

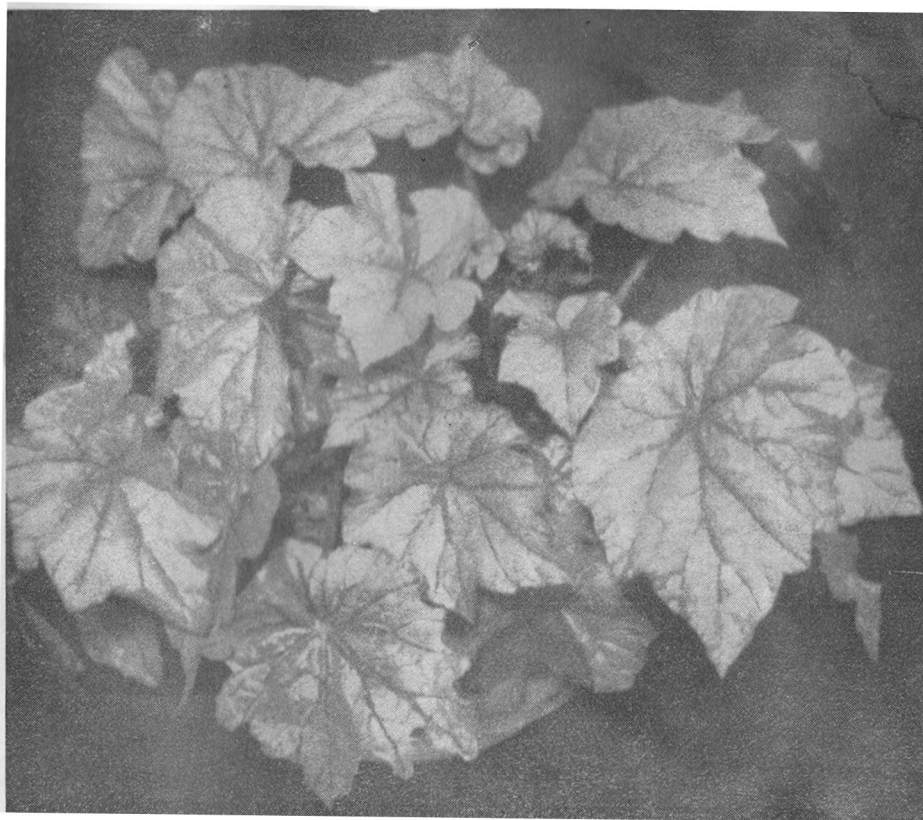
# *The Begonian*

DEVOTED TO THE SHELTERED GARDENS

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**BEGONIA 'DEWDROP'**

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

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## DEWDROP

By BELVA NELSON KUSLER

*Frederic, Wisconsin*

Have you wished that you could grow Rex begonias in your home, with moderate care, and without their going dormant in the winter? Have you admired the fantastic colors and variations in Rex leaves, and thought, "If only I could grow them"? Try the miniature hybrid Rex 'Dewdrop', and I think your wish can begin to come true.

The 'Dewdrop' pictured on the cover is about two and a half years old. The largest leaf is about 5 inches x 6½ inches, so you can gauge the plant's size by comparison. Quite a few cuttings have been made from it, but it has remained beautiful since it was small. My sister, while watering the plant, accidentally broke off a small section; she tucked it into the very rich soil in a container housing a large croton. It not only rooted there, but grew quickly to a lovely specimen.

The leaves of 'Dewdrop' are quilted, iridescent silver, the major veins outlined with dull, deep green, and as the light changes, they change, sometimes appearing light green in cast, or pale lavender—deepening towards the center. Bernice Brilmayer described them as "completely inlaid with mother-of-pearl, which shimmers lavender-pink". In any light, the color is exquisite.

The backs of the leaves are rich maroon red, with a few short, bristly, red hairs along the large veins, sparse hairs outlining the leaves, plus a few stubby ones on the upper surface. The leaves are numerous and closely spaced on the rhizomes. The leaf-stems are dull red with short, shiny red hairs.

There are a number of rhizomes coming from the soil, which branch rather profusely, making a thick plant (and incidentally, making propagation a joy). The rhizomes and bracts are red.

Exposure to harsh, direct sunlight, outdoors, can damage the leaves, as I learned when I tried to photograph this plant.

Often when I look at a begonia, I feel

## ARABELLE AND MELISSE

By DOROTHY S. BEHREND

*Encinitas, California*

I have always admitted that I could not tell these ladies—begonias—apart; they are the same color.

It was my fault, not the begonias.

The originator of B. 'Arabelle' and B. 'Melisse', Constance Bower, of San Diego, brought a specimen of each plant to a meeting of the Alfred D. Robinson Branch, held on the patio of my home. The plants were placed on a table where the sun filtered through a bamboo blind and touched the two plants.

The difference between the two begonias showed up immediately. If you have these plants, look for these two characteristics:

Begonia 'Arabelle' has red silken hairs

(Continued on Page 36)

that it would be prettier if I could alter it a bit—maybe shorten the petioles, or have the leaves held more erect or more closely spaced, or the blossoms deeper in color. But here is a plant that makes me feel, "This is wonderful. This could not be improved in any way. It's perfect".

The leaves of 'Dewdrop' retain their freshness and beauty for a long time so that the plant stays neat and compact, ever-decorative, and ready for display. In a room having rose, maroon, green, blue, or grey in its color scheme, a well-groomed 'Dewdrop' stands out like a precious jewel.

This is just one of the Rex hybrids available that is tailor-made for those of us with uncontrolled conditions, with just a house for raising plants. It's easy. There are others, but for a starter, I highly recommend 'Dewdrop'.

## COVER PICTURE

Begonia 'Dewdrop',  
a miniature hybrid Rex.

—Photo by Belva Kusler.

# The Story Of Begonia Bradei

By HARRY BLOSSFELD

*Sao Paulo, Brazil*

The Atlantic coast of southern Brazil is bordered by a mountain range called Serra do Mar, which rises at some places abruptly from the beach to over three thousand feet, and at other places leaves swampy lowlands with a hot and damp climate. The inland slope of these mountains is quite gentle and almost imperceptible, forming a vast highland on which are scattered several important towns, including the city of Sao Paulo, with a population of four million people. All of these cities enjoy a cool and agreeable climate.

This curious geographical formation of mountain ridge barring the ocean has strange consequences, the most notable being that all the rivers in southern Brazil flow away from the ocean in a westward direction, to nourish the Parana and La Plata Rivers flowing to the south. Another consequence is that all harbors and towns near the ocean have typically tropical vegetation and the famous coffee harbor, Santos, has a hot and moist climate, while only forty miles distant, Sao Paulo City is cool and experiences a few freezes each year.

