

# The BEGONIAN



OCTOBER, 1972

*Devoted to the Sheltered Garden*

VOL. 39, NO. 10



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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

The months have passed quickly and the time has come for me to write my last message to you. I once heard a president say that she was thankful she had been persuaded to accept the office—it had been an unforgettable experience which had enriched her life. So it is with me. We do not serve without enrichment. Thank you for the opportunity.

Recently I read a play in which "tomorrow" was being tried to determine innocence or guilt because of the state of the world 'to-day'. I would prefer to share with you, as a last thought, the following.

"There are two golden days in the week about which I never worry—two carefree days kept sacredly free from fear and apprehension.

"One of these days is yesterday. Yesterday, with all its cares and frets, all its pain and aches, all its faults, its mistakes and blunders, has passed forever beyond my recall. I cannot undo an act I wrought, I cannot unsay a word I have said. All that it holds of my life—of wrong, of regret, and sorrow—is in the hands of the Mighty love that can bring honey out of the rock and sweetest water out of the bitterest desert. Save for the beautiful memories, sweet and tender, that linger like the perfume of roses in the heart of the day that is gone, I have nothing to do with yesterday. It was mine—it is God's now.

"And the other day that I do not worry about is tomorrow. Tomorrow, with all its possible adversities, its perils, its large promise, is as far beyond my mastery as its dead sister, yesterday. It is a day of God's. Its sun will rise in roseate splendor or behind a mass of weeping clouds, but it will rise.

"Until then, the same love and patience that held yesterday holds tomorrow. Save for the star of faith that beams forever on the brow of tomorrow, shining with tender promise into the heart of today, I have no possession in the unborn day of grace. Tomorrow is God's day. It will be mine.

There is left for myself, then, but one day in the week—TODAY! Any man can fight the battles for today. Any man can resist temptation for just one day. Any

woman can carry the burdens for just one day. It is only when we willfully add the burdens of those awful eternities, yesterday and tomorrow—such burdens as only the Mighty God can sustain—that we break down. It isn't the experience of today that drives men mad—it is the remorse of something that happened yesterday and the dread of what tomorrow brings. Those are God's days—leave them to God. Therefore, I think and I do journey but one day at a time. That is man's day. Dutifully I run my course and work my appointed task on that day of ours, and God, the Mighty and All-loving, takes care of yesterday and tomorrow."

Margaret B. Taylor

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## COVER PICTURE

Begonia 'It' — Hybrid by Leslie Woodriff. Ever-blooming pink flowers, silver and green foliage. Photo courtesy of Leslie Woodriff. See Woodriff ad page 206.

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

The purpose of this Society shall be:

TO stimulate and promote interest in *Begonias* and other shade-loving plants;  
TO encourage the introduction and development of new types of these plants;  
TO standardize the nomenclature of *Begonias* 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*.

# TEMPERATURE, WATER, LIGHT, AIR

By E. A. McWhorter  
*Columbia, S.C.*

Temperature and watering, although not as important as humidity, are essential for good plant growth.

In the winter, I usually try to maintain a temperature in the mid-fifties, which makes the plants much sturdier than they would be in a higher temperature. This lower temperature also helps to control disease during the winter months.

In the spring, the temperature rises sharply, which is beneficial because the plant has time to adjust to the hot summer days ahead. I usually install my window fan around Easter time and it helps to circulate the heat.

In the summer months, I allow the temperature to rise to 80 degrees or more and use a fan to circulate air. The temperature is lowered by watering plants as often as three times a day. My greenhouse stays cooler because it is somewhat shaded during the heat of the day. It receives the early and late afternoon sun and the noonday sun is filtered through trees. I find that begonias will withstand 35 degrees and up without any appreciable damage.

Wanting to overwater my plants is an urge I've had to overcome. I rarely water in the winter unless we have a period of warm weather. I rarely ever water more than once a month during springtime conditions.

In the summer months (May through September) I can water often without damage, as long as the plants require water. There is no set rule for watering. After becoming familiar with the plants, one can

judge when to water. I never let my plants dry out as many other growers recommend. I try to keep them damp at all times.

Growing canes and *semperflorens* requires more light than I have available. Therefore, I usually grow them in a flower bed outside my greenhouse.

The rexes and rhizomatous like light but not direct sunlight. Many refer to them as shade plants, a classification with which I cannot agree because, in my opinion, they are not shade plants. They require a considerable amount of sunlight to grow well.

My plants are never exposed to the direct noonday sunlight but the light is available to them. There are some that thrive better in shade than in sunlight, such as 'Mrs. Townsend', 'Joe Hayden', 'Beryl', and *manicata aureo-maculata*. Some that prefer more light are 'Sue Zug', 'Mohegan', 'Indian Sun Mask', and 'Peace', so you can see that plants require various degrees of light.

If I have a plant that I notice requires a different environment, I just move it and try it somewhere else for a while. One plant, 'Erythrophylla Helix', I have moved three times in the past year. I find so much is trial and error in growing begonias.

The roof of my greenhouse is clear fiberglass paneling, which allows filtered light to the plants. I use a sheet of polyethylene to cover the

(Continued on Page 207)

## GARDENING UNDER LIGHTS

The following are selected transcripts from a recent panel discussion at the Orange County Branch of the A.B.S. on the subject of gardening under lights. The panelists are Mrs. Ronnie Nevens, an expert on growing begonias in bubble bowls, Ed Bates, who grows plants under lights mostly out of necessity since he has neither a greenhouse nor a lath-house, and Wally Wagner, the only member of the panel with a greenhouse.

