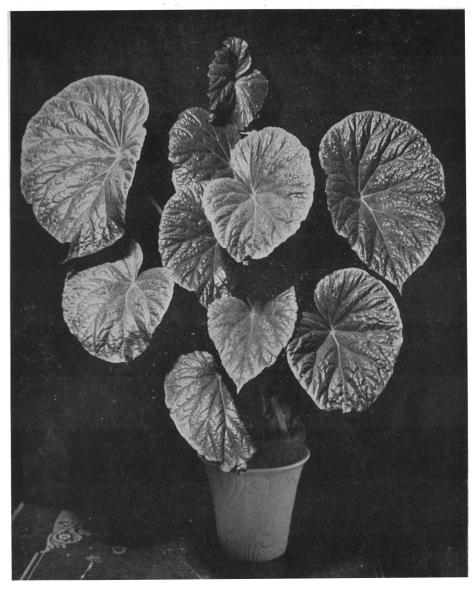
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•		Subscription	Fee:	One	Dollar	and	Fifty	
	Cents.							
						•		

Entered as second-class matter, September 21st, 1946, at the Post Office of El Monte, California, under the act of March 3rd, 1879.

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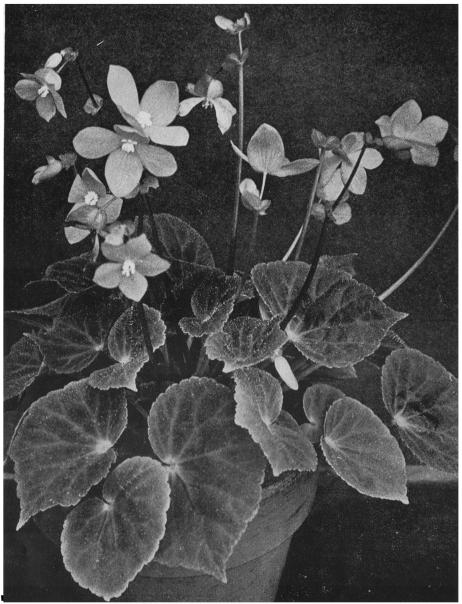
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Courtesy The American Horticultural Society

BEGONIA DAVISI

LAMBERT DAY

Generally speaking, most clever people have one characteristic in common. It is either shyness, or reticence in making statements that may be changing at the very time that the statement is being voiced. True it is, that Mr.

Lambert Day, one of the earliest members of the A. B. S., has seen fit to give little time to writing of his many findings in the culture of begonias through the years of his experiences. It was Dr. Drummond who sought

(Continued on Page 31)

BEGONIAS

LAMBERT DAY
The American Begonia Society

Reprinted by Courtesy The National Horticultural Magazine, Washington, D. C.

How long begonias have been attracting the attention of men we do not know. Old Chinese artists made use of them as models in painting and designing many years before Charles Plumier, a Franciscan monk, while on a plant hunting expedition in 1690 collected the first species of which we have a record. He gave the name of Begonia to this new genus in honor of Michael Begon, the governor of St. Domingo, who accompanied him on this expedition. This first specimen introduced by Fr. Plumier is probably the fibrous begonia we still have, known as B. acuminata.

The begonia was first introduced in England in 1777. This particular one seems to have been *B. nitida*, a fibrous species that is still a favorite of many. Since that time collectors have been scouring the globe in quest of new plant material, and have added numerous begonias to our collections. Statements in literature vary greatly regarding the number of species found, ranging from three hundred to over a thousand. Of this number it is doubtful if more than two hundred are in cultivation at the present time. Many hybrids of the now missing species are to be seen in the gardens of plant lovers all over the world.

The majority of species that we have come from Mexico, Central and South America, a few from Asia and Africa. India should perhaps have more species than have thus far been credited to her—possibly because collecting has not been carried on there as extensively as in some other countries.

Begonias may be classified, for the amateur, according to their growth habit, which naturally divides them into three general sections. Each of the sections may be subdivided into groups to fit the requirements of individual species.

Into one section falls the begonias that have a principal root stock. This rootstock generally grows prostrate on or near the surface of the ground and in some instances is slightly elevated. Tiny rootlets are sent out from this main stock for the plant to feed upon. This rootstock is called a rhizome and plants with this characteristic are generally termed rhizomatous. Under this heading are the Rex varieties, whose chief claim to popularity are their beautifully colored leaves. They originated for the most part from Southern Asia. In this section, but in other groups originating principally from South and Central Amer-

ica and Mexico, are the plain leaved rhizomatous types such as B. Feastii, heracleifolia, hydrocotifolia, nelumbifolia, etc.

In another section are the begonias with the tuberous roots. This grouping contains most of the begonias with the large showy flowers. Hybridists have done almost unbelievable things with this group. As one views the original species with their small single flowers it almost tries the imagination to see growing beside them begonias with flowers four to six inches across and entirely double. The blooms simulating forms of camellia, carnation, narcissus, peony, and others.

So far there is but one species that can boast of being the only begonia that closely reresembles a bulb. It is a native of the Isle of Socotra and called socotrana.

There are several begonias that are of a semi-tuberous nature, such as *Dregei*, *Mc-Bethii*, *natalensis*, etc., natives of Africa.

A cross between socotrana and Dregei many years ago produced a hybrid that was given the name of Gloire de Lorraine, which was one of the first of our so-called Christmas begonias. Today tens of thousands of this, and improved varieties, are given the place of honor around Christmas time all over the world.

In the last section are grouped the begonias with the fibrous roots. This contains the majority of our begonias and could be divided into several groups. Amongst these are many that make fine potted specimens for the house, while others do best when planted out in the ground under the shade of trees and tall shrubs.

Generally speaking most of our begonias come from a tropical country. This does not mean that they are subject to a great deal of tropical heat, for they are found in most cases at altitudes well above sea level, 5,000 to 10,000 feet. The mean temperatures will range between approximately 40 degrees and 80 degrees Fahrenheit. We should remember this in the care of our begonias.

The soil in which the begonia grows in its native haunts is made up largely of humus, which is partially decayed vegetable matter. It is high in nitrogen content and slightly acid. As the rainfall is generally 200 inches per year and up, the soil must be extremely porous or the plants could not live. The soil can usually be cultivated following a rain.

While in some climates begonias may be planted in the ground, the vast majority of

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us must be content with pot culture. Begonias are surprisingly easy to grow if but a few simple rules are adhered to.

I believe that the single most important factor and the one that is the least understood by the amateur is that of proper watering. It is difficult to explain exactly when a plant needs water, so some experience must be obtained by trial and error methods. Never water until the soil is dry, though not bone dry. Then soak thoroughly. While begonias like an abundance of water they will not tolerate for long a dank, soggy soil. Very little water is required when the plants are not in active growth. A plant of woody structure requires less water than one of succulent growth. Large leaved plants need more water than small leaved ones. The humidity of the surrounding air determines to a large extent the frequency with which water must be applied. It is best not to water at night during cold weather or when the air is heavily laden with moisture.

