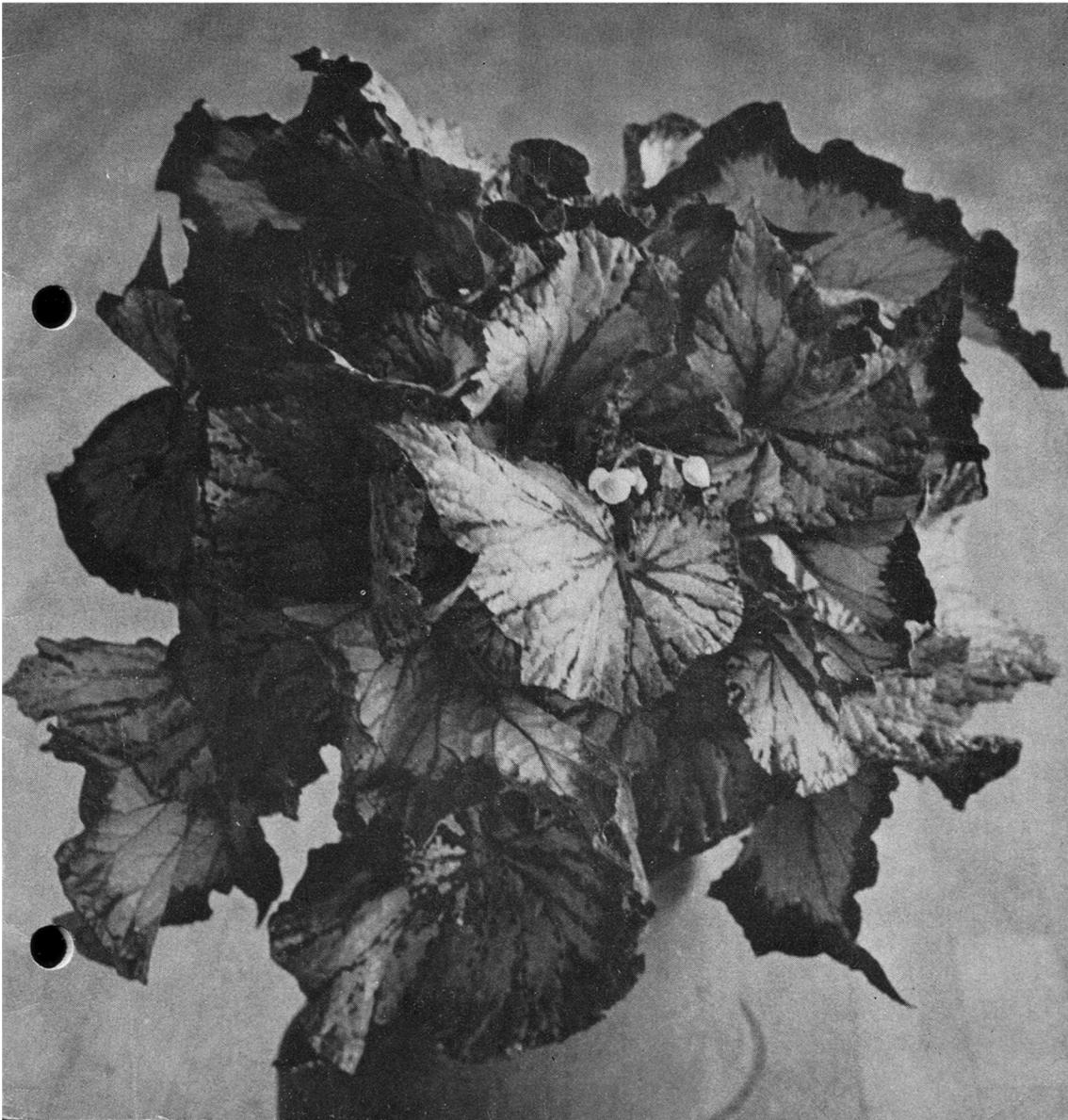


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Views expressed in this magazine are not necessarily  
those of the Editor, the Society, or its officers.



Walter Pease, newly installed President, presents a life membership to Past President, Chuck Tagg.

Photo by Gene Daniels, Black Star

## FROM THE PRESIDENT

I would like to begin my first message to the membership by congratulating the 1967-68 Board of Directors for the fine job they did during the past year. They conducted the business of the Society in an orderly manner giving careful consideration to all matters proposed. Many motions were made; some passed, some were defeated and some were even given reconsideration, but all were handled with the sobriety and propriety expected of the leaders of any well run society. Our Past President, Chuck Tagg, did a marvelous job of communicating with members of the Society all over the country as well as other parts of the world. I believe that because of his efforts this last year, we are a much more closely knit organization than before.

I believe that the success of any organization depends largely upon the interest generated by its members. As I mentioned to those attending our recent Annual Convention Banquet, it is quite apparent that the members of the American Begonia Society have this interest. It is also my opinion that every member should have a voice in the operation of the Society. For this

reason I invite each of you to send me any suggestions, items of constructive criticism or legitimate complaints, and I promise to give each due consideration. I would also like to urge you to make use of the various departments of the Society at your disposal such as the Seed Fund, Round Robins, Library, Cultural Adviser, Hybrid Registration or any other department listed in the front of your *Begonian*. Their success depends on your participation.

Thank you for your confidence in me and thank you for helping to make a bigger and better American Begonia Society.

Walter Pease

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## COVER PICTURE

Begonia 'Purple Petticoats', a beautiful *rex hybrida* which was originated by Peter P. Lee in San Diego, California. This beautiful plant was raised by Edith and Harold Howard of Inglewood, California. B. 'Purple Petticoats' was awarded the Alfred D. Robinson Memorial Medal as an outstanding Begonia hybrid at the 1968 Convention.

Photo by Gene Daniels, Black Star

# Begonias Galore -

## BEGONIA SUTHERLANDI

By ELDA HARING, Greenwich, Connecticut

*Begonia sutherlandi*, delicate and charming, is one of the best loved in my Begonia collection. I discovered it through the Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund of the A.B.S. Mrs. Florence Gee, who has devoted herself to the Seed Fund for so many years, offered a "special" which I ordered. Among them was seed of *B. sutherlandi*. Not having any Begonia books to consult at the time, I knew nothing about its growth and habits.

All the seed was sown on our favorite mix of equal parts of vermiculite, perlite and milled sphagnum moss. The mix was thoroughly moistened and the seedpan allowed to drain before sowing seed. When I am preparing to plant fine seed like that of Begonias, I first crease a piece of white bond paper and empty the seed packet carefully onto the paper, tapping the seed along the crease. Moving the paper back and forth across the seedpan, the seed is allowed to roll off the paper onto the medium in an attempt to sow the seed thinly. This fine seed is NOT covered but VERY LIGHTLY pressed onto the moist medium. A label is prepared listing the name of the Begonia and the date sown and the pan is encased in a tent of plastic. I like to use a large Baggie for this leaving one end open for air. Seedpans were placed under the fluorescent lights in our cellar which tends to stay at about 60° during winter. I have since found that the best and quickest germination is had for most Begonias with the use of a small heating cable which keeps the medium at

70°. However, the medium was kept moist by placing the seedpan in a pan of warm water whenever it began to feel light in weight when lifted. In six to eight weeks most of the *B. sutherlandi* seeds had germinated. The plants grew slowly and it was three months before they were pricked out and placed one and a half inches apart in a pan of potting soil. When the leaves of the little plantlets were touching, they were transplanted to small pots. These grew slowly but by early summer there were lovely light-orange flowers on trailing petioles tinged with red. The delicate pale green leaves with slightly serrated edges were tipped with reddish copper and each leaf had a small coppery dot at the center where leaf and stem joined (sinus). The plants made a beautiful show all summer until November when much to my disappointment, leaves began to drop and soon the plants appeared to be dead. Because of my "manana" nature, fortunately the pots were not tossed out but allowed to remain on a shelf in the greenhouse throughout the winter, where now and then water dropped on them from pots being watered on the shelf above. In April, much to my surprise and delight, new growth started and the plants grew to good size and once more flowered from June to November when they again became dormant for the winter. In the meantime I was fortunate to acquire a copy of Bessie Raymond Buxton's book on Begonias written in 1946, in which she tells us that *B. sutherlandi* is native to Natal and was discovered by P. C. Sutherland, Surveyor-General of Natal in 1864. It was found growing in moist, shady places at an altitude of some 3500 to 5000 feet where it blooms from December to January. *B. sutherlandi* forms a tuber, and although it is supposed to grow to large size, mine have not in-

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# BEGONIA 'TINGLEY MALLET'

Glamorous Begonia 'Tingley Mallet' (syn. B. 'Mme. Lionnet') with bright leaves described as metallic-red or as silver on purple, has intrigued many Begonia growers.

