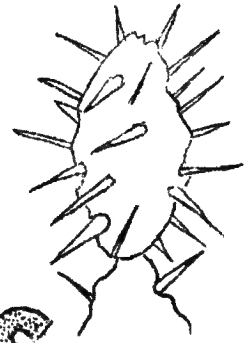




ESPINAS

FLORES



March, 1968

PUBLICATION OF THE SAN DIEGO CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY

PINING FOR SPRING

THE TIME is fast approaching, when Winter's frigid fingers begin to wither before the obscure warmth of lengthening days silently penetrating the receptive earth. This month of March is of profound importance to the gardener; the foundations which are laid will be increasingly evident as the season progresses. Deep within the soil, life that will not be apparent for several weeks in its infancy stirs. The gardener alone can help the illusion of Spring and make March a month of hope and promise.

How to fulfill this hope and promise sometimes seems like a complicated exercise, but in reality there are three ingredients for success. We know that plants need nourishment to grow and prosper, we know that moisture activates these ingredients, and we know that a proper balance of atmospheric and chemical conditions must be present to make them work. Experienced horticulturists agree that the most important factor of all growing things begins with a properly regulated pH condition in the soil; pH is a measurement of active acidity. Soils with a low or high pH range cause nutrients to become insoluble; consequently no amount of fertilizer will permanently correct the fertility of the soil until this condition is properly adjusted. When the adjustment is made, the primary nutrients, as well as other trace elements, are released and made available to the plants. Then, and only then, average applications of standard formula fertilizer, organic matter, water, and sunlight will give your soil fertility and growing success such as you have never dreamed possible.

Water has a pH of 7, thus we consider a reading of 7 neutral on a scale that runs from 1 (very acid) to 14 (very alkaline). The importance of a properly regulated pH condition can best be understood when one realizes that the values are in multiples of 10. A reading of pH 6 is 10 times more acid than 7, a reading of 5 is 100 times more acid, and a 4 is 1000 times, etc. It should also be considered that through continued watering and application of fertilizer the soil slowly tends to become more acid, so periodic checks are important. All plants have an optimum pH in which they do their best, but a condition between 6 and 8 is found to be acceptable for the normal development of the majority of plants that are used ornamentally.

MARCH MEETING

Saturday, March 2nd, 2:00 pm

Floral Assoc. Building
Balboa Park

LITTLE KNOWN CACTI OF ARIZONA

by
Gilbert Voss
Plant Auction
Exchange Table
Refreshments

Soil testing need not be complicated either; a simple roll of litmus paper, suitable for soil testing, can be purchased at many drug stores or laboratory supply firms for approximately \$1.00. An accurate method of testing can be used on the spot to test any quantity of soil, anywhere or any time; just carry your test paper in the
(Continued Next Page)

PINING FOR SPRING (Cont)

of soil around any plant to a depth of 3 to 4 inches, press the paper firmly against the soil for 30 seconds, and immediately place across the color chart provided to determine the pH condition. This paper is chemically treated to change color in accordance with the active acidity. If the soil is too dry, simply moisten it before testing; or you may mix equal parts of ordinary tap water to soil and dip paper into mixture for 30 seconds.

You now have an accurate rating, and to raise or lower this rating apply agricultural lime or sulfur. To raise one full point on the pH scale (i.e. from 4 to 5, or 5 to 6, etc.) add 3 teaspoons of lime per square foot. To lower one full point, add one teaspoon of sulfur per square foot. To make it somewhat easier to figure larger areas, use 1½ lbs. per 25 square feet, or 5 lbs. per 100 square feet of lime, and 1 lb. per 25 square feet or 4 lbs. per 100 square feet of sulfur to raise or lower one point on the scale. These figures are for use on loamy soils; use 20% less for sandy soils; 20% more for clay soils.

With the pH problem now well in hand, let's correct the nutrient level in the soil. In order for a plant to develop satisfactorily, the soil in its feeding area should contain about 5% nitrogen, or to further illustrate, a planted area will require from 6 to 12 lbs. of actual nitrogen per 1000 square feet per year. Cacti not being as vigorous as other ornamentals, such as grasses and some shrubs, would require closer to six pounds. No more than one pound of actual nitrogen per 1000 square feet should ever be added at any one feeding, otherwise symptoms similar to a child eating too much candy may occur. To calculate the amount of nitrogen to apply, divide the percentage content on the label into one hundred; this will give you the amount of material needed to get one pound of actual nitrogen contained in any particular formulation. A brand containing 5% would then be applied at a rate of 20 lbs. per 1000, or a brand containing 20% would be applied at 5 lbs. Liquid fertilizers will usually have the desired water to material mixture on the label.