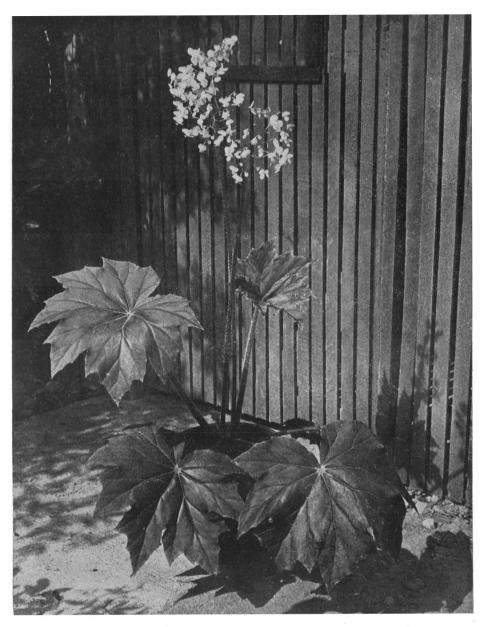
The temperature of the water should be close to that of the surrounding air. Colder water retards plant growth. The water should be clean, fresh and as soft as possible. Rain water is ideal. As begonias require a slightly acid soil it is advisable to make sure that the water used is not alkaline. The difficulty may be corrected by using about one-half ounce of a supersaturated solution of aluminum sulphate (common alum) per gallon of water. Mix thoroughly and allow to settle, using only that portion which is clear.

When preparing the soil for your plants it is well to think of the pot as a pantry would be to the kitchen. Your plants will be a direct reflection of this larder, so let us fill our pots accordingly. The soil should be porous so that water and air may pass freely through it. A fertilizer should be used that becomes available slowly and over a period of several months, avoiding as much as possible fertilizers that are quick acting and serve only as a tonic with no lasting benefits. Fish meal, bone meal, sludge, compost, and animal mannures are all beneficial in this respect.

A potting soil that we like is made up as follows, using a two gallon measure. Four parts of fairly well rotted leaf mold (oak is good), one part sharp sand that is free from alkali, two parts of compost or well rotted manure, one-half part hardwood charcoal bits, one, four inch pot level full of Nitroganic (sludge) and a three inch pot of fish meal or steamed bone meal.

If this soil mixture seems too heavy due to the fineness of the materials used, it should be lightened by adding some coarser leaf mold, peat or sand.

When potting, fill the first inch or two



Courtesy The American Horticultural Society

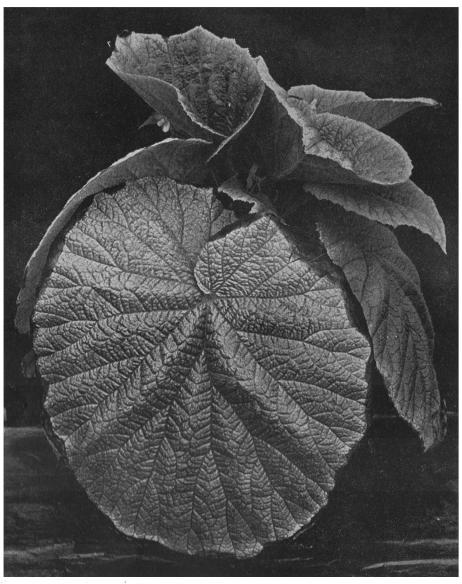
BEGONIA RICINIFOLIA

Specimen in a 10-inch Pot

LAMBERT DAY

(Continued from Page 28)

him and got permission from him to reprint the two articles which the American Horticultural Society published. (See January also). We hope that Mr. Day will be good enough to give us other data on begonias in the near future. We need it. There are too few people who can give us really authoritative material. Even now, the culture of Begonias is but at the threshhold of greater things to come. What about it, Mr. Day?—The Editor.



Courtesy The American Horticultural Society Photo By Rudolph Ziesenhenne

AN UNIDENTIFIED BHOTAN SPECIES

Tuberous Rooted; Specimen in 6-inch Pot; Flowers Scented

TUBEROUS BEGONIA PICTURES

We regret to have had the pictures on pages 5 and 7 of January Begonian switched. Please make notations on your copies for the benefit of those who may not know these flowers at sight.

The Horticultural Color Chart published by The Royal Horticultural Society of England, may now be purchased in this country from The Chronica Botanica Company, 79 Sartelle Road, Waltham, Massachusetts, at a cost of \$14.00.

of the pot with sphagnum or green moss for use as drainage. Sprinkle on top of this a few crystals of crude napthaline or Vaporite. This procedure will help to keep earth worms out of the pots. Earth worms soon destroy the leaf mold and before long have reduced the soil to a soggy useless mass, that drains poorly if at all. Remember, a good begonia soil is one that is friable. With this soil mixture you will find that your begonias will need little if any additional fertilization between pottings. If you wish to develop a specimen for show and exhibition purposes however, the plant should be fed each week or ten days with a weak solution of urea (1 level teaspoon per gallon of water). Do not start feeding a plant until it has had a chance to develop its root system. If food is too handy and the plant doesn't have to reach for it, the root system will not develop as it should. The first feeding should be light and then increased to a quart divided between five plants in six inch pots. It is best to feed only on bright days. Never feed a plant that is dry or one that is not in good growing condition.

Rex begonias should be kept fairly pot bound but fibrous and tuberous ones should not be allowed to become pot bound until the greater part of their growing period is completed and they are ready to bloom.

Few begonias if any will survive full sun except along the sea coast or where humidity is high, so it is necessary to protect them from the direct rays of the sun by a lath house or other means during the summer months. They may be watered freely overhead during this period, once or twice daily. This procedure helps to reduce high temperatures and increase the humidity.

During the winter if the temperature drop exceeds 40 degrees Fahrenheit the begonias should be removed to a green house. For those who grow them in the house much success has been attained by keeping the plants in a room with southern exposure where they will receive filtered sun light. If they are set into a tray that has about two inches of pea gravel in the bottom of it, they will do well. On bright days the leaves may be syringed. By keeping the gravel moist the begonias will receive about the right amount of humidity. The temperature of the room should not be allowed to fall much below 50 degrees Fahrenheit at night. Cold drafts should be avoided. If the plants are rotated occasionally so that all parts receive some sun they will grow more uniformly. If this is not done they tend to grow in one direction only, toward the light, making a lop-sided plant.

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Telephone Dinner Reservation early please: Mrs. R. J. Coup, WY. 7093; Mrs. E. Flynn, HE. 2757 or Mrs. W. M. Quick, WE 7608.

Hollywood Votes For July For Founders Day. More about this later.

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ROUND ROBIN NEWS

By Frances Downing, Calera, Ala.

The Tuberous begonia Robin No. 7 is forming. Tuberous begonia fans hurry and join this group at the start so that you will get in on the first round of the Robin flight. The first flight of any Robin club is important. It is here where the members introduce themselves, their home surroundings and aims. This helps each to have an idea of the personalities with whom they are corresponding . . and conditions. Further rounds of the Robins are devoted to discussion of the club subject only.