The child of a cross of *B. rex* cv. 'Eldorado' x *B. incarnata purpurea* (a red-leaved variety of *B. incarnata*, according to Helen Krauss), B. 'Tingley Mallet'—along with its brother B. 'Arthur Mallet'—inherited some of the *rex* characteristics. And, because of the *rex* heritage, growers have attempted to propagate by leaf cuttings, although it is an upright plant rather than a rhizomatous Begonia.

Belva Kusler wrote in her article on B. 'Tingley Mallet' in the July 1966 *Begonian* that she had rooted leaves of this Begonia, but that they did not produce plantlets, although tip cuttings rooted easily. In an early 1967 round robin flight, Marie Moriarty of Houston, Texas reported that she had rooted and raised plants from a leaf of B. 'Tingley Mallet'. Now Dora Lee Dorsey of Tampa, Florida describes how she has propagated B. 'Tingley Mallet' from leaf-stem cuttings:

"My method for rooting B. 'Tingley Mallet' leaves is very simple. I use vermiculite as a medium, in a plastic tray or shallow pot, wet of course. I

snap the leaf off with the whole stem, but not the bud at the base of the leaf; insert at a slant, one or two inches deep, with the whole leaf on the stem; set it on a bench in the greenhouse; and wait with patience. I suppose, without benefit of a glasshouse, one would need a plastic tent or some way to keep humidity about the leaves.

"You can root the stem in water, and then put it into vermiculite to grow plants. I don't recall that I have ever had plants to form at leaf sinus as on *rexes*, only on the stem, and it seems to do better to break rather than to cut them."

Last January, Dora Lee had plantlets showing from two or three of the six or seven leaves she set in October. Three tip cuttings, rooted and potted, were blooming, and the old stock had put out new shoots.

Marie Moriarty reported success in raising plantlets from a leaf of B. 'Arabelle' also, a cane Begonia, but one with some of the same *rex* blood far back in its heritage—through its seed parent, B. 'Margaritacea', a daughter of B. 'Arthur Mallet' (*B. rex* cv. 'Eldorado' x *B. incarnata purpurea*, as cited above). B. 'Arabelle', then, would be a great-niece of B. 'Tingley Mallet'.

creased greatly. It does very well in a four-inch bulb pot. This, set inside a copper container, is elegant enough for table decoration. It is also an excellent hanging basket subject but should not be placed where it will be damaged from drying winds and sun. Mrs. Buxton says that *B. sutherlandi* is easily grown from small bulbils

which grow in the leaf axils. Perhaps my plants are not typical for they have never produced bulbils. Fortunately, plants of *B. sutherlandi* are available from a number of growers who advertise in *The Begonian*. Be sure to add this delightful little plant to your collection.

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

The purpose of this Society shall be: To stimulate and 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.

# Companion Plants— COLUMNEAS

By CLAIRE ROBERTS, Clovis, New Mexico

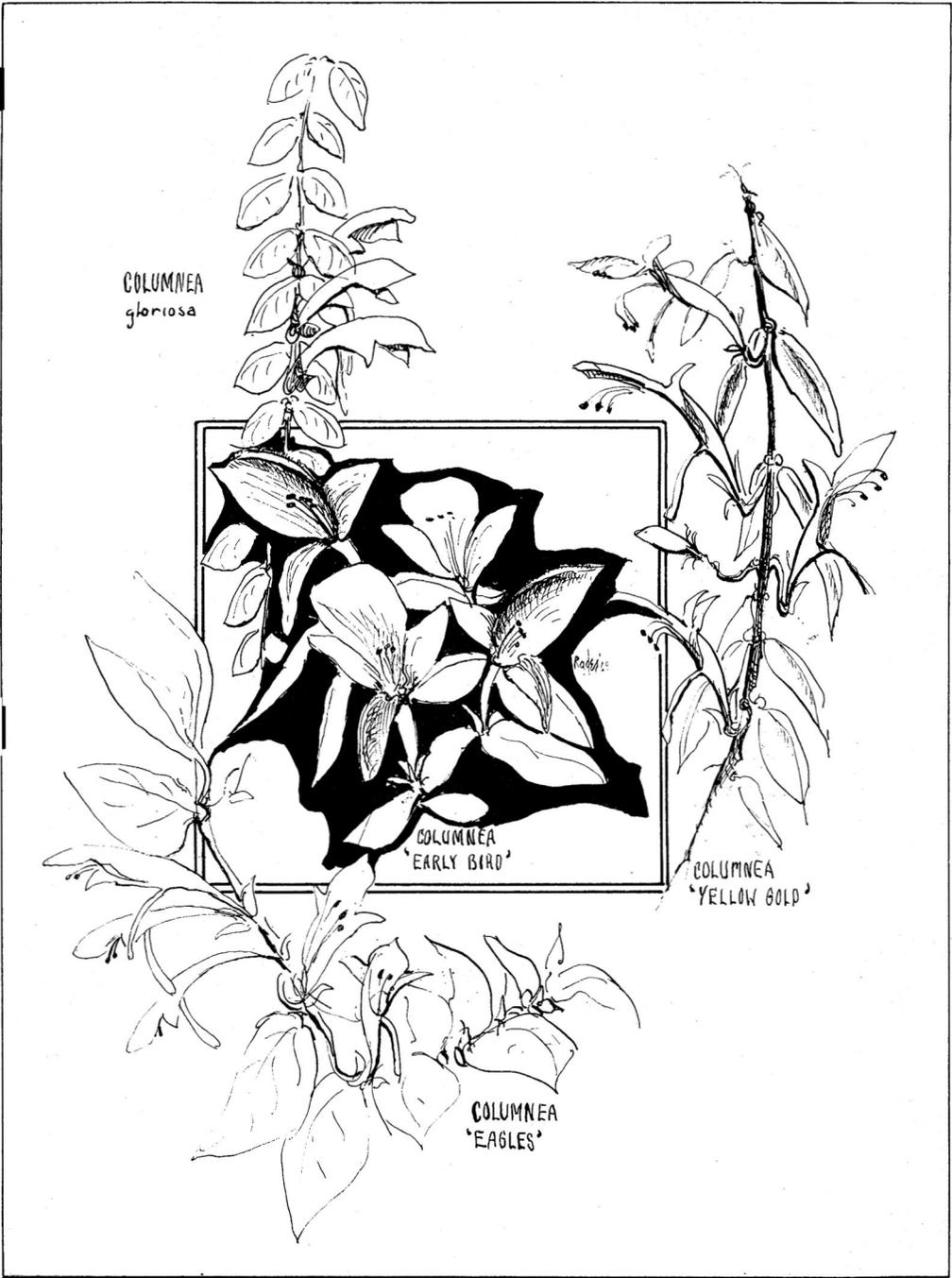
I'm discovering that one endearing quality *Columneas* have is that if they get unhappy they do it gradually, rather than just keeling over dead suddenly as some plants do. This gives one time to try to cheer them up. The varieties I have now are C. 'Early Bird', C. 'Cascadilla', C. 'Cornellian', C. 'Vera Covert', C. *tulae flava*, C. 'Stavenger', C. *verecunda*, C. 'Florence Carroll', C. 'Katsura', C. 'Mary Ann', and C. 'Robin'. All are reasonably happy and easy to grow except C. *verecunda* and C. 'Katsura' and I haven't given up hope for them. I pot *Columneas* in the same soil I use for most Gesneriads; I start with our regular all-purpose greenhouse mix which is equal parts dirt, sphagnum peat and sand, then mix it half and half with peat-lite. When I have leaf mold handy I use some of it too, but have to get busy now and sterilize some. I often pot newly rooted cuttings into just peat-lite. Obviously I'm not very scientific or consistent about this—guess it just depends on the mood of the moment. From the time they are first potted they get fed with each watering, as does everything in the greenhouse. I find they do best in the shaded end of the greenhouse, where they get less than 50 per cent sunlight, as the fiberglass cuts down on the sun's rays some, and the lath shading cuts down 50 per cent. They are now all either in hanging baskets or on a shelf, which gives them a nighttime temperature of nearly 70°, as the air up there is warmer than the 62° to 65° at bench level. Daytime temperatures reach 80° and are maintained at that by the air conditioners. In general, *Columneas* love this set-up. From what Carl said about my C. 'Cascadilla', and from watching the plants, I have come to the conclusion that I've over-potted this variety. I have put three well established plants from two-inch pots into an eight-inch

hanging basket. From then on they grow extremely slowly for a long time—probably until they've grown a large enough root system to cope with all that soil. My older baskets of C. 'Cascadilla' are leaping into growth now, which certainly supports this theory. C. 'Katsura' and C. *verecunda*, the unhappy plants, were in excellent shape when I received them, and for several weeks thereafter. It was after repotting that they both began to decline so maybe they have the same complaint. Cuttings from both varieties are doing fine. In the future I shall be very slow to repot *Columneas*, then careful not to give them too big a pot. C. 'Early Bird' has always done well, but it's such a rampant grower that I think nothing would slow it down.

