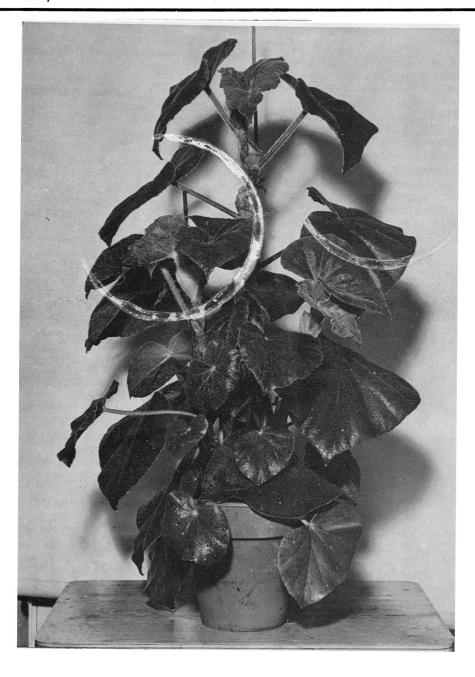
# The Beenning

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

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

### THANK YOU!

The ballots have been counted. The members of the Board of Directors of the A.B.S. join me in saying "Thank you!" The change in the Bylaws concerning the dues increase passed and is effective June 1, 1968. Thank you for the tremendous vote of confidence you have given us.

A total of 912 votes were received before the deadline (midnight, April 26). Only seven were invalid. Some forgot to mark either square; others marked both squares. Of the 905 valid ballots, 744 voted YES, 161 voted NO. This is over 82% in favor of a change, and this change requires only twothirds majority to pass. This tremendous response plus the fact that almost two-thirds of the ballots arrived stamped, saving an additional postage bill of almost \$40, obviously demonstrates that our members are interested in a vigorous organization. We are NOT a group of magazine subscribers.

One of the most highly valued benefits of membership expressed in the letters I have received is the seed fund. Because of this interest, I asked Florence to write an article on the Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund. I hope you will read "Especially Seed" on page 110 and enjoy meeting a faithful, hard-working member.

I hope that you will enjoy and learn from the articles by the Classification Committee on the New Show Schedule. This is the beginning of a Show Handbook which will serve as a guide

### **COVER PICTURE**

B. 'San Miguel' (see story on page 104).

Photo by Lee

for any show offering Begonia divisions. This is a time-consuming project and it is wonderful to know that we will be able to publish such a handbook when it is ready.

As a result of the dues increase, there are several changes which must be made. The change in subscription rates appears on page 102. Read it carefully. We are offering first class postage service for those who would like to receive their *Begonian* without the present delays of second class and without paying the high cost of air mail.

Last, but certainly not least, is a bigger *Begonian* – 24 pages starting with this issue. The best way we know to say "Thank YOU!"

Chuck Tagg President

### **ATTENTION BRANCHES**

Due to the raise in dues, it will be necessary for all of the Branches to check their Constitutions and Bylaws for the statement concerning the dues. If your Constitution or Bylaws states a certain amount of dues, it will be necessary to change it to read \$4.00. It would be better to make this section read "a full member is one who pays American Begonia Society dues ....." rather than stating a definite amount.

After properly acting on this change, please send a copy to me so that it can be approved by the Board and recorded in my file. Your cooperation in this matter will be very much appreciated.

Mrs. Vera Naumann Public Relations Director 346 N. Leland Avenue West Covina, Calif. 91790

# BEGONIA "SAN MIGUEL"

By Edna Stewart, Cultural Adviser

B. 'San Miguel' came to me as a cutting, unrooted in the fall of 1965. That is the name I received it under and the name under which I grow it. It fascinates me. It has never had an insect on it nor any disease of any kind. It can stand to be very dry and has been on several occasions. I would not say it was a fast grower but a sure steady one. My plant is three feet high and only one stalk. Any shoots coming from the ground were removed for new plants. It is in an eight inch low clay pot. It is also tied to a four by four post that supports the greenhouse roof. It has thirteen leaves.

In January of 1967 it put out its first flower stalk. The stalk divides and does this about four times before any buds come on it. Flower clusters are very large, male or pollen flowers opening first. Sometimes before the first flower opens, one will turn brown and falls, just if touched. I opened it and it had pollen by the fingernail test. Individual pollen flowers have two large petals and two narrow ones. If they are laid to dry for a few hours they do have pollen. For several weeks there will be only male flowers and I had begun to think that there would be no pistillate flowers when they finally came. They have four wide petals with one more narrow one, are cupped and each petal is pointed and dusted with star dust. Both pollen and pistillate flowers last long on the plant. I was not very successful in pollinating it though I tried repeatedly. I finally had a couple of capsules that fell without drying on the plant and I dried them and shelled them right into a small seed flat. I had 36 seedlings. They have peltate leaves. B. 'San Miguel' does not have peltate leaves, nor did its parents B. venosa and B. scharffiana. The plant bloomed until July, 1967.

In September of 1967, it again put out a bloom stalk, which is three feet long, with many divisions and is so heavy that I had to tie it to the overhead heat pipe with a strip of muslin for support. In only the last week it has brought forth the pistillate flowers and I am again trying to pollinate them by selfing them. I see the petals have fallen from two of the flowers and that is a good sign that pollination has occurred, at this date, January 20, 1968.

It has another flower stalk headed east, the first one went west so I have many flowers for pollen. Two more flower stalks have emerged, going south this time, at least for the present. Every day I pollinate the flowers, going over them again and again.

I have used the pollen of B. 'San Miguel' on B. 'Jill Adair.' It set five capsules but like the ones on B. 'San Miguel' they fell without being completely dry. However, I shelled the seed yesterday and it rolled all over the paper. Sent some to a friend for germination and sowed some myself. I have a bit left to give away if it germinates. B. 'Jill Adair' is a most wonderful bloomer. Three clusters of flowers and two clusters of capsules. I have been giving B. 'San Miguel' more water lately and some Ra-pidgro. Surely needs some help with all those flower stalks. I have never had a Begonia to flower over such a long period. It should be in bloom for another six months. The west flower stalk has 91 female or pistillate flowers. I am surely hoping for enough of seed to try again to see if the seedlings come peltate. A friend said they are exactly like B. peltata (syn. B. incana). I have never had it. Seedling leaves look like B. 'San Miguel' in that they are heavily felted and a red flush shows through the felt on the backs, stems are sturdy and leaves close together on the stem; but they are peltate.

