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**VOL. XVI
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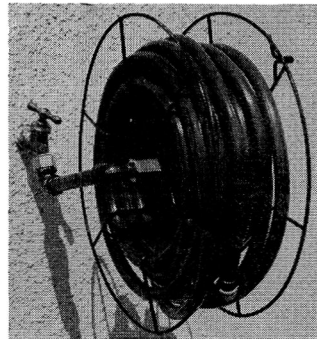
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The Branch Representative Director's Roster will be printed again in May.

The next Board Meeting of the American Begonia Society will be held in the Los Angeles City Hall, Room 55, 7:30 p.m., Monday, Feb. 28, 1949. Park Lower Garage south entrance on Main Street.

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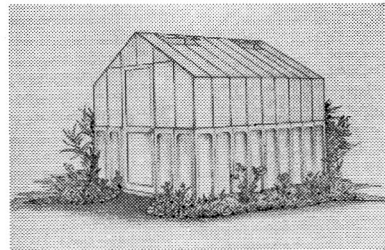
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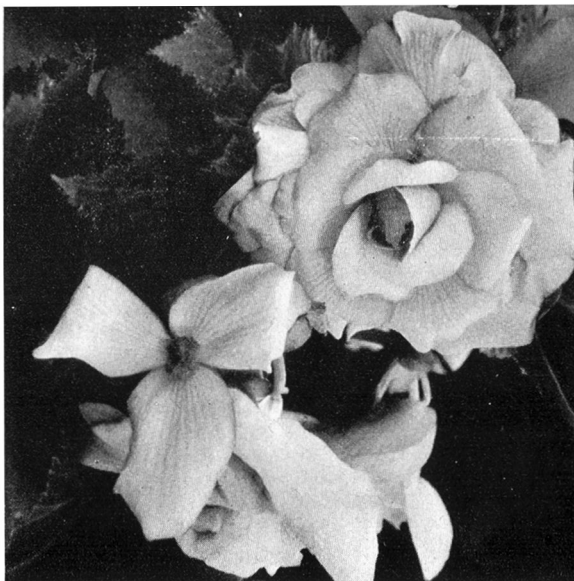


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THE TUBEROUS BEGONIA, ITS COLORFUL ADDITION TO YOUR GARDEN

By John R. Bauman of Palos Verdes Begonia Farm

The remarkable beauty of the tuberous begonia, both as a shade garden plant and a cut flower arrangement in the house is by no means a new and startling revelation to most garden lovers. However to many, the delicate beauty the flowers possess and the rapidity with which the luxuriant foliage and robust stems grow and mature during the spring and summer seasons, is a misleading factor. These garden enthusiasts are immediately struck with the beauty of flower and luxuriant growth of foliage, but are actually hesitant to grow them in their gardens because the appearance of the delicate flower leads them to believe the plants would consume most of their time and patience and require many refillings of the insect sprayer to keep them presentable.

In this short article, I would like to present a few simple pointers which should help eliminate the above mentioned dread and show how these enthusiasts can have just as lovely a collection as the old timers who have enjoyed the beauty of the tuberous begonia for many years.

Let us start at this time of year and follow the cycle of growth throughout the following seasons.

The Period of Selecting

December through March is the period in which the Begonia tubers are available. In selecting the tubers, you will generally find several sizes available, ranging from small through medium and large. The latter usually

measuring from two inches and up in diameter. In selecting for quality of flower and color, either of the three sizes will prove just as satisfactory. The smallest of the tubers, in many cases, produce just as beautiful a bloom as the larger tubers. In selecting for size of plant and size and number of flowers, the larger tubers will answer this requirement. In procuring your tubers, obtain them from a reliable source in order to insure good quality regardless of the size of the tubers.

The tuberous begonia possesses a remarkable range in color shades but is defined mainly as to type. In selecting your tubers of the Double Flowering Tuberous Begonias you will generally find them segregated as to: CAMELLIA TYPE (the formation of the petals resembling those of a camellia blossom), RUFFLED TYPE (the formation of the petals becoming waved or ruffled on the outer edge of the flower), ROSEBUD TYPE (the petals resembling those of a half opened rose bloom), PICOTEE TYPE, (this means varigated or two toned in color), FIMBRIATA PLENA or CARNATION TYPE (the formation of the petals resembling the tightly ruffled appearance of the carnation flower, and the LOYDII or HANGING BASKET TYPE (the plant and blossoms particularly adapted for growth in a hanging container). Now that you have selected your tubers, let us go on to the next step.

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The Period of Starting

February and March are the best months in which to start the growth of your tubers. Fill a shallow box or flat with either moistened leafmold or peat moss and put in the tubers so that the top of the tuber is about level with the surface of the mixture. Incidentally, the top of the tuber is the flat or depressed side. Place your flat in a relatively warm area, such as the garage, work-shop, etc., and see that the mixture is kept moist. In a few weeks, the tubers will have sprouted to a height of two or three inches and an abundant root growth will have developed.

Since spring is here and your enthusiasm has greatly increased, we will proceed to step number three.

The Period of Planting

April and May are the two months in which the tubers are ready to be planted for the remainder of the season. As a potted plant, be sure you use a large enough container, at least a six inch pot for the small tubers and at least a seven or eight inch pot for the medium to large size tubers. Use a liberal portion of broken crockery or rocks in the bottom of the container for good drainage. Use a soil mixture that is of loose texture, to afford good drainage, consisting of a large proportion of leaf mold thoroughly mixed with a sandy loam and a small amount of well rotted manure. In the lower third of the container stir in thoroughly a tablespoon of either cotton-seed meal or fish-meal. Fill in with the soil mixture and plant the sprouted tuber at the same level at which it was started in the flat, being careful not to damage the tender new roots.

In ground planting, have the soil mixture loose to afford good drainage and of approximately the same soil mixture as mentioned for pot culture. Stir in a tablespoon of cotton seed or fish meal about two inches below the root system when each tuber is planted in the ground.

After this has been accomplished, the two remaining suggestions to remember will insure good growth and a great deal of pleasure for the remainder of the season.

1. A SHADY and PROTECTED LOCATION

2. A MOIST CONDITION

Your tuberous begonias will respond to these two pointers by being grown whether under a shade tree, a protected patio, the north side of the house, a shaded rock garden, a lathhouse, a protected window box, a porch or any other location which will break the wind and the direct rays of the sun. At the time of watering a light sprinkling over the foliage, especially during the dry mid-summer days, will help create the moist condition which the begonias enjoy.

The Period of Enjoyment

During the months of June, July, August, September, October and part of November, your tuberous begonias produce a color parade that will more than compensate for the relatively small amount of time and energy that was devoted in preparation.

It is hard to list any type of plant other than the Tuberous Begonia, that produces such a beautiful array of color for almost six months.

The Period of Preserving

During the months from November to February, the tuberous begonias recede in growth until they form the tuber in which is preserved the food material for the growth of next seasons crop of beauty.

During November when the plants visibly begin to go back in growth, gradually withhold water, until the foliage and stalks wither away and there is nothing left but the tubers. At this time, in the case of ground planting, take the tubers up, shade off excess soil from around them and store in flats in a comparatively dry and cool location with good ventilation around the flats. If grown as a potted plant, leave the tubers in the pots, turn them on their sides and store in a dry, cool spot. At the time of starting next February, take them out, remove the dried roots and follow the procedure previously outlined. Remember, with average care your tubers should last from six to eight years.

It looks as if we are back to February again, so you folks take it from here. I know you will have a lot of fun and enjoyment.

BEGONIA LUCERNA

By Dorothy S. Behrends

Begonia lucerna (syn. *corallina de lucerne*) is one of the most popular begonias grown outdoors in mild climates or as pot specimens for indoor gardens.

This begonia is believed to be a cross between *B. corallina* (a species) and *Mme Charrot* (a hybrid) and was developed in Lucerne, Switzerland.