Under the conditions that I described, C. 'Mary Ann', C. 'Vera Covert', C. 'Cascadilla', C. 'Early Bird', C. 'Cornellian' are blooming continuously. I put a hanging basket of C. 'Cascadilla' in the sunny end of the greenhouse in a position where it also had warm air blowing on it at night from the heater and air distribution system and most of its buds blasted. According to an article in the July/August 1967 *Gloxinian*, this bud blast is caused by lack of light, but not so here. I moved the plant back to the shade and away from the warm air and the bud blast stopped. C. 'Early Bird' on the sunny end of the greenhouse continues to bloom, but not nearly as happily as the one in the shade. I don't know if it's the sun or the nighttime heat that causes this unhappiness, and can't find out as I can't separate the two.

I've had three pots of C. 'Stavenger' growing, with two different results. One two-inch pot on the floor (50° to 55°) and one on the shelf were both thriving. An eight-inch hanging

(Continued on Page 212)



Drawing by Millicent Rader Harris.

# TUBEROUS BEGONIAS FROM CUTTINGS

By H. GILBERT HARLOW, *Schenectady, New York*

*Prof. Harlow is a teacher at Union College in Schenectady. He also serves the Begonia Test Program of the Men's Garden Club of America.*

Editor

Tuberous Begonias may be easily propagated from cuttings but their proper handling is enough different from most other plants to make it worth-while to set down a few basic rules. It is very useful to be able to propagate from cuttings since no two seedling tuberous Begonias are identical and named varieties, whether of foreign or domestic origin, normally cost from \$3.00 to as much as \$9.00 each. If Begonia cuttings are treated in the same way as the easy-to-root plants such as impatiens, Fuchsias, or coleus, the percentage of takes may be ten or twenty per cent but this quickly approaches 100 when their needs are met.

The best cuttings are taken directly from the tuber or from side shoots growing out of the leaf axils. Some large tubers will provide a half dozen or more cuttings and taking them from the tuber will improve the plant. They should be cut from the tuber as close as possible to the surface—some growers preferring to take a bit of the tuber with the cutting. The plantlets growing from the leaf axils should be severed with a sharp knife or razor blade cutting first along the main stalk of the plant and then along the leaf stem. If the cuts are extended until they meet, a wedge shaped base will be formed. Whether from the tubers or leaf axils, the cuttings are best taken when they are three to four inches long. Tip cuttings may be taken but they are slower to root and are normally used only when no other cuttings are available or when a plant has been broken off.

A number of materials are satisfactory rooting media for tuberous Begonias. It is important to remember that the rooting process requires both

moisture and air, therefore, the medium should be sufficiently coarse to permit air to enter freely from the surface and at the same time it must maintain enough moisture without being soggy. Combinations of materials such as vermiculite, perlite, peat moss, coarse leaf mold which has been sterilized, and very coarse sand or fine gravel can be blended to do the job nicely. The experimentally inclined will want to try several different mixes under controlled conditions to see which works best under their conditions before adopting a standard procedure. A combination of two relatively new materials appears to be superior to any combination previously used by me. This consists of two parts of expanded shale aggregate from one-eighth to one-quarter inch size and one part of ground styrofoam. The expanded shale is generally available in most areas at concrete batching plants or concrete block manufacturing companies. The ground styrofoam is obtainable locally from a factory that makes styrofoam pots and other articles. It is a by-product sold under the name Propolite. The light weight and irregular shape of the ground styrofoam enables it to cling to the roots better than other materials. The aggregate provides enough body to the medium to support the cuttings in an upright position. This is often a problem with materials that are too light. Air circulation through this mix appears to be excellent.

The cuttings must be rooted under conditions of high humidity and since they tend to attract various fungi, it helps to dip the entire cutting in a fungicidal solution such as Fermate, Captan or Phaltan before putting it in the medium. Rooting hormones speed up the rooting process and are well worth the few seconds it takes to dip the basal end in a powder such as Rootone or Hormodin before placing. Any form of indolebutyric acid works.

Excellent results have been obtained by putting the rooting medium in clean three-inch clay pots which are watered by allowing them to stand in a shallow tray of water perhaps a quarter of an inch deep. The water is allowed to evaporate and is not replaced until the pots show a slight tendency toward drying out. When the cuttings are inserted, they are placed next to the clay pot with perhaps two or three to a pot. The outer edge of the pot can be marked with a china marking crayon to identify the cuttings. This is particularly useful where named varieties are being reproduced. By putting the cutting next to the clay of the pot, it is apparently possible for the air to reach the roots more readily and this aids the rooting process. Often the newly formed roots will fan out along the interior pot surface indicating that they find the micro-climate to their liking.

Temperatures of 55° to 75° F. appear to work well for rooting provided the humidity can be kept high. In a greenhouse, no extra precautions are necessary but in a home or basement, it will probably be necessary to enclose the tray and its containers in a plastic envelope or tent. With bottom heat, the rooting process normally takes about five weeks but some cuttings are ornery and will drag it out for another week or two. You will learn to detect when a cutting is ready to be transplanted by observing the sheen of the leaves. They have a sort of dead or flat appearance until the roots begin to contribute to the support of the plant. Then a lustre is apparent which increase quite rapidly as the roots develop.

Fertilizer should not be included in the rooting medium. It may help to foliar (through the foliage) feed at perhaps weekly intervals during the rooting period. Those fortunate enough to have an intermittent mist system, which many professional growers now use for rooting cuttings, will find that it works well on tuber-

ous Begonias. With a mist system some growers like to include a little soluble fertilizer in the misting water to replace some of the nutrients that are washed away by the continuous leaching. Others have had good results by a supplemental foliar feeding spray at an interval of several days between feedings.

Whatever your facilities for propagation from cuttings may be, you should continue to experiment with cuttings of tuberous Begonias until the percentage of takes is close to 100 for this is obtainable. You may well find that the techniques that work best for tuberous Begonias will improve your methods of handling other cuttings.

A brief note on "post-natal" care of the cuttings may be in order. If they are first transplanted to three-inch pots then move to four-inch pots after five or six weeks, their growth should continue. It is good practice to remove any buds that form until they are in a four-inch or larger pot. This permits the strength to go into the building of the plant rather than the formation of blossoms. Once the roots are well established, the plant should be ready to bloom. An average figure for the length of time from the taking of the cutting to the blooming stage would be three and one-half to four months. For those whose gardening ends in September or October, this dictates that cuttings be taken very early in the season. For those in frost-free climates or those with greenhouse facilities, any time of year is all right but tuberous Begonias are long day plants and will bloom only if supplemental light is provided during the winter.

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# BEGONIAS UNDER LIGHTS

By VERNON JOHNSTON

*Mr. Johnston is Director of the Horticultural Lighting Division of Duro-Test Corporation.* Editor

Using artificial light, the Begonia fancier finds a sure way to produce prize winning plants exactly on schedule to meet every contest. Begonias, are, for the most part, shade and semi-shade loving plants. They thus require less light intensity than many species. Begonias are modest in the cost of electric current required for their proper growth.

During the past fifteen years, great strides have been made toward a fully effective light source for living plant production. A.B.S. members have been among the foremost in those contributing to the progress of indoor light gardening and ever eager for success in this field.

Fluorescent lighting is cooler than other artificial sources and it was therefore enthusiastically tried by all. Growers had naturally feared that the hot incandescent lamps would burn their precious plants during early growth stages. Early light from fluorescent tubes was very limited in its color rendition and not particularly effective in generating bloom although rather efficient in vegetative growth, that is, leaf and stem production. By the time "warm white," a fluorescent light very similar to incandescent in color, and "daylight" fluorescent, a color similar to daylight incandescent appeared on the market, growers decided to combine these sources for their growing efforts and met with encouraging success in adding an appreciable amount of bloom to their growing attempts. Indeed their work was quite rewarding.