Fertilizer, being a subject of great magnitude, will have to be treated with a once over lightly touch here. However, it is important to note that the three essential elements for plant growth are nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium. Basically, they can be classed as nitrogen for growth, phosphorus for flower, and potassium for strength. (In all, there are 16 elements known to be needed by a plant; a subsequent article will deal with them in detail). The state of California requires each manufacturer to list all ingredients contained in excess of 1% on the label; it is wise to purchase a fertilizer that contains a balance of essential and trace elements in a strength that will not only facilitate its application, but will be economically feasible for you to use. In cacti cultivation a mixture without peer for general use is 5-10-5, which represents 5% nitrogen, 10% phosphorus, and 5% potassium. There are many other formulations which can be used effectively depending on the conditions. One is trying to correct or create, but "old" 5-10-5 is like money in the bank. A point to remember is never fertilize a thirsty plant; water first, then wait a few hours, apply fertilizer, and water in thoroughly.

Lastly, if water isn't getting down to the roots in quantities to initiate and maintain these activities, all will have gone for nought. Scratch out a hole in the garden about the size of a gallon can and fill it with water. If the water drains off in a couple of hours, the soil is not what one would consider bad. However, if the majority of the water is still standing in the hole, corrective measures should be taken. There are two things that can be done; amend it organically, or amend it chemically. Most soils are impermeable to water because of a build up of excess exchangeable salts (alkali). In such cases chemical amendments, such as gypsum, can be used to modify the physical properties of the soil, rather than adding appreciable amounts of organic matter. If the soil is compacted, or

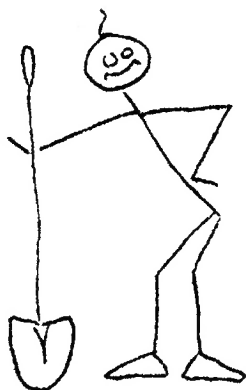
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PINING FOR SPRING (Cont.)

has the fine texture of clay or hardpan, organic materials are the primary need.

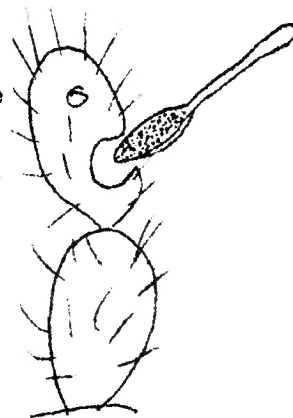
Use amendments when you know they are needed, not in the hope they will do you some good.

To determine if your soil needs a chemical amendment, take a sample of soil from the top 6 inches of the impermeable area (about a quart), dry it completely, pulverize to the consistency of coffee grounds, add one heaping teaspoon of gypsum to one-half the prepared soil, mix thoroughly; prepare two tin cans about 3 to 4 inches in diameter and 4 to 6 inches tall, by cutting out the top at one end, and drilling a $\frac{1}{4}$ " hole in the other; put the treated and untreated soil in separate cans, pack firmly by dropping cans from about 1 inch to a hard surface, about ten times, fill with water, (it is best to cover the soil with a layer of paper towel in order not to disturb it when filling with water) collect the water as it drains through the hole in the bottom. When you have collected a $\frac{1}{2}$ pint or more from the gypsum treated soil, compare it with the volume from the untreated sample. If less than half as much has passed through the untreated as the treated soil in the same length of time, the indications are you have excess sodium, and that a chemical amendment would improve the permeability.



