

The BEGONIAN

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STREPTOCARPUS HYBRID VAR.

The BEGONIAN

Monthly Publication of the AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY

Founded by Herbert P. Dyckman, January, 1932

General Offices: 1618 Fickewirth Ave., El Monte, Calif.

Affiliated with the American Horticultural Society

- Annual Subscription Fee: One Dollar and Fifty Cents.
- Entered as second-class matter, September 21st, 1946, at the Post Office of El Monte, California, under the act of March 3rd, 1879.
- Advertising Rates: \$3.00 per inch, one column wide. Three months discount of 5%, Six months less 10% and One year less 20%. Seasonal changes allowed in contracts over three months. Closing date for articles 10th of each month, and 12th for Advertisement copy.

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EARMARKS OF THE GENUS BEGONIA

By Charlotte M. Hoak, South Pasadena, California

Take your microscope and sit down to make a careful examination of your begonia flowers. You will find that you have two distinct kinds, those which bear the stamens (the male flowers), and those which bear the seed pod or ovary (the female flowers). The two kinds are borne on the same plant therefore we use the term monoecious. They are regular epigynous and produced in cymes (cymous).

The staminate flowers have, as a rule, two valvate sepals and two petals. The stamens are numerous, separate or nearly so. The perianth of the pistillate flower has two to many petaloid parts. The ovary is inferior and usually takes the characteristic membranous three winged shape. Once in a blue moon, you find a begonia with a different kind of ovary. Look at your *B. roxburghi* or possibly some of your tuberhybrid, you will find the four winged, fleshier seed pods. Occasionally, too, you find the rarer cylindrical wingless seed pods. The usual winged seed pods are often very colorful and lend much beauty to your begonias.

The three styles in your pistillate flower are more or less branched and are surmounted by variously shaped velvety stigmas. The numerous seed are very fine.

The leaves are alternate and usually obliquely placed on their stems. The glory of these leaves is their wonderful variety of shapes, sizes and coloring. Often we classify begonias by the type of leaves, for instance the "Angel Wing" and the "hirsute" species. Some of our later garden hybrids have shown a decrease in the size and showyness of the flowers with an increase of the size and coloring of the leaves. Begonias are protean in their diversity. We have the elm leaf, the beech leaf, the maple leaf, the castor-bean leaf and so on. The form of the leaves, too, is very varied: round, peltate, heart-shaped, palmate, kidney shaped or spiraled.

Some have plain margins, others are variantly lobed or scalloped. The crested margins, such as you find in *B. Bunchi* and *B. manicata crispa* are highly prized variations from the usual plain margins. In *B. luxurians* you have many leaflets, and *B. phyllomaniaca* (B. Jessie) has whole colonies of adventitious leaflets.

In size begonia leaves vary from the leaves of *B. foliosa* with its tiny fernlike foliage to the two and three foot parasolled Mexican species. The iridescent coloring running through many shades of bronze, red and green is one of the most outstanding features of begonia foliage. Variegated leaves are not uncommon and

there are numerous silver-spotted ones: *B. manicata aureo maculata* and *B. Templini* are outstanding examples and old *B. argenteo-guttata* is still one of our favorite silver-spotted ones.

Begonia Calla Lilly is green and white. The leaves of *B. rex cultorum* are the color bearers of all the species. Their rainbow coloring through the blues, greens and reds overlaid with silver sheen or other brilliant lusters is one which beggar any adequate description.

There are other ear-marks of begonias which you may note. Among these are the heavy stipules you find at the base of the leaves, some of them delicately colored to simulate flowers as in *B. medora* and others like bits of transparent gauze. You often find bracts which are as showy as flowers.

The cymous inflorescence is very diversified like the foliage. The inflorescences of: *B. scharffi*, *B. coccinea* and *B. Lucerna* are outstanding in their size and coloring, but the glory of the whole group reaches a colorful climax in the flowers of the *B. tuberhybrida* group. This color range too, is wider than that of any other begonia group. The magnificent flowers take on the forms of the rose, the wild rose, the poppy, the fuchsia, the carnation, the camellia and the peony. In our search, far and wide, let us not forget our old standbys the *B. semperflorens cultorum* which truly live up to their specific name and bloom without intermission month in and month out.

If you are interested in genera and want to go further in your studies, you might be intrigued to investigate that interesting synopsis of the plant kingdom in the front of the STANDARD CYCLOPEDIA OF HORTICULTURE by Liberty Hyde Bailey. The Begoniaceae are a distinct group remotely related to the Cactaceae, Loosaceae, Passifloraceae and cucurbitaceae.

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FERNS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

By Lillian Ashe, San Francisco, Calif.

The San Francisco delegation to the Long Beach Convention was greatly impressed by the lavish use of Ferns for decorative purposes and as backgrounds in the lath houses they visited, while in the South. Their reports aroused interest in the culture of these plants among other members. As a result, Mr. James S. Foster, of Henry Plath & Sons, who specialize in ferns, was invited to speak at the October meeting. Mr. Foster brought along numerous specimens and delivered a highly interesting talk.

Millions of years ago, ferns and other members of their division constituted the large majority of vegetation. We largely owe to these prehistoric plants the coal and gas we burn today. It is very fortunate that some of them survived through the ages to bring beauty to our gardens.

There are two methods to propagate ferns; by spores and by division. All ferns produce spores which are on the underside of leaves or fronds. The commercial growers, in order to obtain large quantities economically, prefer to propagate by spores, in spite of the fact that it is a rather lengthy process. For an amateur it is best to purchase several named specimens and to divide them when they become large enough. In this manner a considerable number of plants can be obtained with very little difficulty. The mixture of oakleaf mold, sand, manure and top soil should be used, and fertilized from time to time with liquid cow manure. Care must be taken not to bury the crown. The rhizomes should be covered with one to two inches of soil. When planting is completed, wet thoroughly with a very fine spray and cover the surface with coarse sand.

When propagating by spores, place them in a mixture of sterilized coarse sand and peat, sprinkle as fine as possible and keep in a dark place. The spores at first produce a small flat leaf and only after several months, the first young fronds appear.

Ferns should be watered frequently, but must have good drainage to carry away excess water. They should be protected from direct sunlight and wind. Spring is the best time for transplanting as well as for pruning, when old fronds should be removed. Ferns are singularly free of pests. However, they are sometimes attacked by mealy bugs and scales. The first may be washed off by a high pressure hose; the latter eliminated by spraying with Bordeaux Mixture.

Among the best ferns for indoor plants in our locale are several varieties of Boston fern, Maidenhair, Asparagus, Holly and others. They should be kept away from direct sunlight and



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BEGONIAS FOR AUTUMN INDOOR DECORATIONS

By Mary Hazel Drummond, President
The A.B.S.

Summer with its blooming glory has gone and autumn is upon us. More thought can be given to indoor decorative materials as the rainy season and the colder weather approaches. Let's bring indoors some of the beauty of our garden for these days. The Begonias in many forms present wonderful color material both in foliage and bloom for the table center and other settings in our homes. Bronzy autumn hues can be arranged with such varieties of *Semperflorens* as Indian Maid, Carmen, Prima donna; Christmas Cheer and *Luminosa* supply the contrasting hues of green, red and white. For taller subjects we have the *Socotrana* hybrid *Gloire De Lorraine*. Do not these names awaken and remind you of your artistic ability to get busy with your begonia plants and arrange some pleasing effects for your Thanksgiving entertaining?

draft and watered every one to three days, preferably from the bottom of the pot. Small specimens may be used for making dish gardens and terrariums.