**Ronnie:** I got started growing begonias in bubbles because of a friend who was growing *Begonia versicolor* in a bubble bowl in her kitchen window. The beauty of the plant overwhelmed me. I think I was becoming unpopular with the other members of her family because I haunted her kitchen to see it so often. So she graciously shared half of that plant with me.

I planted it in a large brandy snifter and placed it in a window, although that is supposed to be incorrect lighting for growing plants in bowls. I was careful to draw the drapes at the right time to keep the sun off the bowl. It soon outgrew the snifter. My friend and I broke it in two and replanted it and here are the results.

(She displayed a large brandy snifter and a large dome bubble bowl, both with beautiful specimens of *Begonia versicolor*.)

In the interim I got a light setup with wide-spectrum Gro-lux lights.

I grow the begonias with a layer of charcoal and plant them in sterilized brown moss. When necessary, I water them with distilled water.

The lights are 22 inches from the tops of the bowls. I use two four-foot wide-spectrum Gro-lux lights with a reflector. I've painted the under side of my light setup white and antiqued it gold on the exterior. I keep the tops of the domes closed with "stretch-and-seal". The domes dry out faster because they aren't air-tight. They don't fit tightly where the two halves of a dome come together.

In the bowls I've got several leaves laid down and they are growing well. I feel that the leaves strike more successfully if they are put in the bowl with the parent plant. I make an indentation, put in the leaf with about an inch of stem, and firm the moss around the stem. I try not to let the leaf touch the moss. I've never fertilized either of the bowls.

**Ed Bates:** (Ed displayed two ten-gallon terrariums with beautiful, healthy plants of several varieties growing in them. Several normally medium-size-leaved begonia were growing well but had small leaves. They looked as though they might stay terrarium-sized for quite some time.)

My terrariums are not nearly as air-tight as Ronnie's bowls. Humidity must be pretty good because I have an episcia growing in one of them. I can't grow it anywhere else but it grows great in here. In fact, there's even a bud on it. I have an African violet in there in bloom, a rex begonia, and a Cameroun species begonia. It, too, has bloomed in the terrarium. The least successful plant in the terrarium, strangely, is a fern.

There is a *ceropegia* growing on the soil.

I have a layer of perlite and charcoal on the bottoms of the terrariums and a very porous mix over that.

The aquariums are fitted with a fluorescent tube conversion kit. Sylvania "Inhance" tubes are in there now. They give off a pinkish light and show off beautifully the colors of the rexes and the miniature begonias in the one terrarium. They are not sufficient light by themselves, I found. In order to give them more light, I place them near my other fluorescent lights. I have shelves arranged on my living room walls and each of the three shelves has dual four-foot fluorescent lights with reflectors.

In the corner of the second terrarium is a begonia I got from Rudy Ziesenhenne called 'Seranata'. Others are *bowerae nigramarga*, 'Chumash', 'Oceanside' I think, an unnamed rex, and a *Begonia laciniata* I got from Wally. I just laid the rhizome of *laciniata* on the mix and it took off. I have a 'Silver Jewel' in there that was going great until I left the top off the terrarium one day and it got too dry.

Another way I grow under lights—In the center of my house is a hall with no windows. There is an area between upper and lower cupboards that is about two feet high and eight feet long. In this area I have two four-foot fluorescent fixtures fixed to the cupboards above. I keep a couple of pans of water there to keep the humidity up.

The difficulty with this setup is that it gets too hot. I've found that I can't grow begonias there very well. I have success with African

violets, sinningias, and seedling orchids. In the winter when the heater's going or in the summer when the air-conditioner's running, it gets quite dry in the house. I have a painter's plastic dropcloth, which is thin and transparent. I put up some hooks and hang this dropcloth over the front of the plant area. This keeps the humidity up but it brings the temperature up nearly to 90 degrees. The plants will not bloom when it is too hot.

I take the plastic sheet down during the day and put it up at night when the lights are off. In the evening the temperature is down and the humidity goes up. By morning the humidity is up to 80 or 90 per cent and gradually drops to below 50 per cent.

Concerning literature on growing under lights, the best summary is in a new garden encyclopedia that came out this year, Wyman's Garden Encyclopedia. It refers to several kinds of tubes that are available, including new higher power tubes used mostly by commercial growers and experimenters. Wally and I have a book by Frederick and Jacqueline Kranz, *Gardening Indoors Under Lights*, which is technically accurate. The authors have used many of the studies that came from the horticulture department at North Carolina State University, where a great deal of research has been done on growing plants under lights.

There is also one short chapter on light growing in the Sunset book, *How to Grow House Plants*.

There is a society for people who like gardening under lights. It's called the Indoor Light Garden Society, Inc. The society publishes a

bi-monthly bulletin called "Light Garden".

GSN, a monthly magazine put out by the Gesneriad Society, has an article on growing under lights almost every month.

**Wally:** Ronnie talked to you about growing bubble bowls under lights and Ed talked about terrariums and how to grow plants indoors under lights without bubble bowls. I have none of these in my house. I have a greenhouse which is a lean-to against the east side of my house. Up against the house I get no direct sunlight. But I do get strong light in the morning and very little light in the afternoon.

I've put all my bubble bowls on the greenhouse bench against the wall and put a fluorescent fixture over the bench. The reason I keep the bubble bowls in the greenhouse is because the temperature is better for plants there than in my house. I have natural light in the morning and artificial light in the afternoon. The lights stay on until midnight.

The lights are dual four-foot fluorescent tubes with a reflector. I use one wide-spectrum Gro-lux and one cool white tube.

