

The Begonian

DEVOTED TO THE SHELTERED GARDENS

MARCH, 1965

PRICE 25 CENTS

VOLUME XXXII NUMBER 3



From The Editor—

With this issue we begin some over all magazine makeup changes that I hope you will enjoy. We are returning to a new type face and some “regular column” headings . . . I, with our President, want to call attention to your ballot you have received. Don't sit back and not vote, but vote for sure. The will of the membership must guide the magazine in its future developments.

No editor wants to turn down any kind of material, but in order to make it easier for the editorial staff certain procedures must be followed. If it is not followed materials must be returned for revamping. I will never forget my father, who was a senior editor of a very large publishing firm, in his handling of manuscripts. People frequently sent in good articles hand written — but back they went! Even with his staff they could not take the time to retype or to figure out handwriting of the good folks and their articles. We will begin with this issue to ask the same favor. It's not that we cannot copy handwriting, but some we cannot figure out! This goes for meeting announcements, and anything that you want published.

Those of you who have special events coming up — don't leave them to the last moment. Get them in early. This is very true for those of you who have meeting dates in the first ten days of the month. It's silly to list dates that have gone by when you get the Begonian. Your help on this will be greatly appreciated.

Coming next month: “How to succeed with Calla Lily Begonias” By Elda Haring, and “How I photograph my begonias” by Mrs. Don Wagner.

From The President—

I hope you have all sent in the ballots you received in the mail last month. This is very important. People frequently ask me “Why is the Begonia Society suddenly broke?” There is nothing sudden about it at all. For several years we have been spending more than we could afford to keep the magazine coming monthly. But as our expenses continue to increase, we can no longer pay our bills without donations and money making projects. I do not feel it is fair for a few already over worked people to have to carry this load. So please give this matter some serious thought and return your ballot. Your editor has been working very hard, and is now receiving some good material. We would like very much to keep the magazine coming to you.

Next month I will be telling you about plans we are making for the convention in September. We will be looking for you then.

Mabel Corwin

Rex Begonia Culture

By MABEL CORWIN

If I could have only one kind of begonia, I think it would be the rex. The endless variety of beautiful colored leaves fascinates me.

Rexes may not be the easiest begonias to grow, but I do not find them too difficult. They certainly are worth a little extra effort. Most of mine are grown out of doors, under lath or fiberglass protection. A few tender varieties are kept in a heated greenhouse.

Rexes rest during the winter months, some losing their leaves, while others simply do not grow. But in February new growth starts. The little leaves look like red velvet as they start to unfold. At this time I begin to repot or make divisions. If it is a young plant in a 4 or 6 inch pot, I shake off the old mix and shift to a larger size pot using fresh mix. Old plants having woody rhizomes are best discarded, or divided. When I divide I use only the new growth.

Propagating rex begonias from leaves is lots of fun. I prefer to use the whole leaf, but wedges may be used if desired. A mixture of sponge rock and vermiculite works fine for me. However, other materials or combinations of materials are used by many growers. The location of the cutting boxes, watering methods, etc. all enter in here. Each grower must experiment to find the most successful rooting medium and potting mix. Individual watering methods, temperature, and light play an important part in this. Cuttings should be kept moist, but not soggy. High humidity is important.

The potting mix that I have been

using for several years is a mixture of two thirds leaf mold, and one third peat moss. I prefer Blue Whale, as this is fortified with fish fertilizer. I use this for potting all of my begonias and ferns. It is very important that the mix used be loose so that the water can drain through rapidly. Here again, it is necessary to experiment to find the mix that works best for you. Rexes respond well to regular feedings with liquid fertilizer. There are many good ones on the market now. I frequently use a fish fertilizer, alternating this with other formulas.

Rexes should be fed only during the growing season. When they are resting they should be watered only enough to keep them from drying out completely, with no fertilizer of any kind. Too much water during cold weather encourages rot.

Rexes like a climate that is cool and humid. They will not tolerate drafts or winds. The light must not be too strong. Some varieties like more light than others, so they must be moved around until the right spot is found.

Since rexes are grown for their beautiful leaves, I believe it is better to remove the buds and not allow them to bloom. Some varieties are very hardy, others are tender. Be sure to start with varieties that have crisp, hard leaves. Then when you are more experienced, try some of the more temperamental ones.

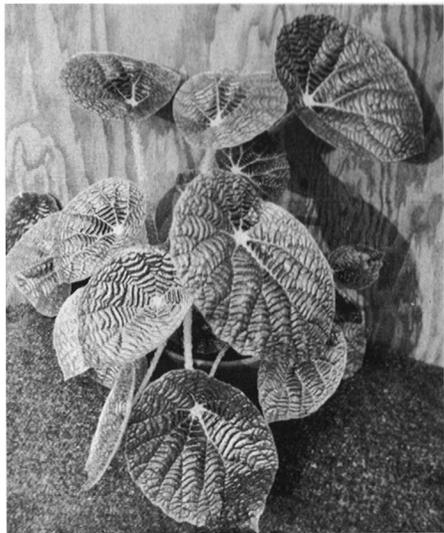
If you really want to have fun with rex begonias, try growing them under Gro-Lux lights. The colors are unbelievably brilliant, especially the reds, pinks, and lavendars. The plants grow very sturdy. I have all of my cutting

COVER PICTURE

Cover picture: Picture of Mrs. Larry Meyers garden, 1211 Pecos Trail, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Trees are Lombardy poplars with underplanting of tuberous begonias. Photo by Mrs. Hertha Benjamin of Bronx, New York, on her visit to the Meyers garden.

boxes under Gro-Lux lights. The little plants are very strong, and develop good root systems.

I have been asked to name some of my favorite varieties. But as I look over my plants, it seems my favorite is the one I am enjoying at the moment. There are many good named varieties. Some of the best are old ones that we have been growing for many years. Many new seedlings are appearing now, as both commercial and amateur growers are hybridizing. Most of these are not being named as there is so much similarity, and the colors vary so much under different growing conditions.



B. paulensis from Brazil. Shiny round green leaves with veins crisscrossed like spider webs. Creamy white flowers have dark wine colored hairs. Corwin grown.

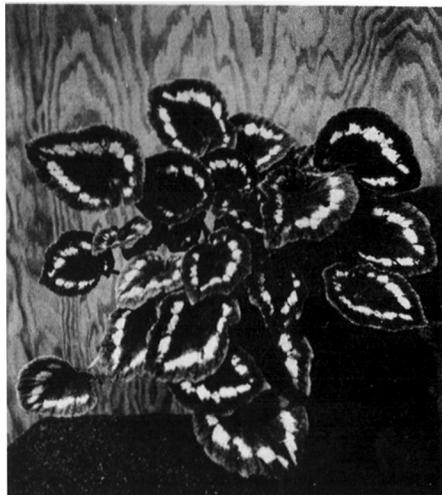
BEGONIAS IN JAPAN

By OLIVE WESTCOTT

Last September while on a trip through Japan I had the pleasure of meeting with the Japanese Begonia Society in Tokyo.

