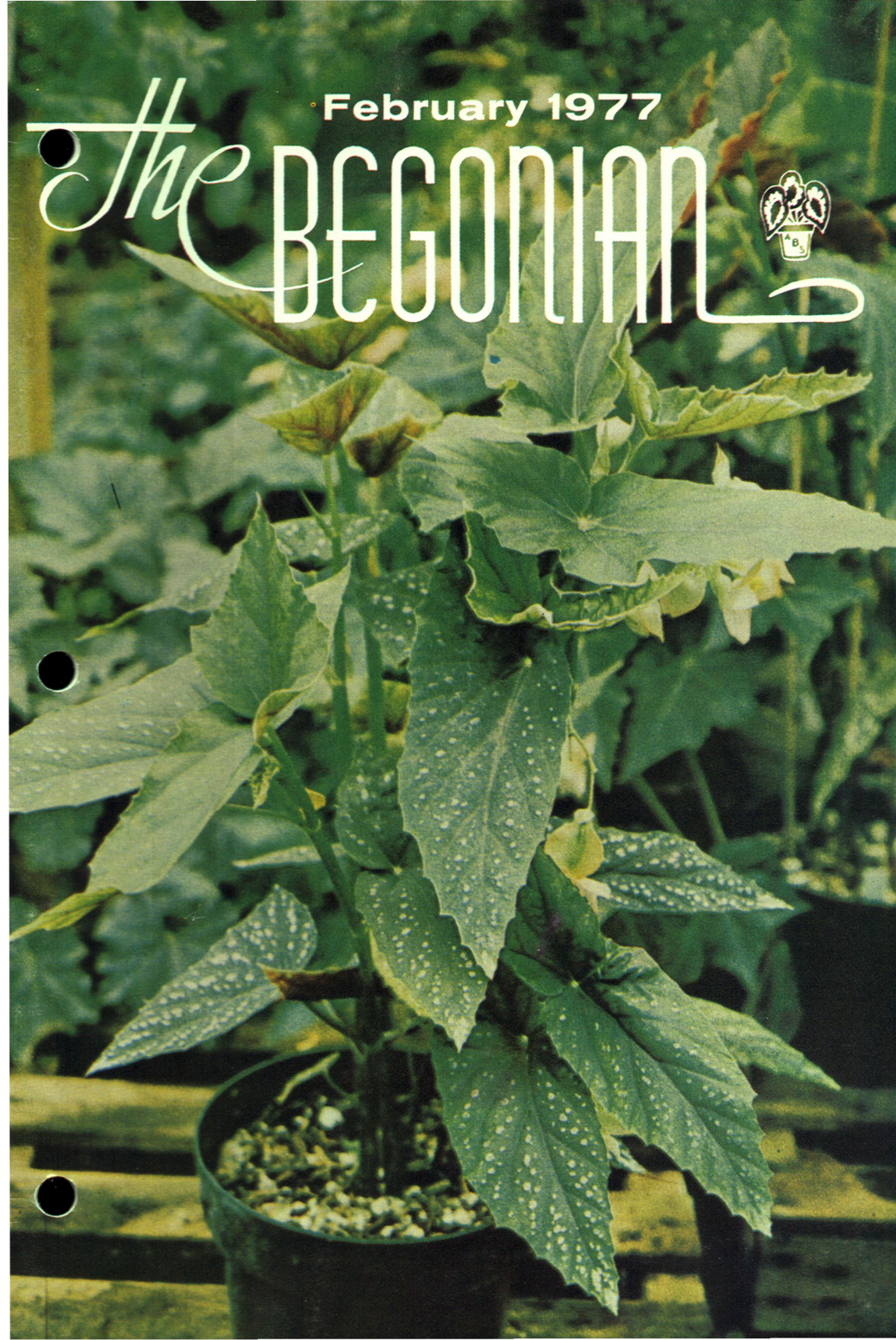


February 1977

The BEGONIAN



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The Board of Directors will meet February 28 at South Gate Auditorium at 7:30 p.m. Deadline for the April issue is March 1.

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AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY

The purpose of this Society shall be:

TO stimulate and promote interest in *Begonia* and other shade-loving plants;

TO encourage the introduction and development of new types of these plants;

TO standardize the nomenclature of *Begonia*;

TO gather and publish information in regard to kinds, propagation and culture of *Begonia* 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 *Begonia*.

FROST CULTIVARS

Dorothy Behrends, Encinitas, California

Cover Photograph of *Begonia* 'Emma Walker' by William Behrends

It is delightful when one visits garden clubs to find a working begonia hybridizer creating beautiful cultivars. This was the welcome surprise afforded this writer when she visited with Mr. and Mrs. E. "Doug" Frost at the Garden Grove Branch and subsequently at their gardens where the cover photograph was taken.

Begonia 'Emma Walker' is only one beauty in a series hybridized by Goldie Frost. It is fibrous rooted with cane-like characteristics and ample basal growth. It blooms well with large, pendant white to very light pink flowers in clusters. The plant on the cover is young; however the distinctive mature foliage retains the leaf surface silver dots. This cross of *B.* 'Lenore Olivier' and *B. lubbersii* shows more stamina than its less-than-rugged parents. This begonia was tested under less than ideal conditions and was found to be a plant with good tolerance.

The Frosts utilize every inch of their walled yard to grow begonias. They raise species, hybrids from the wilds, cultivars from various hybridizers and many, many cultivars by Goldie Frost. The majority of the Frost begonias are growing out of doors, while the newly propagated ones are necessarily given the indoor treatment.

Goldie is vehement in declaring that she could not do this work without the help of her wonderful husband. This certainly sounds reasonable because Goldie is a "natural"

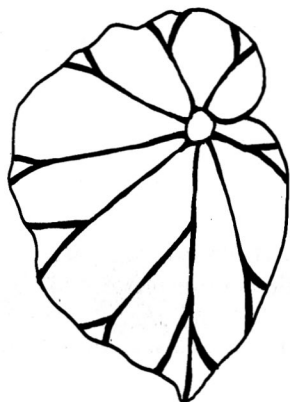
when it comes to hybridizing and Doug has a grower's "green thumb".

Goldie first became intrigued with the idea of hybridizing "after reading about the simple process in *Begonias Slanted Toward the Beginner*," she says. Her early results were good. Mike Kartuz must have been very much impressed when he visited a few years ago, because he went home with cuttings of numerous Frost crosses which he subsequently offered in his catalogs.

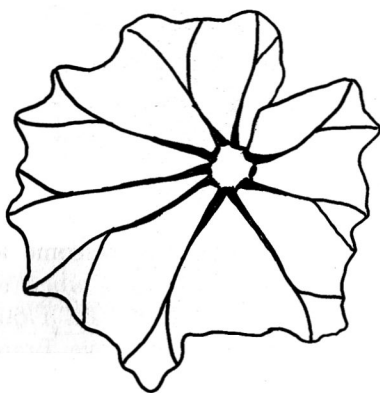
Instead of racing towards recognition, Goldie quietly continued her practice of pollinating likely candidates and kept records of her crosses. This has continued, and of course, she is still hybridizing. She has registered a few cultivars to date and has many more which the Frosts and their friends are growing on a test basis. The writer has been growing some of the Frost crosses with very successful results in the Encinitas coastal area.

A hybridizer has many seedlings from which to choose and should register and introduce only those with substance and distinction. Since Goldie Frost maintains this attitude, the avid collector will find her cultivars dependable. Many of the Frost cultivar begonias are in short supply at present, but by being patient and asking to be "put on the list," each one in turn will be able to enjoy these within a reasonable time.