The habit of growth is tall. How tall, is dependent on the situation of the plantings. The leaves are often eight to ten inches long, ending in a point, one side of the base is arrowlike shaped, the other side is ellipsoid and is dark olive green on top, with lighter shadings. Underneath the leaves are more or less dark red to purple-red.

There are scattered, irregular shaped silver spots on the leaves, but there are not as many of these spots as on one of its parents, *B. corallina*.

The large inflorescences are strikingly beautiful with their beautiful deep pink to red

See next page

flowers. The male flowers usually appear first and do not last long, although the female flowers bloom for weeks. The blooming period is from the middle of the summer to winter or all year around, depending on the culture.

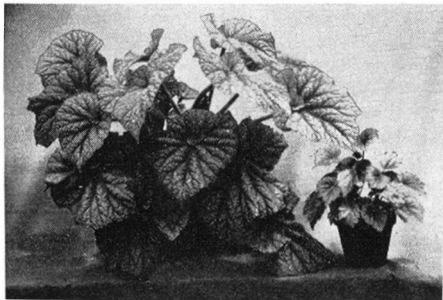
Begonia lucerna is considered one of the easier begonias to grow. This does not detract from its beauty. It will grow in heavier soil than most begonias require, but it responds well to the average begonia 'soil mix'.

Many of the early Southern California hybridists considered this begonia as a favorite parent to their many crosses.

Mrs. Arthur Bissell grew her lovely specimen plant (cover picture) in a loose soil and fed it blood meal occasionally. The plant was heavy with flowers when this photograph was taken the first part of December.

The writer would like to remind those visiting or living in the Southern California area, that a trip to Palos Verdes Begonia Farm is very worthwhile, not only to see the lovely tuberous begonias and fuchsias in bloom, but to see the wide corridor, two hundred feet long, lined with specimen *B. lucernas* that measure from ten to fifteen feet high and often have a base measurement of four feet. These plants are breathtakingly lovely in the spring through to fall, not only for their size and colorful foliage but also for the many huge clusters of bright flowers.

It is a "MUST SEE" of the Southland.



IN COMPARISON

The large begonia is r.c. *Rosetta*, a seedling by Mrs. Wilson, with a bright (chartreuse) green, silver blotched, spiral leaf. The small begonia is the late Roy Berry's miniature r.c. *x autumn*, the leaf having a dark red center shading to brown, overlaid in part, with silver. Both plants are four years old and were grown and photographed by the P. J. Millers in Whittier. The Millers are not commercial, they are just *Real Begonia Fans*. D.S.B.

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MRS. PATTEN'S "MUST HAVES"

I have read with a great deal of pleasure, the lists of "must have" begonias. A "must have" for California would be quite different than one from the midwest. My list for Kansas must necessarily be begonias that stand hot winds, dry air and drouth.

The dependable semperflorens are my first choice. The new dwarf compact types that bloom so thankfully for the care they get. They come in gay colored flowers and even bronzed foliage, making a varied show. The dwarf *lucerna* is my second choice. It does not take up the space the tall one does and blooms quite young, requiring very little special attention and blooms most of the year.

One of the three triplets of German origin, *B. saschen*, is a lovely plant with bronzy red foliage and a wealth of pinkish-red blooms. It blooms almost continually and is easy to start from cuttings and will stand considerable sun.

A thing of beauty and a joy is *B. templini*, whether in bloom or not. It is an interesting plant because of the diversity of its coloring and the little plantlets that appear all over the plant. It must be protected from the elements a little more than some of the other begonias.

Weltoniensis rosea is a 'dainty lady' that adds much to the window garden, with red stems and delicate leaves. The ease with which she adapts herself to her surroundings makes her a lovely plant for baskets. A little difficult to handle at times, but young plants respond readily to the proper care.

The old favorite *B. feasti* still holds a place on our lists. It is easy to grow and will stand neglect. It is a spring bloomer. After the long winter is almost over the buds begin to push up and we realize Spring will soon be here.

I have found the new hybrid 101 is quite easy to grow and bears a wealth of huge pink blossoms. It stands our conditions quite well here. It is a little taller than other doubles and has a pleasing form and pays for any extra attention you may give it.

The begonias I have named are ones that will grow and thrive in sunny Kansas. They do not have to have a "made to order" soil or an "especially prepared" atmosphere. These *can* and *will* grow under Kansas conditions. With these as a starter, one can add to them as space and desires dictate.

Editor's note: "Must Haves" have taken on a new significance since the January freeze in Southern California. Many begonia fans will have to revise their list or replace their "must haves".

GARDENING WITH GORDON

By Gordon Baker Lloyd*

Summary of Rock mulching experiment:

Four years ago if someone had told me they were going to put rocks around their shade plants I would have thought it was "another one of those." And there are a lot of "those" that I am continually having to sort out and experiment with in my garden and in research! But here is one little job that may bring some good luck and will be fun to try. About four years ago on a tour we made into the garden of Dr. Herbert White, when he lived in Gardena, we saw for the first time rock mulching of all types of shrubs and trees and heard the story of their results.

What was done in the shade garden:

Dr. White had mulched espaliered specimens of trees, grapes and citrus. I got to thinking, why not try it in the shade garden and perhaps even bring some of the shade plants into the sun and see if they would grow better? I announced the idea over KMPC and got a storm of inquiries. A returned Wac decided she would give it a try and moved some of her fuchsias into the sun to see what would happen. In her first letter she told about what the neighbors thought—and I also wondered. About 4 months later came her report. The fuchsias she had moved into the sun, which were not sun loving types, were doing better than the same batch in the shade! By that time we had several experiments under way in Riverside and other areas where the humidity was very low. We began to find that rock mulching worked!

The why of rock mulching:

Rock mulching is done around a plant to keep moisture in the soil, to keep the root area at a more even temperature, and even to raise humidity. In our tests we found that the rocks absorbed heat in the daytime and radiated it out at night. That the root area of plants with this type of mulching ran from 3 to 8 degrees cooler than beds with no rock mulching, and the rock mulching was always much cooler than ordinary mulching. We found that water was held from 30 to 80 per cent longer in rock mulched areas and that even worm activity was increased and thereby the organic matter used in the mulching became available much quicker to the soil. We also found we could take many of the very deep shade lovers and bring them to more light and that part shade lovers without exception grew well in rock mulching in full sun, of course away from hot reflected areas.

How it is done:

Let us take a fuchsia as an example. A broad basin is hollowed out from 3 to 5 inches deep. Do not disturb any surface roots. This

basin is filled with some type of organic matter,—dried lawn clippings, leaf mold, etc. On top of this are put rocks from the creek bed of about four to eight inches in diameter. These are *not* flat rocks but roundish and squarish types of rocks. They are put on the top of the mulch. This mulched area should reach well beyond the drip line of the plant and by all means at least to it. Watering is done right over the rock area. You raise the rocks and look underneath the mulch to see when to re-water. At first you will find the mulch under the rocks will disappear within perhaps two months. The rocks are taken off and more mulch added. Finally, reapplication will be needed only about twice a year. These rocks cannot be brick as too much alkaline leeching takes place and an even temperature is not found. Rocks should be creek type out of granite. The worm activity is very great, which will not hurt a thing, for you will have castings left containing good plant food. Worms will also help to take in the organic matter. In about three months period of time in one test we found about four inches of perfect top soil left in the mulching area. In all instances we found, in shade or in sun, plants did better with this process of weighting down the mulch with rocks. There is no question that the rocks will absorb heat and keep the plant root area at a more even temperature. Any shade gardener knows when that has been done that his special shade loving plants will do better. Space will not permit further explanation of this and how we cured diseases and did some rather fantastic things with these mulches. Suffice to say that Dr. Dale Hemenway of Pacific Palisades and many others have met with success with rock mulching and would not be without it—to say nothing of yours truly. We have a long way yet to go in experiments on other plants, but the further we go the more we see a likelihood that it is very practical for everything but the lawn and I don't know what we can do there! There is nothing new in the idea for it has been used for years in the Mediterranean area.

