

The BEGONIAN

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TUBEROUS
BEGONIA
CRISTATA
TYPE



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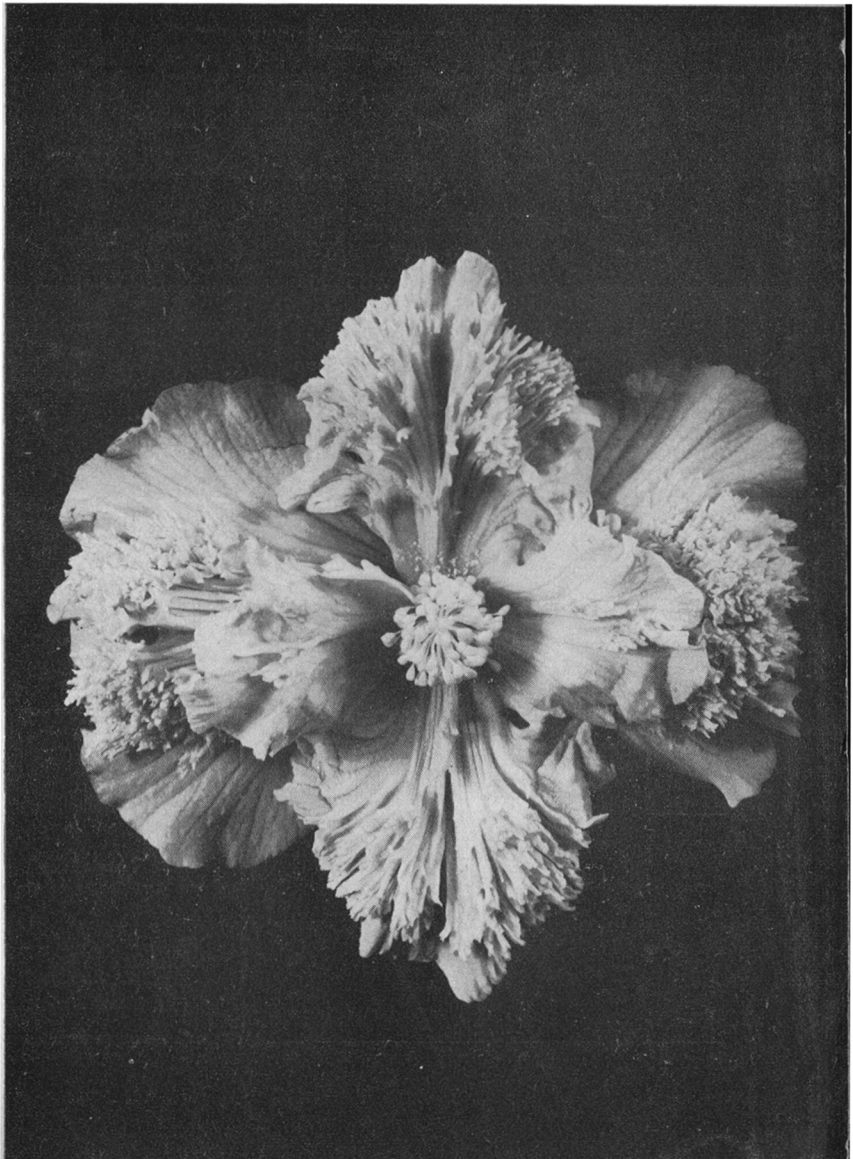
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CENTS



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Contents

Feature Articles—

TWO COSTA RICAN BEGONIAS — ALEXANDER & PAMELA SKUTCH	193
BEGONIAN 'ELLA KEY' — G. E. RAMER	194
BRITISH FERNS — PART TWO — CARL STARKER	195
I SAW THEM ON MOTHER'S PLANT STAND — CHARLOTTE HOAK	198
PROLONGING FLOWERING OF TUBEROUS ROOTED BEGONIAS — KOFRANEK & KUBOTA	200

American Begonia Society—

BEGONIAS IN SPRING	208	CALENDAR	209
BELGIAN BEGONIA SOCIETY	205	CONDENSED MINUTES	209
BOOK REVIEWS	204	IN MEMORIAM	208
BRANCH MEETING DATES, PLACES	210	LIBRARY NOTES	203
BRANCH NEWS	197, 207, 208	SEED FUND, C. M. KELLY	202
BRANCH SHOWS	206, 208	YOUR EDITOR	208

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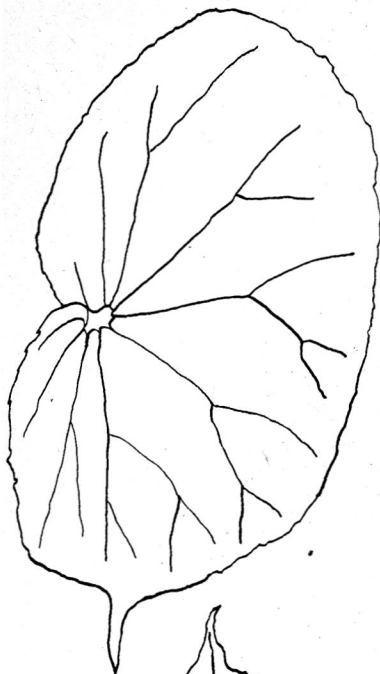
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The next Board meeting of the American Begonia Society will be held in the Los Angeles City Hall, Room 1305, 7:30 p.m., September 28, 1953. Use Main St. elevator. Park lower garage, south entrance on Main Street.

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Begonia cuspidata



Begonia sp.



Begonia glabra



P.S.

—Drawings by Pamela Skutch

Our Costa Rican Begonias

(We are fortunate to be able to print this interesting description of a little known area by two such scientifically trained and observant persons as the Skutches. Mrs. Gladys Nolan obtained this for us through her correspondence.)

The BEGONIAN

SEPTEMBER

THE BLUE MONTH

*Blue Skies, Blue Seas,
Blue Flowers, Perfect Begonia Harmony*

Two Costa Rican Begonias

By Alexander and Pamela Skutch, Costa Rica

Our farm stretches along the right bank of the broad, rushing Pena Blanca River, a tributary of the Río Grande de Térraba, which flows into the Pacific Ocean on the southern coast of Costa Rica. To the north we look upon the rugged Cordillera de Talamanca, whose steep slopes, still covered by almost unbroken forest, sweep up to the craggy summits of Cerro Chirripó (12,580 feet), the highest peak between Guatemala and Colombia. To the south we look across the broad valley of El General to the low coastal range, which cuts off our view of the Pacific. Here in the foothills, at an altitude of 2500 feet, we enjoy a tropical climate and vegetation without the oppressive heat of the lowlands. The rainfall is heavy, usually exceeding 120 inches in a year. Our driest period is the quarter of the year from the winter solstice to the spring equinox of the Northern Hemisphere; but light afternoon showers keep the vegetation fresh through much of this interval; and only in late February and early March of some years is the drought sufficiently severe to dry up the grass in the pastures. The tropical rain-forest, which unhappily is fast vanishing before the increasing human population of the region, is tall and heavy, with an abundance of palms and a rich epiphytic growth of orchids, bromeliads, aroids, Gesneriaceae, cacti, and ferns.

The most abundant begonia on the farm is the species variously known as *Begonia cuspidata* C. DC and *B. multinervia* Liebm. It grows on the rocky banks of the river

and the wider brooks, on level, stony ground near these watercourses, and more rarely on the lower slopes of the ridges of red laterite back from the river. Often it flourishes on the nearly vertical faces of great rocks thinly covered with soil adhering to the roots of ferns, orchids, Gesneriaceae and other plants. It prefers a light shade, as of second-growth woodland or thickets, but avoids the heaviest forest.

The tall, slender, cane-like stems stand erect or lean toward the light. Usually they grow in clusters of two or three or sometimes six or eight together. Beginning to blossom when scarcely over a foot tall, they attain a height of six or, in the most favorable localities, even nine feet. Unbranched, or rarely bearing one or two branches which on upright stems ascend parallel to the main trunk, the brittle, woody stems are pale brown in color, rough with adherent scurf, and in old specimens attain a diameter of half an inch. Although this plant is unusually tall for a self-supporting begonia, it by no means equals in stature the arborescent species that grows in the Andean foothills of Ecuador, which has stems fifteen feet high, huge coarse leaves, and yard-broad panicles of small, white flowers.

The ample, glossy leaves of *Begonia cuspidata* are dark green on the upper surface and pale green or often dull red below. The blades are usually strongly inclined or even held in a vertical plane, so that they face outward from the rock or bank or woodland's edge toward the brighter light.

In shape they are obliquely reniform, broader than long, measuring up to nine by 5½ inches. The wavy margin is obscurely toothed; and at or near the lowest point of the more or less upright blade is an abrupt cusp or slender tail, sometimes an inch in length but often shorter, which may point straight downward or bend inward toward the main stem. The larger blades stand on thick petioles four or five inches long.

This begonia comes into flower in December, when the wet season is drawing to a close. It is at its best in January and early February, when the sky is full of bright sunshine and the earth still moist after many months of almost daily drenchings. As the drought increases in February its blossoms become fewer, but in moist and shady spots it may flower abundantly until well into March. Arising singly in the axils of the upper leaves, the inflorescences attain fifteen or sixteen inches in total length, of which twelve may be accounted for by the stout, branchless stalk. This bears a spreading cyme, seven or eight inches broad, of small, white or pink-tinted flowers. The stalk and all the branches of the inflorescence are dull red. These inflorescences usually bear flowers of a single sex, the pistillate arising from a lower axil than the staminate. But some clusters bear a few flowers of the opposite sex mixed with the predominant sort. With its tall, stout stems, richly colored, glossy foliage and ample clusters of delicate flowers, this is a most attractive begonia.

