

The Begonian

DEVOTED TO THE SHELTERED GARDENS

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

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WHAT CAN YOU NAME IT?

By DOROTHY S. BEHREND
Encinitas, California

A question often asked of me is: "May I register a begonia grown from seed obtained from the Seed Fund without a name?"

The answer is "No".

The American Begonia Society has been accepted as the Registrar of Begonias by the International Council of Nomenclature, and the Society will be so designated as long as it abides by the rules of the Council. These rules make sense when they are understood, and the Council has made an effort to stabilize the rules so that changes will not be necessary for a long time to come.

If gardeners are allowed to register or even name begonias that they have not hybridized personally or to register or name begonias without permission of the known hybridizers or their heirs — we are in for *real* confusion.

I will cite a possible example: Alice Roberts and I are two contributors of begonia seeds to the Seed Fund, of several years standing (and there are many more). We gathered seeds and, as they were produced from several rhizomatous types of begonias which were crossed by bees depositing the pollen, these seeds were submitted as "Mixed".

In one instance I submitted some seeds of a cross with the parents noted and later determined the germination to be low and notified Mrs. Gee. She informed me that she had given away these seeds without charge.

From a few of the seeds of this cross that I had retained, I produced B. 'Zuebrae', one of the better recently-produced hairy fibrous begonias. Although this begonia failed to win an award at the national convention, that does not mean that the begonia is not good. It is one of the most sought-after begonias today. BUT — if every grower who grew some of the bego-

nias from that cross had named them, no doubt there would be several that would look "like" 'Zuebrae', but with other names, not authorized.

Another instance of note: When Dorris Motschman created B. 'Leslie Lynn' by crossing B. *heracleifolia* var. (syn. B. 'Bill') with B. 'Lexington', she selected the most colorful seedling and named it Begonia 'Leslie Lynn'. Rather than destroy the rest of the seedlings, she gave them away under the honest name, Begonia 'Leslie Lynn Sister Seedling'. She did not sell one of them. Now there is criticism because she distributed them.

Which is better in your book — to call them sister seedlings honestly, or to distribute them as registered, named begonias just because they are from the same seed pod, and possibly look "like" the named begonia? No one has the right to name one of these begonias without first obtaining permission from Mrs. Motschman.

All begonias from the same seed pod do not always look alike.

One notable instance was the seed pod that was pollinated by the bees, and whose seeds Eleanor Slocum planted and obtained, among others, Begonia 'Lexington', a handsome, star-shaped leaf begonia that had a very dark surface, with a streak of purple along the veins. Later it was found to be less than hardy. Also from this seed pod B. 'Glendale' was selected, a begonia that resembles the now-

(Continued on Page 121)

COVER PICTURE

Begonia masoniana, judged the best rhizomatous begonia in the 1962 A.B.S. show, exhibited by Barbara Philip, of Santa Barbara, California.

—Photo by Fred Schmit

TOOLS FOR THE STUDY OF BEGONIAS

By MAY TAFT DREW

Vice-President, A.B.S.

The beginner with Begonias — or any other plant — is apt to be occupied with the question of how to grow the ones he has. His tools for study may be his hands for manipulation, his eyes for observation, and perhaps a magnifying glass for inquiry into structure. Soon he realizes that knowledge of the natural surroundings of this plant in its original home may give clues to its culture. This sends him to books.

Unfortunately, the primary sources of information about begonias are widely scattered in botanical and horticultural journals in many languages. That means that most of us must turn to secondary and simpler sources.

When I first started with begonias, there was no simple book in English available, a circumstance that sent Mrs. Buxton and Mrs. Krauss researching for their books that were so precious to us when they finally came to our hands. These books gave such an impetus to begonia growing, and hence to exploring and hybridizing, that the number of new cultivars and newly discovered species increased so rapidly that our beloved books no longer covered the field. It was then that some of us realized the gold mine that lay in the back and current numbers of *The Begonian*.

Except for the first few years, *The Begonian* has been indexed with varying effectiveness. However, in using the indexes, I soon found that their quite proper listing of every mention of a begonia name was confusing; often in seeking definite information I found only a list of names.

Being an ex-librarian, and a cataloger to boot, I decided to start my own card catalog of useful references. At first it was simple and

covered only *The Begonian*. As I went on, it developed into an annotated index which included a few other sources, notably *Curtis Botanical Magazine* and even a few popular horticultural magazines, principally for illustrations.

The cards look like these:

- | | | |
|--------------|--|--------|
| B. acida | species | Brazil |
| Synonym | B. braziliensis | |
| | B. ecuadoriensis | |
| Begonian | '47, p. 101 Ill. cover, June. | |
| | '56, p. 148 Culture | |
| | '61, p. 6 Small ill. only | |
| | p. 162 Brief reference | S. F. |
| | (Seed Fund) | |
| B. Bow-nigra | B. boweri x B. nigricans | |
| Begonian | '53, p. 98 Brief ref. Ill. (leaf only) | |
| | '54, p. 131 Registration #32 | |
| | '60, p. 104 Brief reference | S. F. |
| | '62, p. 181 Good article. Ill. | |
| | Kusler | |

As I began restricting my personal study to certain types of begonias, I noted the hybrids of certain species which I thought I might some time want to give special attention. I made a card for each of these species and filed it in the general index.

Though I have long avoided the Cane-stemmed Group in favor of the Hirsutes, *B. dichroa* has interested me and I listed its hybrids casually as I noticed them. Last fall, when a discussion arose in the William Penn Branch regarding a theme for the year's programs, I suggested *B. dichroa* and its hybrids. This was accepted and I was asked to prepare outlines for that purpose.

My first task was to find as many hybrids of this species as I could. From my existing list, from Krauss, from Brilmayer, and especially from the *Buxton Check List* and its supplements, I gathered about fifty. The next step was to find out how many of these were not in the possession of

our members and where we could get the rest.

For this purpose, I set up a sheet like this:

Name	Source	Possessed by
Anita Roseanna, Anna Christine,	Logee Bd, L, T,	De Coursey, Fasel
Aunt Mary Bob-o-link		
Key to Abbreviations:		Bd-Ballard L-Logee T-Tropical Gardens

From the above extract you will see that we are having trouble finding many of these cultivars. Some may never have been in commerce. We have appealed widely for help. Perhaps some of you who read this may be willing to supply cuttings.

The next step was to make a card for each of the hybrids, showing the originator, date, references to a few of the best descriptions (mostly to *The Begonian*), where it can be bought, and who in the Branch now owns it.

