

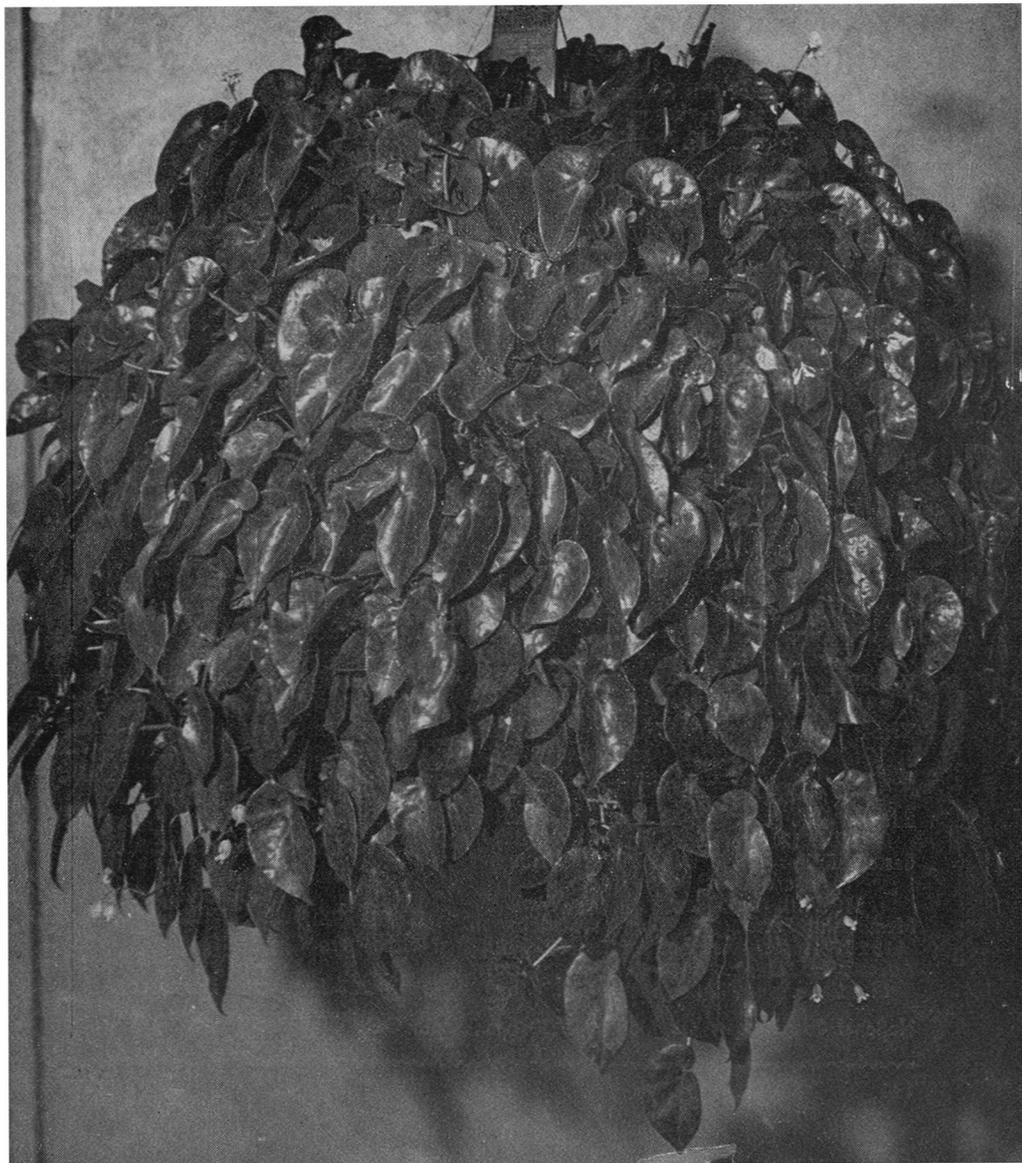
# *The Begonian*

DEVOTED TO THE SHELTERED GARDENS

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

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## SECRETS OF SUCCESSFUL BULB GARDENS

By NORVELL GILLESPIE

It's apparent from the number of stories in the national garden magazines that bulb gardens are in the horticultural headlines more than ever before.

In the East, it's necessary to get bulbs planted as early as September and October in an effort to beat the forthcoming snow drifts.

And that's where bulb gardens in the West differ radically from those in the East: too early planting, while the ground is still warm from the blessed Indian summer temperatures, causes a premature burst of bulb top growth at the expense of root growth.

In other words, Westerners will be much better off by holding back bulb planting until late November and December when the ground is definitely cooled off. Dutch experts who have visited the Pacific coast admit that this is the most practical plan.

One more step is advisable for gardeners who live in warm climates: pre-chill tulips in a refrigerator for thirty days in a temperature range of 36°-40° before planting. This shocks the bulbs, really puts them to sleep, and then they wake up with new vim and vigor. Result: nice, tall-stemmed tulips in the spring instead of squatty little things on stems only four inches tall.

Gus Springer and other spokesmen for the Associated Bulb Growers of Holland declare emphatically that a bulb is the surest means of enjoying beautiful blooms. That's because the 1962 flower is already "built" in the base of each bulb. To prove this, take a kitchen knife and slice down the middle of a tulip, daffodil, or hyacinth, and see for yourself. The tiny white embryo flowers are easily visible.

Some of the prime secrets of successful bulb gardening are these:

- 1) Planting at the proper time.
- 2) Proper depth. Practically every neighborhood dealer offers free bulb planting charts from now until Christmas.

- 3) Proper soil. No bulb can succeed in a heavy clay which fails to drain rapidly in times of wintry down-pours. Work it up thoroughly, preferably with a power tiller, and spade in bales of spagnum peat moss generously. This not only adds humus which the bulbs like but corrects soggy, cold, heavy soil.

- 4) Right site. Daffys, for example, do beautifully in full sun or light shade. But if planted in too dark a spot they run out of flowers after a couple of seasons and go to green, grassy foliage instead. Tulips, particularly in hot inland sections, perform much better in partial shade than out in the blazing sun. Local bulb dealers are glad to give advice calculated to fit your particular neighborhood.

- 5) Pest insurance. In these days, when so many new tracts are opening up, it seems that gophers move in from adjoining fields. The surest way to protect your precious bulbs is to plant them in baskets made of chicken-wire. When the plants are in full bloom in the spring-time, the ever-present hordes of aphids move in fast. But these can be kept in line with regular sprays. Fifteen minutes' work a week with an efficient six gallon capacity hose-and-spray gun will keep the bulb beds and the rest of the garden clean.

- 6) Color schemes. Go in for masses of single colors, the way the professionals do in public parks, rather than a hundred or two hundred bulbs of mixed colors. A mass of pink tulips with a ground-cover of blue pansies, just to name one possibility, makes an unforgettable picture.

With these secrets in mind, now is the time to work up plans or paper and buy the bulbs to create a glorious garden for the spring of 1962.

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### COVER PICTURE

*Begonia epipsila*, winner of the President's Challenge Trophy for the best begonia in the 1961 show, was exhibited by Fuchsia Land Nursery.

—Photo by Fred Schmit

# Belva Nelson Kusler - Begonia Hybridist

By BERNICE BRILMAYER  
Eastern Editor



Wisconsin natives — Mrs. Kusler and Jimmy Valentine

Many people grow beautiful begonias, and many others write well about them — but not too many can do both. Here's a grower who hybridizes with a purpose, introduces excellent new varieties, and with clarity and simplicity tells her story about a difficult subject, herself. Mrs. Belva Nelson Kusler's reply to a request for information was too good to re-write.