A desire to combine the needed red and blue rays essential to plant growth into a single tube led Sylvania and later Westinghouse to produce a specially created plant growth fluorescent tube. Later Sylvania, in order to

effect better growth with a wider field of plant selection, extended its color combination to a wide range and named this tube "Wide Spectrum." This tube was the first with output sufficient for use by commercial growers. Many growers added incandescent lamps to their combinations expecting thereby to increase the range of plant choice materially. This added incandescent light appears to be needed when using most fluorescents for plant growth. The Duro-Test Corporation, another world-wide lamp manufacturer, about three years ago added its famous OPTIMA fluorescent tube which is classified as emitting 91 per cent of the natural light color from the sun. It has been demonstrated by widespread professional tests that this lamp gives off all the known necessary color rays and doubtless many still unclassified energy rays. So effective is OPTIMA that when used on a sixteen hour continuous operation, no incandescent light need be used with it.

Experienced gardeners and greenhouse operators realize that in the city man seldom has nature to 100 per cent effectiveness under natural light so distorted is it by smog. Even nature when left alone disturbs plant growth by clouds, fog and short day lengths. No such obstacles are present under artificial light.

Until recently a certain amount of growth retardation has been experienced when changing from natural greenhouse light when artificial sources are used to extend day length or to overcome smog and fog. With full spectrum OPTIMA, this retardation is not experienced because this lamp is fully compatible with daylight.

How many hours of daylight are effective for bloom? Often twelve hours are sufficient. With Begonias under artificial light, fourteen to sixteen are usually satisfactory. If you

have a greenhouse or good window light, you can use OPTIMA during ineffectual hours of nature's light. Follow your present schedule just making sure you have long enough hours of light to assure bloom when you wish it. If you are now growing in your basement, you should keep your light on a full fourteen hours and should the plants not bloom enough extend the hours of lighting until they do. If you prefer, you can combine a 25 watt incandescent lamp with your fluorescent and grow for eight hours but many prefer the longer fluorescent OPTIMA. So far as the cost is concerned, the sixteen hours of fluorescent alone should be less expensive than burning the two styles of lighting together.

Begonias grown from seed under OPTIMA using these timing systems will grow fuller and much more rapidly than in the greenhouse. In recent tests at the U.S. Department of Agriculture Experiment Station at Beltsville, Maryland, it has been demonstrated that Begonia seeds grown on top of soil or growing mixture directly under the light, say about four inches distant, will reach transplanting stage in less than half the time of those grown outdoors or in the greenhouse.

As experienced amateurs and professionals know, the length of full daylight has an effect on the time of blooming. Since Begonias bloom naturally during summer months they are long day plants. They will respond for the grower whenever he extends his hours of light to meet the plants' requirements. It requires eight to ten hours of darkness during blooming and budding but while the plant growth is vegetative, 24 hours of continuous light seems justified.

Efficient growth of Begonias, and for that matter, all of nature's children require proper environment to produce good bloom and bushy growth. The facts of life for plant growth are well known to efficient

growers but all of us on occasion find we overlook a factor or two sometimes. Growing under artificial light on occasion leads some amateurs to get so interested in this modern method that proper feeding and watering among other items is sometimes neglected. Let us not be guilty of such oversight. Remember that it is the energy from light that sets of nature's pumping station in every plant, thus careful attention to watering is a must. All of us know that more plants are killed by wetness than with neglect and so we must see that we water enough but not too much lest we drowned our plants breathing roots by removing their supply of oxygen.

One question that most of us who talk before plant enthusiasts most frequently confront is "How far should my plants be from the tubes?" Early in our work with lamps we all tried to find an exact candle power to meet each plant's demands for best growth. It was early found that fluorescent lamps, and plant growth lamps especially did not respond exactly to the light meter. Light meters in use are for the most part callibrated—balanced meterwise—to incandescent light and, for the most part, respond only relatively to fluorescent lamps. Fortunately nature provides each plant with its comfort indicator. Window gardeners are well aware of this since they note the photo-tropism of plants in the window—that is, the leaning of the plant outward toward the outside light. How often these plants need turning to keep their growth upright. Under artificial light our plants will stretch upward and become extremely slim if the light is too far away, or these same Begonias will grow away from the tubes even turning downward to excess energy. So, just watch your plant, keep it light comfortable and you will be richly rewarded from your plant's effective growth. You will win many a prize for your careful attention.

*(Continued on Page 212)*

# CLAYTON M. KELLY SEED FUND

## No. 1—*B. paulensis*—

Brazil. Although this *Begonia* 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 the main veins radiate. 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 under side 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 the leaf petiole junctions. Flowers are one and one half by two inches in diameter and are white inside. *B. paulensis* is a magnificent plant to challenge the imagination of any collector of beautiful *Begonias*.

Easily grown from seed, the young plants require protection until they are ready for three-inch pots. Over-watering 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 a ten-inch pot. The beautiful foliage and lovely flowers, whose large petals backed with long maroon hairs are held high above the plants, will be a delight to all who see them. This *Begonia* grows well in any good *Begonia* soil and can be grown well in pure sphagnum moss. In any case, it is a good feeder. It prefers a cool house to a heated glasshouse. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

A friend recently returned from an orchid collecting trip in Colombia and collected the next three *Begonias* mentioned. As far as we know, they are not known to *Begonia* growers here and #83 is an especially choice *Begonia*.

## No. 2—*B. #87 (For Record)*—

*Foliosa* type. Tiny leaves less than three quarters of an inch long on plants to three feet tall. From elevation of 3500 feet, fifteen and a half miles west of Sardinata, Norte de Santander, Colombia. Climate warm and moist. Shady habitat along creek. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

## No. 3—*B. #83 (For Record)*—

Orange-red flowers, climbing habit from elevation 3100 feet, fourteen and a half miles west of Pueblorrico, Choco, Colombia. Nearly full sun in moist forest. Flowers to two inches across, leaves five inches long. A very showy *Begonia*. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

## No. 4—*B. #86 (For Record)*—

From elevation 5700 feet, twenty-three and a half miles west of Sardinata, Norte de Santander, Colombia. Shady habitat along creek. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

## No. 5—*B. 'Rose' seedlings*—

*B. 'Rose'* is sometimes called *B. 'Hazel's Front Porch'*. A good cane type plant that is always covered with rose colored flowers. Leaves are shiny green and spotted and remain on plant the entire year. Please note that this is a hybrid and variations will occur. Price 50 cents per pkt.

## No. 6—*Small Cane Type Begonia*—

Unidentified. Has apple-green leaves, wing-shaped, pink drooping flowers, blooms constantly on each stem end. Price 35 cents per pkt.

## No. 7—*B. 'Gee-Gee'*—

This is a hybrid, *semperflorens* type by Chester Nave, California. Blooms are very large, brilliant red with yellow centers. Leaves also large, shiny apple-green. Constant bloomer. Price 50 cents per pkt.

## SEMPERFLORENS—

This is the time that some of the Seed Fund patrons like to sow *semperflorens* seed to grow in house or

greenhouse for winter bloom so we have compiled a list of the best and most popular varieties for your selection.

**B. 'Linda'—**

An F<sub>1</sub> hybrid, six inches high, compact habit, rose colored flowers tinged with salmon. Disease resistant. Price 50 cents per pkt.

**B. 'Lucifer'—**

An F<sub>1</sub> hybrid, nine inches high, brilliant scarlet flowers, deep bronzy (almost black) foliage. Price 50 cents per pkt.

**B. 'Pink Profusion'—**

An F<sub>1</sub> hybrid. Nine inches high, Pure La-France Rose or coral pink with purple buds and green foliage. A very vigorous, dense grower and highly resistant to full sun. Price 50 cents per pkt.

**B. 'Adeline'—**

A very free flowering dwarf pink, compact plant. Price 50 cents per pkt.

**B. 'Cinderella'—**

Good border or bedding plant with brilliant red flowers, yellow fluffy centers. Price 50 cents per pkt.

**B. 'Derby'—**

New F<sub>1</sub> hybrid. Six inches high, coral salmon flowers with lighter center. Unusual. Price 50 cents per pkt.

**TUBEROUS—**

Multiflora Begonias are among the easiest to grow of all Begonias and are more dwarf, vigorous and free flowering than some of the other types of tuberous. Start the following for blooms in five months.

**B. 'Mrs. Helen Harms'—**

Multiflora, tuberous rooted, double, canary-yellow flowers produced in great abundance on dwarf, bushy plants, Sun-proof and fine for bedding. Price 50 cents per pkt.