# SPEAKING OF CANE BEGONIAS "AREN'T THEY BEAUTIFUL?"

By Edna Korts, Los Angeles, California

Cane Begonias must have smooth stems and leaves. The leaves are waxy with a polished finish on the face but a soft dull green on the back with a few varieties that have a reddish coloring blending in the green. Some are all green while others are quite red. B. 'Lulu Bower' has many very silver spots on her face leaf while the back of the leaf is a deep shiny maroon. A very beautiful plant with unusual colored flowers. A truly interesting story of B. 'Lulu Bower' written by Alice M. Clark appeared in *The Begonian* in December, 1948 on page 264.

The Kusler hybrid named B. 'Swirly Top' has a very swirled and ruffled leaf, dark green with a very deep maroon back. One of the very prettiest. This cane is one of the first to be noticed when guests walk into my glasshouse. When I get a new plant, I always search out the parentage, if



Begonia 'Rubaiyat'

Photo by Anita M. E. Bolling Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania

possible. I was given four cuttings of B. 'Swirly Top' in October, 1965, three grew. At present, I have one good sized, one rather small (as I have taken cuttings from it), and three nice young plants. One of the original plants I gave a friend. These plants are all delightful and one of my special favorites. B. 'Swirly Top' is a cross from B. 'Lenore Olivier' x B. kenworthyi. B. kenworthyi is a rhizomatous species and B. 'Lenore Olivier' is a cross from B. dichroa x B. 'Elaine.' B. 'Elaine' is an old hybrid made by William Grant in 1929. It is a beautiful bronze-green silver spotted leaf with a very red back, all ruffled, and with pink flowers. So we get a very nice combination for a new hybrid. B. 'Swirly Top' grows well in the glasshouse but I have never put it outside. The sheen on the swirly ruffled leaves is so pretty it is a glasshouse plant for good in my garden. It has not bloomed for me but who needs flowers with this plant? The seeds, if any, would do you no good as it must be grown from a cutting to be true, so who misses flowers?

Another one of the Kusler canes which I enjoy very much is B. 'Jeanne Fleetham'. The leaves are very large and dark color almost black appearing sometimes, while the flowers are large and white shaded green. The plant is blooming most of the year and I never take a cutting that has flowers. So I do not plant many of these but do keep one or two new all the time. I have learned it's not so easy to find special kinds. B. 'Jeanne Fleetham' is very unusual as it came from much color, B. 'Lenore Olivier' self pollenized. What happened to the color? But I still like it.

Then, of course, B. 'Sophie Cecile' is wonderful. It has grown outdoors

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### SPRING FEVER BEGONIA STYLE

By Helen Matsubu, Fruitland, Idaho

It really is spring fever for Begonia growers when they get the itch to start new plants from old ones or exchange cuttings with fellow growers. For beginning growers it is indeed a time when they can do some experimenting and have the fun of trying new things. Most people get a slip or two from a friend and then try a few more and if you're like any of the rest of us, get hooked to this most marvelous and fascinating of hobbies, growing and raising Begonias.

I hope this article will help some of our beginning growers to enjoy their hobby a little more. This will deal mostly with vegetative propagating of our chosen hobby.

Starting Begonias from seed is mostly up to the individual grower. What may do well for one grower may be sure death for others. Growing conditions differ so much in each home and locality. There are a good variety of media to start with either alone or in combination. Media such as milled sphagnum moss, vermiculite, peat moss, leaf mold or any of the commercial mixes sifted. Any container will do that has a good outlet for excess water and a transparent cover that can be removed for allowance of air or a covering of plastic or some such material will do nicely, but if the medium is sufficiently moistened before the seeds are planted, they would not have to be watered for quite a while.

Many of the Begonias can be started by stem cuttings. Any of the fibrous rooted, including cane (Angel Wings), semperflorens, hairy leaved (hirsutes), can be started in this way. Semperflorens cuttings should also be taken a certain way. Tip cuttings without a side branch will usually grow tall and lanky but with a good side branch, it will quickly fill into a well branched plant with many more buds on it (Fig. 3).

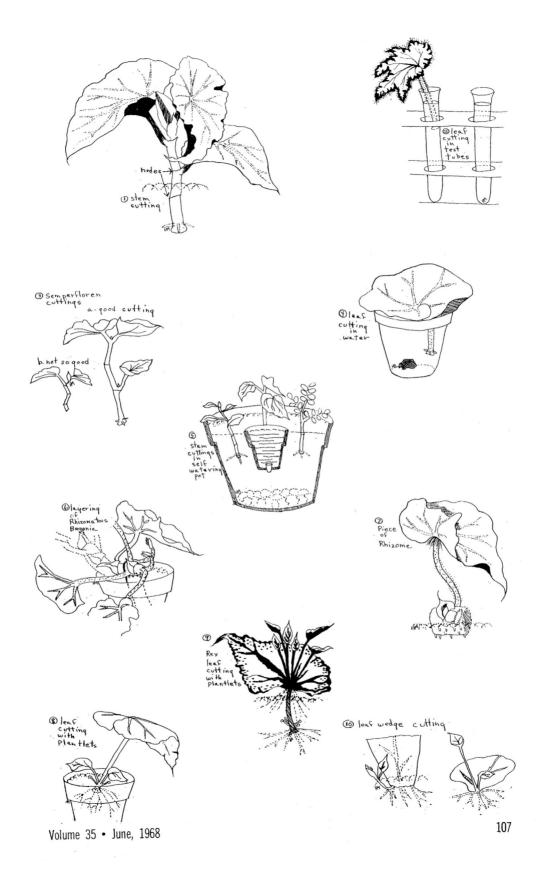
Most often a tip cutting is used with two nodes above and two below the medium (Fig. 1). Some of the stronger Begonias can be started in water with a little lump of charcoal (Fig. 4), using any kind of jar or test tubes are very handy though may run into some expense (Fig. 2). Others may need the protection of a propagating box. Any good plastic container such as a bread box with clear lid, sweater boxes, or anything that will protect the cuttings from cold drafts and drying air. If only a few cuttings are to be done, a self-watering or reservoir pot can be used. A small clay pot with a cork or something to stop up the hole is put into a large pot that has enough room to put the rooting medium and cuttings in. The water in this small pot will be at soil level. This can all be covered with a plastic bag to keep humidity contained (Fig. 5).

Some plants may be started by layering. Any of the rhizomatous or vining types of Begonias can be done in this manner (Fig. 6).

Rhizomatous Begonias may be done either by rhizome type cuttings (Fig. 7), or leaf cuttings (Fig. 8). The latter is a very interesting way to propagate Begonias. Though it does take some patience to get these to maturity. It may take some time before the plantlets take on the look of the mother leaf. It takes about two weeks for roots to form and six weeks or so for plantlets to begin.

Rexes belong to this class also but there are oddities in the way they can be propagated. By seed these beauties never have the same plants in any seed capsule. By this I mean the pattern of the leaf. Their ancestry is so mixed up, that the seeds are too. For variety the rex seeds can't be beat. For the next year or so your seedlings will change from one pat-

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### MUTATION

By JANE NEAL,

Worthing, Sussex, England

I have seen, on several occasions, a tentative question with regard to the processes whereby a cutting roots and a mutation or a reversion can take place. The following is an equally tentative effort to clarify a far from simple process.