Mr. Foster displayed many specimens of ferns such as Climbing Ferns, *Pteris*, Holly, the famous Tree Fern, Boston Fern and many others. He also showed other shade plants such as variegated Ivy, *Selaginella*, *Aralia*, *Lycopodium*, etc.

It is very fortunate, concluded the speaker, that the culture of ferns is very similar to that of Begonias. This permits intermingling ferns with Begonias, thus producing a very attractive effect. They are rather easy to grow, their numerous varieties of form present an everlasting beauty, their many shades of green are pleasing to the eye . . . Mr. Foster graciously answered numerous questions propounded by the audience. His talk created considerable enthusiasm among the members and many of them intend to start cultivating and collecting ferns.

Our member, Mrs. A. Hall, should be highly complimented for her first successful effort in identification of *Fibrous* rooted Begonias. She submitted two elaborate charts with mounted specimens and complete history as well as culture of each. This new feature introduced by our President, Mr. Irvin Kramer, also originated due to suggestions heard during our sojourn to the Annual Convention. Due to the absence of Mr. Kramer, the meeting was ably conducted by Mr. Arthur Boissier, the Vice-President. This was an exceedingly instructive meeting.

San Francisco Flower Show

The general consensus of opinion is that the 1947 San Francisco Flower Show exceeded all its predecessors in beauty of displays and variety of exhibits. It was held, as usual, in the Rotunda of the City Hall, August 27-28. Four local flower groups participated; the Rose, Dahlia, Fuchsia and Begonia Societies. Several Commercial growers also had elaborate displays. An additional feature of this year's show were flower arrangement exhibits which filled the entire second floor.

While in the past, the San Francisco Branch, A.B.S. usually displayed mostly the *Tuberous* type, this year all three main groups, *Tuberous*, *Fibrous* and *Rex* were well represented. Mr. Arthur Boissier, our Show Manager should be highly complimented for his efficiency and hard work in making the show such a success.

"The Horn of Plenty," our Branch exhibit, attracted enormous attention. It contained several hundred blooms arranged in an artistic manner. Among our members, Mrs. Lois Mann won the Sweepstake for the *Begonias* and Mrs. Hyacinth Smith, for the *Amateurs*. A special ceremony was held at the end of the show, when the prizes were given to winners of Sweepstakes.

The show was free to the public and attracted thousands of visitors, thus reflecting the growing interest in better gardens among San Franciscans. We alone sold almost 400 *Bulletins* on Begonia culture.

Mr. Glenn T. Mack, as usual, was the General Manager of the Show.

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SEED FUND FOR SEED FUN

A little over a year ago I received my first issue of "The Begonian" and a month later I owned some begonia seeds.

This experience made me want a proper place to propagate and grow begonias, and the more I thought about it the more I wanted that place. A porch room caught my fancy and, somehow, my wife lost a room and I got a propagating room. I put in some fluorescent fixtures, arranged some benches, got some pans made so that I wouldn't drip too much water on the cork floor, and put in some soil heating cable. The hot water heat already in the room kept a good enough room temperature.

About that time I got a dividend from the "Seed Fund" in the nature of a packet of *B. heracleifolia* (Mexico) and started out again. This time, woe is me, I had so many seedlings that I filled several flats in the first transplanting. Then to pots and I had over a hundred of the little things. That was a warning, had I known it, of worse to come for now I received about 25 packets of seeds. These I planted and, oh, my! So many seedlings. Even after taking only the best of these I could see that I was amply supplied but I didn't realize how many I was going to end up with.

Now I have them all over the place. I've given them away to anyone who comes near and I still have an abundance. Then came a dividend in some India Rexes. I had a propagating box by now so I got off to a wonderful start because I could control the temperature and moisture. A whole flat of them appeared and I just scratched my head wondering what to do. This worry was solved by an accident. I left the outside door open and a chipmunk came in and picked this one flat to scratch in, so I have no India Rexes. They probably were just lovely things, too!

My money is on the line for more seeds for 1948. I should have my head examined because I do not have enough room, but maybe I can build some shelves above the benches. I'll do a Scarlet O'Hara and worry about that later.

Seed Fund for Seed Fun? YES, and for a lot of seedlings, too.

By Dr. Charles P. Wilson
3728 N. W. Thurman, Portland 10, Oregon
Men's Garden Clubs of America

Correction;

In **BEGONIAS FOR AMERICAN HOMES AND GARDENS**, Mrs. Krauss had already decided to call the fibrous begonia *B. Montalvo* and the rex, *B. Montalvo Gardens*, so please correct the caption under the picture and in my article for September, 1947.

GLENDALE BRANCH BANQUET AND BEGONIA SHOW

By Helen H. Grigsby, Glendale, Calif.

The Second Annual Begonia Show on October 4th was beautifully staged by Mrs. Edna Korts, show chairman, and her committee. Entries were limited to the Glendale area from which our membership is drawn, and while not a large show, it very definitely demonstrated that fine begonias can be grown in the inland area in spite of climatic difficulties. One hundred sixty one plants were displayed by seventeen exhibitors, and there were many fine collections as well as outstanding specimen plants. The judges, Mrs. Jessie Poole and Mr. W. C. Coche, made the following American Begonia Society Certificate awards: Mr. Bert Hummel, first for the best Rex in the show; Mrs. Isabel Mullen, second, and Mrs. Ward Wilson, third.

The Glendale Branch special awards were, first prize to Mrs. Wilson for the best begonia in the show, a silver star; second to Mrs. Mullen for her B. Tingley Mallet, and third to Mr. Hummel for his miniature Rex with fifty seven leaves. Mrs. Wilson with forty-seven points to her credit won the Glendale Branch trophy for points.

Two hundred twenty-seven members and guests attended the banquet. The National Board was represented by Mrs. Mary Hazel Drummond, Pres., and Messrs. George L. Johnson, Pres.-Elect, W. E. Walton, Roy K. Dere, T. John Parker, Hugh Hixon, J. B. Bailey and Mesdames A. N. Hartwell, Louise Schwerdtfeger, and Grace L. Bayer. The presidents of the neighboring branches were invited as guests of honor.

The unusual table decorations designed by Mrs. David Winans and Mrs. J. L. Sorenson were arranged by Mrs. John F. Nolan, decoration chairman and her committee. A collection of beautiful rock specimens collected over a period of years was loaned by Mr. Thomas Mullen, and these with polished palm sheaths formed the foundations and background for graceful groupings of fibrous begonia sprays and colorful Rex leaves.

Following spirited community singing led by Mr. Harold W. Hart, with Mrs. Hart at the piano, Mr. M. B. Dewar, master of ceremonies, presented a program of outstanding artistic talent.

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A MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SPEAKERS

Grace L. Bayer, Burbank, California

Having just been appointed to the office as chairman of the speaker's bureau, I am going to make an appeal to all the members of the American Begonia Society.

We are desirous of creating a kodachrome slide lending library which will consist of slides of rex, fibrous and tuberous begonias in any setting. We are greatly in need of such a department.