**B. 'Tasso'—**

Multiflora, double, an F<sub>1</sub> hybrid, heat and rain resistant. Medium sized, deep blood red flowers are produced freely on dwarf, bushy plants. Price 50 cents per pkt.

**FERN—**

From Colombia. Pendant leaved fronds, three inches wide to eight feet long. Fourteen and a half miles west of Pueblorco, Colombia. Price 50 cents per pkt.

Please send requests for seed to:

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Roseville, California 95678

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That we have a pamphlet listing the various departments that are available and helpful to all members? This too is free for the asking.

How many members live near you—members that you don't know? This office will be glad to send you the names and addresses of any members in your area.

That this office is here to serve you? This is the purpose of every officer or chairman in the American Begonia Society. Please let us know what you like or dislike. We would appreciate your ideas, so that this Society will remain friendly and continue to grow.

I would like to thank all the chairmen who helped me during the five years I have held this office. I also thank each and every one who wrote to me from this country and abroad. I feel very close to many people I didn't know before.

Due to the fact that I am stepping up to another office, I will no longer be Public Relations Director. A very able and capable person will take this position. Do give the new Public Relations Director your full cooperation. I know the officers will do everything in their power to help you, as I have tried to do.

Vera L. Naumann  
Retiring Public  
Relations Director

## ROUND ROBIN NOTES

We have swung around another year. Forty-nine robins, with 340 letters in constant flight, will soon return to discussing winter plant care. The A.B.S. Robin Program now includes sixteen robins studying general Begonia culture and 33 others studying a wide range of special subjects. A newly proposed subject is "Growing for Shows" for anyone interested.

Robin projects are varied. Some are short and informal; some are long-term plans, such as that for tabulating Begonia blooming times. The Species robin is listing all the species its members are growing and all they can find in the literature, seeking to build up as nearly complete a list as possible. They also would like to find which are in cultivation now. The Nomenclature flight is listing Begonia literature and also is interested in species, gathering descriptions area by area. A Hybridizing robin is collecting information on dominant traits, and a Light robin is watching effects of short-day exposure on plants. Some discuss traits of a specific Begonia.

### **B. socotrana:**

Opal Ahern of Manhattan Beach, California says her *B. socotrana* (ancestor of two groups of winter-flowering tuberous Begonias, *hiemalis* and *cheimantha* Begonias) has been very nice this year, under lights the entire season. She selfed it, got a little seed, and has sowed it. Germination takes a long time; a pan of seed from another member took over eight weeks, but gave a lot of seedlings. Up as close to the light tube as her other seedlings, *B. socotrana* leaves began to brown badly. Moved to the outer edge and lower down, seedlings began to put out new leaves. In a west window in May they looked fine. Opal understands that the clumps of small bulbs can be divided when there are enough of them, but should be kept several to a clump. She feels this Begonia should be better known, easier to buy.

### **B. rajah:**

Bea Blake of Barneveld, New York got three seedlings from Seed Fund seed of *B. rajah*, an Oriental exotic, but had only one left. Ruth Pease had purchased a plant from the exhibitor of a handsome specimen in last year's National Show. She reports it is quite touchy, and in some ways similar to *B. goegoensis*—similar coloring and both very exotic in appearance. *B. rajah* leaves are quite marked, veins are green. Leaves are shaped differently from those of *B. goegoensis*, and *B. goegoensis* has a spider web pattern throughout the leaf that *B. rajah* does not have.

Ruth's plant was in bloom under lights in March, in a plastic container with a plastic bag over it. She very rarely opens it to water, maybe once in months. It sat still for a while, but spring seemed to be its growing season.

The Botanic Garden of Gothoburg, Sweden has crossed *B. rajah* with *B. sudjanae* to give the type *B. Lindquistii*, Grant McGregor of Ottawa, Canada reports. It is decorative, easy to grow, shows considerable promise.

### **B. staudtii:**

Lucile Mearns of Louisville, Illinois reported her seedlings of this new species from Southwest Cameroun had to be moved to the edge or end of Gro-Lux tubes, as leaves turned too light-colored. She rooted two leaves, but it took about six weeks and a good part of leaves died (were older ones, however).

### **B. popenoei florida:**

Ruth Wille of Jackson, Mississippi says her "*Florida popenoei*"—which grows to immense size in the ground, extra-long petioles and immense leaves—does not go dormant, or has not done so in the four or five years she has had it. A friend who lives farther north leaves hers in the open ground in winter, mulched; it dies back in winter and returns to life in spring. Helen Krauss in her book says this Begonia is a variety of the Honduras species *B. popenoei*, is larger

and more vigorous than the species. It has been erroneously called "Florida Species," but there are no native U. S. Begonias.

### Gibberellin:

According to two studies, gibberellin did not speed up seed germination or production of the first pair of leaves, Grant reported. A study in Sweden indicated the chemical promoted longer Begonia stems partly by elongating cell walls and partly by accelerating cell division. Flowering was inhibited. The usual report on use of gibberellin is faster growth. However, another paper on effects of the chemical on *B. evansiana's* aerial tubers (bulbils), reported that it prolonged dormancy and inhibited sprouting of tubers.

### Hybridizing:

Jane Neal of Worthing, England experimented with crosses using *B. richardsiana*, wanting to see what influence its daintily cut leaf would have on offspring. She shared seed with members in several robins. Arline Peck of Pascoag, Rhode Island believes every seed must have germinated from Jane's *B. richardsiana* x *semp* cultivar. They were growing fast in June — "which *B. richardsiana* doesn't" — but seedlings looked like *B. richardsiana*. *B. richardsiana* x *B. 'Orange Rubra'* was not growing tall so far (in June), had *B. 'Orange Rubra'* shaped leaf with spots but a funny shading in them. Grant had three plants from Jane's *B. richardsiana* x *B. masoniana*, but it was too early to describe them. A Virginia member found seedlings of Jane's *B. sutherlandi* x *B. richardsiana* had leaves more like *B. sutherlandi's* but more toothed, habit like *B. sutherlandi's*, pink flowers instead of *B. sutherlandi's* orange or *B. richardsiana's* white.

Plants of *B. dregei* x *B. olbia* finally rested, Ruth Wille reported. One has since come out with new leaves. The other produced a very swollen tuber, half in and half out of soil and, though

still firm, hasn't leafed out again. Bloom was creamy white, medium large, and hung like angel wing clusters between the leaves.

### Cuttings:

Claire Roberts of Clovis, New Mexico kept a single leaf *B. masoniana* (Iron Cross) in the greenhouse cutting bench after potting. It quickly filled its two-inch pot and, when divided, gave twenty tiny plants — all thriving after division.

Anita Sickmon of Cheney, Kansas had plants from a leaf of *B. 'Jean Herr'* and does not find *B. 'Dorothy Barton'* hard to grow — she took at least three dozen cuttings this spring and plants were still pretty in July. *B. pilifera* also is easy to grow and to propagate. *B. 'Vershaffeltiana'* is much the same shade of green, with red veins, though more unusual, she noted; it also is easily propagated.

### End of Term:

As I end my term of office, I wish to thank the many members of the robins, the officers of the Round Robin Program, and the officers of the A.B.S. for making this program a success and my three years as Director richly rewarding. Much hard work, serious interest, and enthusiasm — on all sides — have made the robins a strong part of the A.B.S. They will continue to mean much to me. And I know the program will move forward this coming year under your very able new Director.

Join a robin! It's fun, friendly, and informative.

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## COLUMNNEAS

(Continued from Page 202)

basket dropped a good percentage of its leaves; moving it to the cooler floor helped some. Since the small pot in a warm spot was all right, perhaps the leaf drop was caused by overpotting. Since this particular variety requires the cooler temperatures in order to set buds, the floor is the place for it.

I'm experimenting with the plant on the shelf and have sprayed it with gibberellic acid to see if it will bloom without the cool treatment. So far the gibberellic acid has made no difference in the growth or size of the plant, as it often does with some varieties of plants. (See Round Robin Notes, page 210.) On watering, I keep *Columnneas* evenly moist; those with well established root systems get watered every day.

All my *Columnnea* tip cuttings root readily. I've given up on the leaf cutting idea, after three months or so. C. 'Cascadilla' never did root; another variety did but didn't offer to send up a plant. I read somewhere recently that a cutting can also be rooted by laying it on the rooting medium and it will root and send up plants all along its length. I'll try it. C. 'Vera Covert' plants send out roots all over the stems. That made it a natural for a totem pole, so I have a pot of three plants climbing a totem pole.

