

# *The Begonian*

DEVOTED TO THE SHELTERED GARDENS

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## AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY, INC.

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

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# Something New In The Begonia World

By ALVA GRAHAM  
*Nomenclature Director, A.B.S.*

Something new has appeared in the Begonia world. For a long time *B. semperflorens* with double flowers has been popular, especially as a pot plant, but has remained rare and expensive because it could be propagated only by cuttings.

The double-flowered semps are not so new. It seems that back in 1896 some flowers were found in which the stamens of the male flowers were turned to petals, stringy to be sure, but of petal texture. Also some female blossoms increased the number of their petals. Victor Lemoine, the plant wizard of Nancy, France, noticed these peculiarities and worked on them, so that in 1898 he announced that he had doubles varying in color from white to red. Other hybridists worked along the same lines but since the results could be propagated only vegetatively, interest in them waned.

Enthusiasm flared again, however, when in 1936 a new plant with large bright pink flowers that were entirely double appeared in Sweden. It was named 'Gustav Lind,' and is still to be found, often under the name 'Westport Beauty.'

About this same time a new strain of doubles was put out by the Geneva Nurseries, of San Francisco. They started from seedlings of Gustav Lind, but were of larger growth (California influence, no doubt!) and the blossoms were larger, full and round like a pompon. They called them 'Geneva Rose Beauty,' 'Geneva White Beauty,' and 'Geneva Scarlet Beauty.' In 1947 Leslie Woodriff, of Oregon, produced his *B. 'Baby Pink'*, of the same strain but a true miniature. One of the largest of the group is also credited to Woodriff, his *B. 'Snowblush'*, with white flowers flushed with pink. Prof. W. D. Holley, of the University of New

Hampshire, became interested in the *semperflorens* and developed some with yellow blotched leaves. Later he worked with the late Ernest K. Logee, who had added a deeper reddish-brown color to the leaves. They produced many true doubles, and also originated the Thimbleberry strain, which has a ball of yellow stamens in the center of the flower.

All of these beautiful plants had to be propagated by cuttings, although many attempts were made to produce them from seed. From seeds they did not come true and usually failed to provide the desired doubleness. In other words they were not stable. Now there are four beauties that will come true from seed. The first was *B. 'Christmas Candle'*, with fluffy balls of deep rose against emerald green leaves, which was put on the market in 1957 by the George W. Park Seed Co., of Greenwood, South Carolina. Since then they have added 'Blushing Baby' and 'Jewelrite' in 1960, and 'White Christmas' in 1961. These are F1 hybrids and bloom constantly all year. George B. Park says that their seed will produce 50% of full double ball shaped flowers, and the other 50% will be attractive, too, but only somewhat double.

Back in November 1961, our Seed Fund Administrator, always on the ball, offered seeds taken from 'Pink Camellia', a double with dark foliage. She said, "we cannot guarantee that seed will produce all doubles . . . but they are lovely little plants; even one will be worth the effort."

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## COVER PICTURE

Begonia 'Richland' — judged the best hairy fibrous begonia in the 1962 A.B.S. show, novice division, exhibited by C. E. Bergren, member of the Inglewood Branch.

# A Greenhouse Is Born

By DAISY AUSTIN  
Anaheim, California

My collection of begonias and assorted plants had reached the point where their winter quarters were more than crowded — in fact, they were packed. My daughter and son-in-law knew that I wanted a greenhouse above all my other wants and, being the good kids that they are, they surprised me by saying, "This year for your birthday we are getting you a greenhouse."

We discussed the matter and decided to find a used one. Luckily I knew where there were two that were for sale. We chose the one that was knocked down.

We were strictly amateurs in carpenter work, but we were the brave ones!

Through the help of my wonderful friends, all the heavy stuff was transported. It was quite a pile of lumber and pipe that we stacked in the back yard. I hauled the glass in the trunk of my car, making four or five trips. I am proud of not breaking any — but later on it was different.

First the lumber was sorted to size and shape. Soon it seemed, even to us, that all those pieces of lumber didn't belong to only one greenhouse. They didn't, but we didn't care. We would simply start over with a design of our own.

A sketch was drawn, and cinder blocks and ready-mix cement were bought for the foundation. All the rose bushes were moved, a loquat tree and a guava bush were dug out, and the ground was leveled. We decided to start with a house 16 feet by 16 feet — we could add to it later if necessary. Now we were ready.

Very carefully we measured 16 feet each way, but something happened to one way — one side didn't make the full 16 feet. One corner was a little low, too, but it was too late — the cement was dry.

A couple of weeks later the framework was up. It looked good. I could already see my plants inside on the benches.

I was supposed to clean *all* the old putty out of the grooves where the glass was to be installed. Later, I certainly wished that I had been more careful. Looking over and counting the various panes of glass, we found that there were enough of the same size to do the roof.

There had to be a space left in the roof for top ventilation. We were in luck — one of the previous vents was intact. We decided that it should be on the side of the gable roof exposed to the least wind.

For a bunch of amateurs, things at this stage didn't look too bad. But an unforeseen event occurred. Billy, my son-in-law, was made a Boy Scout Master and his new duties required all his spare time for a while. This left me to carry on. "Nothing to it!" I said to myself — and it wasn't too bad.

Nine quarts of putty, thirteen boxes of push-points, and a new set of muscles later, the glass was all on the roof except the last two rows. Those two rows, one on each side of the roof, had the oddest panes of glass — no two were the same size.

I was now ready for the glass on the sides of the greenhouse. The glass was to extend to within a foot of the ground, to give light under the benches where the cutting beds would be. All glass was painted before installation.

I still had not broken any glass.

A problem arose—what to do about the space above the door and across the back, pretty good-sized triangles. We would prefer to have it solid instead of glass, providing it would not shut out too much light. Plywood was the answer, since the inside and out-

*(Continued on Page 101)*



# Root Cuttings the Lazy Way

By KARI BERGGRABE

As everybody knows, I am the lazy type — or, as most people so politely put it, too busy with other things. The poor plants languishing in my home are therefore thoroughly neglected nearly all the time.

I must admit that they languish in comfort, under eight 40-watt tubes, six Gro-Lux and two Cool-White — the latter for my convenience, as the colors are more true that way and still retain the typical brilliance of the reds which Gro-Lux imparts—planted in a bed 5 feet by 2½ feet, filled with a very special compost mixture, and watered by wicks from a water reservoir at the bottom of the case, the area encased on three sides by plastic, and humidified with an evaporator!