One of the things that impressed me about the Kranz book on light gardening was that in their study they found that the addition of two incandescent bulbs between two fluorescent tubes is the ideal light mixture. They stated that you get more bloom with the incandescents added.

**Ed Bates:** The fluorescents are stronger in the blue light waves whereas the incandescents are strong in the reds. Plants require strong blues for good foliage growth, and

strong reds for flowers. The intermediate colors don't affect the plants much. You can get away with very low wattages with the incandescents, which you must do to keep the heat down.

**Wally:** The formula the Kranzes have used successfully is 35 watts of incandescent for each 100 watts of fluorescent.

I might mention one of the new lighting types that will soon be available for light-garden growers, and that is the mercury-vapor lights like those used for street lighting. They are supposed to be the best light for growing plants indoors.

**Ed:** They will be of high enough intensity so you can put them farther away from the plants. You will be able to install them in the ceiling and spot them on the plants.

Getting back to fluorescent tubes—you should use tubes with a minimum length of four feet and use two tubes. The reason is that the light intensity is not uniform over the length of the tubes. The middle is brighter. Eight-foot tubes are preferred over four-foot tubes. In order to have your lights farther from your plants, you would need custom fixtures that would allow the tubes to be closer together than the normal fixture and you would need more tubes per fixture.

**Wally:** It is important to have the tubes as close to the plants as you can. The amount of light decreases rapidly as you move the tubes farther from the plants. The foot-candles (a measure of light intensity) drop from 860 foot-candles at 6 inches from the tube to 380 foot-candles at 18 inches from the tube.

(Continued on Page 205)

## BEGONIA SHOWS QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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

We have received several suggestions on the way to select the Best Begonia in Show. As a rule, our judges are requested to make their selections for this award individually and to point-score. Only those begonias that have won as best in their divisions are eligible for the Best Begonia in Show award.

Some feel that tallying clerks should determine the Best Begonia in Show by taking the highest score turned in by the teams of judges as they complete each of their assigned divisions. This could mean that one team of three judges would be deciding the Best Begonia in Show. There are judges known to score high while others score low, so we believe this is not a fair method to decide the winner of this award.

There is another feeling that judges are fresher at the beginning of judging; therefore their scoring for best in the division is better than their selecting and scoring the Best Begonia in Show after all other judging has been completed.

Becoming a judge means accepting the responsibility of doing the job to the best of your ability all during the judging of a show.

There is a remote chance that two begonias in two different begonia divisions may be scored the same by two individual teams selecting the best in their divisions. The clerks are then faced with deciding which actually should be the Best Begonia in Show if the scores happen to be

the highest in the show. Clerks should not have to do this.

It is up to the judges to make their selections from all division winners, point-scoring those they have scored previously. The begonia selected by the majority of the judges becomes the Best Begonia in Show.

The scores are averaged to determine if the plant scores 90 points and is then entitled to a Cultural Award.

A begonia must score 85 points or better to be eligible for the best in division award. It is also necessary for the judges who score their division winners to note somewhere their original scores, which would assist them in making their selections for Best in Show. It is embarrassing for a plant to score 90 points or over and not even be considered for Best in Show, while another division winner which may not have scored 90 points wins the Best Begonia in Show award. It has happened.

We also have had a team select and score a begonia over 90 points as a division winner, yet not one member of the team selected the plant for Best Begonia in Show. We cannot merely take the scores of the various team and use them to tally for the Best Begonia in Show award. Judging Chairmen and Show Chairmen try to do what is best for the exhibitors. Their system may be good, but is only as good as the judges who use it.

# SEVENTH ANNUAL EASTERN CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY

SEPTEMBER 28, 29, 30

WEBSTER HALL MOTOR HOTEL  
4415 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Sponsored by the Western Pennsylvania Branch of the A.B.S.  
Mrs. Edna M. Stewart, Convention Chairman

## PROGRAM

### Thursday, September 28

- 3:00 to 9:00 p.m. ....Registration.
- 3:00 to 9:00 p.m. ....Enter begonias for show and competition.

### Friday, September 29

- 8:00 a.m. ....Registration.
- 8:00 to 9:30 .....Enter plants in show. None accepted after 9:30.
- 9:30 to 10:30 .....M. Carlton L'Hommedieu: Research program.
- 10:30 to 11:00 .....Mark Golding: Planting in a Bottle.
- 11:00 to 12:00 .....Jack Golding: How His Room Lighting Works.
- 12:30 p.m. ....Luncheon.
- 1:30 to 2:30 .....The Edward Thompsons.
- 2:30 to 3:30 .....Visit flower show and sales room.
- 3:30 to 4:00 .....Arlene Peck: New England Hybrids.
- 4:00 to 5:00 .....Panel discussion: Identification.
- 6:00 to 7:00 .....Social and cocktail hour.
- 7:00 .....Dinner.
- 8:00 .....James Wyrzten.

### Saturday, September 30

- 8:00 a.m. ....Registration.
- 9:30 to 10:30 .....Carrie Karegeannes: Hybridizing.
- 10:30 to 12:00 .....Michael Kartuz.
- 12:30 p.m. ....Luncheon.
- 1:30 .....Bus trip of Pittsburgh.
- 6:00 to 7:00 .....Social and cocktail hour.
- 7:00 .....Banquet.
- 8:00 .....Awards: Robert Horvath, Frank Kerin.
- 8:30 .....Jack Golding: What is a Begonia?  
Closing of convention by chairman.

Registration for the convention is \$30.00.

Registration includes luncheon and dinner on Friday, luncheon and banquet on Saturday, and the bus trip Saturday afternoon. Make checks payable to Western Pennsylvania Branch, A.B.S. and mail to Mrs. Edna M. Stewart, R.D. #2, Box 491, Tarentum, Pennsylvania 15084.