The difference in the growth habits of the different varieties is interesting. C. 'Cascadilla' is sprawling and big. C. 'Vera Covert' branches freely with a lot of upright growth. C. 'Early Bird' also branches freely, but hangs down more — it is a really superb basket plant. C. 'Cornellian' is definitely upright, and quite woody. I have this plant staked. My C. 'Mary Ann' is still too small to know what it will do, but is covered with blooms. C. *verecunda* looks like it will grow like C. 'Cornellian' if I can get it happy enough to grow at all. C. 'Katsura' is the variegated plant, with beautiful white and

green leaves, and appears to branch freely, too. C. 'Stavenger' just goes wild, and is one that definitely needs to be pinched or it grows great long branches.

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## BEGONIAS UNDER LIGHTS

(Continued from Page 207)

Today we have growing mixtures that respond well to indoor plants. Using the standard formula available, you can make your own Cornell mix using peat moss, vermiculite, and other products — Zonalite Division of W. R. Grace will send you the formula or you can purchase such ready made mixtures as you prefer in any supply store. Many of you are using your own mixture from garden soil or special purchased soils and there need be no cause for change just because you start artificial light gardening.

In many department stores, OPTIMA can be purchased under the trade name NATUR-ESCENT or it can be had by mail from Plantabbs Corporation, Timonium, Maryland. These lamps are available from fifteen watt eighteen inch tubes all the way to 73 watt 96 inch tubes and all fit standard fixtures now on the market.

A very special fixture is made to carry two 20 watt 24 inch tubes. These fixtures are especially designed to space tubes eight inches apart and thus avoid the leaning or tropic effect found with most fixtures. This fixture is called The American Light Garden. One special feature of this new fixture is that it contains a water proof tray to hold your pots and makes it simple to remove plants from under your lights. Another factor is its adaptability to heights from four to 24 inches.

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## FOUR AWARDS

By MARGARET LEE, *Awards Chairman*

The Eva Kenworthy Gray Award for the contribution of original material was made jointly to Dr. Lyman B. Smith and Dr. Bernice G. Schubert of the Smithsonian Institute for their papers on and publications of Begonias and their work in the identification of many species.

Two of the new Herbert P. Dyckman Service Awards were made this year. One of these was made to Mrs. Florence Gee for her long faithful work with the Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund. The other was made to Herbert H. Warrick for his many years of work in the northwest area of the Country and the tremendous job of mimeographing the original Begonia Bulletins from the time of their origin to the middle of 1938 when the switch was made to the present form that *The Begonian* now appears in.

The Alfred D. Robinson Memorial Medal (see Cover Picture, page 199).

## FROM THE SHOW CHAIRMAN

Another year with another good show and convention are now history. As Show Chairman it was very rewarding to see the quality as well as the quantity of plants that were exhibited by the numerous exhibitors.

I surely appreciate all of the hard work that was done by the wonderful people who helped me to make the show the success that it was. I also thank the Branches and their members for their participation in all phases of the show.

Most of all I thank my hard working chairmen for their part in planning as well as putting on the show—Mrs. Muriel Perz, Mrs. Ruth Pease, Mrs. Lucile Wright, Everett Wright, Mrs. Lola Somes, Mrs. Sylvia Leatherman, Bert Slatter, Walter Barnett, Paul Lee, Chuck Tagg, Mrs. Dorothy

Voegeli, Don Bingenheimer, Mrs. Juanita Spunaugle, Mrs. Adela Lueck, Walter Pease, Mrs. Pearl Parker.

In looking forward to the coming year, please send me any suggestions you have for a bigger and better show next year.

Jim Somes

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## BANQUET HIGHLIGHTS

“... and to bring into friendly contact all who love and grow Begonias.”

The annual convention banquet of the A.B.S. was held Saturday, August 24. The Swedish Smorgasbord and the international theme of the table decorations reminded us that we are truly an international organization. Harold and Edith Howard of Inglewood decorated the tables with the flags of many nations set in driftwood which was accented by Begonia species from around the world.

Chuck Tagg served as Master of Ceremonies for the evening and began by introducing Mrs. Margaret Ziesenhenne who gave the Invocation.

The constant chatter which accompanied the clatter of knife and fork noisily attested that a convention is a place to meet old friends and make new ones.

As the clatter of knife and fork died down, Mr. Tagg introduced those at the head table — Virginia and Walter Barnett, Secretary and Treasurer; Lola and Jim Somes, Show Chairman and his wife; Margaret and Rudolph Ziesenhenne, Installing Officer and his wife; Mae Tagg, Editor (and Chuck's washing machine); Carleton and Grace L'Hommedieu, Speaker and his wife; Walter and Ruth Pease, President-Elect and his wife; Wilbur and Bee Olson, Vice-President and his wife; Vera and Carl Naumann, newly elected President-Elect and her husband; and Mrs. Gladys Dyckman, wife of the founder of the American Begonia Society who has missed only two conventions since they were begun.

Mr. Tagg then took the opportunity to thank all of the members for the wonderful support given during the past year and thanked in particular those who helped to make the convention a tremendous success.

Our speaker was M. Carleton L'Hommedieu, Research Director for the A.B.S. and a member of the Knickerbocker Branch of New York. Mr.

L'Hommedieu is a professional horticulturist recently retired from Planting Fields, a division of the State University of New York. He spoke of the research being done on Begonias throughout the world and the work of the Research Committee. He spoke briefly about one of his own research projects, the propagation of adventitious growth from Begonias. He showed several examples of his attempts which he had brought from his home. He aroused the interest and curiosity of many members who took time to examine his work and ask questions.

Our Show Chairman, Jim Somes, was introduced and given an opportunity to thank all those who worked so hard to create the beautiful show in the adjoining room. He then introduced Mrs. Margaret Lee, Awards Chairman, who presented the trophies and awards. (See pages 213 and 215)

Rudolph Ziesenhenne, Nomenclature Director, installed the incoming officers charging them with their individual duties for the coming year—Walter Pease, President; Mrs. Vera Naumann, President - Elect; Walter Barnett, Treasurer; Mrs. Virginia Barnett, Secretary; and Jim Somes, Vice-President.

Mr. Pease made a short acceptance speech thanking the members for their votes of confidence and requesting continued interest and support during the coming year. He then presented Chuck Tagg with a life membership and a three volume set of L. H. Bailey's *Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture*.

The evening closed with an air of a good year ended and a better one begun.

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# 1968 SHOW WINNERS

## PERPETUAL TROPHIES

Herbert P. Dyckman Perpetual Award for the Most Distinctive New Fibrous Begonia, given by Mrs. Dyckman in honor of her husband, Herbert P. Dyckman, Founder of the A.B.S.—won by Mrs. Irene Nuss for B. 'Kentwood' x B. 'Lenore Olivier'.

San Miguel Branch Perpetual Award for Best Begonia in Cultivation 25 years or longer—won by Mrs. Cecelia Grivich for *B. versicolor* in an enclosed container.

Jack Taylor Perpetual Trophy for Best Hanging Container Begonia, donated by the Orange County Branch—won by Bill Meyn for B. 'Flamingo' (cane).

Ferd Neels Memorial Perpetual Trophy for Best Wall Pocket Begonia, donated by the Inglewood Branch—won by Bill Kennedy for B. 'Richmondensis'.

Edna Korts Perpetual Trophy for Best Cane in the Show—won by Irene Nuss for B. 'Kentwood' x B. 'Lenore Olivier'.

Redondo Area Perpetual Trophy for Best Semperflorens in the Show—won by Lawrence Halverson for B. 'Calla'.

Bessie Raymond Buxton Branch Perpetual Award for the Best Collection of Six Begonias, each from a different class—won by Mrs. Cecilia Grivich.

Orris R. Martin Perpetual Memorial Trophy for Best Tuberos in Novice Grower Section—won by Mrs. Eleanore Hastings for *B. evansiana*.

Arthur Strandberg Perpetual Trophy for Best Fern in Grower Section, donated by the Inglewood Branch—won by Norris Harrison for *Davallia fijeensis* cv. 'Major'.

Dr. W. C. Drummond Perpetual Memorial Award for Best Fern in Novice Grower Section to Mrs. Eleanore Hastings for *Nephrolepis exaltata* cv. 'Smithii'.

## CHALLENGE TROPHIES

Dr. Edgar Irmscher Memorial Challenge Award for Best Entry in Show,

donated by Chuck and Mae Tagg—won by Larry Bannier for *B. masoniana*.

President's Challenge Trophy for Best Begonia in Show, presented by Calvin E. Trowbridge—won by Larry Bannier for *B. masoniana*.

