



ASSOCIATION OF

S. G. A. P. Fern Study Group

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TREASURER : Joan Moore, 2 Gannet Street, Gladesville, 2111
SPORE BANK: Barry White, 24 Ruby Street, West Essendon, 3040

SPORE BANK CURATOR

The December 1997 Newsletter contained details of proposed arrangements being made to appoint Co-ordinators to overcome the problem of filling the Spore Bank Curator position following the resignation of Kyrill Taylor. Various options for filling this important position were canvassed. Our December Newsletter referred to suggestions put forward by Geoff Simmons. that we might try appointing local co-ordinators. Another member, Peter Bryant, from Kelvin Grove in Brisbane offered to be the co-ordinator for the South Eastern Queensland area.

Those proposals have now been abandoned. Subsequent to the December Newsletter, Barry White has offered to provide the Spore Bank service. Our Leader has gratefully accepted Barry's offer. Peter's decision was roundly supported by the recent meeting of our Study Group in Sydney and by the South East Queensland Group. Barry looks after the spore bank for the Fern Society of Victoria, Australia's largest fern society and the new arrangement should increase the possibility of more Australian ferns being grown. Mail services would allow him to service Study Group members wherever their location. Barry has offered to supply a list of spore every few months for publication in the Newsletter. The offer by Barry should provide members with access the largest possible range of spore. A recent list supplied by Barry showed spore available for 41 species.

The address of the Spore Bank Curator is shown at the head of this Newsletter. Please note that any request for spore should be accompanied by a stamped addressed business-size envelope. When ordering spore, it is wise to nominate an alternative in case the nominated spore is not available. We hope to publish a list of available spore in the June 1998 Newsletter.

SUBSCRIPTIONS DUE - 1998 YEAR

Payment of the annual subscription of \$5 to the Ferns Study Group is now due. The amount of \$5 provides full membership to all persons who are financial members of the Society for Growing Australian Plants. Otherwise payment of \$5 gives an entitlement to the Newsletter only. Please remit direct to the Treasurer, Joan Moore. Joan's address is 2 Gannet Street, Gladesville, 2111.

PROGRESS TOWARDS COMPLETING "THE BOOK"

Our indomitable member, Calder Chaffey reports that the SGAP book of ferns "Growing Australian Native Ferns" is just about ready for the publisher. Calder recently spent some time in Brisbane where he apparently received invaluable advice from another member Peter Bostock. Peter has seen the completed manuscript, and apparently, has agreed to write the book's preface. Already we believe Calder deserves congratulations for having developed the book to this stage. The achievement has been at no little personal cost given the time he has devoted to the project and the extensive travelling he undertook gathering material and photos. We hope to have more information about the book's likely format next Newsletter. Meanwhile, in addition to thanking Calder, it is timely to say thank you to all members who helped by supplying photos and information to assist Calder. The input of members should enhance the book's value to all who strive to grow more and better Australian ferns.

Calder's address and phone contact details are repeated here for anyone who may want eleventh hour contact with him about photos or other material. The address is "Red Fox", 13 Acacia St., Wollongbar, 2477. The phone number is (066) 28 1553. Recorded messages may be left in Calder's absence.

AUSTRALIAN FERNS FOR SALE AT THESE LOCATIONS

The nurseries listed below are known to be selling Australian native ferns and are willing to supply members on a retail basis. We would like to add to this initial list, any other outlets known to carry a reasonable range of Australian native ferns. So that a more comprehensive list may be published in a future Newsletter, would you please let the Secretary have the details of any other outlets of which you are aware. The following information should be supplied: name, address, and phone / fax number of nursery, brief details of the range of ferns for sale, and any other pertinent matters, including whether ferns are supplied by mail order. Those members with nurseries are particularly encouraged to take advantage of this opportunity of advertising ferns for sale.

QUEENSLAND

Rod Pattinson, P.O. Box 567, Rochedale South, 4123. Rod has a very large native fern collection and a small nursery selling native ferns. Many of the ferns are rare. Ferns sent by mail if required.

Ian Wood, P.O., Walkerston, 4751.

NEW SOUTH WALES

Kanerley Farm Exhibition & Nursery, 204 Hinton Road, Osterley, via Raymond Terrace, 2324. Phone (049) 87 2781. A large range including rarer ferns.

Native Fern Nursery, 6 Bardess Road, Farmborough Heights, 2526. Phone 0242 71 6565. Specialising in Stags, Elks & Tree Ferns.

