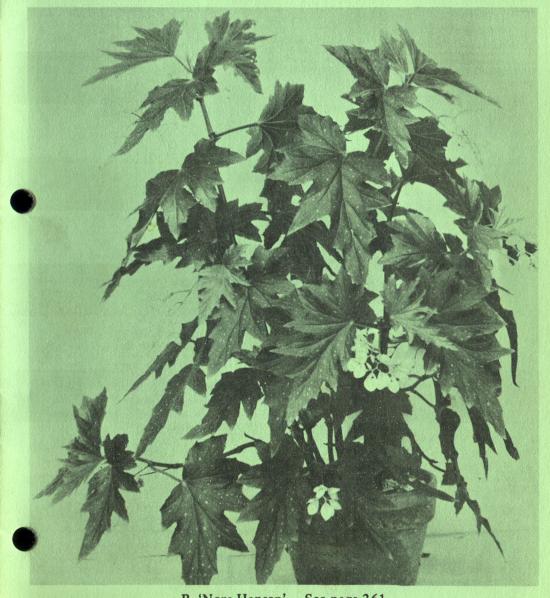
BEGONIAN

NOVEMBER, 1970

Devoted to the Sheltered Garden

VOL. 37 NO. 11



B. 'Nora Hansen' — See page 261

Photo by Melvin Woolf

Monthly Publication of the American Begonia Society, Inc.



Founded by Herbert P. Dyckman January, 1932

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GENERAL OFFICES, dues, address changes, or magazines: Cliff Ebeling, Membership Secretary, 6157 Lime Avenue, Long Beach, California 90805.

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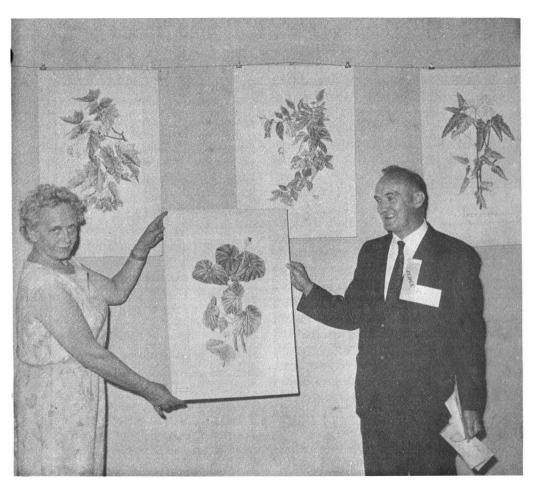
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Views expressed in this magazine are not necessarily those of the Editors, the Society or its officers.



Photographed by Bernd Storch

On behalf of the artist, Mrs. Alice M. Clark of La Jolla, Mrs. Jean Kerlin, Past President of the Glendale Branch of the A.B.S. presents to Rudolph Ziesenhenne the original painting of *Begonia involucrata* Liebm. which appeared in the July 1947 The Begonian, one of a series of more than sixty sketches or paintings which illustrated articles by Mrs. Clark in the A.B.S. magazine between February 1943 and August 1948. The painting was given at the luncheon meeting of the National A.B.S. Convention on Saturday, August 15, 1970, in Ventura. (See Story on next page.)

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 and companion plants;

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*.

THANK YOU ALICE!

by Rudolph Ziesenhenne

One of the happiest events of my life occurred at the American Begonia Society National Convention luncheon when Mrs. Jean Kerlin presented to me, for the artist, Mrs. Alice M. Clark's painting of *Begonia involucrata* Liebm. which had appeared in the July 1947 The Begonian (vol. XIV, No. 7, p. 133).

This wonderful member, who resides in La Jolla, is the one who should be receiving honors. She modestly started out her series of "sketches" in the February 1943 issue of our monthly magazine (vol. X, No. 2) depicting B. 'Mrs. Fred T. Scripps' to illustrate her article.

In 63 issues, almost every month thereafter until August 1948, Mrs. Clark had a sketch and description of one or more *Begonias*, carrying out her purpose expressed in the May 1943 The Begonian (vol. X, No. 5, p. 81) when she said she "began making sketches because of appeal of isolated individuals having no feasible way of identifying their plants", and especially since she was living "in midst of a *Begonia* paradise".

Mrs. Clark has had opportunities to sell individual paintings but she has not broken up her set until she presented me with my most-loved painting, B. *involucrata* Liebm., a Costa Rican species first described by Liebmann in 1852 but re-discovered in Costa Rica in 1946.

It was with great humility that I heard the words of Mrs. Clark's presentation letter and I only hope that my gratitude for the hours she spent in her work sketching, and perfecting, and writing for ABS members

will be reflected by the hundreds who also studied her articles and illustrations, and others who had the opportunity of seeing some of her paintings displayed at the A.B.S. Convention in Ventura, August 15 and 16, 1970.

Her generous encouragement to me has always been an inspiration to try and perfect my own work. I hope to be worthy of it and her praise. She is a wonderful person!

I feel she would want you to have the text of her presentation letter:

"This Begonia painting is presented to 'Rudi' – as a token of appreciation for the great impetus he has given to the cause of Begonias: – by his introduction of species; his articles and illustrations in The Begonian; his hybrids; his fine nursery; his interesting and informative lectures; above all – his enthusiastic personal helpfulness. These have meant everything to the Begonia Society. From one who treasures 'Rudi's' friendship". s/Alice M. Clark. August fifteenth, 1970.

ABS JUDGING COURSE AND CLASSES

by Ruth Pease

Are you interested in becoming a flower show judge? Do you want to learn what the judges look for when they judge your plants at the show, what procedures they must follow during judging?

A Begonia and Shade Plant Judging Course will begin Monday, November 2, 1970, 7:30 p.m. at the Western Federal Savings and Loan Association, 355 East Manchester Avenue, Inglewood, California.

Classes will be held once a month. They are open to anyone interested in learning to judge *Begonias* and other shade plants, as well as to exhibitors and growers alike. If you miss the November 2 meeting, join us at the December 7 meeting.

Classes for the coming year will cover the course approved by the National Board in 1965. It will be brought up to date as we go along, adding information from the <u>Classification of Begonias for Show Purposes</u> and <u>Point Scoring System for Begonias</u> booklets approved by the National Board in 1969.

Proper procedures to be followed by judges and clerks at shows, along with the paper work usually involved in such assignments will be included.

The second half of the year classes will consist of guest speakers from other plant societies since we have Begonia and Shade Plant Shows as well as <u>all</u> Begonia Shows. Our Judges are often called upon to judge these plants at other shows. This will help them to learn proper judging of ferns, fuchsias, bromeliads, gesneriads and orchids.

For those unable to attend the classes, the ABS Judging Course is still available as a correspondence course. The cost is \$5.00 plus \$1.00 for a spouse living at the same address wishing to take the course.

Judges holding valid Judges cards, those who have taken a previous course, may take these classes as a brush-up course. It is not necessary for them to purchase the current course.