"I've been growing begonias since World War II, when I came back to Wisconsin from Chicago (while my husband was in the Navy) and for the first time had a place suitable for growing plants.

"I am fifty years of age, of Danish stock, my grandfather having been one of the early pioneers of this area. We have twins, Jon and Jill, twenty years old. Since they are no longer at home, most of my interest is concentrated on growing begonias and hybridizing, which fills the house to overflowing, although there is still room for my husband, too. I have not yet reached the point of my friend in Baraboo, Wisconsin, who covers the closed top of a glorious grand piano

with begonias ("the most expensive flower-stand he's ever seen," my husband says).

"We live on Big Clam Lake, 3½ miles from the small town of Siren, Wisconsin. We have a solar house with a south window-wall thirty-two feet long and eight feet high. The plants are grown in pots set in long trays at the foot of these windows for about nine months of the year. During the summer they are in a combination lath-cloth-glass house. Protection is needed against the tremendous winds which sweep across the expanse of the lake, and also to prevent the rain from leaching the soil in the pots.

"I started hybridizing begonias in 1950, and developed Anna Christine that year. It was one of more than two hundred floriferous crosses of 'Salmon Rubra' x *dichroa*, the only one with dark leaves, brilliant flowers, and small stature. As to date of release, I sent out the first stock of it a year ago last fall.

"I have often considered building a small greenhouse, but have been deterred by the fact that I want to produce begonias that can be raised in the average home — so greenhouse culture would not provide a good test. To date, all the hybrids I have released have been produced and raised from the beginning under house conditions, and have been chosen with ease of culture in mind.

"My chief interest is in the production



B. 'Anna Christine'



B. 'Lenore Olivier'

of plants, both beautiful and unique, that blossom profusely the year round and are amenable to house conditions. However, I now have some rarer crosses that I am thinking of releasing as collectors' items."

There's a word-picture of a warm, friendly, purposeful woman. Now, here are descriptions of some of her outstanding hybrids, soon to be released through Tropical Paradise, Overland Park, Kansas.

'Lenore Olivier' (*dichroa* x 'Elaine') — Pronounced oll-i-veer. Cane-stemmed begonia to be staked and grown upright, or allowed to droop in a hanging basket. Leaves long and narrow (3" x 10"), cupped, dark green, red beneath. Large clusters of fragrant two-toned salmon-pink flowers, the ovaries waxy white, all year.

'Sophie Cecile' (*sceptrum* x 'Lenore Olivier') — Tall, upright, cane-stemmed begonia with many stems from the soil. Large cupped leaves deeply lobed, dark green splashed with silver, red beneath; new leaves bright pink. Heavy clusters of rose-pink flowers in spring and summer.

'Laura Engelbert' (*dichroa* x 'Elaine') — Cane-stemmed begonia to be staked and grown upright or to droop from a hanging basket. Leaves long and narrow  
(Continued on Page 205)

## LAWNS AND WATER

By BERT SLATTER

Over at the agricultural research station at Fort Collins in Colorado, they recently concluded a five-year study of the most efficient way to water lawns. From April through October they sprinkled test lawns at varying intervals, using varying quantities of water.

What they found out is what other researches have been discovering elsewhere: that most of the widely held beliefs about watering are nothing but old wives' tales.

For instance, nearly everyone will tell you to wait until a lawn is dry and then soak it thoroughly. Light watering they say, is worse than none. Just the opposite, says research. Light watering, done frequently, is by far the best.

But if you water lightly, won't all the roots be drawn to the surface? Not at all, says research. Contrary to popular belief, roots do not "reach" for water. And no matter how heavily or lightly you water, a majority of the roots will be distributed throughout the first six inches of soil.

Grass itself is 70-75% water. *Dichondra* is about the same. This water is essential for its life and growth and, as used up in transpiration and the making of chlorophyl for instance, it must be replaced. If soil dries as little as a half inch, the lawn may be under severe drought strain.

### SAVE THE SURFACE AND YOU SAVE ALL

Right there is your clue to best watering practice. The ideal arrangement would be to start watering early in the season and to water every day when it was not raining. That, of course, is why automatic underground irrigation systems are growing fast in popularity. They make it possible to water a lawn quickly, at any hour of the day or night, with the least waste of water.

Even if you can't water that often, do the best you can. Contrary to the old wives' tales, even a little water will do good.

# BEGONIA BASICS

By BERNICE BRILMAYER  
*West Redding, Connecticut*



## HUMIDITY

So much has been written about plants' need for humidity — moisture in the air. Books and magazine articles explain that our modern central heating keeps indoor air dry, in winter. Even in greenhouses, we're told to wet down the walks in winter and during dry summer weather, to humidify the air. And yet, so many people are still puzzled when plants' leaves turn crisp on the edge, and buds fall before flowers open.

Perhaps this principle is hard to understand. I recall being questioned about some sickly, sere African violets struggling to keep alive on top of a very active radiator. I suggested some simple ways to humidify the air. The grower's answer? "But we don't keep the house very hot!" I had failed to make my point.

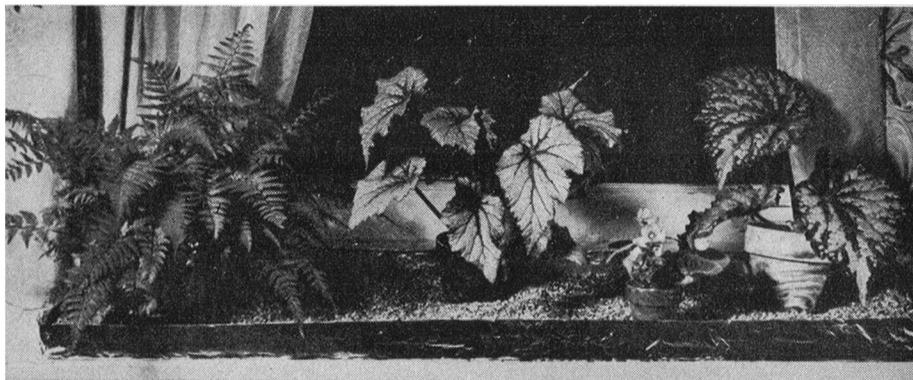
Here are the facts. Except in deserts and other arid areas, the air in most of the outdoor locations where plants grow naturally contains more moisture than inside a heated home in winter. This is humidity, correctly called "relative humidity," because it is a percentage comparison of the amount of moisture in the air with the total amount of moisture the air can possibly hold at a given tem-

perature. Humidity naturally decreases as temperatures rise. In other words, the warmer the air, the less humidity — unless you take measures to replace the missing moisture.

But if you can keep your house cooler (70° or less), the humidity will be more healthful. Some growers have a separate, cooler plant room or sun porch. One grower I've heard of simply sets the thermostat lower and wears a light sweater. Of course, the temperature is measured in the place where the plants grow.

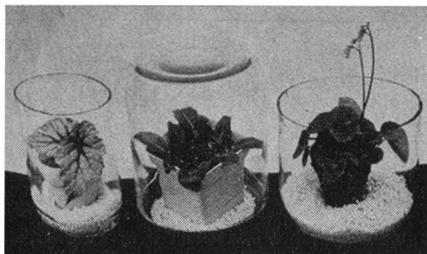
Keeping temperatures down is all that's needed for many of our most popular begonias. Most of the semperflorens, angel wing, hairy-leaved, and rhizomatous begonias do not need excessively high humidity. They may appreciate being grown in the kitchen, laundry, or bathroom, where running water helps keep the air moist. Some like to have their leaves misted with lukewarm water as often as possible — which also washes away soot and dust that can clog the pores.