Hybridizers do not receive any financial gains from bringing "new" begonias to fans. All they receive is



B. 'Delia Marleau'



B. 'Woodlawn'

the recognition of having pollinated a begonia, sown the seed, grown the seedlings and selected the worthy cultivars that are sturdy and distinctive. The avid collectors actually benefit most from the hybridizer's efforts. These collectors will recognize sturdy begonias of beauty and distinction when they add Frost cultivars to their collections.

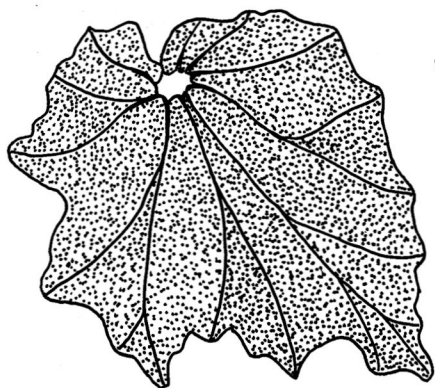
The most recent Frost cultivar which has gained recognition was the award winning *Begonia* 'Delia Marleau' which took honors as the best new introduction at the recent national show. It is interesting that, although Goldie hybridized it, she gave permission to Mona Kosmatka to name it. — Permission to name a cultivar other than one's own must always be obtained from the hybridizer. — This permission was granted readily by Goldie Frost and Mona named the plant to honor her grandmother. It is eagerly accepted into the collections of those who have room to do it justice. It is not a dwarf plant.

B. 'Woodlawn' is of completely different background, the result of crossing B. 'Dr. Jim' and B. *hidalgensis*

(syn *B. dayi* hort.). This is a rhizomatous begonia which I believe will become popular and sought after for years to come. The leaves are distinctly mahogany in color, smooth and about 7 inches across. The plant branches well from the creeping rhizome. It grows well out of doors. It should be planted in a coarse mix in a shallow container which all rhizomatous begonias prefer.

B. 'Shenandoah' can be said to have the same parentage as B. 'Woodlawn' but here we have a completely different begonia. This cross has produced several begonias of substance with smooth leaves and creeping rhizomes, which are nonetheless distinctive in appearance. B. 'Shenandoah' shows thick ivy-like leaves with some red on the underside.

B. 'Pink Lemonade' has a parent most of us handle in a terrarium, B. *staudtii*. The other parent, B. 'Pearlii', is not considered hardy either, so one is surprised at this begonia's stamina. It is a rhizomatous with slightly lobed, pebbly leaves which are red on the reverse side. The leaves are covered with upright



B. 'Pink Lemonade'



B. 'Honey'



B. 'Heather Ann'

red hairs, changing to pink and maturing to medium green. It is not a dwarf plant. Ample protection is recommended, but this is not a terrarium subject.

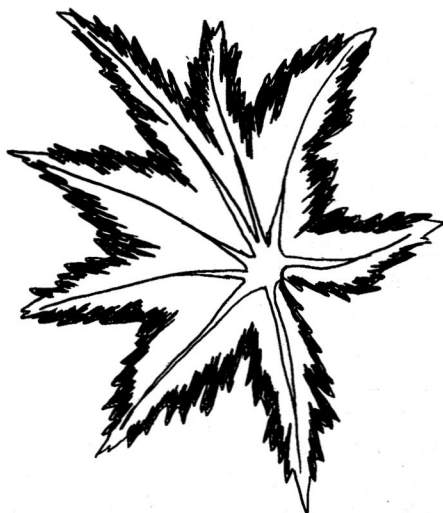
B. 'Honey' is slightly honey colored with blanket stitch margins on 2 inch leaves. The begonia has stamina and makes an excellent window sill specimen. It is a cross between *B.* 'Black Knight' and *B.* 'Chantilly Lace'.

B. 'Heather Ann' is distinctive in its contrast of green and black markings. It is a heavy bloomer in the spring with near white flowers. A cross of *B.* 'Black Knight' with *B. bowerae* var. *nigramarga*, it is outstanding in any field of *B. bowerae* crosses.

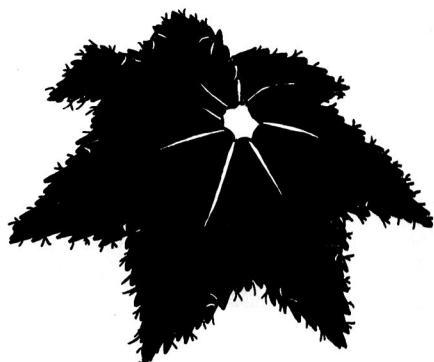
B. 'Garden Grove' is a *B.* 'Persian Brocade' x *B.* 'Dr. Jim' cross. The leaves of heavy substance show heavy



B. 'Garden Grove'



B. 'Peggie Frost'



B. 'Whiskers'

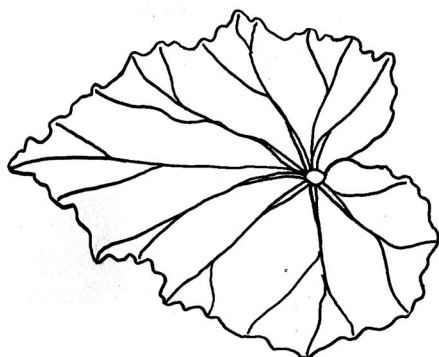
hairs on the underside and are richly patterned on the top surface.

B. 'Peggie Frost' was originally released as *B. 'Peggy Ann'* but this name was found to be a duplicate in the nomenclature records; hence the name change. It is *B. 'Persian Brocade'* x *B. 'Dr. Jim'*. The large star-shaped leaves are bright green with heavy dark patterns on the margins and prominent white veining on the surface. It branches well from a creeping rhizome.

B. 'Fond Memories' is a dwarf begonia with petioles covered with prominent hairs. The bright green leaves are sharply lobed stars with irregular black marbling on margins, fading to medium green at maturity. It, too, is a cross of *B. 'Persian Brocade'* with *B. 'Dr. Jim'*.

B. 'Magic Valley' is another cultivar of *B. 'Persian Brocade'* but this time the other parent is *B. hidalgensis*. It has yellow-shaded-to-green leaves, is a rhizomatous plant of medium growth.

B. 'Whiskers' is another window sill specimen, dwarf in habit. Its



B. 'Magic Valley'

name is appropriate because of the many marginal leaf hairs. It is a cross of *B. 'Black Knight'* x *B. 'Chumash'*.

B. 'Cocoa Star' is another result of crossing *B. 'Black Knight'* and *B. 'Chumash'* to produce a small begonia. Its leaves are cocoa-black, small, sharply lobed stars, which exhibit beautiful inturned "eyelash" hairs on the margins. It is recommended for window sill culture.

There are other Frost cultivars named and registered in addition to those described. After testing is completed, others will be released. We shall anticipate exciting results of Frost's hybridizing in these future releases.

The drawings which accompany this article were done by the author. They are not drawn to scale so no comparison of sizes should be made. They serve to illustrate the shape and general leaf characteristics of the individual plants. Dorothy Behrends wrote *Begonias Slanted Toward the Beginner*.

BEGONIAS CAN BEAT THE WINTER BLAHS

Nancy Brachey, Charlotte, North Carolina

Think ahead to February. Bleak, cold, dreary February. There's a way to save it. It's called the rhizomatous begonia. A relative of the wax begonia many people grow in summer, the rhizomatous begonia is characterized by delicate flowers appearing usually in mid-winter and by dramatic foliage all year. It's a plant group that draws a dedicated band of gardeners across the country including Mary Ann Degraw of Charlotte.

For Mrs. Degraw, begonias are just about the perfect house plant — there is an amazing variety of colors, shapes and sizes, plus the promise of flowers just when you need them most. "What could be nicer," she says, "in the dead of February, than to put a begonia plant with chrome yellow flowers in your dining room for a centerpiece."