Cell division or mitosis is taking place all the time in the growing tip of a plant, the meristem, and in the actively growing tip of a root. This cell division ceases when the cells become part of the living plant tissues. But should any part of this tissue be damaged, then cell division or mitosis starts up again to repair the damage.

In a dormant bud, mitosis is latent, and will start up again very readily. When we take a cutting, it is either just below a joint where such a bud is almost certainly hidden, a bud already starting to grow, or the actively growing tip itself.

I have yet to find a scientist who sets out to explain the next part—why, in warm wet earth this cutting forms adventitious roots rather than merely a callous. The answer may lie with the chemistry of the plant, for mere chemicals seem to be the chief causes of plant actions.

The "good species" is a diploid having one set of chromosomes from the mother and one from the father. But should this diploid decide to double its "count", and it can, it becomes a tetraploid with two sets of chromosomes from each parent instead of only one. If this occurs, either naturally or induced by chemicals, then you have a mutation.

A plant can also increase one chromosome set, giving it one set from one parent and two from the other. This is a triploid and normally very sterile. Some species can increase their chromosome count by one at each meiosis, others with equal ease, can shed them. Tradescantia is one such.

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### **ROUND ROBIN NOTES**

Openings are waiting in robins new and old—on growing under lights, greenhouses, terrariums, organic gardening, cuttings, semps, rexes, hirsutes, Kusler hybrids, Florida growing, and many general culture robins.

### B. ficicola:

Bob Shatzer of Albright, West Virginia described this rare West African rhizomatous species as small, with apple-green leaves that look something like a cross between *B. paulensis* and *B. crispula*, smooth but corrugated and wrinkled, almost leathery in thickness. Flowers are yellow, orange outside. From *The Begonian* photograph, he would think *B. staudti* is closely related.

### B. rajah:

Bob grows this delicate Malayan species in rather close containers, propagates leaves and leaf wedges in plastic bread box in sphagnum. He keeps the box "sweaty" to speed growth, and it works well.

### B. xanthina:

The example of this Indian rhizomatous species at the A.B.S. Show had flowers somewhat like those of B. 'Helen Harms' (a tuberhybrida multiflora), single, but not as pretty a yellow and not as many flowers—described by Stefanie Swatsek of Hawthorne, California. Leaves were dark green, light veined, pointed, and smaller than leaves of tuberhybridas. She was told it was not easy to grow.

### B. 'Margaret Stevens' and

### B. 'Peggy Stevens':

These striking cane Begonias, sister seedlings from B. 'Lenore Olivier' x B. goegoensis, are touchy, rot easily if they don't have perfect drainage, should be kept drier, Stefanie advised. A third sister is B. 'Freda Stevens'.

### B. lubbersii:

Grown in the shade, this peltate cane often has emerald green, spotless leaves, Barbara Walker of Bloomington, Indiana noted. In sun, leaves are bronzy with large spots circled with faint red lines. It is one of the easiest to bloom with large flowers all summer, but needs staking.

### B. 'Bow-Joe':

Edna Stewart in Tarentum, Pennsylvania reported her plant of the *B. boweri* hybrid, in a four-inch pot, was fifteen inches in diameter—larger than she expected of a miniature. Leaves were not too large and coloring was grand.

### B. sudjanae:

The new species from Sumatra apparently does not like water on its leaves, Pat Burdick of Burnsville, Minnesota found. Hers had a brown spot and she was ready to discard it, but it is all right now, kept drier.

### B. sceptrum:

Anita Sickmon of Cheney, Kansas reported her deeply lobed cane went dormant for the first time this winter. She had read that it would, but it had not in the three years she has had it. It is eighteen inches tall.

### B. 'Sophie Cecile':

This handsome-leaved hybrid of *B*. sceptrum x B. 'Lenore Olivier', often difficult to bring into bloom, was in flower in October in Claire Roberts' Clovis, New Mexico greenhouse, and had been blooming for some time, dripping with huge blossoms. She thought, since it took so long, perhaps it had to be mature to bloom. but little plants were blooming, too. The big one was about four feet tall and bushy in an eight-inch pot on the center greenhouse bench in full sun. Doris Dawley of Fitchville, Connecticut had most of her canes in bloom in her greenhouse, but not B. 'Sophie Cecile', although the plant was large.

### B. 'Silver Jewell':

Barbara had the unique experience of giving a Begonia too much humidity in the house. Given a leaf of B. 'Silver Jewell' (B. imperialis x B. pustulata), she was captivated by its beauty, treated it like royalty—all by

itself in a glass prop box. She grew plants in three weeks (three times), potting up in the light humusy mix she uses for *B. paulensis*, with sharp drainage. She left plant in the glass box, and one day all its foliage had brown edges. Removed from the box and set on the rex bench, it grew well again, no more brown leaves. It wants the fifty percent humidity rexes do, but does not want to be treated like a hothouse orchid with 80° to 90° temperatures.

### B. evansiana:

Peg Scott of Ashland, Nebraska grows the hardy tuberous species on the greenhouse floor, where it resows itself. It was in full bloom still in October, and what bloom! Her state show had a lovely arrangement of these blooms.

### B. limminghei purpurea:

(Brazilian Heart) All seedlings of selfed *B. limminghei purpurea* were identical to the parent plant for Thelma O'Reilly in La Mesa, California. She wonders, however, why it was given its botanical name, since its leaf is a different shape from B. *limmingheiana's*. Bloom is pure white with a reddish purple spot in the center. Another, unidentified Brazilian species is similar to *B. limmingheiana*, but with undulate leaves and some other distinct differences when observed closely.

### Do You Know This One?

Edna has a plant from Geraldine Daly of Coventry, Rhode Island that throws out a projection on a leaf. It looks a lot like B. 'Beryl' or B. 'Bunchii'. Some leaves are more ruffled than others and projections have broken edges. It had bloom stalks on it in December. Geraldine added that she did not know the exact name but had heard it called B. 'Dark Bunchii', makes a beautiful plant and is an old-timer.

### **Adventitious Growth:**

Carl's plantlet from a stem of B.

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## ESPECIALLY SEED

By Florence Gee, Seed Fund Administrator

The "travels" so imaginatively begun by Clayton M. Kelly have incredibly enriched the lives of many of his fellow Begonia growers all over the world. Through his exploring, he has enabled all of us to share in the delights of the tropics; participate in the expeditions of the botanically adventurous; rejoice in the collective beauty in their own domain.