This is a sample:

B. Anna Christine	B. Salmon Rubra x dichroa
by Mrs. A. J. Kusler, 1950	
See <i>Begonian</i> '56, p. 65; '61, p. 196 & 205	
Available 1962 — Ballard, Logee, Tropical	
Possessed by Bettie, De Coursey, Drew	

The question soon arose regarding the best way of grouping these hybrids for presentation. As the number of persons working with this species was comparatively small, it seemed convenient, as well as logical, to assign the work of one or two persons to each meeting. To simplify this process, another set of cards was made, one for each hybridizer, bearing the names of the hybrids of *dichroa* originated by him, plus references to material about him (often her!)

Woodriff, Leslie	originator of
B. Ellen Dee	
B. Oadi	
B. Orange Rubra	
B. Pink Spot Lucerna	
B. Tea Rose	
See <i>Begonian</i> '51, p. 194	
'53, p. 168	

Thus, in addition to the comprehensive index to *The Begonian*, there are two minor card indexes and a list on a sheet. You who are not addicted to card indexes will, no doubt, consider this an unnecessarily complicated method but, once compiled, it answers most questions quickly and can be adapted to any aspect of any subject.

BEGONIA 'PALM SHADOW'

By JEAN KERLIN

Suzie Zug has done it again! Here is another fine begonia to add to the long list of hybrids and cultivars she has produced for begonia addicts.

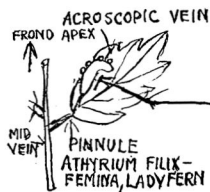
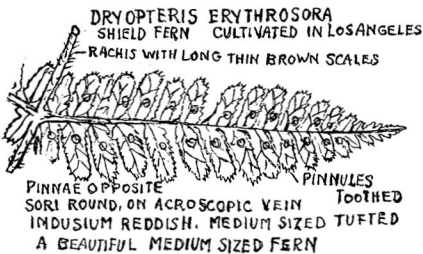
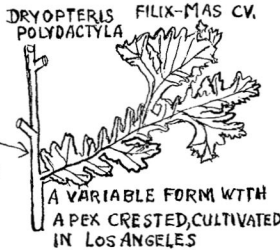
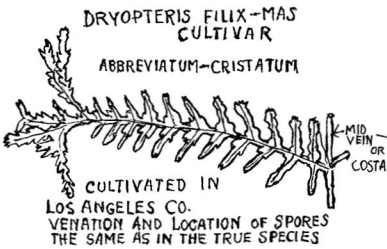
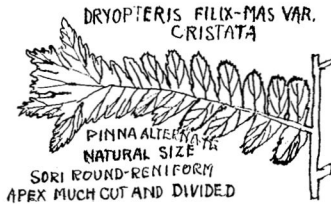
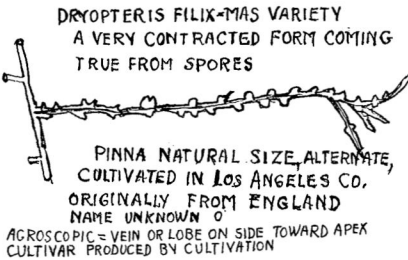
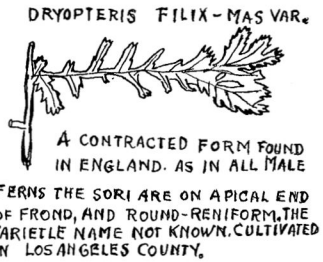
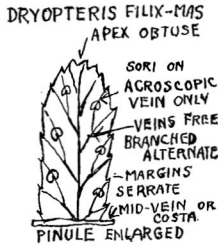
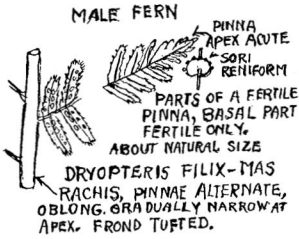
Begonia 'Palm Shadow' was produced over two years ago. Mrs. Zug gave begonia growers in other climates the opportunity to test and check this rhizomatous prospect for future marketing. In each instance, the plant grew lustily with average care and attention.

B. 'Palm Shadow' is classified as a large star-type such as B. 'Nigricans' or B. 'Ricinifolia'. It is nine-lobed, with slightly wavy saw-toothed margin. The basic leaf is light yellow-green in color, with an interesting shadow or overlay of shades of mahogany-red on the surface, extending from the sinus to the sharply pointed lobes of the leaf. Veins in the leaf are not prominent but depressed, and are ivory in color. The under leaf has fine, silky, short hair with the same flush noticeable. The sinus is ivory, not red, and not pronounced. Leaves are held in a horizontal manner until just past their peak, when they tend to droop slightly. There is no collar at the apex of the petiole and under leaf.

Bright light intensifies the color of the red shadow on the leaves. The color of the shadow on the leaves is similar to that of Begonia 'Glendale',

(Continued on Page 123)

SHOWING PINNAE OF CULTIVATED DRYOPTERIS
GENUS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA



SHOWING SORI LONG, NOT ROUND AS IN DRYOPTERIS. SORI ON ACROSCOPIC VEIN, OPENING AWAY FROM VEIN.

IN THE VARIETY VICTORIA THE PINNAE DIVIDE IMMEDIATELY, ONE BRANCH EXTENDING UPWARD, THE OTHER DOWNWARD. RARE BUT CULTIVATED IN SO. CALIF, NATIVE OF ENGLAND.

BY DR. W. C. DRUMMOND

SOME INTERESTING GINGERS

By ALEX D. HAWKES
The Tropical Gardener
Editor, *Tropics Magazine*

The Ginger Family is a rather large assemblage of more than three hundred known species of consistently unusual and generally very attractive plants. Though they are exclusively tropical in origin, a gratifying number of the gingers have in recent years been introduced into cultivation, and have proven to be adaptable as subjects for the home greenhouse — or even the indoor window sill garden!

Commercial nurserymen in California and Florida have done considerable work the past few years in acquiring new gingers for our gardens, and today there are several dozens of different kinds available from these sources — and the number continues to increase all the time.

Though the Zingiberaceae, or Ginger Family, consists of more than twenty-five distinct genera, virtually all of those commonly grown today — outside of such tropical areas as South Florida and Southern California — are placed in two groups, *Kaempferia* (pronounced *kemp-fer-ee-ah*) and *Curcuma* (*kur-koo-ma*). Several different kinds of both genera are available at this time, and with their easy cultural needs form admirable — and unusually handsome — subjects for the gardener.

Even though most of the large tropical gingers — some of which form stems twenty feet tall, in prodigious bamboo-like clumps! — are evergreen plants, the majority of both *Kaempferias* and *Curcumas* are deciduous during at least part of the year. Since, in their native haunts, these plants are found in shaded situations on the leaf-carpeted floor of dense forests, where the soil is notably rich, comparable conditions should be emulated under cultivation. The pots in which they are grown should have

perfect drainage, since stale conditions around their fleshy root-systems are injurious.