But you can grow many more delicate and exotic begonias — like the gorgeous rexes and the rare species — if you will find a way to keep the air humid. Ar-



Tray fashioned of aluminum foil holds moist vermiculite, humidifies air around rex begonias and ferns growing on windowsill.

Photo by Bernice Brilmayer



Cut the tops off cider jugs to make protective quarters for small, delicate begonias; invert jug to make "bell jar" over tender seedlings or rooting cuttings. Moist perlite in bottom increases humidity.

rangements can be as simple or elaborate as you wish. A small begonia like *boweri* or *griffithi* will thrive in a large brandy snifter, with a layer of moist pebbles, vermiculite, or perlite in the bottom. Or try Mrs. Jack Dorman's system of carefully cutting off the top of a cider jug. Always set the pot on, not in, the moist material, so the roots will not stand in water.

Less decorative but equally practical for single plants is a tent fashioned of polyethylene plastic — often, simply one of the bags that carrots come in. Insert small stakes in the soil to hold it up and away from the leaves. This is an excellent way to hospitalize ailing plants, keep them protected until they recover from insect attack, traveling long distances, or other indispositions.

For groups of plants, some fanciers operate a steam kettle — the kind we use for babies' croup, now available in attractive designs — at intervals during the day. I know one flower composition artist who keeps her arrangements fresh this way.

Attractive shallow trays can be made to fit windowsills and other growing areas. For permanence, have your metal worker tailor a tray from copper or galvanized metal, and paint it an attractive color. Put in a one-inch layer of moist pebbles, sand, or chicken grits to set the pots on. Less costly trays can be made from a double thickness of heavy-weight aluminum foil. For these, of course, use lighter moisture-holding materials like vermiculite or perlite. Evaporating moisture will humidify the air up and around the plants.

If your plants are on shelves in a window, you can often enclose the area in glass or plastic, to keep air more humid. Or, at least, set shallow saucers around and keep them filled with water.

Whatever you do, keep in mind that humidity is just one thing plants need; other factors, like proper light and sunlight, are important, too. For example, I've seen a perfectly beautiful coffee table built somewhat like an "indoor greenhouse" with a plate glass top. Undoubtedly, the air inside could be easily kept humid. But how would the plants get the light they need?

Humidifying indoor air often makes it possible to grow the more delicate begonias that are so lovely, they're worth any amount of trouble. Here are a few of my favorites: *B. vellozoana*, leaves of shimmering silk accented with lighter veins; *goegoensis* and *paulensis*, both with puckered leaves like sheer seer-sucker; *hemsleyana*, with palm-like leaves and pink flowers; *olbia*, with maple-shaped foliage of lustrous satin-velvet. And except for a handful of the most robust varieties, all the brilliant rex begonias will have more luxuriant foliage in more humid air.

## POOR SOIL

Probably no single facet of home gardening is less understood than proper soil management. Poor soil takes the joy out of gardening in a hurry. You plant a healthy young shrub and watch it go nowhere fast.

The error most commonly made by the novice gardener is to think that he can go on forever growing plants in the same soil. He fails to realize that most growing things reduce the richness of the soil by the amount of nutrients they need to grow.

But feeding without humus accomplishes little. Humus is a leavening agent that opens the soil to receive both food and water. Peat, manure, and compost are the gardener's best tools for building humus. They should be worked into garden beds before fall feeding.

## Anglo-Belgian Begonia Show

By F. J. BEDSON

*Founder President and Editor  
National Begonia Society —  
England and Wales*

A unique event for begonia enthusiasts took place on July 21 — a London Begonia Festival.

This was organized by the Belgian Embassy in conjunction with Belgian growers and the National Begonia Society, and was held at the Anglo-Belgian Club in Belgrave Square, London.

The Begonia, incidentally, is the Belgian national flower, and the show was held on their National Day.

The Flower Show was divided into eight classes covering the main colors in the tuberous doubles, and included the foliage groups such as rex and the fibrous. There were 178 entries received and 177 exhibited.

The eight first prizes were trips to Belgium; the second prizes were autographed copies of my book *Successful Begonia Culture*; and the third prizes were diplomas.

Considerable staff work was done by the Belgian horticultural attache, Mr. Cammaerts, and by the National Begonia Society secretary, Mr. F. J. Martin, along with members, Mr. and Mrs. Griffin. In addition to Belgian judges, these included Mr. J. Woolman, Mr. F. Martin, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Francis Hanger, Curator of the R.H.S. Wisley Gardens, and myself.

Lord Bossom presented the prizes. The reception after the judging was addressed by His Excellency the Belgian Ambassador, Mr. Cammaerts, and the Mayor of Westminster.

This was probably the largest show devoted to begonias ever held in this country, and was a great encouragement to increasing interest in begonias.

While the standard of most of the tuberous doubles shown was below what we are used to, the gratifying point for those who worked so hard for the exhibition was to have persuaded so many

to exhibit. Apart from experienced "show" amateurs, we had schoolboys (in a junior class), elderly ladies with solitary pot plants, exhibits from the office windows of business workers, and plants from aristocratic Mayfair hostesses!

The foliage and rex begonias shown were of an excellent show standard, and it was difficult to select the best three. The first prize winner was finally narrowed down to a magnificent plant of *B. masoniana*.

After the prize distribution a reception was held and champagne served — a delightful gesture by the Belgian Embassy, which loosened tongues and made an ideal background for us all to stand around and discuss our favorite flower.

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## BASKET OF BEGONIAS

By PETER RUTHERFORD  
*Bendigo, Australia*

Everywhere throughout Victoria, public and private gardens make extensive use of semperflorens begonias for bedding purposes. More commonly, they're called "fibrous rooted" or "bedding begonias". Colorful effects are obtained in long, wide beds where pink, white, and red flowered varieties are blended into various designs.

In the Bendigo public gardens, in addition to being used as subjects for borders or beds, an attractive and unusual effect is created by two "baskets of begonias" as shown in the photograph. The baskets are raised beds, and the sides and handles are made of dark green ivy. In spring, these baskets are filled with pansies or polyanthus.



Baskets of begonias in Bendigo public gardens

## EASTERN POT PLANTS IN WESTERN GARDENS

By PHILIP E. CHANDLER

*Horticultural Consultant and Lecturer*

*Synopsis of comments presented at the Fifteenth Annual American Horticultural Congress, November 10, 1960, in Pasadena, California. Published by permission of the American Horticultural Society, Inc.*

Southern California should be an endlessly fascinating area for eastern horticulturists and gardeners. I particularly have in mind gardeners who raise substantial and varied collections of tender plants in the home or in a backyard greenhouse. For, as the title of my talk suggests, many of the flowering and foliage plants that are so carefully pot-grown indoors in the cold-winter sections of the East are quite casually grown outdoors the year round in southern California gardens.

And most of these plants do much more than merely grow well; they are the stars or the backbone of many a home landscape here. Under the influence of our growth-boosting environment, they quickly reach great (though not unnatural) size in comparison to their eastern counterparts. In fact, an Easterner who transferred one of his favorite house plants to the environs of Pasadena or Los Angeles might in a short time be unable to recognize it.

Actually, such an accelerated rate of growth can become almost a liability — yes, the plants grow too fast. This, of course, creates problems for the home owner. He must either allow ample leeway of expansion-space when the plants are first set out, or he must plan on fairly frequent pruning and trimming of the individual plants or rearranging of the entire section of the planting. He may even have to completely remove some plants to keep his landscape in planned order.