The result is that every three months I have a veritable jungle on my hands, and have to hack my way through with a machete. The hundreds of cuttings resulting from this inspire my Norwegian soul — next door to Scottish — to a mass production of new plants and, having become an expert in doing the leastest to the mostest plants, I have developed a neat system which works all the time with the very minimum of effort.

Having a freezer, I always have a stockpile of little plastic bags, and I also save those which come around carrots and other foods. I take a good handful or two of Perlite — enough to fill two or three inches of the bottom of the bag — punch several holes in the bottom of the bag, large enough for perfect drainage of water but too small for the Perlite to escape, and plant cuttings in the Perlite inside the bag. I close the top of the bag with any thing handy, like a bobby-pin, a paper clip, a thread, a rubber band, a string, or a wire.

I soak the bottom of the bag in a cup or a bowl of water until the Perlite is wetted, and let it drain well.

Then I tie or pin the top of the bag to the canopy around the fluorescent tubes, or to the supports for the light, which in my case happens to be four wooden table legs. Sometimes I suspend the bag with string from the tube itself, about a foot below the tube and near its end.

Then I forget the whole thing for two or three weeks, and — lo and behold — when I check the cuttings in the bag, a lovely root system has developed.

Begonias are remarkably tolerant to being dry, so they may survive without any additional water all this time; but for most plants I would recommend a dip in water once a week if the Perlite dries out. The lazy way, of course, is to use a large bag and enough Perlite, which will take longer to dry out.

If I do not know the variety very well, I tie a plastic label to each cutting, so I have the proper label all ready for the pot at planting time.

This system works amazingly well. Once I took twenty-five cuttings of Holly begonia, crammed them together in a rather small bag, and expected to lose most of them from rot. But all of them came through in perfect shape — not only well rooted, but most of them blooming in the bag!

I can think of three good reasons for this impressive lack of rot. First—what long experience has taught me—cuttings root better and faster under fluorescent light than in daylight. Secondly, there is perfect drainage. No water should ever be standing in the bottom of the bag. I prefer Perlite to Vermiculite because the latter breaks down and packs after a while, and then becomes soggy. Third — an interesting fact I learned some years ago — plants exude methyl gas, which is poisonous to them. In open air, as  
(Continued on Page 103)

# Ferns for Home and Garden

By DR. W. C. DRUMMOND  
Los Angeles, California

People are finding that ferns add so much beauty to home and garden that more and more ferns are being planted every day.

The question often arises — which of the ferns to buy and where and how to plant them. Much, of course, will depend on the size of the garden, the amount of shade, and wind protection.

People living in California or in other similar climatic conditions have a wide range of ferns to choose from. There is a wide variety of tropical and subtropical evergreen ferns which can be cultivated successfully while adding beauty to our homes and gardens.

Counting the true species, their varieties, hybrids, and cultivars, which are cultivated in and around Los Angeles, there are probably over two hundred kinds of ferns to choose from. Some of these are native to California, as are the *Polystichum munitum*, *Dryopteris arguta*, *D. dilatata* (syn. *D. austriaca*), *D. filix-mas* (male fern), *Adiantum pedatum*, and *Thelypteris puberula*, a wide, creeping evergreen fern, along with others.

Some ferns go dormant in winter, as do *Thelypteris pulustris*, an eastern fern, *Athyrium filix-femina*, the lady fern, and others. Some go dormant in summer, but these are rare in cultivation.

Among the tree ferns we find one beauty of very rapid growth. It is *Alsophylla excelsa*, once called *A. australis*. This fern has been known to grow as much as twelve to fifteen feet in five or six years, when planted in shade and out of a gallon-can size. Among the tree ferns we also find some which do not grow high so rapidly. One which makes a beautiful spreading and arching fern tree is *Cibodium schiedeii*. It is a beautiful garden fern or, when container-

grown, a beautiful large plant for the conservatory.

Again we find some ferns are wide creeping, as are some of the *Thelypteris*, *T. augescens* var. *Lindheimeri*, *T. normalis*, *T. puberula*, a native, *Blechnum occidentale*, *Microlepia strigosa*, *Nephrolepis cordifolia*, the sword fern, *Stenochlena tenuifolia*, *Rumomra adiantiformis*, the leather leaf fern, a fern no garden should be without, wonderfully lasting when cut. There are many other creeping ferns for our gardens. Two small, beautiful, and easy-to-grow evergreen creeping ferns are *Bysopteris aristata* and *Ctenitis penangular*. These last are coriaceous (leathery in texture) and good for cutting.

Then we have ferns which are tufted, that is they are not creeping. Most of these ferns have fronds growing erect, some arching, while growing from erect rhizome or root stock. The *Cyrtomium* or Holly ferns, the *Asplenium bulbiferum*, the Mother fern, and many others are tufted.

Then there are those ferns which do best when they are grown in some shade to deep shade along with a rather high humidity. Among these are the *Adiantums*, *Davallias*, *Dickinsonias*, and the tree fern, *Dicksonia antarctica*. This is a lovely, fast-growing tree fern. It stands frost better than do most evergreen tropical ferns. One should also mention the *Platycerums*, which also demand shade and humidity. The Holly fern, *Cyrtomium falcatum*, *Thelypteris pulustris*, *Athyrium filix-femina*, *Adiantum pedatum*, and *Dryopteris arguta* are also quite hardy in Southern California.

We must not forget those beautiful epiphytic ferns which, in their native habitat, grow on trees. They can be and should be grown in the shade, preferably with a high humidity, on

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Knickerbocker Branch Display in International Flower Show.

—Photo by William Sevecke.

## New York International Flower Show A Miracle Garden

By DOROTHY DENGLER

*Pres. Knickerbocker Branch, A.B.S.*

The International Flower Show at the Coliseum in New York, during the week of March 9 to 17, was the scene of excitement such as is seldom seen anywhere. To see this huge, bare building transformed into a vast garden was a wonderful and amazing sight.

This year the miracle took place in three-and-a-half days. Trees weighing many tons were nestled in grass, looking as though they had been growing there for many years. Delicate orchids, hanging from trees as in their natural habitat, were across the aisle from a grotesque tree bare

of leaves because of the deadly but beautiful Spanish moss choking out its life. Our friends from Holland cut thousands of tulips to make colorful arrangements, which were replaced four times during the week to keep the show fresh and lovely. Office rooms decorated with green plants sprang up over night. Formal and informal gardens on the main floor were works of art achieved by the finest architects and landscape men in the business.

The upper floor featured smaller gardens, flower arrangements, educational exhibits by two well-known colleges, and the amateur section where the Knickerbocker Branch of the American Begonia Society exhibited. There begonias, from the dainty semps to the large hanging baskets, vied for color and beauty.