While the plants are in active growth, copious quantities of water should be given to these gingers, and they can, to very good advantage, be given a soluble fertilizer every month or so. In the autumn, the foliage generally starts to turn yellowish and die down; at this time of year, water should be given in lesser quantity, and after the leaves have wilted entirely (and have been removed from the plant, without disturbing the buried rootstocks), only a little moisture should be given, on top of the soil of the container, every few weeks until the new shoots appear in the spring.

This is the time for repotting of the plants — which I recommend every year, since these gingers are heavy feeders, and quickly exhaust the food potentials of their compost — and division of the succulent roots or rhizomes, if desired. When working with the newly-sprouted plants, be very careful of the fresh shoots, since they are annoyingly brittle. Normal watering and fertilizing can be resumed after repotting.

Several of the more than fifty species of *Kaempferia* have been introduced into our collection, and are available from dealers. The most exciting of these, to me, is the brand-new *K. decora* (*de-koo-ra*), from Portuguese East Africa; this has pretty pleated leaves much larger than most species of this group (to 1½ feet tall), and a succession of up to fifteen large, intricate primrose-yellow blossoms. *K. pulchra* (*pul-kra*) is the superb Peacock Plant, formerly known as *K. Roscoeana*. It has a few large, almost prostrate leaves which resem-

(Continued on Page 125)

BEGONIAS REGISTERED

SEPTEMBER 1, 1959, TO MAY 1, 1963

Compiled by ALVA GRAHAM
Nomenclature Director, A.B.S.

No. 168 — B. x Mary's Curl

This is a heavily crested rhizomatous offspring of *B. heracleifolia pyramidalis* and *B. manicata aueromaculata crispa*, originated by Mary Gillingwaters of Upland, California. The light green leaves are 10" x 12" on freely branching rhizomes. It has pink flowers of good size carried on stems that hold them several inches above the leaves, and blooms in late summer. On page 100 of *The Begonian* for May, 1960, this begonia is discussed.

No. 169 — B x Encinitas

This small, bushy begonia comes from *B. hydrocotylifolia* x *B. Fred Brown*. It is rhizomatous and was originated by Dorothy S. Behrends, of Encinitas, California, who recommends it for indoor culture, not only because of its size but because the black-green leaves bleach in bright light and lose the velvety sheen that subdued light gives them. This is also written up in the May, 1960 *Begonian*. It is available at Leatherman's Gardens in South El Monte, California and also at the Sierra Vista Gardens in Lemon Grove, California, as well as from Dorothy Behrends.

No. 170 — B. x Zuebrae

This is a fibrous cultivar which Dorothy Behrends, of Encinitas, California, has produced from *B. Braemar* x *B. Zuensis*. It branches freely from the base, making it excellent to use in a wall basket. The leaves are of fairly heavy texture, green with white hairs on top and dark red with reddish hairs underneath. The flowers are white, pink tinged, and held well above the foliage. The mature leaves are 4" x 6". This was written up in the May, 1960, *Begonian*, and is available from Dorothy Behrends and Alice Roberts, of Encinitas.

No. 171 — B. x Hari-Kari

This is a spiral rex of medium size which was found growing in her wholesale nursery in Mandarin, Florida, by Mrs. George Sorensen. The parentage is unknown but it reproduces easily from leaf cuttings. Its description is given in the September, 1960, issue of *The Begonian*.

No. 172 — B. x Whirly Curly

At the 1960 A.B.S. convention this begonia was awarded the Glendale Branch Award for the highest rated new cultivar. It is from Susie Zug's *acleifolia* var. *nigricans*. The leaves 3" x 4" in size, show areas of black and chartreuse green and are twisted in an odd manner for a star rhizomatous begonia. The December, 1960, *Begonian* has a story about Susie's cultivar.

No. 173 — B. x Lenore Oliver (oll-iveer)

Belva Nelson Kusler, of Frederic, Wisconsin, whose *B. Anna Christine* was registered in April, 1955, originated this begonia, a cross of *B. dichroa* and *B. Elaine*, and registered it in September, 1961. It was described in the October, 1961, *Begonian*.

No. 174 — B. x Sophie Cecile

Another of Mrs. Kusler's cultivars that was registered in September, 1961, and described in *The Begonian* of October, 1961.

No. 175 — B. x Laura Engelbert

A third cultivar of Mrs. Kusler's, registered at the same time and described in the same article in *The Begonian*. All three of these are canes that can be staked to grow upright or trained for basket work. They are all heavy bloomers with large flowers in large clusters, Lenore Olivier with salmon pink, Laura Engelbert red, and Sophie Cecile rose pink. They



Begonia Leo Rowan (no. 183) registered by Ruby Mae Budd, of Los Angeles.

are raised especially for house conditions, and all may be obtained from Tropical Paradise Greenhouse of Mrs. H. E. Dillard in Overland Park, Kansas.

No. 176 — B. Jeanne Fleetham

This large, tall-growing cane is the result of selfing B. Lenore Olivier, and was produced by Belva Nelson Kusler in 1958, distributed by Tropical Paradise Greenhouse in 1961 and registered in August, 1962. The leaves are of deep green with deep red underneath, of smooth leathery texture and 3" x 9" in size. It is practically everblooming, with large pure white flowers in clusters from the upper axils of the leaves.

No. 177 — B. Gigi Fleetham

From the same cross but a smaller plant with much the same coloring except that the flowers are waxy in substance and medium in size. The margin of the heavily textured leaves is fluted. It branches readily from the base, making a full plant well covered with the long narrow deep green leaves with red underneath. It shows flowering clusters all year, and may be procured from the Tropical Paradise Greenhouse in Overland Park, Kansas.

No. 178 — B. Stash

In 1961 Mrs. Adam Sibiskie, of Norwalk, Connecticut, had the unusual experience of obtaining a pod of viable seed from her B. Templini which she had pollinated from B. Bow-Nigra. To be sure of her identification she took the Templini and a number of the seedlings to Logee's in Danielson, and there was encouraged to name and register some of them. This star rhizomatous has dark green leaves with lighter veins and a distinctive lacy pattern of black over about half the leaf. Underneath the light green surface has similar red markings. The plant is small but husky. It has long white hairs on the petioles and leaf margins.

No. 179 — B. Helcha

This is a large plant with dark green leathery leaves with a darker pattern of blotches and dots concentrated a half inch around the margin and along the light green raised veins. The reverse shows the pattern in dark red on a lighter green surface. The light green petioles hold the leaves 7 inches above the creeping rhizome.