Here is where you can help to make this venture a success. If you have a 35mm camera, you surely must have a few begonia slides that you would take pride in donating to this new department. I am very anxious to get this library going, as it will be a means of helping us to identify our begonias.

These slides will be available to all the branches, when and if we all do our part. I have ten slides to start, just donated by a good member.

When sending slides, please send the name of the begonia and a brief comment on each slide if it is possible. It will be such fun to watch this library grow, and from time to time I will report on its success.

Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated. Please mail all slides to Mrs. Grace L. Bayer, 907 N. Pass Avenue, Burbank, Calif.

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*By Charlotte M. Hoak
South Pasadena, Calif.*

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1. B. Argenteo-guttata
2. B. Lucerna
3. B. erythrophylla (B. Feasti)
4. B. Thurstoni
5. (B. Scharffi) B. Haageana
6. B. manicata aureo-maculata
7. B. Weltoniensis
8. B. Compta
9. B. Mrs. Wallow
10. B. Nelly Bly
11. B. Scharffiana
12. B. metallica
13. B. Duchartrei
14. B. Mrs. Scripps
15. B. Freddie
16. B. Druryi
17. B. heracleifolia
18. B. Sunderbruchi
19. B. Bunchi
20. B. Templini
21. B. Paul Bruant
22. B. Queen of Hanover
23. B. Countess Louise Erdody
24. B. President Carnot
25. B. Lesoudsi

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2. B. Medora
3. B. Marjory Daw
4. B. dichroa
5. B. sutherlandi
6. B. sutherlandi X corallina

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GROWING EXOTIC FERNS

By Sylvia B. Leatherman, El Monte, Calif.

Many people think that exotic ferns are beyond their growing sphere as they have an idea that they are too hard to grow. Some are very easy subjects while others are harder to grow. If you are willing to give regular care to your ferns, you will find by studying the requirements of the different ones that you can easily grow beautiful specimen plants. Ferns are like people to a certain extent. You will find they can be very temperamental if they do not have the proper care and environment.

There is a wide range of beautiful ferns that are grown for their lovely foliage. Most of them are graceful and there is a class that have very unique leafage. Some are more hardy than others.

POTTING SOIL MEDIUMS

Ferns are acid loving plants and oak leaf mold is the ideal soil medium. A basic potting soil for ferns is two thirds oak leaf mold, one third sandy loam, a little sand, and a little well rotted manure. Good results can be obtained by using one half oak leaf mold and one half peat moss in place of all oak leaf mold. The potting mediums vary a little with certain species. Cleanliness in potting is very important. Have clean pots, soil, and plants. Wash the pots thoroughly with hot water and soap or sand. Rinse well and stand in the sun to sterilize and dry. Do not have the pot too wet at time of potting. Place a piece of broken pottery over the drainage hole, and fill in about an inch of coarse gravel. Over this place a layer of moss and then your potting soil. Have the soil neither too wet or too dry when potting ferns. If it is too wet it will have a tendency to cake and stay that way.

POTTING FERNS

When you purchase a new fern it is, as a general rule, ready for the next size pot. Upon checking the roots of this plant you will in most cases find a ball or mass of roots. With your finger tips loosen them so as to encourage them to reach out for the new soil, otherwise the plant will remain root bound. If you do not break up this ball so the roots can spread out you might just as well let it grow in the same size pot. Never over pot a fern. Keep shifting to the next size pot only until you have it in the size pot that will handle that particular species. Upon potting a fern never plant it deeper than the previous soil level. If it is a fern that has fuzzy or creeping rhizomes do not cover these with soil. This type does not need as deep a pot but requires a wider pot. Allow an inch of space between the

(Continued on Page 221)

BRANCH NEWS

SANTA BARBARA BRANCH — At the October meeting Mr. A. A. Longmire, horticulturist of Carpinteria, lectured on "The Methods of Compost Making." Mr. and Mrs. Longmire have recently returned from an extended research trip which took them into Florida and the Southern States. While visiting famous nurseries and gardens they spent several days studying among the extensive plantings of the Fairchild Gardens in Florida.

Mrs. Louise Schwerdtfeger, who has served two years as President of the Santa Barbara Branch, has resigned and accepted the appointment as Director of Public Relations for the National Society. Mrs. Raymond Sommerfield, Vice President, will take over the duties of president until the November election.

Bulbs By Seed from South Africa

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DWARF CANE STEMMED BEGONIAS

By Alice M. Clark, San Diego, California

For years I have been dismayed because the blanket statement, "grown from imported German seed," is all the information we have on *B. bayern*, *B. sachsen* and *B. preussen*. Thwarted by this vague smothering phrase, I have evolved some theories of my own as to the origin of these lovely plants.

We learn from Mrs. Krauss's new book that our tall *B. x. lucerna* was obtained by Wettstein of Lucerne from B. Mme. de Charrat, a variety of *B. corallina*. It was distributed by Lorenz of Erfurt in 1903. In 1886, the Swiss hybridist had developed *B. gloire de lucerne* from *B. olbia* x *B. Richardson's vatissima*. The latter has a strain of semi-tuberous in it. *B. Wettsteini*, named for its originator, came from *B. corallina* x *B. ascotiensis* (a small-leaved fibrous). It was described and illustrated in a German magazine in 1885. I could not locate this old-timer here, which rather proves its reputation as a difficult doer.

Chevalier refers to B. Mme Charrat as a dwarf, bushy variety of *B. corallina*, similar to *B. carminata*, (renamed, Veitch's Carmine, by Everett). The latter is a French hybridization of *B. dreizei* x *B. coccinea*. Chevalier omits *B. sachsen* from his book, but discusses *B. Wettsteini* and *B. preussen*, which he seems to think originated in England, although a French plant, *B. Thimotei*, was the same. None of these begonias are mentioned by Fotsch and Kewensis deals only with *B. carminata*.

It seems doubtful that these three begonias could have been grown here from seed unless the type had been so fixed that they would come true to their German names, a difficult process. On the other hand, if they did come in from seed, one would expect them to bear American names.

Preussen is the German form of Prussia, Bayern of Bavaria, and Sachsen of Saxony. My guess is that these cognomen would have been a natural choice for one living in that vicinity. We know that Lorenz, of Erfurt, named one plant, similar to our trio, for its Swiss originator. It seems reasonable to presume that the others could have come from the same hybridizer's hand to be marketed and labeled by the same dealer. There is no proof of this, but it satisfies me as a hypothetical solution of the origin of our begonias, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

B. bayern, at the top of our sketch panel, has the same close-coupled habit as *B. preussen*, at the bottom, but I chose to depict a new main shoot to show the long internodes, characteristic of the type. A like stalk on *B. preussen* was just putting out new branches at each joint. It will reach 3 to 4 feet in height.

Both begonias have smooth, dark-green stems with a few white dashes and thin rings at the nodes. *B. sachsen*, (No. 2) is the lowest grower with the same white flecks on lighter green stems and shorter, red-tinted nodes. All have petioles that are shorter on the small tip leaves, becoming as long as 2 inches on the larger foliage at the base of the branches. Those of *B. sachsen* are the brightest red.

