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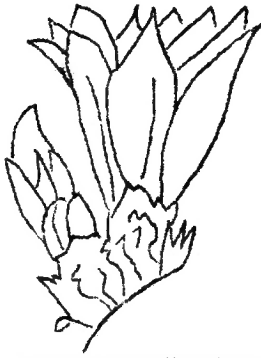
ESPINAS y FLORES - winner of San Diego's most coveted award -- PUBLIC ACCEPTANCE -- with great pride we close our first year of publication...with enthusiasm we look forward to serving you for another.

To many of you this is the first edition you have received, so let us take a brief moment and tell you a little of ourselves. We are practically a monthly paper; as it is a personal, non-professional, part-time venture, there are periods during the course of the year when time available gets a might short, and we are not able to do the job we would like to do. Bare with us! With the 1st here, can EyF be far behind?

Our family consists of Jim Stalsonburg, editor(printer, typist,etc),By-line columnists- A. Phidd & Nema Toed, Special Contributors- you the reader,not the least of which is our Technical Advisor to Knotty Problems, Walter Scott, and three old crackerbarrel Observers- Charlie Cutworm, Harry Chin, and Interested.

Our articles run from the ridiculous to the "salime" (regardless, how you spell it, it means the same). Each month the editor attempts to compile the pertinent facts and interesting sidenotes on a featured Cactus and Succulent. A. Phidd relates the Club notes in his "Cactus Squeezins", Nema Toed's "Potpourri" contains bits of poetry, answers to your correspondence, pearls of wisdom, want ads, and anything else we can't find another home for. "Vitalogy" is a menagerie of "Folk medicine" modern or otherwise. Finally a smattering of Cactivities coming and went.

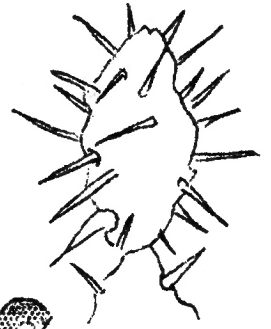
We invite you to join us in whole or large, in thought or deed. Due to the continued escalation of the economic spiral-Subscription rates are \$2.00 per year. For S.D. C&S Soc'ty members this is included in your dues; for subscribers dues are included in your subscription. Along with our "Epic Periodical", this entitles you to function in our participation,... The Editor



ESPINAS

Y

FLORES



Jan-1968

PUBLICATION OF THE SAN DIEGO CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY

WHAT IS ?

Horticulture as a practice is, however, relatively new, and first appears in writings of the 17th century. The word emanates from the Latin "hortus" meaning garden and "colere" meaning to cultivate. The concept of garden culture as being different from field culture is an Anglo-Saxon development, and the term "gyrdan" meaning to enclose was indicative of the custom of individual plots to grow the family's needs, as well as to embellish ones abode, so prevalent with these peoples.

Horticulture in today's concept deals with that part of plant agriculture concerned with "garden crops" as opposed to "agronomy" (field crops grain & forage) or "forestry" (forest trees & products), and is extended to include any crop that is intensively cultivated. For example the importance of an individual Pine tree to a lumber company is not, as important as, the over all yield of the acreage in a forest tract; but when grown as a Christmas tree each specimen assumes enough importance to merit additional expenditures of time and cultural needs. Horticulture in dealing with a vast number of garden crops, which include fruits and vegetables, are grown for ornamental purposes, as well as for spices and medicinals. The products of which are used principally in a living state and are thus highly perishable; in contrast to field and forest crops which are utilized in a non-living state and highly non-perishable (ie. flowers and produce opposed to grain and lumber).

Horticulture can thusly be defined as that branch of agriculture which is concerned with intensively cultured plants directly used by man for food, medicine, and esthetic gradification. Esthetic use of plants is the unique aspect of Horticulture that has led gardening to its universal appeal and popularity. We might refer to this activity as Ornamental Horticulture. The United States is undergoing a renaissance in Ornamental Horticulture brought on by the development of "suburbia", and in satisfying this bent the amateur fancier threatens to rival the prominence of the great arboretums of the

JANUARY MEETING

Saturday Jan. 6th. 2pm

Floral Assoc. Building
Balboa Park

"A Tour Thru the Gardens of
San Diego"

-Colored Slides-

narrated by
JOAN FLEER

Refreshments

-bring plants-

Exchange or Bragging Tables

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WHAT IS ? (con't)

"old world". Horticulture is an ancient and honorable art, and many of its practices have been handed down from generation to generation by the light of the moon or by some wealthy land baron who had more money than time. In modern time, however, Horticulture has been companioned with science, which has served not only as a provider of resources and methods but has been the dominance in refinement and understanding of the art.