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William Penn Branch Display in Philadelphia Show.

—Standard Photo.

## William Penn Branch Enters Philadelphia Show

By RUTH P. MERRY ..  
*Eastern Editor*

The exhibit entered by the William Penn Branch was an adaptation of an amateur's greenhouse, where many different growing conditions were planned so that as many different types of begonias as possible might be grown in a small space.

The north side of the greenhouse was a raised bed, supported by a dry stone wall about twenty feet long. Begonias 'Brocade', 'Boweri', 'Dark Knight', *manicata aureo-maculata*, and 'Joe Hayden' were planted here to break the harsh lines of the stones.

In the raised bed early spring flowering begonias were placed. Among them were B. 'Richmondensis', 'Tea Rose', 'Joe Hayden', 'Preussen', and many rhizomatous varieties, all of which made a good splash of color. Miniature and moderately growing begonias were grouped on the top of the wall to attract the attention of people who have only a limited space for plants.

The center of the greenhouse was given over to a planting bed at ground level. Oval in shape, and seventeen feet long and six feet wide at its greatest width, it was outlined by a three-foot wide path for ease of caring for the plants. To show how well begonias will grow planted directly in the soil, a big plant of B.

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Buxton Branch Display in New England Spring Flower Show.

—Photo by Paul E. Genereaux.

## Bessie Raymond Buxton Branch Exhibits In New England Show

By RUTH P. MERRY ..  
*Eastern Editor*

For their project at the 1963 New England Spring Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the Bessie Raymond Buxton Branch set up an educational exhibit with the theme "Begonias Around the World." They tried to show the public what a wonderful genus the Begoniaceae is, in or out of bloom.

The exhibit received the gold medal of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the purple rosette from the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture for excellence in horticulture, and a \$990 premium.

Since their space was sixteen by

thirty-eight feet, they could give full sway to their ideas.

On an eight foot high background, whose basic color was cocoa-brown, around three sides of the exhibit, a local artist painted a graceful, undulating belt of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. In the center of the rear wall was suspended an opalescent painting of the Taj Mahal as a focal point; on either side of this was hung a gold lantern, lit, which were replicas of those on either side of the tomb.

An eight foot deep platform, one foot high, covered with cocoa-brown burlap, was set up on three sides, directly in front of the background, and on this platform, the plants were arranged in harmonious stands, including several Victorian wire plant stands, so dear to the heart of our

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## BEGONIAS RESPOND TO FLASHING LIGHT

By H. M. BUTTERFIELD  
Agriculturist Emeritus  
University of California

Experiments with flashing light, regulated to furnish two seconds of light per minute to supplement natural daylight, have been reported by D. R. Smith and R. W. Langhams in Bulletin 204 of the New York State Flower Growers Association.

These experiments included tests with three kinds of begonias namely *Begonia socotrana* (The Christmas Begonia), a semituberous species; Begonia 'Dutch Hybrid,' which is a cross between *B. socotrana* and *B. tuberhybrida*; and Rex begonias. *Begonia socotrana* initiates flower buds during short days. Begonia 'Dutch Hybrid' is semituberous and initiates flower buds during long days. Rex begonias vary in their ancestry but, in general, initiate flowers in spring and fall, when natural daylight is about twelve hours. It may be noted that the rex begonias may produce tubers on both stems and among the foliage with an extended period of short days, according to the experiments here reported.

Long-day begonia varieties can be brought into bloom economically through the winter with the aid of flashing light. It is also possible to obtain propagating material from short-day varieties. The use of a flashing light over stock plants and over cuttings promises to be an inexpensive means of increasing Christmas begonias during the winter at a time when there is little danger of foliage scorch.

The experiments show that a total of eight minutes of flashing light during the night produced results equal to four hours of continuous light. In the case of short-day begonias, the leafy growth was produced at the expense of flowers. The long-day hybrids had vigorous vegetative and re-

productive growth. In the case of *Begonia socotrana*, it took an intensity of 50 foot-candles to inhibit flowering. With flashing light, only 10-20 foot-candles was satisfactory if the treatment was continued for three of four months.

With flashing light at the rate of two seconds a minute, or a total of eight minutes a night, a begonia grower could expect some very interesting and perhaps profitable results.

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## PHILADELPHIA SHOW . . .

(Continued from Page 92)

'Lucerna', which had been pruned to spread widely, several of the useful B. 'Preussen', and a number of rhizomatous and semperflorens varieties were planted in this manner. Along the main aisle was a fine collection of colorful rexes with four or five *B. masoniana* grouped in a corner, which received much admiration.

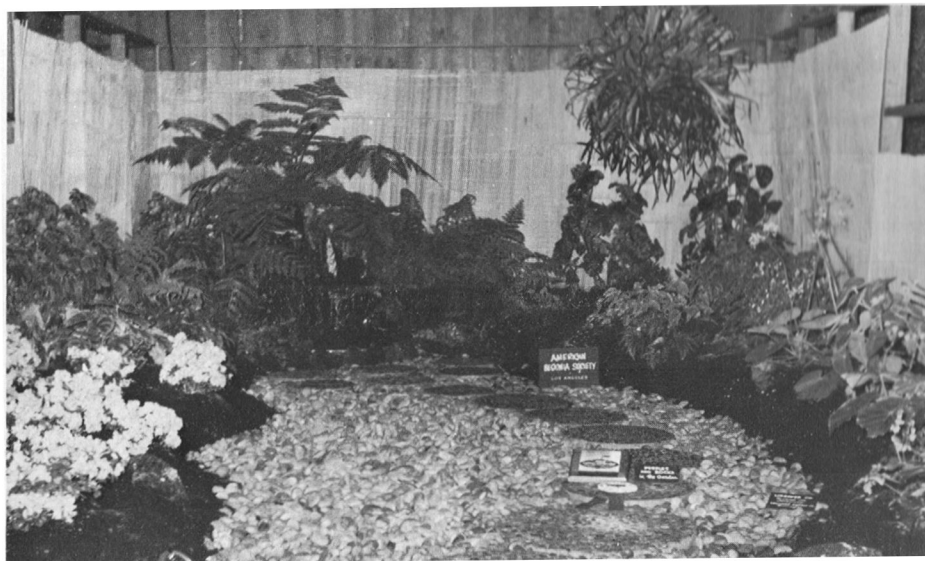
In one way the make-believe greenhouse resembled all greenhouses. Since at the last minute it proved to be too small to hold all the material to be shown, the front door was blocked with large specimens of B. 'Odorata Alba', *B. nelumbifolia*, a 'Grey Feather', and a really beautiful 'Lu Walter.' A pink-flowered coccinia hybrid graced the service entrance.