## ROUND ROBIN NOTES

There are still great opportunities for new friendships and good discussions of every phase of begonia growing in the robins. Wouldn't you like to join one?

Yvonne Wells of Texas reports that she made many crosses in April, has had germination on the seed, and is watching the seedlings with great interest. She does not feel that seedlings of *B. versicolor* x *B. subnummularifolia* are as vigorous as some of her other crosses. *B. morelii* x *B. versicolor* seed came up in three and one-half months and grew so fast that they didn't seem like begonias. Several of them had different leaves which were a pretty bright red.

She crossed *B. morelii* x *B. brooksii*, *B. rubro-venia silver* x *B. subnummularifolia*, *B. rubro-venia silver* x *B. hydrocotylifolia*, and the seed pods were still hanging. Yvonne believes that *B. subnummularifolia* is easy and would fill a 16-inch bowl if she would let it, but she keeps it cut back. *B. ficicola* did not grow for her until she put it in a bowl with other begonias. It is in a southern window and gets lots of light.

Marilyn Bottjer of New York reports that there is on the market a new Duro-lite plant light, a 75-watt or 150-watt bulb which screws into any standard electrical lamp outlet. It is the first good screw-in bulb on the consumer market which covers the full light spectrum for growing plants. The advantage of this bulb is that it lends itself to interior decor better than the cumbersome fluorescent tubes. A large foliage plant in a dark corner can be spot-lighted

with this bulb, highlighting the plant as well as helping it to grow and flourish. Fluorescent light, although not as flexible, is still the more economical way to grow plants; each tube gives off more light and uses less electricity. So each type has its place.

Hazel Harmon of Kansas reports that her *B. breviflora* ('Exotica') was blooming on June 25 and the blooms were just like *B. serratifolia*, which was in bloom at the same time.

Hazel thinks that most of the problems we have with the Kusler hybrids will get back to our culture and care. This makes her think of a statement often heard. "Why don't you get a mutt dog? The highly pedigreed dog is harder to raise and care for." She is sure the Kuslers need better care than some of the old scrubby varieties.

The Kuslers have much beauty to offer when we take a little more educated care. *B. 'Martha Floro'* has such large blooms with an odd fragrance. Several of the Kuslers have this same fragrance. *B. 'Marjorie Sibley'* has a delightful fragrance. For Hazel, *B. 'Magdalen Madsen'* is quite shrubby and much easier to grow than one of its parents, *B. listida*, which is beautiful with velvety leaves but which Hazel can't grow unless she keeps it covered.

Hazel has her begonias in windows in her home and in the basement with fluorescent lights. In previous years, *B. 'Anna Christine'* has not bloomed and behaved as she would like, so this past year she had it in a southern window in her front hall. The hall, or entry, is cool all winter. It has a small window but

she opens a wooden storm door to give them a whole door-full of light and sun from the east. B. 'Anna Christine' bloomed there continually and profusely. B. 'Barbara Ann' was there, too, and it bloomed.

Ruth Stanley of Ohio enclosed a water-color drawing of beautiful Begonia 'Gemmatta', which came to her indirectly from Montreal Botanical Gardens. Olive Lever of New Zealand reports that the same begonia is being grown there under the name of B. 'Pink Pearl'. In his book *Die Begonien*, Karl Fotsch lists the parentage of B. 'Gemmatta' as *B. decora* x *B. rex* and the cross was made some time after *B. decora* was imported to Germany in 1892.

Olive Lever enclosed pictures of B. 'Black Falcon', B. 'Black Beauty', and B. 'Rudy'. The photo of B. 'Rudy' was especially good and caused comment from other flight members. B. 'Rudy', a silver leaf fibrous by Ziesenhenné, 1952, is certainly a beautiful begonia. Olive reported that she rooted it from a leaf. Others have reported that it is very difficult to propagate and they succeeded only when they pinned the stem into another pot until it rooted, and then cut away the mother plant.

Jack Golding of New Jersey was in a discussion on "Getting Begonias to Flower". He stated that originally it was thought that the length of the day (or light period) determined when certain plants bloomed; hence the terms "short day" (winter-blooming) and "long day" (summer-blooming). However, it has been determined that it is the period of complete darkness that initiates bud formation.

Many begonia lovers are disap-

pointed because their rhizomatous types never bloom, even though they grow them on window sills or keep their lights on for only nine or ten hours a day. When these people are questioned, invariably it will be found that some time during the evening or night a light has been put on in the room. Even if it was only for a minute, the cycle was broken and the plant reacted as though the night was short (summer) and did not bloom.

Stray light from another room also will prevent flowering. We should use the terms "long night" and "short night" plants.

If you want to join a flight, tell how you grow begonias and your choice of flights. Write to:

Round Robin Director  
Mrs. Anita Sickmon  
Route 2, Box 99  
Cheney, Kansas 67025

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## CLAYTON M. KELLY SEED FUND

### No. 1—*B. rajah* Ridley

Malay. Small, low, high-leaf begonia with creeping rootstock. Petioles thin, red, fleshy, rough-hairy. Leaves asymmetric, round, heart-shaped, about 5 cm. x 5 cm. Margins more or less dentate or setiform (gristly). Upper side of leaf bare with green veins and areas on reddish-brown background, hairy in certain places of the veins. Inflorescence sessile, red, fleshy, hardly surpassing the height of the leaves. Small pink flowers. Choice begonia suited for terrarium or greenhouse. Fair amount of seed but not enough to supply more than one for each request. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

### No. 2—*B. cathayana*

China. Silky velvet leaves zoned ruby-red and emerald-green; reversed underneath, glowingly rich when light shines through. Rare orange flowers. One of the most beautiful begonias grown. Requires warmth, protection from drafts, high humidity. Avoid sunlight and shocking with cold water. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

### No. 3—*B. princeps*

Similar to *B. sanguinea* with a more or less conventional glossy green leaf. Procumbent. Price 50 cents per pkt.