In August 1935, The Begonian carried a story of Mr. Kelly's foreign correspondence, which shows that he was already hard at work on his idea. He had written a teacher at the University in Luchnow, India for information about local Begonia species. By the end of the year through persistence and diligence, Mr. Kelly was recognized by Paul Walker, who was then A.B.S. President, as having linked the A.B.S. with individuals all over the world. So we see, his idea was gaining scope shortly after its inauguration. In 1937, with several "armchair" explorers, and a total capital of \$33, he began his search for Begonias not grown in this country. The years 1935 to 1937 were full of delays and disappointments (still true) and much of the seed received did not germinate for various reasons. The seeming results were often discouraging and progress slow, but the group persisted in their pursuit of the more than four hundred species.

Suddenly, in 1942, Mr. Kelly's death brought an end to these manifold enterprises, but we all know that he had blazed a trail for us to follow. In March of the same year, *The Begonian* gave him this tribute, "His devoted friends are reassured that there is no beauty as joyous and everlasting and as incapable of passing into nothingness than a human life lived fully with eagerness, tempered with experience and completed with dignity and restraint."

The years have rushed along since 1942. The small group of Begonia

fanciers has grown to a world wide organization, embracing many members. Year after year, loyal and willing hands have taken up the important tasks of the Seed Fund which has grown along with its parent the American Begonia Society. Many have contributed, many have gained, and time has heightened the interest in this activity of the Society which brings me to the present day and the answers to some of the questions you have asked during the past several years.

In September 1954, Jack Koebig, who was then President, asked me to take over the awesome task of the Seed Fund. I did so with some hesitation and misgiving as I was fully aware of what lay ahead of me. Then after my husband's death in 1961, I left Los Angeles and moved to the beautiful little city of Roseville eighteen miles north of Sacramento. Many things have happened since that move, some sad, some happy, but they have all left their mark.

One of the questions most often asked is how many requests for seed are processed each month and how do I manage to answer them all. The number of requests depends on what is offered in *The Begonian*, also the season of year. In January, when the close-out sale was in progress, as many as fifty requests were received in one day and the way I manage to answer them is simple—I just do it.

Another question frequently asked is where do the seed come from. Over the years the Seed Fund has made several loyal and generous friends in other parts of the world, mostly botanists who travel in search of the rare and unusual and they have been most generous in sharing seed with us as we have been in sharing with them. Seed of semperflorens are usually purchased in Germany and the United States and I am happy that they are becoming so popular especially with

members living in rural areas who do not have access to nurseries. They grow them on window sills, in sun porches and as bedding plants outside where they appreciate the true value of these versatile, gay and easy-to-grow plants.

Still another question, how do I store seed. This is no problem as we do not have any to store as all seed are disposed of as soon as they appear in *The Begonian*. However, a seed house here in California has provided us with proper containers in case they are needed. As to mailing to cold climates, we try to give extra protection even though this requires extra work and postage and we try to mail so that seed will not arrive on week ends and have to spend unnecessary time in a freezing post office.

As to the somewhat painful subject of the packets that contain your seed: over the years we have tried the cello type envelopes but the results have been disastrous as they are all made with seams which come un-glued, the seed sift out and are wasted. If anyone has information on where the seamless type maye be purchased, I would appreciate knowing about it. The packets are cut with a precision type paper cutter several hundred at one time, the named is typed on, they are then folded and the seed placed therein with a special "gadget" made for this purpose. This is an exacting, time-consuming task and mostly a labor of love.

Someone is always asking me if there are ever any unusual requests. I can think of several but the one that amused me most was the man who wanted me to send him a coconut as he lived in a tropical climate and wanted to grow his own coconuts. An elderly man, living in another country, asked me to send him a nice American girl for his grandson, and at least two people have requested ONE Begonia seed.

There is always much correspondence from abroad and recently we received a letter from Moscow, Russia but fortunately it was written in

English. It is very frustrating to receive a letter from Brazil written in Portuguese since they must be sent to Los Angeles for translation. Sometimes weeks go by before knowing if it is just a friendly letter or if they want seed. I have Japanese friends living a short distance from Roseville and they always come to the rescue when their language has to be translated.

The Seed Fund supplies seed to Universities, rehabilitation centers, parks, botanical gardens, churches and various institutions. They in turn sometimes supply seed and I am always happy to receive seed from them, as well as members, as long as they are hand pollinated and properly labeled.

The activities I have outlined are by no means all that is required to make the Seed Fund tick. It takes almost one day to prepare the list for *The Begonian* but we feel that this is time well spent as some of the members who purchase seed do not have information on the subject so it helps them as well as the Seed Fund. There are many trips to the post office, bank and other places connected with the job to say nothing of answering letters on unrelated subjects.

I cannot close this without mentioning my second great interest in life. I am owned by four exotic cats. namely: cross-eyed Clarence, a Siamese; aristocratic Ling-San, also Siamese; dainty, fragile Mitzie, a Silver Persian; and the latest addition, a new breed in this country, a Korat from Thailand named Aleks. The Korat is by far the most fascinating and intelligent cat I have ever had. He has a blue coat shaded silver, silver points and green eyes, and a personality that would never be associated with a cat. In Thailand he is called the good luck cat and is highly regarded as a pet. He is mild mannered, sweet tempered, nice to the neighborhood children and plays with dogs. Each of my cats has an individual charm and is the most fascinating of all non-

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# CLAYTON M. KELLY SEED FUND

Seed Fund patrons have been asking for seed of India species Begonias and after much writing, waiting and expense, we have found several varieties that may prove interesting. They are from a reliable source and we can only hope that they are as described to us by the collector. Before listing them, we have compiled information as to type and growing habits.

The wild Begonias of India are either herbs or undershrubs with tuberous or rhizomatous roots. Their stems are cylindrical and jointed, generally swollen at the nodes, and they possess watery acidulous juice. They grow in the ground but also are found on rocks or clefts of trees where a little earth has accumulated. In the cool valleys of Chittagong, the natives use the leaves as pot herbs. The taste is pleasantly acid and not unlike sorrel.

In most cases these plants have onehalf of the leaf smaller than the other, the base forming two rounded lobes. All of the parts of the plants are particularly tender and brittle. The flowers grow in axillary peduncles branching into a cyme, each of the ramifications of the cyme has a pair of stipules at the base. The flowers stand upon slender stalks.

India Begonias thrive in moist, shady places in the subtropical zones of the world—India, Africa and South America. They are all most graceful objects and in the most moist uncultivated valleys, where undisturbed they attain their full luxuriance in small groups.