A fee will be charged for those taking the brush-up course and for those interested only in taking the classes on shade plants other than *Begonias*. Cost will be announced

at the November meeting.

Present plans are to tape these lectures and to have the information mimeographed. They would then be available for sale.

A question and answer period will be set aside at each meeting.

Those attending will actually participate in judging at the class meetings, learning by doing. Well informed judges are needed. Do you ever wonder why the judges award the blue ribbon to another plant and not yours? Now is your chance to find out why. Enroll in these classes. It is said that student judges are the toughest. I hope that they will continue to be tough when they complete the course. Only by having good judging and quality plants in a show can we continue to have shows that we are proud of and that the public will enjoy. Exhibitors want to earn their awards because the judges recognize well grown plants.

Remember ANYONE interested may enroll in this course and for these classes.

Write to:

Mrs. Ruth Pease Judging Course Director 8101 Vicksburg Avenue Los Angeles, Calif. 90045 (or phone (213) 645-5907)



AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY BOOKLETS

Point Scoring System for Judging Begonias\$1.25

A Suggested Guide to Classification of Begonias for Show Purposes \$1.50

ORDER FROM: Ruth Pease

8101 Vicksburg Ave. Los Angeles, Calif. 90045

BEGONIAS IN INDIANA

by John Yochum, Princeton, Indiana

After reading one of Elda Haring's fine articles recently with the state of origin being Connecticut, the thought occured to me that I could not remember reading an article in any recent issue of The Begonian from anywhere in Indiana. After thinking this fact over for a day or so, curiosity got the best of me and I decided to try and find out just what the Begonia situation was in the Hoosier state. I started out by having some mimeograph copies made of a simple questionnaire and proceeded to mail it to each of the thirty-three A.B.S. members in the state, together with a self addressed stamped envelope for the return of same. Twenty-seven of the thirtythree A.B.S. members responded. The following is a resume' of some of the information I received:

My first question was, how long had they been a member of the A.B.S.? The answers ranged from a brand new member to one lady who could not remember when she joined the society, the average being about 5 years. Then each member was asked to state their approximate age group and the majority fell between forty and sixty years.

The growing of semperflorens held a slight edge as to the favorite type of *Begonia* grown here in Indiana but 17 answered that they grew semperflorens, rhizomatous, canes and tuberous types along with twelve who grew rexes. The favorite type seemed to be rhizomatous with equal preference being between semperflorens, rexes and tuberous. The favorite *Begonia* of each member was naturally varied with two answering for B. 'Iron Cross'. The others varied between canes, rexes and rhizomatous.

Twenty-one answered that they grew Begonias from seed, with seventeen advising that they purchased A.B.S. seed and about an equal number who purchased seed elsewhere. The average purchase of A.B.S. seed seemed to be about four times per year. Germination reported was about equal between A.B.S. seed and seed purchased elsewhere with twelve answering that they experienced good germination, five poor and three fair. Only three members reported that they grew their own Begonia seed.

The seed growing medium used was varied but the majority used vermiculite in various combinations such as with peat, milled sphagnum moss, perlite, jiffy mix and sand. Only eight answered that they used heating cables under their seed pans.

Fifteen reported that they propagated from leaves, with twelve advising good results.

Of the twenty-seven reporting, nine advised that they have their own greenhouses with the average size being approximately 14' x 20'. The majority used glass construction or a combination of glass and plastic with two reporting using strictly plastic.

The majority heat with gas but oil, hot water and electric current also being used. Only three of the nine reporting use humidifiers and four use side ventilation and five use roof ventilation.

In conclusion, I would like to take this opportunity to sincerely thank the good people here in Indiana for cooperating so nicely with me in this venture. I am hoping that members in other states will submit similar articles to <u>The Begonian</u> so that we all can compare notes.

SELF-POLLINATING BEGONIAS

by J. Doorenbos

Laboratory of Horticulture, Wageningen, The Netherlands

All Begonia species have unisexual flowers; either male with numerous stamens, or female with (usually three) styles and an inferior ovary. As a rule male and female flowers are on the same plant, but the pollen can only reach the stigmas when it is transported by insects (or possibly by wind). Consequently, in a greenhouse where there is no wind and suitable insects are absent, no seed set occurs unless the female flowers are pollinated by hand.

There are, however, exceptions to this rule; a few species do set seed by themselves. The structure of the inflorescence of these species is such that the stamens of a male flower are right above the stigmas of the female flower (see photograph).



Photograph by R. Jansen

Inflorescence of B. franconis. One of the male flowers is right above the female flower, and will shed it's pollen directly on the stigma.

When the anthers have burst open, the pollen is released and descends on the stigmas. When one gently shakes the plant, one can actually see this happen.

The seed set of these species is abundant under almost any conditions. This is no doubt one of the reasons why at least two of them have become naturalized over a wide area in the tropics outside their original habitat in Southern America. In many botanic gardens, they behave as weeds and tend to spread over the Begonia collection, taking the place of more tender plants. As this place is marked by a label they often also take the name of these more precious species. Many Begonia enthusiasts have obtained seed from a botanic garden of what they expected to be a choice species, and found out to their dismay that it gave rise to one of these self-pollinating species, none of which has any ornamental value.

The flowers of these species are white and insignificant (they do not have to attract insects!) and the leaves are not distinctive. They are rather short-lived plants. The male flowers have four petals, the female flowers five. At the first glance, the flowers are very much alike for all four species. Closer study reveals that the placentas are bifid in the first two species (which belong to the section Begoniastrum) and simple in the other two (section Doratome-Other differences are the tra). following:

1. B. porteriana Fisch. has shiny
(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 251)

glabrous stems. The leaves have red bristles on the upper side, which are very characteristic. (This species is often treated as a variety of B. bumilis Alt., which is very similar but lacks the red bristles. I have not yet found B. bumilis cultivated).

- 2. B. birtella Link has shiny green stems and petioles with entangled white hairs. The upper side of the leaf is finely pubescent. One of the wings of the fruit is about twice as broad as the other two.
- 3. B. Franconis Liebm. has stems and petioles covered with a fine glandular pubescence, interspersed on the upper leaf surface with white bristles. The wings of the fruit are of about equal size.

B. wallichiana Steud. is very similar but the flowers are glabrous on the outside, whereas those of B. franconis are pubscent.

From the literature it seems probable that there are other species, not only in Begoniastrum and Doratometra but also in other sections, which behave in a similar manner. One of these is B. rostrata Welw. from Africa, the name of which occurs in many seed lists. However, I have never obtained any other self-pollinating species than the four mentioned above, and to my knowledge these are the only ones actually in cultivation.

"THE BEGONIAN" ADVERTISING RATES

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Per Inch	3.00	2.50	

REGISTRATION OF BEGONIA CULTIVARS

NOTE: The American Begonia Society is the International Registration Authority for the genus *Begonia* appointed by the International Horticultural Congress. See "How To Register Begonias", December 1967, p. 266 and "Nomenclature News", August 1968, p. 157. For further information write: Rudolph Ziesenhenne, A.B.S. Nomenclature Director, 1130 N. Milpas St., Santa Barbara, Calif. 93103.

