

The BEGONIAN



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Devoted to the Sheltered Garden

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

ACROSS THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

This is the thought I would like to share with you this month on the subject of achievement.

A man has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often and loved much; who has gained the respect of intelligent men and the love of little children; who has filled his niche and accomplished his task; who will leave the world better than he found it, whether by an improved, flower, a perfect poem, or a rescued soul; who has never lacked appreciation of earth's beauty nor failed to express it; who has always looked for the best in others and given the best he had; whose life will be an inspiration; whose memory will be a benediction.

Not too many of us will achieve this sort of success. The striving is not always easy but it is the important part. And who knows, we may.

Margaret B. Taylor
President

PUBLICATION NOTICE

All material for publication — articles, notices, photographs — should be sent to the Editor, preferably five weeks before date of publication. Deadline is the first of the month preceding month of publication.

Advertising copy and inquiries should be sent to the Advertising Manager.

COVER PICTURE

A colorful part of Ethel Reid's garden in Ventura, California. The story of her amazing tuberous begonias is told in this issue by Gene Daniels, who is also the photographer responsible for the cover.

Surprised to see color on *The Begonian*? We can enjoy full color as the result of the generosity of Jack Bergstrom, owner of Kandid Litho Co., who prints this magazine. He has promised to give us four colored covers during the year at no extra cost to the A.B.S. Although we can't afford them, we can enjoy them.

WHO RECEIVES AWARDS?

It is time for all A.B.S. members to start thinking about what persons should receive the awards this organization gives each year to deserving members.

There are the Eva Kenworthy Award, the Herbert P. Dyckman Award, the Alfred D. Robinson Award, and the Award for Culture. These have all been explained each year in *The Begonian*. This year the June issue will have all the rules for each award.

These awards are to be desired and coveted by the members as something extra special to be received.

Hazel Snodgrass
Awards Chairman

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*.

TUBER HYBRIDS, THE ETHEL REID WAY

By Gene Daniels
Co-ordinating Editor

A modest home in Ventura, California, attracts eight hundred or more people in one day, from areas as far away as South Africa. The big reason is a massive display of six hundred specimen plants of Tuberous Begonias.

The talent and most of the muscle behind this great show is long-time American Begonia Society member Ethel Reid. With the moral and financial support of her proud but long-suffering husband, Elmer, and in the last two years the growing talent and enthusiasm of her young protege, 19-year-old Davis Dalback, the annual garden tour of the Theodosia Burr Shepherd Branch in mid-summer is always highlighted by her dazzling display.

It started many years ago with tubers from a local nursery at three for a dollar, and then only when she had the dollar. Progress with the tubers moved faster, once she moved into her present home on Jones Street in Ventura. Growing the plants under the natural filtered sunlight and shade of a huge White Sapote tree spurred her efforts. The tree bears delicious tropical fruit, but has a nasty habit of shedding all leaves in June, and splattering the one-pound fruit into the middle of a prize specimen.

The true begonia climate in Ventura, with the moist air from the ocean only a mile away, gives her another big advantage. But she is convinced that the real reason for her success with the 11-inch and 12-inch blooms lies in the genius and

friendship of master hybridizer Frank Reinelt.

Now retired, Reinelt was a partner in a major begonia firm in Capitola, California, until just a few years ago. During the early phase of Ethel Reid's many trips to Central California to purchase his tubers, Reinelt considered her just one more of the thousands of idolizing tourists who asked questions and promptly forgot the answers. But as her efforts to corner him became more obvious and intense, Frank melted under her charm and the learning really began.

Reinelt recognized her talent and Ethel was soon given a great opportunity to test some of his "stud" and named plants. She still raves over the massive, tree-like stalk of the great mildew-resistant variety, 'Rosado', with its 12-inch pink bloom and three-foot-high straight stem. She watched the colors of his new introductions get purer, the flowers larger and fuller, and the stems stiffer over the years to hold their proud heads in a true unstaked upright fashion.

Her efforts continued until 1970, when she retired the Palos Verdes Begonia Farm Trophy for the best tuberous begonia in the national show, after winning it for the third time.

For years she has given freely of her knowledge to her A.B.S. Branch members in Ventura.

Regarding her technique — We still see instructions from a nationally known flower company giving a warning with each tuber: "Do not

cover the top of the bulb with soil."

"This is just plain wrong," maintains Ethel Reid.

A begonia tuber should be started when the buds are beginning to show, by burying it about an inch below the top of the starting mix. The tuber will root from the top and the bottom, as well as the sides; consequently, the root system will be stronger in the pot. A huge root system is the only way to have a huge plant.

The Ethel Reid method is to start the tubers in very coarse oak leaf mold, being certain to provide a great deal of space between them, and never putting more than eight tubers to a flat. Soak them thoroughly and keep them evenly moist. When the leaves are 3 to 4 inches long, water the plants heavily and then allow them to rest a day before lifting them from the flats for potting.

The size of the root system dictates the size of the pot. The pot should be at least 3 to 4 inches larger in diameter than the root system, regardless of the size of the tuber itself. An 8-inch fern pot (shallow) is usually the smallest ever used.

When you can find it, mix two good fistfulls of fishmeal into each pot of tuberous mix. If fishmeal is unavailable, cottonseed meal may be substituted. Ethel uses three parts coarse oak leaf mold and one part sharp builders' cleaned sand for her mix.

A heavy bamboo stake is best put into the pot at this time on the side away from the points of the leaves so that it will be at the back of the plant.

As soon as active growth appears, fertilize with "Green Thumb" liquid fertilizer, one tablespoonful to a gallon of water, applying every two weeks. When signs of flower buds appear, change to one tablespoonful of "High Bloom" and one tablespoonful of "Atlas Fish Emulsion" to one gallon of water. These are brands available in the Southwest and Mrs. Reid insists that they are the only materials that will not burn the plants. "Green Thumb" is a high-nitrogen fertilizer. "High Bloom" is very low in nitrogen and high in potassium and phosphorus. "Atlas Fish Emulsion" is low in nitrogen.