These three begonias were sketched from specimens from Rosecroft, where fine bushy plants are thriving in the beds. The Robinson touch has definitely been transmitted to the Hunters!

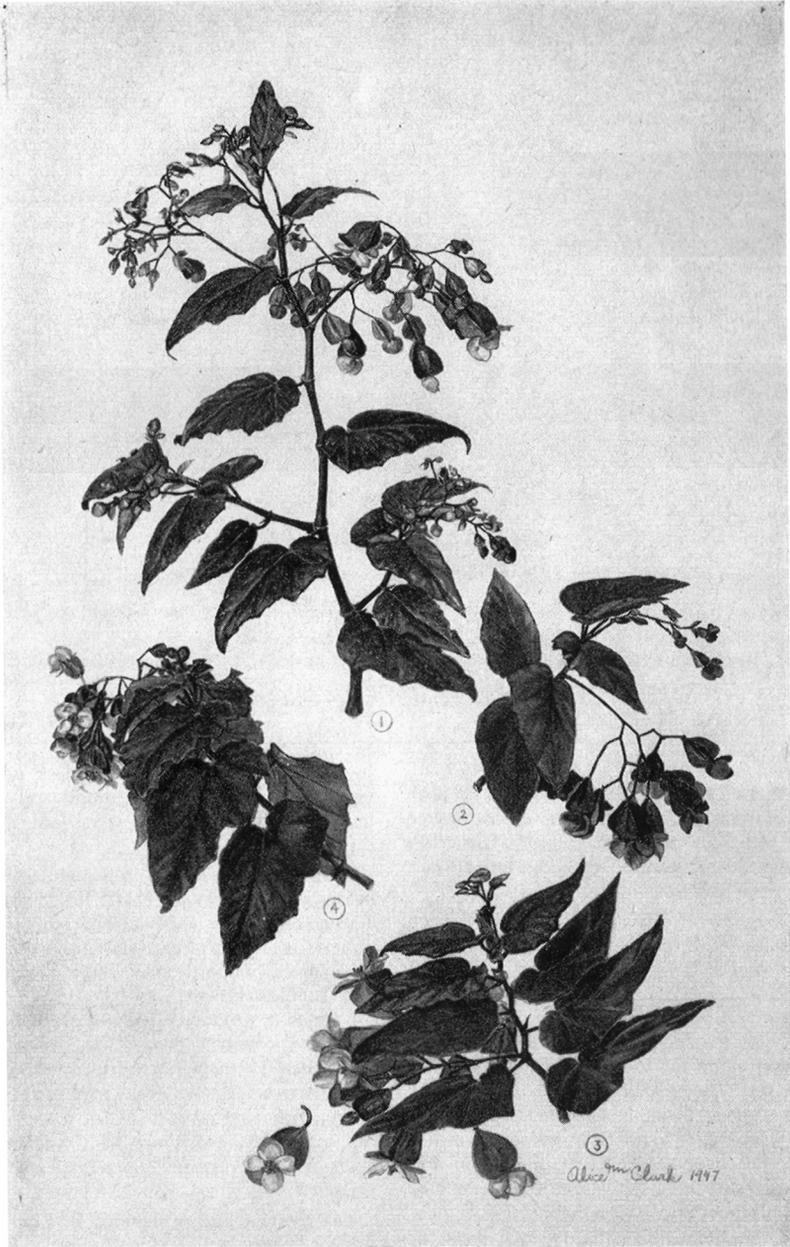
The leaves of these begonias are easy to distinguish. *B. bayern* has neat, dull-white spots on the dark green surface between the veins. On the tender, reddish-tan of the new growth, these dots, which never disappear, remind you of a young fawn. *B. preussen* has more pink on the tip leaves, and sometimes shows a mottled effect of dark on Irish green, with russet edges. Contrary to the observation of others, I find the older leaves of this plant make it the darkest of the lot. An occasional leaf at the base will have spots. *B. sachsen* has plain, bronze-green foliage, with red edges. Its back is bronze-red, instead of green with a red flush, like the other two.

About 3½ by 1½ inches, is the extent of the leaves of Nos. 1 and 2, but *B. bayern* is a little wider at the stem end, with sharper lobes and a quick-tapered point. *B. sachsen* foliage is only 1¼ by 3 inches, with shallow indentations. It has a simple pattern, mindful of a miniature *B. coccinea*. All three begonias are upright, with spreading branches.

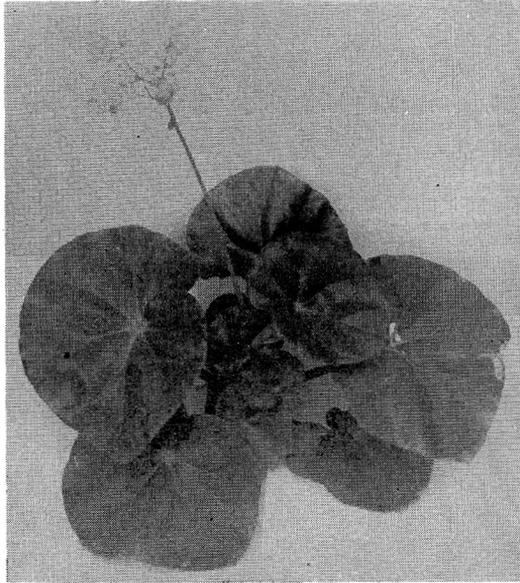
The male flowers of *B. preussen*, though only ½ inch across, are the largest and most persistent. They spray out over the plant like a pink waterfall. Sometimes the two warm-pink petals open to show a tiny pointed pair each side of pale yellow stamen. The small blooms of *B. bayern*, tinted rose, fall early as do those of *B. sachsen*, which flaunt a bright, all-over red in both flower types. All pedicels and peduncles are red.

The female inflorescence on *B. bayern* are the fullest and most graceful, colored a rosy-pink with longer pods of three even wings, tinted green in the middle section. All three plants have 5 to 6 petals of uneven size—see drawing at bottom of the page. The pistillate flowers of *B. sachsen* have a smaller cluster and are on a shorter stem, but their bright color makes them more pronounced. The female flowers of *B. preussen* are enlarged in

(Continued on Page 218)



1. B. BAYERN · 2. B. SACHSEN · 3. B. PREUSSEN · 4. B. LAWRENCE H. FEWKS



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(Continued from Page 216)

the picture. Their wings are rounded at both ends. B. sachsen, 2 feet high, makes a fine border plant for gay winter color. The other two are good to combine with the tall fibrous, like B. pink shasta.

B. Lawrence H. Fewkes should have been painted alone to do it justice. Mrs. Fewkes gave the begonia to Helen Bailey of the San Diego Branch, in 1941, when it was a tiny volunteer seedling. She raised it and brought it back to the donor who thought it fine enough to name for the beloved husband who had helped her realize her dreams of begonia beauty at Montalvo Gardens. The plant we have sketched came from there. It is not just another begonia; it has a distinction and personality that makes it outstanding and easy to recognize.

Sturdy and upright, like B. preussen in height, B. Lawrence H. Fewkes has green stems, petioles peduncles and leaves, without any red tint except, in the new growth. The leaves are 5 by 2½ inches, shining, toothed and beautifully waved. Short petioles make the leaves overlap so their form is hard to see

in the painting. Some show a dark netting of veins over a light green ground and all have faint hollow spots, like stars fading in the sunrise.

