

The Begonian

DEVOTED TO THE SHELTERED GARDENS

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AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY, INC.

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

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Giant Rex Begonias at Southland Fair

By DOROTHY S. BEHREND'S
Encinitas, California

The outdoor flower show held each year in conjunction with the San Diego County Exposition is of tremendous importance to all gardeners within driving distance. Actually, it is estimated that sixty per cent of the fair's attendance comes to see the flower show. Almost three hundred thousand people attended this year.

Because the exhibits are held out-of-doors, naturalness is possible, where it is not possible with shows staged inside buildings.

In some instances, the harsh weather can be hard on plants — the tender ones — that interest readers of this magazine. For example, the begonias, ferns, fuchsias, and bromeliads are fairly well dehydrated when they finish occupying display positions that receive the daily breezes.

At the latest San Diego Fair, one of our good American Begonia Society members, Sylvia Leatherman, and her husband displayed many rex begonias that were "show stoppers". One of their exhibits displayed hanging baskets containing colorful German (Teuple) hybrid rex begonias that measured from twenty-eight to forty inches across. In another exhibit, rex begonias from Louise Schwerdtfeger crosses were featured. These very colorful begonias have some German hybrid parents, which probably give them vigor as well as color. They were all magnificent.

Mr. and Mrs. Leatherman displayed only plants they had grown.

These two separate exhibits were in the windy entrance through-way, where everyone arriving through the main gate would pass.

On the opposite side of this through-way was a wide display of sparsely hung tuberous begonias. The blossoms on these plants were tremendous in size, compared to the small number of leaves. They were

very effective. Fern and fuchsia exhibits, also, were along this through-way, creating an exotic atmosphere for the visitor immediately on arrival.

When Mrs. Leatherman was asked her secret in growing such magnificent plants, she replied, "I have no secrets on raising begonias. I am glad to share my knowledge on the subject with others".

So, how does she do it?

She plants the rex begonias in her favorite soil mix. (We all have our favorites, depending on where we live.) But, in addition, she puts this soil mix in large, Oregon-moss-lined wire baskets. Then she places the baskets on iron stands, that just fit, or hangs them by wires from an overhead beam in her fluorescent-tube-covered sheltered garden. Her rexes grow out-of-doors all year long — and it gets cold in South El Monte several times each winter. It also gets hot several times each summer, so the fluorescent tube covering, with open sides, could be the answer.

She feeds them regularly with Spoonit, a product advertised in this magazine for years.

She eliminates the possibility of mildew by spraying with Doo-Spray *before* mildew strikes.

It is not the custom for propagating nurseries to raise beautiful specimens. They usually are chopped up for propagation. Only a few, including Fuchsialand, have specimen begonia plants. Such nurseries are not usually propagating nurseries.

With the information obtained from Sylvia, we, too, should be able to raise some of these tremendously large rex begonias. Want to bet?

COVER PICTURE

Begonia kenworthyi

—Photo by P. I. Merry

Mealy Bugs Bug Me

By DAISY AUSTIN
Anaheim, California

When the weather is to their liking, they come calling — singly, doubly, and in multiples thereof.

From data compiled by entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture, I found the following facts:

The mealy bug has soft scale and armored scale. It has body segments, eyes, antennae, and legs. Both male and female can move about. A waxy material is secreted, usually in the form of long, cotton-like threads or plates, more or less covering the body. No scale is formed as in the scale groups.

The citrus mealy bug is the common mealy bug that damages flowers and potted plants, found frequently on coleus, fuchsias, cactus, ferns, begonias, gardenias, poinsettias, citrus, ageratum, and dracaenas. It feeds on the juices of the plants, and causes loss of color, wilting, and eventual death of affected parts. It also coats the foliage with a sticky "honey dew" on which an unsightly black mold grows. This "honey dew" is a natural food for ants that care for the mealy bugs and spread them to other plants.

Mealy bugs can be spread also by water and wind. Usually they are found in clusters along veins on the under sides of leaves and crevices at base stems. Since they multiply rapidly, all stages may be present at the same time.

The female has a short, amber-colored body. She dies after laying her eggs in a cottony mass resembling a small puff of cotton attached to the end of her body. Each mass may contain 300 eggs or more, which hatch in ten to twenty days.

The babies crawl away and start feeding, increase in size, and produce a white waxy covering over their bodies, then move little. There is a yellow, crawling stage, but the adults do not move around much, doing most of their juice sucking

clustered at branch crotches. From six weeks to two months are required for young females to reach maturity. The males form a cottony cocoon two or three weeks after hatching, in which they transform into small, rarely seen midge-like winged adults.

Mealy bugs like a warm and humid climate; therefore, greenhouses the country over are heaven for them. I think they prefer begonias to any other food — with an emphasis on rexes.

Lady bugs are enemies of the citrus mealy bugs.

Mealy bugs on potted plants may be controlled, according to recommendations of the Department of Agriculture, by spraying the plants thoroughly with as much force as the plants can stand, using a mixture of two level tablespoonfuls of 50% DDT wettable powder per gallon of water, or three level tablespoonfuls of white oil emulsion plus one and one-half teaspoonfuls of 40% nicotine-sulphate per gallon of water. A second application should be made in two weeks. Potted plants may be dipped in a pail of either mixture and laid on their sides to permit excess to run off.

Mealy bugs can be killed by spraying with oil combined with a nicotine spray. If only a few plants are affected, cotton dipped in rubbing alcohol or gin can be used to give each mealy bug a drop. They can't take it.

Some time when you find one of your smaller plants is playing host to a congregation of mealy bugs, take a magnifying glass for a "look-see". After you have applied alcohol to all the mealy bugs you can see, repot the plant, removing as much soil near the top roots as possible without injuring the plant.

Keep your plants clean, do not crowd them, keep all debris cleaned up — and you will help to prevent pests.

Chatoyant Bow-Nigra

By BELVA NELSON KUSLER
Frederic, Wisconsin

Whether it's a little plant four inches tall, or a giant four feet in circumference, 'Bow-Nigra' is a begonia that is hard to equal. It makes a delightful miniature and can be kept quite small by potting in a confined container, or it can grow to huge size by being shifted steadily into larger flat pans, all the while remaining beautiful without a moment of "off-season".