Ethel Reid never uses less than one-half gallon of fertilizer per plant! And she puts emphasis on this technique. Her intention is to soak thoroughly every drop of mix in the pot, with fertilizer or water, whichever she is using at the time. This fertilizing continues at two-week intervals until mid-October.

It is important that the plants have extremely good drainage. A careful knock with a hammer will enlarge the hole in a clay pot. Ethel is now using plastic pots exclusively as they are cleaner. She enlarges the holes with a hot soldering iron. With this proper drainage, she believes in thorough watering each time the top surface of the mix gets dry.

What you have read here gives you the major points of her cultural method, but obviously the fine points bring out the plants to become show specimens. Future articles will delve deeply into this area, exposing the great thought and concentration that Ethel Reid puts into each individual specimen.

BEGONIA BASICS

By Elda Haring
Contributing Editor

BEGONIAS FOR FLOWER SHOWS

In response to several requests to write something on the subject of exhibiting begonias in shows, especially for beginners and the inexperienced, this month's Begonia Basic will cover in a small way some suggestions for exhibiting in begonia shows as well as in garden club flower shows. Most garden club shows include a few classes for begonias as there is no doubt that they are popular and favorite house plants throughout the country.

Everyone who plans to exhibit should have a copy of "A Suggested Guide to the Classification of Begonias for Show Purposes", prepared by Ruth Pease and the Classification Committee of A. B. S., and which is available from Mrs. Pease for \$1.50. Consult your *Begonian* for her address. This booklet lists all the divisions and classes as suggested by A.B.S. and also lists in alphabetical order approximately 1200 varieties and species of begonias indicating the Division and the Class to which they belong. This booklet should be in the hands of every Classification and Entries Chairman, and every Flower Show Judge should have one for reference as it is of inestimable value. A booklet on Point Scoring of Begonias is also available from Mrs. Pease for the sum of \$1.25.

A schedule for a Begonia Show will list most all divisions and classes set up by A.B.S. Garden club shows are set up for the benefit of their members and the schedules cover a

wide range of plant material grown indoors and out. Usually the Begonia division of such a schedule would read something like this:

BEGONIAS. Pot size limited to 8 inches and under.

1. Semperflorens-like, in bloom. Single flowered, one pot.

(This class includes any of the single-flowered semperflorens both small and large leaved with green or red shadings. The Calla Lily begonias and 'Charm' and the schmiditiana types would also be included in this class.)

2. Semperflorens-like in bloom. Double flowered. One pot.

(This would include the double-flowered semperflorens both green and bronze leaved and the double flowered Calla lily begonias.)

3. Shrub-like. One pot.

(This includes a very large group of begonias, some with smooth leaves, some with hairy leaves and a number of the small leaved kinds. The familiar B. 'Thurstoni' and B. *foliosa* are in this class.)

4. Cane-like. One pot.

(Angel wings, mallet types, canes, and superba types like B. 'Sophie Cecile' are included in this group.)

5. Rex Culterum.

(Rex Begonias are hybrids. Because of their unusual foliage they are placed in a separate class. Some are rhizomatous and some are not.)

6. Rhizomatous other than Rex. One pot.

(Rhizomatous includes large, medium and small leaved with smooth, curled, crested or cut leaves all grow-

ing from rhizomes some of which grow upright and some of which are creeping.)

7. Any unscheduled type.

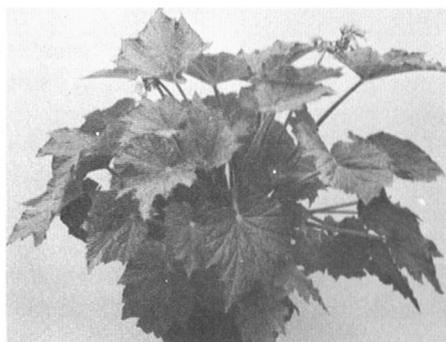
(This group would include tuberous and semi-tuberous varieties and species such as *B. sutherlandii* and *weltenensis*, *richardsiana* and *wellnyi*. Thick stemmed such as 'Richard Robinson' and *B. dipetela* would also be included in "any other unscheduled" section of the schedule.)

8. In certain seasons of the year there would be a separate class for *B. tuberhybrida*, the so-called tuberous rooted begonias. These are usually in bloom for late-summer shows.

Begonia shows and garden club schedules specify that "specimens must have been grown by the exhibitors and have been in their possession as least three months." I prefer to obtain a plant in a 2½-inch pot or to start with a rooted cutting at least one year prior to the show. This gives me ample time to grow the plant properly; repotting as the pot fills with roots; pinching and pruning in a timely fashion to produce a well-branched plant and in good proportion to the size of the pot. If such a plant wins an award I have the satisfaction of knowing that I grew that variety to the peak of its perfection through all stages of its development.

The plant in the photo, *B. speculata*, won the Knickerbocker trophy for the best rhizomatous in the show at the Eastern Begonia Convention in 1971. It was purchased in a three-inch pot eleven months before the show.

If you do buy specimen plants with the express purpose of exhibit-



Begonia speculata

Walter Haring photo.

ing, select compact, well-rounded plants, with crisp and fresh leaves showing no signs of puckering or distortion that would indicate the presence of mites or other insect pests.

At least three or four months before show time look over your collection and decide what plants you think you would like to exhibit. Remove faded leaves or old rhizomes carefully. Repeat if necessary. Feed once a week with half-strength water-soluble fertilizer. A weekly foliar feeding used according to directions will help to give leaves good color. Spray if necessary to keep down the insect population.

Plants should be well-shaped and pots amply filled with stems or rhizomes. Timely pruning and pinching when new growth starts after a resting period will ensure a compact plant. If the plant is a tall variety and tends to sprawl, staking is necessary. Stake early, long before the show, in an inconspicuous fashion.

If possible, obtain the flower show schedule months before the show so that you can decide what begonias to grow and groom for the show. If schedules are not available consult your back issues of *The Begonian*.

Begonia show schedules are usually listed in the July issue and do not usually vary greatly from year to year. As I suggested, it would be helpful to have your Guide to Classification. You can enter your plants with little effort if you have a list indicating their proper classification — and the entry clerks will be grateful!

