated and described in several books and also is a great help in comparing the several climatic conditions a fern grows best in various parts of the world.

The idea behind this paper is one to open the door, so to speak, to mention only a few of the "highlights" and thereby try to encourage others in this interesting study that they too may thereby enjoy a fuller and happier life.

Few horticultural subjects have had more books written about them over the years than the ferns. This alone shows the great interest in these plants. Commencing with Carl Linnaeus his binomial system brought out in 1753 in his species plantarum followed by James Bolton in 1785 in his Filices Britianicae, which was the first book written and illustrating ferns in any language, and continuing down to Cobb's Field Guide of Ferns 1956, we have nearly 300 books in the English language alone, in other languages there are many more books on ferns.

The ferns place in the botanical world, their mode of reproduction, how they differ from the seed plants open the door to a world of interesting and educational horticultural material. It is the hope that by mentioning these subjects that others will become interested in the hobby of growing and enjoying these wonderful plants.

The culture of ferns is quite easy once a few simple rules are understood and followed; their tropical woodsy greenness of growth is rewarding. Begin your study of ferns by learning where your fern is native. Get out your book on ferns covering that particular place. Read up on the climate, find out is your fern terrestrial, just growing in the soil; or is it an epiphyte, growing on trees. Find out is it diciduous, going dormant in winter; does it grow best in a high humidity or in part sun or deep shade; does it need an acid soil; and is your fern tender to the frost in your neighborhood.

These are some of the questions to think about when purchasing and planting a fern. Much of this information may be obtained from your nurseyman, at your begonia society meetings, and read your books. Consult other fern growers. Remember that the teachings of experience and nature is your best teacher. So plant your ferns and watch them grow, study your books and you will soon become an expert with ferns.

The question arises; how to get started and can I grow ferns like Mrs. Jones

grows them? If you have a shaded spot in your garden as the north side of the house, a lath or greenhouse, or the shade of a large tree, go to your nursery and buy a few medium size ferns. Be sure to keep the soil moist after planting. The soil mixture should have much organic matter in it. This way you will soon have a fern garden. When you acquire a fern ask the name of it; then place the name on the fern. Next purchase a book or two on ferns, being sure the book describes the ferns you have purchased, then read and study about your fern. When the fern is growing select a mature frond which has sori, that is fruit dots on the back of the frond. Press this frond between papers. When it is dry after a week or so, mount your frond on a white stiff paper 11x16½, this is the regular size botanical sheet. Next place the correct name on the bottom including from whom and when purchased. On a separate paper you should then copy the description along with your experience and points distinguishing this fern from other ferns. Place this paper oposite the pressed frond. In this way you will soon learn the name, the culture of many ferns and best of all you will be able to help others in growing ferns. It is a good plan to talk to fellow fern growers, consult the library for more books about ferns. Gradually you learn more and you will become interested in these wonderful plants.

The reward for all this is the beautifying your home grounds, the lengthening of your own life through this study because of less worry of your personal troubles. For the young person it opens a new field for a life work. Dr. E. B. Copeland of the University of California, put in 60 years working with and studying ferns. Dr. C. Christensen a life time, and Dr. Holttum of Kew gardens put in 30 years of his life in the studying of ferns. These men are authorities, they have recorded their experience writing many of our finest fern books. Think it over. The pleasure and happiness is yours by opening the door.

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Arboretum Glasshouse Dedication Flower Show

By LOUISE CRAMER

The dream of the San Gabriel Valley Branch of the American Begonia Society, a glasshouse for begonias, culminated June 6, 1959, in a flower show dedication of the Mrs. E. B. Slosson Glasshouse for Begonias. Mr. Robert Casamajor accepted the glasshouse for the California Arboretum Foundation, Inc., which turned it over to the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum. It was accepted by Mr. George H. Spalding, superintendent and acting director of the Arboretum. The glasshouse is shown on the cover of this issue.

Trophy winners at the flower show, sponsored by the San Gabriel Branch under the chairmanship of Mrs. Kirk Moore, were as follows:

BEST RHIZOMATUS and A.B.S. Certificate of Award was won by Mabel Corwin for *Begonia* Manicata aureomaculata crispa.

DR. LAUDER CUP was won by Wilma Blough for the best collection of six rex seedlings.

BEST REX and A.B.S. Certificate of Award was won by Lola Fahey for *Begonia* Helene Teupel.

BEST SEMPERFLORENS and A.B.S. Certificate of Award was won by Mabel Corwin for *Begonia* Charm.