* Garden Consultant.

Editor's note; for more information send for the Rock Mulching bulletin of the Garden Center, which pictures the process, by enclosing five cents in stamps or coin and a self addressed stamped envelope to the Los Angeles Garden Center, 245 S. Kingsley Drive, Los Angeles 4, Calif.

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*H. P. Dyckman's
Clivia*

WITHSTANDING THE FAMOUS FREEZE

By Adah Stevens, Los Angeles, California

The clivia is a shade loving plant, that really likes shade . . . even dense shade . . . and it will stand lower temperatures than fuchsias and most begonias, although my *B. Nellie Bly* withstood the same low temperature as the hybrid clivia.

We all have spots in our shade gardens that have too little sunshine to encourage flowers. This is the place to plant a clivia. They make lovely pot specimens, but do not multiply as fast as when grown in the ground. Pot culture is more satisfactory as the drainage problem can be handled easily. If planted in the ground, a sloping location is recommended.

Fog is not good for clivias. When grown where there is heavy rains or excessively high humidity, the indoors or greenhouses are the only place these plants will thrive. They like to be in a moist soil but the one requisite that must be adhered to carefully, is *perfect drainage*.

Due to the length of time one must wait from seed to flowering maturity (about five years), and the slowness of offshoots forming, it is doubtful that the clivias will be reasonable in price for a long time.

They may be had as species and as hybrids. The more common is the species, a lovely orange, which is very acceptable in the deep shade in the shade garden. The hybrids have a more intense orange and are particularly lovely, set off by their wide, strap-like, dark green foliage. Bright red seed pods take the place of the vivid colored flowers and these seeds may be left on the plants to mature as an added attraction. When the seeds are ripe, I scatter them on a seed pan containing moist sand and place a pane of glass over the pan.

The seeds will germinate *on top* of the sand, sending a root down into the sand and a leaf up to the light. I transplant each seed when it is sufficiently started, allowing the others to continue to develop. I find a little charcoal added to the average 'begonia soil mix' is helpful as they do not like too acid a soil.

Otherwise, they take the same care as begonias with the exception of a watchful eye as to drainage.

I was particularly pleased when they withstood first, our heavy, damaging freeze and then the beautiful snow. A shade garden partially shaded by avocado trees is very "unusual" to see when covered with snow!

FEBRUARY, 1949

By Bessie R. Buxton, Peabody, Mass.

"February fill-dyke" old New Englanders call this month. This is the time when we get our heaviest snows and thaws, which not only fill brooks and ponds to overflowing, but soak down to raise the level of the subterranean water-table, the reserve for dry seasons. But Spring is coming! the plants feel it before we do. There is more heat in the sun rays and longer hours of sunlight, and the begonias respond with new growth and more bloom. All the rhizomatous kinds are budding now, and a month hence they will shake out delicate clouds of tiny pink flowers on long stems, which last much longer than their appearance indicates. Other buds follow, for the blooming season of these begonias lasts three months or more. Then no more blossoms may be expected until next year and one must be content with foliage beauty. *Mrs. Townsend* has

Turn to page 34

the largest and deepest pink flowers of this group, borne on rather short, stiff stems. The real name of this plant is *B. heraclei-cotyle* (*heracleifolia* x *hydrocotylifolia*). Some one was in despair over the cumbersome name and called it *Mrs. Townsend*. Or perhaps it was received from a begonia lover by that name. Does any one know?

As the sun gets higher during the month, more insect pests develop unless you were very faithful in cleaning them off in the fall. Powdered sulphur is a good standby for many insects, and powdered tobacco or tobacco stems scattered over the soil will kill the tiny black flies which sometimes appear. Mites, which make the leaves crumpled and puckered, are truly a pest. Try the powdered sulphur first, keeping the plant out of the sun for a week or more. If this fails, spray first with clear water to remove the sulphur, then with nicotine insecticide, or dip in Spraytox. To avoid spilling the soil from the pot during the dipping, take a circular piece of oil cloth about eight inches in diameter, cut half way through and wrap tightly around the stem of the plant, folding around the top of the pot. The plant may be safely turned upside down without shaking out the soil.

February first is dead low tide for Rex begonias. They look as if they would never revive—and some of them will not. Set them in a Wardian case, and March first will see some of them start new growth. A cool room is best for the Rex. *Queen of Hanover*, *Henry IV* and *Fireflush* are varieties which stand New England winters well.

Medora is one of the prettiest begonias now. It does not bloom often, but the pink leafbud sepals are almost as lovely as a flower. Add to this the prettily cut leaves, thickly silver spotted, and the plant is a beauty, whether in bloom or not. It originated in *Medora*, Illinois, and was introduced by Mrs. E. K. Gray of San Diego. Does any one know its parentage or who originated it?

With stronger sunlight, guard against sunscald by putting a thin muslin curtain over the glass, especially if you have double windows. All glass contains some imperfections and the sun rays focus these spots on tender foliage and a brown spot develops. The thick leathery leaved kinds are quite susceptible to this injury, also *haageana* and other hairy leaved varieties. By March first, it may be advisable to move these kinds to a northeast window where they will get only morning sun. However, if the brown area is on the edges of the leaves, it is probably a fungus disease and should be cut off and burned. Cut at least a quarter of an inch of the healthy leaf, to be sure to get all the infected part.

IT HAS BEEN SAID

When making cuttings of most begonias, do not leave many leaves on the slip, as this will cause the cutting to wilt. Make all cuttings in the cool shade and keep clean.

Never let the soil become completely dry around begonias, even in the winter.

The begonia correctly called *B. catalina*, syn. *B. improved digswelliana*, a *digswelliana* seedling and sometimes called *B. Lady Waterlow*, stands quite a little sun, especially where the air is moist. Secure young plants after danger of frost is past and plant out in the garden. They are almost continuously in bloom and grow to about eighteen inches high.

When potting begonias *do not* pack the soil too tight. Use clean, rough leaf mold for rex and water after potting.

The flowers of most begonias will have more color when grown where they receive some sunshine. Their blooms are lighter in the shade.

Many begonias can be grown from leaf cuttings. Simply place the leaf stem in clean sand but do not let the leaf blade touch the sand.

Fresh cow or chicken manure generates a large amount of ammonia which is quite alkaline. This will burn the roots of begonias, so COMPOST it WELL before using.

Rex begonias may be repotted now if you have a heated greenhouse. Shake off the old soil gently and repot in dry oakleaf mold. Then water well. Do not press soil around roots too firmly. If you do not have heated greenhouse, wait until spring to repot.

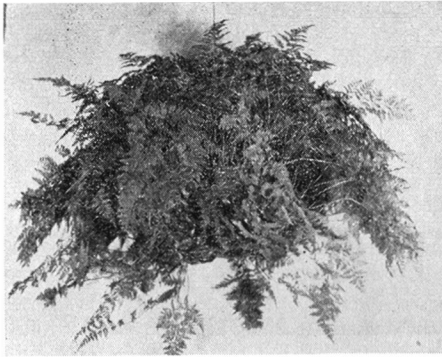
Cuttings of rex begonia leaves may be put in now under the greenhouse benches. Have the sand mixture three inches deep over the earth floor, with good light but no sun. When possible, face the leaf wedges to the south.

Flash Bulletin

Friends of Mrs. P. J. Miller will be glad to know she is now home after having undergone surgery. Visitors are not allowed but cards will be greatly appreciated.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO AMATEURS

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Plant Grown and Photo by Dr. W. C. Drummond

DAVALLIA CANARIENSIS

By Mrs. Urie Caress, Los Angeles, Calif.