Although there were disappointments when some begonias went out of bloom or just wilted away, the display was ready on the morning of the big day. It attracted attention and inspired many admiring comments as well as inquiries about begonias, the William Penn Branch, and the American Begonia Society.

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Watch for news soon about the A.B.S. convention and show to be held September 7 and 8.





A. B. S. Exhibit in 1963 World Flower and Garden Show in Los Angeles. Theme: "Rocks and Pebbles."  
—Photo by Ralph Corwin.

## SACRAMENTO BRANCH BIRTHDAY PARTY

By DORA HALE

On February 19 the Sacramento Branch of the American Begonia Society celebrated its fifteenth birthday with a dinner at the Elbo Room. A record number, seventy-four, gathered to enjoy the evening together, including most of the past-presidents and many of the charter members of this Branch. Among the visitors were Mr. and Mrs. Carl Meyer and Mr. and Mrs. John Smith of the San Francisco Branch.

After the dinner, Mrs. Meyer spoke on "Begonia Culture." Using plants which she had brought with her, she demonstrated ways to prune, shape, and repot canes and rexes, and answered questions from the audience.

The high point of the evening was when the candles on the beautiful birthday cake were blown out by Ruth Gunther, who was also celebrating a birthday.

From the Andean region of the South American tropics — from the jungles and the humid valleys of tropical America—

*We offer members of the American Begonia Society the opportunity to obtain rare seed as follows:*

**REX BEGONIA VINE:** (*Cissus Discolor*). Climber having silvery leaves similar to Begonia Rex.

**MONSTERA:** Several types having large perforate leaves.

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**CROTON:** Large-leaved types. Seed produced by hand-pollination.

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**HERPETICA ALATA:** (*Cassia alata*). Compact shrub with beautiful yellow-orange flowers.

PRICES: 50 cents per package — 6 packages for \$2.50. Payment will be accepted in U.S. dollar checks, personal or otherwise.

Delivery via Airmail prepaid

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Inquiries are invited for quantity prices of the above listings as well as other seeds and material which we can furnish. Exchanges are welcomed. Please let us know your requirements. We may be able to help you.

**MRS. J. D. GARRETSON**  
**Apartado Aereo 342,**  
**Barranquilla, Colombia, So. America**

# Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund Flight

## No. 1 — *B. paulensis* —

Brazil. Although this plant was discovered in Brazil many years ago, it is not common in cultivation. It was first grown in this country by Louise Schwerdtfeger from seed brought from Germany.

Leaves are medium green, shiny, and peltate; distinctly striking with its ivory-colored sinus or eye, from which radiate the main veins. The radial veins are joined by cross-veins which form a circle, giving an interesting spider-web effect. Each spider web section is covered with short white hairs, but on the underside of the leaf the hairs are red, showing up distinctly on an apple-green background. The leaf petiole is light green, covered with pinkish hairs, and a small collar of red hairs appears at leaf petiole junctions. Flowers are 1½ to 2 inches in diameter and are white inside. It is a magnificent begonia to challenge the imagination of any collector.

Easily grown from seed, the young plants require protection until they are ready for three-inch pots. Overwatering is dangerous. Keep seedlings in a humid, sheltered location, moist but not wet, with plenty of light — and look forward to plants that will fill ten-inch pots. The beautiful foliage and lovely flowers, whose large petals are backed with long maroon hair held high above the plant, will be the delight of all who see them. *B. paulensis* grows in the usual begonia soil and is a good feeder. It prefers a cool house to the heated glass-house. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

## No. 2 — *B. masoniana* —

Syn. *B. 'Iron Cross.'* Introduced in England in 1952 by Mason, it is said to be one of the most beautiful begonias in cultivation. Leaves are large and puckered, Nile-green, marked with a contrasting bold pattern of brown-red, resembling the German iron cross. Stems are white-

hairy and reddish. Flowers are waxy, greenish white, with maroon bristles on the back. At first the seedlings will resemble the rex type begonia but, according to authorities on the subject, *B. masoniana* bears no relation to this group of plants.

Seeds are hand-pollinated from plants belonging to Norman Owens, Oroville, California, and should germinate in four to five weeks under proper conditions. We suggest that ample time be given for plants to appear before you become discouraged and give up. Sometimes as much as one year has elapsed before all seeds from a small packet have germinated. Of all seed offered by the Seed Fund, *B. masoniana* has been the most requested, and it is our desire that everyone who wants a plant of this fascinating begonia will be able to grow one from seed. Norman has marvellous success with seed and fern spores — he has a pair of sporelings — *Platyterium willinckii* — that were sown almost a year ago, but patience and proper conditions have paid off for him on countless occasions. *B. masoniana*: \$1.00 per pkt.

## No. 3 — *B. venosa* —

Brazil. Growth shrubby, erect, medium height. Stems succulent, round, green with small white lines, surrounded entirely with large, almost transparent, fine, venous, light brown vesicular bracts, in such a way that the stems, themselves, are hardly visible. Petioles are as long or slightly longer than the leaves, fleshy, covered with brownish pubescens. Leaves auricular, succulent, margin entire, and green background is covered with a dense tomentum of white hairs. Inflorescence axillary, very long, succulent, red, covered with soft white hairs. Flowers are abundant, medium large, white, spicy-fragrant. Blooms the latter part of summer to early spring; in some places all the year around.

*B. venosa* is quite an important plant, but we do not see it often. The white tomentous cover, which comes off easily when the plant is touched, constitutes the ornamental value of the plant. This begonia thrives best in a warm or moderately warm location, where it gets a few hours of the morning and afternoon sunshine. This conditions turns the leaves to a beautiful white. If the plant is placed permanently in the shade, the leaves remain greenish. Water plants sparingly in winter months. 50 cents per pkt.

**No. 4 — *B. cathayana*, Hemsley —**

Growth erect, shrubby, 40 cm to 60 cm high. Leaves are succulent, reddish-brown, covered with soft white hairs. Leaves asymmetric, hanging down, about 20 cm x 12 cm, asymmetric cordate more or less dentate, ending in a point, velvety, dark, olive-green, with a light 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 7-12 cm long, round, succulent, light green, and densely covered with hairs on the outside. A beautiful species requiring greenhouse care with plenty of warmth and humidity. \$1.00 per pkt.