It was a most delightful experience and certainly a highlight of my entire trip through the Pacific. Mrs. Corwin had carried on some correspondence with this Society, and it was evident that they were real begonia enthusiasts. At the last minute before leaving it occurred to me that I might try taking them a few leaves. I had no time to make a real collection. The day before I sailed I was able to get some leaves from Mabel Corwin and Betty Jo Miller that they had brought to the propagation exhibit at the shade plant show in the Arboretum.

I had to rush them down to Spring St. for a phytosanitary clearance, and get on board the S. S. Cleveland in San Francisco with them all packed in a big plastic bag, already worse for wear. All I could find on board was a small dish pan and I stood them up on end in about one inch of water. The air conditioning in my room dried



B. griffithi from India. Miniature plant with soft, silky leaves. Best grown in a terrarium. Needs warmth and humidity. Grown by Mabel Corwin.

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out the leaf edges something awful and the stems got slimy! Everyday the steward would put the basin in my shower where it was dark, and each day I'd get it out again.

When we reached Honolulu five days later I could see that a trip by sea in a dish pan was no way to transport leaves. I got a few plastic tubes from a florist there for which he "soaked" me 15c a piece. By enlarging the hole in the rubber top I could get two or three stems in each one. By this time there was very little stem left. Each day I took the pan up on deck and put them out in the light, but in a shady place. This seemed to help. Everybody would stop and look on their way around the deck and I had to explain dozens of times. One day I overheard a couple discussing the plan of leaves. The husband said "there must be a plant nut aboard".

I started out with 48 leaves and I got there with maybe 20, and not the ones I thought would make the trip either. The big tough leaves were the first to go. The small, soft, delicate ones seemed to be the stronger, and the one in the best shape of all was Emerald Jewel. It looked like it had just been picked.

Mr. Hanada, Mr. Takeda, and Mr. Uyemura came to the Imperial Hotel to meet me on the day I landed and I handed over the leaves — or what was left of them. Before I disembarked that morning I nearly threw them away. They looked so miserable, but Mr. Takeda was so enthusiastic I was glad I arrived with anything at all. They brought me a big bunch of red Lycoris lillies which later I saw growing wild all over Southern Japan.

Mr. Hanada speaks English and we managed to have quite a nice visit. Nothing would do but they examine my itinerary to make some plans for me. I was free the following Tuesday, so I was invited to a real Japanese dinner.

About 6 P.M. on the Tuesday Mr. Hanada called for me and I was taken to a traditional Tea House on a quaint little street. Just off the main entrance



Upper row: left to right, Uchida, school mate of the Emperor, Iwazuru, Dr. Kajiro, Okuyama and Ashichara. Lower row, left to right: Hanada, Takeda, Uyemura, the Vive President and Mrs. Oda, the President's wife. The lady in the center of the picture is Mrs. Olive Westcott.

was a lobby where we left our shoes. I was escorted into the dining room and met the other members who could be present at that time. This was a beautiful room. Very sparsely, but beautifully decorated. We had a large lacquer table with cushions all around on the mat. I had been provided with a back rest which I needed at that time, but by the time I left Japan I no longer needed it and could sit just like the Japanese. The members were all very gracious and seemed glad to see a member from so far away. I sensed that a woman my age, all alone and so far from home was something of a novelty, to say the least. The manageress and a beautiful little Japanese girl prepared the sukiyaki right at the table. All of the ingredients were brought in, nicely arranged on platters. I remember thinking how wonderful the thin slices of beef looked arranged so deftly and beautifully, and how it curled up the minute it hit the soy sauce in the frying pan. I had several items I was certainly not acquainted with, all cooked for just a minute in the same pan. We had warm sake served in tiny porcelain cups and Japanese beer out of big bottles. They had kindly provided me with a plate and knife and fork, but I refused them and had all my various items served me like the rest, in bowls, and started to learn then and there how to use chop sticks. It's

not hard at all and by the time I left Japan I was able to eat everything, even pick up rice.

When it comes to growing begonias these people aren't fooling around. I had to make many apologies for my terrible lack of knowledge, and wished that I knew more than I did. They wanted some real information and I had to disappoint them, I'm afraid. Mr. Iwazura took some pictures with his camera which they have since sent to me, a couple of which illustrate this article.

The following Sunday Mr. Hanada called for me again. He said I wouldn't see the real Japan in a hotel or sitting in a first class train. We got on a train the Japanese use in everyday life and went to Yokohama, where I had some shopping to do. All the people near us on the train were very polite and gave me a seat, as crowded as it was. From there we went to the Sakada Seed Nursery at Chigaseki, a beach resort town. The train was very crowded, and the people were gay. At all the stops they bought food from vendors right through the windows. At the Sakada nursery I met young Mr. Takeda again who seems to be just crazy about begonias and he wants to learn all he can, but surely needs no instruction in how to grow them. He has very few varieties, but wow — what plants! I never saw such big ones. I just don't think there are ones like them any place else. He has Merry Christmas plants so big he can hardly pick them up and Curly Silver Sweet, which mildews at home, growing to a huge size in a stone cold greenhouse, the sides of which were propped up and a cold wind just whistling through. I nearly froze it was so cold there. I couldn't get over the plants. They must love it. Even the gloxinia seedlings were out in the breeze.

We sat down with some of the staff and over cups of hot tea checked the Begonia section of Exotica. I made quite a list of leaves they would like to have in Japan. These people are so sincere and kind I will make

every effort to fill their requests. Anyone having a new seedling, or anything of interest to them can get in touch with me, and I will send it over. But from now on it all goes air freight!

While I was at Sakada's I saw the leaves I had taken them, all in tiny pieces in the rooting frame. I asked Mr. Takeda if he thought they would make it. He assured me they would and since then Mr. Uyemura has written that they did fairly well with them and have quite a few little plants.

During September I really saw very little in bloom in Japan. It was a little too early for the famous chrysanthemums. But I did see some fine begonias, all old common ones in a conservatory at Hakme National Park in the Nurmala area where we went to see Mt. Fuji. The glass house was warmed by the hot springs there. They had Iron Cross with 8 inch leaves, and Angel Wing leaves 12 inch long. This was trained up to 12 feet on a wire frame and the bunches of flowers were at least 10 inches through the bunch. I carry a tape measure and could make a note of this. They had a heracleifolia in the ground nearly 4 feet across—I had to walk around it.

Mr. Hanada said that begonias are only just now catching the favor of the Japanese people, and I hope that we will all give this Society all the help we can.

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Bromeliads

By MRS. DON L. WAGNER
Baton Rouge, La.