PINING FOR SPRING

To determine what chemical to use, first find out whether your soil contains lime or not. Most soils that need a chemical amendment do contain lime, but be sure. Pour a few drops of muriatic acid or sulfuric acid on a spoonful of soil; if it bubbles up, you can be sure there is lime present. Then choose from gypsum, sulfur lime-sulfur, ferric-sulfate, calcium chloride, calcium nitrate, or sulfuric acid. If your soil does not contain lime, do not use sulfur, ferric-sulfate, lime-sulfur, or sulfuric acid, otherwise you may create an excessive acid condition. We must say, however, for the average gardener, gypsum is about the least expensive and easiest to use. In the application of gypsum, work into the top 3 or 4 inches of soil 15 to 25 lbs. per 100 square feet and water copiously. A repeat treatment should be done the following season; or if the area was extremely bad, a second application may be necessary about mid-way in the growing period. At any rate these chemicals do not last forever, and a follow up treatment of organic material would probably give more lasting results. If the chemical amendment is to be used in a planted area, such as a lawn, thoroughly aerify, scatter the same amount as above over the surface, and water in slowly, but deeply.



A SPOONFUL OF SUGAR HELPS

You might have said at some time while reading this epic, "For crying out-loud, man, I've got a garden, not a farm!" True, very true, for most of us; bear in mind that almost all research, that is done in horticulture, is done on dollar crops on large tracts of land. It is for us to reduce this information to our level of need; use good judgment and caution, rather than abandon abundance..

PLANT OF THE MONTH

AS THE FRESH GREEN of Spring slowly replaces the now grey-white of winter in the mountain meadows of North Central

Mexico, here and there like harbingers of the good life and bounty to come, little cacti smile and bloom, they seem to be saying, "Brother, this is our hour in the sun, and we're taking full measure of it." Soon the meadow grass and native flora will render into obscurity, and the long wait in seclusion begins -- the waiting for the return of crackling crisp mornings and sparkling rays of sunshine reflecting through crystalline skies and lingering dew.

As difficult to describe, as it is to find, ECHINOFOSSULOCACTUS or STENOCACTUS, if you prefer, for a relatively large genus, is almost as unclearly defined today, as it was in the beginning. The name Echinofossulocactus (e-ki-no-fos-u-lo-kak-tus) comes from the Greek echinos meaning hedgehog, Latin fossa meaning small ditch or trench, and the Greek kaktos for spiny plant, which all refers to the narrow, wavy ribs of the plant that are reminiscent of women's "finger wave" hair styles of years back. This allusion gives us the common name of "permanent wave" cactus; also "Brain Cactus" is popular in some quarters. George Lawrence, gardener at Hendon Vicarage, Middlesex, England, gave us the name of Echinofossulocactus when he briefly described the genus in 1841. However, in 1893 Dr. K. Schumann declared this group of plants to be only a sub-genus of Echinocactus, and called them Stenocactus (sten-o-kak-tus), which comes from the Greek stenos, meaning thin, and presumably refers to the wavy ribs.

Without a doubt, it was then, the Botanical gauntlet had been cast. Like the great wars between the Anglo-Saxon and Germanic tribes, Britton and Rose figured to make it an entity again by calling it Echinofossulocactus once more in their voluminous work; whereas, a Dr. Alwin Berger held to Steno, and a Dr. Spegazzini tried to compromise with the name of Brittonrosea.

Just like all political confrontations, issues become confused and the parties vacillate from side to side; in Borg's book on Cacti, Steno is used, and in Haage's, Echinofossulo -- so look for either when searching for reference material. Both seem to be acceptable, use whichever you please; we prefer Lawrence's endeavors.



Picking a plant that would best illustrate the genus is somewhat difficult; the number of ribs on the various plants range from 10 to 100 or more, and the spine assembly is extremely varied. We feel *E. CRISPATUS* (kris-pa-tus), meaning curled, is the choice example. The body of the plant is globular and tends to remain close to the ground, but when it gets older, it becomes somewhat cylindrical. The flesh is dark bluish-green and has 25 to 35 regularly arranged wavy ribs. A mature plant will attain a size of 3 inches in height and about 3 inches in diameter. The areoles are arranged alternately along the ribs, and spaced about one inch apart. There are 7 or 8 radial spines, flattened and slightly recurving, greyish yellow in color. The upper ones are about 3/4 of an inch in length; the lower ones about half as long. The one central spine is cylindrical, straight, and stiff; it is light brown in color, darker at the tip, and about one inch in length. The flowers are borne from the top of the plant and do not fully expand due to the massing of the spines. They are white with a broad violet midstripe; the center parts are the color of rich cream.