BEST IN SHOW award went to Mabel Corwin for *Begonia* Sachsen.

WRIGHT E. GOUGAR CUP, for the most exotic rex begonia, was won by Lola Fahey for a German rex (unnamed). This was a new cup presented by Margaret Moore as a memorial to her father, an early Pasadena horticulturist.

SWEEPSTAKES TROPHY, presented by Charles Lovejoy, was won by Mabel Corwin for the third time and becomes her permanent possession.

Twenty-seventh Annual Convention

The Twenty-seventh Annual Convention and Begonia Show of the American Begonia Society will be held August 29 and 30, 1959, at Plummer Park, 7377 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles, California.

The Convention Show will be sponsored by the Los Angeles County Park and Recreation Department under the direction of Mr. Norman S. Johnson. Hosts will be the National Board of the American Begonia Society, assisted by local Branches.

The competitive Begonia and Shade Plant Show will be open to members and the public in Great Hall on Saturday from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. and on Sunday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

The Convention will open with the annual business meeting Saturday at 2 p.m. in Long Hall. The banquet and evening program will follow at 6:30 p.m. in Fiesta Hall.

May we count on you for donations for the plant table, and pies and cakes for the snack bar?

For motel reservations contact Dr. W. C. Drummond, 1246 N. Kings Road, Los Angeles 46, California.

BERT SLATTER, President

CONVENTION BANQUET RESERVATIONS REQUIRED

An Hawaiian luau, complete with exotic Hawaiian style foods and Hawaiian decorations, will be the convention banquet to be held in Fiesta Hall, Plummer Park, Los Angeles, at 6:30 p.m. Saturday, August 29, 1959.

The price of \$3.00 per person includes sales tax and tip. If advance reservations are made prior to August 15, a bargain price of \$2.75 per person is offered, but after that date the price of \$3.00 will apply. No reservations can be accepted if mailed and postmarked after Aug. 22.

Requests for reservations, with accompanying payment, should be sent to Mrs. Elsie Joyce, 1435 Coronado Terrace, Los Angeles 26, California.

Introducing the New Editor

With this issue of The Begonian I become your new Editor.

I hope to edit a magazine that you will enjoy reading every month, a magazine that truly reflects the ideas and objectives of the Society. For my part in accomplishing this, I offer my experience in writing and editorial work, the determination to do the best that my abilities permit, leavened with a prodigious capacity for work.

But your part is important, too. Neither I nor any other Editor can publish a magazine alone. Without the cooperation of contributing writers there can be no magazine. Your articles or suggestions will always be welcomed. This is, after all, your magazine and it can be only as good as you help to make it.

All articles, Branch news, or other material for publication should be sent to me so I will receive it not later than the first of the month preceding the month of publication.

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

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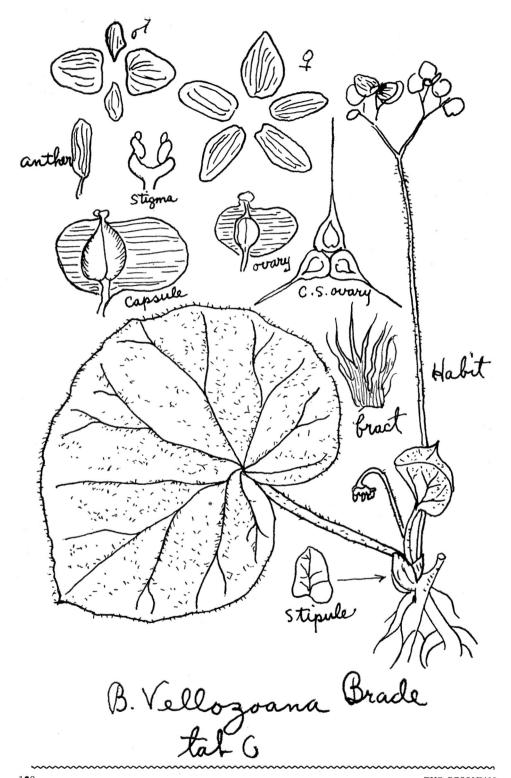
BEGONIAS FERNS

SHADE PLANTS SUPPLIES

STAY FOR DINNER

Chicken Dinners - Snack Bars - Steak House 12-8:30 p.m. Daily 12-8:30 p.m. ex. Mo. & Tu. 12-9 p.m. ex. Friday

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Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund Flight

No. 1 B. vellozoana—Brade — Brazil. Herbaceous, 8-12 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 8 nerved, 4-5 inches long, 5-7 (up to 8) inches broad, hispid-pilose on both surfaces, with small frimbiate 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. 50 cents per pkt. The above description and line drawing on opposite page are from the University of California department of Botany, Los Angeles, California, courtesy of Dr. Mildred Mathias.