**No. 5 — *B. froebeli* —**

Tuberous species discovered in the Andes of Ecuador, near Guaranda on the eastern slope of Chimborazo. Growth is shrubby, 25-30 cm high. Tubers medium large, hemispherical chestnut brown. Petioles sessile, 5-8 cm long, red-fleshy, succulent, almost bare at the base, covered with wooly hairs toward the leaf blade. Leaves asymmetric, elliptic, wavy, and crenate; on top with seven to nine veins, dark green, hairy in some areas, beneath reddish, densely covered with wooly hairs. Flowers are fairly large, brilliant red, orange-red at periphery, 5-7 cm in diameter. Blooms in winter and grows cool. A rare and beautiful species not seen often. \$1.00 per pkt.

The last two begonias mentioned are from M. Kartuz, and we are sure that if you could see the beautiful seedlings growing under our fluorescent lights, you would waste no time before starting plants for your own pleasure.

**No. 6 — *B. 'Prince Charming'* —**

Semperflorens type. Seeds are from a grower in Australia who writes as follows:

"I believe this to be a new type with bright red flowers with a large circular-shaped center of golden stamens, several times larger than the normal size and lightly tipped crimson. The leaves are dark green and red-edged. Not all plants will come true but there will be enough to be interesting. It is greatly admired here in Australia." 25 cents per pkt.

**No. 7 — *B. 'Thimble Type'* —**

A group of dark-leaved varieties with pink or red flowers or combinations such as red with gold crest. Semi-double, delightful little plants. 25 cents per pkt.

**No. 8 — *B. bartonea* —**

Syn. *B. 'Winter Jewel'*. Miniature plant. Branches freely and dangles small, scalloped, russet-mottled leaves that glisten with silver when the light is right. Clusters of fairy-like flowers in winter. 25 cents per pkt.

**No. 9 — *B. 'Frosty'* —**

Semperflorens. Pure white flowers, contrasting vividly with rich bronze leaves. Dwarf and compact. 25 cents per pkt.

**No. 10 — *B. 'Pink Pearl'* —**

Semperflorens, F1 hybrid. Rich pink color. Uniformly dwarf, compact growth. 25 cents per pkt.

**No. 11 — *B. Cane Type* —**

Red leaves, pink flowers. 25 cents per pkt.

**GREENHOUSE PLANTS**

***Asparagus falcatus* —**

Fern. Deep green, wide leaves; slow growing. Fine for hanging baskets and pots. Young plants resemble *Pteris* ferns. 35 cents per pkt.

***Philodendron selloum* —**

Brazil. Self-header or scandent.

Lush, dark green, pendant, two-foot leaves are bipinnate with short lobe at tip; juvenile leaves are merely lobed. Spathe greenish-white. Five seeds for 25 cents.

**Alocasia macrorrhiza —**

Broadly arrow-shaped, fleshy leaves waxy-green, with prominent ribs and wavy margin. 25 cents per pkt.

**Ficus lyrata —**

'Fiddleleaf plant'. Large, thick-leathery leaves ten to fifteen inches long, fiddle-shaped, wide, rounded apex, deep waxy-green, quilted, and wavy, with attractive yellow-green veins, on woody stems. Fruits with white dots. 25 cents per pkt.

**Isoloma hirsuta x rechsteineria cardinalis —**

25 cents per pkt.

**Episcia dianthiflora —**

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

**Naegelia —**

(*Smithiantha hybrida*). Art shades. Dwarf pot plant with gloxinia-like leaves and clusters of slender, tubular flowers in shades of pink, red, yellow, and orange, all with spotted throats. Requires same culture as gloxinias. 35 cents per pkt.

**Coleus —**

Popular foliage plant in all of the popular colors and combinations. Start indoors now for colorful shade plants this summer. 25 cents per pkt.

**OTHER GENERA**

**Viburnum carlesi —**

Small shrub with long, ovalish leaves, hairy on both sides. Flowers are fragrant, white, in dense clusters. Fruit bluish-black. Useful greenhouse plant prized for its fragrant flowers. 25 cents per pkt.

**Manihot dulcis —**

Sweet cassava. Chief source of tapioca in Brazil. Leaves alternate, often lobed or cut. Flowers greenish-yellow; the male and female on the same plant, both without petals. 25 cents per pkt.

**Callistemon lanceolatus —**

Australia. Shrub. Leaves lance-shaped, about 2½ inches long. Flower spikes two to four inches long, bright red stamens about an inch long. Very showy. 25 cents per pkt.

**Lilium formosanum —**

Large, fragrant, white trumpet. 25 cents per pkt.

Mrs. Florence Gee

Seed Fund Administrator

234 Birch Street

Roseville, California

**OLD BEGONIAS NEEDED**

Old copies of *The Begonian* — any issue from 1940 to 1949 — are needed for binding into volumes for sale by the A.B.S. No magazines for later years are needed.

Magazines should be clean and in good condition. If you have any that you want to donate, send them to: Mrs. Edna Korts, 3628 Revere Avenue, Los Angeles 39, California.

**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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# Bumblin' Along With

When I was asked to prepare this column I felt that it should have a definite name. Bearing in mind how little I really knew about the complex world of begonias, and that I would undoubtedly make a "boo-boo" from time to time, I decided on "Bumblin' Along With Bee." This decision was made after I researched the word "Bumble." One source stated "humming" or "buzzing", which I knew I surely would be doing to fit in the necessary researching and letter writing the column would entail. Another source stated, "Bumble — to bungle."

So there you have it — and now to my first reported "bungle."

From Mrs. E.C.D. of Narberth, Pennsylvania: Respectfully and regretfully, I am taking issue with one of your "Bumbles" in the January number of *The Begonian*, i.e. the classification of *B. schmidtiana* as a *Semperflorens*. To be sure, it is nearly everblooming and Mrs. Krauss did describe it in her chapter on *Semperflorens Cultorum* because of the important effects of earlier crosses between the species, *B. semperflorens* and *B. schmidtiana*, on the resulting race we call *Semps*.

However, I am sure that your suggested classification will cause much confusion, for there is little resemblance between the species, *B. schmidtiana*, and the multitudes of *Semperflorens* cultivars. It would seem to me that this species belongs in the group of Miscellaneous Fibrous which inevitably remains when the classifier has done his or her worst.

Dear Mrs. E. C. D.: Thank you very much for your letter. After reading your letter my immediate reaction

was to agree completely with you. However, since receiving your letter I have read everything I have been able to find regarding *B. schmidtiana* and have talked to as many begonia people as I possibly could, and — I still agree with you!

I have entered this plant three times in shows — each time it was classified as *Semperflorens* — thus accounting for my too hasty classification in the January article. Consensus seems to be that it would be allowed in shows under this classification, or under *Species*, but for the records, *Miscellaneous Fibrous* would seem to be the proper place.