In all practicability Ornament Horticulture will never wholly become a science, but its curious mixture of science, technology, and esthetics makes for refreshing discipline that will continue to absorb man's interest, challenge his ingenuity, and be a dynamic influence in bringing him closer to God.

- js -

PLANT OF THE MONTH

THERE have indeed been many many words written about the genus Mammillaria since Hawarth first described it in 1812, and as each month passes a greater number is added. Why? This diverse family consists of over 200 members, and as the frontiers of civilization roll back the edges of uncharted wastes, new and hitherto unknown species are brought to the fore.

Diversity is a "key" word; a description of the genus in some of the plant chronicles would very likely read like this, "...mostly clustering or branching, low, globular or oval or cylindrical, sometimes much elongated...etc.,etc..." As you can see Mammillaria does about everything except play the guitar by the evening campfire. One can find them like mountain goats among the rocks on steep jagged cliffs, under shaggy desert shrubs like a fieldhand at noontime, beside dry or wet streambeds like a thirsty cow, or hidden in meadow grass like a thief in the night; taking forms and shapes like dribbles of pancake batter on a hot griddle, a lost tennis ball, a forgotten french roll left behind by picnickers, or the discarded garden glove of some Cactophile.

There is a multitude of plants that at first sight appear to be Mams; this leads to a considerable amount of confusion. In determining whether a plant is a Mam, one of the first things to notice is the absence of well defined ribs. Mammillaria comes the Latin meaning nipple and refers to the fleshy lumps or tubercles which cover the body of the plant in spiral rows. The tip of each tubercle is usually crowned with hairs or spines or a combination of each. Flowers in a myriad of colors and fruit are borne from the axils of the tubercles in a garland ring near the top. A watery or milky sap readily excretes from the body when wounded.



After you establish that you have a Mam, giving it a specific name is not all that easy either, for many of the species have numerous varieties or closely related "kissin cousins". In any regard, one thing for sure is that you have a plant...a plant that will give you years of enjoyment for little or nothing. Mams bloom when very young, and it is not uncommon for the flowers to open and close each day for weeks at a time. Often a plant will bloom more than once a year, and as a special bonus the smooth bright red fruit, which develops the following season, lingers on to the next flowering period.

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PLANT OF THE MONTH (con't)

Our featured Mam is one of the earliest bloomers and showiest varieties. MAMMALLARIA SPINOSISSIMA (mam-i-la-ri-a) + (spin-o-sis-si-ma) It is found in the central highlands of Mexico between Mexico City and Cuenavaca. The stem is cylindrical and solitary, about 2 inches thick and growing to approximately 10 inches in height. The body is bluish-green and completely covered with wool and spines. The tubercles are not too large, about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long and crowned with 20 to 30 radiating bristle stiff spines ranging from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length. There are from 7 to 10 central spines, slightly stouter and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch long ranging in color from pure white to ruby red.

The outer petals of the flower are brownish purple; the inner are carmine red about 1 inch long and acutely tipped. The stamen is white and the lobes of the stigma are greenish. This species is highly variable and many of the deviations are listed as varietal species. Such as: anicoma-with yellow tipped central spines, rubens-with the new spines at the tip intensely blood red, and the rare pretiosa- with pure white spines throughout.



All mams have a thick outer skin which enables them to live in dry, barren climates where most other plants cannot exist. They can store great quantities of water during the summer growing season to sustain long periods of drought in the winter sun. This long period in the bright winter sun seems to be very beneficial to flower production. From all appearances they seem to be most adaptable to any soil, but cannot tolerate wet feet for any period of time. Because of their size, from 1 inch to 1 foot (in the main), they are highly recommended for pot culture; we suggest a potting mix of 2 parts sand to one part organic matter with a dash of lime for good measure.