The *Davallia canariensis* is an old favorite of the ferns. It has many synonyms as Hare's Foot, Carrot Leaf, etc., and was found in the Canary Islands and introduced into Europe about 1699.

Hardy in mild climes and an evergreen greenhouse fern in severe climes, preferring a temperature of 60 degrees. This fern will stand neglect but responds beautifully to the care given begonias, enjoying a humid atmosphere and filtered sunshine.

There are several methods of planting this interesting member of the *Davallia* fern family. Its requirements are so limited as to fertilizer and soil, that it may be planted (or mounted) on a length of old tree trunk or branch, using sphagnum moss and well decayed leaf mold. The pale brown rhizomes will grow around this object and cling very artistically. The fronds are from twelve to twenty four inches long, resembling the carrot leaf, and grow intermittantly on these exposed rhizomes.

When planted in a pot the rhizomes quickly grow over the side and twine around the pot. Hanging baskets are the most popular method of growing these beautiful ferns. It may also be trained as a fern ball and be suspended in the lath shelter, from under a tree, or in a window garden.

FUN GROWING BEGONIAS FROM SEED

by Beatrice Haddrell, Marblehead, Mass.

Last year in April I bought three packets of seeds of begonia *gracilis*, which as the name implies is graceful and dainty and smaller than the regular *semperflorens* type.

These were *B. gracilis Indian Maid* with red flowers and dark red shining leaves, height one foot.

B. gracilis luminosa, bright pink flowers and green leaves sometimes tinged bronze around

the edge, height one foot.

B. gracilis alba, very dwarf white and smothered in flowers, light green leaves, height six inches. Some of these had larger flowers edged with rose pink, like a lovely wild rose.

These are the most freeblooming plants imaginable, just the thing for edging the border or for the narrow window sill.

For beginners I will mention that I put a layer of half rotted leaves in each flat and then filled the flats with a mixture of two measures of leaf mold, two measures of peat moss and half a measure of loam, slightly moistened and well mixed and left to stand for a day or two before using.

When the flats were lightly filled to the brim I used a wooden block to press the mixture down evenly. With the edge of the block I made shallow grooves about one and one half inches apart and gently sprinkled the seeds along each groove by making a crease in the seed envelope and tapping it softly with a pencil. Without putting any soil over the seeds, I stood each flat in water nearly to the top of the soil line until the flat was thoroughly soaked and then let them drain, placing a pane of glass on each flat to retain moisture.

After placing thick folds of newspaper on crates, over a radiator in the shady part of the sun room, these flats were left on the newspapers. This held an even temperature and did not get too warm.

In about ten to eighteen days the seeds began to sprout, just a soft, misty green along the rows, at this time I moved the flats to the east side where they would get sufficient light but not too much hot sun. I removed the glass during the day and replaced it again at night until they were well established.

Occasionally I stood the flats in water to soak them thoroughly again, but it was not often necessary because the peat moss retains moisture for a long time. I transplanted some seedlings as soon as two true leaves appeared and handled them with the closed tip of a small pair of scissors. This required patience as one could hardly see the tiny plants, much more feel them! But those were the ones that grew quickest and thrived the best.

The transplanting soil I made of two measures of leaf mold, two measures of peat moss and one measure of loam, with a light sprinkling of bone meal and the same of charcoal.

About June first, I put them in our unheated greenhouse where they flourished and before long I potted them in two inch pots, and when they outgrew those I put them into two and a half inch pots, and so on. These pots I placed in flats and filled the spaces in with moist peat moss, to hold moisture.

Begonias do not flourish if you over-pot

Turn to page 36

them, they must go from a small pot to one a size larger, *no more*. I have found this to be true!

By this time they could be watered with a fine spray on a long spout watering can.

The last potting soil I used, contained three measures of leafmold, one measure peat moss, one measure loam and a sprinkling of bone meal and charcoal.

I never thought I would have so many begonias in my life! I grew them for our Begonia Show, but there was no class for them!

I had copper boxes made to fit our narrow (four inch) window sills, ten of them, and filled the boxes with the little potted plants, white pink and dark red. They were very lovely and much admired.

But I still had too many, so I entertained the North Shore Manuscript Club and gave them each a couple of plants, which pleased them.

Then I gave our garden club one hundred and fifty plants on colored plastic coasters for the Chelsea Naval Hospital and I heard later that the boys were "tickled pink" with them, especially the little white ones! I always thought men liked the brightest colors.

Well, at our First Annual Begonia and House Plant Show in September there were no little *gracilis* begonias, but I staged a display of fifty different succulent plants and won a First.

But "everything comes to those that wait" and in November there was a chance to show them at the Fall Flower Show in Boston, as "A Display of Indoor Plants" to cover fifty square feet.

I had a tier of shelves covered in black, the lower one wider than the upper three. At the edge of the shelves I placed the shining copper boxes filled with dainty seedling begonias still in full bloom. The little white ones in front, backed by bright pink *luminosa* and dark *Indian Maid*.

I used large plants of begonias for the background. The display created pleasant comment and won a Second prize, which was not bad, in competition with commercial growers. The *Indian Maids* and *luminosa* have bloomed continuously all winter long.

During our First Annual Begonia Show a lady brought in a beautiful pink begonia with long, speckled, rather narrow, alternate leaves, for identification. She gave me a cluster of seed pods from it. I gave most of them to a few people sitting at the same table busily counting or figuring. They put them in their pockets and thought no more about them. I kept a couple of pods to sow, just to see if they would grow . . . not that I needed any more begonias . . . yet!

And so I begin all over again!

ADVANTAGES OF A SUMMER LATHHOUSE

By Mrs. R. E. Kartack, Barraboo, Wisconsin

For years I had summered some of the fibrous begonias as well as other houseplants under an arbor. While this was fairly satisfactory as far as plant growth was concerned, it was difficult to keep various animals from molesting the plants. The squirrels would insist on burying nuts in the pots and upsetting them and an occasional rabbit would nibble the young plants. When several of the arbor posts rotted at the ground level and no replacements were in sight due to the scarcity of large posts, I had a sudden desire for a lathhouse. We were able to purchase a quantity of ordinary laths as well as all the wire needed and by using some of the old arbor posts, a house about 8x10 feet was constructed. The end of May found all the fibrous begonias, except the *semperflorens*, installed in their new summer home.

Had I realized the pleasure that was in store for me in watching the plants grow during the summer months, I am sure I would have had a lathhouse long ago. The large-leaved begonias as *lucerna* made enormous leaves and their tallness approached the exotic looking specimens seen in California lathhouses.

Small-leaved varieties such as *B. medora* and *B. picta alba* had just one desire . . . to spread themselves horizontally until they took up more than their share of the room. The leaves on all varieties were more beautiful and lush than I had ever seen them before. This was especially true of the *B. rubras*. All the summer bloomers were 'dripping' with blossoms. I had a large plant of *B. decorus* that was covered with little white flowers most of the summer. The young plants started to bloom much earlier than usual, *B. Jimmie May* bloomed when it was still a tiny plant. Best of all, there was no worry about disturbance by animals.

Many of the plants were too large for the sunroom, by fall, where they have their winter quarters. I brought some of them in and I made cuttings from the others. The best solution would be to take large plants into the lathhouse and enjoy their beauty and let them spread themselves, but take cuttings from them in June for winter use.