Somewhat less abundant on our farm is another begonia differing greatly in appearance and manner of growth, *Begonia glabra* Aubl. (also known as *B. scandens* Swartz). It climbs up the trunks of trees or the branches of stout shrubs in the forest or older second-growth thickets. The scandent stems, which attain a length of twelve or even fifteen feet and a diameter of a quarter of an inch, are as a rule closely attached to the bark of the supporting tree by clusters of fine roots emerging from the nodes; but the upper flowering

Begonia 'Ella Key'

By G. E. Ramer, Miami, Florida

The begonias growing so plentifully in the border illustrated in the recent article in The Begonian are known here as ELLA KEY and are supposed to be a cross between 'Feastii' and 'Mrs. Townsend'. I can't find where they are described in any of the current books. They are similar to 'Feastii' in some respects but to see the two plants side by side one can easily tell the difference. The leaves of 'Feastii' are 6 x 4¼ inches, short-stemmed, more hairy, deep dark red below, shiny dark green above, veins light green above, and same below but hairy, not very prominent and its leaves are suborbicular basal lobes slightly overlapping, surface almost flat; rootstock creeping, low.

branches of old plants stand out from the trunk and droop under their own weight. The seeds of this begonia often and perhaps always germinate on the ground, whence the young shoots climb up the nearest trunk; but as they grow older they often lose direct contact with the soil through the decay of their basal portion, and thereafter live as epiphytes. Like other epiphytes, they may flourish on great rocks as well as trees. The whole plant is light green in color, glabrous and glossy. The leaves are broadly ovate to lance-ovate in outline, rounded at the base, and at the apex tapering to a long point. Their margin is irregularly and shallowly dentate. The blades of the larger leaves are seven inches long by five inches broad, and they are supported by petioles from 1½ to four inches in length.

This begonia also flowers in the drier weather, chiefly from January to March. The inflorescences spring singly from the axils of the upper leaves. A stalk five or six inches long bears a cyme up to seven or eight inches in breadth, containing a multitude of small, white or greenish-white flowers. Most of the inflorescences bear flowers of a single sex, and those with staminate flowers arise from a higher axil than those with pistillate flowers. But as with *Begonia cuspidata*, some floral clusters have a few blossoms of the other sex mixed with those of the predominant sex. The capsules bear two short wings and a long one that slants obliquely upward and terminates in an obtuse point. This begonia owes its attractiveness chiefly to its climbing habit and the lustrous light green of its stem and foliage.

A third begonia not uncommon on the farm is a stout, hairy, white-flowered species with a thick rhizome attaining a length of three feet, which grows on great rocks and in shady, stony ground. But since its proper classification is still in doubt, it seems best to leave its description to a later occasion. These three are the only begonias growing wild in the immediate vicinity of our house but higher in the mountains, as well as nearer the coast, a number of other species are found.

The leaves of 'Ella Key' are 12 x 10 inches, long stemmed, less prominently hairy, tinted red below, shiny dark green above, basal lobes lap more, very thick, wavy, edges serrate, suborbicular, very finely hairy on edge. Veins are light green above; same below but very prominent or raised, sparsely hairy or spotted red. Stems long, thick and red spotted. Flowers on tall peduncles, heavy clusters, pink and large, 18 to 24 inches. Those of 'Feastii' are from 12 to 8 inches, small light pink. Rootstocks of 'Ella Key' are erect, not creeping, very thick, 12-18 inches tall. Leaves start from top end. B. 'Ella Key' looks something like *B. 'lettonica'*.

British Ferns

PART TWO

By Carl Starker, Jennings Lodge, Oregon

Courtesy of Journal of California Horticultural Society

CORRECTION: Captions under the two fern pictures in the August issue were unfortunately scrambled. They should have read: (left) *Athyrium filix-femina corymbiferum*; (right) *Polypodium vulgare bifido-grandiceps*.

The polystichums, scolopendriums, polypodiums, and lastreas are all green through the winter, making an attractive all-year picture. The athyriums, being deciduous, make up for their lack of winter show by their lacy, delicate summer display. Their exquisite, intricate patterns of fine cut pinnules make them very desirable. A collection of these handsome forms grows yearly into greater beauty and elegance.

The polystichums are perhaps the most beautiful and varied of all hardy evergreen ferns. From the cultural point of view they offer no difficulty, being quite hardy and easy, asking only protection from drying winds or scorching sunshine. The plumose forms with their delicate, lacy, finely divided pinnules are the real aristocrats of the genus *Polystichum*.

Scolopendriums have a very wide range in the form, size, cutting, frilling and division of their fronds. The normal species has a plain undivided strap-like frond, the end of which tapers to a point. It looks more like a leaf than a frond. Some forms are frilled at the edges, some are lacinate, and some crested at the tip. Some may have the lowest ends of the fronds extended like an arrowhead, while others are roughened and corrugated in appearance. They like damp, shaded corners for their best development. They prefer an addition of lime to their soil.

The polypodiums are an interesting serviceable and really delightful section of the fern family. There are many varieties of real beauty. So long as they do not get too dry they can endure some sunshine. They multiply by a running rootstock and hold their fronds during the winter, shedding the dead growth of the previous year when next year's fronds are developing. They are not too difficult and soon make attractive mats of foliage. They can be considered dwarf plants, being rarely over one foot in height. They like a light leaf-mouldy soil with perhaps a bit of peat and lime added. The rootstocks grow at the

ground surface so should not be planted too deeply.

Lastreas (now classified as species of *Dryopteris*), offer us many of the best crested, congested, or otherwise varied forms of evergreen ferns. The number of varieties is great. They are quite easy in almost any soil, and prefer at least light shade and adequate moisture for best performance. Some will even take considerable sunshine. They make handsome single crowns in beautiful symmetrical funnel forms. The male-fern is the best known of the species,—a glorious evergreen type of many variations with handsome crests and tassels. In some cases every pinna tip is regularly crested and fluted. They vary in height from one to three feet or more. Mature specimens are superb accents in the garden with their regal bearing and attractive form.

Before describing a number of these individual ferns it would perhaps be well to say a few words regarding their nomenclature. In general it follows botanical procedure, Latin descriptive names having been added to the specific name of the parent fern: thus a variety of *Athyrium Filix-femina* having congested pinnae and pinnules may be named *Athyrium F.f. congestum*, and a fern of the same species in which the fronds terminate in a large bunch of crests may be named *Athyrium F.f. grandiceps* and a combination of these two forms would be *Athyrium F.f. congestum grandiceps*. This system of nomenclature makes the names of some of these ferns rather long, but is a great help in identifying and classifying the varieties.

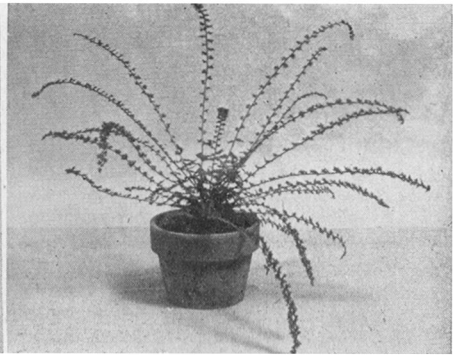
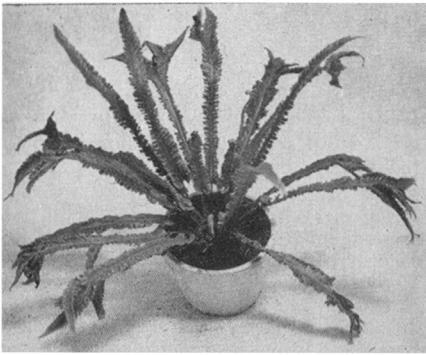
Some of the various forms of *A. Filix-femina* may be listed and described as follows:

Acrocladon—The fronds are heavily crested stems branching to bring the crested heads together to form a mass of pinnae. It grows about a foot high. There are also smaller, parsley-like forms.

Congestum—This is a dwarf fern having close-growing pinnae. There are a number of forms such as *congestum grandiceps*, which has a heavy terminal crest; *congestum crispum* having ruffled pinnae; *setigerum congestum* having dense pinnulae.

Corymbiferum—(Illustrated) All frond terminals are crested. Other forms follow-

Hardy British Ferns



Athyrium filix-femina Frizelliae.

Phyllitis Scolopendrium marginatum.

Phyllitis Scolopendrium (crested form).

P. S. vulgare.

P. S. (laciniated form)

P. S. (undulated form).

ing a similar pattern are the *crispatums*, also *multifidums*, which have very fine pinnules and heavy terminal crests.

Frizelliae (Illustrated) The long, narrow fronds have two rows of curled pinnae close to the mid-rib. There are a number of forms in which the fronds terminate in crests or are branched.

Gemmatum—(Illustrated) There are many forms, all extremely beautiful. The pinnae are finely cut and terminate in heavily bunched, finely divided crests. The front terminals have the same type of crests, only larger.

Plumosum—These are among the most beautiful and varied of all the *A. F. f.* The fronds are extremely soft and finely cut. They should be protected from wind and sun. They are prodigious growers and are exceptionally hardy.