No. 266 — Begonia ('Beatrice Haddrell' x masoniana) 'Moon Bug'

B. 'Moon Bug' is a dwarf rhizomatous, originated by Mrs. Jane E. Neal, 36 Wallace Ave., Worthing, Sussex, England in 1967, bloomed first in 1968, and first distributed in 1969. This strong and rapid grower has varied shaped leaves, very small, with serrate and ciliate margin, puckered and sparsely hairy; the veins are indentated, petioles reddish and white hairy; stipules are greenish white, soon dropping off; the green leaves are blotched with chocolatered on the back; the small flowers are similar to B. masoniana and are found at the leaf axil from the rhizome; the flowers are arranged in loose panicles, on four inch stems, and appear in the spring. Available from grower. Registered December 10, 1969.

No. 267 — Begonia (bowerae x unknown) 'Chumash'

This rhizomatous star-type Begonia was grown from seed collected in the wilds of Mexico, a chance seedling first grown in 1961 and first distributed in 1968. It has tall flower stems, beautiful pea-green bracts, with the center of the leaf and all nerves to the edge black, with medium green at edge. The leaves are unequal heart-shaped, 7-

lobed, 5½ x 3¾ inches; margins are lobed, serrate, ciliate, of medium texture with veins 7 palmate; petioles are round, red spotted, hairy, 7 inches; stipules are triangular, keeled, with long hairs at the tip; color is satiny black with green at the edge. Flowers are pink, 7/8 by ½ inches; round positioned axillary, arranged in a cymose, flower stem 17 inches, blooming in January and February. Propagated by Rudolph Ziesenhenne, 1130 N. Milpas Street, Santa Barbara, Calif. 93103, and available from him. Registered January 27, 1970.

No. 268 — Begonia (parents unknown) 'Green Glimmer'

B. 'Green Glimmer' is a very tall tuberous hybrid, 25 inches at end of growing season; flowers are held on long stems, well away from plant; leaves are well spaced and quite sharp pointed, 5½ by 3 inches, lightish green; flowers are bright white with green centers and tips of two large outer petals, 3 to 4 inches across, round, positioned high up, near leaves; flower stems 6 to 8 inches, and bloomed from July to end of September. Originated and first bloomed in 1968; propagated by Mrs. Yvonne MacAlister, RR2, Grand Praire, Canada. Registered February 23, 1970.

No. 269 — Begonia (Brazil No. 4 x paulensis) 'Hazel Snodgrass'

This tall, shrub like *Begonia*, originated by Gene Daniels, P.O. Box 83, Camarillo, Calif., was developed and first bloomed in 1969, and is easier to grow than *paulensis*. Leaves oblique and blunt, average about 7 x 9 inches, some larger, margins slightly serrate, fine red edge, texture puckered, veins light

red, veins sunken; petioles green, channeled slightly; some leaves are peltate, oblique and acuminate, color deep green. Flowers are white, males having pink hairs on back, size, one inch on 16 inch flower stems. Not available to trade. Registered July 1, 1970.

No. 270 — Begonia ('Nora Bedson' X 'Leslie Lynn') 'Aries'

B. 'Aries', a star rhizomatous was originated by Thelma O'Reilly, 10942 Sunray Place, La Mesa, Calif., in 1965; first bloomed in 1967; first distributed in 1969; name first published in Flora Greenhouse catalogue in 1970. The entire leaf is spattered with dots and dashes, reddish brown, size about 4 x 6 inches, margined with fine hairs and an 1/8 pencilling of reddish brown; texture is crisp and velvety; seven pale green veins; petioles triangular; leaf color grass green. Flowers are a two toned pink, 34 inch, round, two petaled, male and female, rising from rhizome; flower stem 12 to 14 inches; blooms from March to May. Easily identified in large collection of Begonias. Available to trade from Sylvia Leatherman, El Monte, Calif. Registered August 5, 1970.

No. 271 — Begonia ('Nora Bedson' x 'Leslie Lynn') 'Mercury'

This rhizomatous *Begonia* was originated by Thelma O'Reilly, 10942 Sunray Place, La Mesa, Calif. 92041; it first bloomed in 1967, and was first distributed in 1969, and is listed in the Flora Greenhouse catalogue of 1970. It has a subtle beauty difficult to describe with its assymetric, slightly star shaped leaves, 4 x 7 inches, with ruffled margin, a heavy fusion of maroon brown;

texture is crisp and satiny, veins light green with bright red dots and splashes; petioles pale red with deep red marks; stipules green, hairy, triangular, large and persistent; color apple green, fusing into autumn reds and browns toward margin. The flowers have red buds, bright coral two-toned effect when open; 34 to 1 inch in size; 2 petaled male and female, semi-ovate; stems rise from rhizome on 16 inch stems; blooms April to June. Available from Sylvia Leatherman, El Monte, Calif. Registered August 5, 1970.

TROPHY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND THANKS

The Awards and Trophy Fund Chairmen and Committees would like to gratefully acknowledge the donations by Branches and individuals to the Trophy Fund. They are the following:

Westchester Branch
Palos Verdes Begonia Farm
Theodosia Burr Shepherd Branch
San Diego Branch
Inglewood Branch
Riverside Branch
Glendale Branch
Santa Barbara Branch
Long Beach Branch
Everett Wright
Vera Naumann
Knickerbocker Branch
San Gabriel Valley Branch

Whittier Branch

QUESTNIONS AND ANSWERS

by Ruth Pease

Question: From Inglewood, Calif.: What is the correct spelling of B. 'Paulana'?

Answer: Hybridizer Wally Watchorn of Oceanside, Calif. advises the correct spelling is B. 'Paulana' and not 'Paulanna' as printed in the Round Robin Column, September "Begonian". He said the correct parentage of B. 'Paulana' is B. paulensis and scharfiana.

Question: From Kearny, New Jersey: What are ABS Cultural Awards?

Answer: These are hand painted parchment sheets awarded to the *Begonias* with the most points in the rhizomatous, rex, fibrous and tuberous divisions in a show. One is also given for the best New Hybrid Introduction at the ABS National Show. To many these ABS Cultural Awards mean more than receiving trophies. Contact Awards Chairman, Mrs. Hazel Snodgrass, 265 N. Walnut Dr., Ventura, Calif. 93003 for rules governing these awards and how they may be obtained for shows.

Question: From Des Plaines, Illinois: What is stem rot? I notice there is both dry and mushy type rot on my tuberous *Begonias*.