### INDIA BEGONIAS (Nos. 1-9) No. 1—B. picta—

Grows on rocks or in crevices of stone walls. Flowers are large and conspicuous of pale rose color. The leaves are nearly equally cordate pilose above and often variegated. Very ornamental. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

### No. 2-B. gigantea-

Conspicuous plant growing to about

two feet tall being the largest of the India Begonias. Leaves are very unequally, deeply auricled on one side. Peduncles are short, dichotomous with many small white or pink flowers. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

### No. 3—B. megaptera—

Native to the foothills of the Himalayas in Nepal. It has a diameter of 26 inches, while its height is fourteen inches from soil level. The stems and leafstalks of this species are green with short white stripes. Its oblique, five- to seven-inch long leaves have irregular, sharp-pointed lobes toothed margins. The leaves smaragd-green on top and have red veins underneath. The flowers are apple-blossom pink-white with pink flush and have a diameter of two inches. The individual panicles usually do not carry more than ten flowers each and rise only slightly over the surface of the leaves and their similarity to a large apple blossom is rather striking. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

### No. 4-B. rubro-venia-

Caulescent, elliptic, lanceolate, acuminate leaves, can easily be recognized by its rose-red veins especially on the under surface of the leaves and by the greyish-white, large irregular patches on the upper surface of the green leaves. The flowers are borne in axillary peduncles usually branched near the top, white. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

### No. 5—B. bowringiana—

Var. of *B. laciniata*. Roundly ovate leaves on long petioles. The leaves are unequally cordate and acutely lanceolate. The peduncles are axillary as long as the leaves, bearing two to six flowers of which generally more than half are stamen bearers. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

### No. 6-B. laciniata var. lutea-

Similar to above but with yellow flowers. This is the description the collector sent with the seed and we

are hoping it is the true plant with yellow flowers. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

### No. 7-B. deliciosa-

Syn. B. Bhutan species. Medium, bushy, smooth; branches frequently angle off from thick red joints and, if near the soil, will send out roots. Leaves deeply lobed palmately, dark olive-green, heavily gray-spotted, red beneath. Flowers large, fragrant, soft pink, usually in two-flowered inflorescences. Worthwhile Begonia of great beauty when properly grown. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

### No. 8—B. xanthina—

(From a different source than those offered a few months ago.) According to the collector it is true to name which is all we have to go on. Ovate leaves which are unequally cordate. Flowers are of medium size and conspicuously yellow. Capsule has unequal wings, one very much elongated. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

### No .9—B. andersonii—

We have no information on this one and anyone who purchases the collection of eight varieties of India seed may have a packet of *B. andersonii* without charge. Otherwise \$1.00 per pkt.

### No. 10—B. dayi—

Mexico. Large, thick, shiny leaves more yellow than green, the veins heavily penciled with dark mahogany on top, dark red underneath. Flowers ivory. Likes to grow warm and dryish. Price 50 cents per pkt.

### No. 11-B. 'Othello'-

Scarlet-orange with deep waxy bronze foliage. Equally showy in pots or outdoors. This is an F1 semperflorens Begonia. Price 50 cents per pkt. No. 12—B. 'Patria'—

Dwarf plant with bronze foliage and clear rose blooms. For pots, edging or bedding plants. Price 50 cents per pkt.

### Coleus-

Rainbow mixture which contains rich reds, yellows, coppers, pinks—all

abound in infinite varieties of tones and shades. Since the value of these plants depends on their decorative foliage, flower buds should be pinched out as soon as they begin to form. Coleus are widely used as pot plants, in combination work, and for bedding in shady or semi-shady locations. Price 50 cents per pkt.

### Fern Spores Mixed-

Several varieties includes *Adiantum*, *Davallia*, and many more. Price 50 cents per pkt.

Send orders for seed to:

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

### **ESPECIALLY SEED**

(Continued from Page 111)

human companions – my opinion, of course.

The Seed Fund is not all work and worry. I enjoy making people happy and know of no better way than helping them grow beautiful plants from seed. Please accept my grateful thanks for your loyalty and generosity over the years. I hope you will continue to support the Seed Fund as well as the other activities of the American Begonia Society. We are here because we like it and want to serve you and will try as always to bring you the very best in Begonias.

### **ROUND ROBIN NOTES**

(Continued from Page 109)

'Paul Bruant' was still growing, about one-and-one-half inches across, and the largest leaf had tiny spots that might become plantlets. He also had a cutting of B. 'Chocolate Soldier' with adventitious growth on one leaf, similar to the hood-shaped leaflet on B. hispida cucullifera.

To join a round robin, write:

Mrs. Carrie Karegeannes Round Robin Director 3916 Lake Boulevard Annandale, Virginia 22003

# GARDNER'S GLOSSARY

By Doris Gardner, Neptune, New Jersey

Just thought you might like to know one of the projects I have started to help me save time when reading *The Begonian*. I am compiling a list of terms taken from *The Begonian* so I will have an easy reference when I am doubtful about the meaning of some of the words used. This would be helpful to new members or those who have not done a lot of reading on growing Begonias. Most of these were taken from the November 1967 issue. They can be kept on file cards in alphabetical order.

acuminate – tapering to a slender point.

asymmetrically—ill proportioned. axillary—situated in or growing from

an axil. bullate—a large vesicle or blister.

calyx—the external, usually green or leafy part of a flower consisting of sepals.

connation—firmly united.

cuspidate—terminating in a point.

cymes—an inflorescence in which all floral axes terminate in a single flower; esp. a determinate inflorescence of this type containing several flowers with the first opening central flower terminating the main axis and subsequent flowers developing from lateral buds.

delineated—to indicate by lines drawn in the form or figure of.

filaments—the anther-bearing stalk of a stamen.

gamete—a mature germ cell possessing a haploid chromosome set and capable of initiating formation of a new individual by fusion with another gamete.

lamina—the expanded part of a foliage

lanceolate—shaped like a lance; tapering to a point at the apex and sometimes at the base.

ovate-shaped like an egg.

panicles—a pyramidal loosely branched flower cluster.

peltate-having the stem or support

attached to the lower surface instead of at the base or margin (shaped like a shield).

petioles—a slender stem that supports the blade of a foliage leaf.

pilose-covered with soft hair.

**procumbent** — being or having stems that trail along the ground without rooting.

raceme – a single inflorescence in which the elongated axis bears flowers on short stems in succession toward the apex (like a bunch of grapes).

rugose – having the veinlets sunken and the spaces between elevated.

sepal—one of the modified leaves comprising a calyx.

setose—bristly.

squarrose – having stiff spreading bracts.

stamen—the organ of a flower that produces the male gamete, consists of an anther and a filament.

subterraneous—being, lying or operating under the earth.

succulent – having fleshy tissues designed to conserve moisture.

All terms taken from Webster's Seventh New Collegiate Dictionary published by G. & C. Merrian Co., Springfield, Mass.