The hot and moist air that forms above the coastal lowlands flows during the day in an upward direction through the valleys and crevices of the mountain range and, while cooling off in the higher altitude, discharges its moisture content in the form of fogs and drizzly rains into the lonely jungles that cover this area, which is so precipitous and inaccessible that it can not be cultivated. This is, indeed, one of the few places in southern Brazil where true virgin forest still exists.

No wonder that it attracts naturalists who may observe the unusual fauna and flora in this perfect wilderness.

About twenty-five years ago, a German entomologist, Mr. Wacker, lived near the small station, Alto da Serra, on the Sao Paulo Railway, which crosses these

jungle mountains from Santos to Sao Paulo and on to Jundiá. At Alto da Serra, according to a popular saying, it rains three hundred days per year, while fogs prevail the remaining sixty-five days.

Mr. Wacker's place was situated on the very rim of the mountains. His home was a sort of private museum, where most rooms were filled with boxes of butterflies, minerals, stuffed birds and mammals, and huge shells, while in his garden many orchids, bromeliads, aroids, begonias, and gesneriads grew indifferently on trees or stones or in the soil.

Having a letter of introduction to Mr. Wacker, I once paid him a visit and was kindly shown around. Seeing my great interest in his plants, he agreed to accompany me on a collecting trip to the Rio Branco, a small river that one can see from the train going from Santos to Sao Paulo, gushing its white foamy water through a stony bed down towards the plains and banana plantations around Santos.

The most suitable collecting place would be Quilombo, an ancient hiding place for runaway negro slaves who succeeded in escaping from their escorts while being herded from the harbor through the forests to Sao Paulo.

On the designated day, I took the first morning train from Sao Paulo in the direction of Santos and got off at Alto da Serra, where Mr. Wacker already waited for me. We had to use a trolley car to continue farther down the mountain.

Trains are not moved by ordinary engines on the steep slope. A train going down is hooked to a cable and pulley, moved at a very moderate speed by powerful motors built at suitable places along the rail. Another train is hauled up simultaneously, acting as a counterweight. On a level platform beside each motor station, the train stops, unhooked from one cable and grips the next one.



and is then drawn down by the next motor station.

Mr. Wacker had obtained special permission to use a car which carried the maintenance crew down the mountain, stopping at frequent intervals to drop men and materials along the rail where the line was under repair, a never-ending job because of the numerous cuts and tunnels which were endangered constantly by stones and trees dropping from above. We had another permit to use the last car going back to Alto da Serra in the evening, so that suitable time was at our disposal for our excursion.

The descent in the dark of very early morning was made in a thick fog, and we could not see anything but our car and a few yards of rail in front and behind the vehicle. After many stops, we arrived at Station 5 and were warned by an official of the railway company to be back in time to catch the last car upward, because there would be no chance to get up later and we would not be allowed to stay at the platform overnight.

Still in dense fog, with alternating warm and cold blasts from below and from above, we stumbled down a steep, narrow, and muddy path in the morning light. Frequently we crossed little streams of water seeping over the big boulders or dripping from unknown heights above us.

When we entered the forest, the fog became less dense and we could see big gnarled trees with mossy bark, numerous tree ferns with fibrous, fluffy brown stems, sometimes three feet thick and ten feet high. Though the fiber of these tree ferns (*Dicksonia sellowiana*) is used in Brazil largely for growing orchids, instead of the osmunda fiber used in Europe and in the United States, one never finds an orchid growing on the trunk of this giant fern, the only exception being *Zygopetalum maxillare*.

Frequently we met with big lianas, hanging in flattened notched bows from high trees hidden from our view by the fog. At some places we found miniature orchids growing in profusion on rocks and tree limbs, most belonging to



*Begonia Bradei*

—Photo by Harry Blossfeld

the *Pleurothallis*, *Octomeria*, *Stelis*, and *Phymatidium* groups; also a few of the more showy, flowering *Maxillaria*, *Prodenaea*, *Sophronitis*, *Koellensteinia*, and even a few *Oncidium* and *Stanhopeas* were encountered.

Suddenly it seemed that someone was drawing away a curtain from above us and we were exposed to a strong, warm sunshine—but only for a few minutes—and then a new cloud again hid the sun from view.

Our descent was not quite so steep as it had been before and the almost invisible path Mr. Wacker was following had to be opened by strokes of the "foice", a sickle-shaped, heavy cutlass mounted on a sharp handle. The big forest trees stood farther apart, and quantities of brush, creepers, and herbaceous vegetation had to be cleared from our path or stepped over. The moisture in the air was still heavy, but did not seem to be constant and permanent as it had been during the first part of our trip.

In this region, just below the region

of permanent fogs, at about 1,000 to 1,500 feet above sea level, we met with a good number of fine bromeliads, including *Vriesia rodrigasiana*, *V. schwackeana*, a species named after Mr. Schwacks, our guide, and *V. incurvata*, *Tillandsia aeris-incola*, *Neoregelia binotii*, and *Nidularium innocentii*. I had the good luck of finding a big specimen of a climbing species of *Fuchsia integrifolia* and, firmly rooted to a mossy rock ten feet high, a climbing begonia (*B. convolvulacea*). A few epiphytic gesneriads were spotted on trees, one of these being a *Crantzia* which had a large blood-red blotch on the underside of each leaf. Another was the *Hypocyrtha nummularis*, with curious inflated flowers, one variety with yellow pouches and another with red pouches.

We finally arrived at our destination, the Qilombo place near Rio Branco, and found the remainders of mud huts now reduced to square lines of loam. The sun had come out and a steamy heat soon was established, suffocating my desire of botanizing at this place. We had a rest and ate our lunch. Then we separated, each for his special hunt.

Mr. Wacker unfolded his butterfly net and went away in search of those beautiful insects, first warning me not to go too far away because we had to leave that place at 3 p.m. to catch our cable car.

Near Rio Qilombo river I found a beautiful *Heliconia* and dug out some stems of it.

The heat became almost unbearable, so I decided to go into a big patch of jungle and do my collecting in a more shady place. Climbing up a ravine, I obtained a marvelous view toward the plains behind the port of Santos, with numerous patches of banana plantations, while in the opposite direction I could now distinguish the railway line at an amazing height above me, with its numerous bridges and tunnels, at some places merely a level scar carved into the steep rocks.

At the edge of the forest, many interesting plants were to be seen. At a shady place filled with black leaf-mold washed down from a big boulder above,

a shrubby Begonia attracted my attention. At first sight, it could be classified into that group which horticulturists call "hirsute", as it had stems and both faces of leaves covered with a dense, velvet carpet. The leaves had their upper sides plainly green and their undersides vividly crimson, the form being the one commonly known as "Angel Wing". On top of each branch, a few rather large white flowers showed crimson hairs on the outside surface of the petals.