Palm Land, 327 Mona Vale Road, Terrey Hills, 2084. Phone (02) 9450 1555. It is a large palm nursery but also contains a large area devoted to ferns, many Australian.

Sydney Wildflower Nursery, Veno Street, Heathcote, 2233. Phone (02) 9548 2818. A range of mainly local ferns.

VICTORIA

The Bush-House Nursery Lorraine Deppeler of the Bush-house Nursery, Cobden Road, Naringal, Victoria. (Postal Address: P.B. Allansford, 3277) Phone (03) 5566 2331. - Refer to item elsewhere in this Newsletter. The Secretary has a current list of ferns carried.

The Refernery, Amey's Terrace, Foster North, 3960. Phone (056) 89 1309. Range includes some cultivars. Most supplied in either tube, 4" and 6" sizes, or trays. The Secretary has a current list of ferns carried

WHERE TO BUY FERNS

Contributed by Joan Moore

Recently I had to find somewhere else to buy ferns when my favorite nurserywoman closed her business. This proved surprisingly difficult around Sydney. Many years ago when I began growing ferns they seemed to be for sale in many more places. Now the large commercial nurseries seem to concentrate on Boston Ferns and exotic maidenheads, as do the chain stores, Woolworths, Coles, etc. It does pay, however, to keep an eye on such offerings as one may be fortunate enough sometimes to see there an Australian maidenhair or Doodia. Native nurseries usually have a few ferns, depending on the nursery. When visiting I always look around. Mostly I already have the species on offer, but one never knows!

Could members who know of fern nurseries in their areas let the Secretary or myself know of them and we can put their addresses in the Newsletter. This information will be useful not only to the locals but also for members who travel. Looking through the membership list I keep as Treasurer, I find several nurseries. As we do not know whether these are wholesale only, or retail, we hesitate to list them.

So, nursery people, if you would like us to publish your addresses with phone numbers or other brief details, let us know. Perhaps this could be done when you send in your subscriptions.

WELCOME TO THE BUSH-HOUSE NURSERY

New members are always welcome. They are doubly welcome when they have invested to promote the sale of Australian native ferns. So we say welcome to new member Lorraine Deppeler of the Bush-house Nursery, Cobden Road, Naringal, Victoria.

Lorraine has written as follows:

"My nursery is situated on the south-west coast of Victoria near Warrnambool, about 3 hours drive from Melbourne. I propagate ferns and sell both retail from the nursery and wholesale to other nurseries. I also sell to nurseries trays of sporelings ready for growing on. Up until now I have not supplied mail orders, but am willing to give it a try if members require ferns that I stock. Prices are \$3 per 4" pot and \$5 per 6" pot, plus cost of postage and handling."

FERNS ON THE WEB

Those clever members who have mastered the Internet are increasingly being given the opportunity to indulge in their passion for ferns. The San Diego Fern Society has a site that contains a lot of information including details of the various Fern Society world-wide. The Internet address for the San Diego Fern Society Resource Hub is:
<http://www.inetworld.net/sdfern/>

If you are a browser, you may also be interested in the excellent ASGAP page maintained by Brian Walters for Australian native plants generally. That web site is:
<http://www.ozemail.com.au/~sgap/>

FERNS IN GARDEN DESIGN

Further to the series in recent Newsletters, the following are other ferns considered of value in garden design.

Pteris umbrosa

The species name "umbrosa" means shaded or shade-loving an apt description. In nature it is found in rainforests or shady gullies. This attractive fern grows readily in garden situations that are shaded from most of the sun, particularly if the root system is given the extra protection of rocks or heavy mulch. From Queensland, NSW, and Victoria

Form: Dark green, glossy, erect or slightly arching fronds, spread slowly to form extensive clumps.

Size: Long stipes usually represent more than one half of the length of the fronds which are generally around 1 m high and about 30 cm wide.

Soil Type: Hardy in good garden loam with some protection for the root system.

Aspect: Needs shelter from wind and all but the early morning and late evening sun.

Water: Hardy but responds well to periodic good soaking.

Rumorha adiantiformis

SGAP enthusiasts need to look closely before acquiring this fern because there are at least three different forms. The larger and more robust Cape Form from Africa is very common in cultivation and like the form from the American Continent, is more erect than our native form. Because of its attractive appearance and its long vase life, the American form is widely used as greenery by florists, particularly in the U.S.A. The Australian form is from rainforests or other humid, moist protected places usually as a climbing epiphyte. From Queensland, NSW, Victoria and Tasmania.