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"PETE" FRATUS PEGGY FRATUS

# NORTHEAST BEGONIAS IN JUNE

By Elda Haring

June in the Northeast is the month of most pleasant out-of-doors gardening. As the poet said, "Then if ever come perfect days." Roses bloom and delphiniums send up their blue spires. Iris and daylilies enchant us. Our days are so filled with activities that our Begonias can easily become neglected. Those placed outdoors for the summer need frequent watering and any in active growth should be fertilized, and cuttings taken if extra plants are wanted for your own collection or as gifts for friends.

In this month, also we should give a thought to fall flower shows and look over those which might be suitable for exhibiting. They should be repotted, if necessary, long ungainly shoots cut off and a regular feeding program should begin. Giving them a foliar feeding once or twice during the summer also helps to keep leaves turgid and green.

If you love rex Begonias but do not have room for them as they grow to specimen size, do not deprive yourself the pleasure of growing these handsome Begonias. Leaf cuttings taken in June produce plants of window sill size by fall. Choose a crisp new leaf rather than an old one. Take it with about two inches of stem and place it in a glass of water for a day or two. Then insert it about one and a half inches deep into your favorite rooting medium. This can be a mixture of sand and peat, vermiculite or a mixture of equal parts of vermiculite, perlite and milled sphagnum, which is my own favorite. Containers can be flower pots, cottage cheese cartons, flats or, another of my choice, the aluminum foil loaf pans available at the supermarket. Some of my friends like to use a "tent" of plastic over the container. Personally, Î have never found this necessary here in the Northeast, as our weather seems sufficiently humid in summer. It is important not to allow the medium to dry out, but on the other hand it should not be kept sopping wet. The container should be placed in good light but never in the sun.

In about three weeks, roots will have formed. Some new leaves will appear where the leaf joins the stem. These then should be transplanted to individual pots with the stem inserted deep enough so that the new leaves will rest on the soil. Two inch pots are suitable and I have also found the pressed peat pellets known as Jiffy 7's ideal for this first transplanting. As soon as the pot is filled with roots, repot to a three inch pot of your favorite potting soil. I use a mixture of two parts garden loam, one part peat moss and one part builders' sand with a four inch flower pot of lime and one of superphosphate added to each bushel of soil. By September your plants should have reached the right size for your window sills. Rex Begonias need to be kept moderately moist and to be at their best here in the Northeast should be kept in a warm atmosphere not under 65° by night and from 75° to 80° during the day. They resent cold drafts and too much change between daytime and nighttime temperatures can be deleterious to their good growth.

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Sponsored by the Connecticut Branch of the American Begonia Society, Inc.

SEPTEMBER 6, 7, 8, 1968

### THE INN

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Old Saybrook is located approximately mid-way between New York and Boston and easily reached via the Connecticut Turnpike (I-95), Exit 66.

### **PROGRAM**

### Friday, September 6:

5:00 - 10:00 p.m. Flower show entries accepted.

5:00 - 8:00 p.m. Convention Registration.

8:00 - 10:00 p.m. Get acquainted coffee hour sponsored by the Connecticut Branch, A.B.S.

Saturday, September 7: 8:30 - 11:00 a.m.

Flower show entries accepted. Registration.

11:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. Judging.

Luncheon. 1:00 p.m.

2:00 - 10:00 p.m. Show open to public.

2:30 - 4:00 p.m. Seminar on Begonias.

6:00 - 7:00 p.m. Happy hour.

> 7:30 p.m. Convention banquet and awards presentation.

### Sunday, September 8:

10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. Show open to public.

> 11:30 a.m. Brunch.

1:00 - 2:00 p.m. Question and answer panel.

3:00 - 4:00 p.m. Coffee hour.

> Convention Chairman Mrs. Priscilla Beck R.F.D. #1 Mystic, Conn. 06355

Registration Chairmen Mr. and Mrs. Sam Bean 26 Washington Avenue Niantic, Conn. 06357

**Entries Chairman** Mrs. Arline Peck Eagle Peak Road Pascoag, R. I. 02859

For complete information, write to the above chairmen.

# SOMETHING NEW ABOUT CERTIFICATES OF AWARDS FOR CULTURE

The time for flower shows is just about upon us so it might be well to review the matter of the Certificates of Award for Culture provided by the A.B.S.

Receipt of one of these Certificates is quite an honor and a reward for growing an outstanding plant.

There are certain conditions which must be met before these certificates may be presented. The procedure for obtaining and awarding these Certificates is as follows:

- 1. A request for the number of Certificates needed should be sent to the Awards Chairman.
- 2. In lieu of the Certificates, that number of ribbons will be sent to be presented to the apparent winners of the A.B.S. Awards for Culture along with a copy of the rules for presentation of these Certificates.
- These Certificates are to be used ONLY as an award for culture of an individual plant; not as sweepstakes or any other type of award.
- 4. To be eligible to receive the A.B.S. Award for Culture a plant must be individually point scored by AC-CREDITED A.B.S. judges and attain a rating of 85 or more points.
- 5. A plant meeting these requirements may be presented with a ribbon as an apparent winner of the A.B.S. Award for Culture Certificate.

### WANTED

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6. The name of the plant, the exhibitor, the show in which the plant was entered, the point scoring of the judges, and the names of the judges must be sent to the Awards Chairman.

7. The Awards Chairman will then send the A.B.S. Award for Culture Certificates completely filled in with the proper information to be given to the winner.

This procedure is quite different from that of past years. The National Board of the A.B.S. approved the use of this method for this show season in order to study the procedure for assuring the use of these Certificates only for outstanding plants.

In the event that there are no A.B.S. judges in the area in which the show is to be held, those desiring to present the Certificates are urged to contact the local judges and request them to register with the A.B.S. Judges Course Director, Mrs. Sylvia Leatherman (see Appointed Officers, page 102). There is no charge for such registration, and judges need not be members of the A.B.S. to register as an accredited A.B.S. judge.

Send your request for Award for Culture Certificates to:

Mrs. Margaret M. Lee Awards Chairman, A.B.S. 1852 - 31st Street San Diego, Calif. 92102



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### FROM THE CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE

A new show schedule will appear in the July *Begonian*. This schedule has been designed to be used in Begonia shows as well as other flower shows having Begonia divisions. You will find that some of the groupings are different than you have been accustomed to for the last several years. However, these groupings will give you an opportunity to enter more plants. Your plants will be judged against others of the same size.

The Classification Committee has worked many long hours and several of the members have traveled long distances to come and work as a committee to discuss and bring to the members of the A.B.S. the best possible new show schedule. For some time, A.B.S. members have requested a revision of the former schedules. The Committee understands that there may be suggestions for change in future schedules. This is to be expected.

You will find your rhizomatous Begonias will be classified according to the size of their leaves. For example: some grow B. 'Freddie' as show specimen plants with seven inch leaves. They will not be in competition with B. 'Freddie' with twelve inch leaves.