Pulling the plant out of the loose soil, I saw there was no tuber nor enlarged rhizome. Therefore I cut off all stems except a stump of each and took the clump with me, wrapping it in a bit of moist moss.

I thought I had discovered a new species and, indeed, when I collected it in 1937 this Begonia had not yet been named. Not until 1953 was it named *Begonia bradei* by Dr. Irmscher.

A few steps from this wonderful plant, I discovered another Begonia species, somewhat similar in appearance but with narrower leaves and with stems that were fuzzy and not hairy, the leaves being plain green and smooth above and fuzzy, with brown scurf beneath. The flowers, borne in large clusters on the tips of stems, were white with a rosy shade.

This plant has later been offered under the wrong name, *Begonia macrocarpa*, from which it can be distinguished easily by much narrower leaves and by the flowers, borne in upright clusters. Recently this plant has been described as *Begonia parillis*.

A third species of Begonia found was strictly epiphytic and belonged to the small-leaved *foliosa* group. It is difficult to propagate and, curiously enough, I have never succeeded in obtaining a flower on this plant, though it grows quite well in my nursery, much slower than any other Begonia I have grown. I have put this species in shade and in sun, in a moist and warm glasshouse and in cool, open lath-houses; I have grown it in soil and in orchid fiber—and never obtained a flower. Though it looks de

(Continued on Page 34)

# Begonia Glasshouse At Los Angeles Arboretum

By MELVA SMALL

In 1956 the San Gabriel Valley Branch of the American Begonia Society decided that a worthwhile project would be for the American Begonia Society to establish a begonia glasshouse at the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum in Arcadia, California, for the enjoyment and education of all those who are interested in begonias. With the help of Mrs. E. B. Slosson, many individuals, and Branches of the Society, this project was completed at a cost of more than \$6,600.00.

When you are visiting the Arboretum—and everyone should—it will be well

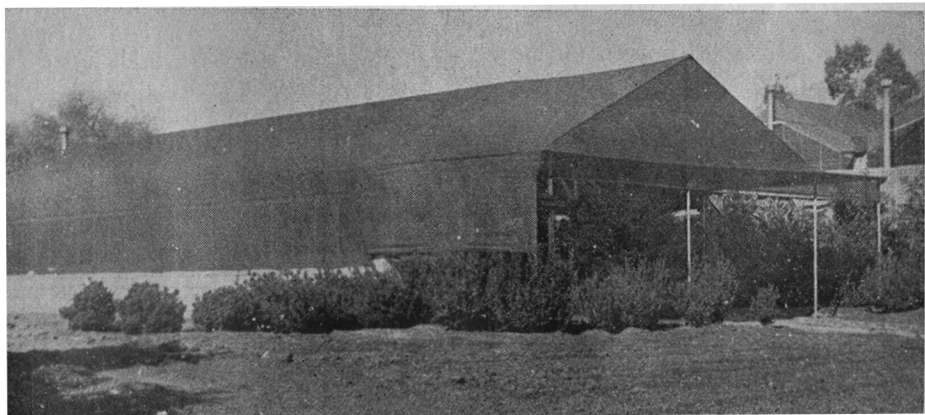
worth your while to take a short walk north of the entrance house and visit this begonia glasshouse.

See the outdoor greenhouse adjoining, constructed of metal pipe and saran cloth. Those of you who are interested in seeing how satisfactory saran cloth would be for growing begonias outside, where there are lower temperatures, will be pleased with the growth and texture of the plants that are growing under these conditions.

Besides many specimen plants, you will find a beautiful waterfall lending en-



*Interior view  
of greenhouse  
adjoining  
glasshouse.*



*Saran cloth covers glasshouse and greenhouse.*

chantment to this outdoor garden.

In the glasshouse, equipped with all the latest devices for heating and cooling, you will find many of your favorite begonias, plus ferns, which always add softness and variety and are necessary companion plants to the beauty of a begonia garden.

A group of species is being collected, with which the Arboretum hopes to do some experimental work in propagation. Any species that is not now in the glasshouse will be gratefully welcomed.

Before the year is completed, all the plants in the glasshouse will be checked for correct names. Duplicate plants will be removed to other locations in the Arboretum, to make room for a greater variety of plants.

After the plants we now have in the glasshouse have been checked, a list will be published, and those of you who are not familiar with some plants may check the plants at the Arboretum. If you have begonias which are not listed, you are invited to share them with the Arboretum, as it is hoped that the collection will soon have a representation of as many hybrid begonias and species as the glasshouse will accommodate.

Watch *The Begonian* for the date when the National Board will dedicate the new \$300 trophy case, which will house the trophies won by the American Begonia Society as well as those won by the San Gabriel Valley Branch. This case will be found to the left of the entrance to the glasshouse.

The Arboretum invites you, as members, and all your friends and acquaintances to enjoy the glasshouse.

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#### PATRONIZE BEGONIAN ADVERTISERS

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Fresh New Crop  
REX HYBRID BEGONIA SEED

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*Alice with begonia  
and trophies.*

#### WINNER FOR BEST REX

By RUBY BUDD

Alice Neuenschwander's short membership with the Westchester Branch of the American Begonia Society has made her an ardent begonia grower. Although her first love and hobby has been African violets, begonias are beginning to take first place in her glasshouse.

The begonia which was judged the best Rex in the 1962 Begonia Show, winning the Gonda Hartwell Cup, was propagated by her from a leaf given to her as an Ann Meyer's hybrid, just over a year ago. After it won the award, Mrs. Ann Meyer, here from San Francisco for the show, named it B. 'Ann Meyer'.

Alice is now doing some hybridizing, herself. With her enthusiasm, she is sure to come up with something new.

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## LIFE AMONG THE FLOWERS

By MARGARET LATROBE

*When the lady of the house decides to enroll in a flower arrangement course and then enters a show, life becomes a battle between man and the flowers.*

HUSBANDS beware lest the little woman start a flower arrangement course. Any woman who takes such a course will sooner or later enter a flower show. Then the whole household falls apart—meals aren't on time, holes remain in socks, buttons off clothes, and the house is knee-deep in dust. Mama is concentrating on Hogarth curves.

As soon as she enrolls in the course, she has to have the car every day to gather special flowers. You can hitch a ride to work with the neighbors or else walk—it won't kill you. She needs \$10 for lessons, \$10 for the flowers, \$10 for the sitter, and \$10 pocket money. Art is not cheap!

Then every vase, ash tray, and vinegar tucket in the house is filled with posies. There are arrangements of triangles, crescents, mass, miniatures, compositions, and table settings. You can't mix a salad because the bowl is full of varnished gourds held together with toothpicks. You can't mix a drink because the pitcher is full of gladiolus and podocarpus.

Soon it's time for the flower show. She can't enter just one arrangement or two, but at least seven or eight—depending upon how much better she figures she is than other entrants.