Again I thank you. Did anyone ever receive a nicer letter about a "mistake"?

A question from Florida: How can I get detailed instructions about raising new plants from leaves?

Dear Florida member: If issues of *The Begonian* for past years are available in the library of your Branch, you should be able to locate articles covering this. However, an article giving instructions for raising plants from leaves will be in *The Begonian* in the near future. Watch for it.

Mrs. E. G. of Seattle, Washington, asks: I am anxious to find a source of plants or seeds of *B. versicolor*. I have checked two sources but they do not have them and do not know where I can get them. Someone in the whole A.B.S. must have kept this plant. Can you help me?

Dear Mrs. E. G.: To date I have been unable to locate a source of this begonia. But after checking resources and finding that it comes from China, reading a detailed description of the plant, and seeing a

picture of it, I have joined with you in hoping that someone will come forward and tell us where to obtain either the plant or the seed. Someone please help!

*Mrs. E. P. of Salem, Oregon, asks:* I put a lot of "slips" under a glass to start. I've often wondered — is it best to wipe the moisture out of the glass or just let it stay?

*Dear Mrs. E. P.:* We put seedlings or slips under glass to provide humidity, making watering unnecessary. For this reason water on the glass should not be removed. However, two or three days after planting seedlings or putting down slips, it is necessary to begin removing the glass by sliding it over an inch a day until it reaches the half-way mark; then the glass should be removed entirely. For slips, I feel that I get better results putting them under plastic, for the plastic breathes and can remain on the slips longer without causing damage.

*Mrs. S. R. of Cranston, R.I., asks:* Could we have more articles on plants with accompanying pictures and growing instructions printed in *The Begonian*?

*Dear Mrs. S. R.:* Thank you for your question. Action will be taken on this matter and we sincerely trust that in the near future *The Begonian* will provide this type of article each month.

For an answer to your question, write to:

Bee Olson  
13715 Cordary Avenue  
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AT NURSERIES AND GARDEN STORES

## PROGRAM RECIPE

By DOROTHY S. BEHREND

At a recent meeting of the Alfred D. Robinson Branch, Vice-President Edna Lowry presented a potted specimen of Begonia 'Virbob' Seedling to each attending member. These were begonias she had grown from a seed pod harvested from her plant of B. 'Virbob.' With fifteen members present, each of us accepted a different-appearing plant — and she had many more, each different from the other.

We are all to grow our plants and, at a later date, bring them back to a meeting that she will designate. If one of the seedlings appears to be distinctive enough to name, she will give her permission for naming it. Meanwhile, this illustrates how necessary it is always to include the word seedling when planting hybrid begonia seeds.

Hybrid begonias cannot be propagated by seeds. They must be propagated vegetatively. However, they can be grown and enjoyed as decorative plants, but they must always have the descriptive word seedling attached to their names, presumably the names of their seed-bearing parents.

The American Begonia Society is making a concerted effort to inform everyone, to try to straighten out the nomenclature dilemma. We are not alone, as other specialized groups have the same trouble, but we have decided to do something about it.

Henceforth, no matter where you obtain your hybrid begonia seeds, the resultant seedlings must be named seedlings.

This lesson will make an interesting program at a Branch meeting when you have enough seedlings to distribute. The A. D. Robinson Branch recommends it highly.

PATRONIZE BEGONIAN  
ADVERTISERS



## GREENHOUSE . . .

(Continued from Page 88)

side were painted all white. So, off to the lumber yard I went for two sheets of quarter-inch plywood, 4 feet by 8 feet, and a couple of pieces of one-by-six. Something went wrong with the door frame measurements and the frame had to be filled in.

In order to use the sheet of plywood, it had to be sawed diagonally, and the pieces would then cover the end over the door and across the back. I wondered what carpenters used to saw plywood. Whatever modern conveniences they use, we didn't have any. A level, a yard-stick, a bent hand saw, and a hammer were our set of tools. I left the yard-stick out one night and it wasn't very straight after that.

I'm not a tall person, and I had some trouble getting the plywood up the ladder and held in place long enough to get a nail in to hold it up — but I made it. Another place I had trouble, too. Did you ever try to hold an eight-foot long two-by-four over your head while you drive a nail in each end? I solved that difficulty by hanging one end of the two-by-four through a sling while I tried to drive a nail through one end. I say tried, because the darned nails insisted on bending. Another thing happened, too, while I was sawing the plywood — the hammer got in the way and now the handle is much shorter than it was.

The weather man predicted rain, so I had to get the door hung. It was a heavy door and once it slipped — out went a pane of glass. There were three hinges for the door. I made notches and attached them as on a house door. I found out something else, too. If screws won't go in with a screw-driver, use a hammer — there went another pane of glass.

Then I was ready for benches, brackets, and a shelf or two. The benches extended down both sides and across the back of the green-

house, and no two benches were exactly alike. I was careful with the hammer and lost no more glass. There will be benches around the center post but these were not needed yet.

Gas, lights, and water had to wait for Bill. The heater had to go in first. Because the odor of paint gives me terrific headaches, the kids finished the painting.

I've moved all my plants into their new home. It is the most beautiful house I've ever seen and I'm so proud of it and of my kids for making it all possible.

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## NEW ENGLAND SHOW . . .

(Continued from Page 93)

founder, Mrs. Buxton. As far as possible, the plants were placed in front of the map according to their place of origin. A very pleasing color effect was created by using Gro-Lux tubes for lighting. The effect on the group of rexes in front of the painting was dramatic.

In all, more than one hundred and fifty species and varieties collected by the members were exhibited. A special unit comprising a species or variety from all begonia classes and another to show variation in leaf form created much interest. Tracing the lineage of the begonias has been the project of Mrs. Lester Fox, a member of long standing, who has done a wonderful job and whose thanks are the increase in her knowledge of begonias.

We cannot resist quoting from the *Boston Herald*: "The educational exhibit of the Bessie Raymond Buxton Branch of the American Begonia Society is not only tremendous in scope, but with its hazy mauve-colored background it is nothing short of spectacular."

All credit is due the chairman, Mrs. Charles Scrymgeour, and her husband — both of whom neither spared time nor effort nor themselves for this project.

## FERNS . . .

(Continued from Page 90)

fern board slabs or in baskets, with a growing mixture of ground fir bark, peat moss, and clean, washed sand, but with no soil. Such ferns are the Davallias, *D. trichomanoides*, *D. fejienses*, *D. solida*, along with some species of Polypodiums, *P. aureum* goniphebodiodium subauriculatum, and others.