When we received seed from Brazil a few years ago a few were sent to a friend in South Africa who grew the plant and collected seed for seed fund. Recently he wrote the following: "I would like you to know a few facts about B. vellozoana which I consider one of the most beautiful in my collection of more than 150 begonias. It forms a lovely fan shape with a medium, soft emerald-green, sometimes pink mid-rib. The plant grows about 14 inches over a 5 inch pot. Flower spikes are about 12 inches tall and flowers are pure white with small pink hairs on out side. In my opinion, it is better than B. 'Iron Cross.

No. 2 B. Brazil—Mixed. The collector of the Brazil begonia seed we have been offering for the past two months has written that she has identified some of the plants. They are: B. binoti, B. metallica, B. glaucophylla, B. epipsila, B. hispida cucullata, and many more. We have a great abundance at 25 cents per pkt.

No. 3 B. Joe Hayden— (B. Mazae X B. Reichenheimi) Black-brown, lightly lobed leaves which glisten like satin. Flowers pink and fragrant. Can be grown as a hanging basket or grown out doors where climate permits. This is a hybrid and not all plants will be true B. Joe Hayden. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 4 B. Megeptera—India. Creeping root stock, thick, erect stems.

The leaves are unequal at base. A large number of elongated peduncles rise from the upper axils bearing on each large pink flower. The flowers completely cover the plant creating a charming effect. See Feb. 1957 The Begonian for complete story and picture by Mr. Teuscher—Price 50 cents per pkt.

No. 5 B. Gigantea— India. Thick, woody root stock bearing stems two to three feet tall, very rarely branched. This is the largest of Indian begonias. The leaves are unequally, deeply auricled on one side. The peduncles are short, dichotomous with many small white or pale pink flowers. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 6 B. Xanthina— India. Thick, rhizomes, ovate leaves which are unequally cordate. The flowers are of medium size and conspicuously yellow. Capsule has unequal wings, one very much elongated. Unusual. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 7 B. Rubro-venia— India. Caulescent with elliptic, lanceolate, acuminate leaves, can be easily recognized by its rose-red veins especially on the under surface of the leaves and by the grayish-white, large irregular patches on the upper surface of the green leaves. The flowers are borne in auxiliary peduncles, usually branched near the top, bearing white flowers. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 8 B. Picta— India. Tuberous root stock found growing on rocks or in crevices of stone walls. The flowers are rather large and conspicuous and of pale rose color. The leaves are nearly equally cordate pilose above and often variegated. Very ornamental. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 9 B. rex—India. Fleshy creeping rhizome which is subterranean. The leaf stalk is round, red in color and setose. Leaves are about ten to twelve inches broad, its surface is rugose bullate with a metallic luster, having a broad silver band running all around the leaves about one inch away from the margin. Flowers are borne in erect branching cymes, large, of pale rose color. This magnificent species is the

progenitor of many ornamental foliaged begonias. And this is the first time we have offered seed to the seed fund patrons. 50 cents per pkt.

No. 10 B. deliciosa—syn. Bhotan species. Medium, bushy, smooth; branches frequently angle off from thickened red joints and if near the soil, will send out roots; leaves deeply palmately lobed, dark olive-green, heavily gray-spotted, red beneath; flowers large, soft pink, usually in two-flowered inflorescences. Not many seeds. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 11 B. kellermani—Guatemala. Growth similar to B. incana, but smaller and daintier; leaves white-scurfy, thinner in texture and usually deeply cupped and rounder; inflorescences similar to those of B. incana. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 12 B. involucrata— Costa Rica. Medium, bushy; stems covered with white tomentom; leaves broad-ovate, light green, three to five finger-like lobes toward the apices not unlike lobes of the sassafras, toothed, soft-hairy; flowers white in compact cymes. An unusual and distinctive species when in flower. 25 cents per pkt.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS

Aeschynanthus remossissima — India. Dark green heavy foliage, flowers tubular, scarlet and orange. Rare and beautiful species. 35 cents per pkt.

Didymocarpus pulchra— India. No information except descriptive word meaning "beautiful." 35 cents per pkt.