The little woman has spent weeks participating, and many days checking florists, friends—even enemies—for just that certain combination of flowers she must have. The course is going to pay off if it takes her last cent. (It already has, and she is now at work on yours.)

The day of the show dawns, but she has been up since four, snipping yew and Scotch broom into shape for backgrounds and focal points. Deep buckets

(Continued on Page 35)

## Gardens Of The Orient At Flower and Garden Show

Los Angeles area green-thumbers — and those who wish they were — will find a double purpose behind the World Flower and Garden Show.

Scheduled to be conducted from February 22 through March 3 at the Pan Pacific Auditorium, the third annual edition of the show is intended to be a practical guide to adventures in beauty, according to Norvell Gillespie, general manager, and will deal in the practical ways and means of making gardening easy and successful.

But along the way, the show will delve into the creative fun of watching things grow. Howard Gilkey, garden show designer, has tied displays in with the show theme of "Pacific Pathways—Gardens of the Orient", featuring a Japanese garden complete with waterfall designed by Kazuo Nakamura, landscape architect from Kyoto, Japan.

Other landscape architects, seedsmen, and representatives of Los Angeles nurseries and cut flower industries will present displays at the show.

Orchid exhibits will feature the million dollar collections of Dos Pueblos gardens at Santa Barbara and of Armacost & Royston of Los Angeles.

Jackson & Perkins of California, world's largest rose growers, will bring their 1963 catalog to life, emphasizing their international prize-winning 'Tropicana' rose.

Members of the California Garden Clubs, Inc. will compete in model gardens, floral arrangements, and room settings.

Advance ticket sales at a 50 cent discount, are already in progress, according to Gillespie. Persons purchasing tickets before February 15 have a chance to participate in a drawing for two tickets to Hawaii. Tickets are available at leading nurseries, florists, department stores, and from garden club members.

Tickets also will be on sale during the show at the front gate of the Pan Pacific for \$1.50.

# Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund Flight

Now is the time to sow seed of tuberous begonias for bloom next summer. With this in mind, we offer the very best seed available from a famous grower in California.

The preferred growing medium is a partially rotted hardwood (oak) leaf mold. This should be sterilized to insure destruction of all harmful organisms. Seeds should be sown on the finely screened medium and should be firmed lightly with a fine spray or mist of sterilized water. Seeds should not be covered with soil, but should be sealed tightly by placing glass or plastic over containers. All light should be kept out with a sheet of paper.

A constant minimum top and bottom temperature of 74 degrees will insure even germination in about ten days. Transplanting is accomplished before plants crowd one another. The first transplanting is made usually within eight weeks after sowing. For a heavier root system, a second transplant is made in sixteen weeks.

## No. 1—*B. Tuberhybrida*—

Ruffled camellia type. Beautiful variations of frilling, ruffling, and scalloping that appear in these new forms make it one of the most popular groups of begonias today. Very vigorous and in some colors eight-inch to nine-inch flowers are quite common. In this group are some of the most mildew-resistant plants. Mixed colors. 50 cents per pkt.

## No. 2—*Tuberhybrida lloydii*—

Rose color; hanging basket type. Their hanging habit, with great masses of bloom, makes them favored for decoration of greenhouses, patios, or porches, where they can be protected against strong winds and light. Seeds are from artificially pollinated blooms. 50 cents per pkt.

## No. 3—*B. Tuberhybrida*—

Mixed, selfed, and picotee-edged. Includes a very large, dark black-red. From a grower in Australia. 25 cents per pkt.

## No. 4—*B. Tuberhybrida*—

Mixed, all the popular colors. From a grower in Pennsylvania. 25 cents per pkt.

## No. 5—*B. Semperflorens H 170*—

Benary. New, and, according to our information, this is an entirely new color. No other information was given. We would appreciate it if someone would grow it and send results to the Seed Fund. 35 cents per pkt.

## No. 6—*B. xanthina*—

India. Rhizomatous species with large quilted leaves, lobed like maple leaves, coppery-green with velour sheen and red veins, reverse purplish-red. Flowers conspicuously yellow. 50 cents per pkt.

## No. 7—*B. picta*—

India. Low, ornamental, tuberous species with broad, puckered leaves, green-mottled light green and metallic bronze, maroon beneath. Flowers pink. 50 cents per pkt.

## No. 8—*B. megeptera*—

India. Creeping root-stock and thick, erect stems. The leaves are unequal at the base. A large number of elongated peduncles rise from the upper axils, bearing a number of pink flowers on each. The flowers completely cover the plant and produce a pleasing effect. 50 cents per pkt.

Note: The last three begonias were offered in *The Begonian* a short time ago. At that time the supply of seeds was short and we did not have enough to answer all requests. However, the collector has now sent a huge supply and we can take care of all requests. We are also informed that, because of conditions in India, it may be impossible to collect more begonia seed in the foreseeable future.

## No. 9—*B. diadema*—

Borneo. Fibrous rooted, erect, fleshy plant with maple-like leaves, deeply lobed, dentate leaves, satiny green streaks of silver along the mid-rib. Small pink flowers. 25 cents per pkt.



**No. 10—*B. cathayana*, Hemsley—**

Repeat. Growth erect, shrubby, 40 to 60 cm. high. Leaves succulent, reddish brown, covered with soft white hairs. Leaves asymmetric, hanging down, about 20 cm. x 12 cm., asymmetris cordate more or less dentate, ending in a point, velvety, dark, olive green, with a light green area which becomes white toward the center, deep purple, velvety veins, covered with soft hairs, mainly at the margins and beneath. The lower side of the leaf is very red with reticulate venation. Petioles 7 to 12 cm. long, round, succulent, light green and densely covered with hairs on the outside. *B. cathayana* is a beautiful species with valuable leaves and should be in every collection. It requires greenhouse conditions with plenty of warmth and humidity. Seed is from the greenhouse of Michael Kartuz. \$1.00 per pkt.

**No. 11—*B. bradei*, Irmischer—**

See story from Sao Paulo, Brazil, elsewhere in this magazine. Seed offer repeated from last month. Stems and both surfaces of the leaves are covered with a dense, velvety carpet. Undersides of leaves are vividly crimson, green above. Flowers are large and white. Crimson hairs on outside surface of petals. \$1.00 per pkt.

**CLOSE OUT SALE**

Seeds listed below will afford you the opportunity of acquiring a large and varied assortment of plants at a small price. We hope that you will take advantage of this opportunity so that we will not have to discard the seeds.

**No. 1—*B. 'Matador'*—**

*Heterosis semperflorens* from Benary. Small-growing. Many pink flowers.

**No. 2—*B. 'Rosenrot'*—**

(Rosey Red). Benary. *Heterosis* type with a profusion of rosy-red flowers.