Setigerum—There are numerous handsome varieties which are characterized by their bristly, divided pinnules.

Victoriae—Probably the most curious variation ever found. The pinnae grow in alternate directions, which causes them to cross and gives the fronds a latticed appearance. Each pinna terminates in a tasseled crest, and the frond ends in a large pendant tassel. There are at present numerous forms of *Victoriae*, but it is interesting to know that all ferns of this type stem from one single wild find. No other fern like it has ever been found.

Besides these forms of the lady-fern, the following should also be listed:

Dryopteris (Felix-mas and Pscudo-mas) Cristata—This fern is called the king of the male ferns. The sturdy, upright fronds grow three feet tall. The pinnae and frond tips are neatly crested. It is evergreen and excellent for accent planting.

Dryopteris Crispa Cristata—This is a dwarf form growing to one foot. The pinnae are dense, ruffled and crested; a handsome plant.

Phyllitis Scolopendrium—The number of varieties of this fern is so large that a description of any variety would be inadequate. There are over eight hundred known varieties. We illustrated a number of attractive forms.

Polypodium Vulgare Bifido-Grandiceps—(Illustrated) The tips of the pinnae are blunt and the fronds terminate in fan-shaped crests.

Polypodium Vulgare Pulcherrimum—A fern of finely divided fronds; a vigorous grower.

Polystichum Aculeatum Pulcherrimum Bevis—This is considered an exceptionally beautiful fern. The large fronds grow upright; the long, silky pinnae curl toward the frond tip.

Polystichum Angulare Congestum — A dwarf, compact grower having numerous forms. Some have round pinnules, others are crested.

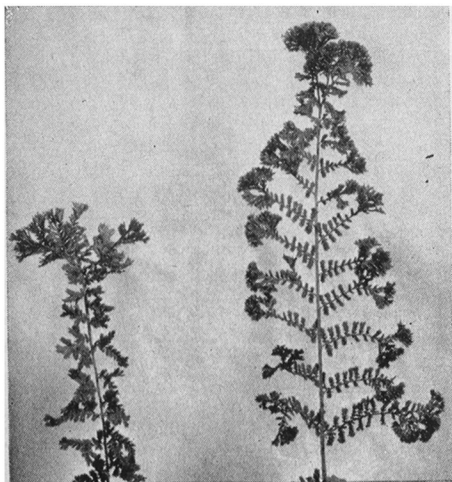
Beating the Heat

For our July meeting the Whittier Branch of the A. B. S. joined the Fuchsia Society at our Annual Picnic, held in Penn Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Lysle Hackler and Miss Ann Rose and Mr. and Mrs. Windsor showed their gardens, which were full of beautiful begonias, and fuchsias, too, although the terrific heat which we had just been experiencing the past few weeks with temperatures running into the hundred mark had taken some toll. The Begonias withstood the heat much better than the fuchsias. The Rex seemed to thrive even with the humidity "below zero". Whereas the fuchsias lost most of their blossoms and many leaves turned yellow, the begonias looked cool and green.

I have been using Ortho's Leaf Feed sprayed on the Rex leaves every week and their coloring is gorgeous this year, much deeper than usual—although some of my Rexes are out in the lath house and get quite a lot of sun and dry wind. This year I used Humisite in my soil mix, with very good results.

—Haidee Hackler.



Left: *Athyrium f. f. Craigii*

Right: *A. f. f. gemmatum*

I Saw Them On My Mother's Plant Stand

By Charlotte M. Hoak, Research Chairman

Several years ago my eye was arrested by the color cover of the August "Sunset" for 1951. It represented a plant stand which was almost a replica of the old-fashioned one which stood on the long veranda in the old home at Comptche in Northern California. In those pioneer days the busy housewife's sole outlet was to confine her gardening activities to the choice plants she gathered around her on these plant stands. So clearly does it stand out in my memory I could make a scale drawing of it and enumerate one by one the plants assembled there.

Both my father and mother were ardent plant lovers, and wherever they went they brought home a new plant to add to their large collection. Seeds came from abroad, and ordered from eastern catalogs were scores of plants which arrived weak and spindling from distant nurseries to be nursed into vigorous adulthood in their new western home.

Begonias loomed large in my mother's collection. The largest and finest specimen we had was *Begonia 'weltoniensis'* or the Maple Leaf Begonia, which in its old age grew so hefty that it was risky to mount it in the plant stand, and it stood in a substantial section of a vinegar keg. I remember I was always particularly charmed by the beauty of its summer foliage and the translucent pink blossoms. For many years this specimen stood in its place of honor on the left hand side of the plant stand.

The first begonia my mother possessed was *B. manicata*, which she purchased in San Francisco on her wedding trip from Windsor, Maine, in 1869, along with her new La France rose and her '*Alba plena*' camellia. This begonia had been already in California eleven years. In later years, one of her choicest treasures was the beautifully variegated form of it, *B. manicata aureo-maculata*. Of course, she had the old Trout Begonia, *B. 'argenteo-guttata'* with its

silver-spotted leaves. Her fine specimen stood fully four feet high and was very vigorous and bushy.

Beside the doorway stood a tall specimen, her cherished angel wing begonia, *B. coccinea*. I remember well its glossy dark green leaves, the tall bamboo canes which often became naked in winter. My mother told me how it got its name and showed me the pictures of the angels in an old medieval painting; but the glory of this begonia was the luminous axillary clusters of scarlet flowers in summer.

The sprawling beef-steak begonia occupied its own special corner. The glossy, dark green leaves looked more like pond lily leaves than a raw beef-steak. The deep red color of the under surface probably gave it its popular name. It was taken inside for the winter, and in a special corner, in the warm, steamy kitchen it luxuriated and was covered with long sprays of pale pink flowers in the mid-winter season.

Many Mexican species came our way. We had the lovely *B. fuchsoides* which the Mexicans called 'Corazon de Jesu,' but the choicest of all was the old time favorite, *B. beracleifolia sunderbruchii* which has survived to the present day, one of the hand-somest of our Star-begonias.

Begonia metallica with its glossy leaves and fine flowers was given a place of honor.

Many of the early hybrids were found on our plant stand, for pioneer Californians made it a point to get the best from the famous European hybridizers. 'Paul Bruant', a superior French hybrid, raised by M. Bruant in 1881, loved a sunny window, and was one of our best bloomers with its large drooping clusters of rosy-pink flowers set off by the bright green ovaries. Today it is still an exhibition plant. Seeds from the master hybridizer Victor Lemoine came from Nancy, France. This gorgeous 'Corbeille de Feu' ("Basket of Fire") was a constant year-

around bloomer. We should be growing it today. American hybridizers were not overlooked. When my father brought home the "Barber-shop" Begonia we learned it was *B. Thurstoni* originated by a Mr. Thurston of Paterson, New Jersey. A fine sturdy plant, it still wins its blue ribbons along with the best of the moderns.

Rex begonias found favor as exhibition plants. Their names were carefully recorded and we did not indulge in scores of seedlings, 'Abel Carriere', 'Queen Victoria', the 'President', 'Adrian Schmitt', 'Queen of Hanover' and 'Bettina Rothschild' were among the favorites in old days.

There were many companion plants grown with begonias. Fuchsias were prime favorites. I remember distinctly one of my father's favorites, the beautiful 'Sunray' fuchsia, which was grown in a garlanded Greek pot. I still grow it in the nearest duplicate of the Greek pot I could find, and, when the beauty of its foliage is set off by the scarlet fuchsias, I am reminded of the beauty of the gardens of yesterday. 'Storm King' was choice and expensive, and one exhibited with pride, a well-grown specimen.

Another plant which took my fancy was the pot of *Vallota speciosa*, that choice amaryllid we have somehow lost track of. It was consigned to a special redwood pot carved by one of those itinerant Swiss artists who came to the logging camps of early days. (Alfred D. Robinson had several of these pots.) Once established it was never disturbed. For over thirty years it bloomed luxuriantly, throwing up its showy umbels of brilliant scarlet amaryllis-like flowers. This plant grew on year after year, crowding its container to over-flowing with roots and adding a new spike or two each year. Plants have been grown with fifty or more flower trusses to a pot—an accomplishment well worth years of care. This fine bulb should be grown by more bulb lovers.

Another amaryllid was 'Burbank's Giant' Amaryllis, very popular as a display plant on plant stands and in sunny windows. After the blooming period was over, the pots were sunken up to the rim in a semi-shaded spot in the garden to renew themselves during the summer. Ordered from eastern catalogues was the fragrant Basket Lily or Peruvian Dafodil. After the bulb had bloomed, it was set out in a permanent row in the garden. Throughout the state you often come upon long rows of them in old gardens which have not been dismantled.

Hanging baskets suspended from the arched posts of verandas were much used. Three begonias, the rambling *B. 'Limming-bei'*, Mrs. Shepherd's 'Marjorie Daw' and the dainty fern begonia, *B. foliosa*.

Because they were so easily raised from "slips," two trailing campanulas were exceedingly popular, *Campanula isophylla* al-

ba and *Campanula Mayi*. John Lewis Childs featured the first one as Falling Stars. In many remote places in California you still find these campanulas which have endured throughout the years. The blue *C. Mayi* with its clear azure stars set in soft grey foliage makes a most beautiful basket.