The staminate bloom is the same size as B. preussen, but a cream color, tinted with rose. The pedicels are only faintly red. The peduncle is barely long enough to hold the blooms above the foliage. Clusters have fewer and smaller flowers but the lovely salmon-pink bloom, produced freely at every axil, form a showy, compact head. The ovary is little more than ½ inch long, with even wings and a lighter color over the seed-pod, centered with a fine line of red. The 4 to 5 petals, all the same size, are short and rounded. They open up fully to show the yellow stigma with red pistils.

Last year, a bushy plant of B. Lawrence H. Fewkes bedded out at Montalvo was a bower of begonia bells, as colorful as semperflorens, carrying its bloom late into winter in the best tradition of this type. It is hardy and easy to raise. Grow these miniature bamboo begonias to give rosy accents to your fall and winter gardens.

Notes From Round Robins

By Frances Downing, Bowie, Texas

BEGONIAS: Often, so called "fussy" begonias, are that because they have an especial need of extra drainage. A Fla. member grows her difficult begonias in flint gravel and feeds them Milorganite and Chatelier's Food . . . with splendid results. A Kansas member is very successful in starting her begonia cuttings directly in the ground on the north side of the house with her lillies, ferns and other shade-loving plants. Each Fall this bed is mulched heavily with pine needles.

The Mass. Director has several begonia hybridizers in her Robins who are ready to introduce their new plants. Some of them are having unusually fine results with plants in their home-greenhouses heated with natural gas.

CYCLAMEN: It seems that cyclamen are tolerant of both acid or alkaline soil conditions. In Calif. a member grows her cyclamen in the lathhouse alongside tuberous and other begonias in acid soil and they are doing very well. On the contrary, a New Yorker who also grows lovely plants has to use water that is sufficiently "limy" to cause mineral deposits on the tea-kettle. Another fact that makes us realize the adaptability of these plants is that while the New York blooms were pressing against a frosted window, the California cousins were blooming in their lath sheltered garden house. A scattering of blooms through eight to nine months of the year is to be expected from cyclamen but the free flowering season is in the winter when they put on a lovely show.

While it is generally conceded that it takes from twelve to eighteen months to bring these plants into bloom from seed, every enthusiast finds it much worth while to extend a collection in this cheap and interesting manner.

EPIPHYLLUMS: The propagation of these plants by cuttings is successful only if one follows a few set rules. The cuttings of "leaves" are best if only about six to ten inches long. After being trimmed they should be left in a warm, dry, shaded spot for two weeks, or until a callus forms over the cut end of the "leaf." This callus helps to prevent rotting while in the rooting medium. Many use plain sand as rooting medium which must be barely moist, placed in a warm spot but out of the sun. Within a month remove from the sand and scan carefully for any rot or soft places which must be removed and the cut surfaces liberally dusted with sulphur. The cutting must then be left out of the sand, or sand and leafmold, or vermiculite, or whatever medium one is using until it has dried

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

By Eva B. Meyer

THEODOSIA BURR SHEPHERD Branch of the American Begonia Society learned some unusual methods of treating tuberous begonias, when they listened to R. G. (Scotty) Hudson at their last meeting.

Mr. Hudson, who specializes in begonias for use in corsages, explained how he leaves the tubers in the pots until December or January then digs them but leaves the roots on them. He then stores them in flats until about March when he places them in the soil mixture which he has had in compost for at least three months.

He explained that begonias grow with their roots spread out, and therefor need a wide space instead of a deep narrow space to grow in. He recommended an eight or ten inch pot.

His method is to place them in the pot where they are to grow with enough fertilizer to carry them through the season. He does not feed his plants otherwise.

If buds drop, the chances are they are too wet, or are too shady.

The President appointed the nomination Committee.

After a report of the picnic, which was held at Camp Comfort, in honor of the Charter Members, Mrs. A. C. Hodgins was presented with a gift by the Charter members.

The year book will be printed in December, so all members must have their dues paid in full by the December meeting.

a little, usually a few days, and replant by tying the cutting to a lable then push the lable into the rooting medium deep enough for the cutting to just touch the soil substitute. When it is rooted, in a few weeks, it may be transplanted to the regular soil mixture with very good drainage. Never pot an Epiphyllum until it is well rooted. These plants are gross feeders but must not be fed until the root system is big enough to handle it.

The best time to root these cuttings is during their active growth. Cuttings taken after August usually refuse to root until the following spring.

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BEGONIA MAC DOUGALLI

Begonia MacDougalli was collected in 1946 by Mr. Thomas MacDougall, a plant collector of New York, as specimen C-40, on the leveler areas at the foot of Cerro Carrizal, on Rancho Aguajito in the Ocozocoatlana rain forest in the state of Chiapas, Mexico. The Rancho is two miles northeast of Filadelfia, which is half way between Ocozocoatlana and Quechula. The plant was sent to me for study and it produced a cyme of white flowers last spring. In March of this year Mr. MacDougall again collected this plant in the same area and to quote from his letter, "C-40 is found on the leveler areas at the foot of Cerro Carrizal, in less than full shade, and in rich dark soil among other herbs and shrubs. *B. imperialis* Lem. is very plentiful, usually growing on limestone rocks, and other begonias are "scandens," *nelumbifolia*, and *heracleifolia*. The plant photographed was moved from the herbage in which it grew to a more open spot a few yards to one side. A flower stem on this plant, though still without open flowers, measured 264 cm. (about 8½ ft.) from the base to the tip of the buds. The several plants lifted had comparatively small tuberous like rhizomes, and in all the plants observed, the leaf and flower stems come directly from the ground level—or nearly so."

This plant grows lower down on the same slopes of the mountain than *B. Mazae*, Zies. was found (see *The Begonian*, August, 1947, page 152). In its native habitat Mr. MacDougall noted that fully developed leaves had nine leaflets and each one had a prominent side lobe. The leaves he collected in the wilds were used to write the description. It is interesting to note that when the plant was first received by me I thought that the plant was a variety of *Begonia caroliniaefolia* Regel because of the compounded leaf and I was surprised to receive the typical leaves this year for they are unlike the leaves on the small plant. As time has gone by and the plant has grown, it is gradually developing leaflets with the large lobes. The leaves are alternately feather nerved up to the eighth nerve and at this point the midrib is split into two nerves or approximately the same size at a 40 degree angle and from this point onward the two lobes are formed. One is 6½ inches long and the other is 4 inches long from the point of division. From that division the nerves are again pinnately veined. The immature leaves are not symmetrical but are lance-like in outline but curved somewhat a sickle. These leaves have about 15 nerves on each side of the mid-rib. The tremendous height of the flower stem makes this plant very unique. Leaves themselves are two feet in diameter or more. Little propagation has been done with this plant but I have learned that leaf cuttings will produce plants. I am retaining all the leaves on the plant in an effort to produce a tall flower stem.