It is very important to groom your plants before taking them to a show. Points are taken off for blemishes. The plants should be washed carefully so that leaves will be fresh, free of dust, healthy, and green. Any yellowed leaves or those with brown edges or showing insect damage or holes should be removed. If you have been taking proper care of your plants you will have kept faded flowers and seed pods removed. Flowers should be healthy and at their peak. Never exhibit a plant showing spent flowers.

Pots must be washed so that they are clean and neat. Encrustations on the pots should be scrubbed off with a stiff brush or a metal pot cleaner. Take a fork and stir lightly to freshen soil showing on top of pots to remove algae or evidence of fertilizer salts.

Before taking plants to the show be sure that they have been well-watered and drained so that stems and leaves will be crisp and turgid.

Begonia show schedules will permit you to exhibit more than one plant in a class provided they are not of the same variety. In garden club shows you are usually limited to only one plant in a class. As each division is made up of a number of classes there should be a class for each of the plants you would like to show.

In a begonia show specimen-sized plants would be exhibited in five-inch pots or larger, depending upon habit of growth. Mature specimens one to three years old and in a healthy condition, compact, and showing good culture are much more likely to win an award than new, small plants. Garden club judges, as a rule, will give a small difficult-to-grow or unusually distinctive plant an award in preference to a large handsome specimen of an easy-to-grow begonia.

When getting ready to transport your begonias to a show, give some thought to the method of carrying them so that you do not arrive at the show with a plant damaged in transit. I like to use an upended cardboard carton with a round hole cut in the center to fit the pot up to the rim, permitting leaves and rhizomes to rest on the carton. The plant will not fall or move during transportation.

If you are exhibiting in a show in very hot or cold weather never put your begonias in the trunk of your car. The excessive temperatures will damage them. Carry them inside your car to minimize their exposure to drastic damaging temperatures. I have seen beautiful specimen plants badly damaged by an exhibitor who placed them on a sidewalk in 20-degree weather, apparently thinking that being there "just a few minutes" would do no harm. If unduly cold weather prevails place plants in a deep carton with a lid or cover with a tent of a few thicknesses of newspaper to protect the tops of the plants. To keep the pots from mov-

(Continued on Page 111)

CHROMOSOME NUMBERS

Chromosome Numbers in Begonia 2, by Drs. R. A. H. Legro and J. Doorenbos of Laboratorium voor Tuinbouwplantenteelt, Landbouwhogeschool, Wageningen, the Netherlands, was published in the Netherlands Journal of Agricultural Science 19 (1971) pages 176-183. This is a continuation in the study of chromosome numbers of *Begonia* to be used in a *Begonia* breeding program to produce better plants for the commercial growers of the Netherlands.

The first paper "Chromosome number in *Begonias*" was published in part in *The Begonian*, September, 1970, pages 203 & 204, and October, 1970, pages 233 & 234.

Dr. J. Doorenbos has given the Editor of *The Begonian* permission to publish the following excerpt:

African species

<i>Squamibegonia</i>	
<i>B. haulevilleana</i> De Wild.	38
<i>Augustia</i>	
<i>B. caffra</i> Meissn.	26
<i>B. princeae</i> Gilg.	26
<i>B. suffruticosa</i> Meissn	26
<i>Scutobegonia</i>	
<i>B. ficicola</i> Irmsch.	34
<i>B. elatostemminodes</i> Hook f.	38
<i>Loasibegonia</i>	
<i>B. prismatocarpa</i> Hook f.	32
<i>Tetraphila</i> (<i>Fusibegonia</i>)	
<i>B. mannii</i> Hook f.	38
<i>B. polygonoides</i> Hook f.	36
<i>B. spraguei</i> C. M. Weber (<i>B. parva</i> Sprague) in first paper	36
<i>Rostrobegonia</i>	
<i>B. pohnstonii</i> Oliv.	26
<i>B. keniensis</i> Gilg.	38

Asiatic species

<i>Haagea</i>	
<i>B. dipetala</i> Grah.	30
<i>Reichenheimia</i>	
<i>B. floccifera</i> Bedd.	28 or 32
<i>B. rajah</i> Ridl.	30
<i>Spenanthera</i>	
<i>B. roxburghii</i> A. DC.	22
<i>Monopteron</i>	
<i>B. gigantea</i> Wall.	16
<i>B. griffithiana</i> (A. DC.) Warb.	22
<i>Platycentrum</i>	
<i>B. pavonia</i> Ridl.	22
<i>B. tenuifolia</i> Dryand.	22
<i>B. venusta</i> Ridl.	44
<i>B. versicolor</i> Irmsch.	22
<i>Diploclinium</i>	
<i>B. subnummularifolia</i> Mer.	32
<i>Parvibegonia</i>	
<i>B. crenata</i> Dryand.	56
<i>Petermannia</i>	
<i>B. brevirimosa</i> Irmsch.	44
<i>B. sp.</i> New Guinea	30
<i>Knesebeckia</i>	
<i>B. cyclophylla</i> Hook f.	22
Section unknown	
<i>B. physandra</i> Merr. & Perry	28
<i>American species</i>	
<i>Doratometra</i>	
<i>B. franconis</i> Liebm.	26
<i>Scheidweileria</i>	
<i>B. luxurians</i> Scheidw.	56
<i>Steineria</i>	
<i>B. hookeriana</i> Gard.	56
<i>B. oxyphylla</i> A. DC.	56
<i>Pritzelia</i>	
<i>B. crispula</i> Brade	38
<i>B. epipsila</i> Brade	56
<i>B. hispida</i> Schott var. <i>cucullifera</i> Irmsch.	56
<i>B. hugelii</i> A. DC.	56
<i>B. itaguassiensis</i> Brade	38