No. 180 — B. Marleigh's Choice

This is a strong grower with medium green plain leaves of leathery texture with serrate margin, red edged and small hairs. The 8-inch petioles are channeled, dark red with short hairs and a collar of longer hairs at the sinus. The under sides are a light green with a few short hairs on the raised veins.

No. 181 — B. Paul's Donna

This 5" x 7" leaf shows more pointed lobes and a slightly wavy margin. It is of smooth texture, medium green with a narrow blackish pattern inside the margin. Underneath a reddish margin shows on a light green surface. The petioles are 9 inches long and somewhat hairy, as are the raised veins on the under surface of the leaves.

No. 182 — B. Paul's Shari

Eight-inch pinkish stems with a few white hairs hold the star-shaped leaves well above the creeping rhi-

zome. The leaves are dark green above, lighter underneath, and of a heavy texture but smooth except for a few hairs on the raised veins of the under side.

No. 183 — B. Leo Rowan

Ruby Mae Budd, of Los Angeles, raised this plant from a seed of *B. heracleifolia* var. *nigricans*, pollen parent unknown. The leaf is a shallow star, 8" x 11" in size, with a petiole 16" to 18" long, which is sparsely scaled and shows a large collar of three rows of scales. The leaves are smooth medium green, underside flushed red. The small pale pink flowers are in clusters on 10" to 16" peduncles in the leaf axils, and bloom in early spring. This plant should be useful in a hanging basket or wall pocket.

No. 184 — B. Helen Nicholson

This is an intermediate cane originated by Margaret I. West of Santa Barbara, California, from *B. lubbersi* x *B. dichroa*. It is of upright habit and hardy outdoors all year in her garden. The leaves are long pointed, 2½" x 6", of thin texture with an even margin, and green with silver oval-shaped spots.

No. 185 — B. Robert Nicholson

This is a rex begonia with unusually long, narrow leaves, 4½" x 8" in size, with a prominent green zone along the center vein and the remainder of the upper surface of various colors in metallic sheen. Underneath is red. Margaret I. West, of Santa Barbara, made the cross of *B. lubbersi* and the rex *B. Mount Baldy*, and will propagate it for distribution.

No. 186 — B. Glenna West

Two unnamed rex seedlings were crossed by Margaret I. West, of Santa Barbara, in 1959, and produced a rex of continuous growth the year round. It has unusually abundant bloom, of pink flowers, almost all year and is thus good for pollinating. The leaves, 5¼" x 8¾" in size, are shallowly lobed and toothed. The outer band is silver, with a black border and black along the vein, and an over-

all orchid flush. Mrs. West has it for distribution.

No. 187 — B. Baby Fingers

B. Carolyn Ann x *B. Edith M.* produced this dainty dwarf rhizomatous begonia which Gladys Nolan named from the young unfolding leaves. The mature leaves about 2 inches square, retain the look of a hand as they are straight across the sinus with five, sometimes six, finger-like segments. They are medium green, very light and shiny underneath. The very small pinkish white flowers come in winter. Susie Zug, of San Dimas, California, is the originator of this bushy grower and has propagated it for the trade.

No. 188 — B. Emma Carleton

This large rex was developed by Susie Zug, of San Dimas, from chance seedling in 1958. It was seen and admired by the late Emma Carleton, active in A.B.S. nomenclature for many years, and named in her honor. The leaves, 6" x 10" in size, and of rough, heavy texture, are a dark wine color with a silver band. The petioles are covered with thick white hairs and the wavy margins are hairy. Spirals on each side of the sinus turn in opposite directions. The plant is a husky grower and Mrs. Zug has propagated it for distribution.

No. 189 — B. Kingbury

This large and husky rhizomatous was originated by Percy I. Merry of Needham, Massachusetts, from *B. kenworthyi* x *B. Beatrice Haddrell*, one of his earlier cultivars. The leaves are 8" x 10" with a serrate and hairy margin, of heavy texture, medium green with the bluish bloom of *B. kenworthyi*. The veins are of a lighter green and depressed on the upper surface, with red on the reverse. Pink flowers show in winter.

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Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund Flight

No. 1 — *B. Rex* hybrids —

Seeds are from a large collection of choice plants and were produced especially for the Seed Fund. We have plants from Norman Owens, Oroville, California, that were grown from some of these seeds, and we can assure you that all are outstanding — spirals in all color combinations as well as plain leaves. They are very beautiful under the Gro-Lux tubes and attract a great deal of attention. We may not offer them again soon and we hope you will grow a few and see just how beautiful they are.

Rex seeds are touchy about warmth. Bottom heat is desirable. Seeds require from three to four weeks to germinate, sometimes longer. Sow them especially thin, to give the seedlings a chance to grow undisturbed as long as possible before transplanting. Don't try to transplant them until they have produced the second set of true leaves. True characteristics will not be evident until at least the fourth set of adult leaves appear, and sometimes they are not permanent, as they can change color and texture during the first three years. Small or slow-growing seedlings should not be destroyed, as they may turn out to be beautiful and worthwhile plants. 50 cents per pkt.

No. 2 — *B. kenworthyi* —

Mexico. Herbaceous perennial. Stems thick, erect, inverted egg-shaped, 5½ inches long, ¾ inch in diameter from side to side, ⅞ inch from front to back. Non-branching; leaves confined to the tip. Internodes ¼ inch long, 3/16 inch at the shortest, spinach-green, dull. Lenticels whitish, more abundant below the leaf scar, 1/16 inch in diameter, leaf stem scar-tan, becoming furrowed with vertical zig-zag fissures, bordered on the lower edge with semi-still scale-like hairs with frimbriated ends 1/16 inch long and 1/16 inch wide, greenish.

The deeply lobed, red colored

leaves are covered entirely with bloom like that on a plum, giving a bluish-gray appearance. *B. kenworthyi* was discovered growing on cliffs, in moderately dry country; therefore, very little water is required. 50 cents per pkt.

No. 3 — *B. 'Chocolate Soldier'* —

No information available. Last two mentioned were produced by Kay Boyle, Santa Cruz, California. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 4 — *B. 'Maphil'* —

Walker; *boweri* seedling. Dwarf with beautiful star-shaped leaves marked brown and chartreuse, red underneath. Showers of pink flowers. Seeds germinate quickly when sown on a moist brick. 35 cents per pkt.