Directors who guide several Robin clubs, say that most Robin groups have a distinctive personality and from my own observation I have found that a Director or a member possessing a strong personality stamps each group to which he or she belongs with enthusiasm and inspiration. It is true, one person can make a Robin Club!

The Fuchsia Robin needs new members. The Billbergia Robin needs a director and a few members.

Our *Herb* Robin needs some members who are really interested in the subject who will help to guide the beginners. A very learned Director has been secured for this group and this fascinating subject will open many new doors to its members.

New Robins asked: Lathbouses and Begonias in the border. The Lathhouse deals with construction and location and plants with culture as well as landscaping and treatments. This was called for from the Midwest which is interesting. Not many members outside of California or Florida use lathhouses. Why? Begonias in the Border present an interesting method of growing our begonias. Again Californian and Floridan members lead and we want to learn why others cannot follow suit. Many are the things to learn for success and we aim to make them an open book to all members.

Our R. R. membership is increasing in Canada and Alaska. We have one member in Hawaii. These members are very welcome especially as they extend our interests as well as horizons.

Thanks to all who sent Xmas cards. There were so many and all so lovely.

The beautiful Christmas Season cards received by the Editor from many Begonians far and wide were gladsome messages which are greatly appreciated.

Much delightful work awaits us in the shade garden at this time of year. Checking the soundness of the tuberous begonias and other dormant tubers and preparing them for

EAST BAY BRANCH ELECTS OFFICERS

The following officers were elected at the December meeting for the year 1948:

President: Mr. John Paul Edwards, 1347 Trestle Glen Road, Oakland 10, Calif.

Vice President: Mr. Charles F. Jensen, 3720 Cerrito Ave., Richmond, Calif.

Secretary: Mrs. E. Carlson, 2130 McGee Ave., Berkeley 3, Calif.

Treasurer: Mrs. W. L. Stockinger, 2140 Emerson Street, Berkeley 5, Calif.

Representative: Mrs. Emma Carleton, 1430 Oxford Street, Berkeley, Calif.

Please Note: Change of meeting date and place: The third Thursday of the month, at Willard School, Telegraph Ave., Berkeley. Entrance on Ward Street.

SAN DIEGO BRANCH

This Branch has had a very prosperous year, not only in membership attendance, but with the knowledge that the effect of our meetings and work with shade loving plants has enriched the community to a greater extent than most realize. The banquet this fall, held in the Woman's Club' dining room was well attended. Dr. C. E. Collins presented the Frank Ahren's Barber Shop Quartet and Kingsley Povenmire, director of readings of drama section at San Diego State College, gave an acting review of "Green Pastures." In December, the annual Christmas party was well enjoyed with fine speciments of plants to give and receive.

Highlights of Camellia Care

A. P. Carlton told of winter care of Camellias, and told us that a mixture of one half peat and one half sandy loam with three tablespoons of sulphur to a sack is the ideal soil mixture. Leaf mold may be used, but it packs. Fertilize lightly three or four times a year from March to August. Cottonseed meal with ten per cent sulphur is good. Pick flowers at once if troubled with flower blight. Do not set plant any lower than originally grown. Good drainage is an all important point. Water thoroughly but not too often. Mr. Carlton has been raising successful Camellias for several years and brought twelve budded plants as door prizes.

New officers are: E. A. Casey, president; Guy Moore, vice-president; Mrs. L. J. Elliott, secretary, Mrs. A. B. Carlson, treasurer; Mrs. Russell T. Bailey, national representative and directors are Mrs. Louis Snow, W. W. Caston and J. D. Kelly.—Mrs. Clarence E. Moore, publicity.

their reawakening is one "must" that should not be postponed. Cut away any decayed spots and either sulphur the wound or fill with charcoal. Humisite dusted on rooting medium—excellent.—M. W.

B. Perfectiflora, Hort. – B. Undulata, Shott.

By Alice M. Clark, San Diego, California

February brings us the pictures and discussion of two begonias that are very popular with those who grow them. Strangely enough, they are not equally favored. The merits of B. undulata versus those of B. perfectiflora often cause lively arguments. They are really quite different plants, each suited to a specific, but not necessarily the same purpose.

Unfortunately the names of this month's selections have been much confused in Southern California. I cannot discover why *B. undulata* ever started as B. alba perfecta, in this region. The plant in the upper sketch was listed in Mrs. Gray's booklet as B. alba perfecta grandiflora, which would indicate that, to local growers at least, it seemed a largerflowering variety of the species. I have not heard it called "perfectiflora," the simplified form that Mrs. Krauss said it acquired elsewhere, but we are always relieved to find a shorter handle for our begonias.

Two other begonias should be included in this group. B. decorous is a taller grower, reminiscent of the usual cane type. It has scented white flowers, but the distinguishing point, as mentioned in the Robinson Catalog, is the brown color over the seed portion of the female flower. I have not seen B. kewensis, which originated in Kew Gardens in 1895. Mrs. Krauss says it is like B. undulata, with smaller leaves.

B. undulata was discovered in Brazil by Schott and introduced to Vienna in 1827. Mrs. Buxton's last book has a photograph that does justice to the ruffled leaf beauty, which prompted its name. As may be seen from my sketch, the leaves of the species are larger, darker, thicker and glossier than the hybrid. The fibrous roots of B. undulata support inchthick, spreading stalks with characteristic white flecks on the surface. Close examination will disclose a few white hairs on these spots when the shoots are young. It branches freely from alternate nodes. Weaker sprouts at the base keep the foot of the plant well-clothed so it is excellent for culture in a large pot. It will grow to 4 feet-more if in the ground.

The leaf of *B. undulata* emerges from two pale pointed stipules, and starts unpacking its convolutions right away. It unfolds into a pointed oval, 3 to 5 inches long, by $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches wide. The Irish green top is marked by veins of lighter color with the middle one only slightly off-center. The reverse is a grayer tone. A very short grooved petiole holds the leaves close together, giving an effect of lush growth. The rippling edges and

the reflected lights on the foliage convey life and motion.

Pale green peduncles, 2 inches or more long, extending good-sized clusters of white bloom from the leaf axils, trim the plant like white eyelet embroidery on a dark dress. The male flowers are the more prominent. The white buds show a tint of cream from the round of pale yellow stamen inside. The two outside heart-shaped petals are flanked by two narrow ones inside. Pistillate blossoms have 5 rounded petals encircling 3 pair of short yellow stigma. The ovary has 3 even wings but it is slightly longer and more slender than those of B. perfectiflora. There is a greenish shade on the white of the seed-pod and a dried bract may be seen on the loose flower in the picture.

B. perfectiflora has more and thinner stalks. They start to branch low down, which, with their drooping habit, makes them splendid for pot or basket work where a bushy plant of medium growth is needed. Internodes are much shorter than those of B. undulata and red at the joints. Leaves which have the same short, channeled, light green petioles, are much broader at the top, wavy, with a few diminutive lobes that taper down to a quick point. They average 1½ by 2½ inches. The light green surface has a softer sheen, duller on the back. There is a faint touch of red on the edges of the leaves as well as on the thin, spotted stipules. Growth is very compact. This is illustrated by a photograph in the Gardener's Chronicle for April, 1944, accompanying an article by Mrs. Krauss.