As there seems to be so little printed matter on the making of a small lathhouse, perhaps a few details about building one would be helpful. In the midwest, I do not consider laths are needed on the north side, as our prevailing winds are not from this direction in the summer. We do not have laths on the east side as the lattice that was part of the arbor on

See next page

this side casts some shade and most begonias like a little morning sun, so the north and east sides of our lathhouse have chicken wire. We put a strong one half inch wire mesh, twenty seven inches wide, all around the base and on the door which is in the center of the west wall. Only the top, the long south and the west side is lathed. The house is six feet four inches high. Inside there is a wide slatted shelf along the north, south and east walls. This shelf is made of the lattice from the arbor, laid one inch apart and is thirty inches wide and thirty inches from the floor. This is very satisfactory and gives a lot of room for the plants and there is plenty of headroom for them. The only improvement I would suggest would be to have a stair effect on the north side for the begonias which spread themselves horizontally or trail.

Much as the begonias and I enjoyed the lathhouse there is a drawback and that is its lack of beauty. It has not helped the effect of my little garden of which the arbor was once the focal point. However, I try to close my eyes to this for the present and think of the many fine begonias it produces on the inside of its unattractive structure.

Editor's note; with a little creative art in construction and arranging of plants, most small lathhouses can be made a place of beauty.

FEBRUARY SEED FUND NEWS

These are very busy days for your Skipper, so please forgive us if we seem slow in answering letters. We have made many new contacts for our Seed Fund with new sources of seeds for all of you. Two new lots of seeds are on the way from South Africa and will be listed as soon as they arrive. From Mexico we hear that Achimene tubers and bulblets of *B. gracilis* var. *diversifolia* are on the way to us. We will sell these at 25c per packet. Approximately 5c to 10c each for the Achimene tubers depending upon size. There will be two kinds—A. Robustus and A. carmine. Bromeliad seed is also coming soon from Mexico. Bromeliad plants and orchid plants may be ordered thru the Seed Fund from our Mexico correspondent.

Of interest to collectors are these rare begonia seeds—*B. Pearcei*, *Veitchii*, *Fulgens*, *Davisii*, *Octopetala*, *Clarkei*, *luxurians* at 50c per packet. These new kinds from India are *B. gigantea*, *ameana*, *Cathcartii*, *picta*, *Andersonii*, *rubrovenia* at 25c per packet. From Mulford Foster's recent exploring trip to South America we have these very choice seed—*B. quadrelocularis*, *B. epipsila* and numbers 2579, 2421, 2365, 2366 not yet identified. The collection of these can be had for \$3.00 (7 packets). There is a very small amount of all the above seed and it was quite costly—thus the price. Actually we would

like to include all this seed in our yearly Seed Fund. Maybe in time it can be done if those who buy this seed will save seed from your plants for us. Only those who have the proper growing conditions and are experienced in growing from seed should try these more expensive seeds. We have plenty of inexpensive Begonia seed—large packets of mixed seeds at 25c per packet. Experiment with these.

We can still take in new members to the Seed Fund—send in \$2 which entitles you to a large collection of Begonia seeds, at least 20 packets. See the list of names in the January Begonian. Send all seed orders directly to your Skipper. The seed is now ready and will be mailed promptly. Send stamped envelope for new list of seed available, prices all low and the seed is all fresh. Let us know your seed wants and we will try to locate them for you. Our Seed Fund department will exchange seed with anyone, anywhere, and buy any kinds of rare seed that our members may want.

The good news this month is that at last our Hybridizing Department is getting underway with Mrs. Mary Choate of the Inglewood Branch at the head. We will have some reports from her soon.

Cheer up you California folks who lost your begonia plants in the freeze. The friends in the east know their plants must come indoors during the winter. We may have learned, now. We shall not let the loss of our plants discourage us but will continue to grow our favorite plants in spite of what the weather brings. A fine new lot of begonia seeds, some well mixed planting soil and off we go to a new start. Good luck to you.

Cheerio until March, your Skipper
Florence Carrell

Members wishing information about the Round Robin Clubs will please write to Mrs. Frances Downing, Rte. 1, Box 11, Calera, Alabama. There is no charge in joining these Robins.

Our Membership Chairman wishes to tell all members having renewed their memberships and still having a December '48 expiration date, not to be alarmed. He has been 'swamped' and expects to get these new stencils cut soon.

Patronize our advertisers—they help us by advertising in our Begonian.

Branches desiring colored slides may refer to the December BEGONIAN, page 286. Write to Mrs. Grace Bayer, 907 North Pass Avenue, Burbank, Calif., well in advance of date needed.

HANDS ACROSS THE SEA

by *Bessie R. Buxton*

Begonias are proving a hand-across-the-sea bond, making friends for us in England and in far-away Australia. In the last few months letters have come to me from these countries, showing the privations that war has brought, and the comfort these interesting plants give to people who are recovering from war and its horrors. Mr. Arthur W. Craig, 256 Mitchell Road, Alexandria, Sydney, Australia, grows his begonias in a little glass house at his suburban home. Most of the begonias he mentions bear unfamiliar names, and are probably hybrids. In Sydney, also at 9 Earl Street, Gladesville, lives Mr. John H. Simmonds, a war veteran who lost both legs in the war. He writes that growing begonias in his glass house is his chief interest in life.

From England, Mr. Richard Stansfield, 130 Meadvale Road, Ealing, London W. 5, writes that he is looking forward to receiving his first copy of the *Begonian*. He says "The last war has done a great deal to put English floriculture into the back ground, and no doubt it will be many years before it begins to really revive again. Still, we continue to plod along and have faith in the future. Your wonderful country has been kind to us in every way and thanks are due to the great U. S. A. that we have managed so well as we have since the end of hostilities. Of course, a lot is said on behalf of politics, but the everyday people of these islands fully acknowledge and realize the debt we owe to the people in America. Since being released from the Navy after the last war, I have taken up another war, this time against cancer, and am running a cancer research laboratory. This is proving a far greater task than the defeating of our last enemy. Here again, we must plod on and on. The few begonias I have, up to the present, provide me with the necessary relaxation and my wife, who is equally keen on my hobby, helps me to give them every care."

Mr. Frederick J. Bedson, of Forest Gate, Crowborough, Sussex, England, is the president of the new National Begonia Society, which has members in Scotland and Wales also. They hope to have a *Bulletin* of their own before long. Mr. Bedson says "If any of your enthusiasts are coming over this year, there is a hearty welcome for any who care to look us up, particularly if any begonias happen to travel with them in this direction!"

All these begonia enthusiasts suffer under Government regulations which are very stringent about sending money out of their country for such things as begonias. Can we not spare seed from our plants to send to these far-away begonia friends? Mr. Bedson lists the following begonias which he cannot get in England:

Rex Glory of St. Albans- Rex Fireflush- Rex Twisty Spot- Griffithii- Rex Baby Rainbow- It- Dichroa- Marrocarpa- Froebelli- Micranthera fimbriata- Pink Fairy and Fantasy. Who can spare seeds of these and other kinds? "Freely ye have received, freely give!"

SHELTERED GARDEN BOOK REVIEWS

BEGONIAS for AMERICAN HOMES & GARDENS. By Helen K. Krauss. Published by MacMillan, 1947. \$4.00

This volume is written especially for the advanced grower of begonias although the needs of the beginner have not been overlooked. The history of the begonia is given thorough treatment as well as its nomenclature, and with respect to the latter, the author is to be commended for her excellent work in clearing up the multiplicity of names which have attached themselves to the myriads of species and varieties of the Genus *Begonia*.

Arguments regarding the identification and classification of begonias should be easily settled by reference to this book. Seven full-page genealogical charts and a full chapter devoted to each of the following groups: Canestemmed, Hirsute, Rhizomatus, Sempreflorescultorum, Rex-cultorum, Tuberos and Miscellaneous Fibrous-rooted, give one the feeling that here is an authoritative book of facts and dependable data gleaned with long and patient research among scientific journals and bulletins.

An introductory chapter suggesting a good selection of begonias to start with and a closing chapter with sections on temperature and light, soils, potting, watering, spraying, feeding, etc., will prove very helpful to the beginner. In addition to the cultural information given in the text there are ten full-page line drawings which give step-by-step directions on the sowing of seed, how to transplant the seedlings, how to propagate by leaf-cuttings, by stem-cuttings, how to pot, etc. Sixty five photographs of outstanding varieties show various flower and leaf forms of this amazingly diversified genus.