**No. 3—*B. 'Tausendschon'*—**

Benary. Glistening white *heterosis* type.

**No. 4—*B. 'Blutenmeer'*—**

(Pink profusion). *Heterosis*, intermediate type with many pink flowers.

**No. 5—*B. 'Flamingo'*—**

Small-growing, bi-colored white, with pink edges. *Heterosis semperflorens* are

the results of much work and effort on the part of Mr. Benary. These are more resistant to rain and heat than some of the older types of this group of begonias. They are unequalled as bedding and pot plants and will bloom over a long period of time.

**No. 6—*B. evansiana rosea*—**

Hardy semi-tuberous type with pink flowers. Bulbils will form in the leaf axils and fall to the ground and spring up and grow.

**No. 7—*B. echinosepala*—**

Brazil. Small leaf. Interesting, large, white, hairy flowers.

**No. 8—*B. Brazil species*—**

Soft, heavily white-felted leaves, tall-growing.

**No. 9—*B. 'Philippine Islands'*—**

Small, cane type with red leaves and pink flowers.

**No. 10—*B. 'Honduras'*—**

Small-growing, rhizomatous, white flowers.

**No. 11—*B. Mexican species***

**No. 38—**

Rhizomatous plant with rather large, crinkly, lettuce-green leaves. Many small white flowers on tall stems.

**No. 12—*B. sutherlandi major*—**

Basket type species, semi-tuberous. Africa.

**No. 13—*B. fuchsioides*—**

Small leaf, brilliant red flowers.

**No. 14—*B. sanguinea*—**

Brazil. Rhizomatous plant. Leaves red beneath.

**No. 15—*B. unidentified*—**

Brazil. Basket begonia with apple-blossom leaves.

**No. 16—*Saintpaulia*—**

Several good crosses.

**No. 17—*Sinningia eumorpha*—**

Gesneriaceae.

**No. 18—*Aechmea luedmanniana***

Good bromeliad.

**No. 19—*Jatropha hastata*—**

Cuba. Small shrub with oblong obovate leaves, constricted below into fiddle-shape and with tapering apex. Scarlet flowers. Grow in greenhouse in cold climates.

## **No. 20—*Solanum pseudo-capiscum***

Jerusalem cherry. Popular greenhouse pot plant grown for its persistent, scarlet or yellow fruits, which are globe-shaped.

## **No. 21—*Streptocarpus* 'Moulin Rouge'**

Popular greenhouse plant with large, ruffled, multi-colored blooms.

## **No. 22—*B. Semperflorens***

Doubles, singles, semi-doubles, from white to fiery red.

The entire list may be yours for \$2.00—or you may select any ten pkts. for \$1.00. No single packets.

### **PLEASE NOTE:**

During the past several months the Seed Fund has operated under difficult and adverse conditions. The purpose of this note is to ask your co-operation and support. You can help by furnishing seed of begonias and various other plants. However, we are over-stocked with semperflorens seed at present, but all others will be acceptable.

It is our purpose to keep the Seed Fund active and in operation, and we think it has some importance to the American Begonia Society, although there are those who do not agree. Your help will be gratefully accepted and we will strive, as always, to bring you seed that will add to your pleasure of growing plants by this fascinating method.

Mrs. Florence Gee  
Seed Fund Administrator  
234 Birch Street  
Roseville, California

## **FROM YOUR LIBRARY**

The request for books from the readers of *The Begonian* since the Book List was published in the December, 1962, issue has been amazing. It is gratifying to know that there are so many interested, down-to-earth growers of begonias and other shade plants.

I am happy to be of service to all fellow begonians.

Mrs. Lola E. Fahey, *Librarian*  
4943 Fiesta Avenue  
Temple City, California

## **GLEANINGS FROM THE EARLY YEARS**

By LOLA E. FAHEY

*Librarian, A.B.S.*

Did you know? *The Begonian* was first published in book form in July, 1938. It consisted of four pages. The August issue had eight pages and ten advertisers. Through December it continued as eight pages, but increased the advertisers to sixteen.

Previous to July, 1938, the Monthly Bulletin of the American Begonia Society was a publication of five mimeographed pages and sold for ten cents per copy or \$1.00 per year.

Familiar names—but did you know? In January, 1932, at the home of Mr. Clayton M. Kelly in Long Beach, California, the American Begonia Society officially came into existence, with Herbert P. Dyckman as the first President.

The organization was first known as the California Begonia Society, but through the efforts of Clayton M. Kelly, who was writing to places all over the world to try to obtain seeds of new and different varieties, other people learned of the Society, and soon there were many new members in so many sections of the country that it was decided to change the name to American Begonia Society.

Bessie Buxton and Alfred D. Robinson are given credit for much aid in increasing the membership by giving the Society publicity from California to the East Coast.

—Exerpts from article by Margaret C. Gruenbaum, Eastern Reporter, *The Begonian* for December, 1941.

### **QUALITY**

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442 Orpheus Ave., Encinitas, Calif.

# Qumblin' Along With



Mrs. V. D. of New York: I have received an answer to your question regarding the old-fashioned Buck Wheat Begonia. In fact, the letter is so delightful that I am going to include all of it:

"Dear Mrs. Olson: The December "Begonian" just came and, as usual, I dropped everything to read it from cover to cover. The new column with questions was very intriguing—especially the question of Mrs. V. D. of New York—for information on Buckwheat Begonia.

"I started collecting begonias in 1920, and many lovely plants were purchased at 'Farmer's Market'—grown by the wives of farmers, who had plants passed down from mothers, aunts, or neighbors, who did not name any by A.B.S. nomenclature.

"Many Buckwheat begonias I bought before the true identification was gleaned from the 1939 publication of Bessie Buxton's book on begonias. It was then I learned it was WELTONIENSIS—hybrid of Sutherlandi from Natal and dregei from Cape of Good Hope, Africa. Semi-tuberous, just as my 'Buckwheats' were and exactly true in every detail to Mrs. Buxton's reports. Henceforth, I placed name-tags of 'Weltoniensis' on my 'Buckwheat' begonias.

"Do you think this is your answer? It was also called, by Mrs. Buxton, 'Maple-leaf' and 'Grape-vine'.

Sincerely, D. P. B. of Birmingham, Michigan."

Dear Mrs. D.P.B. of Birmingham, Mich: Thank you so much for this information—I do indeed think it is the answer. And also we sincerely thank you for your kind words regarding *The Begonian* and the new column. It is words of encouragement such as these that spur our good contributors (as well as the editor) on.

A question from Texas: I would like to hand pollinate blooms on my begonias. Please tell me how I may distinguish male from female blooms.