### No. 4—*B. pringlei*

First introduced by Kelly as 'Rockery Begonia'. Later Irmscher named it *B. kraussiantha*. Small rhizomatous plant with lobes and angular leaf which is covered with small white hairs. Flowers white. Makes a good terrarium plant. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

### No. 5—*B. glabra*

Also called *B. scandens cordifolia*. Jamaica. Climbing plant with hand-

some, high-gloss leaves. Use as a basket plant or can be trained to climb on trellis or fern-wood. White flowers. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

### No. 6—*B. sanguinea*

Brazil. Thick, leathery, oval leaves, brick-reddish-brown over green on top, red underneath. White flowers. Eagerness to branch from the base makes this an ideal basket plant. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

### No. 7—*B. limmingheiana*

Pointed, shiny green leaves tumble gracefully down on many stems. Coral-red flowers in clusters in late winter. Provide warmth, brightest light, rich soil, more fertilizer than most. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

### No. 8—*B. sutherlandii*

Salmon-orange flowers and spear-shaped, delicate green leaves, occasionally red-veined. Graceful and suitable for suspended containers. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

### No. 9—*B. Tuberosa*

Single-flowered hybrids. This is all the available information. Seed came from England. Price 50 cents per pkt.

### No. 10—*B. sunderbruchi*

(Var. of *B. heracleifolia*) Old-time favorite 'star' begonia. Seven or nine fingered leaves are large, bronze-green, strikingly marked with light green veins and splotches, mottled red and green beneath. Each finger is pointed and scalloped on edge. Two-petaled pink flowers. Price 50 cents per pkt.

## GREENHOUSE PLANTS

### *Platycerium grande*

Magnificent epiphyte with a regal crown of upright, spreading sterile fronds of glossy vivid green; the

upper lobes double-forked staghorn-like with dark venations. Pendulous, forked pairs of fertile fronds appear with age, holding between them wedge-shaped disks bearing the sporangia. Price 50 cents per pkt.

**Adiantum trapeziforme**

Delicate looking, yet bold growing, with slowly creeping rhizome and large two-pinnate fronds on black stems, stalked trapezoid leaflets two inches long and brilliant green. Price 50 cents per pkt.

**Streptocarpis rexi pariflorus**

Small grower with lavender bloom. Long blooming period. Price 50 cents per pkt.

**Streptocarpis rex-biflorus**

Multiple bloomer; two and three lavender blooms on a stem. Small plant not seen often. Very nice. Price 50 cents per pkt.

**X Gloxinia-Reschsteineria**

Treat the same as tuberous begonias. Grows to eighteen inches. Bloom varies in color and shape. When new growth starts from bulb, cut old growth and use to start new plants. New bloom will come soon on new growth. Price 50 cents per pkt.

**CLOSE-OUT SALE**

**B. caffra**

Semperflorens type from Africa.

**B. vitifolia**

Branches from base. Large, gleaming green leaves finely toothed on edge, somewhat downy beneath. Flowers pink and white.

**B. platanifolia**

Cane type with large, deeply cut, silver spotted leaves. Pink flowers.

**B. princeae**

Similar to *B. dregei* but botanically different.

**B. cinnabarina**

Tuberous, cinnabar-red flowers.

**B. parvifolia**

Large lobed leaves and large clusters of fragrant white flowers.

**B. Unidentified**

Brazil species, cane type.

**B. evansiana**

Hardy type grown outdoors. Attractive leaves; pink flowers.

Above collection: Eight varieties for \$4.00 or fifty cents per single packet.

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Mrs. Florence Gee

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**Gloxinia**

  
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## REGISTRATION OF BEGONIA CULTIVARS

Note: The American Begonia Society is the International Registration Authority for the genus *Begonia*. Information regarding registering begonias may be obtained from Rudolf Ziesenhenne, Nomenclature Director, 1130 N. Milpas St., Santa Barbara, Ca. 93103.

**No. 314—*Begonia* (unknown x unknown) 'Elsie Picot'**

A chance seedling originated by Elsie Picot, 561 N. E. 83rd St., Miami, Fla., was first distributed in 1971 by Paul P. Lowe, Lowe's Nursery, 23045 S. W. 123rd Rd., Goulds, Fl. 33170. A deeply-cut, star-leaved rhizomatous begonia with 5-6 inch green leaves, marked with bronze, silky textured with green veins and petioles, the plant has flowers white flushed-pink in Spring. Registered Feb. 16, 1972.

**No. 315—*Begonia* ('*Ricinifolia*' v. '*Immense*' x '*Leo Rowan*') 'Fred Moore'**

A rhizomatous begonia with shallowly-star leaves and crinkled edges green with brown margins, 3-4 inches, silky, green-veined, with red, hirsute petioles, was first developed in 1971 and first bloomed and distributed in 1972 by the originator, Paul P. Lowe of Lowe's Nursery, address above. The plant blooms in the spring with deep rose flowers. Registered Feb. 16, 1972.