Answer: Checking through three different sources of reference material on tuberous *Begonias*, I have found that stem rot is sometimes due to the plants reaching their full growth early in the season. A brown patch may be seen on the main stem and gradually this spreads around it. The brown tissues are

usually soft and like mush. If you don't take care of this in the early stages, it will spread and penetrate through the stem and the usual falling away and collapsing of the stem takes place. Cutting away of this rot during its early stages and dusting the stem with soil sulpher may help to save the remainder of the stem. Stem rot may also be due to over feeding or feeding with fertilizer containing an over abundance of nitrogen. Another cause may be that of not having enough air circulation around the plants themselves. Since your tuberous Begonias are planted in the ground, they should have good drainage provided and they should be watered carefully. Water when the soil surface shows it is drying.

Question: From Glendale, Calif.: How do I know when to water my *Begonias?*

Answer: Consideration must be given to whether or not plastic containers, clay or redwood tubs are used to grow these plants. Additional thought must be given whether or not you are using a loose mix with good drainage or whether you are using a mix that will hold moisture. Actual observation and getting to know your plants is still the best way to learn about the individual, needs of your *Begonias*.

Send your question to:

Mrs. Ruth Pease Questions and Answer Editor 8101 Vicksburg Avenue Los Angeles, California 90045

PATRONIZE BEGONIA ADVERTISERS

CLAYTON M. KELLY SEED FUND

No. 1 - B. versicolor - China

Miniature terrarium plant. Three inch leaves are toned mahogany, emerald, silver, apple green and maroon. Flowers are salmon pink. Germination will not take place in two weeks so don't expect it. At least from three to six weeks are reguired and under favorable conditions then. Temperatures should be from 70 to 75 degrees and humidity should be high. B. versicolor will not survive in dry conditions. We suggest that if you are not willing to wait for germination and cannot give them the proper conditions, please do not try them, as seed are scarse and very difficult to find. Please do not request more than one pkt., we do not have them. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

(Note from Chuck Tagg, California) "We have discovered that our B. versicolor prefers a soil medium of straight unmilled sphagnum. Since bare rooting our plant and wrapping the root ball in sphagnum moss, it has started growing forwards again. If you have trouble in growing this plant, try sphagnum. It may work for you also".

No. 2 — macdougalii — Mexico

Enormous leaved like a stately waving palm. Rhizomatous. Can be grown out doors as a speciman plant where climate permits or in greenhouse in redwood tub. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

No. 3 — lyncheana

Considerable confusion on this Begonia, however, according to our information it is similar to B. roezli.

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 255).

Flowers can be red or pink. Price 50c per pkt.

No. 4 — rotundifolia

Pygmy creeper that stays terrarium size for years. Small round leaves, yellowish-green; flowers pink. Price 50c per pkt.

No. 5 — hydrocotylifolia — Mexico

Also called miniature pond lily *Begonia*. Terrarium type creeper with round leaves the size of a penny, glossy and vein-shadowed. Mid-winter flowers, pink on six inch stems. Plant in shallow container or basket. Price 50c per pkt.

No. 6 — 'Gee Gee' Semperflorens type.

This is a hybrid created by Chester Nave of California and very popular with Seed Fund patrons. Huge red flowers with fluffy yellow centers. Leaves also large, light green in shade and brilliant red in sun. Good pot plant or excellent border plant in summer. Price 50c per pkt.

No. 7 - B. franconis

Formerly offered as B. tafiensis. If you are growing this plant as B. tafiensis it is an error that came with the seed. It should be as above which has small leaves, ovate pointed, toothed, green; flowers small, white or pink tinged in small clusters. Interesting to the collector of small species. Price 50c per pkt.

PLEASE NOTE: Seed distributed recently under the name of B. andersoni yield a small upright plant with smooth slender pink stems, rather small, smooth oval leaves and small pinkish flowers. This plant belongs to the section Parvibegonia and is related to, if not identical

with B. crenata Dryand. B. andersoni is to date an incorrect name and has never been published with an adequate description of the plant it refers to. If you are growing this Begonia under the name of B. andersoni, please change it to correct name of B. crenata Dryand. Incidentally, seed are still available at \$1.00 per pkt.

Now is the time to sow seed of the glamorous *Tuberhybrida Begonias* and we offer some of the best in popular colors. Ideal for shady locations, either in planters or beds. Superb camellia flowered, 90% double strains from one of the worlds foremost specialist. Sow in December — February for summer flowering. Must have 65 degrees heat for good germination and early growth.

- **B.** tuberhybrida Scarlet, Spectacular and the ultimate in classical beauty. Price 50c per pkt.
- B. tuberhybrida Orange. Price50c per pkt.
- B. tuberhybrida pendula Mixed. ('Lloydii') Pendulous. Double flowers in shades of scarlet, rose, salmon and white. For hanging baskets mixed only. Price 50c per pkt.

We still have two varieties of 'Multifloras' available — B. 'Helen Harms' and B. 'Leuchtfejer' (German) at 50c per pkt.

B. tuberhybrida — Single ruffled picotee mixed. One is white with a red edge, the other is yellow-orange with a red edge, self crossed both ways, blooms very large and showy. Interesting to try. Price 50c per pkt.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS

Aeschynanthus lobbiaus (Thrichos-

porum) Epiphytic trailer with small elliptic, fleshy, dark green leaves; tubular, two lipped flowers with hairy calyx cup, soot-red glisting like silk, the showy corolla fiery red, creamy-yellow in throat and only twice as long as calyx. Price 50c per pkt.

Rhoeo Discolor "Moses in the Cradle". Fleshy rhizomatous rosette of stiff waxy lance shaped, metallic dark green leaves, vivid glossy purple beneath; in the leaf bases little white flowers peek from boat shaped bracts. Price 50c per pkt.

FREE SEEDS—Dozens of varieties—rhizomatous, cane and semperflorens mixed only—PLEASE NOTE: They can not be separated as to variety, color of flowers or size of plant. Please include postage if other seed are not requested.

Order seed from:

Mrs. Florence Gee
Seed Fund Administrator
234 Birch Street
Roseville, Calif. 95678



The revised Membership Roster is off the press. Order your copy from the Membership Secretary. \$1.25

Cliff Ebeling

6157 Lime Ave., Long Beach, Calif. 90805

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BEGONIA BASICS

by Elda Haring

Rarely does one find a beginner who is not familiar with the socalled "wax Begonia", B. semperflorens, (meaning everblooming). But possibly many inexperienced growers are not aware of the fact that in this class there are those whose leaves are red or reddish brown, as well as the familiar green, and there are those with large leaves and flowers; there are dwarf ones with small leaves and flowers and some have single blossoms; some double like little rosebuds and some flowers are crested, looking like inverted thimbles. Also there are the 'Calla Lily' Begonia and the soft, velvety schmidtiana cultivars. More about these two in next months "Begonia Basics".

Easily grown, they are used extensively for bedding plants out-ofdoors where they bloom for many months in summer in the northern areas and through the winter where temperatures rarely dip below freezing.