WHAT ARE BROMELIADS? HOW ARE THEY GROWN? These were my questions some years before I became acquainted with this unusual plant. Since I encountered this plant some time ago I have gone all out to find the best possible way to maintain healthy specimens.

The bromeliad family is so vast that it is impossible to list all names, but fortunately they all require about the same care when cultivated in pots. With moderate care they will thrive here in Louisiana.

Bromeliads are natives of the tropical Americas and share the same rain forests, mountains, and rocky seashores as many of our begonias. They grow on trees, but do not take nourishment from their hosts. They are not parasites. In nature most of them root in bark and crevices where decayed leaves and other debris has collected in the crotches of limbs. Their shape is usually in the form of a rosette of leathery, concave leaves, sometimes plain, variegated, and other with bizarre designs. The flowers may be hidden in their leaves or carried high on spikes in a pyramid of color, some have panicles of bright longlasting berries, and others even bring forth fruit like our pineapple.

Notwithstanding their beautiful coloring and leaf designs, bromeliads are easy to maintain. They store an emergency supply of water in a natural vasselike center formed by their thick succulent foliage, and can get along a considerable time without any roots at all. Their root system serves largely as a means of attaching themselves to their host if they can acquire enough moisture through the leaves. Therefore they are ideally suited for home decoration in unfavorable corners and decorating driftwood and many other areas in the home where other plants refuse to grow.

I find they will tolerate a wide range of climates, conditions, from near freezing to high room temperature. Most need filtered sunlight, especially those which have brightly colored leaves. I use rain water for mine, since chemicals from city water can do extensive damage and cause them to rot. Be sure the cups formed by the leaves are kept well filled, as the inside of the leaf base absorbs the moisture. During the winter they should be watered sparingly and allowed to rest, but in the summer they require an abundance of water. The potting medium should also be kept fairly moist.

Premature flowering in advance of normal blooming time can be initiated at will by mixing a solution of 8-10 pea size pellets of calcium carbide in a quart of water and pouring it into the center of the plant. This releases an acetylene gas that interferes with the normal growth by competing with natural plant hormones at the stem tip and shocks the plant into flower. The mother plants usually die a year or two after flowering, but not before they produce new shoots to take their places. Detach the off shoots from them when they are about six months old, removing as much of the old soil as possible with the roots.

The only reason they are not offered for sale by florists as often as begonias and other shade plants is the fact that they are very slow to increase. Home propagation is done easiest from off shoots. Raising seedlings is more exacting, but fresh seeds will germinate readily if sown when ripe in pots filled with sandy peat and placed in your propagating case. The plumpest promise the best germination.

Seeds are produced easily in most varieties. The pollen can only be applied when it is dry onto the stigma which stays moist while in the flower.

You can remove with tweezers as soon as the flower opens and let it dry in a clean open dish for two hours at room temperature. When the stigma becomes sticky, the pollen masses are then transferred by means of a fine brush. Seeds will develop in from three weeks for Billbergias to five months for Vrieseas. The same method as above can be applied for begonias.

Down here in Louisiana we use a member of the bromeliad family for stuffing furniture and mattresses. I found the best use to my advantage in the greenhouse is in potting for drainage. I take a ball of the moss and put it in the bottom of the pot before I add my potting medium. In time it does break down, but only to be used as food by the plants. I use it as a mulch in the summer to keep moisture around my begonias I put outside. It is also a must for sprouting bulbs. I am talking about the so-called Spanish moss, which hangs in long gray lichenlike festoons from the branches of trees in the southern United States.

I visited one of the club members a few weeks ago and took some pictures of her Billergia pyramidalis, which was in full bloom and it was astonishingly beautiful. The bloom was of scarlet with blue tips and pink bracts below. While examining the lovely flower I was somewhat amazed to see a small green tree frog resting comfortably in the rosettes formed by the bottoms of the leaves. She carefully explained the situation as to why she allowed them to be there. He, along with others, is there to eat insects and pests for free lodging. So in many ways the bromeliads are useful as well as ornamentals.

Under cultivation they thrive best when planted in fibrous organic medium that allows air and water to pass through it freely. Almost any light porous material rich in humus will be found satisfactory, best being peat-moss, leafmold or shredded fir bark with broken pots or charcoal and some organic fertilizer. When I use any chemical fertilizer I dilute it a lot

more than recommended and spray it over the foliage instead of pouring it on the soil. The leaves are capable of absorbing and utilizing it directly. Over-fertilizing plants can do much damage so be cautious and have good results.

For those of you who like to try something different, why not a bromeliad? I am sure that the most ardent begonia lover would find it a fascinating change. After all, I am not asking you to discard your begonias, but to enter into the Bromeliad family of 1,800 species.

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Round Robin News

HERB WARRICK, ROUND ROBIN DIRECTOR
6543 26TH AVENUE, N. E., SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

In Flight #16 our chairman, Mrs. May T. Drew, recently circulated completed copies of the notes from all of the members on their methods for rooting cuttings. The methods ranged from the use of water only, through various media like perlite, sand, vermiculite, regular potting soil and even bands of sphagnum moss and cuttings rolled up like a large jelly roll with cuttings sticking out of the end. An inexperienced observer might ask, why do we use so many methods when one would suffice? There are many reasons for our choices, the most common one being a matter of convenience and success with certain materials, containers and locations. Nature has made some wonderful provisions for us and within certain limits assures our success in spite of our choice of procedures. Taking one class of cuttings, stem cuttings, as an example, we can do almost anything to them, within reason and still have success in growing roots and stems. Nature has placed meristematic cells in every joint of all fibrous type begonias. We can read about the functions of these cells in all plant physiology books. Dorothy S. Behrends discusses them briefly also on pages 15 and 16 in her excellent book, "Begonias Slanted toward the Beginner". Plant physiologists say that primary meristematic cells are normally functioning in the terminal or apex growth of all plants. Secondary meristematic cells are distributed elsewhere throughout most plants. In fibrous type begonias they are in or near all joints or stem nodes. When a cutting is removed from a plant the chemical unbalance triggers these cells into action. Then all we have to do is provide almost any kind of a favorable condition and out will come roots from the lower joint and stem

buds will start at either the lower or upper joints or occasionally at both if we use a two joint cutting.

If we examine our many propagating methods we will find that somewhere, some-time and some-how we all have provided the proper amount of moisture, heat and light that nature asks for to make these plant cells exercise their marvelous and latent powers that have lain dormant for so long.

The moral in this story for all of us is expressed in Mrs. Drew's suggestion to her Robins. She said — "Tell us all and remember that what works for you is good no matter what others may say".

Mrs. Joanne Fosselman, Newport, Penn., Flight #17, reports that her whole family reads all letters when the Flight reaches her. Her husband, Ted, is glad to find that Joanne is not the only person to get so deeply involved with seed lists, catalogs and masses of seedlings. Their children look for any social aspects or reports of square dancing, etc.