The male buds of B. perfectiflora are not as noticeable nor as graceful as those of the species, possibly because the clusters are smaller. The petals are the same in size and number, with a faint pink tinge on the outside. Both peduncles and pedicels are white, A rich yellow stigma centers the 5 petals of the female flower. The 3 even wings are slightly rosy, which may be due to more sun. There is a ftat pinkish bract at the top of the ovary, between two of the wings, while a single, keeled form straddles the other, persisting until it dries up.

The origin of B. perfectiflora is uncertain but the "grandiflora" descriptive was probably bestowed because the large clusters of pistillate bloom were more persistent, making this begonia gay with fluffy balls of white inflorescence. For some reason it is harder to find. Mrs. Barry loaned me the plant from which the branch was sketched.

(Continued on Page 38)



Upper: B. PERFECTIFLORA Lower: B. UNDULATA

FEBRUARY, 1948 Page 37

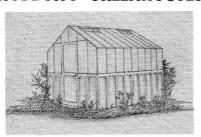
A LETTER TO THE MEMBERS AT LARGE

To you members, who have never known the advantages of belonging to a Branch of the American Begonia Society, I wish to impart a few of the details about organizing a Branch Society in your immediate vicinity.

We all know that the American Begonia Society is conducted on a non-profit basis for the purpose of stimulating an interest in Begonias and all other shade loving plants; of encouraging the introduction and development of new types of begonias and related plants; of gathering and publishing information in regards to the kinds, propagation and culture of begonias and other shade plants. With full appreciation for all the wonderful work that has been done and is being done by the lone member-at-large, I sometimes think that your work would be more interesting, if you could but share your triumphs and failures, your joys and sorrows of begonia growing with your fellow member. Had you ever enjoyed the friendships gained by the close association with other folks, whose interests are your interests, or had the thrill of helping solve the problems of the new

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1621 Irving Ave. — Glendale 1 ,California Phone Citrus 1-7976 member starting out with his new love—Begonia growing—then you would not be satisfied to work alone. If you would but look around you, you would soon discover that there are those, within your reach, that would be more than happy to join with you in organizing a Branch Society and as a group study the most interesting of all plant families —the Begonia.

It is not difficult to organize a Branch Society. As few as seven interested Begonia enthusiasts can meet and organize. To be an interested and ardent student, desirous of gaining more knowledge of begonias through the American Begonia Society is the main re quirement for members of a Branch Society. The Constitution and By-Laws of each Branch must meet with the approval of the National board of Directors. Discuss the forming of a Branch of the American Begonia Society with others around you, that are interested in Begonias and shade plants. Set a time and place for your first meeting. You will be surprised at the cooperation you will receive from your schools, the Parks Department, your nurseries and your Garden Clubs. You should have no difficulty in gathering valuable material for your group to study.

Share your joys of Begonia growing with those around you, by helping to organize a Branch Society. There are many pleasant surprises awaiting you.

As Director of Public Relations, I will stand by, ready to answer any question that you may have relative to organizing a Branch Society, and will be happy to aid you in any way possible — Louise Schwerdtfeger, Cantera Ave., Hope Ranch, Santa Barbara, Calif.

(Continued from Page 36)

B. undulata must be very sturdy as it survived the dry, quiescent period at Rosecroft, responding to Mrs. Hunter's ministrations, much to her delight. She was able to raise several flourishing speciments, one of which she dug up and potted in full bloom, that I might have it for this drawing. The painting was made in October. The leaves are lost during the cold season outdoors.

The white flowers of both of these begonias are valuable in the garden as well as the house, being useful as peacemakers between other colors or to lighten a darker group. B. perfectiflora carries its bloom over a longer period and its low formation adapts it to foregrounds, where *B. undulata* has dramatic force further back. Know and use them both.

SEED FUND NEWS FOR FEBRUARY

Dear Armchair Explorers:

Your long awaited Begonia seed should reach you very soon now. The new lot of India seed reached us right in time to be added to that already packaged, thus making it stretch out to more members, but we are still waiting for the larger part of our Mexican seed.

To those of you who want seed and who have forgotten to send your \$2 contribution to the Seed Fund—we will take care of you as far as the remaining seed will go. Write and tell us your seed wants.

You will find the key to your Begonia numbers elsewhere in this issue, all packets of seeds were marked with numbers. Make a copy of this list and keep it handy, add to it and make such changes as become necessary during the year. We will try to get for you the correct names for all these seeds sent out.

We hope the Fortuna, Calif., Chamber of Commerce didn't read our Seed Fund News for January—for Mr. B. F. Kemp has pointed out the mistake. Anyway he writes the temperature sometimes gets as low as twenty degrees above zero and not below. The B. Martiana are really quite hardy. Mr. Kemp has just sent us an additional supply of the B. Mariana bulblets, so there will be enough for all who want them.

Special Seed Offers

Price 25c per packet. Bulbils of Begonia Martiania; Bulbils of B. Gracilis var. diversifolia. From Mexico seed of Bromeliads, Sempervivums, silver blue iris, white gesneria. Mixed or named fern sports from New Zealand, Mexico and Costa Rica. New lot of 8 kinds of Mexican fern spores including 4 kinds adiantums. \$1.00

Warning: Do give your new seeds very special care. If you can keep them warm then plant at any time, but if not, then wait until warmer weather. Cheerio, your skipper, Florence Carrell.

Key to the 1948 Seed Fund List:

- 1. B. venosa
- 2. B. Dominica species No. 6
- 3. B. Dominica species No. 7
- 4. B. Popenoei
- 5. B. gigantea
- 6. B. Cathcarti
- 7. B. Andersoni
- 7. B. Picta
- 9 B. Josephi
- 10. B. megaptera
- 11. B. tuberous hybrids
- 12. B. Dominican Republic species No. 102
- 13. B. Mexican heracleifolia
- 14. B. involucrata

- 15. B. Immense
- 16. B. Malabricina
- 17. B. laciniata
- 18. B. Bhotan species
- 19. B. ovatifolia
- 20. B. Himalayan Rex species
- 21. B. Dominica species—pink No. 8
- 22. B. Dominica species—white No. 9
- 23. B. Dominica species No. 1024. B. Dominica species dark pink No. 11
- 25. B. calla lily
- 26. B. Dominica species-minute
- 27. B. Mexican Rockery Begonia
- 28. B. Dwarf semperflorens
- 29. B. coccinea megarama
- 30. B. decandra
- 31. B. incana
- 32. B. angularis
- 33. B. Manda's wooly bear
- 34. B. Colombia species No. 2098
- 35. B. compta
- 36. B. pink rubra

Tuberous Begonia Pool

Hybrids

- 1. Single red
- 2. Large double red
- 3. Large double pastels
- 4. Orange crested
- 5. Orange ruffled
- 6. Camellia type
- Red rosebud
- 8. Santa Barbara
- 9. Pink ruffled
- 10. Hanging type-pink
- 11. Orange red rosebud
- 12. Red Lucy Lee Species
- 13. Sutherlandi
- 14. boliviensis
- 15. Martiana
- 16. Bertini17. micranthera var. fimbriata
- 18. micranthera var. foliosa
- 19. palmaris
- 20. Froebelli
- 21. Baumanni

This is an extra pool of only tuberous types—a share of this seed for fee of \$2.