No. 5 — *B. megeptera* —

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

No. 6 — *B. 'Pink Spot Lucerne'* —

(*'Corallina de Lucerna'* x *B. dichroa*). Leaves of forest-green satin, patterned with pink dots. Large carnine flowers. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 7 — *B. franconis* —

Interesting species collected in Mexico. Small, hairy; leaves small, ovate-pointed, toothed, green. Flowers small, white, or pink-tinged, in small clusters. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 8 — *B. 'Fischer's Ricinifolia'* —

Slightly smaller, more compact than *B. 'Ricinifolia'*. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 9 — *B. popenoei* —

Honduras. Large bright green leaves. White flowers. Grows rapidly in wet, tropical forests; rests in winter. Keep it warm and dry until new growth starts. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 10. — B. 'Calla Lily' —

Seeds are from Roy Price in Los Angeles, California. Some of the prettiest in this assortment, pinks and near-pinks, with white and green foliage. All hardy and easy to grow. 25 cents per pkt.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS

Streptocarpus wendlandii —

Natal. Stemless plant, with a single huge leaf becoming three feet long and two feet wide, with olive-green corrugated surface; densely hairy, purple beneath. The tall flower spikes sprouting from the leaf bear about thirty small, violet-blue flowers. 25 cents per pkt.

Impatiens dwarf mixed —

Six to eight inches tall. Bright mixture of dwarf varieties in all popular colors. For best results, sow seeds as soon as they are received, with a temperature of 70 to 75 degrees, and keep them moist. Seeds are sensitive to lack of moisture and low temperature. 25 cents per pkt.

Platycerium grande —

Magnificent epiphyte, with a regal crown of upright, spreading, sterile fronds, of glossy, vivid green, the upper lobes deeply forked and stag-horn-like with dark venation. Pendulous, forked pairs of fertile fronds appear with age, holding between them the wedge-shaped disk bearing the sporangia. Seeds are slow to germinate. Find a spot where they can be left undisturbed and wait. 50 cents per pkt.

Platycerium bifurcatum —

'Staghorn fern'. Easy-growing epiphyte freely young plants on its roots. The basal fronds are kidney-shaped, in old specimen lobed; the usually laxly pendant, leathery, grayish, dark green, fertile fronds to three feet in length are thinly covered with white, stellate hairs, usually twice, long forked; sori only on tips of ultimate forks. 50 cents per pkt.

Pteris ensiformis var. evergemiensis

Pretty little fern for house or dish-garden. 35 cents per pkt.

Alphandra aurantiaca roezlii —

Leaves somewhat twisted, dark green, silvery between main veins. Flowers orange-scarlet. Choice four seeds for 25 cents.

Stephanotis floribunda —

'Madagascar Jasmine'. Twining plant with opposite, elliptic, leathery leaves and clusters of very fragrant, waxy-white flowers. Sow shallow and keep seeds moist. Seeds are scarce. Three seeds for 25 cents.

Coleus —

Rainbow colors. Rich reds, yellows, coppers, and pinks, some with ruffled edges. Coleus should be in full sun in winter, light shade in spring and summer. As house plants, they require full sun. In the open garden, they do well in complete or partial shade and will make showy pot plants in three months from seed. 25 cents per pkt.

Gloxinia —

Slipper type and spotted mixed. 25 cents per pkt.

Vriesia chantrieri —

Splendens hybrid. Bromeliaceae. Strikingly ornamental rosette of broad, Nile-green to bluish, recurved leaves with broad cross-bands of purple, almost black, even darker underneath, and a blazing scarlet, sword-like, flattened spike with yellow flowers. 50 cents per pkt.

Gesneriad reichmanii —

25 cents per pkt.

Free Seed —

B. leptotricha and semperflorens mixed. Please send postage if other seeds are not requested.

Mrs. Florence Gee

Seed Fund Administrator

234 Birch Street

Roseville, California

Gloxinias—African Violets—Begonias
Varieties which thrive under
fluorescent light

1963 Plant List free on request

Michael J. Kartuz

92 Chestnut Street
Wilmington, Massachusetts

TO REGISTER A NEW CULTIVAR

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

Do you have a new cultivar which you wish to register with the American Begonia Society? The actual process of registration is quite simple. The difficulty is to be sure your cultivar is different in some way that can be shown definitely.

First, what is a cultivar? It is the result of crossing known parents, or a chance seedling which does not come true from seed and is therefore not a species, or a mutation of a known parent. These are the so-called "man-made" forms.

Second, how do you name a cultivar? The International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants has published rules for naming, and plants developed since January 1, 1954, should be given names that conform to these regulations. To be registered the name must have priority. For this reason the names which the originator wishes to use should be submitted to the Nomenclature Director of the American Begonia Society in advance. If the names conform to the international rules and are not duplicates, registration blanks will be sent along with the report on the names.

Third, how do you fill in the registration blanks? The originator's name and address and the dates of origin are important. The derivation of the cultivar should be given in the proper spaces. The description should be as complete as possible as to the foliage, flowers, and manner of growth. There is a space for the characters of this cultivar which are different from all other known begonias — which show the special reason for it to be given a name of its own.

Fourth, how was it inspected and tested? Someone who knows begonias

should inspect your cultivar and sign the blank if he thinks it has the necessary merit and should be registered. A photograph (or even a drawing) of the plant will be helpful, especially if it can be used in *The Begonian* when its description is published.

NAME IT . . .

(Continued from Page 111)

known 'Horsefeather-eye'. Both of Mrs. Slocum's begonias were too tender to be grown over a wide area and they are not obtainable in most areas, but this instance is to show that begonia seedlings from the same pod vary unless the parent begonia is a species and is self-pollinated. And, of course, none of us, as gardeners, is allowed to name a species begonia. That is for the botanists to determine and "run down", as they call it, to see if it has been named previously. We can give it a synonym name, as a means of identification, if we collected the seeds from the original source. Few of us can do this.

A named hybrid *must be vegetatively propagated* to warrant its distribution as a registered name begonia.

When planting seeds from a hybrid begonia, call the plants produced seedlings of the named begonia from which they were gathered. You may name only begonias that you have hybridized or have gained permission to name from the known hybridizer.

When you obtain mixed seeds — and they are fun to grow — call the seedlings Begonia 'Mixed' and you will be naming them correctly.

I have pet names that I give to all begonias that are not familiar to me. I call them Begonia 'Idunno'. Many times, I have found that others can tell me the identity, and then the begonia is named properly.

PATRONIZE BEGONIAN
ADVERTISERS

Bumblin' Along With

Mrs. E. P. of Salem, Oregon, asks: Why are the seeds sold for Clayton M. Kelly?