Rhizomatous begonias are natives of Central and South America and parts of tropical Africa. They are characterized by a fleshy thick stem, creeping along the top of the soil which sends leaves and flowers up and roots downward. Flowers appear usually in the short days of winter, a nice bonus since most other house plants are resting at that time.

During the past few years, Mrs. Degraw has collected dozens of begonias for her house plant garden, cultivated under fluorescent lights, in the large windows and on the patio of her Lynbrook Drive home. Begonias are her current favorites because of their variety and willingness to bloom. "Their culture isn't ter-

ribly hard, but there are some specific requirements to succeed with rhizomatous begonias," she says.

Since the plants preserve moisture in the rhizome, you should keep the soil barely moist. Overwatering is a sure way to kill the plants. They like shallow pots, since the roots don't run deep, and a light soil mixture that is half potting soil and half vermiculite. Do not repot until the roots fill up the pot. Feed the plants with an all-purpose house plant fertilizer according to its directions while blooming and actively growing, roughly January through July. These begonias will be happy in a north, east or west window, and aren't fussy about humidity*, a problem with house plants like the African violet.

Here are some of her favorite rhizomatous begonias, recommended for the novice:

B. 'Erythrophylla' (the "beefsteak begonia") — an easy one with oval dark green and red leaves and pink flowers. "It looks like it has a pink cloud over it."

B. 'Cleopatra' — the color of its leaves varies with the amount of light it receives and ranges from deep black-green, to a light apple green.

B. 'Sir Percy' — it has iridescent silver green, dark edged leaves.

B. 'It' — this begonia has fancy silver leaves which, in bright light, take on a rosy tone.

*(Ed. note: at least not in Charlotte.)

Adapted from the *Charlotte Observer*.

SOIL POROSITY

By Wally Wagner, Silverton, Oregon

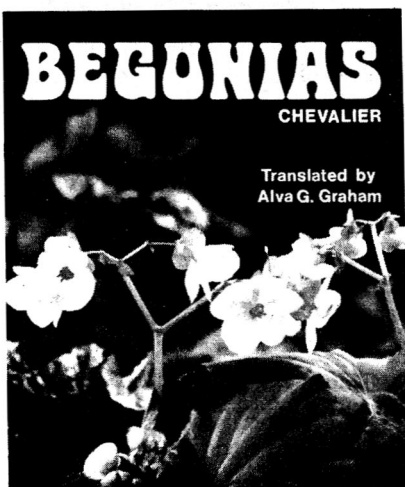
At every question and answer session the speaker is always asked, "What soil should I use?" When each respondent either recommends a different mix or says "Everyone has to find a mix that works for him," the inquirer who seriously needs help is confused. How can it be that each expert who grows plants well uses a different soil mix?

The answer lies in the fact that the qualities of the soil are more important than the ingredients. Growers that I have talked with use ingredients that are most easily obtainable, are low cost, and in combination, have the qualities they are looking for. In my area in Oregon both rotted barkdust and rotted mushroom compost are readily available by the truck load and are relatively inexpensive. In combination with perlite we concoct a soil mixture that meets our needs.

As mentioned in the following ar-

ticle by George Gessert of Oregon State University, a good potting medium must provide plants not only with support and food, but also with air and water. The article describes an easy way for the hobbyist as well as the professional grower to determine whether their soils provide good water and air retention.

Remember that a successful test with your mix from the soil bin does not guarantee that the soil will *retain* those qualities. Some mixes test well at first but break down rapidly and the air retention qualities of the soil disappear. Some soils may have excellent air retention but not hold nutrients. Therefore do not interpret the results of the test as irrefutable proof that your soil is good for your plants. But the converse is true — roots not getting adequate air will grow poorly, or die, no matter how good other factors may be.



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MEASURING A MEDIUM'S AIRSPACE AND WATER HOLDING CAPACITY

By George Gessert, Horticulture Dept.
Oregon State University

A good potting medium must provide plants not only with anchorage and nutrients, but also with adequate water and air. Different plants have different water and air requirements. Examples of root aeration requirements of some common pot plants are given in table 1. Roots not getting adequate air will grow poorly, or die, no matter how good other factors may be.

There are many published lists available to growers which give the water holding capacities and air space as well as other physical properties of various growing media. These charts are useful; however, there are many situations that they do not, and cannot, cover. The grower who experiments with his own special medium, or who uses field soil as a component in a medium needs to be able to check water holding capacity and aeration for himself. Further, due to the significant effect of the container (i.e. depth, total volume, configuration) these determinations should be made in the specific container(s) in which the grower is planning to use the proposed medium. There is a procedure for doing this that is simple and costs nothing except the grower's time.

The materials needed are a measuring cup, masking tape, a pencil, the container to be used, a bucket or pan, and a few containers for water.

TABLE I

Table 1. Approximate root aeration requirements of selected ornamentals (Adapted from: "Criteria for Selection of Growing Media for Greenhouse Crops," J. W. White, Penn. Ag. Exp. St. Journal Series No. 4574).

Air Space after drainage % of total container volume			
Very High 20%+	High 10-20%	Intermediate 5-10%	Low 2-5%
Azalea	African Violet	Camellia	Carnation
Fern	<i>Begonia</i>	Chrysanthemum	Conifer
Epiphytic Orchids	Foliage Plants	Gladiolus	Geranium
	Gardenia	Hydrangea	Ivy
	Gloxinia	Lily	Palm
	Heather	Poinsettia	Rose
	Terrestrial Orchids		Stocks
	Rhododendron		
	Snapdragon		



Figure 1. Materials needed to perform the evaluation.

ONCE MATERIALS HAVE BEEN GATHERED,
PROCEED AS FOLLOWS:



Figure 2. Securely tape drain holes.



Figure 3. Determination of total volume of pot.



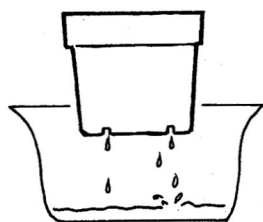
Figure 4. Saturating the medium.

1) Measure the volume of the pot. Do this by securely taping the holes at the bottom (place the tape on the outside of the pot — see Figure 2). Fill the pot with water to within about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of the brim (or wherever the soil line would be). Mark this line with a pencil. Carefully pour the water from the pot into the measuring cup (see Figure 3). The number of cups of water that the pot held is the "total volume" of the pot.

2) Next, dry the inside of the pot. Do not remove the tape. Place crockery over the taped hole(s) if this is part of your potting procedure. Fill the pot with dry medium. Pack it as you would when potting a plant.

3) Using the measuring cup, wet the medium (Figure 4). Keep track of the number of cups of water it takes to thoroughly saturate the medium. When a thin film of free water appears at the soil line — that is, when the medium is water-saturated — stop!

Some media are more difficult to wet than others: dry peats may take a long time to saturate (water absorption can be hastened by applying hot water). Add water to the medium a very little at a time, always being sure to keep track of how much water has been added. Try not to add water too quickly, or the media will float and spill over. It may be necessary to wait several hours while the medium absorbs water. If a wait is necessary, cover the pot with saran wrap or foil to minimize surface evaporation.



The total amount of water added tells you the "total porosity" — that is, what percent of your medium consists of spaces between and within particles. These pore spaces can be occupied by water or air.

$$\% \text{ Porosity} = \frac{\text{cups of water required to saturate the medium}}{\text{"total volume" of the pot (cups)}}$$

Figure 5. Drain water from saturated medium.