CALIFORNIA GARDEN CONFERENCE

An all-day Garden Conference is to be held February 23, 1948, 9:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. Sponsored by Los Angeles Garden Center. 25c Registration. All day events for gardeners and Garden Club members. Each Branch of the American Begonia Society send a delegate. The evening session will be especially interesting with the generally favorite speaker Alfred Carl Hottes. This part of the meeting will be held at a nearby school auditorium.

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

SPECIES and HYBRIDS

Dormant Tubers

Dominalii Tobers	
Boliviensis-tall growing red flowers, parent of the present day hybrids, ea.	
Clarkei x boliviensis-pink each	
Diversifolia-pink "a hollyhock begonia	"
each	50c
each Evansiana—Hardy Begonia—Pinkeach	50c
Micranthera v. fimbriata-apricot each	50c
Micranthera v. foliosa-tall, white, each	
Micranthera v. Venturi-dull, apricot,	
each	50c
Micranthera v. fimbriata x micranthera	-4-,
v. foliosa, watermelon pinkeach	50c
Palmaris-tall, whiteeach	500
Pearcei-low, citron velloweach	
Santa Barbara-scarlet apricoteach	
Sutherlandi-orangeeach	50c
Wild Rose-pink, fragranteach	50c
Micranthera v. fimbriata hybrid-	
large goldeach	400
D'	400
Pictaeach	SSC
Prices F. O. B., Santa Barbara	

Rudolph Ziesenhenne

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Mrs. Fred Scripps	75c
Preussen	50c
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El Monte, California

TUBS OF EPIDENDRUMS

By Peggy Sullivan, West Los Angeles, Calif.

One of the necessary areas in the home of today is a protected, private outdoor terrace where the family may actually live. But what is this patio without the addition of several tubbed or potted plants? It rather gives the feeling of a deserted residence during summer vacation.

A wide assortment of plants is available; one of the most striking being *Epidendrum o'brienianum*. The tall, reed-like stems will reach up to four feet, supporting the rich red spikes of flowers. The plant is not messy when placed on a paved surface because the stiff horizontal leaves rarely drop and the long lasting flowers fall singly and are inconspicuous on the ground.

When planted in groups or solid beds among palms, aralias, or bananas the general effect is colorful and tropical. The knowledge that this healthy vigorous plant is a member of the orchid family serves to increase the tropical feeling. Of extremely easy culture, to enlarge a planting one needs only to break off the side shoots having aerial roots and plant in fertile soil. Just as easy as growing Bermuda grass but how different the result!

Planted in tubs the growth becomes increasingly vigorous with a profusion of one inch flowers throughout the entire year. Note that tubs or large pots are mentioned; when a container less than eight inches in diameter is used, the soil tends to dry out too rapidly and root growth is stunted. A few large containers in proper proportion to the area appear functional, in contrast to the indecisiveness of many small pots.

Like many other plants, Epidendrums will thrive under full sun in coastal gardens, but inland the growth is more lush with some protection from the hot sun's rays.

The beautiful *E. radicans* is quite similar to *E. o'brienianum* except for orange flowers and the development of an undesirable quantity of long white aerial roots. Three hybrids, *E. burtoni* (orange,) *E. Orpeti* (purple) and *E. lutenum* (straw yellow) are beautiful and fascinating but scarce and less vigorous in growth than the preceding species.

Maintain your appreciation of the Epidendrums by occasionally changing the grouping of the tubs on the terrace, or even placing in another garden location or at the front door. After becoming accustomed to a plant grouping we frequently fail to actually "see it."

Get your Cultural Leaflets. Rex, Tuberous and Fibrous, from Roy K. Dere.



BEGONIAS FROM AROUND THE GLOBE-Photo by W. H. Cameron

Part of a begonia collection owned by Mrs. F. B. Miner, of Flint, Mich., which exhibit was one of the features of the Flower Show sponsored by the Yard and Garden Club of Flint, Mich., recently. This collection is believed to be the largest in this part of the state. There were 125 different varieties shown varying from the smallest leaved Begonia foliosa to the largest leaved B. nelumbifolia and B. ricinifolia. Dr. Miner became interested in begonias about 20 years ago with a few plants from friends in Ohio and Vermont and so transferred his affections from the specialization of chrysanthemums to the hybridization of begonias. Now there are quite a few of his originations of note in the production of which his gardener, Wm. H. Cameron, has been a valuable assistant.

The begonias attracting the greatest amount of public interest in this exhibit included: B. cathayana, B. calicola, B. imperialis, B. caroliniaefolia, B. olbia, B. foliosa, B. nelumbiifolia, B. ricinifolia, B. Richardsiana, B. Hildegard Schneider, B. Dr. F. B. Miner, B. luxurians, B. Countess Louise Erdody, B. Snow Blush, B. Gustav Lund, and B. Alleryi.

Another very interesting begonia exhibit was also staged by the Barton Begonia Club. Though it was the first ever done by this group it presented a fine and balanced assortment of tuberous, rhyzomatous and fibrous begonias. This club was organized by Mrs. W.

W. W. Barton this year and it was decided to affiliate with the American Begonia Society by submitting its constitution for ratification.

WORTHY MENTION

Word has been received from the Flint, Michigan, Flower Show praising the work by Mrs. W. H. Cameron and of the Barton Begonia Club on their group exhibit of lovely begonias.

From the far north, comes the message that Mr. A. J. Bullman received highest honors for his exhibit of tuberous begonias, grown from seed, at the recent Horticultural Flower Show in Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

We congratulate these A. B. S. members and wish them much success with their begonias during the coming year.—Louise Schwerdtfeger, Director of Public Relations.

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BRANCH NEWS

THE HOLLYWOOD BRANCH

The Christmas Party and Bazaar was a huge success, was the unanimous opinion of all who attended.

Mr. John Brand, a reader of international note, gave us a reading from the Scriptures.

Gordon Baker Lloyd, the well known horticulturist and famous for his "funning" with his gadgets, was Master of Ceremonies. Christmas decoration's and arrangements were presented by Mrs. W. C. Drummond, National President. Various red berried shrubs were recommended by our Hollywood Branch President, Raymond T. Wilson. The National President-elect, George Johnson, came through with a surprise performance with his Peppy Swing Band. The old fashioned bazaar items were very popular and the blanket raffle was won by our popular Begonia enthusiast, Mrs. Louise Schwerdtfeger of Santa Barbara. The auctions created quite a stir and many a giggle, there being everything from an old fashioned flannelette nightgown to a "hot egg opener" on the block.