Dear Mrs. E. P.: The Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund Flight had its beginning almost thirty years ago. Perhaps the dream took shape even a longer time ago, but we do know that an article was written as early as 1935, and in 1937 Mr. Kelly drew up a summary of events leading to the establishing of the Seed Fund in 1939, with the first offer of seeds imported from Costa Rica.

Mr. Kelly's interest in begonias began with his reading travel articles in which begonias were mentioned. He checked botanical references and then, in an endeavor to obtain information from all parts of the world, he began his letter writing with a teacher in India, Miss Roxanne H. Oldroyd, who shared his interest in begonias.

Mr. Kelly and several other "arm-chair explorers", with a total capital of \$33.00, began their search for seed via the U. S. Postal System. There were many disappointments. However, with the help of Dr. T. H. Goodspeed's seed, sent while he was on an expedition to the west coast of South America, seed traded with India, Java, and Mexico City, and seed purchased from Germany, seed was obtained.

The early "explorers" who sowed this precious seed suffered disappointments, too, but they persevered. In *The Begonian* for June, 1958, under the heading "Clayton M. Kelly, Adventurer", is the story of all the dedicated begonia growers and collectors who aided Mr. Kelly and who continued after his death in 1942. Mr. Kelly made his dream come true and the

Seed Fund Flight was born. It is our hope that as long as a begonia can grow, the "Flight" will never die.

Our present Seed Fund Administrator, Mrs. Florence Gee, has been carrying on this great work for the past nine years. She experiences the same difficulties and disappointments in obtaining seeds as our early "explorers". All members should do their utmost to help supply seed, especially of the rare begonias. Those who travel or have friends or relatives in other countries could be "explorers" if they would follow-through and try to obtain seeds.

The Seed Fund purchases seed and will be glad to pay a reasonable price for any good, unusual seed that can be obtained. Be an explorer!

Thank you, Mrs. E. P., for asking this question. I just want to add this: The more your letters require research and reading, the more I respect and appreciate all the efforts made by these wonderful collectors and growers in our Begonia Society history.

L. W. of Orono, Maine, asks: In 1962 I bought a package of B. 'Calla Lily' from the Seed Fund. Out of twenty seedlings, I have eight with the variegated leaves and red flowers, one of the others has pink flowers, and the rest that have bloomed have red flowers. Why does the bloom on the variegated plants have white stamens in the male blooms. The others have the regular yellow stamens.

Dear Mr. L. W. As you probably know, B. 'Calla Lily' is a mutant or sport. A deficiency in chlorophyll causes the white leaves of this begonia, making the white-leaved portion albino. Undoubtedly, it is the same deficiency that causes the stamens to be white.

It will be interesting to note if pollen from the white stamens will germinate and, if so, just what type of freaks may result. Anyone having further ideas or having experimented along this line please drop us a line.

Mrs. R. E. K. of Baraboo, Wisconsin, asks: Would you please describe the differences between *Begonias epipsila* and *sanguinea*? Are these two begonias so nearly alike that it is difficult for the average person to tell them apart?

Dear Mrs. E. A. K.: After checking all sources now available to me I have found a similarity in the plants. However, *B. sanguinea* seems to have wider leaves, not quite so flat and thinner in texture, and does not have the red-brown wool on the undersides of the leaves. Both species come from Brazil. Under separate cover, cuttings of both plants, grown in the identification garden of John Thieben, have been sent to you to help clarify the matter.

Mrs. H. P. of Olsburg, Kansas, says: I have tried to use 'Lucerna' in my crosses but without success either way. I do not understand why.

Dear Mrs. H. P.: Many hybridizers have tried *B. 'Lucerna'* in their hybridizing — some successfully and some reporting that they felt *B. 'Lucerna'* was sterile. If you would like to make a cross using *B. 'Lucerna'*, perhaps you can locate another plant from another grower and try it for hybridizing. The main thing seems to be: don't give up — keep trying — the next attempt may bring the world a different begonia.

Mrs. M. P. of Detroit, Michigan, asks: Where can I buy a plant or seeds of the begonia 'Gloire de Lorraine'?

Dear Mrs. M. P. Begonia 'Gloire de Lorraine', sometimes called "Christmas Begonia", is a winter-flowering tuberous begonia and I am advised that it is more popular in the east than on the west coast. Can anyone advise us where to obtain tubers or seeds of this plant?

If you have a question about begonias, write to:

Bee Olson,
13715 Cordary Avenue
Hawthorne, California

RHODE ISLAND BRANCH PLANS SEPTEMBER SHOW

The annual Begonia and Other Tropical Plant Show will be presented on September 14 and 15 by the Rhode Island Branch of the American Begonia Society, in conjunction with the University of Rhode Island annual Fall Garden Plant Show, at the university.

Guest speakers and Branch projects will be featured.

Any member of the American Begonia Society is invited to participate, either in the competitive classes or for exhibition only. Any person intending to enter is requested to notify Mrs. Virginia Withee, Hill Farm Road, Coventry Centre, Rhode Island, prior to September 1. No entry blanks are required. Awards will be made in all classes.

B. 'PALM SHADOW' . . .

(Continued from Page 113)

but deeper in hue and the plant is twice as large. The plant is bushy, as the petioles are half again the length of the broadest segment of the leaf.

A light, porous soil mixture is advised. Sparse feeding during the growing season is rewarding to the hobbyist. Do not keep this plant continually wet. Water it thoroughly and then water again only when most moisture has evaporated.

A fern pot container compliments this rhizomatous beauty and it will prove to be a fine specimen to exhibit at any garden show.

Due to lack of space, Mrs. Zug does not propagate many of one variety of begonias. It would be wise to contact her for the availability of this great edition, Begonia 'Palm Shadow'.

BOOK REVIEW

Exotica 3, by Alfred Byrd Graf; 1828 pages, 12,025 illus., 291 in color; 1963; Roehrs Company, Rutherford, New Jersey. — Single Volume Edition, \$38.00; Two-Volume Library Edition, \$45.00.

This third edition of *Exotica* has just arrived on my desk, and is even more exciting than anticipated! It is certainly one of the most extraordinary — and one of the most valuable — books on plant life ever published. It is also one of the heaviest, the Single Volume Edition weighing in at fourteen pounds!

Exotica 3 is, like its predecessors, a compilation of the efforts of a great many authorities throughout the world. I collaborated with Mr. Graf in a review of a great many of the plant families in the previous second edition, and am credited with having worked on the Orchidaceae in the present list of acknowledgements. I have also been asked to submit corrections, suggestions, etc., for a future reprinting of the work.

This remarkable volume (or volumes, if you are fortunate enough to have the two-volume edition) contains more than *twelve thousand* illustrations — including more than 4500 new ones. These are varied, and cover virtually the entire plant kingdom. Descriptive data and cultural comments — in five languages (including

Russian!) — are also given, these pertinent and valuable, both to the casual plantsman and to the professional alike.