Form: Semi-erect, bright green, leathery fronds spreading by stout, creeping rhizome

Size: Fronds to about 75 cm long by 35 cm wide.

Soil Type: Tolerates most well drained soils but an open mix with lots of leaf litter is closer to the ideal, or grow it on top of a log buried just below soil level.

Aspect: Needs the protection of at least dappled shade.

Water: Hardy. May require periodic watering in summer but avoid having soil too wet.

Stenochlaena palustris

This large, vigorous fern from the tropics, is suitable for situations where it can be allowed to run rampant. The new fronds have an attractive pink tinge. In Australia, it is native of Queensland, Northern Territory and West Australia where it grows in wet, swampy, forested areas..

Form: Shiny, green, arching fronds borne on a long creeping fleshy rhizome that climbs high into trees and up walls or clambers across the ground.

Size: Fronds to around 80 cm long by 30 cm wide..

Soil Type: Tolerant of a range of soils.

Aspect: Frost tender and requires plenty of light.

Water: Surprisingly hardy but will take any amount of water given reasonable drainage..

Schellolepis subauriculata syn. Goniophlebium subauriculatum.

A popular fern for basket culture but also great where it can be grown among overhead rocks along paths, etc. that display its long pendulous fronds to advantage. Is susceptible to frosts and even in warmer areas fronds and scales whither exposing characteristic whitish rhizome. In Australia, found only in Queensland.

Form: Long pendulous lamina, linear-type fronds spread slowly by creeping rhizome.

Size: Fronds to around 1.1 m long by 25 cm wide

Soil Type: Requires a well drained, humus rich soil and only slow release fertilisers.

Aspect: Best in a warm position but away from the midday sun.

Water: Fairly hardy but needs summer watering to prevent drying out completely.

Sticherus flabellatus

Together with the other two species in this genus, S.lobatus and S.tener, this is one of the finest and most attractive ferns. Unfortunately, it is not easy to establish except as a very small plant and even then tends to grow slowly until mature. Found along creeks and in moist forests in Queensland, N.S.W. and Victoria.

Form: Stiff, erect, glossy fronds consisting of one to four tiers of fan-shaped green lamina in the form of an umbrella. Fronds borne on a long creeping rhizome spread to form tangled clumps..

Size: Fronds usually around 1 m. but variable and in deep, loamy soil may grow to twice that height.

Soil Type: Moist loamy soil. Resents fertilisers.

Aspect: Best in shaded positions but can cope with only light shade if grown in constantly moist conditions. It is frost sensitive.

Water: Requires regular moisture.

A COMMENT - FERNS IN GARDEN DESIGN

Contributed by Betty Rymer

This comment has been prompted after reading 'Displaying Birds Nest Ferns' in the December 1997 Newsletter.

Take a look at ferns growing naturally. In my bush it is always a swathe of Pellaea falcata or Adiantum aethiopicum - both at the moment very dry and brown with the lack of rain but they will come again. Adiantum hispidulum comes in large patches peeping out from the sandstone rocks. It is these large patches that are so attractive. It is interesting to see how long it takes for these patches to appear. Probably 8 years ago we (with the help of SGAP friends and their tackle) removed a large dead tree stump. I replanted with various Australian natives but most were unhappy. But now, Pellaea falcata is coming everywhere. It has taken all these years to develop into an easily visible plant. We have a rabbit problem but they do not seem to eat these local ferns.

So, when designing your garden in the filtered light areas, think of using patches of some of the easy to grow ferns of your local area.

PLATYCERIUMS AND WATERING

One of our Queensland members who certainly should know, given the many Staghorns in his area, has queried the advice given regarding watering. In the December 1997 Newsletter, referring to Platycerium superbum, we stated that watering was

"Not necessary under normal conditions. In extremely dry conditions best given periodic thorough soaking. Avoid frequent watering especially in cool weather."

Apparently that advice is contrary to his experience and observation. He remarked that he had seen some of the best looking Staghorns growing in soft conditions under shade cloth and receiving regular spraying. Discussion among some Sydney members seemed to support the "avoid frequent watering regime". Possibly the differences between the more temperate conditions in the Sydney area and those of sub-tropical and tropical Queensland may be a telling factor.