Members attended from far and near, Mrs. Lulu Walter from Cleveland, being the member farthest from home. The cake contest proved we have many good cooks in the Branch. These cakes were later eaten by the more than two hundred and fifty guests present.

Hollywood Branch is very grateful to Mrs. Josephine Steinman, as Chairman for this affair

HUNTINGTON BEACH TUBEROUS BEGONIA GARDENS

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THE VERY BEST IN TUBERS—PLANTS SEEDLINGS AND BLOOMS Specially Prepared Soil for All Shade Plants

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8-8-4 Promotes General Growth.
2-10-10 (Acid Food) Develops Fruits
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Acidate, Corrects Alkalinity
Plant foods so potent that one teaspoonful
in a quart of water feeds your plant for
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SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH

Taking a cue from the Southern part of the state, this Branch is doing much to help establish closer relationship among the Branches in the Bay District.

The following officers were elected for 1948. Mr. Arthur C. Boissier, President, 2027 31st Ave., San Francisco 21; Mr. Ira L. Allyn, Vice President, 1742 23rd Ave., San Francisco 22; Mrs. Walter D. Ashe and Mrs. James M. Ramsey were re-elected secretary and treasurer respectively. Mrs. Hyacinth Smith, 2479 29th Ave., San Francisco 22, was elected as director. The retiring President, Mr. Irvin Kramer, was confirmed as the national representative. Mr. Harry E. Nelson, instructor at the San Francisco Junior College, recently discussed the controversial subject of "Soil Preparation" for this group. Having both practical and theoretical knowledge of the subject, the members had a profitable evening.

THE PETALUMA BRANCH

It is indeed a great pleasure to be able to report that the Petaluma Branch of the American Begonia Society has been successfully organized and is sailing smoothly with pennants flying. We believe this will be a very strong link in a chain of Northern California Branches.

At the second meeting, on Jan. 9, Mr. and Mrs. Ashe and Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe again came up from San Francisco. Mr. Sharpe spoke to us again, demonstrating the correct way to plant begonia tubers, and explaining the correct soils and fertilizers to be used to obtain the best results.

There are twenty-nine charter members, three of them being former members of the A. B. S., and the enthusiasm and interest displayed foretell a very bright future for our Branch.

The Petaluma Branch will meet the second Friday of each month, 8:00 p. m. in the Fireside Room of the Congregational Church, 5th and B Streets. Secretary, Mrs. Lee Wakefield, 47 5th Street, Petaluma, Calif. — Lillian Bradberry, 707 Baker St., Petaluma, Calif.

SAN GABRIEL BRANCH

In error we published a Dec. date for the big *Annual Dinner*. Mark your calendar for January 28th for the *Big Night*. San Gabriel has acquired a reputation for very fine meetings and outstanding plants for which people come from everywhere to enjoy. The program will be sure to please everyone as Mr. Lorne Pratt will conduct a Radio "Garden Quiz." Reservations are requested.

WITH PRESIDENT'S MONTHLY GREETINGS

By Mary Hazel Drummond, Los Angeles, California

Mere words are inadequate to fully express my pleasure and gratitude to each and every one for the acknowledgement of my Season's Greetings and the seeds enclosed. I do thank you and am more encouraged to other and greater efforts.

We on the Pacific Southwest Coast, and those on the coast of Florida enjoy climates which allow the growing of Begonias outdoors the year around. While some varieties are at their height of bloom, many are quite dormant and the soil is what might be termed quiet and only slowly active. I know, as I sit and write this, that sometimes there is a temptation to fertilize and encourage growth. It is better not to feed, but allow your plants to rest at least until the end of February. Too early stimulation may encourage early growth which may be damaged by late frosts. Do not keep your house plants too moist; rather spray the foliage often and keep the surrounding air humid. Where plants are kept close to a window, a paper placed between the window and the plants will protect them from cold air radiation which is sometimes detrimental. Plants suffer from and resent high day and low night temperatures and humidity variation.

Now is the time to think of starting your Tuberous Begonias, using moderate temperature. In locations where summers are hot and dry, these plants suffer and the blooms are inferior. Tuberous Begonia seedlings should now be transplanted from pans to pots. It is still time to start seeds of Begonia semperflorens cultorum. This is a good year-round subject.

I would like someone who would be able and willing to assist in the work of French translation to contact me immediately. We are expanding and this work will be of great assistance. It is always good news to the National Board to learn of the many contributions to aid our society in promoting greater interest among our members. This month "hats are off" to San Francisco, East Bay, Southern Alameda County Branches, for the splendid cooperation in visiting with each other to promote an exchange of speakers, friendship, and ideas to improve their branches.

Just recently San Francisco Branch members traveled forty miles to Petaluma, to assist this group in organizing a branch society there.

In concluding let me add that I was present at a most interesting meeting of a committee of patriotic well intending citizens; our society has been asked to foster and promote a movement to be known as the Los Angeles Freedom Garden Committee. Fast becoming a nation wide movement having as its slogan "Plant a Million Gardens and Save a Million Lives." Full information on this matter may be secured by writing or calling Gordon Baker Lloyd, 245 South Kingsley Drive, Los Angeles 4, Calif. Telephone FAirfax 6676. It is our duty to get behind this project 100 per cent. I know we will not fail now . . . we have not failed before.—Mary Hazel Drummond. President.

CAMELLIA SHOW

The second annual Camellia Show of the Pacific Camellia Society will be given in the Glendale Civic Auditorium on Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 7th and 8th, from 12 noon to 8 p. m. The show will be put on in cooperation with the Glendale Parks and Recreation Dept., and admission will be free.



Plant Troubles Identified By Visible Symptoms

By T. J. Parker, Hollywood, California

Food deficiences can readily be recognized in plants by an examination of the plant, and its leaves. Following are some of the more common symptoms of deficiences, and the prescribed material to correct these deficiencies:

NITROGEN deficiences are recognized by stunted growth and yellow leaves in young plants, and in old plants, the older leaves turn yellow at the edges, and this yellow discoloration follows the mid-rib down until the entire leaf is yellow. To treat use sulphate of ammonia.

PHOSPHOROUS deficiences are indicated in young plants by a weak and floppy appearance; in old plants by a stoppage in growth, while the stems and foliage show a bluish cast intermingled with the green. To treat use superphosphate.

POTASSIUM deficiency is indicated by a stunted growth, while leaves at first turn a yellowish green, followed by the tips of the leaves drying up. Use sulphate of potash.

MAGNESIUM deficiency is indicated by yellow streaks between the veins, which become more pronounced to white in extreme cases. To treat use ordinary Epsom salts—one teaspoonful to a quart of water. Spray on leaves.

IRON deficiency is indicated by leaves turning bright yellow. To treat use Ferric citrate—1/4 teaspoonful to one quart of water.