B. listida hort.	76	Latistigma	
B. olsoniae Sm. & Schub. (vellozoana Brade)	56	B. aconitifolia A. DC.	60
B. paleata A. DC.	38	B. platanifolia Schott	60
B. paranaensis Brade	56	Begoniastrum	
B. princeps (Kl.) A. DC.	48	B. crinita Oliv.	34
B. pulchella Raddi	56	B. cucullata Willd.	64
B. sarmentacea hort.	38	B. cucullata var. hookeri (A. DC.) Sm. & Schub.	34
B. carbrida A. DC.	48	B. fischeri Schrank var. tovarensis Irmsch.	34
B. scharffiana Regel	56	B. hirtella Willd.	34
B. tomentosa Schott	56	B. leptotricha C. DC.	34
B. valida Goebel	38	B. leptotricha 'Woolly-bear'	34
B. vitifolia Schott (acerfolia hort non HBK)	38	B. mollicaulis Irmsch. (subvillosa hort. non Klotzsch)	34
B. vitifolia Schott (reinformis Hook f. non Dry.)	38	B. porteriana Fisch.	60
Solananthera		B. rotundifolia Lam.	52
B. solananthera A. DC.	56	B. semperflorens Link & Otto	34
Weilbachia		Knesebeckia	
B. purpusii Zies.	28	B. bulbifera Link & Otto	28
B. pustulata Liebm.	38	B. biserrata Lindl. (palmaris A. DC.)	28
Huszia		B. cavum Zies.	28
B. micranthera Griseb. var. hieronymii (Lind.) Sm. & Schub.	28	B. ignea Warsz. (palmaris hort. non A. DC.)	56
var. fimbriata hort.	27	B. kellermannii C. DC.	28
var. foliosa Sm. & Schub.	28	B. martiana Link & Otto	56
var. venturia hort.	27	B. uniflora S. Watson (taylori hort.)	28
Giroudia		B. viscida Zies.	28
B. barkeri Knowles & Westc.	28	B. wollnyi Herzog	28
B. chivatoa Zies.	28	Tetrachia	
B. cobana C. DC.	28	B. egregia N. E. Br.	52
B. daedalea Lemoine	28		
B. kortsaе Zies.	28		
B. hypolipara Sandw.	28		
B. lindleyana Walp.	28		
B. megaphylla A. DC.	28		
B. plebeja Liebm.	28		
B. pringlei S. Watson	28		
B. sericoneura Liebm.	28		
B. squamosa C. DC.	28		
B. squarrosa Liebm. (hepaticamaculata Zies.)	28		
B. villipetiola C. DC.	28		

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CLEO'S LAMENT

By Jack O. Langrell

I awoke with a start. Was I dreaming? No, there was the sound again. Sounded like voices from the solarium, or greenhouse, attached to our home. I noticed it was three a.m. as I sleepily moved toward the bedroom door. I crept close to the sliding glass doors, which opened into the solarium. There, I heard the sound again. It seemed to be coming from a group of begonias on a bench at the far end. Was it yesterday I was saying, "If only plants could talk, what secrets they could tell"?

"After being half drowned with ice water, I ask you B. Sunburst, what does Claw expect," mourned Cleo.

"Now B. Cleopatra, you shouldn't call Mr. Langrell names like that; Claw indeed, after all, he is trying. He's attentive, and real concerned," explained Sunburst.

"Ha! Concerned? He can't wait till a leaf dies completely, to break it off, or dump icy water in our pots. I seldom get over a couple of breaths of fresh carbon dioxide before he dumps in more water. I'm beginning to feel like I'm up for the last time — wasn't this way at Herb Warricks. He knew what he was doing. We got warm water to drink in the winter, and he cut off a dead leaf with a sharp knife, after it's dead. Hump!" exclaimed Cleo. "Any cotton pickin, knuckle-knocking son of a geranium should know that."

"Well, Mr. Warrick has had years and years of experience. He knows that when the days are short, with lower temperatures and sufficient



'Sunburst' in her new dress

humidity, we don't need much water," explained Sunburst.

"Oh, I feel rotten!" groaned Cleo. "I think I'm catching a cold in my rhizome. I could sure use a good belt of beer enzymes. That is if Claw could afford to raise the temperature to about seventy. My god, that man is cheap. I could cry when Claw feeds us beer enzymes, at fifty-five to sixty degrees. It runs straight through the pot. All you end up with is the smell."

"With lower temperatures and fewer light-hours, and less light intensity, feeding us is a waste of fertilizer," commented Sunburst. "You'll have to admit Mr. Langrell has done a good job of pruning and cutting back this year. Now we have room for new growth. The old leaves were faded and weren't much good. After pruning, I really feel the urge to go."

"Yah, I won a blue ribbon in last year's show. Would a had a trophy if it wasn't for Herb Warrick's five-foot-diameter Iron Cross," said Cleo. "Hump—never did like that Iron Cross—seems kinda shifty-eyed to

me. Wish the sun would shine for a couple of days. My feet are so cold and wet. The way I feel I ain't goin' to be here for the Seafair Begonia Show this year."

Turning her leaves toward the moonlight filtering through the glass roof, Cleo moaned, "Some day! Some day, when Claw comes around talking to us, I'm going to surprise him. I'm going to answer him. I can see the look on his face now."

"Cleo, I think your problems started when you flowered. Your blooms were so delicate and beautiful this year, but your seed pods weren't removed," said Sunburst.

"There! you said it, from then on I got weaker and weaker," agreed Cleo. "One thing leads to another. You're right, Sunburst, I gripe too

much, things could be worse."

"Oh! Oh! Here comes Claw. Saints preserve, he don't have the watering can with him," sighed Cleo, breathing a sigh of relief through her stomas.

I walked up to the bench the sound had come from. Nothing, it must have been the fan, or my imagination. I could swear I heard voices. The next time I talk to my begonias I won't hope for an answer. Actually, begonias do talk to us, come to think of it, they use sign language, I said half aloud, and starting back to bed. I'll have to learn to read them like the experts do.

"There you said it!" exclaimed a voice behind me. I turned but no one was there. I couldn't believe it.

BEGONIA SHOWS QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

QUESTION FROM LOS ANGELES: How many Senior Judges should be on a team of judges?

ANSWER: There should be at least one Senior Judge on a team of three judges.

QUESTION: In what States do we have A.B.S. accredited judges and is there a list of these judges available?

ANSWER: Alaska, California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Washington, Washington, D.C., and Ontario, Canada.

Yes, there is a list available. Any show chairman or judging chairman

may have a copy by writing to the A.B.S. Judging Course Director.