Indoor growing of B. semperflorens is another story. Unless you can give them very strong light and several hours of full sun from October to May, the stems elongate, lean toward the window and few flowers appear. They can be grown most satisfactorily in a dark corner under fluorescent light, however. The "wax Begonia" will endure under most any conditions whether very cool or quite warm although leaves will turn dry and drop off if warm air from radiators or heating ducts blows directly on them. The optimum indoor growing condition are cool temperatures from 60% to

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

75% and in very bright light with all possible winter sun. If you are one of those fortunates who live where you can grow *Begonias* outdoors year-round, a location where they receive full sun in winter is good but they should be protected from the hot sun of summer.

One of the reasons that B. semper-florens is considered easy to grow is that it will usually flourish in any soil mix you give it. However, it would be a difficult task to find a formula for potting mixes that would suit all sections of the country. Soils vary not only from state to state but from garden to garden. Any of the packaged potting mixes are suitable as are some of the newer so called "soilless" mixes such as Jiffy Mix, Cornell Mix and Reddi-earth.

Experts assert that the "wax Begonia" should be grown "dry". This confuses the beginner. How dry is dry? I prefer to take my plants to the sink or laundry tub and run the water until it flows over the pot. If the root ball is dry, the water will bubble. When the bubbling stops lift plant and let drain and do not water again until the soil in the top of the pot feels dry. In a hot and dry room you might need to do this twice a week but in a cool room it might not be necessary to water this way for a week or ten days. If the weather is cloudy for days the chances are the soil in the pot will not dry out quickly. Conversly, should there be many sunny days, it might be necessary to water more frequently. If you prefer, you may pour water into the top of the pot, let it drain into the saucer below and if there is water standing after a half hour, empty the saucer. Never let a pot stand in water for the roots of the plant will become waterlogged and will rot.

I like to take cuttings of B. semperflorens in late June so that I will have fresh young new plants for my window garden in winter. However, plants that have been used for bedding can be taken up and potted for



Photo by Walter J. Haring
Photo No. 1 - B. 'Pink Charm'

In photo No. 1 you will note two plants, one potted, the other dug and tops removed before potting. The potted plant will continue to bloom for awhile but the old blossom stems will soon drop their leaves and look unattractive. The one from which tops have been removed will put out new branches and will soon become a compact, floriferous plant if given proper culture. In photo No. 2 cuttings removed have been prepared for rooting. Bottom stems were cut and lower leaves removed so that two inches of stem could be inserted into the rooting mix. Flowers at the top of the cutting were cut off before inserting. For a rooting mix I use a mixture of 1/3 vermiculite,

1/3 milled sphagnum and 1/3 perlite. You may use vermiculite alone or a mixture of peat and sand or parakeet



Photo by Walter J. Haring Photo No. 2 - B. 'Pink Charm'

gravel. Cuttings can be rooted in water but the root system is always damaged when potting. If you must root them in water, cut stems short, not over two inches, so that when potting you will not have a long stem standing up out of the pot. Remove flowers from the cutting before putting into the water. Use a low wide bowl for rooting cuttings in water rather than a glass.

When the cuttings have put out roots they are ready to be potted up. Do not delay too long before potting them. Give the cutting a slight tug; if it resists you will know that roots are sufficiently long and adequate for potting. Pot them in 3 inch pots and when roots have filled the pot, transfer to 4 inch size. If you can obtain them, use the squatty azalea or bulb pots.

While these *Begonias* are usually insect resistant, as a precaution, before bringing in plants that have been summering out-of-doors, prepare a spray of an all purpose insecticide like Isotox and thoroughly drench the plant being sure to hit the underside of leaves. Repeat the spray in four or five days before placing plants in your indoor garden.

ROUND ROBIN NOTES

The ABS Round Robin program starts its new year with fifty-seven flights and two new flights are almost ready to be launched. As more requests come, they will be added to old flights or held until new flights can be formed.

From Fern Flight No. 54:

Mrs. Opal Reynolds of Amelia, Ohio reported on lime loving ferns— Cryptogramma (Parsley Fern) and Cystopteris (Bladder Fern), both native hardy ferns of the polypody family are useful in rock gardens. Lime stone rubble should be added to moist sandy leafmold compost to simulate their natural growing conditions.

Mrs. Olive St. Clair of Ligonier, Pennsylvania had *Platycerium grande* spores germinate in one week, also *Davallias* in nearly the same time during the extreme heat of summer.

Fern Flight No. 48:

Mrs. Ruth Stanley of Bellefontaine, Ohio reports planting of fern spores on June 30th was showing growth by the middle of October. Mrs. Elaine Wilkerson of Slaughter, Louisiana collects *Lygodium* (climbing fern) from her local area.

Mrs. Amelia Matherson of Miami, Florida makes ceramic pixies to place among her plants to create a fairyland atmosphere. Other lime loving ferns are: Crytogramma Stelleri — fragil rock brake fern; Pellaea atropurpurea — hairy cliff brake fern; Pellaea glabella—smooth cliff brake fern; Cheilanthes alabamensis — smooth lip fern; Cystopteris bulbifera — bulbet fern; Asplenium resiliens — black stem

spleenwort; Asplenium Ruta muraria — American wallrue spleenwort; phyllitis Scolopendrium — harts tongue fern; Currania robertiana — limestone oak fern.

Pollen Bank:

Members of a hybridizing flight were discussing the possibility of a "pollen bank", proposed by Chairman Ruth Stanley of Bellefontaine, Ohio – since often a member may have bloom on one plant but lack flowers on another he wishes to cross polinate with the first. Another member may have a plant he does not, -- or his blooming season may occur at a different time. Pollen has been reported to remain viable a long time if kept cool and dry. Queries might be sent out to members of a Robin or a Pollen Bank when certain pollen is wanted and, if a grower had the Begonia in bloom with male flowers, he could airmail pollen or flowers to the would-behybridizer. Members also could store extra pollen or dry male flowers in envelopes, enclosed in jars with a drying agent and placed in the vegetable bin of the refrigerator, against their own or others future needs. Ruth had tried pollen from four friends in the spring and would report on results later.

Fragrance:

Ben Marcus of Brooklyn reports that his orange flowered basket cane is fragrant in the morning -- only in the mornings, but it is not weak. Members of several Robins had been wondering where B. 'Leonore Olivier' and B. 'Kentwood', (the parents of Irene Nuss's new cultivar 'Hannah Serr') had inherited the fragrance they had passed on to the fragrant

new cane. B. dichroa, seed parent of 'Lenore Olivier' (with 'Elaine' as pollen parent), must be the source of fragrance on that side, then B. 'Kentwood', the other parent of 'Hannah Serr' and also fragrant is a hybrid of 'Elizabeth Lockhart' of the Superba group and B. sceptrum. Members were wondering if either of these last two Begonias had been reported at any time.

B. 'Joe Hayden' is another clearly fragrant *Begonia*, Ben noted. "There are so many fragrant *Begonias* that people don't notice, for the scent isn't noticed until you get really close."

Seed Sowing:

Ruth Stanley removed the netting from the commercial seed starter "Jiffy 7's" and spread the medium from them on the bottom of four inch containers for her seed. Germination has been wonderful.