They grow readily from seed and are prone to cross pollinate which may produce some very special varieties of dubious parentage right in the middle of your very own garden. Cuttings should be taken from the tips of the stems and side branches or by removing pups; this will enable you to obtain specimen plants more rapidly. Allow the exposed tissue to heal slowly in the sun and air before planting; a week would not be considered an excessive length of time.

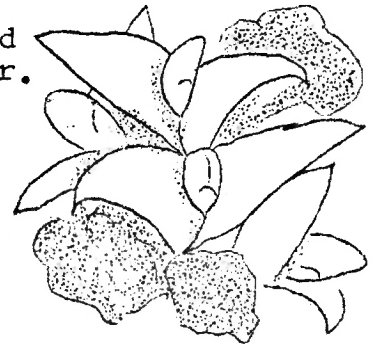
In the winter we generally talk about window garden plants or those suitable to pot culture for those of us who have limited space. In keeping with this practice, may we present GIBBAEUM VELUTINUM (ji-be-um) + (ve-lu-ti-num); often called the "love plant", probably because, if you don't love it, it won't love you. Most of the tender South African plants require more care and understanding than the normal run of Cacti and succulents. Their growing and blooming season is usually reversed from those in the temperate zones of the world, which leads to the practice of giving them what they need, when they don't need it. Another important factor to consider is, that the chief growing period varies a good deal even with species of the same genus. Water, light, and temperature, which is of highest importance with all growing things, is most critical with these tender little jewels.

Named by our good friend Adrian Haworth in the mid-1800's, when he made a gigantic sweep through Africa and distant lands in search of
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PLANT OF THE MONTH (con't)

odds and ends. Gibbeaum is derived from the Latin "gibbus" meaning hump and refers to the fact that one leaf of each pair is prolonged into a hump. They are found in the Great Karroo country of South Africa. General characteristics of the genus show that they normally grow in small clusters and are stemless. The bodies are usually spherical or ovate, and are divided into uneven lobes with the cleft somewhat below the tip. The bodies consist of two opposed leaves more or less joined in the dried mass of old leaves. Most often only one set of new leaves are added each year at a union.

G. velutinum is a perennial which grows in small clusters; the prostrate branches are enveloped in the old dry leaves which linger from year to year. The new growth is a pair of unequal leaves looking like a turtle's head growing at right angles to the mature leaves of last seasons development. The mature leaves are wide spread, proctically lying on the ground and are of unequal length, the longer one is 2 to 2½ inches long and a little more than one inch wide at the base tapering to the tip. The upper surface is fairly concave; the lower side is obliquely keeled, and the tip is curved inward like a hook. The shorter leaf is about 1½ inches long with the same width as its opposite, but more triangular in shape. The upper surface is convex with the keel of the underside extending over the tip to the top. The texture of the skin is like a lamb's tongue and pale bluish-green in color. The general appearance of the plant is that of a winged animal trying to free himself from a quicksand bog.



The white mesembryanthemum type flowers are borne on stout stalks about 2 inches long projecting from the cleft. In Southern California they seem to bloom in late January thru Feb, but normally they are found in March and April. The peak growing season is December to summer, but will vary according to light and temperature. Because they are semi-desert plants use a mix of 2 parts gritty sand and one part organic; for a beginning, pot singly in a 2 or 3 inch pot. They are congenial souls, so as they expand and repotting is necessary, remember to keep them quite close together at all times. Water very moderately, for instance, during the growing season for a plant in a 2 inch pot, about 2 tablespoons of water each time the soil becomes quite dry should be sufficient; in the winter only enough water to keep them from shriveling. The resting period begins immediately af the new leaves mature. Fertilize very lightly during the growth season only; we recommend a liquid incorporated with your watering with a nutrient strength of 4-6-4. Don't guess, be as accurate as you can; and don't rush them. Avoid direct sunlight, even though it's not suppose to harm them. The optimum is a bright, warm, and airy situation at all times.