Effie Chapman Challenge Cup for Best Fibrous Begonia in the Show—won by Mrs. Irene Nuss for B. 'Kentwood' x B. 'Lenore Olivier'.

John R. Williams Challenge Cup for Best Rhizomatous in the Show—won by Larry Bannier for *B. masoniana*.

Gonda Hartwell Challenge Cup for Best Rex in the Show—won by Larry Bannier for B. 'Helen Teupel'.

Palos Verdes Begonia Farm Challenge Trophy for Best Tuberos in Grower Section—won by Jean and Paul Warren for a *Tuberhybrida multiflora*.

A.B.S. Sweepstakes Trophies—Grower Section—won by Paul and Margaret Lee; Novice Grower Section—won by Larry Bannier.

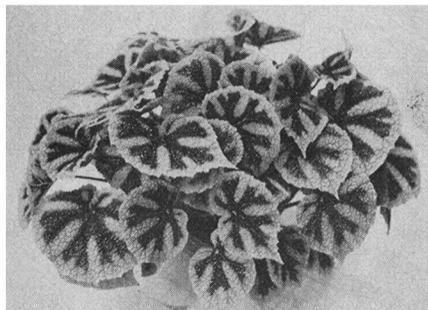
## A.B.S. CULTURAL AWARDS

Best Fibrous—won by Mrs. Irene Nuss for B. 'Kentwood' x B. 'Lenore Olivier'.

Best Rhizomatous—won by Larry Bannier for *B. masoniana*.

Best Rex—won by Larry Bannier for B. 'Helen Teupel'.

Best Tuberos—won by Jean and Paul Warren for a *Tuberhybrida multi-flora*.



*B. masoniana*.

Photo by Gene Daniels, Black Star

## PHOTO DIVISION WINNERS

Our photo divisions were very nice this year and I wish to thank all members who sent pictures of their beautiful Begonias.

In Division L, class 1—First to Edward Blas, New York, N. Y. for *B. sceptrum* (top photo).

Second to Mrs. Eunice Claggett, Orlando, Florida for *B. 'Skeezar'* (middle photo).

Third to Mrs. Eunice Claggett for *B. boweri* (bottom photo).

In Division L, class 2—First to Mrs. Rosetta White, Newton, Kansas for *B. 'Zee Bowman'*.

In Division L, class 5—First to El McWhorter, Columbia, South Carolina for three Begonias 'Shirt Sleeves', 'Sue Zug', and *masoniana*.

Second to El McWhorter for three Begonias 'Shirt Sleeves', 'Green Gold', and *masoniana*.

In Division L, class 3 there were three firsts: Mrs. Cleve W. Clark, Armonk, N. Y. for a Tuberous roseform; Mrs. H. B. Ingersoll, Earlysville, Virginia for a Christmas Begonia; and El McWhorter for *B. masoniana*.

Second to Jack Golding, Kearny, New Jersey for *B. 'Dancing Girl'* and third to Jack Golding for *B. schmidtiana*.

Jack Golding and Mrs. Cleve W. Clark donated their slides to the slide library.

We were very sorry that our far-away branches did not participate this year. We plan to continue the photo divisions and hope that all of you who are unable to attend will take more pictures of your Begonias when they are at their best and enter them in the 1969 A.B.S. Show.

Thank you sincerely,

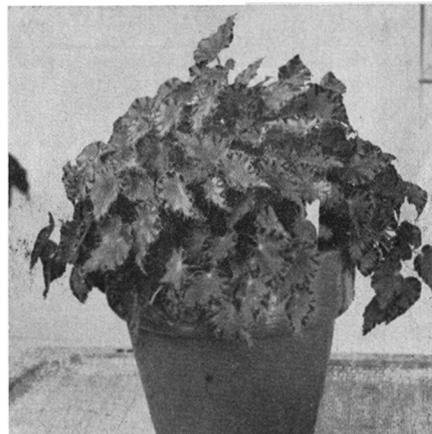
Begoniawise,  
Muriel Perz



*B. sceptrum*



*B. 'Skeezar'*



*B. boweri*

## ANNUAL MEETING OF THE A.B.S.

The business of the Annual Meeting of the A.B.S. is limited by the Standing Rules for Future National Conventions (6d). The Constitution, Bylaws, and Standing Rules were published in *The Begonian*, April, 1966.

Editor

The annual meeting of the A.B.S. was held Saturday, August 24, 1968 in the Polaris Room of the Hawthorne Memorial Center. The meeting was called to order by President Chuck Tagg with Everett Wright leading the Pledge of Allegiance. Walter Pease read the Aims and Purposes. Sixteen officers and fourteen Branches answered the roll call, and 54 members were registered for the meeting.

Walter Barnett, Treasurer, gave the annual report. During the year there was \$10,764.28 in receipts, disbursements of \$10,388.26, leaving a balance of \$376.02.

The Audit Committee, Anne Rose and Gertrude Winsor, reported the Treasurer's books were audited and found to be in order.

Elmer Thomas gave the annual report for Sacramento. Clarence Hall requested a copy of the Board Minutes and Treasurer's report be sent to each Branch Representative unable to attend the monthly meetings.

President Tagg asked if there were any bids to host the 1969 Convention. He also noted that there were no changes in the Constitution to be considered at this meeting.

Walter Pease reported there were 525 votes counted by the committee in this election. The new officers are:

President — Walter Pease  
President-Elect — Vera Naumann  
Secretary — Virginia Barnett  
Treasurer — Walter Barnett  
Vice President — Jim Somes

Discussion of color prints in *The Begonian* and Christmas messages were discussed. No action was taken.

Since there was no further business to be considered, Vera Naumann moved, seconded by Hazel Snodgrass, that the meeting adjourn. Virginia Barnett, *Secretary*

### SPECIAL NOTICE

The Inglewood Branch of the A.B.S. will hold their meetings at the Western Federal Savings Building, 355 East Manchester Blvd., Inglewood, Calif. beginning with their meeting on Wednesday, November 13. Visitors are always welcome.

Volume 35 • October, 1968



## A.B.S. LIBRARY BOOKSTORE

### The following selection of books are FOR SALE

- \*Gesneriads And How To Grow Them...\$7.95  
by Peggy Shultz
- \*Rex Begonias As House Plants.....\$1.00  
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- \*All About Begonias .....\$5.95  
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- \*Begonias Slanted Toward The .....\$3.00  
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- \*So Say The Experts by Ruth Pease .....\$2.00
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the Westchester Branch, A.B.S.
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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  
Mrs. Nancy Alvard, Secy.  
48 Norton Rd., Quincy, Mass. 02169

## CONNECTICUT BRANCH

4th Sunday of each month  
Mrs. Peggy E. Fratus, Secy.  
1363 Boston Post Road  
Old Saybrook, Conn. 06475

## DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS BRANCH

3rd Monday, 10 a.m., Members' Homes  
Mrs. Mae Blanton, Secy.  
Rt. 1, Box 558, Mesquite, Texas 75149

## 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, Calif. 94618

## EASTSIDE BRANCH

4th Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.  
Natural Gas Co. Bldg.  
Crossroads Shopping Center, Bellevue, Wash.  
Mrs. Mildred F. Shirley, Secy.  
12229 N.E. 68th St., Kirkland 98033

## EL MONTE COMMUNITY BRANCH

3rd Friday, Members' Homes  
Miss Lenore Schroeder, Secy.  
1828 So. 7th St., Alhambra, Calif. 91803

## FOOTHILL BRANCH

3rd Thursday, 8:00 p.m.  
La Verne Community Bldg.  
2039 Third St., La Verne  
Mrs. A. Esther Smith, Secy.  
309 E. Foothill Blvd., Pomona, Calif. 91767

## FORT, ELSA BRANCH

1st Saturday, 1:00 p.m.  
Miss Lola Price, Secy.  
628 Beach Ave., Laurel Springs, N.J. 08044

## GLENDALE BRANCH

2nd Tuesday, 8:00 p.m.  
Glendale Federal Savings, 401 N. Brand  
Mrs. Irene Grannell, Secy.  
1431 Coronado Ter., Los Angeles, Calif. 90026

## GREATER BATON ROUGE BRANCH

Mrs. Charles H. Smith, Secy.  
4177 Flannery Rd., Baton Rouge, La. 70814

## HOUSTON TEXAS BRANCH

2nd Friday, 10:00 a.m.  
Garden Center, 1500 Herman Drive  
Mrs. Grant Herzog, Secy.  
12601 Broken Bough, Memorial Station  
Houston, Texas 77024