Frank H. Overton

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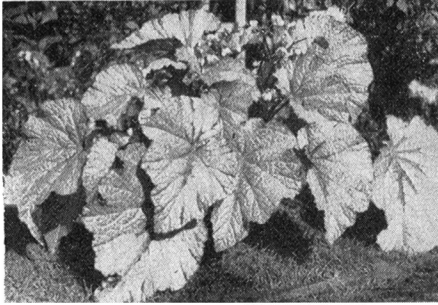
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REX GIANT SILVER

The r.c. Giant Silver was developed by Mrs. Susie Zug of San Dimas, California. This begonia was photographed two years after it germinated from seeds hand pollinized by Mrs. Zug. The plant has twenty one flower spikes and measures three and one half feet across. It is truly what the name implies!

MANDA'S WOOLLY BEAR AND OTHERS

By Marie Minier, Encinitas, California

B. Manda's Woolly Bear is an unidentified begonia which arose in Manda's orchid greenhouses about 1913. In Mrs. Clark's article in the May 1946 Begonian she tells us that Mr. Robinson gave us the amusing handle by which it is commonly known. As far as I know it has never been determined whether the plant is a species or hybrid, or has it been given any other name.

Since its introduction we have raised still another plant which closely resembles Woolly Bear but came to us from a different section of the world. It differs mostly in its habit of growth and seems to have smaller leaves, but it too, is covered with brown tomentum and is a continual bloomer. I raised plants from seed sent out by the Seed Fund in 1947 and am at present carrying it under the title 'No. 22—Begonia Species—West Indies'.

Still another plant is being currently studied which resembles both of these. Seeds of this plant were gathered in Mexico by Mr. Baker. Only three plants were raised and Mrs. Carleton was fortunate in receiving one of them. In her description of the plant to me, she remarked that it is of a rather sprawling nature, reminds one of the leaf of Manda's Woolly Bear, only not quite as woolly. It has a red spot at the sinus of the leaf.

So here are three plants, all blooming over most of the year, all covered more or less with brown tomentum and all worthwhile as a small leaved plant. Whether they are all different species or one or more of them natural hybrids, only the experts can tell us. But species or hybrid, they do make nice plants for the window and many people grow them for their ever-blooming habit.

BEGINNERS CORNER . . .

When the term 'flat' is used, it must be remembered a flat can be any size desired. It need not necessarily be the size the nurseryman uses. It is well to make them a size easily fitted into whatever container is handy, to be able to water them by immersion.

The term 'bottom heat' means heat under a container containing material for propagating.

Bottom heat promotes rapid root growth, whether from germinating seeds or slips, in rooting mediums. It may be from an electric cable (made for this purpose) or on top of a water heater or radiator. Each individual will find some place in their home that 'bottom heat' may be utilized for propagating purposes.

Definitions of Words Occasionally used in the Begonian.

hirsute—(her'-suit) as in describing begonias, hairy.

petiole—(pet'-ee-ohl) the footstalk of a leaf connecting the blade with the stem.

axil—(ak'-sil) the angle formed by the branch with the stem to which it is attached.

frond—the leaf of a fern (or palm).

pH—hydrogen potential.

PRONUNCIATIONS OF NAMES OF COMPANION PLANTS

kalanchoe—kal-an-koh'-ee

cyclamen—sik'-lah-men

clivia—klí'-vi-ah

coleus—koh'-lee-us

azalea—ah-zaý'-le-ah

daphne—daf'-nee

davallia—dah-val'-i-ah

gerbera—ger'-be-ra

gesneria—jes-nee'-ri-ah

cymbidium—sim-bíd-i-um

cytrepedium—sip-ri-pee'-di-um

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BEGONIA CONFUSA . . . Translation

By Dorothy P. Barton, Flint, Michigan

The "Begonia of Doubtful Origin"—Smith and Schubert. The very important begonia of doubtful origin is a new species in the collection of green leaved plants. It is a slender rhizome lying flat on the soil, smooth, red and between the joints is from one to nine centimeters (in English approximately 2/5 of an inch to 3½ inches) it has stipules which fall off, broad at the center and tapering to a point at the apex—23 millimeters long (4/5 of an inch) and entirely hairy; the upright leaf stalks are 16-23 centimeters long (6 to 9 inches) with scattered hairs; the straight leaves are even on both sides, broadly oval but narrowed to a point at the ends with one to three lobes, heart-shaped at the base; up to 18 centimeters long (seven inches, app.) having small toothlike projections spaced on both sides with scattered hairs thickly covering along the veins beneath; the immature flower stalks are much shorter than the leaves; the cymes having few flowers, uniformly, when immature covered with bracts which drop off—elliptical, entirely parchment like; at the base twelve millimeters long (less than 1/3 inch) the stalk bearing the spore-organ is about ten millimeters long (approx. 3/10 of an inch); the four masculine tepals as a whole are broadly oval outside, blunt and covered with red down, the inside is elliptical and much smaller; with many stamens, oblong anthers longer than the fillaments, the joints being longer and blunt; the flowers are very like the female only without bracts, recognized through immaturity alone. There are three female tepals—outside so broadly oval, fleshy and covered with red down, the inside smaller, elliptical, smooth, with three styles, cleft; the ovary is in three unequal parts, hairy surpassing others.

Refer to the BEGONIAN ads when replacing your worn out tools, adding new insecticides and ordering your fertilizers. We will all need to either add to or replace some begonias this season.

SACRAMENTO BRANCH: The following officers were elected to serve in 1949, President, J. C. Young, 2440 St. Francis Drive, North Sacramento, Vice Pres., Mrs. Frances Flannigan, 4713 Florence Way, Secy., Mrs. Boyd Collier, 2777 Harkness Way, Treas., Mrs. Thomas Fulton, P. O. Box 55, Elk Grove, Nat'l Director, Mrs. John R. Williams, 2160 Stacia Way, Directors, Mrs. Lynn Cross, Mr. Wm. Rosenberg, Mrs. Byron Davies, all of Sacramento unless otherwise noted.

Mrs. Boyd Collier, Secy.

SOUTHGATE BRANCH: Had Mr. W. E. Walton, Pres. Elect, as installing Officer at their December meeting. The following officers were installed, President, W. C. Mueller, 2824 Ohio Avenue, Vice Pres., Mrs. Melvin Casey, 4085 Tweedy Blvd., Secy. Treas., Miss Ellen P. Dionne, 3139¼ Illinois Avenue, Melvin Casey, 4085 Tweedy Blvd., Director, Mrs. Della Shook, all of Southgate, Calif.

Miss Ellen P. Dionne, Secy.-Treas.

SANTA BARBARA BRANCH: Had a Pot-Luck dinner and an exchange of gifts at their December meeting. Members brought specimen begonias for identification and a round-table discussion followed. Richard Broder, Nomenclature Chairman spoke on winter blooming tuberous and had the plants to show, which always creates enthusiasm. Mrs. Thelma Sommerfield, National Director, installed the following officers, President, Mrs. Kem Weber, 270 W. Alamar Ave., Vice Pres., Mrs. Leon Ayersman, 49 Danielson Road, Secy., Mrs. Ed Mercer, 2019 Bath Street, Treas., and Nat'l Representative, Mrs. Ethel Arnold, 931 W. Valerio Street, all of Santa Barbara.

Mrs. Louise Schwerdtfeger, Pub. Relat. Dir.

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH: Had installation of officers at their January meeting, President Ira Allyn informed the members and friends "that no small group can be successful without the full cooperation of each and every member in the organization". Accordingly, he distributed lists containing recommendations for various committees to be formed. Clarence E. Hoff talked on Garden Gadgets and demonstrated their various uses. Mr. M. Peterson showed colored movies of Hawaiian tropical flowers.