The *Begonia* collector will find much of interest. The section — with an excellent introduction by the late Bernice Brilmayer — is an extensive one, with a spectacular color plate of several showy varieties, and illustrations and text dealing with a great many others. There are others better qualified to review this section of *Exotica 3* than I, but I have found it one of the most satisfying divisions of the entire work.

If your interests are not restricted to Begonias, you will find so much else of fascinating interest and value in *Exotica 3* that it is impossible to list everything. I believe — and am sure that you will agree with me, when you have examined the book — that is an unique bargain for the price, and is a reference volume which should prove extremely popular throughout the plant world.

—Alex D. Hawkes
“The Tropical Gardener”

BEGONIA PARTY BY ELSA FORT BRANCH

The Elsa Fort Branch of the American Begonia Society will be hostess for a Begonia Party on Saturday, September 21, at Lawnside, New Jersey. Members and friends are invited to attend.

COMING SOON THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL FLOWER SHOW AND CONVENTION

of the American Begonia Society

September 7-8

Inglewood Armory

ALERTING ALL BRANCHES — WHEREVER YOU ARE

You can participate in '63
Watch this magazine for further details

GINGERS . . .

(Continued from Page 115)

ble and have the texture of taffeta, in incredible peacock-colors and with an amazing almost artificial iridescence. The blossoms are rich lavender-pink or bright lilac, with a conspicuous white central eye. Though these blossoms last only a single day, they are produced in profusion over a long period from early summer well into the fall months. *K. rotunda* (row-tun-da), the Resurrection Lily, has foliage much like *K. pulchra*, but the leaves are longer stalked (not essentially stemless), narrower, less brightly colored, and appear after the flowers have been produced. These blossoms have much the superficial structure of small orchids, and are usually white with intricate dark violet-purple markings. They are borne directly on the surface of the soil, and one is inclined to try to pick them up, so casually do they sit there! Here again, the blooms last only for one day, but they are produced successively for several weeks.

Of the almost fifty different species of *Curcuma* found in the tropical parts of Asia and Africa, about five rather botanically confused kinds have thus far been introduced into cultivation in this country. One of the more interesting of these is unfortunately not a showy plant, *C. longa* (lon-ga), the thickened rootstock of which furnishes us with the spice turmeric, so integral an ingredient of all curries. It has large, neatly folded leaves, and in the fall bears erect spikes of pale green overlapping bracts from which the complex pallid yellow flowers peep forth.

Curcuma petiolata (pet-ee-oh-lah-ta) is the splendid Queen Lily or Hidden Lily of India. Its deeply-veined bright green leaves — which are of course deciduous in time, as noted previously — form clumps up to three feet tall, in themselves very attractive

even when the flowering-spikes are not present. These bloom-spikes arise from the base of the plant, and reach a height of over a foot in robust specimens. They are set with a dense series of ornate overlapping bracts, subtending the usually yellow, pink-marked flowers. The bracts vary in color (and in size) to some degree, but are generally a marvelously rich pink-purple — often with a very dark red spot near the middle — shading out to pale pinkish-white on the fluted margins. The blossoms in these *Curcumas* do not last very well, but the colorful bracts more than make up for this, by staying in good condition for well more than a month.

The noted plantsman Wyndham Hayward (Lakemont Gardens, 915 South Lakemont Avenue, Winter Park, Florida), whose catalogues list more different kinds of gingers than anyone else in this country, also offers five other *Curcumas*, all of them attractive, and a whole series of additional *Kaempferias*.

There are a great many other types of gingers which are of potential interest to gardeners everywhere, and on another occasion I plan to take these up in some detail. These include commercial ginger. (*Zingiber officinale*), which, though not particularly showy, is nevertheless a fascinating plant to grow in the home greenhouse or on the window sill.

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Door prizes each hour

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THE NEW ENERGY SOURCE FOR STIMULATING PLANT GROWTH

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15 watt 18 inch — case of 6	\$13.20
20 watt, 24 inch — case of 6	\$13.20
40 watt, 48 inch — case of 6	\$14.10
Fit all standard fixtures	

SHIPPING CHARGES PREPAID if remittance accompanies order.
California buyers please include 4% sales tax.

We do not ship less than case lots but lesser quantities may be picked up at our retail store.

GRO LUX SYLVANIA LAMP & FIXTURE COMBINATIONS

LAMP LENGTH	WATT	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE COMPLETE
(a) 48"	40	Single lamp fixture with one lamp	8.45
(b) 48"	40	Double lamp fixture with two lamps, high power	14.50
(b) 48"	40	Double lamp fixture with two lamps high power W/reflector	15.75
(c) 24"	20	Gold painted decorative unit with stand and two lamps	19.85
(c) 24"	20	Same as above with timer	29.95

FIXTURES

F.O.B. Los Angeles

- (a) 1 lamp 40 watt unit includes 3' cord and plug
- (b) 2 lamp 40 watt unit includes 3' cord and plug plus 2 — 30" chain hangers
- (c) 2 lamp 20 watt unit includes plastic tray, 6' cord and switch

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ORRIS MARTIN DIES ON VACATION

His many friends were shocked to learn of the death of Orris R. Martin on Sunday, April 21, 1963. Mr. Martin, apparently in robust health and looking forward to retirement on reaching 65 in November, suffered two heart attacks while vacationing in Los Angeles.

Orris was the past president of the San Francisco Branch of the American Begonia Society and president of the San Francisco Flower Show, Inc.

Delegates and members attending the annual conventions in Los Angeles will remember Orris, who would drive south with as many as 25 or 30 begonia plants to show in competition. He always returned to San Francisco with several trophies.

He was the proud possessor of a huge collection of cups and ribbons for the begonias whose culture he made personal magic. His many friends of the San Francisco Branch will long remember his many kindly acts and his warm friendship. He will be missed by all who knew him, in his own Branch, throughout the Society, and on the National Board.

He is survived by his widow, Mary Josephine Martin, his mother, three sons, and five grandchildren.

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Send Post Card for Information and Sample
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BOX 818 PALO ALTO 2, CALIF.

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REX HYBRID BEGONIA SEED
\$1.00 per packet
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1130 N. Milpas St., Santa Barbara, Calif.

MY GARDEN IN THE RAIN

The ivy creeps along the wall,
The trees are fresh, and green, and tall;
Roses hang their heads, abashed,
The tulips' cups are full at last,
In my garden in the rain.

The arbor looks like a fairy bower,
Rain drops glance from every flower.