Aeschynanthus acuminata—India. Slender pointed leaves, flowers similar to last mentioned. 35 cents per pkt.

A. splendens offered in June The Begonian has been identified as A. splendidus—and is described as having bright scarlet flowers with black margins lasting to perfection for a considerable time. The plant is about one foot high and has less tendency to climb than some of the others in this family.

A few seeds still available at 35 cents per pkt. We are under the impressions that names on above mentioned have been changed—but we do not have sufficient information to support this fact. **Peperoma scandens**— (Peru) Scandent creeper with fleshy, reddish stems and petioles, waxy fresh-green, small heart-shaped leaves resembling those of a philodendron. 35 cents per pkt.

Philodendron squamiferum—

(Guinea) Vine type with rich green, five-lobed leaves, the center lobe broad-ovate, lateral lobes pointed, basal lobes short; olive green petioles covered with green to red bristles. 50 cents per pkt. 25 cents per ½ pkt.

Plumeria Apocynaceae. Also known as 'Temple tree of India.' Mixed. Pink and white (two distinct colors); flowers are in clusters and very fragrant. Seeds should be planted in sandy soil and barely covered. 4 seeds for 25 cents.

FERN SPORES

From the mountains of Brazil came about five varieties of beautiful ferns. Fronds were sent to seed fund by collector and they are beautiful beyond description. One variety has long, lacy graceful fronds and another is short and fluffy, grey-green in color. Something new and different for fern collectors. 25 cents per pkt.

'Texas maidenhair'—Collected near San Antonio, Texas. Small little fern that we recognized as growing rampant in some sections of Texas. Usually found under oak trees in dense shade or in damp caverns. This is the black stem variety that likes a small amount of lime in the soil. This can be accomplished by adding crushed oyster shell to soil. Grows to about four inches in native state and from 6-8 inches in cultivation. Different. 25 cents per pkt.

Platycerium grande— Magnificent epiphyte with a regal crown of upright, spreading sterile fronds of glossy vivid green, upper lobes doubly forked and staghorn-like with dark venation, pendulous, forked, pairs of fertile fronds appear as the plant grows older. 50 cents per pkt. Seed tested 100% germination.

OTHER GENERA

Browallia speciosa major— Blue. Small dark green leaves, large solitary blue flowers with slender tube. 25 cents

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per pkt.

Amaryllis—Dutch hybrids. Hand pollinated seed from some of the finest Dutch hybrids. Colors are pink, rose, scarlet and salmon—mixed only. Not recommended for outdoor culture. 4 seeds for 25 cents.

Amaryllis—American hybrids. From the garden of Don Horton. 25 cents per pkt.

Cyrtanthus lutescens, C. mackeni and Habranthus robustus— 25 cents per pkt. each variety.

CORRECTION

In the July issue of The Begonian the information on Rhaphidophora merrilli is incorrect. The correct description is as follows:

Rhaphidophora merrilli—Aracea — (List under greenhouse plants). We have received information from the collector in the Philippine Islands that this plant resembles P. Monstera deliciosa and is popular for indoor decoration. 50 cents per pkt. 25 cents per ½ pkt.

Veitchia merrilli—Palmaceae—(List under other genera). Philippine Islands. Attractive, erect palm, with rather slender, prominently ringed single trunk; leaves in handsome arching crown; bright glossy-green leaflets many and closely placed; beautiful red fruit in pendulous clusters below the crown. Also known as "Christmas Palm." Large seeds 4 for 25 cents.

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

What greater experience can man have than to plant a tiny seed and watch the magic of its unfolding into a creation of loveliness, perfect in line, form, and color, and to enjoy its beauty without attempting to fathom its secret.

SAO PAULO GARDEN

(Continued from Page 176)

language barrier left us no alternative and we got along well with a sign language. When my name was spoken he broke out in a broad grin and in turn I learned his name was Silva. The personnel at the Botanical Garden were at all times very considerate and helpful and they generously gave me much of their valuable time. I am very grateful and indebted for their kindness.

Before leaving the Botanical Garden I would like for all of you to meet the director, Dr Alcides Ribeiro Teixeira and his charming wife Beulah. I enjoyed my visits and discussions with them and it was done in this case without interpreting as they both speak English I am deeply indebted to them for a great many things they did for me.

Next time I will take you with me to the virgin rain forest of Boracea, a truly plant paradise where we will see begonias and other plants growing in their native habitat.