E. crispatus comes from the state of Hidalgo in Mexico; but other species are distributed in far flung areas where they live in naturally hybridized little colonies, many of which are unknown or unnamed by their loving admirers. Because

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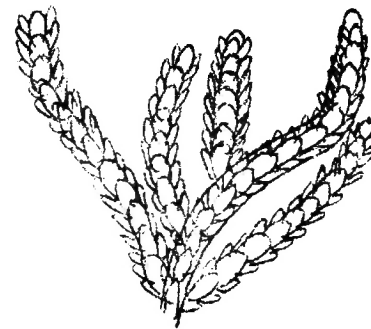
PLANT OF THE MONTH (Cont.)

they are found in varied locations, any number of planting mixes could be used;

but one part organic to two parts sand will give a good compromise. Being basically meadow plants, large amounts of water are required during the summer months. Partial shade to full sun keep them happiest; but we reserve the brightest light for the more spiny varieties, while attempting to give the sparsely spined species a more succulent appearance with shade.

One of the most cultivated succulents in the world and the least named; one of the easiest to grow and the hardest to pronounce, that's our "Watch-chain" plant, or CRASSULA LYCOPODIODES. (kras-u-la) + (li-ko-po-di-o-i-dez). We find it in living room dish gardens, ground-cover on steep banks, hanging baskets, green-houses, patios, sun, shade, or anywhere that a piece chanced to fall and take root.

"Lyco" has all the distinguishing characteristics of the Crassula family, but it is so delicate one must use a magnifying glass to examine the essential parts and bizarre form. Crassula comes from the Latin crassa meaning thick, and refers to the thick fleshy leaves typical of the family. Lycopodioides is a name derived as being similar to the Ground-pine or Club-moss family of plants. If you would care to take this back a little further, the stem of this word is lykos for wolf and podium for foot; never having been on friendly terms with a wolf, we'll accept carte-blanche the phrasing of the nomenclators.



Our green bodied little plant grows, creeps, and droops to a length of one foot, and branches freely along the stem, which is entirely covered by the densely packed shingle-like leaves. The leaves are very small triangular shaped, and are arranged in four rows along the stem, giving a four angled geometrical effect. The minute yellow flowers are borne from the leaf axils in the spring; they are insignificant for the most part, but do give the plant a crusty or scaly look, more curious than detracting.

There are several varieties and forms found from the Cape Province to Tisirub Pass area in South Africa; var. viridia is paler green and grows more erect; var. monstrosa is smaller, deeper green, and branches more freely, like coral; var. pseudolycopodioides is grey-green in color and the leaves are slightly blunted; forma purpusii named for Herr Purpus, curator of the Darmstadt Botanic Garden, is a stronger more vigorous grower. All varieties grow in almost any soil with good drainage, and will root freely from stem cuttings. You may water it generously the year round; semi-shade seems best for normal development. It is great to use as a mixer with other plants to give accent and texture to leaf patterns, or by itself in baskets, strawberry barrels, what have you; any way you choose, Lyco will give a profusion of interest and pleasure.

- Ja. -

A PEARL FROM PERLSO:

A recipe for forcing Cacti to Bloom.....hummmmmmm

Stir one teaspoon of baking powder, epsom salts, salt peter (WHAT?), and a 1/2 teaspoon of household ammonia. Mix all ingredients well in one gallon of tepid water. Use once a month. What about this, Doc???

If the person that Mrs. Lewis promised an Echinopsis to will be at the meeting, so will your Plant.....

CACTUS - CAR-A-VAN

OBJECTIVE FEROCACTUS

THE CACTUS CARAVAN, which had been idle since the November bus trip to Riverside, the Montagues, Desert Nursery and Rainbow, came to life again on Sunday, Feb. 11. Twenty-one San Diego Cactophyles in five cars went to Palomar College to hear Dr. Geo. Lindsay's discussion and see his slides on Ferocacti. He held his audience like an Opuntia sticker holds a grasshopper -- pinned right down..... but unlike the imprisoned grasshopper, they enjoyed the experience. George said many of his "better" slides were at the publisher's, so if what we saw were his seconds, we will hold our breath until his publication comes out. His presentation was convincing and exhaustive. We never knew we knew so little about what he knows so much about. He couldn't elicit an argument during the question period. If this second sectional meeting is a sample of what is to come -- let 'er come, we'll be up front in line.