However, we have here more than three thousand genera and species of woody plants alone, and relatively a handful of them cause such fast-growth problems.

Much more knotty for many southern California home gardeners are the problems of frost and drought. Frosts, while not common in the eastern sense, can be a real menace because they often descend very suddenly, without warning. Plant damage generally is severe.

Artificial watering is a necessity — sometimes an all-year necessity — for the maintenance of many gardens in the area. This not only requires a kind of artificial approach to plant employment, but it can also limit the gardener to the use of drought-resistant species or to the growing of plants in easy-to-keep-watered containers.

So, although I feel that Easterners have good reason to be envious of us, I want you to know that skillful effort is as essential to good gardening here as it is anywhere else in the country.

Perhaps I should go a bit further and say that since the average California gardener has so many more plants available to him, he must have a correspondingly greater knowledge of plants and be thoroughly devoted in order to properly care for and get maximum results from his horticultural abundance.

## SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH SHOW DRAWS CROWD

By ALICE McGRATH GOLD

One of the largest meetings ever held by the San Francisco Branch was on the evening of August 2, for its Fifth Annual Flower Show. Approximately 350 people attended.

All types of beautiful begonias were displayed. Louise Allmacher received the Greer Trophy for her tuberous begonia plant. Hyacinth Smith was awarded the Clara Buckley Trophy for her 'Lloydii' hanging basket begonia. Claire Gotelli won the Allyn Trophy for her beautiful Rex. Ben Gotelli received the award for the most perfect but smallest upright begonia, and Carmen Miller won the O'Neill Trophy for arrangements.

The turnout for open gardens was also fabulous. Eight gardens in San Francisco were open on two different Sundays. The average attendance at each garden was 200 people!

# Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund Flight

## No. 1—*B. macdougalli*—

Discovered in Mexico by MacDougall and introduced by Ziesenhenné. Creeping rhizomatous stem with long, reddish petioles; palmately compound, waxy leaves of seven to ten stalked segments, the outer side sickle-shaped, bronzy-green, red beneath, and with toothed margins. Large, unusual, stately plant not often seen. Seeds freshly hand pollinated by a grower in Southern California. \$1.00 per pkt.

## No. 2—*B. acetosa*—

Low growing for the size of its leaves, petioles, and flower pannicles. Petioles to a foot in length or more; leaves large to a foot long and almost as broad, obliquely heart-shaped with rounded basal lobes, green, hairy beneath. Axillary inflorescence to a foot and a half tall, many flowered. Very showy. 50 cents per pkt.

## No. 3—*B. ulmifolia*—

Stems erect, grooved, light green. Branches weaker, leaves rough-hairy to the touch, elm-like in shape, green. Flowers small, white, numerous, in closely bunched clusters.

## No. 4—*B. 'Inglewood'*—

(*B. sunderbruchi* x *B. manicata*). Woodriff. Rhizomatous, with large leaves and pink flowers. 25 cents per pkt.

## No. 5—*B. nelumbifolia*—

Mexico. Also known as 'Water lily' begonia. Leaves peltate with stems attached near the center, lotus-leaf fashioned. Foot-long leaves, green, round at the top, pointed at the end, with hairs beneath. Flowers small, white to palest pink. 25 cents per pkt.

## No. 6—*B. 'Like Maphil'*—

We have received seeds from a grower in Florida who describes this plant as being like *B. 'Maphil'* but with larger leaves and just as beautiful. 25 cents per pkt.

## No. 7—*B. 'Satin Star'*—

Star-type in the black-green, velvety class. Rhizomatous. 25 cents per pkt.

## No. 8—*B. Mixed*—

We have many begonia seeds from

various sources including the Philippine Islands and Brazil. In most cases there are not enough to offer separately, so we have combined them and offer them as listed above. We wish to add that there is no possible way to determine what may be contained in a package of seed. We hope that many A.B.S. members will take advantage of this offer and grow plants for your Branch, for yourselves, or just for fun. Some of the seeds came from large collections here in California and you can't go wrong for the tiny price of 25 cents per pkt.

## No. 9—*B. masoniana*—

Fresh seed available now at \$1.00 per pkt.

## No. 10—*B. 'Stuttgart'*—

F<sub>1</sub> hybrid *semperflorens*. Bright pink flowers with rich bronze foliage. Because of its hybrid vigor, this variety is well suited for outdoor bedding use or for pot culture. 25 cents per pkt.

## No. 11—*B. 'Pink Profusion'*—

F<sub>1</sub> hybrid *semperflorens*. A vigorous, dense grower with freely produced coral-pink flowers and green leaves with red veins. Did exceptionally well in outdoor trial gardens exposed to full sun and high temperatures. Try this one for bedding. 25 cents per pkt.

## GREENHOUSE PLANTS

### *Saintpaulia mixed*—

Includes *S. 'Blue Warrior'*, *S. 'Ebb Tide'* x *'Kathy Jean'*, and *S. 'Dresden Dream'* x *'Ruffled Plum'*. 50 cents per pkt.

### *Kohleria lindeniana (Tydaea)*—

Erect, bushy, pretty plant with beautiful velvety, ovate leaves with vivid green changing to copper toward the crenate margin, a pattern of silvery veins. Small, white, bell-shaped flowers with purple throats. Blooming late fall. 35 cents per pkt.

### *Asarina antirrhiniflora* and *Asarina erubescens, mixed*—

(Maurandy). The last mentioned is sometimes called 'Climbing gloxinia'. Both

varieties have trumpet-shaped flowers; should be given greenhouse care in cold climates. 25 cents per mixed pkt.

**Acanthostachys strobilacea**—

Bromeliaceae. Epiphytic plant with long, pendant, very narrow, succulent, and channelled leaves, deep green gray scurf and spiny. Inflorescence on reed-like stems bearing red cone-like fruit. 25 cents per pkt.

**Columnnea tulae 'flava'**—

Climbing and trailing plant from mountainous areas, with aerial roots and pubescent, soft green leaves. Hairy bilabiate flowers bright yellow, with long tubes and spreading lobes. 25 cents per pkt.

**Bougainvillea**—

Lavendar and scarlet mixed. From Philippine Islands. Perhaps the most handsome and certainly the most widely planted ornamental vine of the tropics, and a great favorite in California and southern United States. May be grown in the greenhouse in cold climates. Florists sometimes grow this plant as a potted specimen. 25 cents per pkt.

**Pteris cretica wilsonii**—

An excellent commercial table fern of low, bushy habit; the fresh green fronds of a young plant spreading, the fertile segments tending to form a fan shape, and forking toward tips into broad, dense crests. 25 cents per pkt.

**Coleus mixed**—

All of the popular colors and some with ruffled leaves. 25 cents per pkt.

**OTHER GENERA**

**Ficus macrophylla**—

Australia. Gray bark, bulging roots, and broadly ovate leaves, nearly ten inches and brownish underneath. Fruit stalks about one inch in diameter. Popular pot plant. 25 cents per pkt.

**Callistemon pinifolia viridis**—

Green bottlebrush. Many scattered or crowded small but stoutish leaves, narrow or pointed. Flowers in dense spikes, each flower minute, but the spike very showy from the numerous handsome and protruding stamens. 25 cents per pkt.