Gibbeaum will propagate easily from see or cuttings. May we suggest, that if you are going to try your hand with them, don't mess with just one, with very little extra effort you could have a handsome collection of three or four species. For starters try *G. album*, *G. dispar*, *G. nellii*, or the very rare *G. pubescens*; all are beautiful and will give you a range in flower and body, colors and shapes..to say nothing of the admiration of this sticky fingered Cactophile. -js-



Dec. opened with a clap of thunder and a dash of rain, the likes of which we haven't seen for quite a spell... The biggest clap of all was the resounding approval of the membership for a third term for "Doc" Vaughan, he responds as follows... GREETING and THANKS to all the members of our Cactus and Succulent Society for their labors, so generously and freely given, to help me function as your President these past years.

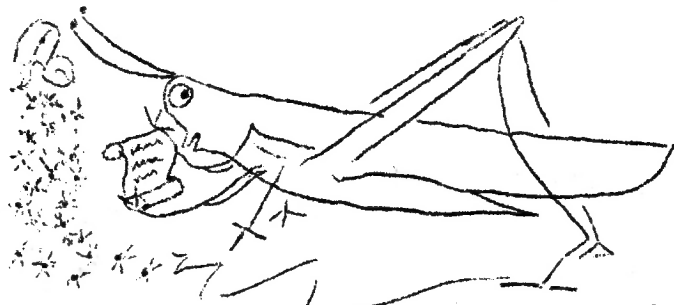
Deeply indebted am I to all who have labored in our garden to make our monthly meetings a thing of joy and of beauty, At each meeting I have learned something about the cactus plants and I have enjoyed the friendly brotherly love and affection shown by all of us. It is this warmth that inspires your officers to labor harder to make our society an ever greater success. No officer can carry a society to success without the help of all concerned.

I wish to express to all my THANKS for the many cards received while I was ill and at this Holiday Season. It is not possible for me to answer each person with a card as my mail is very large from many sources. I do appreciate your thinking of me and wishing me well. I shall try to serve you well. May I prove worthy of the honor you bestowed upon me by acclamation when electing me to be your President in '68.

Preparations are under way at the homes of many of our Brethern in an attempt to win the Desert Nursery Contest for the person doing the most outstanding job of beautifying the premises with Cacti and Succulents...Walt Greenwood bought a new shovel for the task...we can tell you right now,Walter, if it doesn't have spines on it, it'll never pass as a piece of the landscape...in BETTYE KOEHLER'S postage stamp garden it's a time for decision...tomatoe plants or Cactus ??compromise is a great thing, but in the same pot ??..HELEN CRANE figures Bud would have it won easily, if he'd spend a weekend a home with hoe and some weedilizer... But, Helen, he heard that one of the judges likes the "natural" look...

SPECIAL NOTE ..annual membership fees are due..and after resisting the trend for these many moons, we have been forced to raise them to.. \$2.00 per year or \$3.00 per family - Sad, yes, but wipe that tear from your eye, so you can see where to sign that check you're sending to the Treasurer..OLIVIA FLETCHER - 4351 Alder Dr. San Diego,Calif. 92116.... As long as we are on the subject of mail...and you have the yen to send a newsy little tidbit to EyF..send to NEMA TOED 10274 Madrid Way-Spring Valley, Calif. 92077...Thank you.. One big gold star for HAROLD SIMONS of Los Gatos for being the first to send in his dues again this year... so early in fact he beat the \$1.00 hike, but we'll get him next year.

Welcome to new members R.J. & GEORGINE WATCHEL - 3173 Bancroft - Spring Valley,Calif...and 1st time visitors..SUZANNE NIEVERGELT and JEAN TAYLOR.....(con't next page)



NOW HERE THIS: All Aphids REBAT IMMEDIATELY to the ROSE GARDEN, MEALY BUGS ON the double to STAPELIA POTS... SCALE PROCEED to Cactus bed... All Right, MOVE OUT!

Start here

CACTUS SQUEEZIN'S (con't)

It sometimes happens that Club members come to meetings not knowing the plant of the month. Lack of such info defeats the purpose of the program. It also keeps good specimens from showing up at meetings. It is going to be different in '68. Now you will have no good reason for keeping good specimens out of competition. Awards may not be of great value but it is rewarding for all of us to see what others are able to do and to see what they have.