QUESTION: Why do we have judges from other organizations listed as A.B.S. accredited judges?

ANSWER: In some instances where we do not have A.B.S. accredited judges in a certain area but there is an A.B.S. Branch wishing to hold a Begonia Show and to receive our A.B.S. Cultural Awards, we have issued A.B.S. Judges Cards to Nationally Accredited Judges of Federated Garden Club organizations. While they are not trained Begonia Judges, they have had training in judging procedures, have access to the Handbook for Flower Shows, published by the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Incorporated,

which includes, in part, our classification and point scoring systems. We encourage these judges to purchase our Classification Guide and the Point Scoring book as well as our Judges Course.

We know of no other organizations that make this allowance. As a rule, special awards such as our A.B.S. Cultural Awards are only to be issued by judges trained in judging the particular plant family.

QUESTION FROM ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA: How would a begonia grown in an enclosed plastic container, suspended in a harnessed fashion, be judged?

ANSWER: Our show schedule includes a division for begonias grown in a contained atmosphere. This has become a popular way to grow begonias, including many that really do not require these condi-

tions. In order to avoid making exceptions for first one entry and then another, all such entries in the show will be judged using the appropriate scoring system which appears on Page 7 of the Point Scoring System for Judging Begonias:

<i>Begonias Grown in a Contained Atmosphere</i>	<i>Points</i>
Cultural Perfection	30
Foliage	20
Quantity of Flowers	10
Quality of Flowers	10
Correct and Suitable Labeling	5
Suitable Container	25
	100

Send your questions to:

Mrs. Ruth Pease
A.B.S. Judging Course Director
 8101 Vicksburg Avenue
 Los Angeles, California 90045

TEN PLUS TWO

By Ruth Pease
A.B.S. Judging Course Director

Flower shows are held beginning March in some areas and continuing through October in others. "Ten Commandments for Judges" was included in our 1965 Judges Course and two more "Commandments" were added in the 1970-71 Judges Course.

Our judges are not only required to perform their judging assignments in a professional manner but to keep up-to-date with "new" Begonias and our classification and scoring systems. They are invited to judge several shows a year. In a sense these members not only represent themselves as good judges, but represent the American Begonia Society as

well. Their efforts are appreciated.

TO BE INVITED TO JUDGE AGAIN

1. Be on time, dressed neatly and comfortably.
2. Be courteous but observant.
3. Be business-like in all your actions.
4. Be cooperative with the other judges and evaluate their view-points.
5. Be willing to learn, and do not try to impress the other judges with your knowledge and importance.
6. Be fair and impartial to the plants and exhibitors.
7. Be a good sport, taking your defeat cheerfully when the

other judges go against your decision.

8. Be gracious to everyone regardless of any previous experiences.
9. Be alert when judging a division containing plants which you are not well qualified to judge, making mental notes to be used in the future.
10. Be open to friendly criticism, but above all, be brave enough to present your own views and make your own judgments.

PLUS TWO:

11. Do what is assigned, stay on the job, accept your responsibility.
12. Follow show rules and instructions of the judging chairman and the show chairman.

TO BE LEFT OUT IN THE FUTURE

1. Be tardy, dressed improperly, and start complaining.
2. Just visit, instead of listening to instructions.
3. Be a scatter-brain; do not take the job seriously.
4. Be overbearing, not allowing the other judges an opportunity to make comments.
5. Be sure to make the other judges aware of your importance and impress them with your knowledge.
6. Try to sway the other judges if you have strong feelings about a plant, or if you think that you know the owner, regardless of how unfair and dishonest your tactics are.
7. Be sure to inform everyone of your dissatisfaction when awards go against your deci-

sion, condemning the other judges.

8. Be sure to carry your grudges and grievances from one show to the next.
9. Bluff through any assignment without attempting to learn anything from any of the judges who might be more knowledgeable and experienced than you.
10. Resent friendly criticism, and be a coward about expressing your own viewpoints, meekly accepting the decisions of the other judges.
11. Leave for lunch before judging assignment has been completed.
12. Do not fill out forms as requested, leave before assignment has been completed for any reason other than an emergency.

Some show chairmen and judging chairmen feel the last two "Commandments" should head the list.

RESEARCH REPORT

Adventitious Growth

This article is being written to clarify the word adventitious. First, let us see what the word really means. According to the Webster's New World Dictionary: "In botany, occurring in unusual or abnormal places." The New Illustrated Encyclopedia of Gardening: "A botanical term used chiefly in reference to roots or buds which appear on other than the ordinary position."

In the letter which I sent out to all the Branches and that was placed in the last issue of *The Begonian*, I mentioned the word adventitious,

saying: "They (Rutgers University) think that they have the technique and expertise to make a significant contribution to the understanding of factors which control *adventitious bud growth* in begonias and how to manipulate it."

There seems to be a misunderstanding by some members just what our research project is all about. Rutgers University is going to try to find a way to initiate bud growth on leaf cuttings of cane type begonias. As you know, cane begonias and, in fact, most fibrous rooted begonias can not be propagated from leaf cuttings. They will root but will not make bud growth. This method of propagation by leaf cuttings seems to be limited in the begonia family to the rhizomatous type, which naturally includes the rex begonia.

There are two types of adventitious growth. One is the production of adventitious growth on leaf and stem while it is intact. This is the type that Dr. Creighton is researching with *B. 'Phyllomaniaca'* and *B. 'Templinii'*. The other type is the production of adventitious growth from a detached leaf or stem. This is the type in which Rutgers University is researching the cane type begonias, with the hope of finding a way to initiate bud growth on a leaf cutting. Do not associate Dr. Creighton's work with the research being carried on by Dr. Moser of Rutgers University, as they are entirely different.

*There are three types of classification for the bud formation on the leaf cutting.

(1) Buds developing on the separated leaf at the base of the petiole, or at the cut end of the

leaf blade.

(The so-called leaf bud cuttings in which the axillary bud or a part of it has remained on the separated leaf and develops into a plantlet are not true adventitious buds.)

(2) Buds developing in the transition zone between leaf blade and petiole; and in which the buds develop on the leaf blade at random or special favored points of the blade.