**No. 316—*Begonia* ('*Chumash*' x '*Aries*') 'Walter Haring' syn. 'Walt'**

Developed in 1971, first bloomed and distributed in 1972, this deeply cut, elongated star-leaved begonia is available from the originator, Paul P. Lowe of Lowe's Nursery, address above. The leaves are 2-3 inches,

eyelashed, silky, bright green with a brown herringbone pattern. Flowers pink in spring. Registered February 16, 1972.

**No. 317—*Begonia* ('*Chumash*' x '*bowerae nigramarga*') 'Daisy'**

A small star-leaved rhizomatous begonia with pink spring-flowering blossoms, this plant was developed in 1971, first bloomed and distributed in 1972 by Paul P. Lowe of Lowe's Nursery, address above. It has a small bronze star leaf, 2-3 inches, eyelashed margin, velvety texture, red petioles, and green veins radiating from center in a stag pattern. Registered Feb. 23, 1972.

**No. 318—*Begonia* ('*Chumash*' x '*Aires*') 'Lacewing'**

This deeply-cut, star-leaved rhizomatous begonia was developed in 1971, and first bloomed and distributed in 1972 by Paul P. Lowe of Lowe's Nursery, address above. The bright-green elongated leaf has an indistinct brown herringbone pattern and is 2-3 inches, margin eyelashed, texture glossy, green veins and pink petioles; spring-blooming with pink blossoms. Registered February 23, 1972.

**No. 319—*Begonia* ('*Ricinifolia*' v. '*Immense*' x '*Leo Rowan*') 'King Leo'**

A rhizomatous begonia with many pointed, shallowly star-shaped leaves with crinkly edges, overlapping in center. This plant blooms in spring with deep rose blossoms. The leaf is deep green with lighter veins, blanket-stitched in brown around edges; texture satiny, veins and petioles green. Registered Feb. 23, 1972.

**No. 320—*Begonia* (*acetosa* x *imperialis*) 'Black Raspberry'**

A plain-leaved rhizomatous begonia, the plain-margined, rounded 3-4 inch leaves having a rough, pebbly texture, with red veins and petioles, and stipules green, tipped pink; flowers pink. Developed in 1970, and first bloomed and distributed in 1971 by Paul P. Lowe of Lowe's Nursery, address above. Registered Feb. 23, 1972.

**No. 321—*Begonia* ('Perle de Paris' x 'Bronze King') 'Stratosphere'**

Originated in 1970 and first bloomed and distributed in 1971 by Paul P. Lowe of Lowe's Nursery, address above, this large spiraled rex has a round greenish-bronze leaf sprinkled with a white stardust pattern, 4-5 inches, glossy texture, curly edge mahogany, veins red, and petioles green. Spring blooms, pink. Registered Feb. 23, 1972.

**No. 322—*Begonia* ('Black Monarch' x unknown) 'Black Queen'**

This medium rex with round pointed leaves 4-5 inches was developed in 1971 and first bloomed and was distributed in 1972 by Paul P. Lowe, Lowe's Nursery, address above; leaves are dark mahogany, splotted silver with silver markings dripping from tip of leaf; dull textured, margin plain, veins and petioles red; flowers pink in summer. Registered February 23, 1972.

**No. 323—*Begonia* ('Fiesta' x 'Fiesta') 'Lowe's Favorite'**

A medium rex with rounded 4-5 inch leaves, silver with bronze edges, center speckled with silver, reddish underside; margin wavy, texture satiny, veins and petioles green; summer flowers pink. Developed in 1970, first bloomed and first distrib-

uted in 1971 by Paul P. Lowe, Lowe's Nursery, address above. Registered February 23, 1972.

**No. 324—*Begonia* ('Perle de Paris' x 'Peace') 'Elda Haring'**

Originated by Paul P. Lowe, Lowe's Nursery, address above, in 1969 and first bloomed and distributed in 1970, this medium rex has round, pointed, 4-5 inch leaves, bluish-purple splotted with silver, margin crinkled, eyelashed, texture satiny, veins and petioles purple; flowers in spring, purplish pink. Registered Feb. 23, 1972.

**No. 325—*Begonia* ('Peace' x 'Perle de Paris') 'Curly Silver Ribbons'**

A rounded, spiraled, medium-leaved rex, 4-5 inches, mahogany overlaid with silver, undulating margin, satiny texture, green leaves; flowers pink in spring. Originated in 1970 by Paul P. Lowe, address above; first bloomed and distributed 1972. Registered June 1, 1972.

**No. 326—*Begonia* ('Peace' x 'Perle de Paris') 'Silver Ribbons'**

Developed in 1970 by Paul P. Lowe, address above, this medium rex first bloomed in spring of 1971 with pink blossoms. The rounded, pointed leaves are mahogany overlaid with silver, plain margined, satiny textured, with green veins. Registered June 1, 1972.

**No. 327—*Begonia* (unknown x unknown) 'Mrs. Black'**

Bronzy leaves, splashed with silver, characterize this medium rex with rounded, pointed, 4-5 inch leaves, dull-textured and green-veined; blooms in spring, pink. Developed 1971 by Paul P. Lowe, address above; first bloomed and distributed 1972. Registered June 1, 1972.

**No. 328—Begonia ('Black Monarch' x 'Bearded') 'Blackbeard'**

This medium rex has rounded, 3-4 inch leaves, plain-margined, black, dull-textured with scattered "whiskers"; veins green; flowers pink in spring. Originated by Paul P. Lowe, address above, in 1970; first bloomed and distributed in 1971. Registered June 1, 1972.