FERNS AS A HOBBY

(Continued from Page 178)

The following books are helpful but do not cover the whole field of ferns: Cobb, A Field Guide of Ferns, 1956, \$3.75. Covers North Eastern U. S. Illustration wonderful. Small, Ferns of the Southeast, 1938, \$4.00. Covers South East U. S. Many ferns grown in California gardens and greenhouses. Taylor, Ferns and Fern Allies British and Columbia, 1956, 50c. Good illustrations. Covers many ferns growing in Northern California. Stevenson, A Book of Ferns, New Zealand, 1954. Sells for \$1.50. Good illustrations. Covers many ferns grown in gardens in California and in greenhouses in the East. Holttum, Ferns of Malaya, Vol. #2, 1954. A very fine book. Complete in description and illustrating points of distinction. Many ferns grown in California and greenhouses of the East. Sells for \$10.00. Wherry, Guide to Eastern Ferns, 1937. It is well illustrated and described. Sells for \$1.50.

Leaves From Our Begonia Branches

BESSIE RAYMOND BUXTON

The June meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Herbert E. Hurley, whose specialty is tuberous begonias. The business meeting was followed by a picnic luncheon. Mrs. Nancy Alvord then conducted a workshop on drying herbarium specimens for mounting. This is a project to which much of the summer will be devoted and by September we hope to have completed an interesting collection.

During the meeting we had an opportunity to purchase begonias from the collection of Mrs. Hazel Harmon, and afterwards some of the members visited the Lexington Gardens, where they bought additional plants.

ELSA FORT

This report is for two meetings. The beginning of vacation time and several other things have caused many absentees at both meetings.

Catherine Snyder was hostess for the first one. Since Catherine lives in Philadelphia, she decided to hold her meeting at the home of her sister, Mildred Tait. Though we were few in number we had pleasure enough for a whole group. We had those two planters of Mildred's to select plant after plant to admire and discuss.

Essie Morris was hostess for the other meeting. It was routine except for the few exciting moments when we planned for a picnic next month at the home of Marian Jones down near Atlantic, New Jersey.

EVA KENWORTHY GRAY

At the June meeting Don Horton gave a fine talk on begonias and hybrids, and showed a few slides to illustrate his points on cuttings and seeds. Our August meeting will be at Rosecroft. In September we will meet in the garden of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Moore. In October we resume our regular meeting

on the third Monday, at the Community House, La Jolla.

FOOTHILL

The June meeting featured a plant show that proved to be successful and interesting. Members and friends were invited to bring potted plants which they had previously received from the plant tables, to show the degree of success or lack of success in their development and to help each grower to correct or improve his care of individual plants.

There was a surprising exhibit of a wide collection of various kinds of plants, and each entrant gave comments about the plants he had brought. Many of these were wonderful specimens of cultural care and grooming.

Mrs. Wilma Blough gave constructive comment. Several attractive plants were given as prizes in recognition of the entrants' efforts.

HOUSTON

The May meeting was held in the home of Dr. Elmer C. Frey, with Mrs. U. D. Porter, president, presiding.

Officers for the coming year are as follows: Mrs. Grant Herzog, president; Mrs. Clara E. Cooper, vice-president; Mrs. W. I. Como, secretary; Mrs. Florence Brittain, treasurer; Mrs. B. A. Russell, representative; and Dr. Elmer C. Frey, parliamentarian.

INGLEWOOD

The June meeting was a round table discussion of plants—unusual, exceptionally fine specimens as well as the disapointments and sick plants. Everyone learned a great deal from actually seeing the plants, as each plant was passed around and discussed freely by everyone. The ailing plants brought forth many helpful points in avoiding trouble and in handling trouble that does occur. Discussions like these are extremely helpful to the amateur, for it is difficult for the

beginner to diagnose diseases by sight.

The plant table was well stocked by a variety of beautiful plants grown by Bert Slatter, together with plant donations by members.

There was much business to be discussed. A garden tour for August was planned, and it was decided that this Branch participate in the Orange County Show.

President Bill Kirker presided over the meeting.

PHILOBEGONIA

The June meeting was held at the home of our secretary, Sally DeCou, in Haddonfield, New Jersey. To meet in Sally's garden is a joy, especially to sit under the years-old cherry tree with its spreading branches. After a delightful lunch, our president, Cecily Bailey, called the meeting to order. We then discussed getting cuttings from Mrs. Ballard, to be grown in the house and placed in the Horticultural Society's exhibit in Philadelphia next March. All were in favor.