The majority of cultivated ferns are terrestrial, that is, they are grown in soil. Some ferns like calcium in the soil, as bone meal and broken limestone. These include the Adiantums, many Pteris, and others. While many ferns grow in a moist, neutral soil, many like a slightly acid soil, one containing peat moss and leaf mold, while the ferns are being fed an acid fertilizer.

People living in the eastern United States should plant hardy ferns, many of which are winter-dormant. The following are quite hardy — Adiantum pedatum, often called the northern maidenhair fern, which is short creeping and grows best in deep shade, in rich, damp soil and limestone ledges; Pellaea atropurpurea, a rather small fern, widely cultivated and commonly called cliff brake, a rather cool climate walking fern, which prefers limestone in the soil.

The Dryopteris ferns are of easy cultivation — *D. marginales*, marginal

shield fern, *D. intermedia*, American shield fern, *D. spinulose*, spinulose shield fern. Give plenty of moisture to this last group. Onoclea sensibilis grows best in shade with plenty of moisture. The above ferns are all native and with care should grow well.

Before purchasing or planting any fern, consult a good fern grower. Notice how large a mature fern is, where it is planted, in sun or shade, and whether it is creeping, tufted, or evergreen.

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### PATRONIZE BEGONIAN ADVERTISERS

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1130 N. Milpas St., Santa Barbara, Calif.

## NEW YORK SHOW . . .

(Continued from Page 91)

Instead of First Prize, Second Prize, etc., awards were made on the basis of Outstanding, Excellent, Very Good, Good, and Vote of Thanks. Twenty-four exhibitors were represented with approximately sixty-eight plants, one-half of the exhibitors being Knickerbocker members who coped more than seventy-five per cent of the top awards.

We had two plants of 'Iron Cross', one of them quite a beauty. A matched pair of 'Pink Ice' plants, five years in the growing, about two feet, won attention from every passerby. Some exceptional hanging basket varieties were brought in, but we were given no facilities for hanging them. Every type of begonia was represented except the tuberous, because we Easterners do not come into our own on that group until much later in the season.

A tray of little plants about four months old, grown from seed or cuttings, received much comment from visitors as it was displayed effectively under a table fluorescent fixture. Another item that received high praise and words of envy was a home-made propagation box, with a 15-watt fluorescent light and underheating cable in which some superb rexes were growing. These two items, displayed on our table from which we sold the A.B.S. cultural pamphlets and distributed information about the Society and our Branch, did much to bring the people over to make further inquiries.

The broad shoulders necessary for the responsibilities of such an exhibit were those of Mrs. Margaret Sessa, our Show Chairman, who handled matters efficiently and calmly. Our Branch is very much in her debt.

As we lugged our plants into the Coliseum, and then out of the Coliseum after the show — under the most trying circumstances — we quoted the Raven — but twelve

months later we will pack and lug again; for despite all the difficult moments, this annual exhibition does wonders for our morale, lifts us out of a humdrum way of life, and gives us something to look forward to — and to look back on.

## ROOT CUTTINGS . . .

(Continued from Page 89)

a rule, they are not harmed by this, but if they are enclosed by glass in a small space, the plants may die of auto-poisoning. In contrast to glass, polyethylene (plastic) lets air and other gases through, although it keeps water vapor in. In this way, the cuttings have the necessary humidity, but still have fresh air.

Cuttings anyone?

From *THE KNICKIE NEWS*  
of the Knickerbocker Branch, A.B.S.

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## CALENDAR

May 2 — Westchester Branch: Daisy Austin will give her delightful program, "Begonia for Today," based on the television program. The saddest looking begonia will be "Queen for Today."

May 7 — Inglewood Branch: Ken Terry, from the Hawthorne Nursery, will be the guest speaker, featuring "Tuberous Begonias." The plant table will have tuberous begonia plants.

May 9—Orange County Branch: The program will be presented by members and will include many items of interest.

May 10 — Eva Kenworthy Gray Branch: Rudolf Ziesenhenné will talk on begonias. (1:30 p.m. in Seacost Hall, Encinitas).

May 10—San Gabriel Valley Branch: Double header program. Mrs. Baer will speak on "Cymbidiums and Their Culture." Mabel Corwin will discuss the grooming of our plants for the show.

May 14 — Knickerbocker Branch: Mrs. Edward J. Burns will speak on "Phytoillumination and Begonias," and give the results of her experiment under Gro-Lux and fluorescent lights with a variety of begonias. This will be a follow-up of the April meeting, when Vernon W. Johnston, president of Johnston and Carriers, Inc., consultants in horticultural research and marketing, spoke on "Recent Improvements in Indoor Lighting for Begonias."

May 18 — Bessie Raymon Buxton Branch: Meeting at 10:30 a.m. at Carter Greenhouses, Tewksbury, Massachusetts. At 12 noon the host will be Michael Kartuz, 92 Chestnut Street, Wilmington, Massachusetts. The subject will be "Points on Judging" and a round table discussion.

May 26 — National Board Meeting, 1 p.m., Ventura Recreation Center, Ventura, California.

June 6 — Westchester Branch: Potluck dinner at 6:30 p.m. Dorothy Behrends will be guest speaker. She will tell about begonias in general in her original, witty manner.  
June 8—Eva Kenworthy Gray Branch: Margaret Lee will talk on Rex begonias.

## NATIONAL BOARD WILL MEET IN VENTURA

On Sunday, May 26, the Ventura Branch (Theodosia Burr Shepherd Branch) in conjunction with the Santa Barbara Branch will be hosts to the National Board of the American Begonia Society in a regional meeting.

All members and their friends are invited to attend. A plant table is scheduled to be on hand, with plants to be donated by the Branches.

Arrangements have been made for a bus to take some of the people to this meeting. The bus will make three pickups: the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum at 9:30 a.m., the South Gate Municipal Auditorium at 10:15 a.m., and the American Legion Hall, 3208 West 85th Street, Inglewood, at 11 a.m. The cost for the trip by bus will be \$3.00 per person, round-trip. There will be a coffee stop en route, also a stop for lunch.

Send reservations for the bus trip, not later than May 12, to:

Carl E. Nauman  
652 W. Bennett Avenue  
Glendora, California  
Phone: ED 5-6419

The meeting will be held at the Ventura Recreational Center, 1261 East Main Street, Ventura, and is scheduled to begin at 1 p.m.

### NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES

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**DOROTHY S. BEHREND S**

442 Orpheus Ave., Encinitas, Calif.

## Report of National Board Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Begonia Society was called to order March 25 by President Carl E. Naumann. Twenty-two officers, chairmen, and representatives responded to roll call.