ACID deficiency is indicated by stunted growth and generally poor condition of plant. Sufficient food of the right kind may be present in the soil and yet not be available to the plant due to the presence of too alkaline a condition. This may be corrected, and the food substances released to the plant by using one pound of soil sulphur per 100 sq. ft. of garden area. Sulphur is slow to act, but will correct the condition within three months.

Acidity and alkalinity tests can be made with pink and blue litmus paper, purchased at any drug store, plus some pure distilled With a perfectly clean spoon take some soil from the area to be tested, and stir this soil into a pint of the distilled water. Do not touch the soil with the hands at any time, for this would affect the test, as would ordinary faucet water with its chemicals. Atter the soil has been allowed to settle out, leaving relatively clean water at the top of the mix, insert one pink and one blue litmus tab into the water. If the blue one turns pink the soil is acid. If the pink tab turns blue the soil is alkaline. The intensity of color produced in this test is an indication of the degree of acidity or alkalinity, and of the

degree of treatment needed.

Soil texture is an important factor in the condition of your plants. This is particularly true in the case of shade-loving plants and potted plants. Many gardeners are inclined to go to extremes, with consequent poor results. Plants—practically all plants—need good drainage. To accomplish this a certain amount of coarse material is needed in the soil, but this must be accomplished with discretion. Too much coarse material may place a plant under a severe handicap. Water may stream through a pot and yet, if the humus material is too coarse and not decomposed, it can hold so much moisture as to be damaging, while at the same time offering insufficient opportunity for small roots to come into close contact with the soil particles and pick up the foodmaking substances. Such soil mixtures with material that is insufficiently decomposed may become soggy and sour to the detriment of plants depending upon it. If a soil is of the ideal texture it will, when slightly damp, retain its shape when squeezed in the hand or fist, but will fall apart at the touch of one's fingers after being squeezed in this manner. Soil of such a texture offers an ideal medium for proper assimilation of food by the plants growing in it.

Another condition vitally important to plant growth is temperature. Most plant growth stops when the temperature of the soil around the roots gets down to 40 degrees or up to 90 degrees or higher. Extremes in either direction are apt to destroy the plant.

"Shade-loving plants" so called still need sunlight to exist, but they require protection from the heat of the sun and provision for moisture in the atmosphere. Such plants as Azaleas and Camellias in their native state grow in full sun, but Southern California sun is too hot and dry for them, so provisions must be made to simulate the conditions to which they are native. Thus they become in Southern California "shade-loving plants."

Other means of protection against heat are found in proper mulching around plants with tender or top-feeding roots. An insulating layer of mulch material will often enable plants commonly regarded as "shade-loving" to grow in full sun, even in Southern California. Fuchsias, in lots of varieties, are in this class.

Wilting plants are simply plants in which the moisture is passing out of the leaves faster than the root system can supply it. Atmospheric moisture and lowering of the temperature are necessary to cure this condition. Try

HUMBOLDT BRANCH 1st BIRTHDAY

By Violet Wooden, Fortuna, Calif.

The Humboldt Branch of the American Begonia Society celebrated its first birthday with a Christmas party December 8th at Lane Hall, Fortuna, California. The club now has over 65 members. The outgoing president, Mary Ashburn, presided at a short business meeting before the party. Mr. Kemps gave a short talk on nematodes. He passed two badly infested tubers among the members, so they might become familiar with the pest.

At a special ceremony Mrs. Mabel Minnie installed the following officers: Mildred Grinsell, president; R. J. Minnie, vice-president; Margaret Smith, secretary-treasurer; Nellie Pape, directog, and Jessie Thomas, representative director. Violet Wooden was appointed historian for the club. Both the new and the outgoing officers were presented with begonia corsages. The outgoing officers are Mary Ashburn, Mildred Grinsell, Dorothy Lark, Hattie Roverts, and Mrs. Ed Hunter.

Everyone enjoyed the Christmas program. Two humorous readings were given by Beth Maddox. Connie Ashburn played two piano solos and Christmas carol singing was done by the group. Gifts were exchanged, many being garden plants and tools. Refreshments ended a happy evening.

THE KANSAS CITY BEGONIA SOCIETY

"Kansas City has gone strong for Parks, Gardens, Shows and Outdoor Beauty in a Big Way." This was part of the praise volunteered by Mrs. Fred West, a Kansas City Flower Authority, while appraising the splendid Flower show in the Municipal Auditorium last year. The Kansas City Begonia Society was one of the organizations to undertake the dressing of one booth with a beautiful exhibit. Mrs. T. K. Kovachoff, Pres., now deceased, was in charge. This show had a special division for the AFRICAN VIOLET (Saint Paulia). Mrs. Robert Henry has 40 varieties. The exhibits also revealed the continuous improvements in the fibrous rooted begonias.

to give plants what they would have in their native environment.

In summary—know your garden—give it the loving care it deserves. No garden can be quite as complete a success without the personal care and study of its needs as by one who loves its inhabitants. We need "technicalities" as well as love for our gardens, if they are to be all we hope for.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE BEGONIAN

MORE GARDEN PLEASURE

By Ed Carlson, Berkeley, Calif

Add hours of pleasure to your sheltered garden lighting. As evening shadows fall and darkness swiftly cloaks from view the beauties daylight offers, we may, by a simple flick of a switch, make the garden glow with new life and beauty and give it an enchantment far greater than its daytime appeal.

During the winter monhts when our sheltered gardens are resting, we should be busy planning our miniature fairyland that will bring joy and pleasure to our family and friends alike.

Unlike day conditions, the night scene need reveal only those parts of the garden which create the most appealing picture, while the rest may recede into the darkness.

Many of us spend so much effort in making a garden that we have little time to enjoy it. Thus, garden lighting comes as a blessing, for it prolongs the hours of our garden enjoyment.

I feel garden lighting is a very important part of the compact sheltered garden.

By Dr. W. C. Drummond, Hollywood, Calif.

TO TURN HYDRANGEA BLUE, Dr. R. C. Allen of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., says, "Beginning two months before blooming period, water at weekly intervals with aluminum sulphate, using a solution of 3 ounces to one gallon water. Give one-half pint of the solution to a five-inch potted plant." Plants in the soil outside will take more.

Iron as iron filings are a poor substitute. The aluminum sulphate will keep indefinitely. It is the calcium in the soil which turns the hydrangeas pink. To some extent when the soil becomes acid enough the calcium is less available, and the plants take on a bluish tinge. Our soil and water here in California will normally supply enough calcium, and maybe too much, turning the plants not only pink but chlorotic.

ATTENTION BEGONIA MEMBERS

A contest for the best chicles received on shade plants will been March, 1948, and end June 30th, 1949

We want your experiences in raising BEGONIAS and various SHADE PLANTS. The stories will be judged for content only. Special prizes and awards for the BEST FIVE. Mail to Editor.

Meeting Dates and Places

The next meeting of the American Begonia Society Board will be held in the Los Angeles City Hall, Room 55, 7:30 p. m. (4th Monday) January 26th, 1948. Park Lower Garage South Entrance on Main St.