**No. 329—Begonia ('Silver Sweet' x unknown) 'Bess Cocroft'**

A medium rex, with oval-shaped, pointed 3-4 inch leaves, silver-colored with green veins and satiny texture, bloms light pink in summer. Developed 1970 by Paul P. Lowe, address above, it first bloomed in 1971 and was first distributed in 1972. Registered June 1, 1972.

**No. 330—Begonia ('Perle de Paris' x 'Bronze King') 'Curly Stratosphere'**

Originated by Paul P. Lowe, address above, in 1970, first bloomed in 1971, and first distributed in 1972, this medium, spiral-leaved rex is greenish-bronze with mahogany edges and center, sprinkled with silvery white stardust pattern; 4-5 inches rounded and spiraled, the leaf has a glossy texture and green veins; flowers in spring, light pink. Registered June 1, 1972.

**No. 331—Begonia ('Perle de Paris' x unknown) 'Everglades Mist'**

Bronzy green with a silvery white snowflake pattern, this medium rex, 4-5 inch leaves, pebbly, with red veins, blooms in the spring with pink flowers. Available from Paul P. Lowe, address above, who originated it in 1970; first bloomed 1971, and first distributed in 1972. Registered June 1, 1972.

## BOOK REVIEW

By Grant McGregor  
*A.B.S. Research Committee*

### TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

By Brian Langdon

This comprehensive book on tuberous begonias (*B. tuberhybrida*) should be of interest to all growers. It was written by Brian Langdon, a descendent of C. F. Langdon, who joined J. B. Blackmore in 1901 to establish a partnership at Bath, England, since famous for their work with begonias and other plants.

The history and early work in development are discussed, with drawings of the begonia species which were used. Twenty-seven colored plates illustrate the perfection that has been attained in the different varieties.

The critical conditions of raising begonias from seed explains that an ounce of seed contains over a million seeds, and the entire crop of seed harvested by the Blackmore and Langdon Company is rarely more than eight ounces.

Maximum germination is given by a constant temperature of 65-75° F. and the use of small heated propagators is recommended.

After watering, it is important that all excess water be allowed to drain away. It is stressed again to guard against overwatering pot-grown begonias. However, it is almost impossible to overwater bedding begonias grown in the open. Raising begonias from tubers, starting in seed-trays 2-2½ inches deep, is recommended, and the tubers should be buried completely in the

starting medium, the type of which is not critical.

A chapter is devoted to treatment after flowering, and it is stressed that the longer the plants can be kept growing, the bigger will be the resulting tubers. They should be stored in different mediums but there should be a moisture equilibrium between tubers and the medium.

Vine weevil, thrip, begonia mite, and eelworms are the pests described. There are relatively few diseases, the main ones being powdery mildew, stem rot, and virus.

Hybridizing is said to be definitely not for the novice. The female flower is always single in form but the double male flower presents a problem in obtaining pollen, since the pollen-bearing stamens are modified to petals. Fortunately, at the end of the growing season many varieties tend to produce male flowers which contain a portion of pollen-bearing stamens. It is important that the multiple stigma be well covered with pollen because, other things being equal, one pollen grain will give rise to one seed, and the amount of seed harvested will, therefore, bear a linear relationship to the amount of pollen transferred.

The perfect begonia is described. Preparing for show is discussed.

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## UNDER LIGHTS . . .

(Continued from Page 195)

You should also keep the tubes dusted. Dust cuts the light down appreciably. For maximum growth you should replace the tubes long before they stop functioning. Blackening of the ends is a sure signal that you are not getting your money's worth of light.

**Ed:** Cool white tubes have a life expectancy of 12,000 hours, Gro-lux 9,000 to 10,000 hours. So, if you figure on 12,000 hours at 12 to 14 hours per day, that comes to more than two years of tube life.

**Question from the audience:** When do you turn your lights on and off.

**Wally:** I have a timer set for 12 hours of on-time during the day.

**Ed:** I turn mine on when I get up at 7 a.m. and off when I go to bed at 11 p.m.

**Ronnie:** I have a timer set for on at 9 a.m. and off at 10:30 p.m.

**Audience:** Do your bubbles get too hot in the summer?

**Wally:** That is a problem because the ballasts for the tubes generate heat which gets trapped in the bowls.

**Ed:** If you want to go to the trouble of changing the wiring you can place the ballasts away from the plants and run the wires to the lights. This will eliminate a lot of heat. Ballasts can be placed quite a distance from the tubes, like out in your garage.

**Audience:** I run my lights from early evening through the night. Will that harm them?

**Ed:** To grow well, all plants need some darkness. Remember that if you run your lights in the evening, you must protect your plants from all light during the time the lights are not on. If that period is during the day, because you run your lights at night, then even a table lamp, hall light, or natural light from a window will keep the plants from getting needed rest.

(Submitted by  
Wallace W. Wagner)

## HISTORY OF ELSA FORT BRANCH

The Elsa Fort Branch of the A.B.S. would like to share its pleasure in the Branch History Book.

Mrs. Essie V. Morris, historian, is a charter member and was elected first president when the group organized in 1950.

At the birthday celebration each April, events of the preceding year are recalled when that part of the history is read. The pages are replete with photographs, most of them in color, some of them bringing back fond memories of departed members. There are also pictures and clippings from *The Begonian*.

There is a resume of reports on studies and notes of activities such as flower shows and trips.

Recognition is given for personal achievements. Amusing incidents are highlighted. There is gentle chiding for absenteeism, lateness, or lack of enthusiasm. Encouragements and suggestions are made for the coming year.

Studying the history is a "must" for new members.