A large plant, when cut up for propagation, will yield hundreds of leaves and pieces of rhizome for small plants for that garden club sale-table or for gift items. It roots and grows readily, and there is nothing much more fetching to the eye than a large flat of tiny 'Bow-Nigra' plants.

It usually blooms quite profusely in late winter or early spring, the blossoms coming for several months. The structure

is typical of rhizomatous blossoms, but the pink petals are distinguished by deep pink or light red dots. One would scarcely need the bonus of flowers, as the plant is in itself adequate even though it were never to bloom.

My biggest specimen (pictured) did not bloom for me after it became very large, perhaps due to the fact that it was placed away from the immediate window area because of the lack of space there. In this position, however, the leaves were their most perfect color and texture — chatoyant and rich. The plant covered the entire top of a sizable coffee-table.

The leaves of 'Bow-Nigra' are dark velvet, five-pointed, very black-green, with the large veins and markings along them in chartreuse. The underleaf is a deep red, except where the surface chart-

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'Bow-Nigra', nearly four feet across.

Natural Friends of Begonias

By BILL BROOKS
Plant Explorer

Begonias do not grow alone in nature. Where they thrive, many other plants also grow as near perfection as plants might grow exposed to the elements and natural conditions. Therefore, it follows that begonias could be associated with such plants in cultivation as might find a liking for a condition in common with begonias in the wild.

To form just the right *situs* for a begonia of a given type might mean the employment of another plant. In nature, trees, philodendrons, ferns, and many other plants go to form the composite which affords a begonia a condition which is to its liking. Given that the begonia fills a spot which fits it better than any other plant in the picture, yet the other plants are filling the spots the begonia did not find to its liking, and all, in their places, round out a perfect composition. It is possible that many of the other plants could be replaced with other forms of begonias, and the begonia lover might then revel in the plants of his choice.

But in nature many of these plants afford a condition which gives to other plants the thing or things they need.

Among these things can be found the forming of a more perfect pattern of beauty than if only one species prevailed. For instance, what beauty can be expressed where the more solid foliage of begonias can be offset with the filmy appearance of a lacy fern! As most of the begonias are of a terrestrial nature, the planting of orchids and other epiphytes on rafts of wood or bark and branches hanging from above lends an enchantment akin to nature's way of presenting these same plants.

Recalling a scene from a portion of good begonia country in the State of Chiapas in Mexico brings to mind a memory of beautiful plants arrayed upon a steep hillside along a winding stream. Here grew a pretty begonia of a rhizo-

matous type, with dark green leaves of good size beneath small trees and a rainy sky. All was moist. The leafmold-impregnated soil which filled the cavities of the rocky bank and lay thinly over the more level spots afforded a footing not only for the begonias, but for many anthuriums, philodendrons, ferns, and other plants.

Selaginella created a carpet in the spots unoccupied by the more robust plants, and peperomias vined through the low growing brush here and there. In the larger trees grew a variety of orchids, while a few stems of *Epidendrum radicans*, a ground-growing orchid, sported their orange to red blooms. In a more open spot, upon the edge of an overhanging ledge, grew a curly leafed bromeliad and a species of epiphyllum form of cactus.

This picture alone will call one's attention to the fact that each plant grew where it could grow best. Those plants which did not attain such position as they needed had probably long before been removed from the picture. Nature provides many seeds from each individual, and those unfortunate enough not to reach a favored spot perish. In this way, only those reaching their needs are left. This is the process of selection.

Other forms of plants which can more or less command the situation by their size crowd out the smaller ones. Those which can grow equally well under various conditions find themselves filling any empty space where they might crowd between the larger and more vigorous plants.

Such is the situation of the evergreen type of begonias. Where the seasons are more or less of extreme opposites, such as dry at one period and wet at another, we find the begonias to fit the situation. As a rule they are tuberous. This allows the plants to flourish in the wet season

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Are Begonias and Gardens Winter-Prepared?

By LOUISE CRAMER

Reward your garden by giving it and your begonias a good clean-up now. It will not only keep your plants in good condition now, but it will prevent plant destruction next year, as many insects and fungus spores winter-over in the soil and adjacent shrubs.

Clean up old debris and burn infect leaves and plants. Using a good oil spray insecticide in combination with a fungicide, spray the whole garden, soil, shrubs, and trees. Spot spraying will not do the job; the job must be complete. The use of fungicide is especially important now to prevent mildew on tuberous begonias, which will burst forth in a new show of color since the daytime temperatures are lower. Mildew is especially active during cool nights and, for this reason, watering must be done early in the day so the leaves of begonias, phlox, and roses are dry by nightfall. Protect the ferns while giving the oil spray as some ferns resent oil, but do not forget to come back to them and give them a spraying designed for tender leaf plants.

Don't forget to leave bait for the slugs and snails.

Begonias which have been growing outdoors in the garden still will give a fine display of colorful blossoms right on into winter if a heavy frost does not lay them low. Many varieties are quite hardy, needing only mulching with leaf-mold, shavings, or leaves to prevent freezing of roots or rhizomes. If succulent stems and leaves do not go down with the frost, the begonias will come back in the spring twice their size if the freeze was not too severe.

Since you cannot determine frost damage, it is best to be on the safe side by taking cuttings of valuable plants, those which are hard to find, or those which we prize. This safety factor also increases the supply of your favorite plants, which

you may share with your friends.

Favorite or tender plants may be lifted from the garden, potted, and protected from frost. Cardboard boxes may be used to cover a small number of plants. A frozen plant should be protected from the sun. If sun gets to a frozen plant before it thaws out, the expansion of water in the cells caused by the heat of the sun explodes the cells and the plant collapses.

Do not think that fog can replace the water hose used between rains. A dry plant will freeze more quickly than a well watered one. When the soil is dry, it does not absorb daytime heat readily and therefore cannot radiate protective warmth at night. Damp soil is a good conductor of heat and stores large amounts of daytime heat, so there is greater warmth at night to protect against damaging cold air.

Overhang from roofs or trees helps to cut down heat loss at night. Air circulation also helps to prevent frost damage. Potted plants set on moist soil freeze less quickly than those on a bench in an unheated glasshouse.

Tuberous begonias should be watered as long as they have leaves and stems because they still are storing food in the tuber for next year. Nature will tell the tuber when to rest without withholding water.