**Chrysalidocarpus**—

Palmaceae. 'Butterfly palm'. Slender, graceful, yellowish stems, forming an

attractive clump, medium tall, with pinnate foliage nearly to the base, narrow, papery, the pinnae glossy yellow-green and well spaced on yellow, willowy, furrowed stalks. Fruit violet-black. Slow to germinate. Five seeds for 25 cents.

**Caryota urens**—

Palmaceae. 'Fish Tail palm'. Majestic, solitary palms giving special character to the beautiful landscape of the mountains of Ceylon. A glossy gray-green trunk topped by bipinnate, arching leaves with thick, wedge-shaped, loosely spaced segments. Yields wine. Slow to germinate. Five seeds for 25 cents.

We visited the California State Fair in Sacramento last week. The plants and flowers were superb. The Sacramento Branch of the A.B.S. received its share of awards. Its exhibit was outstanding, with many types of begonias and shade plants.

We expect to make another fern and rock collecting trip in about two weeks. We hope to find onyx, marchite, and green opal.

*Pityrogramma triangularis* var. *pallida* (White Fern) can be found growing not too far from Roseville, and we hope to collect spores in the future. This is a rare and beautiful fern with white, waxy material covering the stalks and both upper and lower surfaces of the fronds. Another rare species growing near Placerville is *Cheilanthes covillei* (Bead Fern), but we have not had time to explore the possibilities of collecting spores. Too much to do and too little time.

Request: The Seed Fund can use seeds of all types, especially begonias. We would appreciate hearing from anyone who has anything at all. The competition is very keen at present and if we are to keep the seed fund in operation, we must have seed.

MRS. FLORENCE GEE  
Seed Fund Administrator  
234 Birch Street  
Roseville, California

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**PATRONIZE BEGONIAN  
ADVERTISERS**

## A NEW POTTING SOIL MIX

By L. L. BAUMGARTNER

*Summary of a talk given at a meeting of the Plant Propagators Society in Cleveland, Ohio.*

The purpose of this report is to describe a new kind of soil mix that has been very satisfactory for container-grown stock. Our studies on container-grown stocks at the laboratory during the past three years have been directed toward the objective of producing the best mix that could be reproduced easily and would present the best growing media.

The mixes used in these studies varied widely and included soil-sand-peat, soil-peat, sand-peat, perlite-soil, perlite-soil, perlite-peat and perlite alone.

Within each of these combinations, the percentage of the various ingredients varied in factors of 25 per cent.

These tests included eighteen of the common varieties of commercial ornamental plants grown in the northern latitudes of the United States. The 24,000 plants involved in this work were fed both solid and water soluble fertilizers, of two basic types. One type was a 20-5-5 proportion and the other was a 5-10-10 proportion.

The generalized conclusions obtained were:

1. Peat moss was essential in all mixes but no advantages could be noted for a quantity of more than 25 per cent in any of the mixes except for the perlite-peat combination. In this case 50 per cent peat gave the mix a little more body.

2. Sand was excellent in maintaining a more porous mix for the first year, but became more difficult to wet after this period. Some sands presented a cement-like surface which seriously repelled water. In lower New York it was very difficult to find uniformity in sand deposits. This caused considerable difficulty in reproducing similarity in mixes.

3. No instance was noted where the addition of soil contributed to improved plant growth. Since this observation is radically different from previous conceptions, the importance of soil will re-

ceive further study. If soil can be entirely eliminated there will be less difficulty experienced from contamination by soil diseases and insects.

4. The most flexible and uniform potting mix was a combination of peat and perlite. This mixture was the lightest in weight and held the greatest amount of moisture. When dry it could be rewet easily throughout its entire mass within seconds. This uniformity in moisture distribution in the can is believed to be responsible for the more fibrous root systems that developed in the mixes.

Perlite is a relatively new horticultural product and undoubtedly there is much more to be learned about its use, but we are interested in it because it does keep the mix porous, appears to resist decay, but more important, it does not get soggy. It holds moisture somewhat like particles of virgin soil.

Perlite is a porous, sterile mineral derived from volcanic rock which is exploded by high temperatures.

Submitted by Bert Slatter

---

## GARDENIA MYSTERY

Seeing the exotic 'Mystery' gardenia in a florist's window, many home gardeners probably think of it as an exotic hothouse plant. The truth is that the gardenia is, and has been for a long time, one of our most successful garden shrubs.

'Mystery' is a named favorite of the popular *gardenia jasminoides* species which has become justly noted for heavily fragrant, beautiful blooms. The shrub, itself, however, is a fine addition to the garden as a container plant, in shrub borders, or in hedges. A lovely evergreen with dark-green, glossy leaves, the gardenia appears similar to the camellia in foliage.

The gardenia's cultured requirements are few, but quite definite. The planting site should be in the garden's warmest winter spot, protected from the wind. In summer, the gardenia can withstand lots of sun but semi-shade is better in the hottest areas. The lovely shrub needs room because of its shallow roots, so

shouldn't be crowded among other plants or into a small container.

Because it likes slightly acid, moist, well-drained soil, the gardenia can be planted near (not *too* near) azaleas, rhododendrons, or camellias. In non-blooming time, it is quite helpful to spray the foliage with water, but never the blooms. In spring, fall, and early winter, the gardenia reacts very favorably to monthly feedings with a good fertilizer such as blood meal.

Gardenias should be pruned only infrequently, but disbudding is required to produce the finest blooms. Pinch off all side buds.

This attractive and useful shrub may be set out anytime, and local nurseries have gardenia shrubs in containers.

Gardenias are fairly free from disease, but home gardeners should be on the lookout against red spider and scale attacks.

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## WHICH AZALEA, WHERE?

You might, if you looked hard enough, find a plant more beautiful than the azalea in full bloom. But why try? It would be like living in paradise and seeking something better.

Some gardeners, no doubt, will answer, "Yes, but how do you get an azalea to bloom that way?" If you are one of these you may have planted the wrong azalea in the wrong place.

Someone gives you a full-flowered azalea. You plant it in the garden and it never looks the same again. What happened? Probably this: Your azalea was bred indoors for the florist trade, not the nursery trade, and your climate or soil might have been too rough on such a tender beauty. Check with a local nurseryman to learn the best garden specimens for your area.

Roughly, the four main types you'll find are the everygreen Indicas, Kurumes, and Southern Indicas, plus the deciduous Mollis hybrids. And which of these you find depends pretty much on where you live.

The hardiest and most widely distributed evergreens are Kurumes, of which the vivid rose-pink Hexe is the best-

known prototype. Flowers are slightly smaller and more heavily massed than on the Indicas.

The Indicas are larger flowered but sparser of bloom and more subject to frost damage in winter. They are favorites with gardeners, however, and well known specimens are 'Albert', 'Elizabeth', 'Blushing Bride', and 'Paul Schame'.

The Southern Indicas, as the name implies, are the famed azaleas of the deep South. They are best adapted to mild areas where they thrive in warmth and sun as no other azalea will. Well known varieties of this type are 'Fielder's White', and the taller watermelon pink, 'Pride of Mobile'.

Deciduous Mollis hybrids seem best adapted to the cooler regions. They can be made to do well in warmer areas and when available are well worth the try. The mass of bloom precedes the foliage generally and is all the more striking for it.

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## SWEET PEAS FOR COLOR

The sweet pea was a favorite in grandmother's garden and it is still a favorite today. There is no other flower that excels the sweet pea as a cut flower, and there is no other plant that will produce as many cut flowers as this annual vine.

The first two weeks of October are ideal for planting sweet peas. While they may be planted earlier, best results will follow if they are not planted until hot weather is over.

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### KUSLER . . .