(3) On roots that have been formed from the isolated leaf. These are really root buds.

The method which is being used in our project with cane begonias will be the one in which buds are developed or initiated on the separated leaf at the base of the petiole.

It should also be noted that some plants, one in particular in the *Begoniaceae*, *B. hispida cucullifera*, form leaf-like growths along the veins of the leaf. This is not adventitious since it is a normal growth on all the leaves of this plant.

I hope that this clarifies our project in the propagation of cane begonias by leaf cuttings. More details will be given concerning the project at a later date. The preliminary work is being started by Dr. Moser. He expects to assign a student to the project in the coming September when a new school year begins. At present, we are working on the selection and number of plants that will be used in the project.

*Reference: C. Broerijes, B. Haccius, and S. Weidlich. *Adventitious Buds and Mutation Breeding*. *Euphytica* Vol. 17 (1968), No. 3, 321-344.

M. Carleton L'Hommedieu
Research Director

CLAYTON M. KELLY SEED FUND

No. 1—*B. seychellensis*, Hemsley

Seed furnished by Dr. Frederick Meyer of the National Arboretum in Washington, D.C. is described as bushy, succulent, sometimes reaching a height of three or four feet. It is glabrous (smooth, not hairy) and has thick, branching stems. The leaf is long petioled and is unequally roundish-elliptic, occasionally as wide as eleven inches or more. The leaf has two round lobes (cordate) at the base and otherwise is few-lobed, with wide, shallow lobes and finely toothed margins. It is green on both sides or sometimes red underneath.

The flower stalk rises from the leaf axil, is round or three-forked, shorter than the leaves, and usually peduncles are three-flowered. Flowers are white, not numerous, with two sepals, which are circular heart-shaped or oval heart-shaped.

B. seychellensis is endemic to the Seychelles (a British group of islands in the Indian Ocean east of Tanganyika, Africa) and has a seed capsule that is unusual in that it splits open in the middle rather than lengthwise. The native habitat is cool, moist mountains, where the plants grow three or four feet tall. Price \$1.00 per very small pkt.

Comment: We do not have many seeds of this species and, inasmuch as it will not survive in a hot, dry condition, we suggest that only those who can supply the proper conditions try to grow it. The seed should not be wasted. Even though it is rare and beautiful, please heed our warning if you live where it is hot and dry. You will not only be disappointed but will deprive someone

else of the seed.

No. 2—*B. plantanifolia* Schott

Often confused with *B. aconitifolia*. One of the best cane type begonias, with deeply cut leaves, rather large, with silver markings. Flowers are numerous and pink. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

No. 3—*B. Bradei*

Brazil. Stems and both surfaces hairy, covered with a dense velvety carpet. Undersides of leaves vividly crimson, green above. Flowers are large and white; crimson hairs on outside of petals. Good begonia. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

No. 4—*B. hemsleyana*

China. Shiny green leaflets radiate from the stem end like umbrella ribs. Lovely pink flowers. Leaves produce viviparous plants. Happy little begonia that everyone should grow. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

No. 5—*B. herbacea* Vell.

Brazil. Epiphytic found growing on surface of boulder in dense shade near Ubatuba, 20 km north-east of Caraguatuba. Grow in fern bark or other coarse material, give a support. keep moist. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

PLEASE NOTE: Some members of the A.B.S. National Board have objected to seed of hybrid begonias being offered by the Seed Fund. After some research, I find that the Seed Fund was never meant to benefit a few but was for the pleasure of everyone who wants to grow begonias from seed. I cannot always offer a complete list of species, so I must resort to hybrids, which many people enjoy growing.

The answer to the problem is obvious: If those who object would

come forward with seed of species, there would be no problem. Many of the hybrid begonias grown today are established and loved by begonia growers everywhere, so it would not be fair to deprive any one of these lovely plants.

The seeds offered below are from hybrid begonias and will not necessarily come true. Everyone is aware of this fact but we all like to know what will come from a package of seed.

No. 6—B. 'Pink Shasta'

(*coccinea* seedling) Handsome variety with long green leaves exaggeratedly wing-shaped. Flowers of apple-blossom tints. Price 50 cents per pkt.

No. 7—B. 'Mrs. Schinkle'

(*coccinea* seedling) Small, erect, branched. Flowers small, pale orchid-pink. One of Robinson's introductions. Price 50 cents per pkt.

No. 8—'Peach Blossom'

Origin unknown. Waxy green leaves lightly spotted. Many pretty, peach-blossom flowers. Bushy plant. Price 50 cents per pkt.

No. 9—B. 'Orange rubra'

(*dichroa* x B. 'Coral rubra') Clear

green leaves sometimes faintly silver-spotted. Ornate clusters of large, salmon-orange flowers outshine the foliage. Can be trained as a nice basket plant. Price 50 cents per pkt.

No. 10—B. 'Corallina de Lucerna'

(*B. teuscheri* x *B. coccinea*) White-spotted green leaves and great, constant bunches of coral flowers. Favorite old-time begonia. Price 50 cents per pkt.

Please send requests for seed to:

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

ROUND ROBIN NOTES

The interest continues to grow in growing begonias in bottles bowls or terrariums, under lights and outdoors.

Olive Lever of New Zealand, who grows begonias and prepares terrariums for sale, reports that she finds that *B. ficicola*, *B. metachroa*, *B. rajah* and *B. nurii* root readily from leaves and are soon ready to go to individual containers or in the landscape of a terrarium. She uses *B. bowerae nigramarga* in many of her terrariums. In all her terrariums she leaves an air gap an inch wide all along the back of the terrarium; otherwise the terrarium will mist up.

Olive planted a small *B. brevissima* (originally called 'Exotica') in a terrarium (also with the inch gap) to see if it would grow faster there. She uses vermiculite in her terrariums. When she used soil the plants died. Leaves she put to root in ver-

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miculite under glass thrived. Olive has a plant of *B. luxurians* growing very slowly inside a terrarium. It adds interest, as it looks like a palm.