## INGLEWOOD BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.  
Western Federal Savings Bldg.  
355 E. Manchester Blvd., Inglewood, Calif.  
Mrs. Lydia Austin, Secy.  
15329 Eastwood Ave., Lawndale, Calif. 90260

## KNICKERBOCKER BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.  
Henry Hudson Hotel  
West 58th St., New York  
Mrs. Philip Sama, Secy.  
37 East 30th St., New York 10016

## LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER

3rd Monday, 7:30 p.m., Members' Homes  
Mrs. Mabel Gage, Secy.  
3214 Delmar Ave., Long Beach, Calif. 90807

## LOUISIANA CAPITAL BRANCH

1st Friday, Sear's Garden Center  
6201 Florida St., Baton Rouge  
Mrs. Louis Sicard, Secy.  
4520 Clark St., Baton Rouge, La. 70811

## MIAMI BRANCH

4th Tuesday, 8:00 p.m.  
Simpson Memorial Garden Center  
Miss Rosamond Meriweather, Secy.  
1552 Plascencia Ave., Coral Gables, Fla. 33134

## MISSOURI BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 11 a.m.  
Members' Homes  
Kansas City, Mo.  
Miss Nine Austin, Secy.  
1104 Askew St., Kansas City, Mo. 64127

## NORTH LONG BEACH BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.  
American Legion Post #560  
East 59th and Orange, Long Beach  
Mrs. Ruthealene Stark, Secy.  
6802 California, Long Beach, Calif. 90805

## ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.  
Garden Grove Grange Hall, Century and Taft Sts.  
Garden Grove, Calif.  
Mrs. William M. Hastings, Secy.  
621 Orchard St.  
Corona del Mar, Calif. 92625

## PHILOBEGONIA BRANCH

2nd Friday, Members' Homes  
Mrs. Anna W. Stiles, Secy.  
R.D. No. 2, Box 43B, E. Delaware Trail,  
Medford, N.J. 08055

## REDONDO AREA BRANCH

4th Friday, 7:30 p.m.  
2300 Rockefeller Lane, Redondo Beach, Calif.  
Mrs. Dora Aaron, Secy.  
4820 W. 135th, Hawthorne, Calif. 90250

## RHODE ISLAND BRANCH

1st Saturday, Homes of Members  
Mrs. Robert Northup, Secy.  
555 Kingstown Road, Peace Dale, R.I. 02883

## RIVERSIDE BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, 6:30 p.m.  
Dries Recreation Center  
3936 Chestnut St., Riverside, Calif.  
Mrs. Tim Smith, Secy.  
8631 Clearview Pl., Riverside, Calif. 92509

## ROBINSON, ALFRED D. BRANCH

3rd Friday, 12 noon, Homes of Members  
Constance D. Bower, Corr. Secy.  
1609 W. Lewis St., San Diego, Calif. 92103

## SACRAMENTO BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 8:30 p.m., Garden Center  
3300 McKinley Blvd., Sacramento, Calif.  
Mrs. Carrie Hughes, Secy.  
2709 Florence Place, Sacramento, Calif. 95818

## SAN DIEGO BRANCH

4th Monday, Barbour Hall  
2717 University Ave., San Diego  
Mrs. Mary L. Hofmann, Secy.  
2327 33rd St., San Diego, Calif. 92104

## SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH

1st Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.  
Garden Center, Golden Gate Park  
9th Ave. and Lincoln Way  
Mrs. Lillian Lee  
738 22nd Avenue, San Francisco, Calif. 94121

**SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH**

2nd Friday, 8:00 p.m.  
Los Angeles State and County Arboretum  
501 N. Baldwin Ave., Arcadia, Calif.  
Mrs. Ruth Eppley  
9133 E. Longden Ave., Temple City, Calif. 91780

**SAN MIGUEL BRANCH**

1st Wednesday, Youth Center, Lemon Grove, Calif.  
Mrs. Margaret Lee, Secy.  
1852 31st St., San Diego, Calif. 92102

**SANTA BARBARA BRANCH**

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.  
Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History  
2559 Puesta Del Sol  
Mrs. Marilyn Nielson, Secy.  
16 Plumas, Goleta, Calif. 93017

**SEATTLE BRANCH**

3rd Tuesday, 7:45 p.m.  
Loyal Heights Field House,  
21st Ave., N.W. and N.W. 77th St.  
Mrs. R. D. Struble, Secy.  
12224 Freeway Pl., Rt. 4, Everett, Wash. 98202

**SHEPHERD, THEODOSIA BURR BRANCH**

1st Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.  
Alice Barlett, C.C., 902 E. Main, Ventura, Calif.  
Mrs. Delores M. Kemsley, Secy.  
1492 Arrowhead Ave., Ventura, Calif. 93003

**SMOKY VALLEY BRANCH**

2nd Monday of Each Month  
Mrs. Ruth Beineke, Secy.  
1921 Highland, Salinas, Kansas 67401

**SOUTH SEATTLE BRANCH**

4th Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.  
Wm. Moshier Field House  
430 So. 156th, Burien  
Mrs. Arthur Johnson  
12216 8th South, Seattle, Wash. 98168

**SOUTHERN ALAMEDA COUNTY BRANCH**

3rd Thursday, 8:00 p.m.  
Lorenzo Manor School  
18250 Bengal Ave., Hayward, Calif.  
Elma Midgley, Secy.  
16105 Via Descanso, San Lorenzo, Calif. 94580

**TARRANT COUNTY BRANCH**

2nd Monday, 10:00 a.m.  
Members' Homes  
Mrs. F. E. Mahler, Secy.  
1815 Sixth Ave., Fort Worth, Texas 76110

**TEXAS STATE BRANCH**

4th Thursday, Sabine National Bank Bldg.  
Port Arthur, Texas  
Mrs. R. J. Wilson, Secy.  
4620 Evergreen St., Port Arthur, Texas 77640

**TEXASTAR BRANCH**

3rd Thursday, 10 a.m., Garden Center  
1500 Herman Dr., Houston, Texas  
Mrs. V. O. Harman, Secy.  
306 Cody, Houston, Texas 77009

**WESTCHESTER BRANCH**

1st Thursday, 7:30 p.m., Westchester Women's Club  
8020 Alverson St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
Mrs. Velma Hansen, Secy.  
5840 Compass Dr., Los Angeles, Calif. 90045

**WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH**

2nd Wednesday, 11:00 a.m., Homes of Members  
Mrs. Irene Fediaczko, Secy.  
125 Arlington Ave., Butler, Pa. 16001

**WHITTIER BRANCH**

1st Thursday, 7:30 p.m.  
Palm Park Community Center,  
5703 S. Palm Ave., Whittier  
Mrs. Martha J. Rader, Corr. Secy.  
10934 E. Flory St., Whittier, Calif. 90606

**WILLIAM PENN BRANCH**

4th Tuesday, Noon, Homes of Members  
Mrs. Francis D. Crew, Secy.  
R.D. #1, Glenmoore, Pa. 19343

**CALENDAR**

October 3—Westchester Branch:  
"New Ferns" by Sylvia Leatherman.  
Special fern table. 7:30 p.m.

October 4—Redondo Area Branch:  
Birthday and Past Presidents' pot-  
luck. Branch will furnish meat.  
Speaker, Jean Kerlin. Hidden Auc-  
tion. 7:30 p.m.

October 6—North Long Beach Branch:  
Annual Chicken Dinner and Plant  
Table. Joe Littlefield, Master of  
Ceremonies. Alberta Logue's back-  
yard, 6053 Lime Ave., Long Beach,  
Calif. Exit East on Artesia Blvd.  
off-ramp of the Long Beach Free-  
way to Atlantic, South on Atlantic  
to 60th St., Turn East one block to  
Lime Ave. Corner House. Parking  
space at market next door. Hours  
1 to 4 p.m.

October 9—Inglewood Annual Birth-  
day potluck. Meat furnished. Speak-  
ers, Bill and Dorothy Kirker talking  
and showing slides from Spain. Bill  
is a Past President of the Inglewood  
Branch. 6:30 p.m.

October 11—San Gabriel Valley  
Branch: Speaker will be Chuck  
Tagg on "Begonia Research." 7:45  
p.m.

October 23—Eastside Branch: "Gen-  
eral Propagation of Plants" by Ray  
Stuart. 7:30 p.m.

October 28—A.B.S. BOARD: South  
Gate City Auditorium, 4900 South-  
ern Ave., South Gate, Calif. 7:30  
p.m.

November 1—DEADLINE for all mat-  
terial for the December *Begonian*.

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