Cactophyles came from all directions, and it so happened the Cactivity began during the noon hour, BUT the Palomar Club was right in the dugout waiting to go to bat. They knew there would be some hungry hominids, so they prepared a quantity of delicious and appetizing finger sandwiches and added cookies, donuts, etc., plus drinks, and the line-up was very interested and active. Someone in their planning department deserves an "A", and the way they delivered at the crucial moment deserves an A-plus.

San Diego -phyles and -phyllies on hand were: Pres. Vaughan, Ruth CUZNER, Nellie KENNETT, Evelyn CHATHAM, the REINBOLDTS, WACHTELS, FLETCHERS, SCOTTS, Jim "Ph-D" STALSONBURG, the NELSONS, Perlso LEWIS, Edith WEPNER, Nibby KLINEFELTER, Joan FLEER, and the FEINGOLDS. Others wanted to go, but had previous commitments. Oh yes, Sr. A. Ph'D, Nema Toed and Charlie Cutworm all stayed in the cars where lunch was served up to them following the meeting. The above-named group rendezvoused at Sir George's about 4:00 pm, where Boss Bo BANCK had set up about 25 places at a long table in the dining room. Service and food were very good. The total day and all events were very successful.

CC

CUP OF GOLD

ON A BRIGHT and sunny morning the Scotts and Greenwoods left town on a matter of business for the "Society" despite the fact the weather bureau had predicted a heavy rain storm. After an uneventful half-hour of driving, we arrived at Valley Center, the location of our objective. Our genial "Wagonmaster" as usual had a detailed map with all the necessary instructions. We drove east to Mactam Dr., and took the next right turn, which was named Cobb Lane.. After driving a half mile on a very crooked road, we arrived at a locked gate on the route; we assumed someone hadn't gotten the word of our impending arrival. We therefore abandoned the car and crawled around the obstruction. Being positive our objective was on this road, we huffed and puffed our way up a 30° hill for about a quarter of a mile, only to find on our arrival at the top nothing that could possibly resemble a Cactus Nursery.

From our vantage point we attempted to pinpoint one of the few groups of buildings in sight as our ultimate destination. Being a little on the weary side, after our climb, and thinking of the return trip to the car, our eyesight no doubt was a little blurred. Once more at the car the road was too narrow to turn, so our pilot backed down to the foot of the hill. After a short "conference", as to where we had made the wrong turn, we decided to go back to Valley Center Blvd. and go a little further, as our directions stated the Nursery signs were posted at the turnoff.

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We drove for a mile and again stopped for a short "conference" and decided to retrace our steps and stop at a likely looking place for information. The first three places -- no one at home. Finally at a duplex, which registered a blank at one side, we did have success at the second side. I cautioned Scotty to be ready to open the car door in case I had to make a forced withdrawal, due to ravenous beasts, which seemed to abound on every corner. The lady was very obliging, and after calling the Post Office, and then a friend without success, suggested we might return to Valley Center and inquire at the general store, which was reputed to be a veritable source of information. Since the store was a little crowded, I inquired at a real estate office where it took me five minutes to remove the dollar gleam from the salesman's eyes. He produced a local map and stated that the Nursery was originally known as a ranch, and that we should go up Cobb Lane until we found a turn-off between two houses, which would lead up to the ranch. Since it was going on 1:00 pm, we stopped for a noon-time snack before attempting another assault on Cobb Lane, which, by the way, we marked by a dead possum or raccoon on the road. We checked for the described land marks, and there being none, stopped once again for an "informative chat".

Our decision was to retrace our route until we arrived at a house which showed occupancy. About a quarter mile back we observed a lady working in the yard, guarded by a very "mouthy" collie. Hoping the old saying about barking dogs was true in this case, I approached the house and was advised that we should go back up Cobb Lane past a low section in the road and take the next left turn. This turned out to be a recently bulldozed dirt road which showed evidence of having been washed out for some distance by a tremendous rain storm. After a mile of driving a crooked road, we observed evidence of planted Cacti, and soon entered a clearing with plots of Cacti and Succulents. We endeavored to attract attention upon our arrival by calling out, but without positive result. So it was decided that we should conduct our own personal tour of the establishment. We had toured two lath houses and a portion of the grounds when Mabel passed a window of the house and observed the lady of the house moving around. They were both surprised, and after a short period of explanation, we started out on a very thorough tour by Mrs. Pierce. The hour was now 3:30 pm, and we were slightly fatigued as we started on our homeward journey. Since we were on familiar territory, no difficulties were met on our return trip.