Mrs. Walter L. Morrison, Secy.

MIAMI BRANCH: Reported a good meeting with begonias, auctioned in July, brought in and displayed. The begonias showing such improvement were *B. deliciosa*, *Margaritacea gogoensis*. A member, Mr. Wilson, displayed a new begonia in this district, begonia *Barkeri* with leaves of a young plant having three of the leaves measuring twelve inches across. Mrs. Carrier showed slides (on the Branch's new projector) and then the following officers were elected, President, Ray Rosengren, 5530 N.W. 21st Ave., Miami 38, Vice Pres., Robert G. Wilson, So. Ludlum Rd., South Miami, Secy., Miss Elizabeth S. Hall, 2571 Trapp Avenue, Miami 35, Treas., Mrs. Frank C. Palmer, Director, Mrs. George Humphreys, 1849 Plunkett St., Hollywood, Nat'l Director, Mrs. A. E. Sackett, 5822 N.W. 23rd Ave., Miami 38, all of Florida.

Mrs. A. E. Sackett, Nat'l Director

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH: Had installation of officers at their Ninth Birthday Party and report the following, President, Howard Small, 501 Rosemead, San Gabriel, Vice Pres. James I. Daley, 1850 So. Earle Street, Rosemead, Secretary, Mrs. Calvin T. Adams, 911 N. 2nd Avenue, Arcadia, Treas., Mrs. Josephine Hotz, 123 E. Lime, Monrovia, Rep. Director, J. N. Giridlian, 345 W. Colorado Blvd., Arcadia, Nat'l Rep., J. C. Finley, 433 Rosewell Terrace, Los Angeles 26, Calif.
Myrtle Jones, *Retiring Secy.*

SAN DIEGO BRANCH: Reports the following officers elected, President, Capt. E. F. Barker, 7591 Central Ave., Lemon Grove, Vice Pres., H. E. Foley, 2869 Spruce Street, Secretary, Mrs. Donald Green, 1626 Emerald St., Treas., Mrs. B. A. Carlson, 4562 Kensington Dr., Nat'l Rep., Mrs. Russell Bailey, 4535 Fiftieth St., Directors, Mrs. Chas. B. Barnes, 4512 Max Dr., Mrs. Ralph Scott, 4265 Van Dyke Ave., Mrs. Elizabeth Haworth, 5545 Beaumont Ave., La Jolla. All of San Diego unless otherwise noted.
Mrs. Opal L. Elliott, *Retiring Secy.*

EAST BAY BRANCH: Elected the following officers for the new year, President, John Paul Edwards, 1347 Trestle Glen Road, Oakland 10, Vice Pres., C. F. Jenson, 3720 Cerrito Avenue, Richmond, Secy., Mrs. H. E. Thorpe, 1692 San Lorenzo Avenue, Berkeley 7, Treas., Mrs. W. L. Stockinger, 2130 Emerson St., Berkeley 5, Nat'l Rep., Mrs. Marie Reed, 215 Cambridge Ave., San Leandro, Calif.
Mrs. E. Carlson, *Retiring Secretary*

HUMBOLDT COUNTY BRANCH: Had a sumptuous turkey dinner and the favors were mistletoe corsages, so the affair was a success! Elections of the following officers took place, President, Ray Minnie, Vice Pres., Mrs. Jessie Tomas, Secy. Treas., Margaret Smith, Nat'l Rep., Mrs. Nellie Pape and Director, Mrs. Noonan. Gifts were exchanged and the combined second Birthday and Christmas Party will be remembered by members and guests alike.
Mrs. Violet Wooden, *Historian*

PETALUMA BRANCH: Held an open forum and question and answer period, which was of benefit to all attending the last meeting of the year. The following officers were installed, President, Cecil Bundesen, Vice Pres., Al Schlener, Sec., Elizabeth Schlener, Treas., Jim Cornelius, Jr. Past Pres., Jay Gould, Nat'l Rep., Cuma Wakefield, Director for 1 yr., Lillian Bradberry, Director for 2 yrs., Mae Briggs.
Mrs. Elizabeth Schlener, *Secy.*

FLOWER SHOW DATES TO REMEMBER

March 18 through 21st will be the time to attend the 1949 Santa Barbara International Cymbidium Orchid Show. The Show will be held in the Recreation Center on East Carrillo Street. The public is invited.

The California International Flower Show will be held at Hollywood Park in Inglewood, California beginning March 26 through April 3.

Plan to attend these Flower Shows.

PURPOSE OF THE AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY

ARTICLE II OF THE CONSTITUTION

"This Society shall be conducted on a non-profit basis, and its purpose shall be to stimulate interest in begonias and shade loving plants; to encourage the introduction and development of new types of begonias and related plants; to gather and publish information in regard to the kinds, propagation and culture of begonias and other shade loving plants; and to issue a bulletin which shall be mailed to all members in good standing."

Editor's note, this reprint is a reminder of the purpose of our Society and to impress New members our real reason for existing. This Article is followed as close as humanly possible, by your officers.

BUDGET—1949

INCOME

	Annual	Monthly
Memberships	\$3,840	\$320
Culture Bulletins	108	9
Advertising	2,400	200
Total Income	\$6,348	\$529

EXPENSE

Begonian Printing	\$2,904	\$242
Begonian Engraving	192	16
Editor's Expense	696	58
Business Manager	240	20
Membership Secretary	1,080	90
Total Expense	\$5,112	\$426

General

Postage	\$ 60	\$ 5
Stationary	180	15
Round Robbin	60	5
Equipment	240	20
Other	180	15
Slide Library	180	15
Total Expense	\$ 900	\$ 75
NET INCOME	\$6,012	\$501
	\$ 336	\$ 28