Vice-President Howard Small submitted a bill for the die for the Alfred D. Robinson Medal. The die and two unfinished medals were entrusted to Mrs. Korts for keeping.

The treasurer, Earle E. Budd, reported as follows: balance \$1626.64, receipts \$617.23, disbursements \$681.54, balance \$1562.33.

The report from Florence Gee for the Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund was read as follows: balance \$100.00, income \$120.00, expenses \$30.00, remitted to Treasurer \$90.00, balance \$100.00.

The report of the Membership Secretary, Dorothea Waddington, was given as follows: new members 55, renewals 109, monies received \$417.50, expenses \$27.80, *Begonians* mailed 2234.

The Research Director, Bee Olson, reported that she was receiving inquiries from all over and thanked all who were helping with her column.

Mrs. Korts submitted a check to the Treasurer for matured bonds cashed.

The Advertising Manager, Ruby Budd, reported: receipts \$82.73, accounts receivable \$16.75.

Flower Show Chairman Bert Slatter displayed the plaque and ribbon won for the American Begonia Society display in the recent World Flower and Garden Show. The cash award has not been received as yet.

Mr. Slatter presented the contract for rental of the Inglewood Armory for the convention, September 7 and 8, at a cost of \$159.60. Grace Yerrick moved that this be accepted; seconded by Maynette Hodgins, the motion carried.

Mrs. Terry Olmsted, President-Elect, reported that arrangements had been made for the convention dinner at the Elks Club, offering a varied menu at \$2.75. The judges' lunches will be \$1.50.

Roy Joyce reported all slides from the library out at that time.

Reporting for the school of judging, Mrs. Korts said that there had been good attendance with very good lectures. She moved that the point scoring schedule of Rudolf Ziesenhenné be accepted as official by the American Begonia Society. This motion, seconded by Mrs. Terry Olmsted, carried.

The State College of Montana requested the begonia lecturing and point scoring schedule, and Mrs. Korts was instructed to send this material.

A letter from Mrs. Dorothy Dengler, President of the Knickerbocker Branch, was read, expressing pleasure in a program of pictures taken by Mrs. Benjamin while on a western trip. President Naumann read excerpts from "Begonia Chatter" of the Seattle Branch. He expressed the wish that absent Branches send brief reports which will be read at Board meetings.

Vice-President Howard Small announced that the San Gabriel Valley Branch would be host at the April meeting of the National Board, to be held at the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, 301 North Baldwin Avenue, Arcadia, California, on Sunday, April 21, at 2 p.m. The trophy case in front of the Begonia Glasshouse will be dedicated, and refreshments will follow.

The Ventura Branch, assisted by the Santa Barbara Branch, will be hosts at the meeting of the National Board in Ventura on Sunday, May 26, at 1 p.m. Arrangements are being made to make the trip by bus if enough members desire it. The cost will be \$3.00 round trip, with three pick-ups in the Los Angeles area.

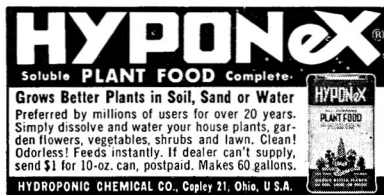
There was discussion regarding the granting of indefinite and limited cards for judges. Mrs. Lee moved that, if the California National Fuchsia Society also approves, judges holding cards for two years or more be issued indefinite cards after passing an examination, and new judges be issued limited cards. Seconded by Dorothea Waddington, the motion carried.

Greetings were sent to Mrs. Minn Slatter and George Schlanert, who were ill.

The following Branches reported: Glendale, Inglewood, Long Beach Parent Chapter, North Long Beach, Orange County, Redondo Area, San Gabriel Valley, Westchester, Whittier, Alfred D. Robinson, San Miguel, and Eva Kenworthy Gray.

The meeting adjourned at 9:45 p.m.

Margaret B. Taylor  
Secretary



## 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.

# Branch Directory

VISITORS ARE 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

3rd Monday, 10 a.m., Member's Homes  
Mrs. George Wilkins, Secy.  
3625 N. Fitzhugh St., Dallas, 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  
Miss Christine E. Kindell, Secy.  
338 W. 11th St., Claremont, 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. Grant Herzog, Secy.  
12601 Broken Bough, Memorial Station  
Houston 24, 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. Elsy 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.

## 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, Capitol Room  
1701 Main St., Baton Rouge  
Mrs. Elaine Wilkerson, Secy.  
5764 Robertson Ave., Baton Rouge 5, 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.  
Miss Nina Austin, Secy.  
1104 Askew St., Kansas City 27, Mo.

## NORTH LONG BEACH BRANCH

3rd Friday, 7:30 p.m.  
3901 Atlantic Ave., Long Beach  
Mrs. Rebecca Anthony, Secy.  
153 Ellis St., 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. Gale, Secy.  
40 N. San Rafael, Pasadena 2, Calif.

## PHILOBEGONIA BRANCH

2nd Friday, Members' Homes  
Mrs. Anne W. Stiles, Secy.  
R.D. No. 2, Box 43B, E. Delaware Trail,  
Medford, N. J.

## REDONDO AREA BRANCH

4th Friday each Month  
Lincoln School Recreation Center  
Ernest and 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.



**RIVERSIDE 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. and Lincoln Way  
Lilian A. Beach, Secy.  
3006 Castro St., San Francisco 12, Calif.

**SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH**

2nd Friday, 8:00 p.m.  
Los Angeles State and 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. Lucille Williams, Secy.  
1261 Concord St., El Cajon, Calif.

**SANTA BARBARA BRANCH**

2nd Thursday, 8:00 p.m.  
Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History  
2559 Puesta Del Sol  
Elnora 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. Claremont Morris, Secy.  
539 Jones St., Ventura, Calif.

**SMOKY VALLEY RANCH**

3rd Thursday of each Month  
Mrs. Lyle L. Melvin, Secy.  
833 E. Jewell Avenue, 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. Flipppo, 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. Linkenhoger, Secy.  
45 Caroline Trail, Houston 24, Texas

**WESTCHESTER BRANCH**

1st Thursday, 7:30 p.m., Westchester Women's Club  
8020 Alverston 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 Bettie, Jr., Secy.  
331 Station Road, Wynnewood, Pa.

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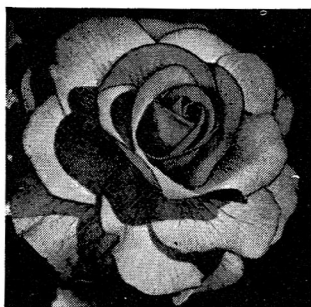
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