The ferns are dripping with jewels rare,
Like diamonds in a maiden's hair,
In my garden in the rain.

A humming-bird goes winging past;
The bees are gathering honey fast.
Through the flowers there's a gentle sighing,

The breeze their petals quickly drying.
Now the rain has past.
—Joan Lambert

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BEGONIA FARM**
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**SPECTACULAR
SHADE PLANT SHOW**
featuring fuchsias and tuberous
begonias in full bloom
SATURDAY — June 15
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Present at the nursery will be
a panel of experts:
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Bring your camera and colored film
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CALENDAR

June 6 — Westchester Branch: Dorothy Behrends, noted begonia authority, will be the guest speaker, coming out of retirement for this special meeting. Pot-luck dinner at 6:30 p. m. For further information phone OR 0-3231.

June 6 — Whittier Branch: Dr. Robert E. Atkinson, of the *Los Angeles Times Home Magazine*, will show slides and discuss "New Plants and Varieties for the Shade Garden".

June 8 — Eva Kenworthy Gray Branch: Margaret Lee will talk on Rex begonias.

June 14 — San Gabriel Valley Branch: Guest speaker will be Mrs. Olive Westcott, who will show pictures of her recent European trip. Films will show many beautiful gardens, including Kew, and the Chelsea Flower Show. Special emphasis will be on begonias.

July 3 — Westchester Branch: Note change of date for this month only. Jean Kerlin will tell all about begonias, new and hard-to-find.

July 4 — Whittier Branch: No meeting in July, because meeting night would coincide with Independence Day.

CHARLES CHEVALIER DIES

Charles Chevalier, born December 25, 1873, died March 15, 1963, only a week after the death of his wife.

Mr. Chevalier was the Honorary Curator of the Botanical Garden of the University of Liege, and a Past Director of the School of Horticulture of the City of Liege, Belgium.

He was known to most begonia growers as the author of the book, *Les Begonias*.

PATRONIZE BEGONIAN
ADVERTISERS

MEMBERSHIP SECRETARY CHANGE

Because of her serious illness, Dorothea Waddington, Membership Secretary of the American Begonia Society, has resigned her office. Members of the National Board were sorry to learn of her illness, and accepted her resignation with regret, with the hope that she will regain her health soon.

Assuming her duties immediately as the new Membership Secretary, Daisy Austin was appointed by President Carl E. Naumann. Note the new address:

Mrs. Daisy Austin,
1510 Kimberly Avenue,
Anaheim, California.

THANK YOU FOR EVERYTHING

To the National Board, Branches, and members of the American Begonia Society:

First of all I want to thank all of you for the wonderful cards, flowers, messages, and phone calls during my recent trip to the hospital. They all meant a great deal to me and certainly helped pass many unpleasant hours.

I also want to thank you for the wonderful co-operation I have received for the past three years in the office of Membership Secretary. I am going to miss the little personal notes that I have received from many of you. Notes telling me of your successes and your beautiful gardens have made me feel personally acquainted with many members throughout the world.

I know that Daisy Austin will receive the same co-operation and will enjoy her work as I did.

My wish for the American Begonia Society is for continued growth and prosperity. Thank you for everything.

—Dorothea Waddington.

Report of National Board Meeting

The monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Begonia Society was held Sunday, April 21, 1963, at the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, with the San Gabriel Valley Branch as host. The meeting was called to order at 2:15 p. m. by President Carl E. Naumann. Thirty-two officers, chairmen, and representatives responded to roll call.

Treasurer Earle E. Budd reported as follows: balance \$1562.33, receipts \$694.92, disbursements \$904.27, balance \$1352.98.

The Membership Secretary's report was given as follows: new members 40, renewals 91, monies received \$422.50, expenses \$26.79, *Begonians* mailed 2245.

The Advertising Manager, Ruby Budd, made the following report: receipts \$42.93, accounts receivable \$20.50.

Jean Kerlin, Awards Committee Chairman, requested a supply of cultural award certificates and presented a bill for \$24.00 for previous art work. Mrs. Perz moved that Mrs. Kerlin be allowed to purchase 500 award certificates for \$22.50 and to be reimbursed the \$24.00. Seconded by Mrs. Olmsted, the motion carried.

Alva Graham, Nomenclature Director, reported that she had received many letters regarding the I.R.A. She suggested that the American Begonia Society invite Professor Maatsch to be our representative for nomenclature in Germany. Mrs. Korts made a motion to this effect, which was seconded by Vera Naumann and carried. Mrs. Graham is still receiving seeds and catalogs from Germany and the senders would appreciate receiving reports regarding growing success.

Roy Joyce, Speakers Bureau and Slide Librarian, reported the need for a larger list of speakers. He requested that anyone knowing an available speaker or anyone willing to be placed on the list should contact him.

Mrs. Edna Korts reported for the judging school and stated that four lectures had been given and one on ferns was to be given by Barbara Jo Hoshizaki on April 26.

Tru Peterson, Editor, reported that he was receiving excellent co-operation from Ruth Merry, Eastern Editor, and that several interesting articles would appear in the May issue of *The Begonian*.

A letter to the American Begonia Society from Dorothy Behrends regarding the Eva Kenworthy Gray Award was read. Mrs. Korts made a motion that the Secretary write to Mrs. Behrends and state that the Eva Kenworthy Gray Award was accepted by the American Begonia Society in 1955, and is the property of the American Begonia Society. Seconded by Earle Budd, the motion carried.

The assemblage then moved over to the begonia greenhouse. Howard Small, Vice-President of the American Begonia Society, gave a short history of the greenhouse and then presented to the Arboretum the new trophy case which is outside in front of the greenhouse. George Spalding, Superintendent of the Arboretum, accepted it for the Arboretum.

Members returned to the meeting room and the San Gabriel Valley Branch served refreshments. The meeting adjourned at 5 p. m.

Alice Schlanert,
Secretary pro tem.

NEW REX BEGONIAS

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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., Members' 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 Rosenear Music Store
Aberdeen, Washington
Mrs. Jessie B. Hoyt, Secy.
1013 Harding Road, Aberdeen, Wash.

GRUENBAUM, MARGARET BRANCH

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

HOLLYWOOD BRANCH

Meetings temporarily suspended.
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.
1712 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
Lillian 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. 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. 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
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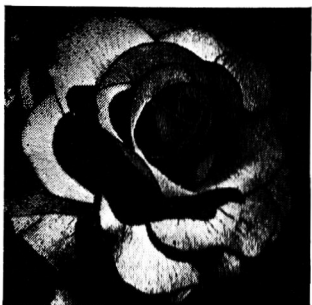
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