If the tuber is in the ground, leave it undisturbed. If it is in a pot, remove the stub end of the stem left when the tuber has gone dormant, and dust the tuber opening with sulfur or good bulb dust. I dry the pot in the sun for a few days and store the tuber undisturbed in the soil in which it was growing, by laying the pot on its side in a cool place protected from freezing. This way the root system is not destroyed and in the

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THE MOBILE GARDENER

By DOROTHY S. BEHREND S

One of the greatest pleasures enjoyed by gardeners is the propagation of plants by seeds and by cuttings. Mobile gardeners — formerly called window gardeners — can do both.

At this time we will discuss sowing the seeds of the exotic African plant, the Bird of Paradise, known botanically as *Sterlitzia reginae*.

These hard, black seeds, with their orange frills, should be soaked overnight in a glass of water. Then place them in damp soil in a porous container (a clay pot is excellent) approximately three-fourths of an inch below the surface. Firm the soil so that it is one-half inch below the edge of the pot. Then place the pot in a saucer, to keep from losing the moisture in the pot or making a ring on the furniture.

Keep the soil moist *at all times*. Never let the soil mix dry out, but do not keep it soggy. If possible, cover the container with a piece of clear glass, and then place the saucer, container, and cover in a lighted position in a window.

After the seedlings have emerged from the soil mix, remove the glass. When the seedlings have reached a height of two or three inches, transplant them to separate containers and feed them a balanced fertilizer every April, June, and August. In the meantime, remember that water washed from paper that has been wrapped around butchered chicken or a roast makes excellent "leaf growing" fertilizer.

Bird of Paradise seeds are slow to germinate and slow to reach maturity. They develop large, succulent roots. The plants prefer growing in the sun, and must be protected from freezing weather.

The Bird of Paradise, with its long lasting flowers, is one of the most beautiful and easy-to-raise plants that we can grow.

—From *The Indoor Sports' National Hookup*

Editor's note: A limited quantity of Bird of Paradise seeds and clivia seeds

(discussed last month) has been made available by Mrs. Behrends, and will be sent free to any physically disabled member who subscribes to the *Indoor Sports' National Hookup* at the regular price of \$1.00 per year. The *National Hookup* is a monthly publication for physically disabled persons, especially those who are confined to wheel chairs. This offer is made to help such "shut-ins" get acquainted with this paper.

If any person wants to order a subscription for a "shut-in" friend, but keep the seeds for himself, this can be done, too.

Send \$1.00 and your order to:

Editor, National Hookup,
Box 98,
Solana Beach, California

FALL FLOWER SHOW AT ARBORETUM

The Fifth Annual San Gabriel Valley Flower and Garden Show, cosponsored by the Pasadena *Independent Star-News* and the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, will be held at the Arboretum, 301 North Baldwin Avenue, Arcadia, California, on November 2, 3, and 4.

Rated the largest fall event of its kind in this area, the schedule for exhibitors lists 142 classes, including cut flowers, potted plants, flower arrangements, bonsai, roses, orchids, foliage plants, and outdoor garden displays by amateur and professional garden clubs and professional landscapers.

Nurseries, commercial growers, and amateur gardeners are invited to take part in this project. There will be no entry fee. Handsome trophies will go to exhibitors having the most points in many classifications.

Hours of the show will be noon to 9 p.m. on Friday, and from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday. The show will be free to the public.

Further information regarding schedules and space reservations may be obtained by contacting Dave Gilfillan, Garden Editor, *Independent Star-News*, Pasadena, or George Spalding, Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, Arcadia.

Clayton M. Kelly Seed Fund Flight

No. 1—*B. India species*—

Collected in Deccan, located in the southern half of India. We have no information at this time on the plant, but expect seeds shortly with all information. We will send information out with seed. \$1.00 per pkt.

No. 2—*B. pustulata* x *B. vellozoana*—

Cross made by Michael Kartuz, of Wilmington, Massachusetts. Both are beautiful and exotic begonias and should be prized possessions in your greenhouse, as Mr. Kartuz has only the choicest plants. 50 cents per pkt.

No. 3—*B. epipsila*—

Brazil. Winner of the President's Challenge Trophy for the best Begonia in the 1961 show. Thick, polished, leathery green leaves, coated with red underneath. Grows low; good basket begonia. Showy white flowers. Pictures appear on the front covers of *The Begonian* for April, 1957, and October, 1961. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 4—*B. Rhizomatous*—

Plush green, star-shaped leaf with rough surface. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 5—*B. 'Joe Hayden'*—

(*B. 'Reichenheimi'* x *B. mazaе*) Large, dark-sheened, star leaves with bright cream spot at stem. Red lining beneath gives reversible effect. Vigorous rhizome creeps, divides, creating a shapely plant. Red flower buds open white. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 6—*B. 'Ricinifolia'*—

(*B. heracleifolia* x *B. popenifolia*) Old-time favorite for house or window-sill garden. However, it is a rampant grower and needs ample room. Foot-long, green, star-shaped leaves on tall stems. Pink flowers. Extremely hardy. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 7—*B. 'Panama'*—

(Repeat.) Long, thick, light green leaves with sparse silver spots. Thick, medium tall stalks. Flowers in large

clusters, small, pink, and everblooming. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 8—*B. 'Honduras'*—

(Repeat of a few months ago.) Information from a grower in Florida as follows: "Similar to *B. popenoei* except more rose color on leaves, especially the new ones, and buds are pinky-rose instead of rust-colored and hold some of the pink as they open but some have more pink than others. So far, the undivided leaves have not attained the maximum size of *B. popenoei*, but they are large and the stem is not as tall. It makes a nice bedding plant in semi-shade here in Florida." 25 cents per pkt.

No. 9—*B. quadrelocularis*—

Brazil. (Repeat request.) Long, tapering, pointed, pebbly green leaves, drooping from both sides of the stem. Flowers are like tiny pink-tipped hearts. Good begonia and easy to grow. 50 cents per pkt.

No. 10—*B. incarnata*—

Mexico. (Repeat.) Frilly, fluffy plant, with light green leaves fluted and scalloped on the edges. Flesh-pink flowers in winter. 50 cents per pkt.

No begonia grower can afford to be without the charming and versatile semperflorens. Its uses are numerous and varied, and we hope there will be many requests for those listed below. Better varieties, including the new F₁ hybrids, are playing their part in keeping this useful begonia close to the top of the list. They are more resistant against heat and rain than some of the older varieties, and are also more free-flowering.