Brought from Windsor, Maine, carefully wrapped at its dormant stage, was one of Mother's girlhood favorites, the Shell Plant, the pink flowered *Sedum Sieboldii*, which woke up the next spring in its far western home and bloomed profusely year after year. From this eighty-four year old plant I am still growing plants here in South Pasadena. In old fashioned gourd baskets suspended by buckskin thongs strawberry geranium, *Saxifrage sarmentosa* and Creeping Charley, *Nepeta hederacea*, were grown in racing competition. An innocent piece of German Ivy, *Senecio mikanioides*, traveled all the way from Boston in a piece of damp cloth and lived to see its prolific progeny fill every gully in old Mendocino. Fine pinches of seed of Kenilworth Ivy came via post from English cousins who gathered its seed at the old historic castle. For baskets and trellises Golden Variegated Japanese Honey-suckle was much used.

Variegated geraniums found a place on the average plant stand. 'Happy Thought' or 'Butterfly' Geranium was the good luck sign more potent than the popular horse shoe. Sprightly pink 'Clorinda', most beautiful of all the mint geraniums was passed from household to household, and spicy velvet geranium draped its velvety folds around gracefully. There are innumerable Ivy Geraniums but none have a more beautiful zonal pattern than old 'Jeanne d'Arc'. It stood in a sunny corner of the glassed in porch and was carefully trellised to display all the beauty of its leaves. Extending over one of the plant stands was a fine specimen of wax-plant, *Hoya carnosa*, which was a marvel of beauty when in full bloom with its bunches of waxy, fragrant flesh-colored flowers. In those days flower lovers had either a hoyo or a *Stephanotis floribunda*, sometimes both.

The utmost care was used in making potting mixtures. The favorite one, as I remember it, was made up one part of black adobe loam, one part of redwood leaf mold or edge-of-the-wood leaf mold (made up of mixed chaparral, horsetail rush, *Equisitum arvense* and hedge nettle, *Stachys bullata*. Only the most devoted gardeners dared to get this out, for there was danger of snakes and poison oak. It was no woman's job.) and one part of thoroughly rotted cow manure. To four or five gallons of the mixture a cupful of Scotch soot was added. This was mixed and piled to ripen.

I still use the mixture, adding a four-inch pot of flour bone meal and a sprinkling of (Turn to Page 205)

Prolonging Flowering of Tuberous-Rooted Begonias

A. M. Kofranek¹ and J. Kubota²

It has been shown that tuberous rooted begonias can be made to flower during the winter months by extending the day length with artificial lights (1). Plants started from seed at UCLA in February 1952, grown in the greenhouse and lighted from October 1, flowered continuously until January 1953. The quality was excellent and suitable for table decoration or corsages.

Materials and Methods

Plants used in this experiment were grown from seed and tubers. The seed were sown February 26, transplanted into 2¼ inch pots on March 25 and finally shifted to 4 inch pots on June 15, 1952. Tubers were planted June 27, 1952 after having been stored in peat at 45° to 50°F. from February 1, 1952. All plants were grown in a greenhouse until early August when they were placed in a lathhouse. On October 1, 1952 the plants were divided into four lots, all flowers were removed and placed under treatment. The treatments were as follows:

- A. Greenhouse grown - extended day-length.
- B. Greenhouse grown - normal day-length.
- C. Clothhouse grown - extended day-length.
- D. Clothhouse grown - normal daylength.

Each treatment had six plants grown from seed and six plants grown from tubers. The greenhouse night temperatures were a minimum of 60°F. The temperatures in the clothhouse were approximately the same as the surrounding outside air temperatures (Table I). Plants which were given long day conditions were lighted from 10 P.M. to 2 A.M. each night with 5 to 10 foot candles of light. (60 watt bulbs spaced 4 feet apart and 3 feet above the plants will approximate these light intensities.)

The flowers were cut once a week and the experiment was terminated on January 23, 1953.

¹Assistant Professor of Floriculture, University of California at Los Angeles.

²Senior Laboratory Technician, University of California at Los Angeles.

Results and Discussions

The plants which produced the most flowers and remained actively growing until the end of the experiment were the "seeded plants" grown in the greenhouse under extended daylength. Comparable greenhouse plants grown under normal daylength conditions became dormant October 30 and produced no more flowers after that date (Table II). Plants grown in the clothhouse under lights produced a fair number of flowers but became dormant after November 26.

The lighted plants in the greenhouse produced the most flowers and the "seeded-plants" produced twice the number as the "tuber-plants."

Under the conditions of this experiment and observations made by Lewis (2) it appears that two things control the flowering of tuberous begonias in the winter, that is, daylength and temperature. If the plants are given adequate additional light at a favorable temperature, the plants will continue to flower indefinitely. However, if the temperatures are low (no threshold temperature was determined) and the plants are given supplemental light, the plants will become dormant. Dormancy becomes evident sooner under normal daylength conditions and with the gradual approach of cooler nights. Lewis (1) suggested that the daylength at which vegetative growth ceased, that is, the plants became dormant, was at about a 12 hour day. This daylength (including civil twilight) occurs approximately October 20 at Los Angeles (34° N) and October 15 at San Francisco (37°N). This strongly indicates that the tuberous begonia is a long day - high temperature plant for flowering although more work under carefully controlled conditions would be needed to prove this point conclusively.

There were no real differences in flower size due to treatment given the plants. The flowers were of good quality for cut flower purposes; however, the plants were too "leggy" to be used as pot plants. The lights tended to elongate the stems abnormally.

It should be noted here that botrytis (gray mold fungus) was a serious problem on the clothhouse grown plants after the month of October. The cool and humid nights were ideal for the growth of the fungus. Plants grown in the greenhouse had very little botrytis because of the higher temperatures and lower relative humidity. It is essential to remove dead leaves and petals from the plants as these materials are excellent media for the fungus to become established. No fungicidal spray or dust worth mentioning is known for the control of this fungus.

Summary

1. Tuberous begonia flowering was prolonged by growing the plants in a greenhouse and giving the plants supplemental light during the middle of the night.
2. Plants grown from seed produced more flowers than those grown from tubers.
3. Dormancy occurs under normal day-length conditions at Los Angeles approximately November 1.
4. The disease botrytis is widespread on plants grown out of doors after October.

Literature Cited

1. Lewis, C. A. Daylength Controls Flowering of Tuberous Rooted Begonias. New York State Flower Growers Bulletin 67: 2-3, 8. March 1951.
2. Lewis, C. A. Some Effects of Daylength on Tuberization, Flowering and Vegetative Growth of Tuberous Rooted Begonias. Proc. Amer. Soc. Hort. Science. 57: 376-378. 1951.

Table I. Frequency of indicated minimum night temperatures (in days) in the vicinity of UCLA, 1952-3.

Degrees F.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
35-39	0	0	0	0	3	2
40-44	0	0	0	10	13	3
45-49	0	1	3	10	8	13
50-54	2	7	16	6	5	9
55-59	17	8	12	2	1	3
60-64	12	14	0	2	0	1
	31	30	31	30	30*	31

*No record for 1 day.

Table II. Flowering dates and flower production of tuberous begonias under various conditions.

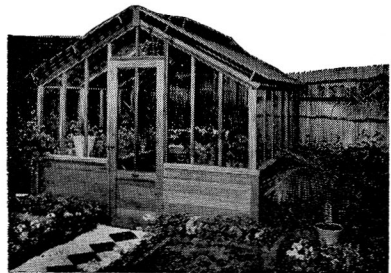
	Plants lighted from 10 p.m. to 2 a.m.				Normal day length			
	Greenhouse		Clothhouse ^a		Greenhouse		Clothhouse	
	Tubers	Seedlings	Tubers	Seedlings	Tubers	Seedlings	Tubers	Seedlings
Av. date of flowering.....	Dec. 23	Dec. 20	Nov. 11	Nov. 8	Oct. 30	Oct. 30	Nov. 2	Oct. 30
Last date of flowering.....	Jan. 14	Jan. 21	Nov. 26	Nov. 26	Oct. 30	Oct. 30	Nov. 6	Oct. 30
Total No. of flowers*	17	34	9	13	4	1	5	5
Av. Flower Dia. (inches).....	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.6

*Records from Oct. 30, 1952 to Jan. 23, 1953.

YOUR GREENHOUSE CONSULTANTS

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Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund

Flight

For our flight this month we are offering the companions of Begonias.

We have had many requests for different kinds of Ferns and are happy to announce that we have been able to secure quite a nice selection.

Some are quite rare and scarce and take a long time to germinate, but patience is rewarded through the beauty they give. The spores are all fresh and should give very good germination.

Fern spores may be germinated in several ways, but for small amounts, sterilized, finely-sifted, *damp* leaf mold may be placed in fruit jars or mayonnaise jars with the leaf mold lightly pressed against one side of the jar from the bottom to the mouth and about one inch deep at the bottom. Scatter the spores *thinly* over the surface, screw down the lid, and place in a shaded place with even temperature, and let Nature take its course.

Some spores are *very slow* in germinating, so do not become discouraged if they do not develop as soon as Begonia seed.

Another method is to use a regular flat and cover with a sheet of paper under glass; however, this method requires careful attention, as the flat dries out rapidly, and the soil *must* be kept moist by placing the flat in a pan of water whenever necessary. Do not water from above, as the spores must not be disturbed.

After the ferns have developed two or three true fronds, they may be pricked off into small pots, placing in a shaded place for several days (to recover from the transplanting), after which they may be handled the same as other plants.