Pleasant comparisons of the family sizes, ages and interests that are occasionally mentioned in Round Robin letters certainly indicates the impact of our ABS correspondence program.

Mrs. Barbara Walker, Niles, Ill., Flight #15, says her husband had a good laugh when he saw a comment by Mrs. Margaret Winkler, Hudsonville, Mich., in the same Flight. Margaret has her windows so full of plants that Mr. Winkler claims that he needs a blueprint to pull down a window shade. Mrs. Walker said that she now has Mr. Walker convinced that, quote — "I (Barbara) am not the only screwball who grows plants by the hundreds just for fun. Now, if I could just convince the neighbors".

(Continued on Page 57)

Bumblin' Along With

by Bee Olson

Among my Christmas cards this year I received a lovely one from a dear friend. At the top of her card she had fastened a tiny sprig of pine to add the odor of Christmas to her greeting. And at the bottom of the card she had fastened a small fresh green leaf from her garden turned face down, with the remark that "this is the new leaf I have just turned over with a promise to see more of my dear friends in 1965 — which of course means you."

This was a clever way to make a New Year resolution — one of course I enjoyed. And while I know this column will not appear in print until the March issue I am writing it in January — the month to make resolutions. This is written as an appeal to all members. Herb Warrick, our Round Robin Chairman and my self, your "Bpmbing' Bee" need YOUR help. In the December issue of the *Begonian* my column consisted of 5 questions regarding classifying of rex miniatures, together with a Rule as to Size of Miniatures setting forth dimensions as to: Overall Size, Leaf Size, Rhizome Size, Node Size, Petiole Size and Plant Size. We ended our column thusly: "Let us hear from you as to your views on the above questions — also please let us know if you approve or disapprove of the suggested guide as to size." You know what — I did not receive ONE letter. I felt that the main reason that you good friends did not write was because it came to you during your busiest season of the year.

I feel that this column can only justify itself by serving the needs of our members and our society. When these questions came to me I felt this was an opportunity not only to serve

an individual but our American Begonia Society as well. The question of what makes up a miniature in any type of begonia has never been settled, and the need for a solution is evident. To you, who act in the capacity of judges, in our great begonia world, we ask for your comments. If you are not a judge, you most likely enter your plants in the shows and certainly your plants would fare better if it were properly classified. Even if you are among the few who do not enter plants, you do attend the shows and would like to know how and why the plants were classified. The question of the miniature begonia is especially important because a tremendous number of members must grow their begonias in window sills or in small porches during the winter months and the begonias with miniature leaves are the very ones they seek so that they may have a larger collection to enjoy. Many hybridizers make their crosses striving for the miniature begonia. I repeat the Rule as to Size as suggested by my guide in this matter:

Overall Size	12 to 14 in.
Leaf Size (approx.)	3½ to 4½ in.
Rhizome Size	Small (like a little finger)
Size of Nodes	Short
Size of Petioles	Short
Size of Plant	Shall & Compact

Please review the December column and write your comments — do you feel the above rule as to size would be a good rule for the ABS to adopt and for Flower Show Chairman to follow when judging begonias? Have you other ideas as to size. Other ideas of methods of classifying? What have your experiences been when handling

(Continued on Page 57)

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1964 Membership Directory of the American Begonia Society

You should know all the ABS members in your area and wherever you travel! Daisy Austin, our membership Secretary has prepared our current list, November 1964 dateline. Send \$1.00 to her for the fine list. Did you know we have listed members in 17 countries? This new roster will surprise you in more ways than one!

Buxton Check List of Begonias

The Buxton Check List of Begonias is a "must" for hybridizers to check on previously registered names, and is a valuable reference book for identification and origin.

Send check or money order for \$6.00 (in California add 24 cents sales tax) to:

Mrs. Terry Olmsted, *Librarian*
4373 Via Esperanza, Hope Ranch, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund Flight

MRS. FLORENCE GEE, SEED FUND ADMINISTRATOR
234 BIRCH STREET, ROSEVILLE, CALIFORNIA 95678

No. 1 — B. Rex —

Large leaf German rex x Rex B. Carmelite, B. Mohagen and Lucille Closson. Should produce beautiful plants. Price \$1.00 per pkt.

No. 2 — B. dichroa —

One of the most beautiful of all begonias. The leaves are 'angel-wing' shape, rich green, shiny, rather thick, having a slight ripple. The stems are woody. The blossoms are in medium-size clusters, gloriously two-toned-clear, glowing orange with white ovaries. While the cluster holds its mature flowers the buds of the new one are already emerging from the growing tip. Each cane will frequently have three clusters in various stages at one time.

Growing soil should be rich, well drained, taking care that the nitrogen content is not too high. It tolerates dry air fairly well but should have sufficient light and sun to bring out the true color of its blooms. Seeds furnished by Belva Kusler, Wisconsin who has gone to a great deal of work involving much time to produce the freshest and best seed available anywhere. Price 50 cents per pkt.

No. 3 — B. African species —

Worthwhile begonia with immense clusters of fluffy, white blooms. Leaves large, medium green, slightly pointed, smooth. May be grown in open ground where climate permits but makes a beautiful specimen, pot plant. 50 cents per pkt.

No. 4 — B. Semperflorens —

X-rayed. Were offered a few months ago but now we have additional information which may be interesting. Growth is quite large and many are B. 'Calla lily' type — some seedlings actually are all pure white but did not survive. The plant that produce seed offered here had blood red coloration all over — the trunks were all red with lighter spots, leaves on

some and blooms were also red (not bronze), seed pods are blood-red and hang on for a long time and are as pretty as the blooms. Two ABS members are experimenting with the seed and are having amazing results. We will be happy to hear from anyone who has produced anything unusual, especially if they are the 'Calla lily' type. Price 35 cents per pkt.

No. 5 — B. pariles —

Arching stems droop slim-oval leaves of glossy dark green; at the tips, small clusters of palest pink and white flowers. This begonia was awarded the President's Challenge Trophy in 1962 Begonia and Shade Plant Show. Picture appears on cover of The Begonian for November, 1962. Price 50 cents per pkt.

No. 6 — B. Cane type —

Mixed. Contains B. coccinea, B. albo picta, B. Olbia, B. dichroa and B. teuscher.

No. 7 — B. 'Winter Romance' —

Semperflorens type. Foliage light green; flowers pink and white; dwarf habit. Good edging or bedding plant. Price 25 cents per pkt.

No. 8 — B. 'Indian Maid' —

Semperflorens type. Red foliage, cerise-orange flowers. Very good. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 9 — B. 'Tea Rose' —

(B. Odorata alba' x B. dichora) Waxy, fresh green leaves; fragrant light pink flowers. Keep pinched for compact plants. Price 25 cents per pkt.