(Continued from Page 197)

(2½" x 10"), slightly cupped, dark green like patent leather, nearly black in subdued light. Sinus and veins light green, underleaf red. Large clusters of red flowers almost all year.

'Anna Christine' ('Salmon Rubra' x *dichroa*) — First released by the hybridist in 1959. Nice cane-stemmed basket begonia with long narrow (2" x 6"), cupped, dark green leaves sometimes faintly marked with silver, red beneath, the edge crested. Clusters of huge red flowers.

## MANY, MANY THANKS

Our 1961 Annual Convention and Show are now past history but I am sure that both will be remembered for some time. The show was outstanding in many ways. Being able to see all the plants in one room was a wonderful change.

We were fortunate in having some new exhibitors, and everyone seemed to go all out to show his best. The quality of the plants was the kind you dream about.

Never before have we had such beautiful exhibits from a commercial grower as came from the Fuchsia Land Gardens. Many thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Kashkin for their labor of bringing the very large, gorgeous begonias and ferns from their nursery.

It was difficult to tell the "Novice" plant section from the "Amateur" section, as plants in both were so very good and well deserved the ribbons and trophies awarded to their owners.

The three Branch garden plots were well done with some beautiful plants. Many thanks to the hard working members who made their Branches proud they belonged.

The miniature garden exhibited by the secretary, Irma Jane Brown, was delightful in every detail and, although not in competition, it was certainly worthy of recognition.

My deep appreciation to Lola and John Fahey for their contribution to the rex identification table. Many were heard to say how much they enjoyed seeing the named rex available.

The plant sale table had many varieties of shade plants, with begonias predominant, and was a favorite spot with the visitors. Also, it was a financial success. Many, many thanks to Jean Kerlin, chairman in charge of selling, and to all the good friends who spent hours selling and talking begonias to all interested. Many friends grew plants specially for this plant sale table. My deepest appreciation for all the extra work hours this entailed. I know.

Thanks to Dr. Drummond for the

lovely 'Aechmea fasciata', which sold quickly for a nice sum.

Many lovely ferns, begonias, African violets, and other shade plants were brought to the plant table as donations. Thanks for these, too.

Many thanks to the Houdyshels for the beautiful plants they brought, both for display and to be sold at the plant table.

I believe the hardest working person on a show that I have ever seen is our BERT SLATTER.

How much we all should thank him even I do not know, but this I do know: he worked for trophies — and got them; he worked for material for door prizes — and he got it; he worked for entries — and the show was beautiful. He set up the show, worked all through the two days of the show, and then helped to take it down. He was still working Sunday night when I left at eight o'clock, and then he had to make another trip on Monday to finish. Thanks are slim pay, Bert, but we do say "THANKS!"

To Elsie Joyce and Irma Brown, thanks for making the dozens and dozens of sandwiches for the members working in the show. A cup of coffee and a sandwich is good courage.

I know that all of you did not do this just for me but for the A.B.S. and so for the Society I say "Thanks".

And, for the American Begonia Society, to all the officers who have helped all year, may I say a very humble "Thanks".

EDNA L. KORTS

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# 1961 SHOW AWARDS

By HAZEL SNODGRASS  
*Chairman of Awards*

In the 1961 Convention Show, held in Culver City, California, on August 26 and 27, many awards were earned by outstanding displays.

## SPECIAL AWARDS

Herbert P. Dyckman Perpetual Award for the most outstanding new fibrous begonia — no entry.

President's Challenge Trophy for the best begonia in the show — won by Fuchsia Land Nursery for *B. epipsila*. (See cover picture.)

Palos Verdes Begonia Farm Challenge Trophy for the outstanding tuberous begonia — won by Orris Martin for a hanging basket.

Effie Chapman Cup for the best fibrous begonia — won by S. G. Copeland for *B. 'Thurstoni'*.

Gonda Hartwell Cup for the best rex begonia — won by Barbara Phillips for *B. 'Helen Teupel'*.

John R. Williams Cup for the best rhizomatous begonia — won by R. B. Pridham for *B. 'Black Star'*.

Redondo Bay Area Perpetual Trophy for the best semperflorens begonia — won by Malcolm Rich for his seedling.

Connie Leigh Hendrix Cup for the best flower arrangement — won by Willie Cox.

Gordon Baker Lloyd Challenge Cup for the best seedling — no entry.

A. B. S. Sweepstakes Trophy, to the winner of the most points in the begonia divisions — won by Mable Corwin.

A. B. S. Sweepstakes Trophy, Novice, to the winner of the most points in the begonia divisions — won by Ray Eppley.

Glendale Branch Award for the highest rating new cultivar shown in Division K — no entry qualified on points.

Award for best collection of six plants of different varieties exhibited by Branches — first cash award of \$15 won by Westchester Branch; second award of \$10 won by Glendale Branch; third award of \$5 won by Inglewood Branch.

Alfred D. Robinson Memorial Medal, for a hybrid begonia registered at least five years — won by Don Horton for *B. 'Kimwha'*.

Jack Taylor Perpetual Trophy for the best hanging basket begonia — won by Orris Martin for a tuberous begonia.

Art Stranberg Perpetual Trophy for the best fern — won by Malcolm Rich.

Inglewood Study Group Trophy for the best fern — won by Malcolm Rich.

Jack Bailey Perpetual Trophy for the best garden plot display — won by Westchester Branch, with \$15 cash award; second place award of \$10 won by Glendale Branch; third place award of \$5 won by Inglewood Branch.

Eva Kenworthy Gray Award to the outstanding begonia personality — awarded to Mrs. Helen Krauss.

## NOVICE DIVISIONS — TROPHY WINNERS

Division A — Semperflorens begonias — no trophy awarded.

Division B — Fibrous begonias (cane type) — no trophy awarded.

Division C — Hairy fibrous begonias — S. G. Copeland.

Division D — Rhizomatous begonias — R. B. Pridham.

Division E — Rex cultorum begonias — Ray Eppley.

Division H — Wall pockets — Irene Nuss.

Division I — Hanging baskets — Pearl Parker.

Division O — Ferns — Everett Wright.

Division P — Fuchsias — S. G. Copeland.

## AMATEUR DIVISION — TROPHY WINNERS

Division A — Semperflorens begonias — Malcolm Rich.

Division B — Fibrous begonias (cane type) — Robert Jensen.

Division C — Hairy fibrous begonias — Robert Jensen.

Division D — Rhizomatous begonias — Mabel Corwin.

Division E — Rex cultorum begonias — Mabel Corwin.

Division G — Tuberhybrida — Orris Martin.

Division H — Wall pockets — Malcolm Rich.

Division I — Tuberous begonia hanging basket — Orris Martin.

Division S — Species — Malcolm Rich.

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## CALENDAR

October 5 — Westchester Branch. Joe Taylor will speak on "Succulents and Epiphyllums". The plant table will be interesting.

October 5 — Whittier Branch. Tony Veca, from Descanso Nurseries in Chino, California, will speak on "Azaleas, Camellias and Rhododendrons".

October 12 — Inglewood Branch. Barbara Jo Hoshizaki, teacher and well known fern horticulturist, will speak on "Ferns and Their Culture".

October 25 — Glendale Branch. Annual Branch Show. A.B.S. members come and bring a plant — maybe take home a ribbon or trophy. Plants will be accepted from 6:30 to 7:30 p.m. Speaker will be Dr. Samuel Ayres, Jr., chairman of the Horticultural Division of the Los Angeles Beautiful Committee, a member of the advisory council for the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, and a noted world traveler and lecturer. His subject will be "Civic Beautification". He will illustrate his talk with beautiful pictures.