No. 11—*B. 'Stuttgart'*—

F₁ hybrid. Bright pink flowers with rich bronze foliage. Because of its hybrid vigor, this variety is well suited for outdoor bedding use. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 12—*B. 'Sparkler'*—

Intermediate. Large flowers of brilliant orange-salmon with each petal base a

contrasting creamy white. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 13—B. 'Flamingo'—

Dwarf. Bi-colored white with pink edge. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 14—B. *Luminosa compacta*—

Dwarf. Free-flowering; scarlet-red. 25 cents per pkt.

No. 15—B. 'Pink Profusion'—

F₁ hybrid. A vigorous, dense grower, with freely produced coral-pink flowers and green leaves with red veins. Did exceptionally well in outdoor trial gardens exposed to full sun and high temperatures. Excellent bedding plant. 25 cents per pkt.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS

***Fuchsia excorticata*—**

From New Zealand. 25 cents per pkt.

***Fuchsia fulgens*—**

Robust plant with red branches and large, broadly-ovate, green leaves, and numerous, brilliant, three-inch flowers in nodding clusters. The long cylindrical tube is vivid red with short, slightly spreading lobes; the short corolla is scarlet-red. Grows readily from seed. Profuse bloomer. 25 cents per pkt.

***Achimines*—**

From Australia. Tube-like flowers of gold, flecked with red; similar to a gesneriad in bloom. 50 cents per pkt.

***Saintpaulia*—**

Mixed colors and types. Australia. 50 cents per pkt.

***Gesneriad Reichmanni*—**

Beautiful plant with gray felt-like foliage. 35 cents per pkt.

***Adiantum macrophyllum*—**

Large gray-green pinnae similar to *A. trapeziforme*, but not as tall. 35 cents per pkt.

***Adiantum nobile*—**

35 cents per pkt.

***Osmunda regalis* var.**

***spectabilis*—**

Royal fern. Fronds up to 1 m. long and 25 cm. broad, bipinnate, the pinnules oblong, up to 6 cm. in length, rounded to the base, sessile, finely toothed. Fertile pinnules contracted, borne at the tip of the frond. Found in moist habitats, swamps, low-lying woods, wet marshy

meadows. A real beauty. 35 cents per pkt.

***Osmunda Cinnamomea*—**

Cinnamon fern. Plants with sterile frond similar to *O. claytoniana*, but with a tuft of wool at the base of each pinnae. 1.2 long and 15 to 20 cm. broad; fertile frond shorter than the sterile, the dark brown pinnae contracted, withering after the spores are cast; immature sterile and fertile fronds covered with a thick, rusty wool, which is still present on the fertile frond even at maturity. Found in wet, marshy woods. 35 cents per pkt.

Ferns—

Native to Eastern United States. Found in shady, moist locations. A Seed Fund patron who visited on the East coast this summer brought three varieties. A real find. 35 cents per pkt.

***Pellaea rotundifolia*—**

New Zealand. Small, rock-loving fern with creeping rhizome and pubescent stems, fronds nearly uniform, and staying near the ground, simply pinnate, evenly spaced leaflets, round when young, later oblong, dark green and waxy leathery. 35 cents per pkt.

Fern—

Scolopendrium type frond. Identity not known. Tender, requires hot-house care. 35 cents per pkt.

***Allamanda violacea*—**

Tender, evergreen climber used in Northern greenhouses and sun porches. Glossy green leaves are mostly large. Trumpet-shaped flowers are always brilliant. *Allamanda* requires full sun, fertilizer, humidity, and moisture during growing season. Not for outdoor culture in cold climates. Seed from Philippine Islands. 35 cents per pkt.

***Ficus lyrata*—**

Fiddle leaf ficus. Grown by florists and commercial greenhouses for its large, fiddle-shaped, long-lasting leaves, which are often fifteen inches long. Fruit nearly two inches in diameter, white dotted. 35 cents per pkt.

***Streptocarpus rexii*—**

Cape primrose. Small, fibrous rooted, stemless plant, with long, narrow, quilted, and pubescent leaves in rosettes hugging the ground; with several flower

stalks bearing trumpets of pale lavender, lined with purple in the throat. 25 cents per pkt.

Rechsteineria cardinalis—

Brilliantly flowered, tuberous plant with round cordate, emerald green, velvety leaves, topped by large, curved, tubular bilobed flowers, white downy over brightest scarlet, throat marked purple. 25 cents per pkt.

Arum italicum—

Robust, tuberous plant with hastate, fresh green leaves with whitish veining; spathe green, white inside with reflexed purple limb. 25 cents per pkt.

Arum palaestinum—

Tuberous plant with arrow-shaped green leaves, followed by flower spike with dark spadix, and spathe green outside, black-purple within and purple limb. 25 cents per pkt.

Cochlospermum vitifolium—

Shrub with decorative leaves, single, yellow, fragrant flowers. Choice plant that can be grown outdoors in mild climates. Treat as a greenhouse plant elsewhere. 25 cents per pkt.

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

BEGONIAS, GERANIUMS, EXOTICS

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ON THE LIGHT SIDE

By DAISY AUSTIN

Bits of knowledge, on the light side, overheard at the Orange County Branch Ninth Annual Shade Plant Show, August 11 and 12:

This is the flower show I was telling you about, the one with the scholarship, that was in the papers.

I never realized this was such a large place — must be bigger than last year.

Think of the amount of work it must take to put on a show like this. I just don't have the time — and then there is my back, you know.

My grandmother had a plant like that.

What does FFA means?

Is a dahlia a shade plant?

Do you think these plants are really grown by these people? How do they do it? I'd like to grow some if I thought I could. Maybe I'll get some plants on the way out.

This pie is delicious.

What kind of a fern is that? Makes a pretty basket.

Remember the plant Myra entered last year? Yes, I thought it should have won first, but you never can tell about judges.

Can you tell me something about this organization? Is it a club and who runs it?

No, I don't think I'll buy a ticket as I never win anything.

What an odd looking cactus.

Wonder if they have any of those plants called Curly Queen or something like that.

I certainly don't care for that tall plant over there.

Where can I find out about this scholarship.

They say that mix is good. Let's try it.

Can these be grown in the ground?

Is this one easy to grow?

I'll take it. I don't have one like that.

Do you sell leaves? Well, they *will* grow from leaves, you know. Can you imagine such a thing! Now you know they would never miss a few leaves. I've a notion to break one off, anyway.