No. 10 — B. subvillosa —

Brazil. Velvety, oval leaves, green on both sides; flowers, white or pink. Price 25 cents per pkt.

No. 11 — B. Mixed —

From one of the largest and choicest begonia collections in Southern California. Both new and old are represented in mixture. Price 25 cents per pkt.

No. 12 — B. Mixed —

Contains B. 'Bunchi' B. 'Rickey Minter', B. 'Tedro' and a few rex type. Price 25 cents per pkt.

No. 13 — B. Semperflorens —

From plants of all double blooms and B. 'Charm'. Price 25 cents per pkt.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS

Sinningia pusilla —

Gesneriaceae. Brazil. Miniature rosette only 2 in. high, little, oval, puckered leaves olive-green with brown veins, hugging the ground, slender stem bearing a quarter inch attractive tubular flower with five spreading lobes, orchid-colored with darker veins and lemon-yellow throat. Price 50 cents per pkt.

Incarvillea —

Sometimes called 'Hardy Gloxinia'. Flowers trumpet-shaped, five-lobed, spreading somewhat irregular, in terminal clusters. Color, lilac-rose, foliage fern-like. Price 25 cents per pkt.

Rechsteineria cyclophylla —

Gesneriaceae. Price 25 cents per pkt.

Peperoma maculosa —

Ornamental, fleshy species with long pendant, narrow-lanceolate leaves to 7 in. long, waxy bluish grey-green, with silver-green to ivory ribs; petioles spotted red-purple; spikes to one foot long. Price 35 cents per pkt.

Streptocarpus wendlandi —

Stemless plant with a single, huge leaf becoming 3 ft. long and 2 ft. wide, with olive-green corrugated surface and densely hairy, purple beneath; the tall flower spikes sprouting from the leaf may bear some 30 small, violet-blue flowers. Price 25 cents per pkt.

Polypodium meyenianum —

Fern. Also called 'Bear's Paw fern'. Distinctive epiphyte with thick, paw-like rhizome covered thickly with brown hair, the long pinnate, glossy fronds have broad barren segments on the lower part, while the upper third bears narrow, fertile pinnae with prominent sori on their pearly margins. Price 35 cents per pkt.

Polystichum setosum —

Hardy fern with underground stem, somewhat short and thick, or thin and

creeping. Leaves usually evergreen, compound, the leaflets entire or cut into many segments. Easy to grow, the chief requirements being plenty of water and a moderately acid soil. Price 35 cents per pkt.

Asplenium avis-nidus —

'Birdsnest fern'—Attractive epiphytic rosette of simple oblanceolate, stiffly spreading, shingly friendly green fronds of thin leathery texture with blackish midrib and wavy margins and black scales at crown. Price 35 cents per pkt.

Polypodium fraxinifolium —

Brazil. Long cascading fronds, good basket fern. Choice 35 cents per pkt.

Nephrolepis ensifolia —

Strong growing with long pendant pinnate fronds to 4 ft. long on wiry stalks, pinnae are thin leathery, bright green and simple and tapering to a slender, drooping point. Price 35 cents per pkt.

Blechnum brasiliense —

'Dwarf Tree fern'. Rosette growing on a scaly trunk to 3 ft. high, the leathery green fronds deeply pinnatifid, widest at the upper third, the midrib broad, the pinnae overlapping and wavy, and coppery when young. Price 35 cents per pkt.

OTHER GENERA

Brunfelsia americana —

'Lady-of-the-night.' Smallish shrub, leaves oval, flowers white fading to yellow. Fragrant at night. Price 25 cents per pkt.

Podocarpus usumburensis —

New from Africa. Foliage is fine and lacy quite fascinating and absolutely new. Can be grown as tub plants or out doors. It will take its place among the better evergreens. Price 35 cents per pkt.

Amaryllis var. striata fudgida —

Blooms up to three times a year under good conditions. Flowers, salmon color about 6 in. in diameter, narrow petals. Evergreen. 25 cents per pkt.

Amaryllis Vollota purpurea —

Can be grown in open or in pots but does not like too hot sun. We are confused about the color of flowers —

the grower states they are neither pink nor peach but the name suggest they may be reddish. Price 25 cents per five seeds.

Citharexylum —

Also called 'Fiddlewood' Leathery leaves, flowers white, in small, finger-shaped clusters, terminal or in leaf axils. Price 25 cents per pkt.

aulownia tomentosa —

syn P. imperialis —

'Empress Tree'. Leaves hairy, more or less ovate, entire or lobed, flowers pale violet, about 2 in. long. Handsome. 25 cents per pkt.

Pittosporum tobira —

Small shrub grown as greenhouse plant and outdoors in mild climates. Leaves thick-leathery and shiny, flower clusters terminal, the corolla fragrant, greenish-white. 25 cents per pkt.

Datura —

Large, white, fragrant trumpet-shaped flowers. Price 25 cents per pkt.

(Continued from Page 50)

this matter? What has satisfactorily been done at your shows or those held in your community? PLEASE turn over the new (green) leaf and write to me:

Mrs. Bee Olson,
13715 Cordary Ave.
Hawthorne, Calif.

(My young son has promised to carry in the mail for me — so please won't you hurry?)

Herb Warrick, your Robin Chairman put out a plea for members to write in their ideas on tlc (tender loving care) and just what part it plays in the growing of our begonias. He would like to receive at least 50 letters — many more if possible — relating experiences and methods of applying this tlc so that he can make a report later in the year. Do you think tlc is necessary in growing good begonias? How much a part does it play? Include your comments on tlc in your letter to me (if you wish) and I'll be happy to pass the information along to friend Herb.

ROUND ROBIN . . .

(Continued from Page 49)

Recently we received an unusual request from Mrs. Freda Johannesson, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. She had contacted enough members in various parts of Canada to start two new Round Robin Flights. Freda will act as chairman for both Flights. We have assigned the number 22 to the first Flight which she has named the "Canada Goose". Number 24 was given to the second Flight which she has named "Maple Leaf". We certainly appreciate these novel names and thank all of these folks for establishing Flights that stretch across their country for several thousand miles yet cross no international boundary. Exchanging cuttings and plants will be easy within their own country.

Flight #23 is now forming with Mrs. Eleanor Fariss of Seattle, Wash., acting as the chairman. She has tentatively named this Flight "#23 Skidoo". This certainly brings back memories of the days when we always shyied away from both numbers 13 and 23. Flight #13 is slowly forming. Rufus C. Neas of Greenville, S. C. is to be the chairman because he considers #13 a lucky number. We imagine that the name for this Flight will be novel and unusual, that is, if they are brave enough to use a name.

We are now beginning to get a few more requests for specialty type Robins. Some of those already requested are for the following subjects — growing under lights, hybridizing, bromeliad culture, growing plants from seed, fern culture, and begonia descriptions and identification. Please let me know if you would like to take part in one of these or others not yet requested.