Dear Texas member: On page 19 of Bernice Brilmayer's book. *All About Begonias*, it states: "It is easy to see the difference between the male and female flowers. The male may have larger petals, but the female has a showy appendage—a three-winged, seed-bearing ovary immediately under the petals. A slice cut from this ovary when it contains ripe seeds is shaped like a Gothic church window." If you have access to the Brilmayer book, you may see the male and female blooms illustrated on page 20.

A question from a California member: Why are the people who have the knowledge to hand-pollinate begonias etc. so reluctant to share it with others?

Dear California member: Through the years there have been articles in *The Begonian* giving information and directions for hand-pollinating. We are promised an article in the near future by a rex hybridizer. This article will give you information in sufficient detail so that you will be able to apply it with your plants.

Since receiving your question I have asked a few of the local members who have been hybridizing, and from their answers I believe that there is actually no reluctance, but rather that those who are busy hand-pollinating do not have the time to hand-write.

Mrs. J. L. of Iowa asks: I have been told that I should always wet a pot before I plant in it; also that I should sterilize it. Is this necessary?

Dear Mrs. J. L.: Yes, it is advisable to wet pots before placing plants in them. The dry clay of the pots may soak

(Continued on Page 35)

## BEGONIA BRADEI . . .

(Continued from Page 26)

cidedly like a Begonia, it may turn out finally to be quite another plant, a Gesneriad or, perhaps, a Pellionia. So far, it is a mystery.

While one is gathering plants in the jungles, one is absorbed by so many wonderful impressions that time flies quickly and the notion of time tends to disappear. When I was aware of the whistling and shouting of Mr. Wacker, the time which we had agreed upon for our return had long since passed, and I found my companion very angry about my delay.

We immediately started back at a hurried pace and Mr. Wacker explained to me that the only chance for us to arrive at the railway station in time was to go up by another road, much steeper than the one we had used to descend. He developed great speed and urged me to hurry even more, saying that everything would depend on the condition of the road and whether the afternoon's fogs might hide the road too much. This "road" was a hunter's path, at many places no more than a three-foot-wide hole in the thicket. Before long we became very tired, and every time we crossed one of the little water courses, we had to stop for breath and for a drink, before continuing to stumble our way up.

Suddenly the fog closed upon us and we could not see each other unless we were very close together. I had to keep to Mr. Wacker's heels and it seemed to me that he was not quite sure that we were on the right road. Both of us were drenched by moisture and perspiration by the time we reached a dangerous path climbing over steep rocks in narrow turns. But now we could hear the rumble of the engine station above us and suddenly heard a whistle!

"The trolley car is arriving!" shouted Mr. Wacker. We made the last half mile in a fast run, in spite of the steep ascending path.

When we broke onto the platform, the car was already there and it was full

of railwaymen going back from their work. We were so tired that we sat on the dirt floor, and so breathless that we were unable to speak for a good while. The men were pleased that we had made the connection in time, because they knew that anyone who missed it would have to stay in the jungle all night in the cold rain. For reasons of safety, the railway company would not give shelter to any stranger on their engine platforms.

The plant treasures we had gathered were safely established in my nursery. When the plants had grown a year, I identified some of them and took material of a few to the Botanic Garden of Rio and showed it to Dr. Brade, who helped me to classify some. However, he was unable to give the name of the two shrubby Begonia species.

The hirsute begonia, which later was named *Begonia bradei*, I furnished to many horticultural firms in the United States, from 1940 and later, under the provisory name 'Alto da Serra'. The Woodriff Begonia establishment listed it under this name in their 1943 plant catalog. I do not know who is responsible for misnaming this plant *Begonia macrocarpa* var. *pubescens*, which is completely erroneous.

Maybe the confusion arose because I wrote to several growers and said that I had gathered the original plant at a hiding place of negro slaves imported a hundred years ago from Africa, which left open the possibility that this begonia might have been of African origin, as is *Begonia macrocarpa*. Another incorrect name given to this begonia is *B. laeteviridea*, another African species.

The confusion is now becoming complicated, because several good hybrids have been raised from *Begonia bradei*, and their origins have been given as being descended from *Begonia laeteviridea*, which was incorrect. Other hybrids have received horticultural names, for example Begonia 'Alto Scharff', indicating their descent from Begonia 'Alto da Serra' instead of *B. bradei*.

Begonia growers should, therefore, give correct names to their plants as follows:

Begonia 'Alto da Serra' is now named *Begonia bradei* Irmsh.

*Begonia macracarpa* var. *pubescens* is the incorrect name for *Begonia bradei*.

*Begonia laeteviridea* is an African species, scarcely under cultivation, and most plants grown under this name are *Begonia bradei*.

Begonia 'Alto Scharff' is correctly Begonia Hybr. *bradei* x *scharffiana*.

For those who are interested in botanical studies, I call attention to the fact that the original description of *Begonia bradei* was published by Dr. Irmshcher in *Botanische Jahrbuecher* Vol. 76, p. 60 (1953). This description was based upon material furnished to Dr. Irmshcher by the Botanical Institute of Sao Paulo, gathered by Usteri near Alto da Serra in 1908, by Dr. Brade on Serra do Mar in 1911, and by Luederwaldt from cultivated plants at the former Ipiranga Museum of Sao Paulo. I have sent herbarium material from my plants to Dr. Irmshcher and received his confirmation that it is the true *Begonia bradei*.

The second plant found at Quilombo, having fuzzy stems and flowers in umbels, has been described recently as *Begonia parilles* Irmsh., a new species. A picture of it has been published by Boehmig in his book, *Die Gattung Begonia*, page 248, the picture in the upper right hand part of the page with the text saying "imported from Brazil, name not yet known".

*Begonias, Ferns, Fuchsias, Cacti,  
Succulents, Ivies, Geraniums, Herbs*

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**LOGEE'S GREENHOUSES**

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Danielson, Connecticut

## LIFE AMONG . . .

(Continued from Page 29)

on the kitchen floor hold precious and fragrant blooms. The household tiptoes through the tulips, trying to pick up breakfast.

You load the finished arrangements into the car, and away she goes. You hope she wins a couple of blue ribbons just to keep her from certain suicide, but on the other hand, if she does, she will be completely insufferable ever afterwards.

However, she doesn't win anything. "Everybody raved about my work except three women—the judges." She weeps a little, but she's not bitter. All she needs is a few more lessons. "And then, darling, you just watch all those first prizes come rolling along."

—From *Popular Gardening*, Feb. 1961.

## BUMBLIN' ALONG . . .

(Continued from Page 33)

up moisture that your plants need. I soak my pots before planting, not only to assure my plants of sufficient moisture, but to be sure the pots are at the right temperature. I do not have room in my greenhouse for my excess pots and must keep them outside. In warm weather the pots absorb the heat and are much too warm for plants and in the cool season they are much too cold, but by soaking them in a tub or tank in the greenhouse, they will take on the same temperature as the potting soil and be just right for the plants.