There will be no limit on the number of entries in a class, but there will be the stipulation that the plants must be of different varieties. This would mean that you may enter many of the lovely crested Begonias but each of a different variety. This applies in the case of wall pockets, baskets, etc.

Study the New Introduction Division (see page 119). It has been designed to give all an excellent opportunity to enter their new introductions. There is also the opportunity to show off the wonderful plants that are grown from seed from the Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund and other sources.

The Artistic Division has some excellent classes and the "Welcome to California" theme will allow you to create many lovely arrangements

which always make a beautiful flower show.

The Classification Committee will do all that it can to help the Show Chairman and the exhibitors so that all will enjoy the A.B.S. show. We hope the public will enjoy the exhibits and ask questions about the plants as well as the educational displays and the Society.

We invite you to study the schedule carefully and after the August show, make suggestions to the Committee so that we may consider these ideas and make improvements where needed in future A.B.S. show schedules.

Ruth Pease, Chairman

### FROM THE SHOW CHAIRMAN

You have had a month to groom your plants for the show. I am hoping that you will continue to do this right up to show time. This is the way that you will have prize-winning plants to show. I also suggest that you have quite a few plants ready for entry as you will find more room for your plants in the new show schedule.

I am hoping to see everyone participate in the show in one way or another and hoping to see all of the Branches participating.

Remember that we will need a lot of help at the show, so please say yes if you are asked to help out. I am counting on the efforts of everyone to help make this show the success that I know it can be. Please let me know if you can help out in any way.

I want to thank everyone for the wonderful cooperation that I have had so far.

The Show Committee meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month at the American Savings and Loan, 12645 Hawthorne Blvd., Hawthorne. Please come. We have lots of room and lots of coffee. Future dates for the show committee will appear in the calendar. Look for them there.

Jim Somes

### TWO DIVISIONS IN THE NEW SHOW SCHEDULE

In the new show schedule for this year, there are two relatively new divisions open to all. The first is Division J - New Begonia Introductions and has two classes.

Class 1. New Hybrid Introductions (a "hybridizer's haven").

Class 2. Other Than Hybrid. This second class will include species introductions and plants resulting from mutation (see "Mutation," page 108).

The rules for entering this division are spelled out quite thoroughly as follows:

Original stock plants must have been in cultivation at least 36 months. It has been determined that most Begonias have not matured enough to have their true marks of identification sooner than three years.

Eligible plants may not have been entered in any shows prior to twelve months before this show, but may have been entered in any number of shows during this twelve months. We feel that it is unfair to deny our introducers the honor of receiving more than one New Introduction Award but feel that a plant which has been shown for one year is no longer a New Introduction.

The hybridizer need not have grown the plants; the grower may enter plants with the hybridizer's permission. Entries must show names of both grower and hybridizer. We would like to encourage the complete cooperation of grower and hybridizer in order that both receive their proper credit. Also, a grower should be considerate enough to allow the hybridizer his choice of show for his own New Introduction.

A plant not in bloom should be accompanied by a description of the bloom and time of bloom. If the plant has not bloomed, that fact should be stated also.

A plant is ineligible if it has been released either by sale or gifts; distribution of a few plants for testing does not constitute release. This rule obviously points out the need to know the location of all plants propagated prior to entering as a New Introduction.

Division K is a completely new division for Begonias From Seed. The purpose of this division is to encourage our members to raise seed; particularly from the Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund. Here again the rules are spelled out quite thoroughly as follows:

Plants must be grown from seed available between 36 and 48 months prior to this show and which are not the result of the exhibitor's hybridizing. By requiring that the seed be available during this time, we are assured the plants will be mature enough to have their true marks of identification. Hybridizers should see Division I, Class 1.

The listings published in *The Begonian* will be the authority for Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund seed. This means that *The Begonian* will serve as a reference for exhibitors and judges of three classes in this division.

The four classes in this division are as follows:

Class 1. Begonias offered by the Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund as new species, not previously known to be in cultivation in this country.

Class 2. Rare Begonias – Begonia species in limited cultivation in this country and obtained through the Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund.

Class 3. Begonia hybrids grown from seed obtained through the Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund.

Class 4. Begonia species and hybrids grown from seed obtained from other sources.

The Classification Committee has thoroughly discussed these divisions of the show schedule in order to make it as fair as possible to our exhibitors. We hope that those of you who have plants which qualify for these classes will bring them to the show. We also hope that many of you will begin now

(Continued on Page 120)

### **FUCHSIAS ON PARADE**

The California National Fuchsia Society will present their Fourteenth Annual Fuchsia and Shade Plant Show, "Fuchsias on Parade" at the Orange County Fair Grounds in Costa Mesa, June 14, 15, and 16. Open to the public Friday, June 14, 3 to 9 p.m. Saturday, June 15, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sunday, June 16, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Highlights of the show using the theme "Fuchsias on Parade" will be the displays by the various branches of the Fuchsia Society, competing for the coveted sweepstakes trophy and other awards and ribbons. A Trophy will be given for the best plant in the show and the best hanging basket, and many individual awards.

Awards will be given to Garden Clubs and individuals entering companion shade plants including African violets, Begonias, ferns, bromeliads, orchids, gloxinias and floral arrangements.

Commercial growers will add beauty with their colorful displays. A "blossom table" with Fuchsias galore, will make the "Fuchsias on Parade" show a must for all Fuchsia buffs and flower lovers.

There will be a King and Queen to reign at the show, greet visitors and assist the Master of Ceremonies in the prize drawings, donated by merchants, nurseries, restaurants and many other commercial and individual friends of the Fuchsia Society.

Price of admission: Adults \$1.00. Students (12 to 16 years) \$.50.

### TWO DIVISIONS

(Continued from Page 119)

to plan for the future shows when your New Introductions and Begonias From Seed will qualify.

Questions concerning these divisions should be addressed to:

Classification Committee Mrs. Ruth Pease, *Chairman* 8101 Vicksburg Avenue Los Angeles, Calif. 90045

### TROPHY FUND

With the new show schedule and the new divisions being opened this year in the National Show, there is a need for more new trophies than in the past. Trophies will cost about \$9.00 each with lettering. Branches and individuals wishing to participate in this manner should make checks payable to the A.B.S. and send to:

Everett Wright Trophies, A.B.S. Show 4508 West 133rd St. Hawthorne, Calif. 90250

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### **CANE BEGONIAS**

(Continued from Page 105)

three winters for me (too big for the glasshouse), but I always keep small ones growing inside. Yes, I believe in insurance.

The only shade my outside canes have is a plastic saran cloth. All this hot summer that was their only shade and they grew and bloomed. No; not show plants, just for fun. Begonias 'Orange Rubra', 'Elazabeth Lockhart', 'DiAnna', 'Sophie Cecile', Mrs. Lowry's hybrid, some Rubras, Supremes, Lucernas and others all did very well even in the heat. Yes, they dropped some leaves, but they grew others. B. 'Rubaiyat' makes a lovely basket in bloom many months. The leaves on this plant are ruffled and a very pretty background for the orange colored flowers.