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General Offices, Dues, Address Changes or Magazines:
Daisy Austin, Membership Secretary, 1510 Kimberly Ave., Anaheim, Calif.

Annual Subscription, \$2.50. Branch members pay dues to branch. Foreign rate, including Canada \$3.00

Air mail rate U.S. \$4.50.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office of Anaheim, California, under the act of March 3, 1879

AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY, INC.

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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8180 Vineyard Road, Sacramento 29, Calif.

Vice-President, 3 years Paul Lowe
23045 SW 123Rd., Goulds, Florida 33170

APPOINTED OFFICERS

Editor-in-Chief Gordon Baker Lloyd
P. O. Box 36, Sierra Madre, Calif. 91024

Eastern Editor Mrs. Percy I. Merry
109 Brookside Road, Needham 92, Mass.

Northwestern Editor Richard Hammond
9401 26th Ave., S.W., Seattle Wash. 98106

Deep South Editor Mrs. Don Wagner
3074 Seeland St., Baton Rouge, La.

Membership Sec'y. Daisy Austin
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Historian Ruth Pease
8101 Vicksburg Ave., Los Angeles 45, Calif.

Identification Garden Mrs. Marie Turner
5549 N. Sultana Ave., Temple City Calif.

Librarian Mrs. Terry Olmsted
4373 Via Esperanza
Hope Ranch, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Nomenclature Director Mrs. Alva Graham
258 Pearl St., Pasadena, Calif.

Parliamentarian Carl E. Naumann
346 N. Leland Ave., West Covina, Calif.

Research Mrs. Bee Olson
13715 Cordary Ave., Hawthorne, Calif.

Round Robin Director, Herbert H. Warrick
6543 26th Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash. 98115

Business Manager Mrs. Edna L. Korts
3628 Revere Ave., Los Angeles 39, Calif.

Seed Fund Mrs. Florence Gee
234 Birch St., Roseville, Calif.

Slide Librarian and Speakers Bureau Roy Joyce
1435 Coronado Terr., Los Angeles 26, Calif.

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Public Relations Dir., Mrs. Vera Naumann
346 N. Leland Ave., West Covina, Calif.

Northwestern Chairman Herbert H. Warrick
6543 26th Ave., N.E., Seattle, Wash. 98115

Southern Chairman Mrs. C. E. Cooper
716 Chelsea Blvd., Houston, Texas

Northern California Chairman Mrs. John H. Smith (Hyacinth)
2479 29th Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

Northeastern Chairman Mrs. Frederick Kingsbury
225 Lee Street, Brookline, Mass.

NATIONAL BOARD MEETING

The National Board of ABS met in the South Gate Auditorium on Jan. 25, 1965: Mrs. Mabel Corwin, President, presiding.

Mrs. Gertrude White led in the renewal of the pledge to the American flag.

Mrs. Muriel Perz, president-elect, read the Aims and Purposes of the society.

26 officers, chairmen, and club representatives answered roll-call.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read & approved.

The report of the treasurer, Harold Burkett, showed a balance on hand on Dec. 15, 1964 — \$909.48, Jan. 18, 1965 — \$1,120.76. \$1,076.81 was received from sources other than membership dues, such as show, gifts, raffle, etc.

The membership secretary, Mrs. Daisy Austin, reported 50 new members, and 167 renewals, for the period 12-18-64 to 1-18-65. 2,466 Begonians were disbursed.

The seed fund chairman, Mrs. Florence Gee sent a check for \$100.00 to the treasurer, as receipts from that dept.

Advertising manager, Miss Anne Rose, reported receipts of \$137.20 and \$57.50 receivable, for the period Nov. 18, 1964 to Jan. 18, 1965.

Mrs. Vera Naumann, Public Relations Director, announced the resignation of Mrs. Polly Cooper, and the acceptance of Mrs. Margie Sikkelee, of Dallas, Texas, as chairman of public relations in the Southern Area. Herbert Warrick, Northwest chairman of public relations has mailed typed letters to all members-at-large in the State of Washington. Mrs. Naumann has also had communications from Mrs. F. Kingsbury, N.E. chairman, who is recovering from eye surgery, and from several branches.

Mrs. Terry Olmsted, Librarian, turned over to the treasurer, a check for \$35.49, for books sold.

Slide librarian, Roy Joyce, read a letter of appreciation for the use of slides, received from Mrs. Joan Lee, Orem, Utah; and other correspondence.

Branches reporting were: Foothill, Glendale, Inglewood, Long Beach Parent, North Long Beach, Redondo Beach Area, Alf. D. Robinson, San Gabriel Valley, San Miguel, Westchester, and Whittier. East Side, East Bay, Seattle, San Francisco and Missouri, reported by mail to Mrs. Naumann, public relations director. Mr. Herbert Warrick of Seattle, will compile and print a list of club officers of all branches, if each club will furnish these names to the National president.

A report of the Emergency Committee, appointed by the president; as provided for by motion, at the November board meeting; presented a copy of the letter, drafted and

ready, for board approval. A copy is attached to the minutes. The letter will be printed and mailed with a prepaid ballot card, to each member. A motion by Terry Olmsted and seconded by Carl Naumann for the adoption of this letter was rescinded in favor of another motion by Terry that "dues of ABS be raised to \$4.00 and that the letter with ballot be mailed to each member of ABS" was seconded by Carl Naumann and carried. Members of the committee are: Howard Small, Clarence Hall, Muriel Perz, Carl Naumann, and Bee Olson.

A letter of resignation from R. L. Pyle as flower show chairman was accepted on the motion of Mrs. Lee. Carl Naumann was appointed by the president to fill this position. The board ratified this appointment on the motion of Bee Olson. Bert Slatter will assist Carl. Carl reported that the Arboretum is holding Labor Day weekend open tentatively for the ABS flower show and convention. Terry Olmsted moved that the show and convention be held at the Arboretum in 1965, seconded and carried.

Mabel Corwin requested that all exchange magazines come to her so that she and the editor can look them over before placing them in the library.

Edna Korts, business manager, who has been packaging begonia seed to be given to new members of the society for several years, moved that the seed packets be discontinued. The motion was not seconded. Daisy Austin has packaged numerous packets recently and Terry Olmsted volunteered to package the next batch. Mrs. Korts gave the treasurer a \$10.00 check for sale of bound Begonians and reported that she has a quantity of old books on hand but that several copies of the early 40's series are not available any more so are missing from bound copies of these years. Mrs. Korts also presented insurance policies which are due for renewal at a cost of \$82.00. Mrs. Korts suggested using lecture materials from the last shade plant classes, in the Begonian. She also asked permission to use letters and materials by Eva Kenworthy Gray, in the Begonian. Mrs. Gray's daughter, Mrs. Callaway, has made this material available for this use. Bee Olson moved that the board accept Mrs. Callaway's generosity and that these letters and notes be printed in the Begonian, seconded and carried. This material will eventually be bound and placed in the Arboretum library.