It is better to sterilize pots even though they are clean. This way you are sure that no disease or fungi will attack your plants. Laundry bleach or any good household disinfectant will take care of this for you.

....What is your question? Send your query to:

Bee Olson,  
13715 Cordary Avenue,  
Hawthorne, California

## ARABELLE . . .

(Continued from Page 23)

on the petioles or leaf stems; there is one bristly red hair in each small, raised pyramid on the leaf surface. The shapes of the silver-covered patterns vary on a single plant, but the hairs are the secret identification. If you are in doubt, pass your lower lip gently across the surface of the leaf. This will tell you quickly.

Begonia 'Melisse' has a smooth surface on the petioles as well as the leaf surface. The silver patterns on the warm pink leaves are similar to the sister plant, B. 'Arabelle'. When you pass your lower lip gently across the surface of B. 'Melisse', you will know what I mean.

Miss Bower raises these begonias in her home, where it is comfortable warm and dry (to us) as it is in all our homes, and where African violets thrive. Many begonias prefer a more moist condition, but these begonias will grow under both conditions.

I grow them in a moist, humid glass-house, while a grower in San Diego raises them in the ground, under lath, all year round.

As has been recorded, one parent of these hybrid begonias is a well known, beautiful problem child, B. 'Margaritacea'. The resultant hybrids are not such problems and are probably the most beautiful fibrous begonias obtainable today.

These "ladies" will complement any begonia collection, whether growing indoors or outdoors, and I highly recommend them.

## BRANCH REACTIVATES

After several months of recess, the Eva Kenworth Gray Branch has been reactivated and, beginning on February 9, will meet on a new day of the month at a new location. Formerly of La Jolla, it will be "at home" at the Seacoast Hall in Encinitas, about twenty-five miles north of La Jolla, on the coast. The doors will be open at noon, with coffee ready to be poured, so visitors can make the trip along the beautiful Pacific during daylight hours and leave in time to drive home during daylight hours.

Begonias and shade plants will be the featured attraction of this Branch. Visitors are invited to bring their picnic lunches and eat at the hall, besides sharing the coffee, prior to the meetings. Refreshments and a plant table will follow the speaker at each meeting.

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## Buxton Check List of Begonias

The Buxton Check List of Begonias is a "must" for hybridizers to check on previously registered names, and is a valuable reference book for identification and origin.

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MRS. LOLA FAHEY, *Librarian*  
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TEMPLE CITY, CALIF.



## SHADE PLANT JUDGING CLASS TO RESUME

EDNA L. KORTS

*Chairman*

Lectures in the Shade Plant Judging Class, sponsored by the American Begonia Society and the California National Fuchsia Society, will resume this spring for those who wish to continue as judges or who desire only to learn the fine points of judging.

These lectures will be new and different from any heard previously. Some of them will be illustrated with plants or other materials; therefore, attending the lectures will be a greater benefit than just buying the mimeographed copies.

Lectures will be given on the dates shown below, all on Fridays, and will be held at the South Gate City Auditorium, 4900 Southern Avenue, South Gate, California. Registration will begin at 7:30 p.m. and the lectures will start promptly at 8 p.m.

Following are the dates and partial list of lectures:

February 22 — Points on Judging Orchids—by Maria Wilkes (with plants).

March 8—Principles of Exhibiting and Judging Fuchsias—by Muriel L. Merrell.

March 22—To be announced.

April 12—To be announced.

April 26—To be announced.

May 10—To be announced.

May 24—To be announced.

Dates for other lectures have not been arranged as yet, but they will be announced later at each meeting:

Judging Begonias, by Rudolf Ziesenne.

Judging Bromeliads, by Victoria Padilla (with illustrations).

Judging Ferns, by Barbara Joe Hoshizaki.

Judging Arrangements, by speaker to be announced.

### 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.

## CALENDAR

February 7—Westchester Branch: Robert Vargis, of the Descanso Gardens, will be the guest speaker. His topic will be "Preservation of Foliage Materials for Decorations".

February 7—Whittier Branch: Short demonstration of jar-planting of begonia seeds. Also a white elephant sale—bring your spare articles for the table.

February 8—San Gabriel Valley Branch: Cactus Pete, the well known grower of epiphyllums, will be the speaker. His talk will be illustrated with slides.

February 9 — Eva Kenworthy Gray Branch: Walter Watchorn will speak on tuberous begonias, demonstrating their propagation by tubers and seeds.

February 12 — Knickerbocker Branch: Mrs. Hertha A. Benjamin will speak on "Begonias in California". Her talk will be illustrated with slides taken on her recent trip to California. In addition, slides from the A.B.S. Slide Library will be shown.

February 14—Orange County Branch: J. J. Littlefield, garden consultant, will be the guest speaker, with slides of Burchart Gardens.

February 15—North Long Beach Branch: First birthday of this Branch will be celebrated with a pot-luck dinner at 6:30 p.m. Meat dishes will be furnished by Branch board members. Mrs. Margaret Taylor, of Anaheim, will discuss her trip to Europe.

February 27 — Glendale Branch: John Van Barneveld, of Rose Hills Memorial Park in Whittier, will talk on roses.

### "THE BEGONIAN"

Advertising rates

	Once	Monthly
Full Page .....	\$30.00	\$25.00
Half Page .....	18.50	15.00
Quarter Page .....	10.00	8.50
Per Inch .....	3.00	2.50

# Branch Directory

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME AT THESE MEETINGS

## BRITISH BRANCH

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

## BUXTON, BESSIE RAYMOND BRANCH

3rd Saturday, Homes of Members  
Miss Cynthia Webber, Secy.  
5 Hillside, Ave., Bedford, Mass.

## DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:00 p.m., Members' Residences  
Mrs. Ruth Cook, Secy.  
923 S. Edgefield, Dallas 8, Texas

## EAST BAY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:45 p.m., Willard School  
Telegraph at Ward, Berkeley, California  
Miss Dorothy F. Osburn, Secy.  
5015 Cochrane Ave., Oakland 18, Calif.

## EL MONTE COMMUNITY BRANCH

3rd Friday, Members' Homes  
Daisy Morrow, Secy.  
2821 Musgrove Ave., El Monte, Calif.

## FOOTHILL BRANCH

3rd Thursday, 8:00 p.m.  
La Verne Community Bldg.  
2039 Third St., La Verne  
Mrs. Arma J. Shull, Secy.  
313 W. 2nd St., San Dimas, 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  
Mrs. Ethel Arbuckle, Secy.  
5932 Seville Ave., Huntington Park, Calif.

## GRAY, EVA KENWORTHY BRANCH

2nd Saturday, 1:00 p.m. (except Dec. & Jan.)  
Seacoast Hall, 3rd and E. St., Encinitas, Calif.  
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, Corr. Secy.  
Welsh and Veree Rd., Philadelphia, Pa.