On June 17 we drove to Chestnut Hill, Pennsylvania, to get the cuttings (Joe Hayden). Mrs. Ballard's garden and greenhouses are an inspiration and gives one new courage to study and grow begonias.

Meetings for the rest of the summer will be held at the summer homes of our members at the shore points.

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1959 COLOR CATALOG NOW AVAILABLE

Mintues, Special Meeting of Executive Officers, May 30, 1959

A special meeting called by President Slatter was held at the home of Mrs. Edna Korts, on the evening of May 30, 1959. Present were the following: Mr. Slatter, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Joyce, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Sault, Mrs. Alva Graham, Mrs. Sylvia Leatherman, Mrs. Edna Korts and Mrs. Ethel Arbuckle.

President Slatter stated that it had been necessary to call this meeting because of urgent matters that could not wait until the regular board meeting. In the absence of National Secretary Mrs. Brown, Mr. Slatter requested that Mrs. Arbuckle act as Secretary and take minutes of the meeting. Mr. Slatter then read a letter from President-Elect Charles Lovejoy in which he tendered his resignation, having been advised by his doctor to curtail all active duties wherever possible. Owing to the fact that the A.B.S. would be without a President-Elect for the coming year, Mr. Hall suggested that the Nominating Committee go into action and secure a new nominee. It was moved by Mrs. Leatherman, seconded by Mrs. Sault, that the resignation be accepted with regret. Motion carried. Mr. Hall felt that a letter should be sent Mr. Lovejoy stating that we would welcome his advice and knowledge whenever he could attend meetings, and that the Secretary forward such a letter to him.

President Slatter then appointed Mr. Clarence Hall to fill the vacancy of President-Elect.

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The selection of a printer for The Be-GONIAN was discussed. Two estimates were to be secured by Mr. Slatter, one by Mrs. Graham and one by Mrs. Korts. No action taken at this time.

The appointment of a Membership Secretary was next on the agenda and President Slatter stated that this office must be filled at once because of the time element. Two names were submitted by him, Mrs. Grace Yerrick and Mr. George Schlanert, and after some discussion the President appointed Mr. Schlanert.

President Slatter then stated that it would be necessary to appoint a new Convention Chairman and a new Show Chairman. He appointed himself as Convention Chairman and appointed Mrs. Edna Korts to be Show Chairman. Since Mrs. Korts was also Nomenclature Chairman, she asked that Mrs. Alva Graham assist by taking over the Nomenclature Department for the convention.

Mrs. Sylvia Leatherman stated she wished to withdraw her name as Secretary from the ballot and that Mrs. Irma Brown had consented to go on the ballot as Secretary.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted, ETHEL ARBUCKLE, Secy. Pro Tem

Charles Lovejoy Resigns

It is with sincere and deep regret that we announce the resignation of one of our most important officers, one from whom we expected great things during his term of office.

Our President-Elect, Charles Lovejoy, has presented his resignation to the Board. Charles regrets his action and the Board is equally regretful, as his sincerity of purpose and his fresh ideas will be sorely missed.

The recurrance of a former illness forced his physician to order him to curtail all activities other than those absolutely necessary. We recognize the necessity for Charles to follow his physician's advice, but we will miss him on the Board.

President Slatter appointed Clarence Hall, Public Relations Director, to fill the office of President-Elect.

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Minutes, National Board, June 22, 1959

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board, American Begonia Society, was called to order by President Slatter at 7:45 p.m., June 22, 1959.

Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led

by Mr. Hall.

Aims and Purposes of the Society were read by Mr. Walton.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved with correction that Editor Brest was resigning after publication of the July BEGONIAN instead of the August number.

The Secretary read a letter from President-Elect Lovejoy in which he stated that owing to certain health troubles it would be necessary for him to curtail all outside activities, and that he was forced to offer his resignation, that he did so only upon the advice of his

Minutes of a special meeting called by President Slatter on May 30, 1959, were read. At this meeting President Slatter had read the letter from President-Elect Lovejoy and motion was made and passed to accept the resignation with regret. It was then necessary that the office of President-Elect be filled and President Slatter appointed Mr. Clarence Hall Moved by Mr. Walton, seconded by Mrs. Parker, that the action taken at the specially called meeting be approved. Motion carried. The Secretary was instructed to write Mr. Lovejoy, expressing the regret of the Board and thanking him for his work for the organization.

Treasurer Pearl Parker gave her report,

which was filed for audit.