### REX BEGONIA 'IT'

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## USING BEGONIAS IN LANDSCAPING

Residents of Santa Barbara's Riviera area were advised to use begonias with dark-green leaves, traditionally red-backed, before their south and east windows, by Rudolf Ziesenhenné, nurseryman and charter past-president of the Santa Barbara Branch of the American Begonia Society, speaking recently on landscaping with begonias in Farrand Hall of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History.

The combination of dark green and red furnishes a welcome relief from the clear blue of ocean and sky, he has found.

Ziesenhenné exhibited a large specimen of Begonia 'Rhodenburg', whose hairy leaves make it hardy to frequent winds and whose white blossoms look pink because of the numerous red hairs on them.

The grower also recommended the use of tuberous begonias as a landscape feature because they bloom from the end of June to the end of October in the coastal regions. He advised not mixing rosebuds and ruffled types in the same bed but

using patches of the same color, preferably groups of at least three for the best effect.

The tuberous begonia should be fed for better plants and larger flowers, and should be watered until the tops fall off in early November, starting their dormant period which lasts until about the end of February, Ziesenhenné advised.

Other begonias can be mixed with ferns in borders. The only limiting factor in growing begonias is, in his opinion, sufficient food. He recommends coarse peat to be used with steer manure and dolomite lime in preparing the soil beds for begonias.

## TEMPERATURE . . .

(Continued from Page 192)

fiberglass paneling because leaves and other debris will collect in the pores of the fiberglass and in a few years it will be so stained it will be unsatisfactory for use. When the polyethylene gets dirty, I just wash it or change it and the fiberglass remains clean. Learning this lesson cost me a new roof.

Air circulation is important during all periods of the year. Circulation allows the air to be fresh and keeps down disease.



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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 July 24, 1972, in the South Gate Auditorium. Sixteen officers and eleven Branch representatives answered roll call.

The treasurer reported receipts of \$922.20 with disbursements of \$1,045.47, leaving a balance of \$1,142.82.

The membership secretary reported 63 new members, 118 renewals, and a total membership of 2,051. The circulation manager reported 2,835 Begonias distributed with an expense of \$48.26. The advertising manager reported receipts of \$89.70.

The awards co-chairman reported that nominations for awards have been coming in and copies were being distributed to all members of the awards committee for consideration.

The judging course director reported receipts of \$66.50 for Judges Courses, Classification Guides, and Point Scoring Books sold, with expenses of \$22.77, leaving a balance of \$43.73 for the period from May 18 to July 18. The last judging class session will be held August 4, and the following morning at 10 a.m. Fritz Kubisch will instruct all A.B.S. judges who are interested in judging bromeliads at the bromeliad exhibit. Several requests for another class next year have been received.

The librarian reported \$350.54 in the bank.

The slide librarian reported that several requests for programs have been received. It was voted to charge \$3.00 per program to non-members but to continue to charge \$2.00 to member Branches.

A motion was made and passed to ask Branches for Christmas ads for *The Begonian*.

A motion was passed to accede to the request of Eastern Branches to accommodate their plans by holding next year's convention and show on a date other than Labor Day week-end.

The president appointed Margaret Zieshenne as chairman with Mrs. Rigmore Clarke and Walter Pease as members of a committee to study the By-Laws and recommend necessary changes.

Irene Granell, Secretary



## A.B.S. LIBRARY BOOKSTORE

### The following selection of books are FOR SALE

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

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

\**So Say The Experts* . . . . . \$2.00  
by Ruth Pease

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

\**Platycerium Fern Facts* . . . . . \$4.95  
by Wendy Franks

\**The Tuberus Begonia* . . . . . \$10.80  
by Brian Langdon

*The Begonian—Complete reprints* . . \$6.00  
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## **BUXTON BRANCH**

3rd Saturday, Homes of Members  
Mrs. F. N. Sinex  
34 Thackery Rd., Wellesley, Mass. 02181

## **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 Friday, 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. Johnnie L. Tanner, Secy.  
1962 Cederdale, Baton Rouge, La. 70808

## **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 AREA BRANCH**

4th Friday, 7:30 p.m.  
R. H. Dana School Cafeterium  
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

## **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. Wayne Smith, Secy.  
1823 Highland, Salina, Kansas 67401

## **SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH**

1st Wednesday, 8:00 p.m., Garden Center  
Golden Gate Park, 9th Avenue and Lincoln Way  
Mrs. Louise Eby, Secy.  
1137 Hillside Blvd. So. San Francisco, Calif. 94080

**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 Puesta Del Sol  
 Miss Gladys M. Grant, Secy.  
 460 Mountain Dr., Santa Barbara, Calif. 93103

**SANTA CLARA VALLEY BRANCH**

3rd Thursday, 8 p.m.  
 Member's Home  
 Elisabeth Sayers, Secy.  
 369 Ridge 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., 5200 Telegraph Rd., Ventura, Calif.  
 Mrs. Bernie Crosby, Secy.  
 231 Bethel 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. 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 Fediacko, 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. Stuart J. Bracken, Secy.  
 727 Mt. Moro Rd., Villanova, Pa. 19085

**CALENDAR**

October 5 — Westchester Branch:  
 Wally Wagner will speak on "The  
 Boweri Family."

**NEW P.R. CHAIRMAN APPOINTED**

Mrs. Phyl J. Setford, of Mildura, Victoria, Australia, has been appointed A.B.S. Public Relations Chairman for Australia, New Zealand, and New Guinea. She is already hard at work rounding up new members, preparing information of begonia growing "down under", and soliciting articles for future issues of *The Begonian*.

In announcing this appointment, Wallace W. Wagner, Public Relations Chairman, stated: "We are looking forward to this new avenue of communication between begonia enthusiasts here and in other parts of the world."

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