Margaret Benz of Colorado has been growing plants in bottles and other containers since she was in the 9th grade. Her biggest joy has been a large 30-gallon Dupont acid bottle. She had planted a Mexican foxglove in it but it refused to bloom. She put in one plant that she regrets using, a wondering jew and it has crowded the other plants. Margaret is acquiring begonias with the idea of using them in this large bottle.

Her method for testing to see if the medium is too wet in her bottle is to wrap a paper napkin (toweling is too thick) around a stick and secure it tightly with staples or rubber band. This is lowered into the bottle carefully and gently pushed into the soil. When removed it will tell how wet the mix is by the moisture collected on the napkin.

In a container she can readily put her hand into, she pushes her finger into the soil; if the hole remains no more water is needed. She does not use Saran Wrap on her bowls as any thing so dense to keep out radioactivity would keep out the air, too, she feels.

Jim Bleakley of Australia made a cross of *B. heracleifolia* and *B. 'Beatrice Haddrell'* and was curious about what he would get for seedlings. He was surprised as the results were more than he had expected. The leaf markings are very good and on some while they are still very small. He has decided to grow the lot on to maturity. At this point he feels that the *B. heracleifolia* parent had a

good say in the markings. He will have more to report as they mature.

Jim reported visiting John Scott and noticing something very unusual about his plant house. It was constructed of old fluorescent tubes. He felt that it was quite a novelty as the tubes let in enough light without any shading.

With *B. manicata aureo maculata* Jim has found that the yellow will cover the leaves if they have a position where they receive plenty of light. Some of his plants on the floor have only a few tiny spots of yellow and other leaves on the same begonia are pure green. Using this begonia as a parent, he can see that the seedlings came from *manicata* because of the collar of long red hairs underneath where a leaf meets a stem. He has a few pods of seed from *B. manicata crispa* x *B. heracleifolia* and feels that it will be interesting to see how many seedlings have the crested edge.

Jim reported that, a few months back, he stepped on one of his *B. lubbersii* plants and broke off stems at the base. He cut the two side shoots, each with a heel of the main stem, then put them in a propagation mix. After a few weeks the leaves all fell off. He left them quite a while but they rooted and had new very spotted leaves. The other *B. lubbersii* is flowering again and the blooms are twice as large as when they flowered before, and at the time of his letter (February) he had male flowers.

Chuck Tagg of California reports if one propagates leaves of immature seedling rexes, the plants will develop mature leaf characteristics before the seedlings themselves do. It's

a faster way of deciding what to cull when growing seedling rexes.

Helen Mahoney has two large windows in her home on a Vermont hillside, with twenty-four feet of southern exposure, but she does not grow her begonias there. She finds they do better under fluorescent lights. She enjoys growing from seed and as soon as seeds germinate, she uncovers them and places them up close to the lights (four inches) and has good luck with their progress. They are usually ready for transplanting in a short time. Helen had left-over seed. Some of it was two years old. In four weeks she had five pans that were up nicely: *B. egregia*, *B. subvillosa*, *B. evansiana*, *B. paranaensis*, and *B. incarnata*. *B. subvillosa* was ready to be transplanted.

In March, Dorcas Resleff of Washington had seedlings of year-old seed of: *B. xanthina*, *B. 'Mary Armstrong'*, *B. taylorii (uniflora)*, *B. Panama* rhizomatous species, and *B. schmidtiana*. Also she had seedlings from early January planting of *B. tenuifolia* and *B. bradei* that are growing right along. She dusts her seed pans several times with five percent Captan to prevent dampoff. Dorcas has seedlings of *B. imperialis*, *B. decora*, and *B. diadema* that are getting close to the true leaf stage.

Hazel Harmon of Kansas has a cross of *B. 'Martha Floro'* and '*Rubaiyat*', a very shapely plant, with no bloom yet, but with the leaf shape of *B. 'Martha Floro'* with very dark leaves heavily sprinkled with white spots.

If you wish to be a part of these flights, tell how you grow begonias

and your choice of flights. Write to:
Anita Sickmon
Round Robin Director
Route 2, Box 99
Cheney, Kansas 67025

BASICS . . .

(Continued from Page 100)

ing inside the carton crush newspapers and place around pots under the leaves.

I do not think the novice exhibitor should be too concerned with point scoring but rather should concentrate on growing a compact and healthy plant. If possible, attend an all-begonia show and look carefully at the plants winning awards so that you can determine for yourself how these plants were grown and groomed to their ultimate perfection.

In summation, my advice to novices for exhibiting in flower shows would be to keep the plants growing vigorously by repotting as they grow larger, pruning, pinching, and training as they grow to keep them compact and well-shaped. Feed them when in active growth and keep them healthy and free of dust and insect pests. Remove old and yellowed leaves as they appear and as blooms start to fade remove them promptly, for petals dropping on the leaves may rot and damage them. Gently wash off leaves of plants and clean up pots before taking them to the show.

If, at your first show you do not win any awards, do not be discouraged. Examine those with which you were competing to determine why they were award-winning plants and yours were not. Make a determined effort to grow your plants to the peak of perfection for next year's show.

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REPORT OF MONTHLY MEETING OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Begonia Society was held on March 27, 1972, in the South Gate Auditorium, with 16 officers and 12 Branch representatives present.

The secretary read a letter from Jack Golding, in which he requested a correction in the January minutes, which should read: "The Knickerbocker Branch plans to give a \$500.00 grant to Dr. Creighton to assist her in her research of adventitious growth on begonias."

The treasurer reported receipts of \$1,320.25; disbursements of \$422.49; leaving a balance on hand of \$1,765.42.

The membership secretary reported 91 new members, 159 renewals, a total membership of 2082 on March 18.

The judging course director reported that 13 had attended the first judging class on March 3rd. Another class will be held April 7. For those who have taken the course previously, the class fee is \$2.00. For new members the fee is \$5.00 for the course and the home-work sheets. Anyone wishing to purchase the home-work sheets may do so by sending \$2.00.

The show chairman reported that 10 new members were obtained at the Swimming Pool, Patio and Garden Show at the Sports Arena. She also reported that she had received a letter from Glendale College, confirming our show dates for Labor Day week-end.