4) Once the medium has been thoroughly saturated, elevate the pot above the bottom of the bucket or pan receptacle and remove the tape from the holes. Water will drain from the pot (see Figure 5); allow the pot to drain until no more water comes out. Measure the amount of water that has collected in the receptacle. This volume of "drained water" is equivalent to the air space in the drained medium.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Percent Air Space} \\ \text{(Percent of the total volume} \\ \text{of the drained medium} \\ \text{that is occupied by air)} \end{array} = \frac{\text{cups of "drained water"}}{\text{"total volume" of the pot (cups)}}$$

Note: Not as much water drained from the medium as was applied to saturate the medium. The difference between the amount applied and the amount drained is the water holding capacity" of the medium.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Water Holding Capacity} = \text{Percent Porosity} - \text{Percent Air Space} \\ \text{(percent of total drained} \\ \text{medium occupied by water)} \end{array}$$

With these figures, a mix can be evaluated to determine percent air space and water holding capacity; and, if necessary, adjustments can be made. For example, media with predominantly small pores (media comprised primarily of small particles) tends to retain more water, and consequently less air, than a medium having large pores (medium comprised of large particles). The ratio of the various media components (particle sizes and shapes) must be adjusted to the specific container, plant requirements, and irrigation practices of the individual grower.

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BEGONIAS AND COLD

Robert Hamm, Wichita Falls, Texas

How cold will begonias grow? This is the cardinal question in this time of rising fuel costs. Most reference works will give a temperature range that ends at 55 or 50 degrees as a minimum temperature, yet my greenhouse is currently 40 degrees and the plants are fine.

I came across the idea of growing begonias at what are near freezing temperatures when visiting my good friend Mae Blanton last winter. Mae turns on the heat in her greenhouse only when temperatures drop into the 20's, yet her plants do fine. The greenhouse dips into the low 40's.

Using Mae's example I tried setting the temperature in the greenhouse lower, 40 degrees minimum. The result is lower heating costs. While delicate plants such as *B. imperialis*, *B. decora* and several others will not tolerate this low temperature, most begonias do fine. They grow slower, with denser growth, but grow they do without any major problems. In wet weather they tend to be more sensitive to mildew at lower temperatures. Mae uses Lysol spray for this and it works great in keeping mildew from starting.

Part of the success of this method of growing could be due to our Texas weather. Even on the coldest days when the temperature barely reaches above freezing, our strong sun raises the temperature in the greenhouse to 65 and 75 degrees. I don't know if this method would work as well if you had *constant* low temperatures in the greenhouse.

A discovery I made the other day

makes me wonder about the hardiness of begonias in general. Last summer I had a bed of *semperflorens* with a specimen *B. 'Esther Albertine'* in the center. A few days ago after we had had temperatures down to 15 degrees and several weeks of freezing weather (this being the beginning of January), I went to pull up these frozen begonias and to my surprise, while the tops were dead and frozen, the stems below ground were not only alive, but had shoots ready to sprout in warmer weather. They were for practical purposes, dormant, the way many herbaceous perennials spend the winter.

How many begonias will stand temperatures down to freezing? How many will come back after freezing as long as the roots are not frozen? Do begonias die at low temperatures or simply enter a semi-dormant state? These could be important questions to those of us living where a light mulch will keep the ground from freezing. Imagine planting a bed of *semperflorens* and assorted canes and just mulching it each fall for it to come back.

I often wonder how many people assume that "those begonias must be dead" so pull them up after frost when perhaps they are not dead? Thinking of the diverse group that begonias are, and the hybridizing that has been done in the family, how many begonias are at least semi-hardy? I would suspect all begonias with *B. evansiana* in their lineage would have increased hardiness to cold. Also many tuberous species

with a dormant period have evolved their dormant period to see them through unfavorable climatic conditions, including cold, so perhaps species such as *B. picta*, and *B. martiana* would give a degree of hardiness to their offspring.

I recognize that cold hardiness has been little considered in breeding programs. Why? First, until recent years the major areas for growing begonias were the warmer sections of California and the South and second, growers have shied away from species with a dormant period and instead looked for constant blooming species and hybrids. However, by overlooking species with dormant periods, they have overlooked a potential begonia boon. Imagine the increased interest in begonias in the North if hybridizers could induce winter hardiness. I could see a hardy form of a Lucerna type cane that comes back from the roots each year. What a great border plant for all the non-frostfree areas of the country.

I request that all begonia growers with information on begonias surviving freezing or near freezing temperatures, or with seeds or cuttings of such plants, contact me. Also I challenge all the part time hybridizers to experiment. See if your new hybrids, especially canes and semps, will survive at low temperatures, or in the ground over the winter.

I shall try to compile a list of begonias that will stand low temperatures, so that we ALL will know what we can grow in a cold greenhouse. Meanwhile we can all dream of winter hardy beds of begonias. Contact: Bob Hamm, 2951 Elliott, Wichita Falls, Tx 76308.

RESEARCH REPORT

M. Carlton L'Hommedieu
Research Director

The Cultivar Research project is summarized by Suzanne Bonner. (See page 51.)

Only one branch donated to the Research Fund during the quarter ending with November. The Research Fund will need additional contributions to continue present projects and initiate new ones.

I was happy to see another article by Scott Hoover in the December issue. Scott is planning an expedition of five months to New Guinea in the latter part of 1977 and early 1978. This is a very ambitious and expensive trip that will require considerable financial assistance. He plans to collect seed and cuttings which he will propagate there and ship here in small groups. He would like some assistance from the Research Fund, but at present we are just about able to finance the Cultivar Catalog project. We hope that he will be able to take this trip and will give us a report of the begonias he finds there. This is a great opportunity for branch projects and gifts from individuals.

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JACK GOLDING: CONVENTIONAL WISDOM WON'T DO FOR HIM

By Chuck Anderson, Santa Clara Valley Branch,
and Garden Editor, Oakland Tribune

Jack Golding's inexhaustable inquisitiveness is to blame for his self-made reputation as a begonia super-specialist.

Sixteen years ago, Jack was looking for something to plant on the shady north side of his house in Kearny, N.J. He passed up impatiens and ferns and discovered begonias.

The discovery turned out to be the beginning, not the end, of his search.

Today, he still is searching — but the object is much more sophisticated. Having mastered begonia growing, Jack has become a widely recognized authority on begonia nomenclature and orthography.

These specialties-within-a-specialty may mystify or even bore some hobbyists, but the findings on identification, description, naming and related exacting subjects are important. They help maintain order in the genus *Begonia*.

You want to be sure, for example, that if you mail-order *B. 'Bebe'* from the West Coast you will get the same *B. 'Bebe'* you know in Florida and not *B. 'Paul-bee'* or some entirely unrelated variety.

Jack, a large man who loves to talk begonias and who also is a leading indoor light gardening experimenter, first tried tuberous begonias on his north side, "but I found our nights stay warm too long and we are subject to frost too soon. So I investigated other begonias and found the variety of types fascinating."

He grew many kinds under lights

for several years and won his share of show ribbons.

"Once I got through the phase of ribbon-winning, I began to do some research into their names," Jack said. One major discovery he made was that many names did not conform to the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature.

So Jack wrote his findings for the *Begonian* and proposed many corrections. His work led to collaboration with Dr. Fred Barkley in publication of the landmark compendium, *Species of the Begoniaceae*.

Jack finds nomenclature and orthography a "challenging" field because of the almost endless number of varieties and species to research.

"The literature in the past has been so mixed up," he told the San Francisco branch in a lecture last September, "I found the only way I can identify a plant positively is to go back to the original citation and compare that with the plant growing in my garden."

That involves translation of the original citation — usually published long ago in a foreign language, normally Latin — and dissection of the present-day plant to check the configuration of flower parts, seed pods and other minute details.

Jack finds this work satisfying because "for newcomers to begonias the name business confuses them no end. I was a hermit grower for a long time and I remember."

"That," he noted, "is the advan-



The plant room.

Drawing by Marilyn Peterson.

tage of a plant society — firsthand knowledge and talking about plants. Books are not the final answer.”

One of Jack's biggest campaigns is to discredit the popular practice of classifying begonias in two categories: tuberous and fibrous. The problem, according to Jack, is that this is both inaccurate and meaningless.