Lily Planting Time Soon

By NORVELL GILLESPIE
Vagabond Gardener

A vivid maroon-red lily bloomed in my garden this week. And it's been so perfect in form, as well as unusual in color, that the neighbors thought it was one of these artificial Hong Kong blooms!

Cinnabar is the name of it, and it's one of the upright flowering members of the Mid-Century hybrids developed by Jan de Graaff of Oregon.

If I remember correctly, I touted his lilies pretty highly earlier this year, about the time that his giant patch of deep orange Enchantment lilies staged their wonderful show.

I've grown a lot of lilies in my time — big ones, little ones, white ones, yellow ones, pinks, and the rest — but this new Cinnabar is the one that really has me jumping.

It's a worthy companion, as far as colorful effects are concerned, to Enchantment. Mine are growing in light shade, but in many coastal gardens there's no reason why the lilies won't do well in full sun.

What prompts all this flutter in this column about lilies is the fact that they are not only blooming now, but that planting time for the 1963 season is just around the corner.

It's a good idea to get the bulbs into the ground early. This means October. For some strange reason, most people put off planting lilies until later in the winter and that doesn't do the bulbs any good. The idea is to get them back into the ground as quickly as possible so they can start developing good root systems quietly during the winter months.

The August issue of the *American Home* magazine has quite a feature titled "We Gild, Of All Things, the Lily." It tells many achievements of the old master de Graaff and how the scrawny old lilies of the wilderness have been changed into vigorous, easy-to-manage dependable garden plants.

In the old days, most lily bulbs came from the Orient. Usually the root systems were chopped off too short in an effort to save poundage and subsequent shipping costs. Result: Lilies rarely lasted more than two seasons.

The new garden lilies can be classified into twelve major groups and they include blood from the best of the clan from China, Japan, Korea, Europe, and our own Pacific Coast.

As de Graaff told me during lunch high atop Kaiser Center at Oakland Flower Show time, "Tell your readers to be sure to choose sunny spots for their lilies. They ought to have sunshine for at least half of the day. The air should circulate freely. Don't make the mistake of planting them too close to strong-growing or shallow-rooted shrubs and trees. They're all right between rhododendrons, azaleas, and camellias as long as they have sufficient space for their roots to develop. Dig into that soil deeply, the deeper the better. And follow the planting directions correctly. For large bulbs, four inches of soil over the top of the bulb is the right depth. The smaller bulbs are satisfied with just two to three inches of soil over their tops. That's about all there is to it, for lilies, once put into the ground properly, just can't be stopped from growing!"

Other improved hybrids I like are Bright Star, orange and ivory white; Red Champion, pinkish red; Golden Sunburst, clear lemon yellow, and Black Magic, a strain that gives giant blooms with interesting deep maroon tones on the outside of the blooms, pure white inside.

*Begonias, Ferns, Fuchsias, Cacti,
Succulents, Ivies, Geraniums, Herbs*

UNUSUAL HOUSE AND CONSERVATORY PLANTS

1962-63 Illustrated catalog 25¢. List free.

MERRY GARDENS CAMDEN, MAINE

BOW-NIGRA . . .

(Continued from Page 181)

reuse allows these areas to transmit light through the leaf, causing a seeming luminescence of the green. They are rather thick and vary from a few inches wide to six inches or more on a large plant. Scattered on them are short, white hairs, which also outline the leaves in the typical "eyelash" effect of its parent, 'Boweri'. They arrange themselves symmetrically on the plant, producing a close, rounded effect.

The leaf-stems are light green, spotted with maroon-red, and dotted with rather coarse white hairs which form a collar where the stems join the leaves. The rhizomes creep along, hugging the ground in the pot until they flow over the side, frequently putting out new growth.

The huge specimen pictured was crowding its end of the living-room so I gave it to a florist friend, who, in tilting it sideways to get it through the large door of his show-room, accidentally dumped it out of its pan, upside-down onto the floor. Naturally, large portions of it were crushed and it was a sorry sight. He potted it in a shallow pan, in fresh soil, and within weeks it was so covered with blossoms that they nearly obscured the foliage and pan. Hanging in a large east window in his showroom (not in the greenhouse), it was the source of tremendous interest and comment, in spite of its having undergone this severe mutilation.

The small plants of 'Bow-Nigra' that this florist raises in his greenhouse turn bronzy from too much light, thus spoiling the exquisite coloring, but even the smallest of them bloom profusely in the controlled warmth and humidity, and with ludicrously large blossoms for their size.

This hybrid was originated by Della MacLanahan by crossing 'Boweri' and *beracleifolia nigricans*. It has stood the test of time and extremely varying cultural conditions. It is here to stay. If I could have only a few plants, 'Bow-Nigra' would surely hold a secure place among them.

PREPARE FOR WINTER . . .

(Continued from Page 183)

spring new roots branch out from the old established roots.

Actively growing begonias which do not go dormant in the winter should be shifted to larger pots if the top growth or roots protruding through drainage holes indicate that the change is necessary. This repotting is not done by the bare root method, but by slipping the plant with its soil into a larger pot and adding new soil. Those plants which do not need repotting can be top-dressed with a mixture of half leaf mold and half old manure. In either case, the root vitality is preserved and the roots continue to seek food in the new soil.

This transplanting method may be done with rexes which do not show signs of dormancy. These rexes are adding new leaves, not dropping them as they go to rest, leaving only a bare rhizome. The "sleeper" should not be disturbed, neither should it be discarded to the trash can as a dead plant. Keep this rex just moist by an occasional sprinkle, never letting it dry out completely. This dead-looking, swollen, surface root will surprise you in the spring by sending out new growth along the rhizome.

The lanky fibrous and cane begonias with leaves only at the top indicate that they need food to support leaf growth along the stems. Transplant these begonias into new soil and prune back two joints from the top to force out new growth along the stems and new basal shoots. Repeat the process until full, bushy plants are developed. Never prune begonias back all at once as the plants may be stunted or shocked into fatality.

Continue the feeding program if the begonias are in active growth, using those liquid fertilizers which are immediately available to the plants. Some emulsions which depend on enzyme action in the soil are not good for winter because the lowered soil temperature reduces the action and the plants starve from lack of food.