A search of the library revealed the following written by Gillean Dunk in her excellent book 'Ferns for the Home and Garden'. Gillean is a Victorian and her advice may have a bias towards the cooler climate of that State, although that has not been noticed elsewhere. The comment refers to *Platycerium* generally and not specifically *P. superbum* and therefore, is by no means conclusive.

"..in cultivation the ferns should be watered thoroughly, but not constantly. A state of constant wetness at the base of the plant behind the shield fronds encourages rot. Use the hose to water thoroughly all over, or, if the plant is small enough, take it down and soak it, supporting board and all, until it is saturated. Do not be tempted to sprinkle the plant every time the garden is watered as this will keep it constantly wet, but perhaps sprinkle around it on a hot day to increase the humidity. Several days after a good watering the outer fronds may feel dry to the touch, but check by pressing firmly with the fingers on the base of the lower fronds. If water oozes out, the plant is wet enough and should be left alone for a few more days. Some growers actually wait until the fertile fronds look limp before watering."

Given the importance of properly caring for *Platycerium superbum* - a well grown mature specimen is likely to cost some hundreds of dollars, we are keen to have the views of other members with experience in this matter of watering. Please write to the Secretary so that those views can be passed on the membership via the Newsletter.

CONDITIONS FOR SPORE GERMINATION

Geoff Simmons has sent a copy of a letter received from the American Fern Society in which it is said, "*According to what I have read (alas, I can't find the reference), burning Bracken produces highly alkaline ashes that favour the germination of Bracken spores. Thus burning does not eliminate Bracken from pastures, and may even promote it.*"

Geoff explained that the reference to Bracken is because he had mentioned that Bracken has appeared in several places after a bushfire on his property several years ago. Geoff said that the remarks about alkaline conditions surprised him as he had, for some unknown reason, always thought that acid conditions were better for spore germination. Geoff wondered whether anyone has data on this point.

We know that we aim for sterile conditions when we are trying to grow ferns from spore. In nature, it seems reasonable to expect ferns to germinate in conditions similar to those in

which they prefer to grow. If so, that would mean most ferns doing best in slightly acid conditions. However, we don't have any data on the whether Bracken ferns prefer acid or alkaline soils.

If anyone has any information about the conditions for spore germination, please let the Secretary know so it can be included in the Newsletter.

SOUTH EASTERN QUEENSLAND REPORT

Contributed by Irene Cullen

Report on Outing to Mt. Glorious, 7 December 1997

Our Christmas Break-up visit to Mt. Glorious was a most enjoyable day, although it was saddened by the absence of our dear friend Joyce Ward. Brian and Sue Phillips were our genial hosts. They have a 3 hectare property on the slopes of Love Creek, with about twenty species of native ferns growing there naturally and a half dozen or more that they have planted. A list of the ferns occurring naturally on this property - 37 Alex Road, Mt. Glorious, follow: Arthropteris tenella, Asplenium australasicum, Cyathea cooperi, C. leichhardtiana, Davallia pyxidata, Dictymia brownii, Diplazium assimile, D. australe, Doodia aspera, Hypolepis glandulifera, Lastreopsis marginans, L. microsora, L. smithiana, Microsorium scandens, Platynerium bifurcatum, P. superbum, Pteridium esculentum, Pyrrosia confluens, P. rupestris.

Business of the day was arranging our calendar of events for 1998. A generous number of ferns were brought for our Fern Exchange. It really felt like Christmas. We had our lunch on the Phillips' patio which jugged over the rainforest. For most of the time it was hard to decide if it were a botanical or an orthological outing. Once we started our walk down the Creek, it was definitely botanical. It is worth noting that Brian had cleverly used a truckload of used car tyres as steps on the steeper part of the walk. They were covered in forest litter and were functional as well as being environmentally friendly. We departed leaving our sincere thanks and our threat to call on them again.

Report on Meeting at Pullenvale, 1 February 1998

Once again we had the sad duty to stand in silence and pay our respects to our recently departed long time member and friend Cliff Ritchie who passed away during January. Cliff was a prominent figure at our Annual Fern Displays for as long as the Queensland Region held Flower Shows, until ill health took its toll.