October 27 — Redondo Beach Area Branch. Halloween party. Come in or out of costume. Prizes will be awarded for best costumes. Before the party, Mrs. Martin, president, will discuss plans and decorations for Christmas.

## A.B.S. OFFICERS INSTALLED

New officers of the American Begonia Society were installed August 26, at the 1961 convention. These will serve for the coming year:

President — George A. Schlanert, of Santa Ana, California.

President-Elect — Carl E. Naumann, of Glendora, California.

Past-President — Mrs. Edna L. Korts, of Los Angeles, California.

Secretary — Mrs. Margaret B. Taylor, of Anaheim, California.

Treasurer — Earle E. Budd, of Los Angeles, California.

Vice-President 1 year — A. Roy Joyce, of Los Angeles, California.

Vice-President 2 years — Esther Long, of Sacramento, California.

Vice-President 3 years — Mrs. Ernest C. Drew, of Narberth, Pennsylvania.

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## Westchester Branch Proud

The Westchester Branch went all out in a very sincere effort to help the show held in conjunction with the 1961 convention.

As a group, the Branch was awarded first place for its garden plot exhibit, and won first place for its collection of six plants of different varieties.

More than seventy plants were entered for competition by eleven members, earning sixty or more ribbons. Two members brought home trophies. Mrs. Irene Nuss received the trophy for the best wall pocket begonia in the Novice division, for her 'Ellen Dee'. R. B. Pridham won the trophy for the best rhizomatous begonia in the show, for his 'Dark Star'.

Westchester Branch is proud of the enthusiasm and teamwork shown by its members.

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## COPY DEADLINE

All material for publication in THE BEGONIAN must be received by the Editor not later than the fifth of the month preceding month of publication.

## CONDENSED MINUTES OF ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

The annual business meeting of the American Begonia Society at the Convention held in Culver City, California, was called to order by President Erna Korts at 2:45 p.m., August 26, 1961.

Pledge of allegiance to the flag was led by Mrs. Gertrude White.

President Korts welcomed all members and guests, with an especial mention of the more distant Branches that were represented.

President-Elect Schlanert stated he wished to thank everyone for their cooperation in making a success of the Convention and Flower Show, that he thought the show was one of the best the Society had had. As Advertising Manager, Mr. Schlanert reported \$32.79 collected for the month and turned over to the Treasurer.

Minutes of the July meeting were read and approved.

Past President Clarence Hall stated that the Treasurer's books had been audited for the year and were found to be in order, and that the Society had been able to finish the year without a deficit.

Vice-President Roy Joyce reported that the slides being made by Mr. and Mrs. Corwin would soon be available for use.

Treasurer Mrs. Leona Cooper gave her report from June to July, and July to August. Also a complete annual report and working capital account.

Seed Fund Chairman Mrs. Gee not being present, a letter from her was read by Treasurer Mrs. Cooper and her annual report showing \$1145.14 in sales during the year with \$924.24 having been remitted to the Treasurer.

Membership Secretary Mrs. Dorothea Waddington gave her report for the month showing 185 new and renewing members with total receipts of \$472.50 and expenses of \$31.21. Mrs. Waddington also gave her annual report showing 2264 new and renewing members, being an increase of 199 over last year. Total receipts amounted to \$5,731.42.

Public Relations Director Mrs. Ethel Ar buckle gave her report for the year.

Historian Mrs. Lola Fahey stated that she had received a good many clippings from various Branches, all placed in the History Book.

Awards Chairman Mrs. Hazel Snodgrass reported that her committee had chosen Mrs. Helen Krauss to receive the Eva Kenworthy

Gray award and Mr. Don Horton to receive the Alfred D. Robinson award.

As Chairman of the ballot counting committee, Mrs. Jean Kerlin reported results to be:

President-Elect:	
Carl Naumann	328 votes
Mrs. Sylvia Leatherman	109 "
Vice President:	
Mrs. May Drew	242 "
Mrs. Kingsbury	176 "
Secretary:	
Mrs. Margaret Taylor	394 "
Treasurer:	
Earl Budd	394 "

Branches reporting: Glendale, Hollywood, Inglewood, Long Beach Parent, Orange County, San Gabriel, Ventura, Whittier, San Miguel, A. D. Robinson, San Francisco, Sacramento, Southern Alameda County, Lone Star, Dallas County, and Houston, the last three from Texas. Texas Branches were well represented in person.

Mrs. Snodgrass reported that the Ventura Branch will have a plant display at the Ventura County Fair in October and expressed the hope that Begonia Society members would be able to visit the fair. Southern Alameda County Branch Director reported the Branch had had several exhibits at flower shows, had won awards, and had experienced a successful year. San Francisco Branch Director Mr. Martin reported their Branch had a net gain of eleven members. Mrs. Margie Sikkelee of the Dallas County Branch gave a report in person. The Secretary read a report from the Houston Branch, and the Lone Star Branch was represented by their Director.

President Korts presented the new President-Elect, Carl Naumann and Treasurer-Elect Earl Budd. Mrs. Taylor, being on a European vacation, was not present and Mrs. Drew, the new Vice-President who lives in Pennsylvania, could not attend.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 4 p.m.

IRMA JANE BROWN  
*Secretary Pro. Tem.*

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# Branch Directory

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME AT THESE MEETINGS

## BRITISH BRANCH

F. J. Bedson, Secy., Kent, England

## BUXTON, BESSIE RAYMOND BRANCH

3rd Saturday, Homes of Members  
Mrs. Percy I. Merry, Secy.  
109 Brookside Road, Needham, Mass.

## DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS BRANCH

3rd Thursday, 7:00 p.m., Members' Residences  
C. Sikkelee, Corr. Secy.  
3603 La Joya Dr., Dallas 20, Texas

## EAST BAY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:45 p.m., Willard School  
Telegraph at Ward, Berkeley, California  
Miss Dorothy F. Osburn, Secy.  
5015 Cochrane Ave., Oakland 18, Calif.

## EL MONTE COMMUNITY BRANCH

3rd Friday, Members' Homes  
Miss Lenore Schroeder, Secy.  
1828 So. 7th St., Alhambra, Calif.

## FOOTHILL BRANCH

3rd Thursday, 8:00 p.m.  
La Verne Community Bldg.  
2039 Third St., La Verne  
Mrs. Arma J. Shull, Secy.  
313 W. 2nd St., San Dimas, Calif.

## FORT, ELSA BRANCH

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

## GLENDALE BRANCH

4th Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.  
Tuesday Afternoon Club, 400 N. Central  
Mrs. Isabel Compton, Secy.  
2339 Mayberry St., Los Angeles 26, Calif.

## GRAY, EVA KENWORTHY BRANCH

3rd Monday, 7:30 p.m.  
Community House, La Jolla  
Mrs. Charles Calloway  
1311 Torrey Pines Rd., La Jolla, Calif.

## GRAY'S HARBOR BRANCH

2nd Monday, 8:00 p.m.  
Hoquiam Public Library or  
Messingale and Rosenear Music Store  
Aberdeen, Washington  
Mrs. Jessie B. Hoyt, Secy.  
1013 Harding Road, Aberdeen, Wash.

## GRUENBAUM, MARGARET BRANCH

4th Tuesday 10:30 a.m. Homes of Members  
Mrs. Adolph Belsler, Cor. Secy.  
Welsh and Verree Rd., Philadelphia, Pa.