First, the tuber of a tuberous begonia is an underground part of the stem, not a root. The roots that emerge from the tuber are fibrous. Thus, a tuberous begonia is a “fibrous begonia,” Jack contends.

In the old “fibrous” category are so many begonias with different growth habits and cultural requirements that the term has no more use than the name “begonia,” Jack feels.

He favors a more detailed system of classification that groups plants that grow alike and have similar

cultural requirements.

Jack, of course, is a past vice president of ABS, past president of the Knickerbocker branch and now is editor of the branch bulletin, the *Knickerbocker News*.

He has written for several publications and, in connection with his leadership of the Indoor Light Gardening Society, wrote two society handbooks, *Begonias for Light Gardens* and *Light Garden Primer*. He also lectures across the country.

His famed light garden room filled with begonias and other plants and lighted with 48 fluorescent tubes has been pictured in *New York* magazine, New York Botanical Garden's *Garden Journal* and other periodicals.

His daughter, Marilyn, reflected his satisfaction and contentment in this room when she drew the original pen and ink sketch which appeared

(Continued on Page 55)



GARDEN BEGONIA SEEDS 1946 — 1975

The National Garden Bureau has published a list of the most popular garden flowers based on seed packet sales in 1975. The begonia was twenty-fourth on the list, a fact that is more surprising than would appear at first glance.

A number of market forces are shaping flower and seed packet sales preferences. Bedding plants are much more widely available than in

1946. Many gardeners prefer to purchase the small seeded, slow growing flowers as plants rather than seeds. Home gardeners who are now removed by a generation or more from the farm, are generally less skilled and more apt to plant large seeded, easy-to-grow kinds. All of these factors would tend to weigh against the begonia. Nevertheless, it has been rising in popularity. It did not even appear on the list of the twenty-five most popular in 1946.

GROWING WAX BEGONIAS FROM SEED

Adapted from an article in the *Buxtonian*, Buxton Branch newsletter
By Marion Fazio, Valley Stream, New York

February is the time of year to start seed of the lovely wax begonias that grace so many home gardens in the summer months. Buying these plants full grown in the spring can be quite an expense, but growing them from seed can produce hundreds of them at a minimum cost — and can be very interesting.

Right after Christmas the seed catalogs are available and there are lots of varieties described and pictured from which to choose. Indeed there are some varieties which you could not locate as starter plants at the local nursery. Some particularly nice varieties are 'Othello' with shiny bronze foliage and fiery scarlet flowers, 'Red Tausendschoen' and 'Pink Tausendschoen' with green waxy leaves, and 'Red Comet' with purplish-red leaves and flame red flowers. Some of the extra-large flowering varieties and the double flowering varieties are pretty, too.

Wax begonias grown under fluorescent lights take about three months from seed to flowering plants. It would take six to eight weeks longer on the window sill, so figure accordingly.

Take a clear plastic shoe box and punch holes in both the cover and bottom. This can be done with a hot ice pick or similar object. The cover holes are for air, the bottom holes for watering. Fill to one and one-half inches with equal parts vermiculite, perlite and jiffy mix. Mix well, water and drain.

The tiny seeds must be handled carefully; if you sneeze on them, they will be gone. Empty seeds onto a sheet of white paper and slowly sprinkle across the box. Be careful to distribute the seeds as evenly as possible. Within a week, under lights you will see a tiny forest of seedlings forming a green sheen on the surface. Window sill placement will take a little longer. Keep them moist — the medium must never dry out. To water, place the plastic box in a pan of tepid water and let it soak up into the seed bed. Thus you will not wash the tiny seedlings away.

When the seedlings are one-quarter to one-half inch tall you should add one-quarter strength liquid plant fertilizer to the water. It is time to transplant when the seedlings are approximately one inch tall and are crowding each other. Little thumb pots are fine if you have them, but you can also punch holes in the bottoms of three ounce plastic drinking cups to use for this stage of development. Fill with damp Jiffy Mix. Carefully lift each seedling into its own cup. Water and feed regularly. Usually by the end of May the plants will be ready to be transplanted and can go directly into the garden. They do equally well in full sun or partial shade, and they can take rainy periods as well as dry.

In the fall, about Labor Day, cut back severely any plants you wish to carry over the winter. Lift these into pots and place in a sunny window for continuous bloom all winter long.

ABS LENDING LIBRARY

To borrow books from the ABS library, write to Mrs. Lydia Austin, 15329 Eastwood Avenue, Lawndale, CA 90260. List your name and address and the titles you want.

This is Part Four of the List. Part Three appeared in the September issue.

Subtropical Gardening in Florida —
Nixon Smiley, University of Florida
Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society,
Vol. LXXV, 1950
*Journal of the New York Botanical
Garden* — Volumes for years
1947-1950
International Rules of Nomenclature
The World in Your Garden — National
Geographic Society
Cactus and Succulents Journal — 1950-51
Cactus Digest
Ferns, British and Exotic — Lowe, Vol. 1
thru 8
National Horticulture Magazine —
1951-52
Garden Encyclopedia Illustrated
Treasury of American Gardening
Insect Yearbook — 1952
Beautiful Leaved Plants — Lowe
McCall's Garden Book
*Growing Cymbidium Orchids and Other
Flowers* — Luis M. Boyle
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Johnson's Garden Dictionary
The World was My Garden — Fairchild
Pacific Coast Gardening Guide —
Gillespie
California Soils — Baily
Sunset Western Garden Book
The Garden — An Illustrated History —
Berrall
The Illustrated Dictionary of Gardening
— 8 Volumes
Bromeliads in Cultivation
West Australian Wild Flowers
Exotica — Graf
The Fern World
New Zealand Ferns — Dobbie and
Marguerite Crooks
Ferns for Garden and Greenhouse
Ferns of the Southwest
Numerous other titles on ferns
*Begonias for American Homes and
Gardens* — Helen Krauss
The Begonia — Bessie Raymond Buxton
Begonias, How to Grow —
Bessie Buxton
Successful Begonia Culture —
F. J. Bedson
The Begonia — compiled by Adeline
Patterson
Begonias Slanted Towards the Beginner
— Dorothy Behrends
Growing Begonias in California —
H. M. Butterfield
*The Tuberous Begonia, Its History and
Cultivation* — 1888
*Tuberous-Rooted Begonias and Their
Culture* — George Otten
Thompson Begonia Guide — Thompson

Many complete years of the *Begonian* are available through the lending library. Because of the demand and the fact that certain books on this list are extremely rare and irreplaceable, certain special regulations may be imposed upon the borrower. Write directly to the librarian with specific inquiries.

Historical Interest — Modern Value LES BEGONIAS

\$10. Order from ABS Library
Calif. residents add 6% sales tax

THE ROUND ROBIN PROGRAM

Debi Miller, Round Robin Director

If you are new to the American Begonia Society, you may be unfamiliar with our Round Robin Program. Let me explain the program to you — you may want to join us.

First of all, the RR program is a correspondence program. Eight ABS members are assigned to a "flight" — a packet of letters pertaining to a certain subject and dealing in some way with begonia or companion plants. When a person receives the packet, he (or she) writes a letter and adds it to the others. He then send the packet to the person whose name follows his on the "flight sheet" (a list of names and addresses). When the packet returns to him he reads all the letters, remove his old one, and adds a new. All flights are routed through Mabel Corwin who writes the Round Robin Notes for the *Begonian*.

There are a few rules that I should mention here, for the benefit of the new members, but also to remind members already in the RR program of their responsibility. First of all, you are to send the packet out with your new letter within *five days* of the day you receive it. Many times members have an illness in the family or some other misfortune that holds up the robin, but keeping it over the allotted time should not become a habit.