Mae Blanton of Mesquite, Texas "steals" some of her used and reused rooting mix of perlite and vermiculite from the cutting bench to add to her medium for seed. She believes it helps seedlings develope sturdy roots and she has had no damp-off. She fills two-inch plastic pots 1/2 full with the rooting mix and then adds some of this mix to wormpeat to fill the pots to the brim, never packing down. Pots are set in rain water to the brims until wet through and then drained, and seed is sown on top. The pots are set on a two inch layer of perlite in a box with a clear plastic cover (often from a cleaner bag). She also has had good results with oleo tubs with semi-transparent lids.

Chuck Tagg of Fullerton, California germinates seed under two four foot, wide spectrum fluorescent tubes. The tubes are about twelve inches above the germinating mix. Light-colored mix gives more problems with algae under lights than dark-colored does. A ¼ inch layer of decayed compost, screened and sterilized, on top of one ½ inches of sponge rock works fine. He stands pots in ¼ inch of water so they never dry out.

Mae planted the remainder of last years B. taylorii seed from the Seed Fund in March of this year. Last year it took 42 days to germinate, this year 70 days. The only difference in the two sowings was that last year seed was sown in April. She was hoping a little green tuber from last years sowing would reawaken after dormacy; she had placed it where it would receive more light.

Bloom:

A few of Mae's rhizomatous Begonias were still in bloom in her Texas greenhouse in May, including 'Bow Nigra' and 'Sunderbruchii'. Species blooming included violaefolia, dietrichiana, echinosepala, and epipsila. Many canes were also in flower.

Many spotted leaf cane Begonias do not hold their spots after blooming, Chuck reported. He had two California hybrids that put out spotted leaves every year until they start to bloom, then plain leaves the rest of the summer. Others put out spotted leaves until they bloom the first time, then not again. Margie Sikkelee of Dallas, Texas reported a similar trait in B. dichroa and other spotted leaf canes in another Robin two years ago. She advised that when dichroa puts out plain leaves, one should let the ends droop and bloom will follow.

tubes. The tubes are about twelve SHARE AND COMPARE

by Thelma O'Reilly

Little did I realize what a fascinating experience the future held when I ordered no. 4—B. *micranthera* from the seed fund in April 1966. Germination of this seed was excellent so I shared my reserve with Wally Watchorn.

In the spring of 1967 I repotted 3 wee tubers, sharing the rest with friends. They all developed into tall full plants with soft sparsely hairy green leaves and an abundence of (CONTINUED ON EXT PAGE)

Sister Cultivars:

Comparing B. 'Nora Hanson' and B. 'Esther Albertine' with a sister B. 'Sophie Cecile', Ben reported that 'Nora Hanson' had lighter green leaves, sharper leaf serrations, pale pink flowers, and a freer blooming habit. 'Esther Albertine'looked very like "Sophie". The sister plants are Belva Kusler hybrids from B. sceptrum (antler-leaved species) x B. 'Lenore Olivier' (another Kusler hybrid). Other members have commented that perhaps 'Sophie Cecile' has the most distinctive foliage but the other two are easier to bring into bloom, with less light.

If you would care to be a part of these Robins, tell a little about how you grow *Begonias* and your special interest, write:

Mrs. Anita Sickmon Round Robin Director Route 2, Box 99 Cheney, Kansas 67025 lovely rosy male flowers.

Late in 1968 Jay Neal from England joined the species Robin. I was interested to learn that her *Begonia* collection included identical plants from the same seed source and they had produced only male flowers too. Many different crosses using the male blooms resulted in one fertile seed pod on B. *micranthera venturii*, which bears beautiful large orange flowers. Harvested seed was shared with Jay.

While chatting with Wally at the 1969 County Fair, I mentioned my "all males" tale. He told me his seed had produced a few plants with all female flowers. Was I thrilled when he presented me with a 3' tall plant that was laden with 2" rosy 5-6 tepaled blooms! And they were fragrant like a rose! Arriving home with a mate for my still dormant tubers, I decided to investigate the pots. The tubers had disappeared. Frantic phone calls to earlier recipients revealed that none of the tubers had survived the winter.

By now Jay and I had thriving seedlings of the cross. While on vacation mine became dry and all were lost. But exciting news arrived from England! Jay reported "Your micranthera venturii x S.F. micranthera has provided me with 126 Thirty have flowered to date and are providing an unexpected assortment of colors -- everything from a very pale pink that opens white, through rose, shocking pink and cerise to a soft scarlet! Weeding them out is impossible because each plant shows something special and different".

My expressed desire to see "just one" of these plants resulted in a

box from England containing 8 tubers followed several days later by 12 more. While I was wondering how I could find space to grow and assess each tuber, the new year brought a large box (inspected and passed by Customs) containing tubers. When I recovered from the shock of Jay's generosity, I wrote Carrie Karegeannes about my dilema. At her suggestion, I started a project of "share and compare" with several ABS members. Complete records will be kept. What fun to see who grows the tubers producing the most distinct plant.

As a result of herbarium specimens sent to one of our well known botanist, I have a tenative name for this unidentified variety of B. *micranthera*. The research department will publish the positive identification as soon as it is received.

Before harvesting the tubers, Jay made several crosses and shared the seed. I visualize our orange grove being taken over by tuberous *Begonias*.

The fantastic events that have occurred since I purchased seed that was shared by a botanist from Holland four years ago are unbelievable! This has been a "lark". What better provisional name for the traveling tubers? As B. 'Lark' they will continue to be shared and compared.

P.S. Does anyone have a male tuber from the original seed to share?

Testers -- Mae Blanton, Carrie Karegeannes, Carl L'Hommedieu, Jay Neal, Anita Sickmon, Yvonne Wells, Pease Family, Tagg Family and Thelma O'Reilly.

VISIT A BRANCH THIS MONTH

RESEARCH PROJECT

Another project has been started by the Research Dept., with the aid of Mr. Herbert Warrick, which we hope will involve many members of the Society. A list of 143 questions, together with a letter of explanation from the Director, has been sent to all A.B.S. Branches in hopes that they will be interested in participating in the project. These questions have been compiled by Mr. Warrick over a period of years from discussions of the various cultural problems that have been encountered by the members of the Seattle and Bellevue, Washington and Portland, Oregon Branches. The Research Director will take charge of the procedure of each Branch project. The results of this work will be published in The Begonian so that all members may benefit from the project. Many of the questions have been researched before, but by working out the problem yourself, it will mean more to you and create more interest in research. Some questions will take several months to arrive at complete conclusions.

This question and answer adventure is not to be construed to be a part of the Research Fund project.

Any member of the A.B.S. is welcome to join this new project even though he or she may not be a member of a Branch. Any member who is not affiliated with a Branch, may join this project by sending their name to me and let me know if you are interested in general culture or a special area such as roots, stems, leaves or propagation. Then I will send you a question or two, relative to this area, along with instructions for researching.