The plant can in no way be considered a variety of *caroliniaefolia* Regel to which it is most closely allied. The flowers, the basis of classification, are very different. MacDougall has the largest wing of the capsule very broad and is 8 m.m. long and is quite triangular with a blunt tip. The stigma is only slightly grown out at the base and has two lobes, each of which make a full twist. The connective in the anthers is pointed. The filaments are about one-fourth the length of the anthers. The stem is a rhizome without woody tissue and it grows along just under the soil surface. In *caroliniaefolia* the largest wing is very low, 4 m.m. and rounded and not much larger than the smaller two wings. The lower half of the stigmas are united and the branches are only twisted half a turn. The connective in the anthers is blunt. The filaments are about as long as the anthers. The stem is erect or slanting and there are very woody fibers present.

Mr. MacDougall has collected plants in Mexico for a number of years. During his trips of 1945-1946 and 1946-1947 he obtained many beautiful and outstanding begonias. Some of them are proving to be new to science. Because of his untiring efforts to bring back seeds and plants of his beautiful discoveries so we may all enjoy them, I believe it is only fitting to name this unusual begonia in his honor.

The membership chairman will appreciate your renewal NOW, before Christmas.

Begonia (*Magnusia* Kl.) MacDougalli Ziesenhenné spec. nov. herbaceae perennis; caule rhizoma carnosus non lignosus, prostratus, subterraneus, 6 c.m. lata, 20 c.m. longa, rotundus in seco, viridis, opacus, nudus, caule ciatrex ferrugineus promiaere, stipulis cuatrex ferrugineus promiaere; stipulis crassus, deciduus, triangularis, 3.5 c.m. longis, 3.5 c.m. latis, apice acutis, marginibus integer, supra carinatus, serratus, apice extendere ultra lamina terminatus, in pilis, subtus nudus, nitidis, nervos mirb, viridis, oblongus, guttatus viridis albescens; petiolo erectus, 97 c.m. longus, 2.4 c.m. in seco as basis, rotundus in seco, nitidis, glaucus ultimis carneus, oblongus guttatus viridis albescens, rarus, fuscus villosus; folium digitau compositus 7-10 foliolum, carnosus, foliolum, 25 c.m. longo, 10 c.m. lato, asymmetricis, lanceolato-falcatis, bi-lobis, apice longo acuminatus, marginibus serratus, supre viridis, nitidus, nudus, subtus opaque viridis, nervos alternatus penniformis 1-8 nervo, 9 nervo bifidus 40 gradus illinc omnis penniformis alternatus, nervos 15, majoribus lobos 16 c.m. longo, minoribus 10 c.m. longo; foliolum immaturus herba lanceolato-falcatis non lobis, nervos alternatis penniformis. In immaturus foliolum subtus nervos fuscus villosus; inflorescentis cymis; pedunculis axilaribus erectus 246 c.m. plus elatus, 4 c.m. plus in seco ad basis, rotundus in seco, nitidis, glaucus ultimis carneus, oblongus guttatus viridis albescens, rarus fuscus villosus; bracteis alacer deciduis, papyraceus; tepalis masculinis 2 albus, rotundus 1 c.m. lata, 9 m.m. longa, staminibus 19, liber; antheris oblongis, connectivo producto, acutus, filamentis vic profferre; tepalis feminis rotundus 10 c.m. lata, 9 m.m. longa; stylis 3, bipartatis, stigmatibus uni spiralliter, stigmatibus-papillis forma continuus fascia externus; placintus bilamellate, undique ovuliferis; ovario ellipsoideus, capsula inaequaliter 3-alata, 2 minoribus linaris, majoribus triangulatus, apice obtusus.

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KELLOGG'S

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FERTILIZERS

(Continued from Page 215)

top of the pot and the soil level for watering. Be careful and do not cover the crown.

WATERING FERNS

Ferns like moisture. This does not mean they want to be soggy. They require frequent watering and must not be allowed to dry out. Do not wet the foliage often as this has a tendency to turn it brown. House ferns require a moist atmosphere and this can be brought about by the steam of boiling water. Many people in the eastern states set a pan of water on their radiators. The steam brings about the right humidity. A good way to grow ferns is to use a pot or redwood box two to four inches larger in diameter. In the bottom of this place a piece of broken pottery over the drainage hole and on this place a layer of pot sherds or coarse gravel. Set your potted fern on this and between the space of the two pots gently pack sphagnum moss. This will retain the moisture around the pot and keep the roots cool. Pots dry out very fast and the roots around the sides of the pot become dry and consequently your plant will suffer. Never let your plant remain standing in a saucer of water.

FEEDING FERNS

Feeding ferns is very important as they are heavy feeders. There are several liquid fertilizers on the market that are very good. In using liquid fertilizers be sure that the soil is watered thoroughly before applying fertilizer. Never use it on a dry soil and feed only weak solutions. It is better to feed less often rather than feed seldom and strong. Blood meal is very good for ferns. It promotes good color and this feed is important if you wish a beautiful fern. Use one teaspoon every six to eight weeks. Do not use blood meal at the same time as a liquid fertilizer feeding; but use in place of one of these feedings. Sprinkle the blood meal around the soil at the edge of the pot and water immediately. In watering it will penetrate to the roots. It is never wise to work around the soil of your ferns as they have many tiny surface feeding roots.

If you should be unfortunate to live in a district that has alkaline water you can help correct this by the use of chemicals on the market which are added to the water. Many people use rain water and some people in the cities buy artesian or distilled water.

Ferns do not require too much sun. Some will take more than others. They do want good light. If you are growing your fern as a house plant, place it in a window that gets good light but back far enough so that the sun's rays do not strike it.

(Continued on Page 223)

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COMBATting INSECTS

Spraying your ferns at regular intervals with a good insecticide is important and will keep them clean and healthy. During cool weather a spray with an oil base is very good as this will prevent scale which ferns are very subject to if not kept clean. A nicotine spray is used to prevent aphids. Ferns are badly damaged by thrips and red spider during periods of low humidity, mostly July and August, in which case the fronds of some ferns turn creamish-brown and the leathery textured leaves turn gray. For this condition DDT is a specific, but it may damage your plant. It is easier to keep the insects off the plants than to remove them after they have become established. Have a regular spraying routine and use the sprays weaker than you would on hardier plants. Worms will destroy your soil. There are a number of ways to prevent them, among which are to use naphthaline flakes and vaporite, placed in bottom of pot.

GROWING BASKET FERNS

Ferns grown in hanging baskets are very beautiful and showy. Use ferns that have creeping roots for this purpose. They love to creep in the damp moss that you use to line your basket. Line the wire basket with a heavy layer of sphagnum or green moss. Have your moss damp when you are working with it and it will be easier to work. After you have lined your basket place a four inch pot in the center and fill the basket and pot with the proper potting soil. This soil should be packed quite firmly between the pot and basket. Water this and let it stand a few days. Remove the pot from the center and you will have the space all ready to receive your four inch potted plant. I find it best to grow the plant in a four inch pot and have a good root system and then shift it to a basket. It will then take hold and grow right on. You can grow a beautiful fern ball as the roots will creep over the edge of the basket and cover the moss on the outside of the basket. If you have the patience and are willing to care for these baskets you will never regret the extra care, as a well grown basket fern is worth a great deal more than the effort and work given to them. The foliage is very beautiful and the luxuriant beauty gives much pleasure. When watering these baskets be sure to use a very slow stream of water so as not to wash the soil through the basket. A certain amount of soil leaches out even with a slow stream of water and should be replaced ever so often. Use the same potting mixture and place a light layer on top of your basket.