The Fern spores offered are as follows:

Alsophila australis - Tree Fern—.25

Cheilanthes gracillimus (Lace Fern) May be ground or pot culture—.25

Cyclophorus lingua - (Felt Fern-Tongue Fern) very rare; this fern makes a beautiful basket—.75

Pteris albo - lineata, low growing—.50

Pteris longifolia, tall growing to about three feet—.25

Pteris Rivertoniana, ground or pot culture—.50

Pteris tremula, tall growing—.25

Phyllitis Scolopendrium (Harts-tongue) basket culture—.25

Phyllitis S. crispum (ruffled edges on tongue-shaped frond) basket—.50

Phyllitis S. crispum cristatum (ruffled edge with crested tip) very rare; can be grown in a basket or hanging pot—.75

Platycegium Hilli (Staghorn Fern) - grow on a mounted block—.50

Mixed spores—.25

We have something very different to offer that has not been offered before, it is *Philodendron Selloum* seed. This plant was first offered for sale in July, 1950, it will grow to a diameter of 10 to 12 feet, will withstand temperatures of 22 degrees without protection in the southern part of the United States, also will stand considerable sunshine. This Philodendron does not require a totem pole or staking; it is a native of South Brazil. The seed culture is the same as that of Begonias. 12 seeds for .50.

We have also received a fresh supply of mixed Calla Lily Begonia seed. When these come up, be sure to throw out the green ones.—.25.

Seed Fund Administrators,

Jack and Della MacLanahan

Raise	From Seed
SHADE LOVERS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rainbow Coleus • English Primrose • Tuberous Begonia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fuchsia Hybrids • Impatiens • Calceolaria
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New and old varieties, also introducing our	
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Library Notes

Several new books of interest have been donated to your Library during the past month—these belong to the membership of the Society and are available on loan for thirty days, subject to the rules of the Library—see address on the mast head of your current Begonian.

The revised edition (September 1952) of **THE INTERNATIONAL RULES OF BOTANICAL NOMENCLATURE** has been contributed to your Library by our Research Director, Miss Charlotte Hoak.

PHILIPPINE ORCHIDS—Reg. S. Davis and Mona Lisa Steiner, and

PLANT DISEASES — Ernest Gram and Anna Weber, - (see review elsewhere in the Begonian) have been forwarded by the publishers.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

The Library of the Society has continued to prove itself worthy of the interest of the membership during the past year, showing an average circulation of about forty volumes a month and has been largely supported by the sales of old fern books since no work of interest to the membership warranted sufficient volume sales to keep up the necessary finances.

It was with surprise that we note that the acquisitions for the past year total fifty-seven volumes (not including twenty-one volumes of *CANDOLLEA* which will be noted later). The need for reference works on soils and on propagation was met with where possible and several new works have been added on house and shade plant material. Begonia reference material has been enriched during the past year by the addition of several monographs and articles by Dr. E. Irmischer of Germany, a fine brochure for the commercial growers by Richard Maatsch, (also in German)—the completion of the translation of the Chevalier *LES BEGONIAS* by Mrs. Alva Graham of the Pasadena Branch, the excellent *GLOSSARY OF BEGONIA NAMES* compiled and donated by Mrs. Bessie R. Buxton for the Nomenclature Dept., the addition of Steyermark's *FLORA OF VENEZUELA*, which includes monographs of the Begonias of that area, and further monographs from Dr. Bernice G. Schubert and Dr. Lyman B. Smith on South American and Mexican species.

Further exchange publications added to the Library include *THE ORCHID JOURNAL*, beginning with Vol. II—since Vol. I was exhausted—and four foreign publications:

CANDOLLEA—Official publication of the Geneva Botanical Garden.

BOLLETIM SOCIEDADE BRAZILEIRA DE FLORICULTURA, publication of the Horticultural Society of San Paulo, Brazil.

I must call your attention to the fact that the latter volume is a weighty tome (over four pounds) - so take into consideration the amount of postage involved when ordering the book, since the borrower pays the postage to and from the Library.

The 1953 Yearbook of Agriculture, also on *PLANT DISEASES*, is now off the press. Write your congressman for your copy, if interested, or send check for \$2.50, in advance, to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D.C. This has been compiled by noted plant pathologists and is written in non-technical language, profusely illustrated with line drawings and many color plates. (992 pages)

REVISTA DE LA SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE BOTANICA—Official organ of the Botanical Garden at the University of Havana.

LE BELGE HORTICOLE—Liege, Belgium, all of which widened our horticultural horizons immeasurably and have aided our Editor who has translated articles of value for inclusion in the *BEGONIAN*.

Subscriptions to *BAILEYA* and *UNDER GLASS* include further publications of value to the membership.

A fortunate contact with Dr. C. Baehne of the Geneva Botanical Garden resulted in the exchange of the Begonian for a complete file of *CANDOLLEA* and its supplement *BOISSEIRA*—With considerable foresight your National Board placed this valuable work on indefinite loan, for safekeeping, in the Library of the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, with whom our Society is affiliated. Irreplaceable master copies of other library material were also placed in the above library to avoid future loss. Mrs. Helen K. Krauss has recently donated twelve more volumes of her begonia reference files to the same Library, making the Arboretum the largest repository of references on *BEGONIACEAE* in the West.

Twenty-five exchange publication volumes have been bound and added to the library files for circulation—five of these have been meticulously typed and prepared by the Librarian, including the translation of the Chevalier book, the Buxton Glossary and numerous monographs, which could not have been included in any other way at this time.

Authors and members of the Society have been most generous with donations of books of interest and this splendid cooperative spirit has made the work of your retiring Librarian most worth while—My thanks to all of you

Give this same generous support and interest to my successor. Hail and farewell to a most interesting year in the A.B.S. Library.

Gladys C. Nolan, Librarian.

Sheltered Garden Book Reviews

PLANT DISEASES by Gram and Weber. Philosophical Library, N. Y. \$18.50. 618 p.

This is a translation of the second Danish edition and has been given added material by the editor, with the authors consent, unavailable due to W. W. II.

This book was written to be a grower's manual and is easy to read and comprehend. It covers orchard, nursery and garden crops. There are two-and-a-half pages devoted to Begonia diseases and most of the other ornamentals are included.

The printing, paper and binding is exceptional—the finest to be had. It is a heavy book full of value for the grower of plants. **PHILIPPINE ORCHIDS** by Davis and Steiner. William-Fredrick Press. \$5.00. 270 p.

As many of us harbor, grow and cherish species orchids, this book is a welcome addition in relieving a neglected situation. Written in an acceptable manner, not overly technical, we find the many accompanying illustrations helpful in our dilemma. There is an average of a full page picture on every other page. Those of us that include orchids in our sheltered gardens will heartily endorse this book.

Brochure for commercial growers

By *Richard Maatsch*
(In German)

This little volume appears as one of the first off our pertaining to the propagation of decorative plants from a new viewpoint, which enables the commercial grower to gain a quick knowledge of the different varieties and cultural methods, as well as samples of individual problems.

The tabulation and graphs were added to each plant problem to assist the young commercial gardener in organizing and planning his undertaking for best financial success.

It is primarily edited for the European commercial nurseryman faced with the problem of marketing at the right time and utilization of his limited glass and hotbed space. Rex, tuberous and semperflorans are well represented—in the commercial aspect, however. —Mrs. Kem Weber

Choicest Rex Begonia Seed

\$1.00 per packet

RUDOLF ZIESENHENNE

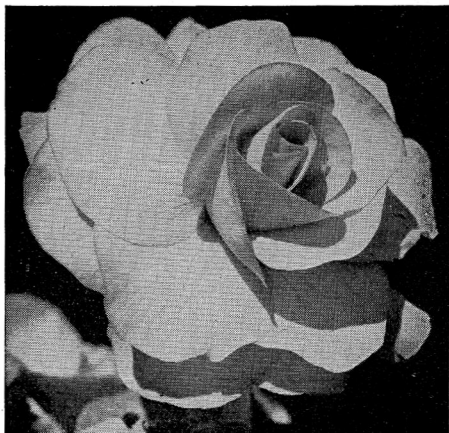
1130 N. Milpas St. Santa Barbara, Calif.

FLOWERING PLANTS FROM CUBAN GARDENS, published by the Garden Section of the Woman's Club of Havana, 1951, has recently been added to the tropical material in the A. B. S. Library.

This interesting book, text both in English and Spanish, is not a book for every gardener, but for the many gardeners in the warmer areas interested in tropical and subtropical plants and for those who enjoy stocking their green houses with tropical splendors.

Each plant is illustrated by an excellent drawing and the text gives fine descriptions with pertinent cultural notes for each. They are classified very usefully into Flowering Trees, Tall Shrubs and Fillers, Small Shrubs and Facers, and Flowering Vines.

There are a Blooming Chart, and Index of Botanical Names and one of English and one of Spanish names, and the whole gives one a richer background for these beautiful plants. —F. W. S.



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Mother's Plant Stand

(Cont. from Page 198)

Sulfortone. To avoid an infestation in the mixture, I fumigate with Lawn-a-Gen. I use no commercial fertilizer either dry or liquid. My compost has a high bacterial count. I make this compost every 30 days with the well-known activator, Humisite, put out by the Organic Milling Company of Glendale. To lighten my soil and provide good drainage I use Ceres Sponge Rok. My favorite foods are a compost solution and "cow-tea" prepared according to the time-honored formula. I learned to grow begonias in the pre-Liebig days when we had no commercial fertilizers.