M. Carleton L'Hommedieu Research Director

REPORT OF THE RESEARCH DIRECTOR

The following Branches and individuals have donated \$484.80 to the Research Fund:

William Penn ******** Eastside
Western Pennsylvania *** Mesquite
Louisiana Capitol ** Knickerbocker
Seattle ********** San Miguel
Philobegonia ******* Inglewood
Foothill ********* Westchester
Rhode Island ****** San Gabriel
Dallas County ******* Missouri
Santa Barbara ***** Sacramento
South Carolina ****** Mrs. Sarna
Connecticut *********** Mr. Yarick
Theodosia Burr Shepherd

This amount that we have received is close to the anticipated goal of \$500.00 for which we were striving. However, since this is to be a permanent fund, there will always be a need for continued donations. We would appreciate hearing from those Branches that have not donated. Many thanks to those Branches that have contributed and have made this project possible.

I have written to the University of Georgia to see if they are still interested in receiving financial aid for a student doing research with Begonias, but have not heard from them yet. At the Eastern Begonia Convention, I talked with Professor Barkley of the Northeastern University, Boston, concerning the possibility of having one of his students work on a Begonia project. I hope to get a project started soon with a university now that we have large enough funds to go ahead.

M. Carleton L'Hommedieu Research Director

NOTICE!

Our advertiser, Mrs. Rosetta White, advises us that in moving back to her old home in Abilene, Kansas that she had mistakingly put the wrong address in her ad (see back page for correct address). She has notified the Post Office of her error and all letters sent to the wrong address will be forwarded.

ON A SEED

This was the goal of the leaf and the root

For this did the blossoms burn its hour

This little grain is the ultimate fruit

This is the awesome vessel of power.

For this is the source of the root and the bud

World unto world unto world unmolded

This is the seed, compact of God Wherein all mystery is unfolded.

George Starbuch Galbraith

THANK YOU!

Reports of Begonia Shows held in various areas are beginning to come in. We will print them all as space permits. Did your Branch have a show? Send in your report so that others can hear about them.

When you are responsible for getting it done, you'd better make yourself a committee of one.

Condensed Minutes of the National Board of the American Begonia Society September 28, 1970

Meeting called to order by President Pearl Benell. After opening ceremonies, 14 officers and nine Branch representatives answered roll call.

Motion carried to approve President's appointed officers who are: Mrs. Mabel Anderson -Editor; Miss Anne Rose-Advertising Manager; Mrs. Hazel Snodgrass-Awards Chairman; Mrs. Virginia Barnett-Business Manager; Mrs. Edna Burkett-Historian; Mrs. Ruth Pease-Judging Course Director; Lydia Austin-Librarian; Mr. Cliff Ebeling-Membership Secretary; Mr. Rudolph Ziesenhenne-Nomenclature Director; Mrs. Margaret Lee-Parliamentarian; Carleton L'Hommedieu-Research Director; Mrs. Anita Sickmon-Round Robins Director; Mrs. Florence Gee-Seed Fund; Mr. Everett Wright-Show Chairman; Mrs. Irene Grannell-Slide Librarian; Mrs. Martha Rader-Public Relations Director; Mr. Gene Daniels-"Begonia Boat" Editor.

Motion carried to accept invitation of Redondo area and Westchester Branches to hold Regional Meeting at South Coast Botanical Garden November 22nd.

REPORTS

Treasurer: Balance on hand \$987.08 Advertising Manager: Receipts \$95.50, outstanding \$40.00.

Editor: Received article from Dr. J. Doorenbos for The Begonian, requested letter of appreciation be sent to Drs. Largo and Doorenbos for permission to print portions of work on chromosomes.

Judging Course Director: Reported resumption of classes on Judging to begin November 22nd. Librarian: Reported \$200 profit from book sales at Convention turned over to Treasurer. Membership Secretary: 68 new, 155 renewals, membership total 2,203; funds deposited \$942.78. Informed by Post Office, 2nd class mail required up to 10 days for processing, 1st class mail, \$1.50 per member per year.

Motion carried to appoint Mr. Ebeling Calender of Events Chairman to avoid overlapping of dates of Shows, special events etc.

Motion carried to send free subscription to Lawn and Garden Editor, North Glenn, Colo.

Round Robin and Research Directors reports read.

Show Treasurers: Incomplete financial report read. Mr. Pease and Mr. Ebeling appointed to audit final report.

Motion carried to appoint committee to investigate desirability of appointing committee to assist Editor.

Motion carried to investigate feasibility of changing printers.

President Benell announced receipt of Kusler Hybrids Chart, discussion of possibility of reprinting in The Begonian.

Begonia Boat Editor: Motion carried to advertise in The Begonian, subscription be available to any member, bulk subscription available to one address, individual subscription \$2.00 a year, bulk subscription 10 for \$8 per

year, 25 for \$18 per year, free to all National Officers, 1 to a Branch.

Starting time of National Board Meetings changed to 7:30 p.m.

Meeting adjourned at 11:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted Irene Grannell, Secretary

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*Gesneriads And How To Grow Them.	\$7.95
by Peggy Shultz	

*Rex Begonias As House Plants	\$1.00
by Virginia Withee	

*All About Begonias									\$5.95
by Bernice Brilma	y	e	r						

*	^k So	Say	The	Experts							\$2.00
	1	ov R.	uth 1	Pease							

Classification Guide Compiled by ... \$1.25 the Westchester Branch, A.B.S.

*Ferns We Grow by Sylvia \$3.85 Leatherman and Dorothy Behrends

The Begonian—Complete reprints .. \$6.00 of the four years 1934 to 1937

*Platycerium Fern Facts \$4.95 by Wendy Franks

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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. Herbert Hurley, Secy. 11 Woodland Rd., Lexington, Mass. 02173

CONNECTICUT BRANCH

4th Sunday of each month Nellie Radtke, Secy. 24 Cooper St., Norwich, Conn. 06360

DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS BRANCH

3rd Monday, 10 a.m., Members' Homes Mrs. George W. Hopkins, Secy. 1619 S. Beckley Ave., Dallas, Texas 75224

EAST BAY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:45 p.m., Willard School Telegraph at Stuart, Berkeley, Calif. Charles Badcock, Secy. 2325 Esmond, Richmond, Calif. 94804

EASTSIDE BRANCH

4th Wednesday, 7:30 p.m. 590 116th Avenue N.E., Bellevue, Washington Edith Lange, Secy. 9905 Belfair Lane, Bellevue, Washington 98004

EL MONTE COMMUNITY BRANCH

3rd Friday, Members' Hornes Mrs. Gladys Måttuket, Secy. 1801 Azalea Drive, Alhambra, Calif. 91801

FOOTHILL BRANCH

3rd Thursday, 8:00 p.m. First Methodist Church, Marshall Hall 3205 D Street, La Verne, Calif. Mrs. Madge Borden, Secy. 602 North Angelino, Azusa, Calif. 91740

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. Frances Perkins, Secy. 3712 Revere Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90039

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. B. A. Russell, Secy. 5926 Jackwood, Houston, Texas 77036