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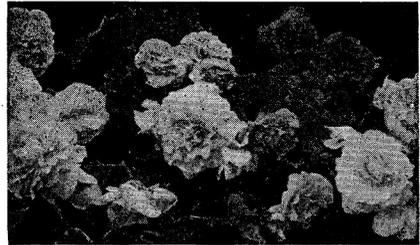
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MEETING NATIONAL BOARD, A.B.S.

Sept. 22, 1947,

Mary Hazel Drummond, President, presiding

CONDENSED MINUTES:

Board members present: Mrs. Drummond, Messrs. Walton, Johnson, Dere, Bailey, Hixon, Mesdame Schwerdtfeger, Wilkes, Hartwell. Branches present by Representative Directors San Gabriel Valley, Foothill, Inglewood, Hollywood, Santa Barbara, Pasadena, Parent Branch, North Long Beach Branch, Glendale.

Meeting called to order at 8 p.m. Reading of Minutes dispensed with.

Reports of Editor, Membership Fees Chairman, and Treasurer read and on motion accepted as read and made a part of the Minutes.

A report from the Public Relations Director, Mrs. Louise Schwerdtfeger, was read.

The newly appointed Chairman of SPEAKERS BUREAU, Mrs. Grace Bayer, reported she has possibility source of many colored slides but will not be prepared to say more until next meeting. She desires all PROGRAM CHAIRMEN to send her names and addresses of all available speakers in their districts. Suggestions will be appreciated.

The Librarian reported the Krauss book is going very well. It is greatly appreciated when Branches send orders for books direct to her.

The Foothill Branch representative reported they are sending 50 REX BEGONIAS to Mr. Dyckman to be sent to The Naval Hospital in Long Beach. Other branches also are planning to send some Rex begonias in 6-inch pots.

BRANCH REPORTS

Mr. Hixon for North Long Beach; Last meeting Mr. Roberts spoke on Ferns. Splendid talk and much enjoyed.

Parent Branch; Changed our meeting night but same place. Miss Callon for Hollywood; Miss Hoak reviewed Krauss book. Most interesting. Louise Schwerdtfeger for Santa Barbara; Election of officers coming up soon; installation in December. Special meeting for next month.

Dr. Drummond for Santa Monica Bay; Mr. Hart on making compost; much enjoyed. Mrs. Kortz for Glendale; Our Flower Show principal item of interest, expect to have a nice show. All Branch Presidents are invited to be our guests at the banquet. Mr. Washburn for San Gabriel Valley; Ferd Neels our last speaker; gave a very nice talk; our next meeting at Mr. Giridlian's Gardens with Murray Hawkins speaking on cymbidiums. Everyone invited; picnic dinner. A special feature to make some money for the Annual Convention next year will be a special drawing on a fine cymbidium which Dr. Lauder donated for this purpose.

Mr. Frost for Inglewood; No speaker last meeting; white elephant sale realized \$60.00.

Mr. Bailey, Pasadena Branch; Had a good speaker from World Spray Co.

Treasurer Walton read his "Proposed Budget" for the year '47-'48 and explained in detail how he had arrived at his estimates. After expressions of confidence in this "Proposed Budget" and the very fine work Mr. Walton was doing, George Johnson offered the following motion, seconded by Maria Wilkes: "I move that the Proposed Budget for the year '47-'48 be accepted." CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

President appointed a committee of three - - George Johnson (Chairman), Mr. Walton and Maria Wilkes - - to go into the matter of special advertising matters and report to the Board at the next meeting.

President appointed George Lawrence (Chairman), Maria Wilkes, George Johnson, Harold Hart, Dr. Drummond and Bill Walton as a special committee to consider the publication of special bulletin material, and asked to have a report at the next meeting.

Auditors for the books and accounts of the Treasurer reported as follows:

"We the Auditing Committee have examined the books and accounts of our Treasurer up to date and find them correct and wish to compliment the Treasurer on his reports."

President Elect Johnson reported on his efforts to establish a branch in Victoria, B.C.; his visit to the Woodriff Gardens at Harbor, Ore., and at home of the President of the Humboldt Co. Branch. Humboldt Branch reports a membership of about

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946

Of The Begonian, published monthly at El Monte, California for September, 1947.
State of California
County of Los Angeles--ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Maria Wilkes, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the Editor and Business Manager of The Begonian and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily, weekly, semiweekly or tri-weekly newspaper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946 (section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations), to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, El Monte Printers, 131 Lexington Ave., El Monte, Calif. Editor, Maria Wilkes, 158 So. Oxford Ave., Los Angeles. Managing Editor, Maria Wilkes, after October 6th will be 508 Moreno Ave., W.L.A. Business Manager, Maria Wilkes, after October 6th will be 508 Moreno Ave., W.L.A.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

The American Begonia Society, Inc., 1618 Fickewirth Ave., El Monte, Calif. Mrs. Mary Hazel Drummond, President, 1246 No. Kings Road, Los Angeles, George L. Johnson, President Elect, 1320 Ramona Road, Arcadia, Calif. W. E. Walton, Treasurer, 1415 Acacia Ave., Torrance, Calif.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

MARIA WILKES, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of September, 1947.

ELECTA B. HENRY, Notary Public.
(My commission expires 10.13-47).

Mrs. Grace Bayer, Chairman, Speaker Bureau, will be looking for your offer of slides and notes for this new service to our member clubs. Subjects may be any shade plant or planting and begonias of all kinds. Black and whites also acceptable.

65 with an attendance at their meetings of over 100, some coming from a distance of 100 miles as their membership is scattered over a large area.

Editor talked on the importance of having a course on Judging in Flower Shows and of Methods for growing plants for exhibits.

Meeting adjourned to meet again Oct. 27th-- watch the calendar in the Begonian.

Respectfully submitted.

GONDA HARTWELL, Sec.

Meeting Dates and Places

The next meeting of the American Begonia Society Board will be held in the Clark Hotel Grill Room, Hill Street, Monday, Nov. 24th, 6:30 p. m.

BELLFLOWER BRANCH

1st Monday, Nov. 3, 7:30 p. m.
Washington Street School Cafeteria
Sec.: Mrs. Edna Leistner, 610 Nichols Street
Bellflower, Calif.

THEODOSIA BURR SHEPHERD BRANCH

1st Tuesday, Nov. 4, 7:30 p. m.
Alice Bartlett C. H., 902 E. Main, Ventura, Calif.
Mrs. Harry Meyer, Secretary, 111 Leighton Dr.

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH

1st Wednesday, Nov. 5, 7:30 p. m.
American Legion Hall, 1641 Taraval St.
Sec.: Mrs. Walter Ashe
1855 33rd Ave., San Francisco 22, Calif.

SANTA MONICA BAY BRANCH

1st Wednesday, Nov. 5, 7:30 p. m.
University High School Horticulture Dept.
11800 Texas Ave., West Los Angeles
Mrs. Denman Bemus, Secy.-Treas.
345 So. Santa Anita Ave.
Brentwood, Los Angeles 24, Calif.

ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH

1st Thursday, Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m.
Farm Bureau Hall, 353 So. Main St., Orange.
Doris Burdick, Sec.-Treas., Rt. 4, Box 296,
Anaheim, Calif.