The meeting was held at Graham Nosworthy's home. The theme of the discussion was "North Queensland Ferns Growing in Brisbane." About thirty varieties of North Queensland ferns were tabled. Peter Bostock spoke on each fern as well as discussing the individual growth habit and common location. Graham had had an assortment of ferns sent from P. & A. Radkie's Nursery on the Tablelands. He had more ferns than he required and generously donated them to the members. These were distributed by drawing names from a hat. All received a couple of ferns each. The ASGAP Spore Bank was discussed and it was agreed that Barry White's offer seemed good. We also agreed that our Group and

most of our other fern study members have been very remiss in not supplying spore. Let's hope this situation will change.

SYDNEY REGION REPORT

Get-Together at Kenthurst 7 December 1997

Tamara and Ian Cox hosted this our traditional end of year fixture in their wonderful home and garden. The 21 members present enjoyed a very happy occasion. Our thanks to Tamara and Ian for making the day so successful.

Meeting at Blacktown, 21 February 1998

After dealing with a long business session, sixteen members gave attention to Peter's instruction on the topic "Davallias". Using the key in 'Ferns of Queensland' by S.B. Andrews, overcomes problems encountered in separating the large Davalliaceae Family into the three component genera found in Australia. This key does have the disadvantage of being based on the distinctive features of the indusium, so fertile material is required. Rumohra is readily separated because it alone has a circular indusium peltately attached. That is, the point of attachment is in from the margin. It also differs from the other two genera because the stipe is not jointed to the rhizome. The fronds form on top of the rhizome in two rows.

Species of Davallia and Humata have cup shaped indusium. Davallia have the indusia attached at their base and sides with the upper part not attached. On the Humata species, the indusium is attached at the base only.

There are a mere three Davallia species in Australia, out of a world-wide total of 40. Our host, Les Taylor has a large collection and we counted ourselves lucky not to have to key them out. Peter explained some of the apparent features that help to identify the three Australian species. The rhizomes on D. denticulata are usually level with the ground or below it, on the other two Davallia species, rhizomes are prominently above ground. Fronds reach to about 1 m. It grows as a terrestrial or epiphytic fern and is notably deciduous in the dry season. Members present at the meeting agreed they have found D. denticulata difficult to grow in Sydney when planted out of the warmth of a hot house. In Australia, it is confined to north east Queensland and is common around the Atherton Tableland.

D. solida, also from North East Queensland, is a more upright, epiphytic fern. The lamina has relatively broad segments and, as its name suggests, it has a solid appearance. Peter described it as looking somewhat like a young D. pyxidata. Fronds reach to about 80 cm. It requires a warm position to succeed in southern States.

D. pyxidata is found in Queensland and NSW, and less widely in Victoria and Tasmania. It is very easy to grow either in a charcoal / bark epiphytic mix or in the ground. It needs no attention when planted on a rock or log in composting leaf litter. The rather leathery

fronds are normally about 80 cm long, spreading on thick, erect rhizomes. Young fronds are coarsely divided, the fertile fronds are finer.

However, despite their fairly distinctive appearance, Peter said that the most reliable method of separating the Australian Davallias was to use the scales on the rhizome. The differences were easily seen on an enlarged photo of the scales. Using a hand lens, we confirmed there were short, spreading, curved teeth on the margins of the scales of D.denticulata. After some research, we found the "false veins reaching almost to the forks of the true veins". The glossary told us that false veins are lines along the face of a leaf where the surface cells are more or less elongated. The margins of the scales on the other two Davallias bear long, fine, brown hairs. On D.solida, the scales abruptly narrow above a broad base. The older scales tend to break off leaving only the broad, almost black bases. On D.pyxidata, the scales taper gradually from a broad base to the apex.

Our thanks to Tess and Les Taylor for hosting the day. Members appreciated getting at first hand, Les' advice and sound gardening tips based on his practical experience.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS : IN SOUTH EAST QUEENSLAND

Sunday 1 March 1998, Meeting at Belbowrie

Meeting to be held at Peter Bostock's home, 59 Lincoln Street, Belbowrie, commencing at 9.30 a.m. The subject is "Potting Mixes and Watering".

Weekend of 4 & 5 April 1998, Outing to Lamington Plateau

Excursion to O'Reilly's. For accommodation arrangements ring Peter Bostock 3202 6983 or Irene Cullen 3273 1055 for particulars.

Sunday 3 May 1998, Meeting at Greenbank

Meeting to be held at Kerry Rathie's home, 5 Salston Road, Greenbank, commencing at 9.30 a.m. The subject is "Propagation of Ferns".