INGLEWOOD BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m. Western Federal Savings Building 355 E. Manchester Blvd., Inglewood, Calif. Lola Somes, Secy. 4849 W. 130th Street, Hawthorne, Calif. 90250

KNICKERBOCKER BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 7:30 p.m. McAlpin Hotel, New York City Mrs. Philip Sarna, Secy. 37 East 30th Street, New York 10016

LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER

2nd Sunday, 1:30 p.m. Glendale Federal Savings & Loan Bldg. 5535 Stearns St. Cor. Bellflower, Long Beach, Calif. Mrs. Bernita McClanahan, Secy. 1020 Poppy Ave., Compton, Calif. 90221

LOUISIANA CAPITAL BRANCH

1st Friday, Sear's Garden Center 6201 Florida St., Baton Rouge Mrs. John Blythe, Secy. 1823 Madras Drive, Baton Rouge, La. 70815

MESQUITE BRANCH

Mrs. Billie Lyles, Secy. 928 Calle Reale, Mesquite, Texas 95149

MIAMI BRANCH

4th Tuesday, 8:00 p.m. Simpson Memorial Garden Center Mrs. Marie Evans, Secy. 610 63rd. Drive, Hialea, Florida 33012

MISSOURI BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 11 a.m., Members' Homes Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Lynne K. Wood, Secy. 626 W. Charles, Independance, Missouri 64055

NORTH LONG BEACH BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 7:30 p.m. American Legion Post No. 560 East 49th and Orange, Long Beach Ruth Hurd, Secy. 2942 Sawyer St., Long Beach, Calif. 90805

ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m. Garden Grove Grange Hall, Century and Taft Sts. Garden Grove, Calif. Mrs. O. L. Simmons, Secy. 2611 Westhaven Drive, Anaheim, Calif. 92804

PHILOBEGONIA BRANCH

2nd Friday, Members' Homes Mrs. Anne Stiles, Secy. East Delaware Trail, R.D. No. 2, Medford, N.J. 08055

PORTLAND BRANCH

Mrs. Lavene Jenkins, Secy. 9920 S. W. 53rd Ave., Portland, Oregon 97219

REDONDO AREA BRANCH

4th Friday, 7:30 p.m. R. H. Dana School Cafetorium 135th St. and Aviation Blvd., Hawthorne, Calif. Mrs. Juanita Spunaugle, Secy. 4248 Mentone Ave., Culver City, Calif. 90230

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. Dales Recreation Center 3936 Chestnut Street, Riverside, Calif. Mrs. Margaret K. Elmore, Secy. 3935 McKenzie, Riverside, Calif. 92503

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, 8:00 p.m., Garden Center 3300 McKinley Blvd., Sacramento, Calif. Mrs. Dora Hale, Se cy. 9770 Carmencito Ave., Sacramento, Calif. 95823

SALINE COUNTY BRANCH OF KANSAS

4th Monday, 2:00 p.m., Homes of Members Mrs. Lyle Melvin Sr., Secy. 131 Aspen Road, Salina, Kansas 67401

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH

1st Wednesday, 8:00 p.m., Garden Center, Golden Gate Park, 9th Avenue and Lincoln Way Mr. Allen Sweet, Secy. 303 La Serena Way, Sonoma, Calif. 95476

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH

2nd Friday, 8:00 p.m. Los Angeles State and County Arboretum 501 N. Baldwin Ave., Arcadia, Calif. Mrs. Mabel Anderson, Secy 16609 Cypress St., Covina, Calif. 91722

SAN MIGUEL BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, Porter Hall, 7:30 p.m. University & La Mesa Blvd., La Mesa Mrs. H. W. Condon, Secy. 9219 Stover Drive, Santee, Calif. 92071

SANTA BARBARA BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m. Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History 2559 Puesta Del Sol Mrs. Helen Yost, Secy 888 La Milpita Rd., Santa Barbara, Calif. 93105

SEATTLE BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 7:45 p.m., Loyal Heights Field House 21st Ave., N.W. and N.W. 77th Street Virginia Level, Secy. 13770 1st Avenue N.E., Seattle, Wash. 98125

SHEPHERD, THEODOSIA BURR BRANCH

1st Tuesday, 7:30 p.m. N.M.C.A. Bldg., 5200 Telegraph Rd., Ventura, Calif. David Dichter, Secy. 3280 San Luis St., Ventura, Calif. 93003

SMOKY VALLEY BRANCH
4th Thursday, 7:30 p.m., Members' Homes
Mrs. Henry Flaherty 606 South Third, Salina, Kansas 67401

SOUTH CAROLINA BRANCH

Mrs. Leonard Thomas 333 Harrow Dr., Columbia, S.C. 292910

SOUTH SEATTLE BRANCH

4th Tuesday, 7:30 p.m., Wm. Moshier Field House 430 South 156th Burien Sally Harding, Secy 11632 1st Ave. S., Seattle, Washington 98168

TARRANT COUNTY BRANCH 2nd Monday, 10:00 a.m., Members' Homes Mrs. R. M. Bennison, Secy. Rt. 2, Box 155 Dickinson, Texas 77539

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 Alverstone St., Los Angeles, Calif. Barbara Mack, Secy 424 Oregon St., El Segundo, Calif. 90245

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, 11:00 a.m. every other month Pittsburg Garden Ct., 1059 Shady Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. Mrs. Irene Fediaczko, Secy 125 Arlington Ave., Butler, Pa. 16001

WHITTIER BRANCH

1st Thursday, 7:30 p.m. Palm Park Community Center 5703 South Palm Avenue, Whittier Miss Anne Rose, Secy. 14036 Ramona Drive, Whittier, Calif. 90605

WILLIAM PENN BRANCH

4th Tuesday, Noon Homes of Members Mrs. Murdock Davis, Secy. 256 Broughton Lane, Villanova, Pa. 19085

CALENDAR

November 8 - Long Beach Parent Chapter, 1:30 p.m. Speaker: Mrs. John Bingenheimer, "Flower Arranging With Shade Plants".

November 17 - Redondo Area Branch, 7:30 p.m. Speaker, Mrs. Alice Martin, "Christmas Decorations".

November 17 — Seattle Branch, 7:00 p.m. Program - "Holiday Preparation".

November 22 – A.B.S. BOARD: REGIONAL MEETING hosted by the Westchester and the Redondo Area Branches. 1:30 p.m., South Coast Botanical Garden, 26701 Rolling Hills Road, Palos Verdes. Refreshments - Donation Plant Table. All members are invited to attend this meeting.

December 3 – Westchester Branch Christmas Party, Gift 7:30 p.m. Exchange! Bring a wrapped \$1.00 gift. Come one! Come all! For the time of your life - Special Christmas refreshments following.

Branches Attention!

The P.O. Dept. states that it sometimes takes up to two weeks for processing of The Begonian, depending on the volume of other mailing. To be sure your meeting notices appear in the Calendar in advance, please send your notices two months previous to publication. Thank you.

Editor



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