Membership Secretary Walton gave his report showing 42 new and 97 renewing members for the month.

Seed Fund Chairman Mrs. Gee not being present, her report was read by Treasurer Parker, showing \$90.00 remitted to the Treasurer. Mrs. Korts reported that she had prepared the Schedule for Show Entries and it is being printed. Awards Chairman Mrs. Arbuckle reported that the Seattle Branch show

is to be held August 1st and 2nd.

Moved by Mrs. Graham, seconded by Mrs. Parker, that the motion made at the April 27th meeting relative to three year term for Nomenclature Director be rescinded. Motion carried.

President Slatter reminded all Branches that plants will be needed for the plant tables at the Convention if we are to make any money there.

Discussion relative to old cuts in storage brought out that many are no longer usable. Moved by Mrs. Korts, seconded by Mr. Hall, that a committee be permitted to destroy all cuts that are not usable, except those made from drawings of Mrs. Alice Clarke. Motion carried.

President Slatter stated he had appointed Mr. Tru Peterson as Editor of The Begonian to replace Mrs. Brest, who had resigned; also that Mr. George Schlanert had been appointed

Membership Chairman to replace Mr. Walton, who had resigned. President Slatter introduced Mr. Peterson and Mr. Schlanert.

The matter of a cabinet for storing our cuts was brought up and motion was made by Mr. Hall, seconded by Mrs. Cooper, that Mr. Peterson be authorized to purchase a suitable cabinet. Motion carried.

Moved by Mrs. Korts, seconded by Mrs. Ahern, that 100 extra copies of the August Begonian be ordered for use at the Convention. Motion carried.

National Librarian Mrs. Lucy Sault gave

reports for May and June.

Moved by Mr. Walton, seconded by Mrs. Korts, that all correspondence in the membership files preceding the last three vears be destroyed. Motion carried. Moved by Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. Walton, that we do not proceed with the idea of envelope stuffers from Flower & Garden magazine. Motion carried.

President Slatter reported on estimates from printers for The Begonian and stated that the price given by Hollycrofters Printers appeared to be the most reasonable. Moved by Mrs. Graham, seconded by Mrs. Parker, that the price as submitted by Hollycrofters be accepted. Motion carried.

Branches reporting: Glendale, Long Beach Parent, Orange County, Redondo Beach.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 10 p.m.

Respectfully submitted, IRMA JANE BROWN, Secretary

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August, 1959

Branch Meeting Dates . . .

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BRITISH BRANCH

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

BUXTON, BESSIE RAYMOND BRANCH

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

DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS BRANCH

1st Thursday, 7:00 p.m., Members' Residences Mrs. Ruth Cook, 923 S. Edgefield, Dallas 8, Texas

EAST BAY BRANCH

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

EL MONTE COMMUNITY BRANCH

3rd Friday, Members' Homes Miss W. Leoti Fisher, Secy. 4416 Downing Ave., Baldwin Park, Calif.

FOOTHILL BRANCH

3rd Thursday, 8:00 p.m. La Verne Community Bldg. 2039 Third St., La Verne Mrs. C. W. Hall, Cor. Secy. 358 E. Arrow Hwy., Upland, Calif.

FORT, ELSA BRANCH

1st Saturday, 1:30 p.m. Miss Lola Price, Secy. 628 Beech Ave., Laurel Springs, N.J.

GLENDALE BRANCH

4th Wednesday, 8:00 p.m. Tuesday Afternoon Club, 400 N. Central Mabel Anderson 5226 Strohm Ave., North Hollywood

GRAY, EVA KENWORTHY BRANCH

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

GRAY'S HARBOR BRANCH

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

GRUENBAUM, MARGARET BRANCH

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

HOLLYWOOD BRANCH

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

HOUSTON, TEXAS BRANCH

2nd Friday, 10:00 a.m. Mrs. W. I. Como, Secy. Box 220 E. RR No. 1, Dickinson, Texas

HUMBOLDT COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Monday, 8:00 p.m. Los Amigos Club, Loleta, Calif. Miss Margaret Smith, Secy. P.O Box 635, Ferndale, Calif.

INGLEWOOD BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:45 p.m., Inglewood Women's Club 325 North Hillcrest, Inglewood, Calif. Mima A. Rich, Secy. 2022 W. 84th Place, Los Angeles 47, Calif.