Daisy Austin read a letter from the Post Office Department concerning the making of an informational film on the use of the Zip code, and asking Begonian participation.

The next meeting of the board will be a regional meeting at the South Coast Botanic Foundation, Inc., 26701 Rolling Hills Road, on Palos Verdes Peninsula, on February 21, at 1:30 P.M.

Other regional meetings were discussed. A possible meeting in Ventura in April or

May, and a July meeting in Glendale are in the planning stages. Elsie Joyce was asked to arrange the Glendale meeting date and place.

Terry Olmsted announced that Jim Giridlian is spearheading plans for a chartered 14 day trip into the rain forests of Honduras, leaving on March 12. Reservations are still available.

Meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
Peggy McGrath, secretary

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YOUR BEGONIAN TESTING LAB

BY BEE OLSON, 13715 CORDARY AVENUE
HAWTHORNE, CALIFORNIA

The last few months your Round Robin Chairman, Herb Warrick, and your "Bumbling Bee" have been constructing (theoretically, that is) a new department in our begonia system — YOUR BEGONIA LABORATORY. We felt the need as letters came to both of us — we were amazed to find that experiments from the simplest kind to the very complex were being constructed by dozens of members throughout our begonia world. Experiments whose results provided interesting answers to growers in regard to growing condition, controlling of pests, etc. Together we will report these experiments in the BEGONIAN. If you are conducting experiments in your home or your greenhouse we would greatly appreciate a report to be included in this column for Begonian readers. If your branch or the study club section of your branch is conducting an experiment please take notes and send the results in to us. Nurseries throughout the world continuously run laboratories and experimental farms to improve their plants and test new products on the market. There are very few places that experiment to any extent with begonias. These results then are left to the begonia lover — you and I. We must do the testing and experiments. If we pool what we learn — then this will make for more and better begonias — and perhaps more important — more and better growers.

The first experiment I would like

to record was conducted by Herb Warrick, himself, who is perhaps conducting more experiments and more complex ones than most any other member. I have been holding this information since last July when it appeared in one of the Robin flights.

He is reporting on the planting of seed in 24 different kinds of media — the experiment was conducted for the study club group of his Seattle Branch: — "I tried 24 different kinds of media including the milled sphagnum. This was one of the inert items that I used. I also used perlite, builders sand, bird sand, charcoal, etc. All media germinated seeds at about the same rate, but those having food value immediately stimulated the seed and they ran off and left those on the inert materials to starve to death. Vermiculite does have a little food value and grows seedlings quite well. Of course the mechanical features of different media must be considered. Usually a finer grained material for the seed to rest on permits a little better check of germination progress. In coarse material like vermiculite some of the seed falls down among the particles and it takes longer for them to get to the surface. Under a 40 power microscope the seed looks like it has fallen into the Grand Canyon because the spaces look so large and deep. The seedlings get up to the top eventually but they look like they are coming up out of the basement. I found that vermiculite must never

be sterilized with boiling water. The water turns black and when poured off the seed grown on the leached particles look like starved albinos. A fine grained and carefully sterilized leaf mold produced the best germination and seedling growth, of all of the types of media. I grow the seed in jars but do not seal them. I just put a pane of glass over the tops. I can watch the germination of the seed with my microscope and decide what changes must be made. It's wonderful to watch the seed germinate, throw out its roots and its leaves from inside the shells. Of course you can also see the molds, mildew and algae grow. Then you wonder why you didn't use sterilized soil and sealed jars, but usually the vigorous seedlings get ahead of interfering growths. Under a microscope you even see the little bugs or bacteria that start working around the seedlings. There is a lot of life at the soil surface in addition to the seedlings. The total competition is interesting: I tested many solutions trying to control the molds, etc. Weak chlorox solution worked quite well. Ordinary coffee water did a good job of killing molds without damaging the seedlings. The fungicides in general, retarded seedling growth. Lots of study is still needed in these culture areas. Some of the molds just crowd out seedlings but others are parasitic, they puncture the roots and stems of the seeds as soon as they germinate and kill the seedlings before they are large enough for us to see and know that they actually germinated."

What have YOU been trying lately? Just send the results to Bee Olson, 13715 Cordary Ave. Hawthorne, California.

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A.B.S. CALENDAR

March 4 — Whittier Branch: Mr. Wm. Ishizu, Sunnyslope Gardens, Arcadia will speak on proper method for propagating and growing prize winning Chrysanthemums."

March 4 — Westchester Branch: Jean Kerlin will speak on "Perennial begonias".

March 6-14 — Knickerbocker Branch: An Exhibit of a begonia garden on a window sill at the International Flower Show in New York City. Also begonias in mobiles.

March 11 — Orange County Branch: Potluck dinner at 6:30 P.M., March 11 in the Garden Grove Grange Hall. Steve Talnadge from Talnadge's Fern Gardens of Chula Vista will be the speaker. He will bring ferns for the plant table.

March 12—San Gabriel Valley Branch: Mrs. Olive Westcott of "Gardens of Japan" with slides from her recent trip to the countries of the Pacific. 8:00 P.M.

March 18—Long Beach Parent Chapter: Daisy Austin will speak on "Shifting of seedlings and cuttings to 2½ and 3" pots and larger to plants of show size." This will be presented in a different way than has been done before. Time, 7:30 P.M.

March 18 — Foothill Branch: 19th birthday meeting. Potluck, branch will furnish meat dishes. Steve Talnadge of Chula Vista will give an illustrated slide lecture of the rare plants of the fern world. Meeting at 8:00 P.M.

April 1 — Westchester Branch: Ed. Scherer on Gesneriads accompanied by colored slides.

April 8 — Orange County Branch: Mrs. Mary Armstrong on rock mulching. 7:30 P.M.

March 26 — Redondo Area Branch: Opal Murray Ahern speaking on "Begonia seed culture". All members bring suitable containers for starting seed. She will furnish seeds and mix. 8:00 P.M. Hidden auction, also bring wrapped gift. Gift should be no more than 35 to 50 cents.

Branch Directory

VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME AT THESE MEETINGS

BRITISH BRANCH

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

BUXTON, BESSIE RAYMOND BRANCH

3rd Saturday, Homes of Members
Mrs. Daniel L. Comiskey, Secy.
64 High Rock St., Needham, Mass., 02192

DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS BRANCH

3rd Monday, 10 a.m. Member's Homes
Mrs. George Wilkins, Secy.
3625 N. Fitzhugh St., Dallas, 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.

EASTSIDE BRANCH

4th Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.
Natural Gas Co. Building
Crossroads Shopping Center, Bellevue, Wash.
Lois C. Donahue, Secy.
2508-108th St. N.E., Bellevue, Wash.