In propagating begonias from seed I use small redwood flats 5"x6", 3"x9", or 9"x9". They are indestructible. Each flat is filled with a layer of gravel, a thin layer of charcoal, a layer of sand or Sponge Rok, followed by a top layer of prepared soil. Flats are set in water to soak up moisture. The fine seed mixed with fine sand are broadcasted over the surface, pressed in and are given a light dusting of fine sand or Georgia peat. They are then set in a closed frame until the tiny plants appear.

Temperature and humidity are the most difficult to maintain here in this semi-arid climate with variable temperature and low humidity. As a rule we water our begonias too much, overfeed them and grow them in too much shade.



—Photo by Dorothy Behrends

Charlotte M. Hoak

The New Belgian Begonia Society

(Reported in an exchange publication, *LE BELGE HORTICOLE*, July, 1953, and from a translation by Mrs. Alva Graham.)

May we extend heartiest greetings from the United States of America's American Begonia Society to the enthusiastic begonia organizers of Belgium upon the birth of this new society.

LEE BELGE HORTICOLE — that great Belgian horticultural publication tells us:

If we think of the importance of the production of begonia bulbs in the Region of Ghent, we are struck by the little interest, we might say the little affection, which the Belgian in general has for that exceptional plant. He passionately adores the culture of bulbs produced for strangers, while he neglects indifferently one of the joys of his national horticulture.

When it is a question of decoration of gardens or apartments, of pot culture, even of cut flowers, in any case the begonia responds with marvelous ease to the most capricious desires of amateurs. Numerous

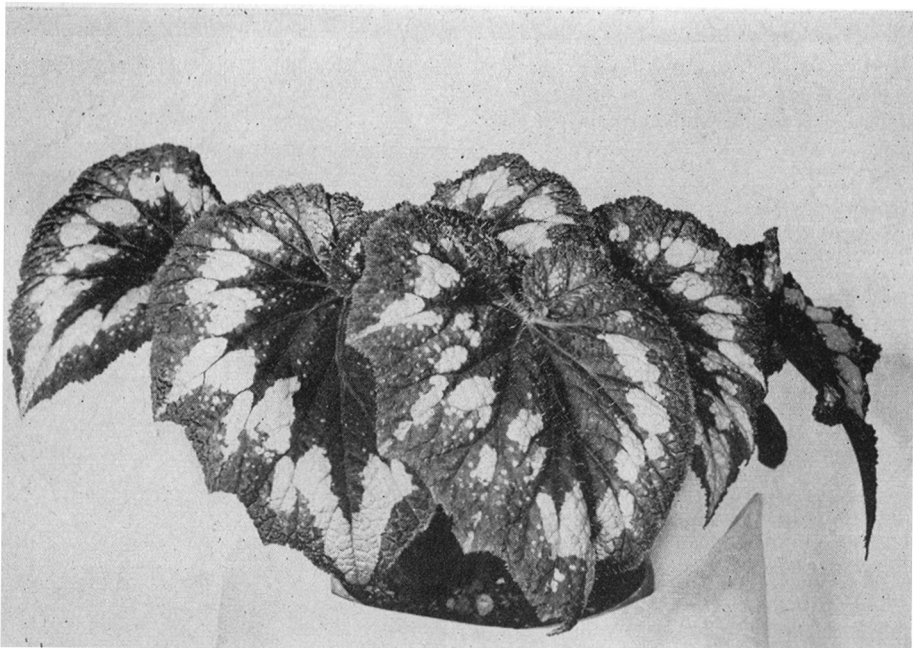
varieties, still unknown or forgotten show the begonia in the most diverse forms and colors and make of it a subject of almost inexhaustible admiration and regard. Its culture is simple and easy, and yet almost everyone ignores it.

It is this kind of injustice which a small number of citizens of Liege have the ambition to remedy by using every possible means of familiarizing the amateurs with the culture of the begonia: conferences, exhibits, articles, etc.

A preliminary meeting took place in Liege on the 18th of June, and a committee is in process of forming the *Belgian Begonian Society*. It will comprise people from Ghent, Brussels and Liege . . .

Generous contributions have already been made to the treasury; for which the donors are to be thanked . . . Persons desirous of contributing to the launching of the *Belgian Begonia Society* may send their contributions of 50 francs to the treasurer . . .

And again:



—Photo Courtesy of Carl E. Fisher

Begonia Rex-cultorum 'Elizabeth D. Fisher'

Beautiful Rex Strain

(Courtesy of Carl E. Fisher, Anaheim, Calif.)

Mrs. Elizabeth D. Fisher (see July "Begonian") made many friends during her lifetime and added her own personal touch to the rex family of begonias while selecting and reselecting among her thousands of seedlings for these friends who came more and more to depend on her for the most beautiful of new rex seedlings.

She carefully crossed the most compact types with the richest color patterns and has left behind for us to enjoy a really different rex strain.

These plants are not miniature but they are dwarf in structure and full-foliaged, making magnificent pot plants. They do not become straggly and ragged with age but keep their leaves right from the base in a fully rounded head of foliage.

The leaf shapes receive her attention, with the result that spiraled, ruffled and fluted forms are plentiful. And colors—all shades of green, maroon bands, silvers, rose and lilac iridescences! And textures—!

The plant in the picture has been named

in honor of Mrs. Fisher. This is a giant rex with the good qualities of the small type, and is her three-year-old seedling—just half its size now. It is thirty inches across and two feet high from the top of the pot. The leaves now measure ten inches across. It had just been repotted three weeks when the picture was taken. Its leaves will be 14 to 16 inches across when they are full grown.

Beautiful legacies from a beautiful soul.

(Cont. from Page 205)

Finally at the last moment, a new-born comes to take advantage of its rights: the very new Belgian Begonia Society is going to have its first showing at the Floraries of Liege; and this will be a great novelty for the visitors — for the mass of visitors — to discover for the first time, perhaps, the immense possibilities which reside in the culture of a plant eminently Belgian. For very few persons can say that they know the begonia which the citizens of Ghent produce by the millions — for foreigners.



Whittier's First Show Entry Wins Blue Ribbon

By Mrs. Haidee Hackler, Whittier, California

In May Whittier Branch of the A. B. S. entered its first Flower Show in Penn Park, here. We won the blue ribbon, first prize, of which we are very proud.

The little lath house was built of fluorescent tubes, which gleamed white against the green of the trees and caused a lot of surprised comment. The wood was stained with redwood stain, which give a nice contrast to the white tubes. It was built by Lysle Hackler, Bill Spitz, Alan Tunstill, Dick Shute and Mr. Remley.

The beautiful, healthy begonias and ferns were furnished by Miss Alice Rose, Mrs. Haidee Hackler, Mrs. Edith Humiston, Mrs. Alice Rose and Mrs. Medbury. Landscaping was done by the above group. Flagstone was furnished by the Dingle Nursery.

Ocean County, New Jersey

In July the Toms River Unit of the Paul Kimball Hospital Auxiliary Association sponsored a "Hobby-Talent Festival" at the new Toms River High School. Our branch (the baby of the A. B. S.) was asked to take part and we gladly entered into the undertaking although we have not too many members yet.

We thought, however, that this exhibit of Begonias would be an excellent way to get our branch and its activities before the public in this area. So we entered a display of various Begonia plants and were given a badge of merit. Imagine how proud we are of that yellow ribbon. The Festival was a huge success. Our display was well received by the visiting public—everyone seeming amazed there were so many various plants all Begonias.

—Selma M. Braun.

Welcome to "Our Show"

Western Pennsylvania Branch of the A. B. S. will hold a Begonia Show at the from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m., Wednesday, September 9th.

Slides of orchids and other flowers will be shown by Mrs. Joseph E. Magill. Awards for different types of begonias, flower arrangements using the begonia, as well as other exhibits will be included in the competitive showing.

In May, Rex begonias were distributed to members to find out under what conditions they would grow best. Recognition will be given to those who were most successful.

A special point of interest will be a small home, designed and built by the local president's husband and son, which will be placed in a natural setting of begonia and other shade-loving plants, including orchids raised by the members. —Mrs. R. A. McPherson

Your Editor

In this, my last little column before my retirement as your editor, may I thank each and every reader, critic, co-worker, both individual and branch—co-officer, friend and stranger for the great enjoyment I have had in this work.

Secondly, may I introduce to you Mrs. Margaret Fenn, your new editor, pro tem, whom I am sure will be confirmed as editor at the September board meeting. I know you will be very happy to give her your cooperation and see how The Begonian expands under her cheerful and efficient hands.

Stanley Spaulding

Begonias in Print

Tuberous begonias set off a new Adobe on color cover of Northwest Gardens and Homes, April, 1953.

"A Little *Know How* Helps" by Mary Sullivan, Mass., Horticulture, April, 1953, p. 180. (tuberous)

"Plant Tuberous Begonias" by Norvell Gillespie, Flower Grower, April 1953, p. 72, ill.

Begonias of Mrs. H. E. Dillard, Kansas City, (ill.) pp. 15, 17, The Gloxinian, May-June, 1953.

Rex of Mrs. Regner Hansen (ill.) p. 27, Tropical Gardening, May, 1953.

"Royalty Among the Begonias" (rexes 'Carmelita', 'Fairy', 'Countess Louise Erdoedy', ill.) by Mrs. Winifred A. Harding, Horticulture, p. 210, May, 1953.

Photo: presentation of L. C. Bobbink Memorial Trophy to N. Y. Botanical Garden for Begonia exhibit, Horticulture, p. 230, May, 1953.