We have made arrangements to return on some weekend in the near future with the view toward purchasing plants for Club members at what we consider good prices. Since we have already straightened out most of the kinks in a crooked road, our next trip should be rather dull and uneventful.

----- --Walt Greenwood.

HI, HO - HI, HO

NELLIE KENNETT is one Cactophyle who makes it her business to learn the names of her plants. She took a group of "no name" Gymnocalyciums to Paramount recently to get them properly identified, -- all twelve of them. Nellie, we admire your methods and perseverance, and besides you're tops as Club Hostess too. Everyone who agrees say "aye". Nary a "nay".

Whet your appetites!--- Minnie MOGIL and Hazel SCOTT are assisting Nellie K. with the delicacies in April, and Sophie LOYLAND, Emily PARK and Olivia FLETCHER are lookin' thru their recipes for May. Of course, there will be other things of interest at the meetings during those two months, but not as appetizing.

Is this happening to anyone else? You'll recall Jim prepared a quantity of formulated potting mix which he used to pot some plants in February. Well, Charlie Cutworm insists there may be a chain reaction which may carry thru to the insects which dine on the plants. He's watching a colony of aphids on one of the succulents and just as soon as they are large enough to put a saddle on, Charlie will ride one
(Continued Next Page)

HI, HO -- HI, HO (Cont.)

of them to a future meeting -- about June.

EPIPHYTE (A plant growing nonparasitically upon another). WHO can top this one? Our Pres., Doc. Vaughan tossed away a cutting of crassula argentea, and it landed some feet overhead in a bougainvillea where it stayed. That was about two years ago. Recently when the bougainvillea was trimmed away, Doc. discovered the discarded crassula was still there and doing well. It had rooted itself in the "air", and it was in blossom. Doc. thinks it either decided to become epiphytic or it reverted to something ancestral. Doc's experience goes to show it sometimes pays to NEGLECT some plants, which is true with regard to some cacti Sr. T.E.Quila is trying to grow. Maybe Doc will bring a sample of the blossoming crassula to meeting to prove his point. There should be considerable demand for a plant which doesn't know when it's dead..

Welcome to the Club Glenn and Ruth Heyer...Glenn has what he calls his "Trophy Yard"...seems that every-time he sells a house that has a little Cacti around it, he asks for a cutting...now Glenn would like to know how well he's done on the moochin' side of the ledger.....

We have some free copies of Jerry Hardaway's excellent Catalogue from Henrietta's Nursery...while they last..otherwise 20 cents and a note sent to 1245 N. Brawley - Fresno, Calif. will get you a copy...also if your in the neighborhood do drop in....you will be amozed...

Welcome to the Club Dave Brant... sure it's alright for a cattleman to join a Cactus Society...if you didn't know it, A. Phidd is a cowman too...he ships a little "bull" now and then.....



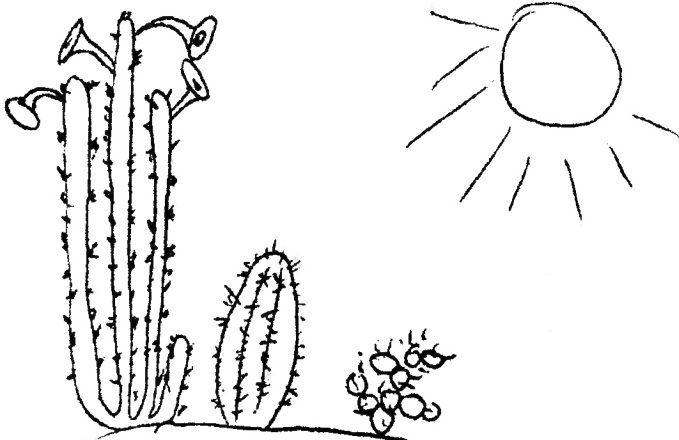
If you want the ouchless kind...
You'll have to ask for them yourself.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT:

I pray that love will bless my life
And teach me how to live,
Love will not last nor multiply
Unless I, too, love and give.