EL MONTE COMMUNITY BRANCH

3rd Friday, Members' Homes
Daisy Morrow, Secy.
2821 Musgrove Ave., El Monte, Calif.

FOOTHILL BRANCH

3rd Thursday, 8:00 p.m.
La Verne Community Bldg.
2039 Third St., La Verne
Mrs. Isabel A. Hall
358 E. Arrow Highway, Upland, 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. Katherine Alberti, Cor. Secy.
3322 Troy Drive, Hollywood, Calif., 90028

GRAY, EVA KENWORTHY BRANCH

2nd Saturday, 1:30 p.m. (except Dec. & Jan.)
Seacoast Hall, 3rd and E St., Encinitas, Calif.
Mrs. Alice E. Roberts, Secy.
523 Hermes Ave., Encinitas, Calif.

HOUSTON TEXAS BRANCH

2nd Friday, 10:00 a.m.
Garden Center, 1500 Herman Drice
Mrs. Grant Herzog, Secy.
12601 Broken Bough, Memorial Station
Houston 24, 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

1st Tuesday, 7:45 p.m., American Legion Hall
3208 West 85th St., Inglewood, Calif.
Mrs. Frances Jean, Secy.
8212 Reading Ave., Los Angeles 45, Calif.

KNICKERBOCKER BRANCH

2nd Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.
Library, Horticultural Society of N.Y.
157 West 58th St., New York
Luis Lopez, Corr. Secy.
421 East 64th St.
New York, N.Y. 10021

LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER

3rd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Linden Hall
208 Linden Ave., Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Mabel Gage, Secy.
3214 Delmar Ave., Long Beach 7, Calif.

LOUISIANA CAPITAL BRANCH

1st Friday, Capitol Room
1701 Main St., Baton Rouge
Mrs. Elaine Wilkerson, Secy.
5764 Robertson Ave., Baton Rouge 5, La.

MIAMI BRANCH:

4th Tuesday, 8:00 p.m.
Miss Rosemond Merlweather, Secy.
1552 Plascencia Ave., Coral Gables, Florida

MISSOURI BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 11 a.m.
Member's Homes
Kansas City, Mo.
Miss Nina Austin, Secy.
1104 Askew St., Kansas City 27, Mo.

NORTH LONG BEACH BRANCH

3rd Friday, 7:30 p.m.
3901 Atlantic Ave., Long Beach
Ruby Tessler, Secy.
3737 Gundry Ave., Long Beach, Calif.

ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Garden Grove Grange Hall, Century and Taft Sts.
Garden Grove, Calif.
Maybelle L. Woods, Secy.
604 S. Helena St.,
Anaheim, California, 92805.

PASADENA BRANCH

Meetings on Call, Homes of Members
Col. C. M. Gale, Secy.
2176 N. Roosevelt Ave., Altadena, Calif.

PHILOBEGONIA BRANCH

2nd Friday, Members' Homes
Mrs. Anne W. Stiles, Secy.
R.D. No. 2, Box 43B, E. Delaware Trail,
Medford, N. J.

REDONDO AREA BRANCH

4th Friday each Month
Lincoln School Recreation Center
Ernest and Vail Sts., Redondo Beach, Calif.
Opal Murray Ahern, Secy.
1304 N. Poinsettia Ave., 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. Lillian Maddox, Secy.
7172 Mt. Vernon St., Riverside, Calif.

ROBINSON, ALFRED D. BRANCH

3rd Friday, 12 noon, Homes of Members
Constance D. Bower, Corr. Secy.
1609 W. Lewis St., San Diego 3, Calif.

SACRAMENTO BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 8:00 p.m., Garden Center
3300 McKinley Blvd., Sacramento, Calif.
Miss Marie E. Smith
5218 J St., Sacramento, Calif. 95819

SAN DIEGO BRANCH

4th Monday, Barbour Hall
2717 University Ave., San Diego
Emma Engelbrecht, Secy.
4562 Kensington Dr., San Diego 16, Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH

1st Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.
Garden Center, Golden Gate Park
9th Ave. and Lincoln Way
Lillian A. Beach, Secy.
3006 Castro St., San Francisco 12, Calif.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH

2nd Friday, 8:00 p.m.
Los Angeles State and County Arboretum
501 N. Baldwin Ave., Arcadia, Calif.
Mrs. Ruth Eppley
9133 E. Longden Ave., Temple City, Calif.

SAN MIGUEL BRANCH

1st Wednesday, Youth Center, Lemon Grove, Calif.
Mrs. Irene Cretin, Secy.
3060 Crane St., Lemon Grove, Calif.

SANTA BARBARA BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History
2559 Puesta Del Sol
Mrs. A. D. Yost
888 La Milpita Rd., Santa Barbara

SEATTLE BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 7:45 p.m.
Loyal Heights Field House,
21st Ave., N. W. and N. W. 77th St.
Mrs. Janice W. Barnette, Secy
2735 N. E. 53rd St., Seattle, Wash., 98105.

SHEPHERD, THEODOSIA BURR BRANCH

1st Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.
Alice Barlett, C.H., 902 E. Main, Ventura, Calif.
Mrs. Clermont Morris, Secy.
Buena Trailer Villa, Space 71
Ventura, Calif. 93003

SMOKY VALLEY BRANCH

3rd Thursday of each Month
Mrs. Arthur Houltberg, Secy.
833 Sheridan St.
Salina, Kansas, 67401.

SOUTHERN ALAMEDA COUNTY BRANCH

3rd Thursday, 8:00 p.m.
Lorenzo Manor School
18250 Bengal Ave., Hayward, Calif.
Mrs. Collins Hocker, Secy.
18472 Clifton, Castro Valley, Calif.

TALL CORN STATE BRANCH

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

TARRANT COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Monday, 10:00 a.m.
Members' Homes
Mrs. F. E. Mahler, Secy.
1815 Sixth Ave., Fort Worth, Texas

TEXAS STATE BRANCH

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

TEXASTAR BRANCH

3rd Thursday, 10 a.m., Garden Center
1500 Herman Dr., Houston, Texas
Mrs. V. O. Harman, Secy.
306 Cody, Houston, Texas, 77009

WESTCHESTER BRANCH

1st Thursday, 7:30 p.m., Westchester Women's Club
Sec. Mrs. Frances Jean
8212 Reading Ave.
Los Angeles 90045

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, 11:00 a.m., Homes of Members
Mrs. Alfred Slee, Secy.
211 Arlington, Butler, Pa.

WHITTIER BRANCH

1st Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Palm Park Community Center, 1643 Floral Drive
Mrs. Evelyn Shute, Cor. Secy.
15344 E. Leffingwell Rd., Whittier, Calif.

WILLIAM PENN BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 2:00 p.m., Homes of Members
Mrs. Ernest C. Drew, Secy.
635 Moreno Rd., Narberth, Pa.

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