BELLFLOWER BRANCH
1st Monday, Feb. 2nd, 7:30 p. m.
Washington Street School Cafeteria
Sec.: Mrs. Edna Leistner, 610 Nichols Street
Bellflower, Calif.

THEODOSIA BURR SHEPHERD BRANCH
1st Tuesday, Feb. 3rd, 7:30 p. m.
Alice Bartlett C. H., 902 E. Main, Ventura, Calif.
Mrs. Carolvn Peyton, Secretary
335A So. Evergreen Dr., Ventura, Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH
1st Wednesday, Feb. 4th, 7:30 p. m.
American Legion Hall, 1641 Taraval St.
Sec.: Mrs. Walter Ashe, 1855 33rd Ave.
San Francisco, Calif.

ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH
1st Thursday, Feb. 5th, 7:30 p. m.
Farm Bureau Hall, 353 So. Main St., Orange.
Sec.-Treas., Mrs. Ethelyn Morgan, 250 N. Center
Orange, Calif.

FOOTHILL BRANCH
1st Friday, Feb. 6th, 8 p. m.
Woman's Club House, 1003 Azusa Ave., Azusa
Mrs. James M. Reed, Secretary
643 No. Wabash Ave., Glendora, Calif.

LA MESA BRANCH 2nd Monday, Feb. 9, 8 p. m. La Mesa Grammar School, La Mesa, Calif. Sec.-Treas.: Dr. Constance Holmes 133 Prescott, El Cajon, Calif.

NORTH LONG BEACH BRANCH 2nd Monday, Feb. 9, 7:30 p. m. Houghton Park Club House Harding & Atlantic, No. Long Beach Miss Evelyn Peterson 1414 E. 68th St., Long Beach, Calif.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY BRANCH 2nd Monday, Feb. 9, 8 p. m. Lanes Memorial Hall, 1st Christian Church Sec.-Treas., Margaret Smith Fortuna, Calid.

PASADENA BRANCH 2nd Tuesday, Feb. 10, 7:30 p. m. 2031 E. Villa Lester F. Harrell, Sec.-Treas. 668 Bellefontaine St., Pasadena, Calif.

RIVERSIDE BRANCH 2nd Wednesday, Feb. 11, 8 p. m. Mrs. T. W. Gall, Sec.-Treas. 4518 Bandini Ave., Riverside Calif.

SANTA MONICA BAY BRANCH 2nd Wednesday, Feb. 11th, 7:30 p. m. University High School 11800 Texas Ave., West Los Angeles Mrs. Denman Bemus, Secy.-Treas. 345 So. Santa Anita Ave. Brentwood, Los Angeles 24, Calif.

HOLLYWOOD BRANCH
2nd Thursday, Feb. 12, 7:30 p. m.
Plummer Park, 7377 Santa Monica Blvd.
Mrs. Dorothy Behrends, Rec. Sec.
1633 Golden Gate Ave., Los Angeles 26, Calif.

SANTA BARBARA BRANCH 2nd Thursday, Feb. 12, 7:30 p. m. Rm. 5, Com. Center, 914 Santa Barbara St. Santa Barbara, California Martha Ayersman, Secretary 1120 Olive Street, Santa Barbara, Calif.

INGLEWOOD BRANCH 2nd Thursday, Feb. 12th, 8 p. m. 325 No. Hillcrest, Inglewood, Calif. Harry B. Fasmer, Secretary 5129 So. Manhattan, Los Angeles 43, Calif.

NEW YORK SUBURBAN BRANCH 2nd Sunday, March 14th, 2:30 p. m. Crestwood Public Library, Crestwood, N. Y. Sec.-Treas.: Mrs. Norman Hedley 71 Willard Terrace, Stamford, Conn. EVA KENWORTHY GRAY BRANCH 3rd Monday, Feb. 16th Community House, LaJolla Tillie Genter, Sec.-Treas. 7856 Eads St., LaJolla, Calif.

LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER
Third Tuesday, Feb. 17th, 7:30 p. m.
Robert Louis Stevenson School, 5th & Atlantic
Cafeteria, Lime St. Entrance, Long Beach, Calif.
Sec.-Treas.: Mrs. Rose C. Hixon
Long Beach, California

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

SO. ALAMEDA CO. BRANCH 3rd Thursday, Feb. 19th, 8 p. m. Scout Room, Markham School, Hayward, Calif. Sec.-Treas.: Mrs. Dorothy Bayliss 26706 Monte Vista Dr., Hayward, Calif.

EAST BAY BRANCH 3rd Thursday, Feb. 19, 7:30 p. m. Willard School, Ward Street Mrs. Emma Carlson, Secretary-Treas. 2130 McGee Ave., Berkeley 3, Calif.

SAN DIEGO BRANCH
4th Monday, Feb. 23rd
Hard of Hearing Hall, 3843 Herbert Ave.
Mrs. A. B. Carlson, Sec.-Treas.
San Diego, Calif.

MISSOURI BRANCH
4th Tuesday, Feb. 24th, 2 p. m.
Mrs. Bruce Dill, Secretary
3715 Harrison, Kansas City, Mo.

MIAMI, FLORIDA, BRANCH 4th Tuesday, Feb. 24th, 8 p. m. Simpson Memorial Garden Center Mrs. W. G. Coffeen 1742 S. W. 10th St., Miami 35, Fla.

WHITTIER BRANCH
4th Tuesday, Feb. 24th, 8 p. m.
Union High School, Room 19
Lindley Ave. Entrance, Whittier, Calif.
Madeleine Hall, Secretary
509 Friends Ave., Whittier, Calif.

MARGARET GRUENBAUM BRANCH Mrs. W. E. Jones, Sec., Willow Grove, Pa.

GLENDALE BRANCH
4th Tuesday, Feb. 24th, 8 p. m.
329 No. Brand Blvd., Glendale, Calif.
Charles Richardson, Secretary
1441 Fairfield, Glendale 1, Calif.

ALFRED D. ROBINSON BRANCH 4th Tuesday, Feb. 24th, 8 p. m. Loma Portal School 3341 Browning St., San Diego, Calif. Louise Gardener, Secretary 3212 James Street, San Diego 6, Calif.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH
4th Wednesday, Feb. 25th, 8 p. m.
Masonic Temple, 506 S. Santa Anita Ave.
Mrs. Myrtle Jones, Secretary
132 May Ave., Monrovia, Calif.

SANTA PAULA BRANCH
4th Thursday, Feb. 26th, 7:30 p. m.
Memorial Hall High School
Mrs. C. F. Crang
907 Pleasant St., Santa Paula, Calif.

SANTA MARIA BRANCH Sec.-Treas.: Mrs. Peter Mehlschau NEW ENGLAND BRANCH

NEW ENGLAND BRANCH Mrs. M. W. Stewart 224 Armington St., Edgewood, R. I. DOROTHY PIERSON BARTON BRANCH Date to be announced

Meeting in member's homes Mrs. Dorothy Barton, President 929 E. 7th St., Flint, Mich.

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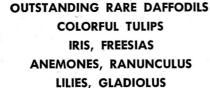
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