Yes, I like cane Begonias. Aren't they beautiful?

### SPRING FEVER

(Continued from Page 106)

tern to another for the makings of fun and interest. Rexes can be propagated by whole leaf (Fig. 9), leaf wedges (Fig. 10), or any of the other ways illustrated.

So I hope if you happen to get a few slips or cuttings from a Begonia friend, that you will join us and get a little touch of spring fever Begonia style.

### MUTATION

(Continued from Page 108)

The point is that your mutation or reversion is due to loss or gain in the chromosome count.

Loss is most likely if one set of chromosomes is "weakly", hence the need to choose good sound stock from plants in good health. The diploid cannot shed chromosomes; if it does, it is in trouble, but the polyploid, with its numerous chromosome sets can and frequently does, as any gardener who has had a mutation knows.

# MINUTES OF THE APRIL A.B.S. BOARD MEETING

The meeting was called to order at 7:45 p.m., April 22, 1968. Everett Wright led the Pledge of Allegiance, and Walter Pease read the Aims and Purposes.

Fifteen officers and ten Branch Representatives answered the roll call. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Bert Slatter moved, seconded by Jim Somes, that we accept the appointment President Tagg made last month for Walter Pease as President-elect. Carried.

The Treasurer, Walter Barnett, reported a balance of \$1,386.87, receipts of \$753.95, and disbursements of \$959.06 leaving a balance of \$1,181.76.

President Tagg appointed Walter Pease, Walter Barnett, and Virginia Barnett as the ballot counting committee. Mae Tagg moved, seconded by Vera Naumann, that we accept the appointments. Carried.

Awards Chairman, Margaret Lee, requested action by the Board concerning giving the Certificate of Award for Culture. Discussion followed. Mae Tagg made a motion following the suggestion of Walter Barnett to provide Show Chairmen with ribbons to be replaced by the Awards upon presentation to the National Board during this show season only. Seconded by Walter Barnett. Carried. (See page 117)

The Historian, Mrs. Burkett, requested articles, pictures, etc. for the History Book from all the Branches.

The Library is a very busy department, according to Lucile Wright.

Pearl Benell, Membership Chairman, reported 69 new members and 2715 Begonians disbursed. She reported mailing 2503 ballots.

Mr. L'Hommedieu reports information will be forth-coming concerning the research that is in progress.

Jim Somes, Show Chairman, questioned the retiring of Challenge Trophies. Sylvia Leatherman made a motion, seconded by Jim Somes, that the rule be three times instead of three consecutive years. Carried.

Public Relations Chairman, Vera Naumann, reported ten branches wrote for information, and two are working on charters.

Anne Rose, Advertising, reported \$57.20 received last month for advertising.

### "THE BEGONIAN"

Robert Wilson, Nominating Committee Chairman, presented the following names for balloting this year: President-Elect, Vera Naumann; Secretary, Virginia Barnett; Treasurer, Walter Barnett; and Vice-President, three years, Jim Somes.

President Tagg advised the Board that we are about out of signs. Jim Somes moved, seconded by Everett Wright that we order 250 signs. Carried.

Pearl Benell made a motion, seconded by Walter Pease that the first class mail be \$1.50 higher than regular dues because of the higher postage rates. Carried.

Meeting adjourned at 9:45 p.m. following Branch reports.

Virginia Barnett Secretary



# A.B.S. LIBRARY BOOKSTORE

# The following selection of books are FOR SALE

*The Complete Book of Gardening\$4.95 Under Lights by Elvin McDonald
*Gesneriads And How To Grow Them\$7.95 by Peggy Shultz
*Rex Begonias As House Plants\$1.00 by Virginia Withee
*All About Begonias\$5.95 by Bernice Brilmayer
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### **SHOW DATES**

This column will be devoted to announcements of Shows in which our members are encouraged to participate. If your show is not listed, please send me the information. If full details are not given in this column, look for special announcements about these events as stated.

Editor

June 14, 15, 16—"Fuchsias On Parade" by the California National Fuchsia Society (see page 120).

July 13, 14—Begonia Show, San Gabriel Valley Branch.

July 20, 21—Begonia Show, Theodosea Burr Shepherd Branch.

August 3, 4—Begonia Show, Westchester Branch.

August 10, 11—Begonia Show, Orange County Branch.

August 16, 17 – "Shade Gardens of Bellevue Square" Eastside Branch.

August 24, 25 — "Round The World With Flowers," San Francisco Flower Show.

August 24, 25 — A.B.S. NATIONAL CONVENTION AND SHOW, Hawthorne, Calif.

Sept.. 7, 8—THIRD ANNUAL EAST-ERN BEGONIA CONVENTION AND SHOW, hosted by the Connecticut Branch (see page 116).

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### **CALENDAR**

June 6—Westchester Branch: Potluck 6:30 p.m. "Is It a New Plant?" by Barbara Joe Hoshizaki.

June 6—Whittier Branch: "Bonsai Creation and Care" by Khan Komai, 7:30 p.m.

June 11—Glendale Branch: "Summer Gardening and Azaleas" by Joe Littlefield, 7:30 p.m.

June 12—Inglewood Branch: "Gardening" by Joe Littlefield. Potluck 6:30 p.m.

June 13 – Orange County Branch: "Rexes" by Sylvia Leatherman, 7:30

June 14—San Gabriel Valley Branch: "What the Judges Look For" by Jean Kerlin, 7:45 p.m.

June 20—Foothill Branch: "Begonias From Seed—Sowing and Growing" by Chuck Tagg, 8:00 p.m.

June 24—A.B.S. BOARD: South Gate City Auditorium, 4900 Southern Ave., South Gate, Calif. 7:30 p.m.

June 26—SHOW COMMITTEE: 7:30 p.m., American Savings and Loan, Hawthorne (one block north of El Segundo Blvd.).

June 26—Eastside Branch: "Sprays and Fertilizers" by Opal Johnson 7:30

June 28 – Redondo Area Branch: "Grooming Plants For Show" by Everett Wright, 7:30 p.m.

July 1—DEADLINE for all material for the August Begonian.

### SPECIAL DATE

The Glendale Branch is hosting the National Board of the American Begonia Society at the July meeting, Sunday, July 28. The meeting is to be held in the Glendale Federal Savings and Loan basement auditorium (rear of the building), 401 North Brand Blvd., Glendale at 1:30 p.m. Refreshments and a plant sale will follow. The plants are to be donated by members from all branches. Please come and bring plants. Take this opportunity to become better acquainted with the Board.

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