Sunday 7 June 1998, Outing to Belthorpe

Travel through Woodford on the D'Agiular Highway and turn onto the Kilcoy - Beerwah Road. Meet at 9.30 am at Crevice Park which is about 500 metres past the intersection on the left hand side.

For information regarding South East Queensland Fern Study, please contact Peter Bostock phone (07) 3202 6983 or Irene Cullen on (07) 3273 1055.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS : IN THE MID NORTH COAST, NSW.

For details of the above events contact Charlie Charters, phone (065) 86 1088.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS : IN THE SYDNEY REGION

Saturday 21 March 1998, Outing to Fox Ground

Ann and Geoff Long's new home is not yet completed so we are to meet at their "Bolwarra" property, Lot 10 Foxground Road, Fox Ground. Drive south along Princes Highway past Gerringong, then after the second rise turn hard right off the Highway and follow signs to Wild Country Park (Park now closed). "Bolwarra" is on the right side 600 m past the Park. Drive 50 m further where there is room for parking. Try to make it by 10.30 am in time for a walk before lunch. Enquiries to the Longs 02 4234 0865.

Saturday 18 April 1998, Meeting Cancelled

Our planned meeting has been deferred to give support to the Autumn Plant & Art Show organised by the Botanic Gardens and the ASGAP Grevillea Study Group. Spend the day, and some money on a huge range of plants at bargain prices, 9am to 4pm (and Sunday 19th too! 10am to 4pm) at Mt Annan Botanic Gardens. The Gardens are located off Mt Annan Drive, Mt Annan. The entrance is well signposted on Narellan Road about 1.5 km north-west of the Camden exit from the South Western Freeway.

Saturday 16 May 1998, Outing to Pierces Pass

Travelling from Sydney along Bells Line of Road, turn left at sign to Pierces Pass and drive to the car park furthest from the highway. Meet near car park at 9.30am for start at 10 sharp. There is a short but steep walk to an excellent area of ferns including the lovely Leptopteris fraseri. Bring water but plan a late-ish lunch near cars. Enquiries to Peter (02) 9625 8705.

Sunday 21 June 1998, Meeting at Kenthurst

Meet at the home of Betty and Eric Rymer, 48 Annangrove Road, Kenthurst. Arrive from 11am. Formal business and study session on "Diplaziums" begins at 1 sharp. The cameo "A Favorite Fern" will be presented by Joan Moore. Bring lunch and plate for afternoon tea. Enquiries to the Rymers 9654 1831.

Saturday 18 July 1998 Outing / Working Bee at Bulli

This day is planned as a follow-up of the planting done at the Grevillea Park in June last year. In addition to weeding around existing ferns we hope to plant a few more ferns. Members are asked to bring any spare ferns. Ray Brown will be attending gate as this is a regular "open day" but the sight of a fern in your car will certainly get you in free! Meet from 10am. Bring lunch and hot water if required. Enquiries to Moreen 9528 4881.

DEADLINE FOR COPY

Contributions to the Newsletter are more than welcome - the success of the Newsletter depends upon them. We would particularly like to have even brief comment in response to topics raised in articles that seek the views and experiences of members. Copy for the June issue should be forwarded to reach the Secretary by 15 May 1998.

ASGAP FERN STUDY GROUP**Statement of Receipts and Payments for the 1997 Calendar Year**

RECEIPTS	<u>1997</u>	<u>Previous year</u>
Members Subscriptions	505	444
Donations (SGAP Regions \$51, Members \$38)	89	61
Raffles - Sydney Meetings	59	116
Sales of Books / Booklets	495	5
Interest Received	<u>16</u>	<u>37</u>
<u>Total Receipts</u>	<u>1,164</u>	<u>663</u>
<u>PAYMENTS</u>		
Newsletter Expenses - Paper & Printing	258	285
- Postage	256	254
Postage - Correspondence	50	47
Stationery	29	15
Purchases of Books	540	-
Bank Charges & Money Orders	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>
<u>Total Payments</u>	<u>1,144</u>	<u>612</u>
<u>SURPLUS FOR YEAR</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>51</u>
	1,164	663
	=====	=====

SUMMARY

Cash at Bank at beginning of the year	\$2,917.01
Surplus for Year	<u>\$19.83</u>
Cash at Bank at end of the year	<u>\$2,936.84</u>

If undelivered return to:
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