Besides you may distribute slips or pups to others since there is always a demand for them. The Directors thought and looked and thought some more and then came up with the following lists which of course must be considered tentative. But at least you will have something to shoot at. When we look back in Dec. '68, it may be that the lists were accurate--that is IF the plants will cooperate by blooming when they're supposed to. Put the lists on your bulletin board (or fence) and look at it each month and bring your plants to meeting--get into competition.

you made it...

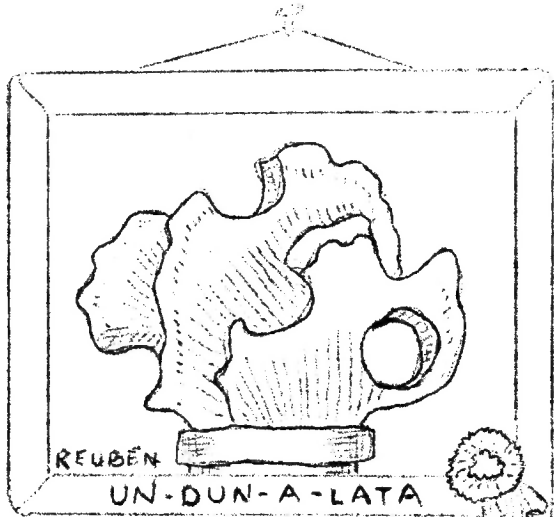
C-A-C-T-I 1968

- Jan. MAMMILLARIA SPINOSSIMA
- Feb. RHIPSALIS CASSUTHA
- Mar. ECHINOFOSSULOCACTUS (open)
- Apr. OPUNTIA VERSCHAFFELDTII
- May. CLEISTOCACTUS STRAUSII
- Jun. WEINGARTIA NEOCUMINGII
- Jul. THELOCACTUS BICOLOR

- Aug. STROMBOCACTUS DISCIFORMIS
- Sep. SOLISIA PECTINATA
- Oct. TOUMEYA PAPYRACANTHA
- Nov. COPIAPOA CINEREA
- Dec. FEROCACTUS LATISPINUS

S-U-C-C-U-L-E-N-T-S 1968

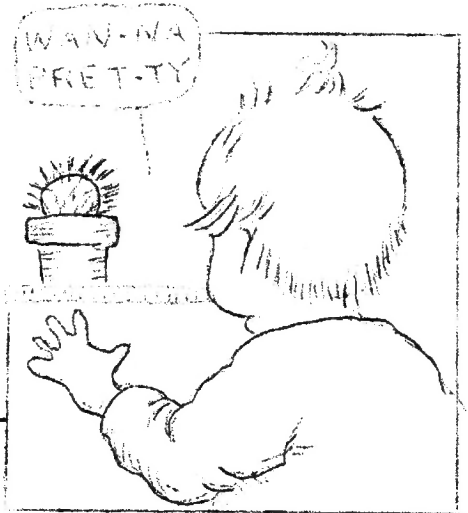
- Jan. GIBBAEUM VELUTINUM (Love Plant)
- Feb. ALOE (Variety open)
- Mar. CRASSULA LYCOPODIOEDES
- Apr. ADROMISCHUS FESTIVUS
- May. DUDLEYA BRITTONII
- Jun. PACHYPHYTUM (Variety open)
- Jul. ANACAMPASEROS RUFESCENS
- Aug. CEROPEGIA WOODII
- Sep. PORTULACA AFRA
- Oct. SEDUM SIEBOLDII
- Nov. STAFELIA (Variety open)
- Dec. EUPHORBIA GRANDICORNIS



Dr. Reuben Vaughan bought a COTYLEDON UNDULATA. The pot was dry so he added a lot of water. The snails found it that night, Here 'n there they took a bite. Now Doc has a MASTERPIECE, Reuben's "UN-DUN-A-LATA"

WINNERS in December

Joan FLEER with a FAUCARIA TIGRINA for Plant of the Month. And----- Bill NELSON with a hanging basket of OXALIS HERRERA in the open class



Karl Nelson, son of Bob and Angela Nelson has great potential as a future Cactophile as he demonstrated at his initiation at the Dec. 2nd 1967 meeting of the San Diego Cactus & Succulent Society.