Also, when the robin is sent out, a courtesy card should be sent to the chairman of the flight stating the number of the flight, when it is being sent on, to whom, and from whom. These cards are essential to the

smooth running of the program. Many of the RR members have been forgetting to send these cards, making it very difficult for the co-directors to track down possible lost flights.

Lastly, though the robins are intended to bring ABS members together in friendship, members should make every effort to stay on the subject of the flight. More and more we are finding that members enjoy these flights as social, "pen-pal" experiences without really discussing begonia culture. I repeat, we want to have fun, but primarily these flights are a learning vehicle, through which we all can learn about begonias.

The Round Robin flights cover a wide range of subject matter. Already we have 82 flights in progress. The subjects include: General Culture, Greenhouse, Windowsill, Odd/Rare, Miniatures, All-Florida, Rex, Propagation, Cane, Seed, All-Male, Hybridizing, Ferns, Rhizomatous, All-Texas, Mounted, Bowls and Terrariums, International, Tuberous, Rieger, Gesneriad, Under Lites, Kusler/Cane, Semperflorens, Photography, Canada, All-California and Species. I recently started five new flights to accommodate some of you who have been waiting (some for over a year) to be placed in flights. I do have a few more flights, however, that need a couple more members before I can send them off. They are: Greenhouse, Canes, All-Florida, Odd/Rare, Gesneriad and Ferns. Anyone interested?

Also, some ideas for new flights have been suggested. If I can find

enough interested people, I would be happy to get them started. Some of the ideas are: Orchids, Judging, Begonias as House Plants, Bonsai, Bromeliads and Fuchsias. Also, the response to the President's flight (for branch presidents) and Editor's flight (for the editors of branch newsletters) was very slight. Now that some of the branches have elected new officers, is there anyone interested in any of these?

I think most RR members agree that their RR participation is very rewarding and *loads* of fun! To join us, drop me a line indicating what subjects you are most interested in. If I don't have a flight for you right away, I'll put you on a waiting list for the next available space.

In closing I'd like to say three things. First, to all you who have been patiently waiting (and waiting

and waiting) for a flight, take heart! With the new flights, you surely will be receiving a robin soon. Secondly, to everyone with a RR packet sitting at home — *Mail it out today!* Let's get our Round Robins on the move again.

And finally, to Mabel Corwin, a big thank you. You've given me the time to take proper care of the Round Robins, and have given back to the ABS members the column they enjoy so much.

Debi Miller
919 Hickory View Circle
Camarillo, California 93010

The circulation office has a new address. Send dues to:

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ROUND ROBIN NOTES

Collected by Mabel Corwin

Why not start a new activity by joining one or more of the round robins. This is one of the services provided by the American Begonia Society. You will make new friends, and receive many good suggestions about growing begonias.

Showcase terrarium

Mildred Swyka, Delaware, bought two drug store jewelry cases with sliding doors. They made great terrariums—they even had fluorescent lights. They are 20 inches wide, 48 inches long, and 38 inches high. She paid ten dollars for each one. In one

she grows episcias, violets, and small begonias. In the other she grows the larger begonias.

Mildew

Maxine Zinman, Virginia, found mildew on some of her plants. She picked off the infected leaves and used her Lysol Spray. She held the can 2½ to 3 feet above the plants and let the mist fall. Soon new, healthy leaves appeared.

Humidity

Some robin members say they can't pollinate and set seed on plants in bowls because the atmosphere is too damp. Others are doing it successfully. Quite a few people are finding they can grow some of the terrarium begonias such as *ficicola*, *versicolor*, *rajah*, etc. in the open.

Elda Haring, North Carolina, gave this suggestion for hardening off the plants which have been growing in a contained atmosphere: put the pot in an open plastic bag at first to get it accustomed to the outer air, and remove it gradually by folding down the bag. Then take it off altogether.

Potting soil

Elda gave the formula for the potting mix that she uses for growing all of her plants—two parts Garden Magic Top Soil (made by Michigan Peat people), one part Canadian peat, one part builders sand. To two bushels of this mix she adds a three inch flower pot of dolomite lime, and one of MagAmp. Everything grows well in it—gesneriads, begonias, ferns, cactus, succulents, what have you.

If you are interested in being a part of the round robins, let us know.

Mini-Ads

The rate for advertising in this column is \$1 per line (about 36 characters) with a minimum charge of \$4. Payment for the ad must accompany order. Direct questions, copy, and checks to the Advertising Manager, Mabel Corwin.

Begonias, Gesneriads, miniature terrarium plants, tropicals, Catalog \$1. Kartuz Greenhouses, 92 Chestnut St., Wilmington, MA 01887. Phone (617) 658-9017

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Cuttings only. Send stamp for list. Wilson's Greenhouse, Route 1 Box 165-4 Ozark, MO 65721

Wyrzten Exotic Plants—begonias

and gesneriads. Plants sold at house only. 260-01 87th Avenue (same as 165 Bryant Ave.), Floral Park, N.Y. Ph. 212-347-3821

Begonias, oldies, collectors items, new hybrids, 20¢ for list, Stamps ok. Rainbow Begonia Gardens, Box 991, Westminster, CA 92683.

Bolduc's Greenhill Nursery—Exotic

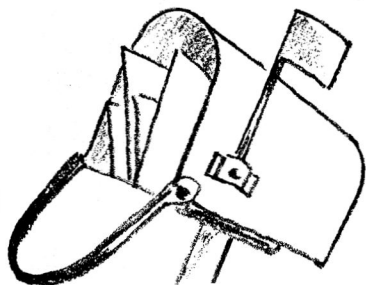
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BEGONIA QUESTION BOX

Write to: Elda Haring
Box 236, Flat Rock, NC 28731



Question: A Canadian member complains that requests to Parks Seed Co. for catalogs have elicited no response and wonders if they send seed into Canada. **Answer:** Parks Seed Co. has assured us that they do send catalogs and seed into Canada and they accept American Express Notes, International Exchange Notes and Money Orders purchased at Post Office, but they will not accept Domestic Money Orders. Stokes Seed Co. of Buffalo, with main offices at St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada also lists many named varieties of *B. semperflorens*, Rex Colorvision and tuberhybrida seed.

Question: When is the best time to take cuttings of cane begonias? **Answer:** Cane begonias may be propagated in late autumn or early winter after blooming or in very early spring just before growth begins. Soft new growth usually does not root readily.

Question: My *B. 'Feastii'* has twisted and curled rhizomes all around the pot. It looks awful. What can I do to improve it? **Answer:** Cut all rhizomes back to pot edge. Dig out some of the old soil in top of pot and replace with a fresh layer of potting mix. Giving the pot a one-half turn twice a week should give all sides adequate light for even growth. *B. 'Erythrophylla'* is the earliest published name for *B. 'Feastii'*.

Question: I grew *B. sutherlandii* from seed. It flowered in summer then died in October. What did I do wrong? **Answer:** *B. sutherlandii* is a tuberous species. Your plant did not die but went dormant, losing all leaves and stems. Under the soil level is a semi-tuber. It can be kept dry in its pot and when new growth starts in spring it should be repotted into fresh mix and watered and fed during the growing season.

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PROGRESS REPORT ON CULTIVAR RESEARCH PROJECT

Suzanne Bonner, New York Botanical Garden Library

The objective of this research project is to produce a comprehensive work on begonia cultivars as identified in the literature since 1941. Cultivars registered with the American Begonia Society will be excluded, since a separate publication will be devoted solely to them. It is anticipated that this research will culminate in the publication of a multi-volume work arranged in three groups: rhizomatous and fibrous, semperflorens, and tuberous. Each volume will be arranged alphabetically by name and will include descriptions of all cultivars, as well as citations, and illustrations for each.

The research completed to date has focused on the accumulation of pertinent articles from a few journals, while covering in detail domestic and foreign seed catalogs. At the National Agricultural Library 35 issues for each of 139 nursery catalog titles were examined. Approximately 70 of the 139 annually provided descriptions and produced almost 1,000 pages of photocopied material.