- a nony Mouse-

The new Aloe book by Reynolds is in the library....first come first serve...



I know what I AM, but I can't pronounce it!

A. Ph'D



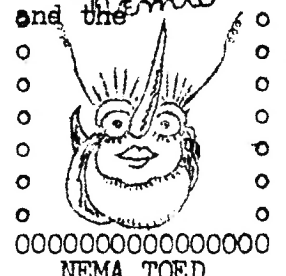
PRO TEM SECRETARY (MINUTIAE) ESPINAS Y FLORES assigned a reporter to interview several staff members to get their views and reactions to Walter Greenwood's taking and reading of the minutes for January in the absence of permanent Sec'y. Ione HUBNER. Following are their unedited comments, opinions and photos.

* A. Ph'D: "As an intellectual with extensive training in art in South Laguna and Yurrop I would say on the one hand from the intellectual's point of view that Walter's minutes and the reading thereof were momentous. On the other hand if you will visualize his work as a painting of a landscape his talent bursts thru like a mountain chain--not a mole hill."

Leif



: NEMA TOED: "Walter is irresistible, s-i-m-p-l-y IRRESISTIBLE. I know nothing about minutes, hours et cetera, nor do I care. But I do distinguish between day and night and genius and mediocrity. And not to make my answer too voluble, I just loved hearing Walter read all that minutiae. Really he should have been a SENATOR. He's SO knowledgeable, SO knowable, SO understanding, SO capable, SO expressive and so on. I'm for Walter every minute."



XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
NEMA TOED
RHIP X
X X
X X
X X
X X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

LEIF HOPPER: "Leaf it to Walter, he didn't leaf out a thing. When it comes to leaves I don't miss a thing. And I listened carefully while he read. But then there's Ione, let's not leaf her out. If I had to make a choice, I'd take Ione, she appeals to the eye AND ear. Let's leaf Walter on his pad as Vice President. Very important in the Cactaceae family as all you cactophyles know."

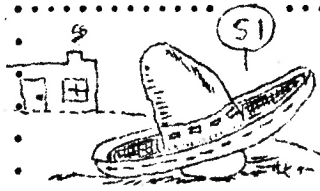
RHIP SALIS: "I wasn't there in January but I heard all about it. I just can't imagine Walt sitting alongside Doc. Vaughan taking notes, I mean minutes like you say. Of course he's good in everything he does but let's keep him up there as a "lead" horse. After all what would Walt look like as a mini-skirted secretary, I ask you? UGH!"



CHARLIE CUTWORM: "Walter gives one something to chew on and I like that. His performance was delicious like a sugar beet. I wouldn't know if all he read was minutes. Some of it sounded like seconds. If so, I want to know how come it took

him two days, five hours and forty minutes to write up 15-minutes worth of minutes? What did he do the rest of the week? I'll bet Mabel had to put an ice pack on his head and his arm in a sling--didn't you Mabel?"

Sr. T. E. QUILA: The reporter put a question directly to Sr. T.E.Q.: "Did you, or did you NOT approve of the minutes as prepared by Mr. Greenwood?" His reply came out loud and clear: "Si"



MANLY, STRONG OF VOICE, CHEST OUT, CHIN UP--THERE HE STOOD; AWAKE, EAGER, INTENSE--ALL EYES ON WALT GREENWOOD. APPOINTED SECRETARY PRO TEM FOR A DAY HE WAS THE ARTIST. OTHERS MODELLING CLAY. (Anony Sr. T. E. QUILA TWO WORDS APTLY DESCRIBE THE RESULT: VERY GOOD (MOUSE

CACTUS OR SUCCULENT? Many people don't distinguish between cacti and succulents. Confusion may be quickly erased from the mind by remembering that ALL CACTI ARE SUCCULENTS, BUT all succulents are not cacti. If you want to establish a lasting mental association, think (1) of a CACTUS, then (2) of a CHINAMAN. Then substitute the Chinaman for the cactus. You know all Chinamen are men BUT all men are not Chinamen. Now I hope every time you look at me you don't think of a Chinaman. -Charlie G.