—From *The Begonian*, October, 1956

FROM YOUR PRESIDENT

I wish to thank the membership for the honor of being your president for the coming year. It's your organization and I only wish to carry out your desires. With the Board of officers you have chosen to work with me, I feel certain the coming year will be successful.

The National Board would like to thank those Branches that came to the convention from so far away, such as Southern Alameda County, Sacramento, San Francisco, Ventura, Texas, San Diego, and San Miguel. We hope you enjoyed the convention. We enjoyed having you.

—Carl Naumann, *President*

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COMPLETE SELECTION OF BEGONIAS
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FROM YOUR EDITOR

If the slim September issue of *The Begonian* failed to arouse your enthusiasm, you were not alone in this feeling. I, too, was disappointed.

Early in August, before all copy was completed and ready for the printer, I found it necessary to interrupt my work and rush to the hospital. During the two weeks I spent there, both doctors and nurses took a dim view of my moving the editor's office to my hospital room — and I was in no mood to insist. Consequently, the magazine had to go to press as it was — a few days late and a few pages short.

When it was time to correct printer's galley proofs and make the paste-up of the magazine in its final form, this work was taken over by Margaret Taylor, A.B.S. secretary, and Marie Peterson, my wife. It is not easy to complete a job that has been started by someone else and left in a state of confusion, but, working together, they did an excellent job, and the magazine was delivered on schedule. I am sincerely grateful for their generous help.

Unfortunately, some items of interest were omitted because I was unable to write about them. For these omissions, I am sorry.

My enforced idleness had its brighter side. Never before have I received such an array of cards and get-well greetings. To all the Branches and individual members who sent me these messages of encouragement, I want to express my whole-hearted appreciation and thanks.

—Tru Peterson, *Editor*

**PATRONIZE BEGONIAN
ADVERTISERS**

SNACK BAR MAKES PROFIT

The Westchester Branch of the American Begonia Society wishes to thank her sister Branches for the heartwarming co-operation shown in their donations of cash for the 1962 convention snack bar. The response for our request for donations was overwhelming.

Branches which contributed were: Inglewood, Orange County, San Miguel, Glendale, San Gabriel, Riverside, El Monte, Santa Barbara, and the Long Beach Parent Branch.

Individual cash donations were received from Ann Meyer, President of Ventura Branch, Pearl Parker, Gladys West, and Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin, members of the Knickerbocker Branch.

Food donations from members were outstanding. Mr. Orris Martin transported his trophy-winning tuberous begonias from San Francisco and still found room to bring six pounds of coffee from the San Francisco Branch. John Thieben donated a fifteen-pound cooked beef roast, which made sandwiches that were the talk of the show. Cakes, cookies, donuts, sandwiches, and coffee were donated by many other members — too many to name them all.

We thank all the Branches and members. Also thanks to members of the Westchester Branch who worked so hard to make the snack bar a success. When all the figures are in, we hope to report a nice profit for the A.B.S.

—Agnes Thieben,
Snack Bar Chairman

QUALITY BEGONIA SEEDS & FERN SPORE

Send self-addressed stamped envelope
for current seed list
Species offered this month at \$1.00 per pkt.
B. *fibrogensis*, B. *fusco*, B. *syn.* Jay 11

Begonias Slanted Toward The Beginner

Second edition. Well illustrated book dealing with begonia sources, propagation, cultivation, name pronunciation. Plastic bound.
\$3.00 (add 12¢ sales tax in Calif.)

Dorothy S. Behrends
442 Orpheus Ave., Encinitas, Calif.

CALENDAR

- October 4 — Westchester Branch: Mrs. Mabel Corwin will speak and show slides of "Begonias in My Garden".
- October 4 — Whittier Branch: Cora Lee Walters, of Temple City, who specializes in bromeliads, ferns, and begonias, will be guest speaker. Her topic has not yet been announced. This will be one of her last talks before she moves north.
- October 9 — Knickerbocker Branch: "The History of Cultivated Begonias" will be the subject of an illustrated lecture by Howard W. Swift, Assistant Curator of Education of the New York Botanical Garden. The talk will cover species and hybrids, and the evolution of today's varieties.
- October 11 — Orange County Branch: Speaker will be Cora Lee Walters and her topic will be "Begonias and Ferns".
- October 12 — San Gabriel Valley Branch: Jean Kerlin will give an interesting talk on "Begonia Protection".
- November 1 — Westchester Branch: Installation of officers and an interesting speaker.
- November 2-3-4 — San Gabriel Valley Fall Flower Show: Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, Arcadia.

COPY DEADLINE

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

INGLEWOOD BRANCH CHANGES MEETING

Inglewood Branch will meet at a new time and location beginning Tuesday, October 2.

The new meeting place will be the American Legion Hall, 3208 West 85th Street, near Crenshaw Blvd., in Inglewood.

After this date, the Branch will meet here on the first Tuesday of each month.

NATURAL FRIENDS . . .

(Continued from Page 182)

and to store up enough moisture and food in tubers to carry them over the dry period, and also to start growth early enough to take advantage of all the wet season for further growth. Here we find other types of plants associating with begonias. In some places we find conditions such that both types might prevail.

In the second of these two conditions, we find the associating plants to be of a different nature from the first. Most of the plants of this region provide themselves with some manner of protection throughout a long dry season.

Here we find many succulents such as echeverias, sedums, and cacti. If the region provides trees of sufficient size, most likely there will be orchids. This is made possible by the fact that most orchids, although not classed as succulents, have the same property, the ability to store food and moisture in their pseudobulbs and to remain dormant over a period of time.

In the foothills of the eastern Sierras along the line of the states of Chiapas and Oaxaca, where the blue Pacific Ocean dominates the horizon to the south, grows a begonia which so far has eluded any great amount of collecting. By virtue of growing among the very succulent roots of Sobralias, that beautiful-flowered terrestrial orchid, this begonia, which is tuberous and, of course, without leaves in the dry season, entered our garden unknown to us, and, when it began to grow in the spring, we found ourselves in possession of a new tuberous begonia. On first seeing it, Mr. Rudolf Ziesenhenné called it a "philodendron-leafed begonia", and we think the name may stay because of its being very appropriate.

This particular section is one where the begonias are mixed. This tuberous type is associated with another which grows in the same section and at times not more than a few feet away and which is of the rhizomatous variety. Here many other plants have learned to carry themselves over the dry season which persists

in the winter months.