ABSENTEE GARDEN CARE: Dr. Corliss offered a pertinent suggestion in Dec. He suggests the Club enlist individuals or groups willing to look after the gardens and/or collections of Club members on vacation or absent for a period of time. Everyone who grows cacti or other succulents knows the importance of having someone familiar with the growing habits of plants care for them. Something constructive should come out of this suggestion. And the plants surely will appreciate it too. Give this idea some thought. Action later.

CACTUS SQUEEZIN'S (con't)

DOC CORLISS'S trip to England and the Canary Islands is the talk of

the town...but please pause, and give a moment of silence for the plants that passed away during his 2 month sojourn...with a wry smile he says, it was worth everyshriveled carcass of it...next month we will be treated to some of the over 500 slides he took during his travels...while in England he visited the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew...and trying not smug or over critical...thought he might send them a subscription to EyF.. We stopped by last week to inquire about his forth coming paper for the American Horticultural Society...and found him just leaving for Mazatlan and La Paz for the Holidays...Phil, you get around more than a piece of Cholla on a jackrabbits back...the rough-outs on the Stapelia paper look just great...

To all of you who were first time visitors to our Lodge this year.. we hope that you gift plants are growing as we hope your interest in Cactus is...As we come to the close of one year and begin another..a thought comes to mind..."There can be no happiness, if the things we believe in are different from the things we do".....A. Phidd

VITALOGY

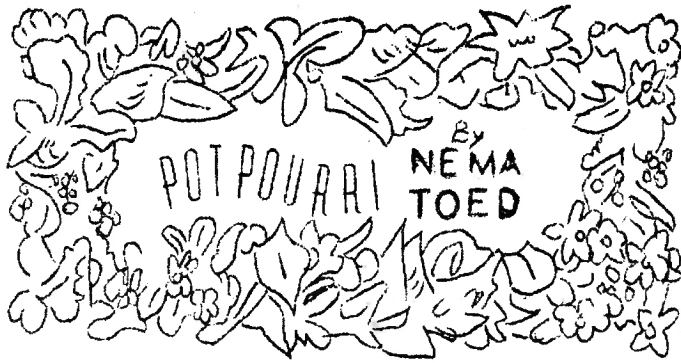
It was Dr. Cyrus Edson, former commissioner of the State of New York, who stated in one of his writings

that "abuse of sleep is as certain to cause physical degeneration as is abuse of alcohol." Too much sleep is quite as injurious, and may be more injurious, than too little sleep. Sleep means inactivity and inactivity enfeebles. Nature requires that all our bodily organs should be exercised in order to develop. If they do not receive adequate exercise they at once begin to degenerate. Too much sleep causes degeneration of the liver and of the muscles of the abdomen and results finally in imperfect assimilation of food, and death.

Activity, especially of the intellect, is one of the greatest agents in warding off "old age". It is a remarkable fact that all the greatest geniuses of the world managed to get along with very little sleep. Napoleon rarely slept over five hours and generally only four hours out of twenty-four. And when he slept he slept so soundly that not even a severe cannonading would awaken him. Ben Franklin, Isaac Newton, Goethe, Humboldt, Edison and numerous other are examples of the great powers of endurance with but little sleep. It is related of Edison that when a difficult problem confronted him or he had a new invention in hand, he would often work thirty hours at a stretch, and then sleep four or five, and continue this routine for weeks until his activity was resolved. Yet he remained active and vigorous, long past middle life and what most people term old age. It is told of many men of genius that they combat the feeling of drowsiness or sleepiness as an enemy to be overcome.

JUNIPER BERRIES (*Juniperus communis*) Juniper berries are valuable in dropsy, as they act directly on the kidneys and bladder. They are also, sometimes, employed in skin diseases and in scurvy, and frequently given in combination with other medicines for various other complaints. An oil is obtained from the berries which has been used in catarrh of the bladder, in doses of from two to five drops, in spirits. A native plant, which grows wild in many parts of the U.S. and elsewhere.