FOOTHILL BRANCH

1st Friday, Nov. 7, 8 p. m.
Woman's Club House, 1003 Azusa Ave., Azusa
Mrs. James M. Reed, Secretary
643 No. Wabash Ave., Glendora, Calif.

NEW YORK SUBURBAN BRANCH

2nd Sunday, November 9th, 2 p. m.
Crestwood Branch, Yonkers Public Library, N. Y.
Sec.-Treas.: Mrs. Norman Hedley
71 Willard Terrace, Stamford, Conn.

LA MESA BRANCH

2nd Monday, Nov. 10, 8 p. m.
La Mesa Grammar School, La Mesa, Calif.
Sec.-Treas.: Dr. Constance Holmes
133 Prescott, El Cajon, Calif.

NORTH LONG BEACH BRANCH

2nd Monday, Nov. 10, 7:30 p. m.
Houghton Park Club House
Harding & Atlantic, No. Long Beach
Mrs. Harry H. Boyd, 5670 Walnut Ave.
Long Beach 5, Calif.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Monday, Nov. 10, 6:30 p. m.
Lanes Memorial Hall, 1st Christian Church
Sec.-Treas.: Dorothy Lark
Box 16, Scotia, Calif.

PASADENA BRANCH

2nd Tuesday, Nov. 11, 7:30 p. m.
Pasadena Public Library
Lester F. Harrell, Sec.-Treas.
668 Bellefontaine St., Pasadena, Calif.

RIVERSIDE BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, Nov. 12, 8 p. m.
Mrs. T. W. Gall, Sec.-Treas.
4518 Bandini Ave., Riverside Calif.

HOLLYWOOD BRANCH

2nd Thursday, Nov. 13, 7:30 p. m.
Plummer Park, 7377 Santa Monica Blvd.
Mrs. Vera Lynde, Rec. Sec.
1030 N. Orange Grove Ave.
Los Angeles 46, Calif.

SANTA BARBARA BRANCH

2nd Thursday, Nov. 13, 7:30 p. m.
Community Institute Centre
Room 5, 914 Santa Barbara St.
Santa Barbara, Calif.
Mrs. E. H. Mercer, Secretary
2019 Bath St., Santa Barbara, Calif.

INGLEWOOD BRANCH

2nd Friday, Nov. 14, 8 p. m.
325 No. Hillcrest, Inglewood, Calif.
Mrs. Laura Crandall, Secretary
2730 Redondo Blvd., Los Angeles 16, Calif.

EVA KENWORTHY GRAY BRANCH

3rd Monday, Nov. 17
Community House, LaJolla
Tillie Genter, Sec.-Treas.
7356 Eads St., LaJolla, Calif.

PHIOBEGONIA CLUB BRANCH

Irregular Meetings
May T. Drew, Pres.
Box 331, Narbeth, Pa.

SO. ALAMEDA CO. BRANCH

3rd Thursday, Nov. 20, 8 p. m.
Scout Room, Markham School, Hayward, Calif.
Sec.-Treas.: Mrs. Dorothy Bayliss
26706 Monte Vista Dr., Hayward, Calif.

SAN DIEGO BRANCH

4th Monday, Nov. 24
Hard of Hearing Hall, 3843 Herbert Ave.
Mrs. A. P. Carlton, Sec.-Treas.
624 Arroyo Dr., San Diego, Calif.

MISSOURI BRANCH

4th Tuesday, Nov. 25, 2 p. m.
Mrs. Bruce Dill, Secretary
3715 Harrison, Kansas City, Mo.

MIAMI, FLORIDA, BRANCH

4th Tuesday, Nov. 25, 8 p. m.
Simpson Memorial Garden Center
Mrs. W. G. Coffeen
1742 S. W. 10th St., Miami 35, Fla.

WHITTIER BRANCH

4th Tuesday, Nov. 25, 8 p. m.
Union High School, Room 19
Lindley Ave. Entrance, Whittier, Calif.
Madeleine Hall, Secretary
509 Friends Ave., Whittier, Calif.

EAST BAY BRANCH

4th Tuesday, Nov. 25, 7:30 p. m.
Council Chambers, Berkeley City Hall
Mrs. Emma Carlton, Secretary-Treas.
1430 Oxford St., Berkeley 9, Calif.

MARGARET GRUENBAUM BRANCH

Mrs. W. E. Jones, Sec., Willow Grove, Pa.

GLENDALE BRANCH

4th Tuesday, Nov. 25, 8 p. m.
329 No. Brand Blvd., Glendale, Calif.
Charles Richardson, Secretary
1441 Fairfield, Glendale 1, Calif.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH

4th Wednesday, Nov. 26, 8 p. m.
Masonic Temple, 506 S. Santa Anita Ave.
Mrs. Myrtle Jones, Secretary
132 May Ave., Monrovia, Calif.

LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER

Third Tuesday, Nov. 27, 7:30 p. m.
Robert Louis Stevenson School, 5th & Atlantic
Cafeteria, Lime St. Entrance, Long Beach, Calif.
Sec.-Treas.: Mrs. E. G. Arbuckle
5932 Seville Ave., Huntington Park, Calif.

SANTA PAULA BRANCH

4th Thursday, Nov. 27, 7:30 p. m.
Memorial Hall High School
Mrs. C. F. Crang
907 Pleasant St., Santa Paula, Calif.

ALFRED D. ROBINSON BRANCH

4th Friday, Nov. 28, 7:30 p. m.
Loma Portal School
3341 Browning St., San Diego, Calif.
Mrs. J. P. Stibolt, Secretary
3738 Wawona Drive
San Diego 7, California

SANTA MARIA BRANCH

Sec.-Treas.: Mrs. Peter Mehlschau

NEW ENGLAND BRANCH

Mrs. M. W. Stewart
224 Armington St., Edgewood, R. I.

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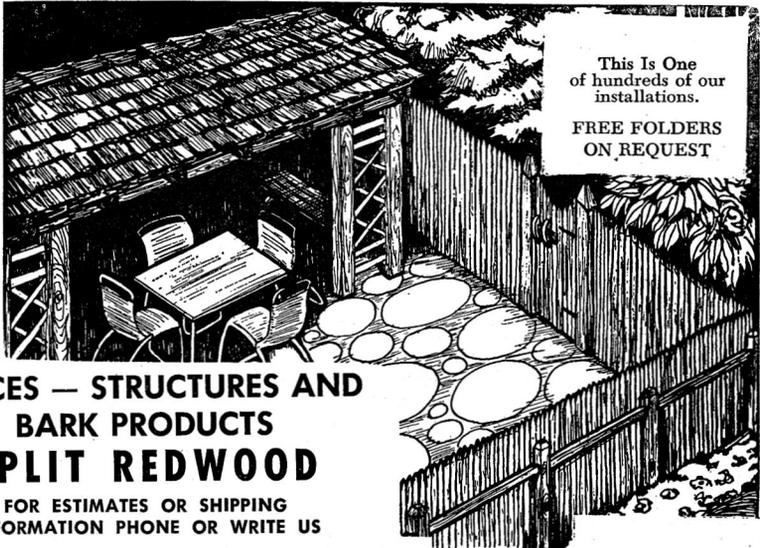
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