LONE STAR BRANCH

3rd Monday, Members' Homes Mrs. George Wilkins, Secy. 2621 N. Fitzhugh Ave., Dallas 4, Texas

LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER

1st Tuesday, 7:30 p.m., Linden Hall 208 Linden Ave., Long Beach, Calif. Mrs. Florence Haag, Secy. 1025 Temple Ave., Long Beach, Calif.

LOUSIANA CAPITAL BRANCH

1st Friday, Homes of Members Mrs. Amy Reddy Rushing, Secy. 4938 Annette St., Baton Rouge, La.

MIAMI, FLORIDA BRANCH

4th Tuesday, 8:00 p.m. Simpson Memorial Garden Center Mrs. Ray Rosengren, Secy. 5530 N.W. 21 Ave., Miami, Fla.

MISSOURI BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 1 p.m. World War Memorial Bldg., Linwood and Paseo Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Hattie Taylor, Secy. P.O. Box 25, Raytown, Mo.

OCEAN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY BRANCH

1st Tuesday, 12:30 p.m., Members' Homes Mrs. Anna Peck, Secy. 23 So. Gateway, Toms River, N.J.

ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m. Garden Grove Grange Hall, Century and Taft Sts. Garden Grove, Calif. Mrs. Lionel Evans, Secy. 10381 Orangewood, Garden Grove, Calif.

PASADENA BRANCH

Meetings on Call, Homes of Members Col. C. M. Gale, Secy. 40 N. San Rafael, Pasadena 2, Calif.

PHILOBEGONIA BRANCH

2nd Friday, Members' Homes Mrs. Ralph DeCou, Secy. 107 Potter St., Haddonfield, N.J.

REDONDO BEACH AREA BRANCH

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

RHODE ISLAND BRANCH

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

RIVERSIDE BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Shamel Park 3650 Arlington, Riverside, Calif. Mrs. Ethel Prior, Secy. 4345 5th St., Riverside, Calif.

ROBINSON, ALFRED D. BRANCH

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

SACRAMENTO BRANCH

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

SAN DIEGO BRANCH

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

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH

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

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH

4th Wednesday, 8:00 p.m., Masonic Temple 506 S. Santa Anita Ave., Arcadia, Calif. Mrs. Marilyn Jewett, Secy. 18324 E. Alford St., Azusa, Calif.

SAN MIGUEL BRANCH

1st Wednesday, Youth Center, Lemon Grove, Calif. Shirley LaRue, Natl. Rep. 1933 "O" Ave., National City, Calif.

SANTA BARBARA BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m. Girl Scout Clubhouse, 1838 San Andres St. Mary Wegener, Secy. 1611 Olive St., Santa Barbara, Calif.

SEATTLE BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 7:45 p.m.
Meeting locations will vary; call the secretary at SUnset 3-7192.
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. Strowbridge School Multi-Purpose Rm. 21400 Bedford Dr., Hayward, Calif. Mrs. Chester Bartlow, Cor. Secy. 553 Arden St., Newark, Calif.

TALL CORN STATE BRANCH

Mrs. Edna Monson, Secy. South Taylor, Mason City, Iowa

TARRANT COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Monday, 10:00 a.m. Scott Hall, Ft. Worth, Texas Mrs. Joe X. Schad, Secy. Rte. 1, Box 17, Saginaw, Texas

TEXAS STATE BRANCH

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

WEST VALLEY BRANCH

2nd Tuesday, 7 p.m., Orcutt Playground Clubhouse 21816 Lanark St., Canoga Park, Calif. Mrs. J. H. Holley, Secy. 22126 Gault St., Canoga Park, Calif.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, 11:00 a.m., Homes of Members Mrs. Albert S. Lash, Cor. Secy. 1228 Oklahoma Ave., Pittsburgh 16, Pa.

WHITTIER BRANCH

1st Thursday, 7:30 p.m. Palm Park Community Center, 1643 Floral Drive Mrs. Pearl Benell, Secy. 10331 Colima Rd., Whittier, Calif.

WILLIAM PENN BRANCH

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

We are still receiving lists of officers lacking the secretary's full address. If you are not SURE this information was mailed, please send it at once, for without it your branch notice cannot be brought up to date.

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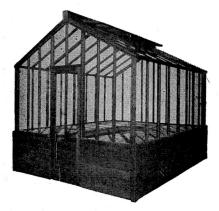
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We invite our good friends in The Begonia Society to drop in and talk greenhouses at any time. And don't forget that we have a complete line of supplies, including GE Soil Cable —ideal for seed flats.

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