The editor has found that a few drops of Juniper berry juice and a dash of Vermouth stirred well in crushed ice and served with an olive, has caused more dropsy than it has cured, but be my guest. -js-



WHAT TO DO IN JAN...most all garden books say it's time for a gardener to spend some time in his library.. it may be a little late for Xmas this year, but by dropping CHARLIE GLASS at Box 167 - Reseda, Calif. 91335 a note...he will send out a wonderful catalogue of books available on almost every phase of "Cactaning" you may desire...reasonable too...formerly Abbey Press.

BOB BUTLER writes...he has a wild looking scare-crow that does a good job keeping unwanted guests out of his Cactus Patch...it's made of old wash machine parts, an old record player, plus wire coils, bits of gears and belts...it can swing its arms, buzz, and flash its big bright red nose..sounds like our television set..would you like to try it next time?

The INTERESTED OBSERVER sees: that the best recipe for Cactus jelly is..One ardent Cactophile pretty well stirred up over his latest pet.. Two Cacti plants..Three different planting mixes,..Four pleasant daylight hours..Five assorted garden tools..Six planting suggestions from friends ..Mix all together on a well-drained slope, arrange tastefully, and wait till it"Jells"...

Very good, I.O., we must have respect for both our plumbers and our philosophers, or neither our pipes or our theories will hold water..N.T.

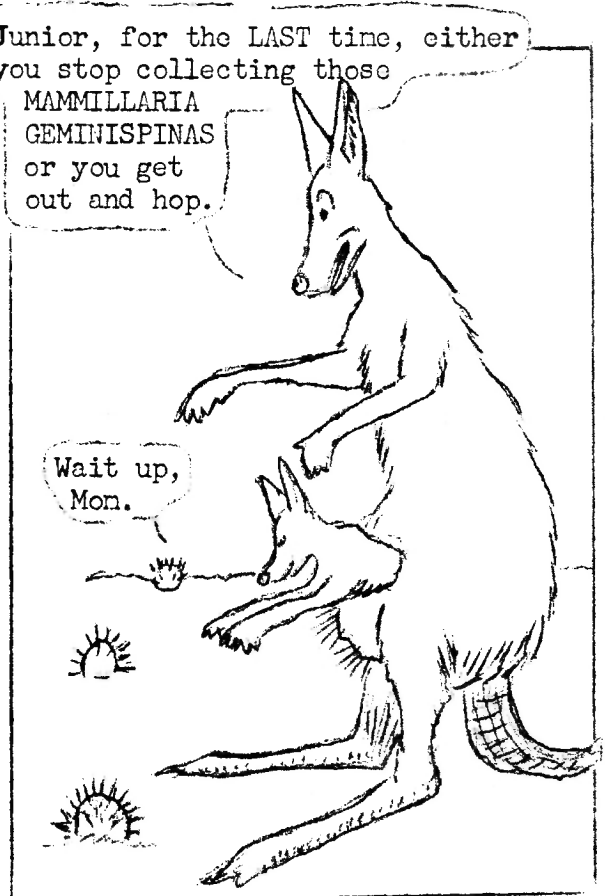
The new "scenic" highway system bill before congress has been dubbed a "Multimillion dollar war on privacy"...it proposes for a labyrinth of new roads to be immoderately blasted through virgin wilderness and so called "underexposed regions...the time may not be far off when the person who wants to detour off on some old unimproved road, going nowhere through uncharted woods and fields, and stop to walk close with nature will be extinct...Progress is a continuing effort to make the things we eat, drink, wear, and do as good as they used to be.....

AT LAST..It may be too much to hope for, but you will never again need to hear your sweet wife's voice exhorting, "Harry, get out there and mow the lawn!" No, we're not suggesting anything as drastic and illegal as that - a new chemical has been discovered in Europe that inhibits the growth of grass without discoloration or harm. TERASEX, the name of the new chemical, has already gone into full-scale production...

Happy New Year, all...remember, "many ideas grow better when transplanted into another mind than in the one where they sprang up"..(O.W.Holmes)that's 30.....Nema Toed

Junior, for the LAST time, either you stop collecting those MAMMILLARIA GEMINISPINAS or you get out and hop.

Wait up, Mon.



KANGAROO COLLECTOR (Macropodidae)