## HOLLYWOOD BRANCH

3rd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.  
Plummer Park, 7377 Santa Monica Blvd.  
Mrs. Georgina Barton, Secy.  
2821 Herkimer St., Los Angeles 39, Calif.

## HOUSTON, TEXAS BRANCH

2nd Friday, 10:00 a.m.  
Garden Center, 1500 Herman Drive  
Mrs. V. O. Harman, Secy.  
306 Cody, Houston 22, 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

1st Tuesday, 7:45 p.m., American Legion Hall  
3208 West 85th St., Inglewood, Calif.  
Mrs. Elsie M. Willick, Secy.  
13214 Merkel Ave., Paramount, Calif.

## KNICKERBOCKER BRANCH

2nd Tuesday, 8:00 p.m.  
Library, Horticultural Society of N.Y.  
157 West 58th St., New York  
Murray D. Morrison, Secy.  
2109 Matthews Ave., New York 62, N.Y.

## LONE STAR BRANCH

3rd Monday, Members' Homes, 10 a.m.  
Mrs. M. F. Scribner, Corr. Secy.  
1422 Marfa, Dallas 16, Texas

## LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER

3rd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.  
Linden Hall  
208 Linden Ave., Long Beach, Calif.  
Mrs. Vera Ohlson, Secy.  
1925 Maine Ave., Long Beach 6, Calif.

## LOUISIANA CAPITAL BRANCH

1st Friday, Homes of Members  
Mrs. Thomas D. Day, Secy.  
4056 Hollywood 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. R. H. Hyatt, Secy.  
6812 Hunter St., Raytown 33, Mo.

## NORTH LONG BEACH BRANCH

3rd Friday, 7:30 p.m.  
3901 Atlantic Ave., Long Beach  
Mrs. Alberta Logue, Secy.  
6050 Atlantic Ave., Long Beach, Calif.

## ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.  
Garden Grove Grange Hall, Century and Taft Sts.  
Garden Grove, Calif.  
Daisy G. Austin, Secy.  
1510 Kimberly Ave., Anaheim, Calif.

## PASADENA BRANCH

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

## PHILOBEGONIA BRANCH

2nd Friday, Members' Homes  
Mrs. Anne W. Stiles, Secy.  
R.D. #2, Box 43B, E. Delaware Trail,  
Medford, N. J.

## REDONDO AREA BRANCH

4th Friday each Month  
Lincoln School Recreation Center  
Ernest & Vail Sts., Redondo Beach, Calif.  
Mrs. Margaret Buell, Secy.  
1441 - 21st St., Manhattan Beach, Calif.

**RHODE ISLAND BRANCH**

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

**VERSIDE BRANCH**

2nd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Shamel Park  
3650 Arlington, Riverside, Calif.  
Mrs. Lillian Maddox, Secy.  
7172 Mt. Vernon St., Riverside, Calif.

**ROBINSON, ALFRED D. BRANCH**

3rd Friday, 10:30 a.m., Homes of Members  
Constance D. Bower, Corr. Secy.  
1609 W. Lewis St., San Diego 3, Calif.

**SACRAMENTO BRANCH**

3rd Tuesday, 8:00 p.m., Garden Center  
3300 McKinley Blvd., Sacramento, Calif.  
Elmer A. Thomas, Secy.  
913 Sonoma Way, Sacramento 22, Calif.

**SAN DIEGO BRANCH**

4th Monday, Barbour Hall  
2717 University Ave., San Diego  
Leah Jones, Secy.  
3734 - 40th St., San Diego 5, Calif.

**SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH**

1st Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.  
Garden Center, Golden Gate Park  
9th Ave. & Lincoln Way  
James C. Miller, Secy.  
1962 - 18th Ave., San Francisco 16, Calif.

**SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH**

2nd Friday, 8:00 p.m.  
Los Angeles State & County Arboretum  
501 N. Baldwin Ave., Arcadia, Calif.  
Mrs. Lillian Hale, Secy.  
113 N. Ardmore Drive San Gabriel, Calif.

**SAN MIGUEL BRANCH**

1st Wednesday, Youth Center, Lemon Grove, Calif.  
Mrs. Lloyd Clark, Secy.  
2252 Vulcan Ct., San Diego, Calif.

**SANTA BARBARA BRANCH**

2nd Thursday, 8:00 p.m.  
Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History  
2559 Puesta Del Sol  
Elora Schmidt, Secy.  
3346 Calle Cita, Santa Barbara, Calif.

**SEATTLE BRANCH**

3rd Tuesday, 7:45 p.m.  
Meeting locations will vary; call the secretary at  
SUNset 2-2234  
Miss Bernice Moore, Secy.  
2842 West 59th St., Seattle 7, Wash.

**SHEPHERD, THEODOSIA BURR BRANCH**

1st Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.  
Alice Barlett, C.H., 902 E. Main, Ventura, Calif.  
Mrs. Cora Lemmon, Secy.  
316 Moorpark Ave., 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.  
Burbank School  
319 B. St., Hayward, Calif.  
Mrs. Evangeline Muller, Corr. Secy.  
36937 Cherry 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.  
West Side State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas  
Mrs. E. E. Flippo, Secy.  
1916 Forest Park Blvd., Fort Worth, Texas

**TEXAS STATE BRANCH**

1st Tuesday Night in Members' Homes  
E. Weaver,  
1325 Thomas Blvd. Port Arthur, Texas

**TEXASTAR BRANCH**

1st Thursday, 10 a.m., Garden Center  
1500 Herman Dr., Houston, Texas  
Mrs. J. L. Linkenhog, Secy.  
45 Caroline Trail, Houston 24, Texas

**WESTCHESTER BRANCH**

1st Thursday, 7:30 p.m. Westchester Women's Club  
8020 Alverstone St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
Mrs. Walter W. Pease, Jr., Secy.  
8101 Vicksburg Ave., Los Angeles 45, Calif.

**WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH**

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

**WHITTIER BRANCH**

1st Thursday, 7:30 p.m.  
Palm Park Community Center, 1643 Floral Drive  
Anne L. Rose, Secy.  
1225 Ramona Dr., Whittier, Calif.

**WILLIAM PENN BRANCH**

3rd Tuesday, 2:00 p.m., Homes of Members  
Mrs. Griscom Bettle, Jr., Secy.  
331 Station Road, Wynnwood, Pa.



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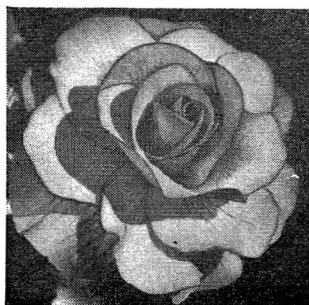
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