Here poinsettias bloom in the wild, framed at times by the bare stems of that beautiful deciduous tree which produces highly fragrant white flowers, the frangipani. Monstera and philodendrons are to be found, as are many orchids, upon the trees which abound in this section. Bromeliads are upon the trees and rocky cliffs, opening their faces to the full tropical sun. Many types of cacti also grow here. Some are quite large and tree-like with hairy stems — *Cephalocereus palmeri* — while others are slender and vine-like. Others are high growing opuntias, which are, on their lower portions, hosts to great amounts of lichens and mosses.

To conform all these types to one garden would mean to place many of them at a disadvantage, or to make a condition which would half-way suit them all. But we might make one part of our garden to suit one type while arranging the other part to suit the other extreme, and in each we could associate our begonias with just the proper plants to make them feel at home.

All true plant lovers will understand what is meant by making them happy by association. One plant alone cannot make a garden any more than one type of person can make a well rounded form of society, but, by placing a little of this and a little of that, we may attain a degree of success in forming a very pleasing garden.

Of course, we might place the accent on begonias and give them the leading role, but far more attraction can be added by trimming the scene with the proper placing of plants which fit readily into the same conditions with our begonias.

— From *The Begonian*, April, 1952

Fall Price List Now Ready

BEGONIAS

RUDOLF ZIESENHENNE

1130 N. Milpas St., Santa Barbara, Calif.

MINUTES OF NATIONAL BOARD MEETING

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Begonia Society was called to order at 7:40 p.m., July 23, 1962, by President, George A. Schlanert.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Mrs. Gertrude White.

In the absence of President-Elect, Carl Naumann, the Aims and Purposes of the Society were read by Mrs. Edna Korts.

Twenty-one officers, chairman and representatives were present.

Minutes of the June 25th meeting were read and approved.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin of the Knickerbocker Branch were introduced.

President Schlanert presented a report from the South Coast Botanic Gardens Foundation for examination. A letter was received from Descanso Gardens Guild inviting the organization and individuals to membership in the Guild. Memberships are \$5.00 and up. A letter was received from the Library of Congress requesting a monthly copy of *The Begonian* for the Library reference file. Mrs. Korts moved that the Membership Secretary forward a copy of *The Begonian* to the Library of Congress each month. Seconded by Jean Kerlin and motion carried.

Past President Edna Korts told of an interesting trip as far north as Oregon taken with her sister, Mrs. Irma Jane Brown. They visited many begonia nurseries, including the famous tuberous begonia farm of Antonelli Brothers at Santa Cruz. In Eureka they visited a flower show in which the Humbolt Branch exhibited. They also enjoyed attending a meeting of the San Francisco Branch. Mrs. Korts complimented the San Gabriel Branch on its beautiful show on July 21st and 22nd.

Mr. Roy Joyce reported that he had made arrangements for slide copies of the booth displays in the recent Fuchsia Show, in which many begonias were displayed. He will also have two rolls of film taken at the Begonia show in September. He will also have black and white pictures made for use in *The Begonian*. This work will be done at cost.

Earle Budd, Treasurer, was absent because of illness. The President read his report which was as follows: Balance \$1374.63; Renewals 89; Monies received \$361.25; Expenses \$68.46; *Begonians* mailed 2242.

Membership Secretary Dorothea Waddington reported as follows: New members 49; Renewals 89; Monies received \$361.25; Expenses \$68.46; *Begonians* mailed 2242.

Report of Advertising Manager, Ruby Budd. Receipts \$42.79; Accounts Receivable \$57.50.

Mrs. Alva Graham reported visiting the horticultural exhibit at the San Diego Fair, also the very beautiful Santa Barbara Flower Show with a visit to Rudolph Zienenhenne. She was also present at the San Gabriel show.

Mrs. Ethel Arbuckle reported on a letter received from the Miami Branch, which has forty-four members. They had a good show in March and received thirty-three prizes out of forty-four entries in the Metropolitan Show in Miami. They have also exhibited in three other flower shows in Florida. She has also had a letter from a group in Texas interested in forming a Branch. Information has been sent.

Mr. Bert Slatter reported progress on the show and asked that the August issue of the *Begonian* be read carefully regarding an award given by the San Miguel Branch for a begonia which has been in cultivation twenty-five years or over. He also stressed the entry of miniature gardens.

Mrs. Ruth Pease reported receiving an interesting card from the Knickerbocker Branch.

Mrs. Jean Kerlin, Awards Committee, reminded members of the two important awards: the Eva Kenworthy Gray Award for a personality and the Alfred D. Robinson Award for a begonia. She has had very gratifying letters to date but there is still time. The Certificates of Award, which require art work, will need to be ordered. Because the letters have named two outstanding personalities, Mrs. Kerlin made the following motion: That the American Begonia Society in the year 1962 issue two Eva Kenworthy Gray Awards. This motion was seconded by Edna Korts and carried. Mrs. Kerlin then moved that five sets of Certificates be ordered at approximate cost of \$50.00 and two Eva Kenworthy Gray Awards at \$20.00, total \$70.00. Seconded by Mrs. Korts and motion carried.

Mrs. Korts has had requests for renewal of judging cards. Reexaminations will be necessary and this would come later under fall business for Mr. Naumann's consideration.

John Thieben, reporting in regard to the South Coast Botanic Gardens Foundation, said a committee should meet with Mrs. Young regarding space. He also reported that Mr. Jack Bauman said he would like to see enough space allocated to eventually build a glass and lath house. Mr. Thieben will call a meeting of the committee and report to the Board.

The following Branches reported: Mrs. Benjamin of the Knickerbocker Branch told of the activities of the New York group, then Glendale, Inglewood, Long Beach Parent Chapter, Orange County, Pasadena, Riverside, Westchester, Whittier, Alfred D. Robinson, San Miguel, and North Long Beach.

Mrs. Slatter, Parliamentarian, asked that all speakers try to speak a little louder.

Meeting adjourned at 9:10.

Margaret B. Taylor,
Secretary.

**PATRONIZE BEGONIAN
ADVERTISERS**

Branch Directory

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME AT THESE MEETINGS

BRITISH BRANCH

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

BUXTON, BESSIE RAYMOND BRANCH

3rd Saturday, Homes of Members
Miss Cynthia Webber, Secy.
5 Hillside, Ave., Bedford, Mass.

DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:00 p.m., Members' Residences
Mrs. Ruth Cook, Secy.
923 S. Edgefield, Dallas 8, Texas

EAST BAY BRANCH

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

EL MONTE COMMUNITY BRANCH

3rd Friday, Members' Homes
Miss Lenore Schroeder, Secy.
1821 So. 7th St., Alhambra, Calif.

FOOTHILL BRANCH

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

FORT, ELSA BRANCH

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

GLENDALE BRANCH

4th Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.
Tuesday Afternoon Club, 400 N. Central
Ruth Worcester, Secy.
3836 West Ave., 43, Los Angeles 4, Calif.

GRAY, EVA KENWORTHY BRANCH

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

GRAY'S HARBOR BRANCH

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

GRUENBAUM, MARGARET BRANCH

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

HOLLYWOOD BRANCH

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

HOUSTON, TEXAS BRANCH

2nd Friday, 10:00 a.m.
Garden Center, 1500 Herman Drive
Mrs. V. O. Harman, Secy.
306 Cody, Houston 22, Texas

HUMBOLDT COUNTY BRANCH

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

INGLEWOOD BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:45 p.m., Inglewood Women's Club
325 North Hillcrest, Inglewood, Calif.
Mrs. Elyse M. Willick, Secy.
13214 Merkel Ave., Paramount, Calif.

KNICKERBOCKER BRANCH

2nd Tuesday, 8:00 p.m.
Library, Horticultural Society of N.Y.
157 West 58th St., New York
Murray D. Morrison, Secy.
2109 Matthews Ave., New York 62, N.Y.

LONE STAR BRANCH

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

LONG BEACH PARENT CHAPTER

3rd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Linden Hall
208 Linden Ave., Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Vera Ohlson, Secy.
1925 Maine Ave., Long Beach 6, Calif.

LOUISIANA CAPITAL BRANCH

1st Friday, Homes of Members
Mrs. Thomas D. Day, Secy.
4056 Hollywood St., Baton Rouge, La.

MIAMI, FLORIDA BRANCH

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

MISSOURI BRANCH

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

NORTH LONG BEACH BRANCH

3rd Friday, 7:30 p.m.
3901 Atlantic Ave., Long Beach
Mrs. Alberta Logue, Secy.
6050 Atlantic Ave., Long Beach, Calif.

ORANGE COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Garden Grove Grange Hall, Century and Taft Sts.
Garden Grove, Calif.
Daisy G. Austin, Secy.
1510 Kimberly Ave., Anaheim, Calif.

PASADENA BRANCH

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

PHILOBEGONIA BRANCH

2nd Friday, Members' Homes
Mrs. Anne W. Stiles, Secy.
R.D. #2, Box 43B, E. Delaware Trail,
Medford, N. J.

REDONDO AREA BRANCH

4th Friday each Month
Lincoln School Recreation Center
Ernest & Vail Sts., Redondo Beach, Calif.
Opal Murray Aherne, Secy.
1304 N. Poinsettia Ave., Manhattan Beach, Calif.

RHODE ISLAND BRANCH

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

RIVERSIDE BRANCH

2nd Wednesday, 7:30 p.m., Shamel Park
3650 Arlington, Riverside, Calif.
Mrs. Lillian Maddox, Secy.
7172 Mt. Vernon St., Riverside, Calif.

ROBINSON, ALFRED D. BRANCH

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

SACRAMENTO BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 8:00 p.m., Garden Center
3300 McKinley Blvd., Sacramento, Calif.
Elmer A. Thomas, Secy.
913 Sonoma Way, Sacramento 22, Calif.

SAN DIEGO BRANCH

4th Monday, Barbour Hall
2717 University Ave., San Diego
Leah Jones, Secy.
3734 - 40th St., San Diego 5, Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO BRANCH

1st Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.
Garden Center, Golden Gate Park
9th Ave. & Lincoln Way
James C. Miller, Secy.
1962 - 18th Ave., San Francisco 16, Calif.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BRANCH

2nd Friday, 8:00 p.m.
Los Angeles State & County Arboretum
501 N. Baldwin Ave., Arcadia, Calif.
Mrs. Melva Small, Secy.
1034 Balboa Dr., Arcadia, Calif.

SAN MIGUEL BRANCH

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

SANTA BARBARA BRANCH

2nd Thursday, 8:00 p.m.
Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History
2559 Puesta Del Sol
Elnora Schmidt, Secy.
3346 Calle Cita, Santa Barbara, Calif.

SEATTLE BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 7:45 p.m.
Meeting locations will vary; call the secretary at
SUNset 2-2234
Miss Bernice Moore, Secy.
2842 West 59th St., Seattle 7, Wash.

SHEPHERD, THEODOSIA BURR BRANCH

1st Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.
Alice Barlett, C.H., 902 E. Main, Ventura, Calif.
Mrs. Cora Lemmon, Secy.
316 Moorpark Ave., Moorpark, Calif.

SMOKY VALLEY BRANCH

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

SOUTHERN ALAMEDA COUNTY BRANCH

3rd Thursday, 8:00 p.m.
Strowbridge School Multi-Purpose Rm.
21400 Bedford Dr., Hayward, Calif.
Mrs. Evangeline Muller, Corr. Secy.
36937 Cherry St., Newark, Calif.

TALL CORN STATE BRANCH

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

TARRANT COUNTY BRANCH

2nd Monday, 10:00 a.m.
West Side State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas
Mrs. E. E. Flipppo, Secy.
1916 Forest Park Blvd., Fort Worth, Texas

TEXAS STATE BRANCH

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

WESTCHESTER BRANCH

1st Thursday, 7:30 p.m. Westchester Women's Club
8020 Alverstone St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Ann Hyland, Secy.
6446 Will Rogers St., Los Angeles 45, Calif.

WEST VALLEY BRANCH

2nd Tuesday, 7:30 p.m., Orcutt Playground
Clubhouse
21816 Lanark St., Canoga Park, Calif.
Alice Abrams, Secy.
5310 Tendilla Ave., Woodland Hills, Calif.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH

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

WHITTIER BRANCH

1st Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Palm Park Community Center, 1643 Floral Drive
Anne L. Rose, Secy.
1225 Ramona Dr., Whittier, Calif.

WILLIAM PENN BRANCH

3rd Tuesday, 2:00 p.m., Homes of Members
Mrs. Griscom Bettle, Jr., Secy.
331 Station Road, Wynnewood, Pa.



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