"Try Your Luck with Begonias" by Bessie Buxton, Organic Gardening, June, 1953, p. 18, ill.

"Choice Begonias For Window-Gardening" by Ruth Pierce Merry, Natl. Horticultural Magazine, July 1953, p. 165, ill.

"Begonias" by Ethel H. Calloway, California Garden, Summer, 1953, p. 14.

In Memoriam

The Raytown Branch has lost a good friend, Mr. George E. Taylor. He was active in garden work and a busy branch worker until illness struck him down in February. Husband of our President, Mrs. Hattie Taylor, and father of another member, he will be missed by all of us.

—Mildred Schorr, Sec'y.

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NEW OFFICERS

HUB CITY BRANCH: President, Joe E. Ogden; Vice President, Harry Miller; Recording Secretary, Mildred Ogden; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Kathryn Hodgson; Treasurer, Mrs. Walter Marsh; National Director, Mrs. Dorothy Powell.

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Thank You!

During my second visit to California, which was entirely too short because I didn't see everyone I wished, I saw many beautiful gardens, and at each place acquired a new friend. Mrs. Edna Korts, our President, made this possible by taking an evening of her valuable time to drive me to the Hollywood Branch meeting. As she was beginning her annual tour of the Societies, she asked Jean Kerlin to take me for the day around Los Angeles. I have come home with enthusiasm over what other begonias can be grown in Florida and sorrow because of the lovely ones in California that need a more arid climate than is present here.

To all A. B. S. officers and the many begonia lovers, I send my great appreciation for your gracious hospitality and hope that you can visit me in Winter Park some day. —Jane (Mrs. George R.) Crisler.



Calendar



September 9th

Western Pennsylvania Branch: Will hold a Begonia Show at the Pittsburgh Garden Center in Mellon Park from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m.

September 13th

New England Branch: BEGONIA SHOW, hosts Mr. and Mrs. George W. Greenlaw, Lexington Road, Concord, Mass.

September 22nd

William Penn Branch: BEGONIA SHOW, 12 noon, home of Mrs. George E. DeCoursey, Mill Road, Paoli, Pa.; lunch served 1 p.m.; begonia identification by Mrs. Helen Krauss, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest B. Martin, 2 p.m.

September 23rd

Glendale Branch: Mrs. Louise Schwerdtfeger of Santa Barbara will talk on Hanging Basket Begonias.

October 3rd, 4th

Missouri Branch: FALL SHOW — COMPETITIVE BEGONIA SHOW — World War II Memorial Building, Linwood and Paseo, Kansas City, Missouri. DON'T MISS THIS.

October 24th

New England Branch: Meets at Horticultural Hall, Boston, with pot luck lunch and holding of its Annual Meeting. Program: "My Best Color Slides"—member participation.

CONDENSED MINUTES

The regular meeting of the National Board was called to order by President Korts at 7:30 P.M. on July 27, 1953 in the Los Angeles City Hall, who welcomed all members and guests.

The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Mr. Trowbridge; Aims and Purposes of the Society were read by Mr. Motschman. Minutes of the June meeting were read and approved. A letter of thanks from Mr. Thomas MacDougall for his Life Membership in the Society was read by President Korts.

Treasurer Richardson reported a loss of \$385.62 for the month, a total of all funds at \$2288.03. The change over in the handling of the advertising for the BEGONIAN was the cause of most of the loss, there being no report submitted on advertising this month. Mr. Motschman was asked to contact the printers about the advertising and request a monthly report. It was also noted that the \$125.00 previously paid back by the Ways and Means Committee had not been entered on the report.

Membership Secretary Behrends reported 50 new members and 57 renewing members. Voided ballots that had been extracted from 217 non-paid membership BEGONIANS were reported.

Editor Spaulding read his annual report, thanking the many contributors to the magazine, and showed the color picture, taken by Glenn Motschman of the Edna L. Korts Rex Begonia, for the August cover. The President thanked the Spauldings for the very fine work they have done as Editors, and also expressed her thanks and appreciation to the other members of the Board for their work and cooperation during the past year.

Convention Manager, Jack Koebig, reported that entry sheets and cards are available, all island and booths are filled, outlined the schedule of events, requested all banquet reservations be in by the 15th of August. President Korts announced that the Nomenclature Room (held in a separate room, will be available for display set-up on Thursday) would be open for round table discussions on Friday afternoon and open house Friday evening. A loan request for \$200.00 from the Revolving Convention Fund by the Redondo Area Branch, had been endorsed by the President, President-Elect, Past President, Treasurer and Senior Vice President of the National Board.

Ways and Means Chairman Motschman requested that all Branch Directors turn in their receipts on the Garden Tour to the Treasurer at once.

The President, reporting for Public Relations Director Schwerdtfeger, advised of the receipt of a revised constitution from the Redondo Beach Area Branch; there being no conflict with National constitution, asked the approval of the Board. Moved by Trowbridge, 2nd by Richardson, that Constitution be accepted. So Ordered.

The opportunity to purchase some fine Begonia slides for the A.B.S. at .50c was introduced by President Korts; 53 slides had been picked, after being reviewed by several Board members. Motion by Koebig, 2nd by Williams that these slides be purchased for the sum of \$26.50. Carried.

Librarian Nolan reported 20 books in circulation, and 5 books and pamphlets sold, with a balance due the Board of \$30.65. Requested the elected members of the Board give a vote of thanks to Mrs. Graham for the translation of Les Begonias by Chas. Chevalier. Moved by Trowbridge, 2nd by Motschman that a vote of thanks be given Mrs. Graham, and also Mrs. Nolan, for typing the paper. Carried.

Slide Librarian Terrell reported receipt of 3 new slides; four sets used during the past month, two more sets on order.

Research Director Hoak submitted two reports for publication.

Seed Fund Chairman MacLanahan reported seed sold for \$21.33.

Report from Flower Show Chairman Reynolds, read by President Korts, noted Certificates of Award sent for six shows.

Gonda Hartwell, Pins and Letterheads Chairman, reported 20 pins.

Life Membership card was given to Mr. Small by the President, to be presented to Mrs. Art Nelson, wife of a deceased past president, on behalf of the Board.

Redondo Beach Area Branch reported that the Speaker for the Convention will be our Editor, Stanley Spaulding; the Cedar Chest raffle was won by Mrs. Ethel Flynn of San Diego at the last meeting; Master of Ceremonies at the Convention will be Mr. Trowbridge.

President Korts reminded Branch Directors of their part in the installation at the Convention; requested all annual reports to be in before Annual Meeting.

Suggested by Vice President Williams that Secretary keep roster of all Branch Directors; list of same to be published once a year in the BEGONIAN. All Branch Directors are requested by the President to act on Reception Committee in Nomenclature Room, Friday night and Saturday at Convention.

Seed Fund Chairman MacLanahan asked approval of the Board to supply some of her plants if needed, to the Convention, after the donations are in. Approval granted.

Secretary was requested by the President, to write Mr. Johnson of Arcadia, thanking him for obtaining the use of the Meeting Room, and asking permission to use it the coming year, beginning with September. Moved by Motschman, 2nd by Trowbridge. So ordered.

Meeting adjourned at 9:45 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

DORRIS MOTSCHMAN, Secretary

BRANCH MEETING DATES AND PLACES

(Visitors always welcome at these meetings.)

CENTRAL FLORIDA BRANCH

1st Friday, Sept. 4, Oct. 2, 8:00 p.m.
Lounge, Florida Power Co.
Winter Park, Fla.
Mrs. Martha Gipson, Secy.-Treas.
861 Juanita Roéal, Winter Park, Fla.

DALLAS COUNTY BRANCH, TEXAS

1st Thursday, Sept. 3, Oct. 1, 7:00 p.m.
Member's Residences
Mrs. W. H. Buntin, Cor. Secy.
3113 Parker Dr., Dallas, Texas

EAST BAY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, Sept. 10, 7:45 p.m.
Willard School, Telegraph at Ward
Berkeley

Miss Dorothy Osburn, Secy.
5015 Cochrane Ave., Oakland 11, Calif.

EL MONTE COMMUNITY BRANCH

3rd Thursday, Sept. 17
Frank A. Mott Garden
Jean Cross, Cor. Secy.

FOOTHILL BRANCH

3rd Thursday, Sept. 17, 8:00 p.m.
La Verne Recreation Hall
Mrs. C. W. Hall, Cor. Secy.
358 E. Arrow Hwy., Upland

FORT ELSA BRANCH

1st Saturday, Sept. 5, Oct. 3, 2:30 p.m.
Miss Lola Price, Secy.
628 Beech Ave., Laurel Springs, N. J.

GLENDALE BRANCH

4th Wednesday, Sept. 23, 8:00 p.m.
Tuesday Afternoon Club, 400 N. Central
Mrs. Mabel Anderson, Cor. Secy.
1064 Davis Ave., Glendale 1, Calif.

GRAY, EVA KENWORTHY BRANCH

3rd Monday, Sept. 21, 7:30 p.m.
Community House, La Jolla
Tillie Genter, Cor. Secy.
7356 Eads St., La Jolla, Calif.

GRAYS HARBOR BRANCH

2nd Monday, Sept. 14, 8:00 p.m.
Hoquiam Pub. Library, or Messingale &
Rosenear Music Store, Aberdeen, Wash.
Mrs. Jessie B. Hoyt, Secy.
1015 Harding Road, Aberdeen, Wash.