Assembling procedures have been set up and require: 1) reviewing each copied page, 2) identifying cultivars, 3) determining whether or not each is registered, 4) entering unregistered cultivars in an alphabetical file by adding the full citation to those already listed, or by creating a new entry when one does not exist. To date this process has been completed for all materials culled from the Blackmore and Langdon, and Kartuz catalogs, and from 44 *Horticulture*

articles. This has produced the names of 570 unregistered Begonia cultivars with 155 descriptions from *Horticulture*, 215 from Blackmore and Langdon, and 259 from Kartuz.

This procedure will also be carried out for pages copied from the remaining seed catalogs, and the 200 articles copied to date. Materials culled from further research will, of course, be treated in the same way.

Research awaiting completion includes contacting forty-two hybridizers for names and descriptions of new hybrids developed. Additionally, articles must be culled from *Horticultural Abstracts*, *Agricultural and Biological Index*, *Bibliography of Agriculture*, and *Biological Abstracts*. These secondary sources must be checked through the 35 year period for article titles and journal titles must then be checked in the card catalog. Any journals not held at the New York Botanical Garden Library must be searched further and requested from other libraries through Interlibrary Loan. Titles held at the Garden must be located on the shelves and reviewed for pertinent descriptions of cultivars.

The project is an enormous one, and ever increasing numbers of cultivars, as well as begonia enthusiasts, reinforce the need.

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Fb 1 — *B. confertiflora*. Shrubby, 2-3 ft. high; leaves 2 to 2½ times as long as broad, penninerved (like the leaves of a chestnut tree); flowers white, small, in tight bunches. per pkt. 1.00

Fb 2 — *B. fuchsiodes* var. *miniata*. Cane-like, much branched, 4 to 6 ft. high; leaves small; flowers in hanging bunches, orange-red. One of the most spectacular begonias. per pkt. .50

Fb 3 — *B. gehrtii*. Species discovered in 1859. Rhizomatous; leaves elliptic-oval, wrinkled; flowers white. Picture in *Begonian* of Nov. 1974, as an unidentified species. per pkt. 1.00

Fb 4 — *B. micranthera* var. *venturii*. Tuberous species; tall growing; apricot colored blooms show very profusely. A very popular favorite. per pkt. .50

Fb 5 — *B. olsoniae* (formerly known as *B. vellozoana*): 1948, Brazil species. Compact, 1 ft. high; leaves to 6 inches, bronze green with yellow veins and red hairs; flowers white and large. Shown on *Begonian* cover July 1974. A must for anyone's collection. per pkt. .50

Fb 6 — *B. serratifolia*: 1919, Panama. Much like *B. guaduensis*, with which it sometimes is united, but with stiffer stems, longer shiny leaves, and smaller inflorescences. Shrub-like plants. per pkt. 1.00

Fb 7 — *B. sulcata*: Columbia. Tree like, 3 to 5 ft. high; leaves glabrous and shiny, light green with thick, purplish stem and orange-brown petioles; flowers small and white, blooming in the spring and summer. per pkt. 1.00

Fb 8 — *B. venosa*. A well-known species from Brazil. Upright, usually without branches, about 2 ft. high; with thick leaves beautifully covered with white felt, and very large papery bracts; flowers white to yellowish white, late summer and spring. per pkt. .50

Fb 9 — Formosa species: possibly *B. laciniata* var. *formosana*. Rhizomatous. Leaves oval, and entire. Flowers are large and pink. ... per pkt. 1.00

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IN MEMORIAM

Gladys Dyckman

Mrs. Herbert P. Dyckman, wife of the founder of the American Begonia Society, died Saturday, January 15. She was not given much credit for her accomplishments but early members remember that she was very helpful to the young Society. She attended most of the national conventions and shows and until recently, often addressed these convocations. She had contributed interesting memorabilia to the ABS after Mr. Dyckman's death in 1958. She is survived by her sister Edna Hartzell and three nephews, Bill, Ray and Frank, with whom she had made her home.

U. U. Stanford

U. U. Stanford of Kirbyville, Texas, succumbed to a heart attack on July 31, 1976, at the age of 77. He was a carpenter and woodworker who began his work with begonias as a hobby. He soon became involved with propagation, growing from seed and hybridizing. To care for his expanding number of plants, he constructed lath and greenhouses to cover one side and the front of his home. When he became dissatisfied with the redwood containers he could get, he designed his own and produced them commercially.

He and his wife, who shared his intense interest in begonias, were very generous in providing cuttings and aid to the members of the Texastar and Lone Star branches of the

ABS to which they belonged. His large, healthy plants were the backbone of many exhibits in east and south Texas.

A previous heart attack ten years ago forced him to abandon these activities to a great extent. His plants are still in private collections and available from growers in that area as well as from several commercial sources.

His best known hybrid is probably *Begonia* 'Texastar', named for the branch. It has *B.* 'Joe Hayden' for one parent and an unidentified green star-leaved rhizomatous variety for the other. When grown under lights, the chocolate brown influence of *B.* 'Joe Hayden' is evident, but grown in the sunlight the green color of the other plant is dominant. He registered *B.* 'Burgundy Queen', *B.* 'Texastar', *B.* 'Black Velvet', *B.* 'Arcola', *B.* 'Little Darling', and *B.* 'Zemenia'. Unregistered cultivars still available are *B.* 'Elsie Helt', *B.* 'Salt and Pepper', and *B.* 'Mr. Stanford'.

— Iris Shepherd

Edmund O. Sherer

Ed Sherer, national ABS treasurer in 1951, died in December. He was active with the Westchester Branch. He and his wife, Esther, raised ferns and gesneriads in addition to begonias. Ed was an excellent grower who propagated and nourished hundreds of difficult varieties. He was also active with the Southern California Horticultural Institute and the Gesneriad Society International.

BRANCH DIRECTORY

VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME AT THESE MEETINGS

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Simon Malkin
19 Kernwood St., Malden, MA 02148

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4th Sunday of each month
Mrs. Priscella Beck, Secy.
R D No. 1, Box 121,
Mystic, Conn. 06355

EAST BAY BRANCH

3rd Thursday, 7:45 p.m.
Northbrea Community Church, Berkeley, Ca.
Julia M. Huwe, Secy
743 Albemarle St., El Cerrito, CA 94530

EASTSIDE BRANCH

4th Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.
590 116th Avenue N.E., Bellevue, Washington
Douglas Hart, Secy
6005 121st S.E., Bellevue, WA 98006

EDNA STEWART PITTSBURGH BRANCH

3rd Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.
Phipps Conservatory
Laverta F. O'Leary, Secy
176 Plymouth St., Pittsburgh, PA 15211

EL MONTE COMMUNITY BRANCH

3rd Friday, Members' Homes
Mrs. Gladys Mattuket, Secy.
1801 Azalea Drive, Alhambra, Calif. 91801

FORT, ELSA BRANCH

1st Saturday, 1:00 p.m.
Miss Lola Price, Secy.
628 Beach Ave., Laurel Springs, N.J. 08044

GARDEN GROVE BRANCH

3rd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
New Community Meeting Center
11300 Stanford, Garden Grove, Ca.
Kathy Brown, Secy
10692 Bolsa, Apt. 14, Garden Grove, CA 92643

GERALDINE DALY BEGONIA BRANCH

1st Saturday, Homes of Members
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Eagle Peak Road, Pascoag, R.I. 02859

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1910 Skyline Dr., Burnsville, MN 55337

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561 Garfield, Oak Park, IL.
Barbara Berg, Secy.
17 Oak Ridge Lane, Barrington, IL 60010

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Thea S. Sweet, Secy.
280 Weymouth Dr., Rochester, N. Y. 14625