Branch Meeting Dates and Places

- BARTON, DOROTHY PIERSON BRANCH**
Regular meetings, Quarterly, 1st Fridays
Flint, Michigan, Feb. 4
Mrs. S. V. Clark, Sec.,
1919 Zimmerman St., Flint 3, Mich.
- BELLFLOWER BRANCH**
1st Monday, Feb. 7, 7:30 p.m.
I.O.O.F. Hall, Ardmore and Palm Sts.
P. Knapp, Secretary
6144 Blackthorne Ave., Bellflower, Calif.
- EAST BAY BRANCH**
3rd Thursday, Feb. 17, 7:30 p.m.
Willard School, Ward Street
Mrs. H. E. Thorpe, Sec.
1692 San Lorenzo Ave., Berkeley 7, Calif.
- EL MONTE COMMUNITY BRANCH**
3rd Thursday, Feb. 17, 8:00 p.m.
Columbia Grammar School, Rm. 64
Mrs. Mary Bradley, Cor. Sec.
701 Asher St., El Monte, Calif.
- FOOTHILL BRANCH**
1st Friday, Feb. 4, 8:00 p.m.
Woman's Club House, 1003 Azusa Ave., Azusa.
Mrs. Phyllis Heth, Secretary
228 Bonita Ave., Azusa, Calif.
- GLENDALE BRANCH**
4th Tuesday, Feb. 22, 8 p.m.
206 West Cypress
Mrs. F. M. Brown, Sec.
3633 Revere, Los Angeles 26, Calif.
- GRAY, EVA KENWORTHY BRANCH**
3rd Monday, Feb. 21
Community House, LaJolla
Tillie Genter, Sec.-Treas.
7356 Eads St., LaJolla, Calif.
- GRUENBAUM, MARGARET BRANCH**
4th Tuesday, Feb. 22
Member's Residence
Mrs. Frank H. Mather, Corr. Sec.
515 Windover Rd., Hatboro, Pa.
- HOLLYWOOD BRANCH**
2nd Thursday, Feb. 10, 7:30 p.m.
Plummer Park, 7377 Santa Monica Blvd.
Miss Marjory Robinson, Sec.
1187 No. Orange Dr., L. A. 46.
- HUB CITY BRANCH**
3rd Monday, Feb. 21
Roosevelt High School Cafe
1200 E. Olive, Compton, Calif.
Mrs. Eloise Scheller, Sec.-Treas.
3556 Imperial, Lynwood, Calif.
- HUMBOLDT COUNTY BRANCH**
2nd Monday, Feb. 14, 8 p.m.
Lanes Memorial Hall, 1st Christian Church
Miss Margaret Smith,
P. O. Box 635, Ferndale, Calif.
- INGLEWOOD BRANCH**
2nd Thursday, Feb. 10, 8 p.m.
325 No. Hillcrest, Inglewood, Calif.
Leo McBride, Secretary
3665 Mountain View Ave., Los Angeles 34, Calif.
- LA MESA BRANCH**
2nd Monday, Feb. 14, 8 p.m.
La Mesa Grammar School, La Mesa, Calif.
Mrs. Edna F. Barker
89 Central, Lemon Grove, Calif.
- LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER**
3rd Tuesday, Feb. 15, 7:30 p.m.
Robert Louis Stevenson School, 5th & Atlantic
Cafeteria, Lime St. Entrance, Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Rose C. Hixon, Sec.-Treas.
Box 572, San Fernando, Calif.
- MIAMI FLORIDA BRANCH**
4th Tuesday, Feb. 22, 8 p.m.
Simpson Memorial Garden Center
Mrs. Elizabeth S. Hall, Sec.
2572 Trapp Ave., Miami 35, Fla.
- MISSOURI BRANCH**
4th Tuesday, Feb. 22, 2 p.m.
Mrs. Bruce Dill, Secretary
3715 Harrison, Kansas City, Mo.
- NEW ENGLAND BRANCH**
Mrs. H. H. Buxton, Sec.
114 Central St., Peabody, Mass.
- NEW YORK SUBURBAN BRANCH**
Sec.-Treas.: Mrs. Dorothy F. Michaelson
P. O. Box 718, Denville, N. J.
- NORTH LONG BEACH BRANCH**
2nd Monday, Feb. 14, 7:30 p.m.
Houghton Park Club House
Harding & Atlantic, No. Long Beach
Mrs. Merle Penrose, Sec.
4142 Walnut Ave., Long Beach, Calif.
- ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH**
1st Thursday, Feb. 3, 7:30 p.m.
Farm Bureau Hall, 353 So. Main St., Orange.
Sec.-Treas., Ann Peterson, 414 E. Palmyra,
Orange, Calif.
- PASADENA BRANCH**
1st Tuesday, Feb. 1, 7:30 p.m.
Longfellow Hi School, E. Washington St.
Mrs. Fred E. Distel
1320 Elizabeth St., Pasadena, Calif.
- PETALUMA BRANCH**
3rd Friday, Feb. 18, 7:30 p.m.
Danish Hall, 19 Main St.
Mrs. Elizabeth Schlener, Sec.
18 10th Street, Petaluma, Calif.
- PHILOBEGONIA CLUB BRANCH**
Mrs. Lillian Watts, Sec., 405 Cotswald Lane
Wynnwood, Pa.
- RIVERSIDE BRANCH**
2nd Wednesday, Feb. 9, 8 p.m.
Mrs. Wm. Allen, Sec.-Treas.
7904 Magnolia Ave., Riverside, Calif.
- ROBINSON, ALFRED D. BRANCH**
4th Tuesday, Feb. 22, 8 p.m.
Ocean Beach Community Center
4726 Santa Monica Ave., Ocean Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Louise Gardner, Secretary
3212 James Street, San Diego 6, Calif.
- SACRAMENTO BRANCH**
3rd Tuesday, Feb. 15, 8 p.m.
Garden Center, McKinley Park
Mrs. A. Boyd Collier, Secy.
2777 Harkness Way, Sacramento, Calif.
- SAN DIEGO BRANCH**
4th Monday, Feb. 28
Hard of Hearing Hall, 3843 Herbert Ave.
Mrs. Donald Green, Sec.
1626 Emerald St., San Diego, Calif.
- SAN FERNANDO VALLEY BRANCH**
2nd Monday, Feb. 14, 7:30 p.m.
Pierce Jr. College, 6201 Winnetka Ave.
Canoga Park. Mrs. Frank Ecker, Secretary
21003 Devonshire St., Chatsworth, Calif.
- SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH**
1st Wednesday, Feb. 2, 7:30 p.m.
American Legion Hall, 1641 Taraval St.
Sec.: Mrs. Walter Ashe, 1855 33rd Ave.
San Francisco, Calif.
- SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH**
4th Wednesday, Feb. 23, 8 p.m.
Masonic Temple, 506 S. Santa Anita Ave.
Mrs. Calvin T. Adams, Sec.
911 No. 2nd Ave., Arcadia, Calif.
- SANTA BARBARA BRANCH**
2nd Thursday, Feb. 10, 7:30 p.m.
Rm. 5, Com. Center, 914 Santa Barbara St.
Santa Barbara, California
Mrs. Ed Mercer, Secy.
2019 Bath St., Santa Barbara, Calif.
- SANTA MARIA BRANCH**
Sec.-Treas.: Mrs. Peter Mehlschau
- SANTA MONICA BAY BRANCH**
2nd Wednesday, Feb. 9, 7:30 p.m.
University High School, Room 232
11800 Texas Ave., West Los Angeles
Mrs. Denman Bemus, Sec.-Treas.
345 So. Anita Ave., Los Angeles 24, Calif.
- SANTA PAULA BRANCH**
4th Thursday, Feb. 24, 6:30 p.m.
Steckel Park
Margaret Richardson, Rt. 2, Box 242A
Santa Paula, California
- SEATTLE BRANCH**
3rd Tuesday, Feb. 15
Member's Homes
Mrs. W. C. Whipple, Secy.
Avalon Park, Mercer Island, Wash.
- SHEPHERD, THEODOSIA BURR BRANCH**
1st Tuesday, Feb. 1, 7:30 p.m.
Alice Carolytt C. H., 902 E. Main, Ventura, Calif.
Miss Carolyn Peyton, Secretary
335A So. Evergreen Dr., Ventura, Calif.

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SO. ALAMEDA CO. BRANCH
 3rd Thursday, Feb. 17, 8 p.m.
 Faculty Cafeteria, High School, Hayward, Calif.
 Mrs. Dorothy Bayliss, Corr.-Sec.
 26706 Monte Vista Dr., Hayward, Calif.

SOUTHGATE BRANCH
 4th Tuesday, Feb. 22, 8 p.m.
 Girls Scout Clubhouse, Southgate Park,
 Miss Ellen P. Dionne
 3139 1/2 Illinois Ave., Southgate, Calif.

WESTERN RESERVE BRANCH. CLEVELAND, O.
 4th Wednesday, Bimonthly, Mar. 23, 8 p.m.
 Garden Center, 10013 Detroit St., Cleveland, O.
 Mrs. Fred McCune, Secy., 1470 Waterbury Rd.
 Lakewood, Ohio

WHITTIER BRANCH
 4th Tuesday, Feb. 22, 8 p.m.
 Union High School, Room 19
 Lindley Ave. Entrance, Whittier, Calif.
 Mrs. Haidee Hackler, Secy.
 219 S. McNess St., Whittier, Calif.

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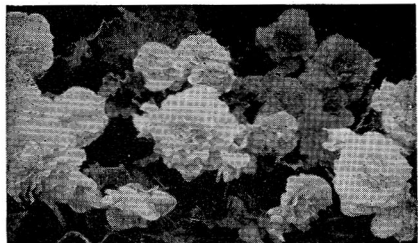
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