## HOLLYWOOD BRANCH

3rd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.  
Plummer Park, 7377 Santa Monica Blvd.  
Mrs. Georgina Barton, Secy.  
2821 Herkimer St., Los Angeles 39, Calif.

## HOUSTON, TEXAS BRANCH

2nd Friday, 10:00 a.m.  
Garden Center, 1500 Herman Drive  
Mrs. E. H. Claggett, Secy.  
4415 Austin St., Houston, Texas

## HUMBOLDT COUNTY BRANCH

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

## INGLEWOOD BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:45 p.m., Inglewood Women's Club  
325 North Hillcrest, Inglewood, Calif.  
Mrs. Bee Olson, Secy.  
13715 Cordary St., Hawthorne, Calif.

## KNICKERBOCKER BRANCH

2nd Tuesday, 8:00 p.m.  
Library, Horticultural Society of N.Y.  
157 West 58th St., New York.  
Mrs. Gertrude Ferris, Secy.  
415 9th Ave., New York 1, N.Y.

## LONE STAR BRANCH

3rd Monday, Members' Homes, 10 a.m.  
Mrs. M. F. Scribner, Corr. Secy.  
1422 Marfa, Dallas 16, Texas

## LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER

1st Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.,  
Machinists Hall  
728 Elm St., Long Beach, Calif.  
Mrs. Bessie Anthony, Secy.  
153 Ellis St., Long Beach, Calif.

## LOUISIANA CAPITAL BRANCH

1st Friday, Homes of Members  
Mrs. Thomas D. Day, Secy.  
4065 Hollywood St., Baton Rouge, La.

## MIAMI, FLORIDA BRANCH

4th Tuesday, 8:00 p.m.  
Simpson Memorial Garden Center  
Mrs. Ray Rosengren, Secy.  
5530 N.W. 21 Ave., Miami, Fla.

## MISSOURI BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 1 p.m.  
World War Memorial Bldg., Linwood and Paseo  
Kansas City, Mo.  
Mrs. R. H. Hyatt, Secy.  
6812 Hunter St., Raytown 33, Mo.

## ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.  
Garden Grove Grange Hall, Century and Taft Sts.  
Garden Grove, Calif.  
Mrs. Mel Westerdahl, Secy.  
16422 Heim Ave., Orange, Calif.

## PASADENA BRANCH

Meetings on Call, Homes of Members  
Col. C. M. Gale, Secy.  
40 N. San Rafael, Pasadena 2, Calif.

## PHILOBEGONIA BRANCH

2nd Friday, Members' Homes  
Mrs. J. Perry Long, Secy.  
6532 E. Cedar Ave., Merchantville, N.J.

## REDONDO BEACH AREA BRANCH

4th Friday each Month  
2308 Rockefeller, Redondo Beach, Calif.  
Opal Murray Ahern, Secy.  
1304 Poinsettia, Manhattan Beach, Calif.

## RHODE ISLAND BRANCH

1st Saturday, Homes of Members  
Miss Ruth Harrington, Secy.  
372 Lloyd Ave., Providence, R.I.

**RIVERSIDE BRANCH**

2nd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Shamel Park  
3650 Arlington, Riverside, Calif.  
Mrs. Ethel Prior, Secy.  
4345 5th St., Riverside, Calif.

**ROBINSON, ALFRED D. BRANCH**

3rd Friday, 10:30 a.m., Homes of Members  
Constance D. Bower, Cor. Secy.  
2413 — K St., San Diego 2, Calif.

**SACRAMENTO BRANCH**

3rd Tuesday, 8:00 p.m., Garden Center  
3330 McKinley Blvd., Sacramento, Calif.  
Edward Reuter, Secy.  
933 Sonoma Way, Sacramento 19, Calif.

**SAN DIEGO BRANCH**

4th Monday, Barbour Hall  
2717 University Ave., San Diego  
Mrs. E. R. Bohe, Secy.  
3141 N. Mountain View Dr., San Diego 5, Calif.

**SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH**

1st Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.,  
Garden Center, Golden Gate Park  
9th Ave. & Lincoln Way  
Mrs. Doris Howie, Secy.  
1407-42nd Ave., San Francisco 22, Calif.

**SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH**

2nd Friday, 8:00 p.m.,  
Los Angeles State & County Arboretum  
501 N. Baldwin Ave., Arcadia, Calif.  
Ruth Eppley, Secy.  
4858 Willard St., Rosemead, Calif.

**SAN MIGUEL BRANCH**

1st Wednesday, Youth Center, Lemon Grove, Calif.  
Mrs. Lloyd Clark, Secy.  
2252 Vulner Ct., San Diego, Calif.

**SANTA BARBARA BRANCH**

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.,  
Girl Scout Clubhouse, 1838 San Andres St.  
Mrs. Hilda Gundel, Secy.  
1414 Olive St., Santa Barbara, Calif.

**SEATTLE BRANCH**

3rd Tuesday, 7:45 p.m.,  
Meeting locations will vary; call the secretary at  
SUNset 2-9234  
Miss Bernice Moore, Secy.  
2842 West 59th St., Seattle 7, Wash.

**SHEPHERD, THEODOSIA BURR BRANCH**

1st Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.,  
Alice Bartlett, C.H., 902 E. Main, Ventura, Calif.  
Mrs. D. E. Claypool, Secy.  
104 Forbes Lane, Ventura, Calif.

**SMOKY VALLEY BRANCH**

3rd Thursday of each Month  
Mrs. Robert Nease, Secy.  
410 South Phillips, Salina, Kansas

**SOUTHERN ALAMEDA COUNTY BRANCH**

3rd Thursday, 8:00 p.m.,  
Strowbridge School Multi-Purpose Rm.  
21400 Bedford Dr., Hayward, Calif.  
Mrs. Chester Bartlow, Cor. Secy.  
37075 Arden St., Newark, Calif.

**TALL CORN STATE BRANCH**

Mrs. Edna Monson, Secy.  
South Taylor, Mason City, Iowa

**TARRANT COUNTY BRANCH**

2nd Monday, 10:00 a.m., Homes of Members  
Scott Hall, Ft. Worth, Texas  
Mrs. James O. Burdick, Sr., Secy.  
3211 Azle Ave., Fort Worth 6, Texas

**TEXAS STATE BRANCH**

1st Tuesday Night in Members' Homes  
E. Weaver,  
1325 Thomas Blvd., Port Arthur, Texas

**WESTCHESTER BRANCH**

1st Thursday, 7:30 p.m., Westchester Women's  
Club,  
8020 Alverstone St.,  
Los Angeles, Calif.  
Mrs. Ruth Buur, Secy.  
8335 Fordham Rd., Los Angeles 45, Calif.

**WEST VALLEY BRANCH**

2nd Tuesday, 7:30 p.m., Orcutt Playground  
Clubhouse  
21816 Lanark St., Canoga Park, Calif.  
Joseph Janatka, Secy.  
18641 Casandra, Tarzana, Calif.

**WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH**

2nd Wednesday, 11:00 a.m., Homes of Members  
Mrs. A. S. Lash, Secy.  
1228 Oklahoma Drive, Pittsburgh 16, Pa.

**WHITTIER BRANCH**

1st Thursday, 7:30 p.m.,  
Palm Park Community Center, 1643 Floral Drive  
Anne L. Rose, Secy.  
1255 Ramona Dr., Whittier, Calif.

**WILLIAM PENN BRANCH**

3rd Tuesday, 2:00 p.m., Homes of Members  
Mrs. H. Rowland Timms, Secy.  
Willow Lane, Wallingford, Pa.

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