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2nd Monday, 7:45 p.m.
Parrish Memorial Hall Southampton, NY
Patricia Thompson, Secy.
P. O. Drawer PP, Southampton, NY 11968

HOUSTON TEXAS BRANCH

4th Monday, 1:00 p.m., Garden Center
1500 Herman Dr., Houston, Texas
Mrs. George LeBlanc, Secy.
9310 Fairdale, TX 77063

JACKSONVILLE BRANCH

2nd Saturday, 1:00 p.m.
Members' homes
Ann M. Helton, Pres.
334 Brunswick Rd., Jacksonville, FL 32216

KNICKERBOCKER BRANCH

2nd Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.
Horticultural Society of New York
128 West 58th St., New York
Samantha G. Langer, Secy.
361 East 50th Street
New York, NY 10022

LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER

2nd Sunday, 1:30 p.m. Community Room,
Coast Federal S & L,
6241 Spring St., Long Beach, California
Mrs. Jan Iwanylo, Secy.
3459 Karen, Long Beach, CA 90808

LONG ISLAND BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.
Planting Fields Arboretum
Oyster Bay, Long Island, N.Y.
Mrs. Michael Hecht, Secy.
2 Bonnie Court, Merrick, N.Y. 11566

MESQUITE BRANCH

1st Tuesday, 10:30 a.m., Members homes
Mrs. Mae Blanton, Secy.
118 Wildoak Drive, Lake Dallas, Texas 75065

MIAMI BRANCH

4th Tuesday, 8:00 p.m.
Simpson Memorial Garden Center
55 South West 17th Road, Miami, Florida
Mrs. Alma Crawford, Secy.
14250 Madison St., Miami, Florida 33158

MISSOURI BRANCH

3rd Friday, 11 a.m., Member's Homes
Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Glenn Lucas, Secy.
Kansas City, Mo. 64109

MONTEREY BAY AREA BRANCH

4th Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.
Lighthouse and Dickman Sts., New Monterey, Calif.
Cherrie Waldo, Secy.
2874 Congress Rd., Pebble Beach, CA 93953

NORTH LONG BEACH BRANCH

2nd Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.
Mercury Savings and Loan Assn.
4140 Long Beach Blvd., Long Beach
Mrs. W. B. Seymour, Secy.
4811 Gundry Ave., Long Beach, CA 90807

ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
First Christian Church,
1130 E. Walnut Street, Orange, California
Mrs. Dorothy Porter, Secy.
19151 Lomita Ave., Orange, CA 92669

PALOMAR BRANCH

2nd Monday, 7:30 p.m.
Oceanside Savings, 249 S. Indiana St., Vista, CA
Ingebor Foo, Secy.
1050 Melrose Way, Vista, CA 92083

PORTLAND BRANCH

Mrs. Otelia Klobas, Secy.
35330 S.E. Dunn Rd., Boring, Ore. 97002

POTOMAC BRANCH

4th Sunday, 2:00 p.m., Falls Church
Recreation Cntr., Great Falls & Little Falls Sts.
Falls Church, VA.
Alberta L. Cooke, Secy.
1930 Kennedy Dr., Apt. T-1
McLean, VA 22101

REDONDO AREA BRANCH

4th Friday, 7:30 p.m.
R. H. Dana School Cafetorium
135th St. and Aviation Blvd., Hawthorne, Calif.
Mrs. Evelyn M. Isaac, Secy
2022 Bataan Rd., Redondo Beach, CA 90278

ROBINSON, ALFRED D. BRANCH

2nd Tuesday, 10:30 A.M. Homes of Members
Juana Curtis, Secy.
4107 Taos Dr., San Diego, Ca. 92117

RUBIDOUX BRANCH

4th Thursday, 7:30 p.m., West Riverside Mem. Hall
4393 Riverview Dr., Rubidoux, CA
Mrs. Dorothy Ansevis, Secy
4063 Opal St., Riverside, CA 92509

SACRAMENTO BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 8:00 p.m., Garden Center
3300 McKinley Blvd., Sacramento, Calif.
Sandra Graves, Secy
9 Rosemead Circle, Sacramento, CA 95831

SALINE COUNTY BRANCH OF KANSAS

4th Monday, 1:30 p.m., Homes of Members
Pauline Eaton, Secy.
R.R. #3, Salina, KS 67401

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH

1st Wednesday, 8:00 p.m., Garden Center
Golden Gate Park, 9th Avenue and Lincoln Way
Mrs. Kathy Donlin, Secy.
c/o 230 Jones St., #302, San Francisco, CA 94102

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH

2nd Tuesday, 7:30 P.M.
Los Angeles State and County Arboretum
501 N. Baldwin Ave., Arcadia, Calif.
Mrs. Evelyn M. Anderson, Secy.
450 Scholl Dr., Glendale, CA 91206

SAN MIGUEL BRANCH

1st Wednesday, 7:30 P.M.
Casa del Prado (Rm. 104)
Balboa Park, San Diego
Ruth Gilbert, Secy
4122 Mt. Bigelow Way, San Diego, CA 92117

SANTA BARBARA BRANCH

4th Saturday, 7:30 p.m.
Louise Lowry Davis Recreation Center
1232 De la Vina St.
Mrs. Erica Price, Secy.
5940 Mandarin Ave., Goleta, CA 93017

SANTA CLARA VALLEY BRANCH

3rd Thursday, 8:00 p.m.
Security S & L Bldg.
Fremont and Mary Aves.
Sunnyvale, CA
Mrs. Elizabeth K. Sayers, Secy.
369 Ridge Vista Ave., San Jose, Ca. 95127

SEATTLE BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 7:00 P.M.
Bethany Lutheran Church, 7400 Woodlawn Ave., N.E.
Sue Stice, Secretary
6823 19th Ave. N.E., Seattle, Wa. 98115

SHEPHERD, THEODOSIA BURR BRANCH

1st Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.
Senior Citizens Bldg., 420 Santa Clara St.
Ventura, CA
Diana Penney, Secy.
2802 Petit, Camarillo, CA 93010

SOUTH SEATTLE BRANCH

4th Tuesday, 7:30 p.m., Wm. Moshier Field House
430 South 156th Burien
Helen Harbord, Secy
17859 S.E. 196th Drive, Renton, WA 98055

TAMPA BAY AREA BRANCH

3rd Saturday, 1:00 p.m.
University of So. Florida, Student Chapel Bldg.
Mrs. Mary Breit, Secy.
2315 N. "A" St., Tampa, FL 33609

TARRANT COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Monday, 10:00 a.m., Bank of Fort Worth
Mrs. Richard Eills, Secy.
2117 Hillcrest, Ft. Worth, Texas 76107

WESTCHESTER BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m., Citizens S&L Assoc.
5347 Sepulveda Blvd., Culver City, Ca.
Barbara Mack, Secy.
424 Oregon St., El Segundo, CA 90245

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH

2nd Wednesday 11:00 a.m. every month
Northway Mall Community Room
North Hills, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Marie Treat, Secy
604 Nobletown Rd., Pittsburgh, PA 15220

WHITTIER BRANCH

1st Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Palm Park Community Center
5703 South Palm Avenue, Whittier
Gertrude Blackstock, Secy.
15311 Elmbrook Drive, La Mirada, CA 90638

WILLIAM PENN BRANCH

4th Tuesday, Noon Homes of Members
Mrs. Murdoch Davis, Sec'y.
256 Broughton Ln., Villanova, PA 19085

Note to branch secretaries: please promptly notify the editors of changes in meeting place, date, and changes in secretary's name and address.

JACK GOLDING

Continued from page 43
on the Goldings' holiday greeting card this past season.

When he is able to tear himself away from his hobbies, Jack handles the presidency of Golding Manufacturing Co., a sheet metal products business.

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