GRUENBAUM, MARGARET BRANCH

4th Tuesday, Sept. 22, 10:30 p.m.
Home of Members
Box Lunch 12:30, Program following
Mrs. Ernest Jones, Secy.
R.F.D., Willow Grove, Pa.

HOLLYWOOD BRANCH

2nd Monday, Sept. 14, 7:30 p.m.
Plummer Park, 7377 Santa Monica Blvd.
Mrs. Maude A. Cooper, Cor. Secy.
1014 Havenhurst Dr., Hollywood 46, Calif.

HOUSTON TEXAS BRANCH

2nd Friday, Sept. 11, 10:00 a.m.
Garden Center, Herman Park
Mrs. E. H. Claggett, Secy.
4415 Austin, Houston, Tex.

HUB CITY BRANCH

COMPTON-LYNWOOD
3rd Monday, Sept. 21, 7:30 p.m.
Roosevelt High School Cafe
1200 E. Olive, Compton, Calif.
Mrs. Kathryn Hodgson, Cor. Secy.
120 E. Olive St., Compton

HUMBOLDT COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Monday, Sept. 14, 8:00 p.m.
Los Amigos Club, Loleta, Calif.
Miss Margaret Smith, Secy.
P. O. Box 635, Ferndale, Calif.

INGLEWOOD BRANCH

2nd Thursday, Sept. 10, 8:00 p.m.
325 N. Hillcrest, Inglewood, Calif.
Mrs. Velda Scalley, Secy.
1415 W. 104th St., Los Angeles 47, Calif.

LA MESA BRANCH

2nd Monday, Sept. 14, 7:30 p.m.
Porter Park, University & La Mesa Blvd.
Icgy Owens, Secy.
4275 Nabal Dr., La Mesa, Calif.

LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER

2nd Tuesday, Sept. 8, 7:30 p.m.
Fox Home at 2255 Elm Ave.
Mrs. W. Cox, Secy.
3592 Lewis Ave., Long Beach 7, Calif.

MIAMI FLORIDA BRANCH

4th Tuesday, Sept. 22, 8:00 p.m.
Simpson Memorial Garden Center
Miss Elizabeth S. Hall, Secy.
3340 S.W. 24th Terrace, Miami, Fla.

MISSOURI BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1:00 p.m.
American Legion Bldg., Linwood & Paseo
Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Mary Wood, Secy.

NEW ENGLAND BRANCH

Mrs. Lester H. Fox, Secy.
170 Marsh Hill Road, Dracut, Mass.

NORTH LONG BEACH BRANCH

2nd Monday, Sept. 14, 7:30 p.m.
Houghton Park Club House
Harding & Atlantic, N. Long Beach
Mrs. Beatrice White, Secy.
1411 Poppy St., Long Beach, Calif.

OCEAN COUNTY NEW JERSEY BR.

1st Monday, Sept. 7, Oct. 5, 12:30 p.m.
Members Homes
Mrs. Helen Ravasy, President
Cedar and Summit Aves., Island Heights, N. J.

ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH

1st Thursday, Sept. 3, Oct. 1, 7:30 p.m.
Farm Bureau Hall, 353 S. Main St., Orange
Mrs. Evie Darden, Secy.-Treas.
6701 S. Fee Ana St., Rt. 3, Anaheim, Calif.

PASADENA BRANCH

3rd Monday, Sept. 21, 7:30 p.m.
Casitas del Arroyo, 117 S. Arroyo, Pasadena
Mrs. Lois Williams, Secy.-Treas.
1674 Monte Vista St., Pasadena 4, Calif.

PETALUMA BRANCH

3rd Friday, Sept. 18, 8:00 p.m.
Dania Hall, 19 Main St.
Mrs. Hazel Chappell, Secy.
222 Bodega Ave., Petaluma, Calif.

PHILOBEGONIA BRANCH

2nd Friday, Sept. 11, Members Homes
Mrs. Robert York, Secy.
3311 Fremont St., Camden, N. J.

PORTLAND OREGON BRANCH

4th Friday, Sept. 25, 8:00 p.m.
Journal Bldg. Aud., Front & Yamhill Sts.
Ronnie Hiersch, Secy.
6831 S. E. Flavel, Portland 6, Oregon

RAYTOWN MISSOURI BRANCH

4th Tuesday, Sept. 22, 7:30 p.m.
Homes of Members
Mrs. Mildred Schorr, Secy.-Treas.
7708 Sni-A-Bar Terrace, Kansas City, Mo.

REDONDO BEACH AREA

4th Friday, Sept. 25, 8:00 p.m.
2308 Rockefeller, Redondo Beach, Calif.
Mr. Joe Taylor, Secy.
301 Anita St., Redondo Beach, Calif.

RIVERSIDE BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, Sept. 9, 7:30 p.m.
Shamel Park, 3650 Arlington, Riverside, Calif.
Mrs. Kay Elmore, Secy.
3935 McKenzie St., Arlington, Calif.

ROBINSON, ALFRED D. BRANCH

4th Friday, Sept. 25, 10:00 a.m.
Homes of Members
Mrs. L. Carringer, Secy.
825 Harbor View Pl., San Diego 3

SACRAMENTO BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, Aug. 18, 8:00 p.m.
3rd Tuesday, Sept. 15, 8:00 p.m.
Herbert R. Fitch, Secy.
1125 - 54th St., Sacramento 19, Calif.

SALEM OREGON BRANCH

1st Tuesday, Sept. 1, Oct. 6
The Chapel, 685 Winter St., Salem
Mrs. Loren H. Edlund
863 Edina Lane, Salem, Ore.

SAN DIEGO BRANCH

4th Monday, Sept. 28
Hard of Hearing Hall, Herbert & University
Mrs. Alice Shetler, Secy.

4551 Kensington Dr., San Diego 16, Calif.

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY BRANCH

2nd Monday, Sept. 14
Homes of Members
Mrs. Nel Schoenbrom, Secy.

18635 Calvert St., Reseda, Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH

1st Wednesday, Sept. 2, Oct. 7, 8:00 p.m.
2800 Taraval St. Corner 38th Ave.
San Francisco, Calif.

Mrs. George Leslie Kuthe, Secy.
1095 Market St., San Francisco 3, Calif.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH

4th Wednesday, Sept. 23
Masonic Temple, 506 S. Santa Anita Ave.
Arcadia, Calif.

Mrs. Gonda Hartwell, Secy.
1719 Alamitas Ave., Monrovia, Calif.

SANTA BARBARA BRANCH

2nd Thursday, Sept. 10, 7:30 p.m.
Girl Scout Clubhouse, 1838 San Andres St.
Mrs. Rolland J. Brines, Secy.

440 Via Dichosa., Santa Barbara, Calif.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY BRANCH

1st Tuesday, Sept. 1, Oct. 6, 8:00 p.m.
V.F.W. Hall, 311 Pacific Ave.
Miss Hazelle E. Oxley, Secy.

428 Davis St., Santa Cruz, Calif.

SANTA MONICA BAY BRANCH

4th Wednesday, Sept. 25, 7:30 p.m.
1130 Lincoln Blvd., 7th St. Entrance
Santa Monica

Jack MacLanahan, Secy.
3734 Overland Ave., Los Angeles 37

SEATTLE BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, Sept. 15, 7:45 p.m.
University of Washington Arboretum
Clubhouse

Mrs. H. C. Bamford, Secy.
810 W. Lee, Seattle, Wash.

SHEPHERD, THEODOSIA BURR BR.

1st Tuesday, Sept. 1, Oct. 6, 7:30 p.m.
Alice Bartlett C. H., 902 E. Main, Ventura
Mrs. M. E. Ramelli, Secy.

1839 Poli St., Ventura, Calif.

SOUTHERN ALAMEDA COUNTY BRANCH

3rd Thursday, Sept. 17, 8:00 p.m.
Cafeteria, High School, Hayward, Calif.
Mrs. Margaret Nelson, Cor. Secy.

P. O. Box 112, Niles, Calif.

SOUTHGATE BRANCH

4th Tuesday, Sept. 22, 7:30 p.m.
South Gate Municipal Aud., 4900 Southern
Mr. Walter Partridge

4849 Beck Ave., Bell, Calif.

TEXAS STATE BRANCH

4th Friday, Sept. 25, 7:30 p.m.
Rose Hill Club
Mrs. Ed Fullerton, Secy.

2822 4th St., Port Arthur, Texas

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, Sept. 9, 11:00 p.m.
Homes of Members
Mrs. R. L. Simpson, Cor. Secy.

35 Fayette St., Oakdale, Pa.

WESTERN RESERVE BRANCH

CLEVELAND, OHIO
4th Wednesday, Sept. 23, 8:00 p.m.
Garden Center, 10013 Detroit St.
Cleveland, Ohio

Mrs. Edward Lobser, Cor. Secy.
25912 Westlake Rd., Bay Village, Ohio

WHITTIER BRANCH

4th Tuesday, Sept. 22, 7:30 p.m.
Union High School, Room 19
Lindley Ave. Entrance, Whittier, Calif.

Mrs. Gladys B. Bruce, Secy.
6602 Milna Ave., Whittier, Calif.

WILLIAM PENN BRANCH, PA.

3rd Tuesday, Sept. 15, 7:00 p.m.
Homes of Members
Wallingford, Pa.

Mrs. J. H. Ward Hinkson, Secy.

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(See Page 199)