A motion carried to enter a display in the Fern Show and to have a \$20.00 ad in the Fern Society's annual magazine.

The president appointed Mrs. Perz to be representative of the A.B.S. to the South Coast Botanic Garden.

Irene Grannell
Secretary

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* *Hex Begonias As House Plants* \$1.00
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by Ruth Pease

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

* *Platyocrium Fern Facts* \$4.95
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3rd Saturday, Homes of Members
Mrs. Hebert Hurley, Secy.
11 Woodland Rd., Lexington, Mass. 02173

CONNECTICUT BRANCH

4th Sunday of each month
Mrs. Priscella Beck, Secy.
R D No. 1, Box 121,
Mystic, Conn. 06355

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.
Miss Carol E. Orpin, Secy.
428 Norvell Street
El Cerrito, Calif. 94530

EASTSIDE BRANCH

4th Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.
590 116th Avenue N.E., Bellevue, Washington
Grace Fisher, Secy.
770 Monroe Ave. N.E., Renton, Wash. 98055

EL MONTE COMMUNITY BRANCH

3rd Friday, Members' Homes
Mrs. Gladys Mattuket, 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.
Mr. Robert I. Wilson, Secy.
544 Fountain Drive
Mira Loma, Calif. 91752

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. Katharine Alberti, Secy.
3322 Troy Drive, Hollywood, Calif. 90068

GREATER BATON ROUGE BRANCH

Mrs. John H. McKay, Secy.
5116 Baton Rouge Ave., Baton Rouge, La. 70805

HOUSTON TEXAS BRANCH

2nd Friday, 10:00 a.m.
Garden Center, 1500 Herman Drive
Mrs. B. A. Russell, Secy.
5926 Jackwood, Houston, Texas 77036

KNICKERBOCKER BRANCH

2nd Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.
Horticultural Society of N.Y.
128 West 58th St., New York
Miss Margaret Huger, Secy.
505 East 82nd St.
New York, N.Y. 10028

LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER

3rd Sunday, 1:30 p.m.
Great Western Savings and Loan Bldg.
6300 East Spring St., Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Paul E. Powell, Secy.
3031 Shakespear Dr., Los Alamitos, Calif. 90720

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, Hialeah, Florida 33012

MISSOURI BRANCH

3rd Friday, 11 a.m., Member's Homes
Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Glenn Lucas, Secy.
Kansas City, Mo. 64109

MONTEREY BAY AREA BRANCH

4th Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.
Lighthouse and Dickman Sts., New Monterey, Calif.
Frederick Bell, Jr., Secy.
P.O. Box 527, Pebble Beach, Calif. 93953

NORTH LONG BEACH BRANCH

1st Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.
525 Ocean Blvd., Long Beach
Barbara Welty, Secy.
4741 Hazelbrook
Long Beach, Calif. 90808

ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Lions Club, Walnut St. and Garden Grove Blvd.
Garden Grove, Calif.
Mrs. R. L. Nevins, Secy.
1913 Aspen Circle, Fullerton, Calif. 92631

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 BEACH BRANCH

4th Friday, 7:30 p.m.
R. H. Dana School Cafetorium
135th St. and Aviation Blvd., Hawthorne, Calif.
Mrs. Margaret Buell, Secy.
18500 Mansel Street
Redondo Beach, Calif. 90278

RHODE ISLAND BRANCH

1st Saturday, Homes of Members
Miss Marcella Flynn, Secy.
7 Fairfield Ave., East Providence, Rhode Island 02914

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. Betty Tillotson, Secy.
3912 Wildrose Way
Sacramento, Calif. 95826

SALINE COUNTY BRANCH OF KANSAS

4th Monday, 2:00 p.m., Homes of Members
Mrs. Jesse Harper, Secy.
Route 3, 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.
 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. George Bayse, Sr., Secy.
 2347 Langmuir St., San Diego, Calif. 92111

SANTA BARBARA BRANCH

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

SANTA CLARA VALLEY BRANCH

3rd Thursday, 8 p.m.
 Member's Home
 Elisabeth Sayers, Secy.
 369 Rldgo Vista Ave.
 San Jose, Calif. 95127

SEATTLE BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 7:00 p.m.
 Calvary Lutheran Church
 7002 23rd Ave., N.W.
 Mary Sanderman, Secy.
 13045 37th N.E., Seattle, Wn. 98125

SHEPHERD, THEODOSIA BURR BRANCH

1st Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.
 Y.M.C.A. Bldg., 8200 Telegraph Rd., Ventura, Calif.
 Mrs. Bernice Crosby, Secy.
 231 Bethol 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 SEATTLE BRANCH

4th Tuesday, 7:30 p.m., Wm. Moshler Field House
 430 South 160th Burlen
 Sally Harding, Secy.
 11632 1st Ave. S., Seattle, Washington 98168

TARRANT COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Monday, 10:00 a.m., Members' Homes
 Mrs. R. M. Bennleon, 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. 00245

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, 11:00 a.m. every other month
 Pittsburg Garden Ct., 1059 Shady Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.
 Mrs. Irene Fedjacko, 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

May 16—Seattle Branch: "Plant Feeding, Direct and Systemic Spraying for Insect Control" will be the subject presented by the featured speaker.

May 19-20-21—Knickerbocker Branch will exhibit in a Houseplant Show at the New York Horticultural Society, 1128 West 58th Street, New York.

May 26—Redondo Area Branch: The speaker will be Alice Martin, speaking on "Ferns in General".

June 1—Westchester Branch: Margaret Lee, of San Diego, will speak on the subject, "So You Want to Grow Begonias". There will be a pot-luck supper.

July 29-30—Seattle Branch will present its 18th Annual Begonia, Fuchsia, and Shade-loving Plant Show: "Seafair Begonia Wonderland" at Loyal Heights Recreation Center, 21st Avenue N.W. and N.W. 77th Street. Hours of the show will be 2 to 9 p.m. on Saturday (29th) and 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. on Sunday. Admission will be 35 cents.

September 21-23—Western Pennsylvania Branch: Will be host to the Seventh annual Eastern Begonia Convention, to be held at Holiday Inn, New Kensington, Pennsylvania.

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