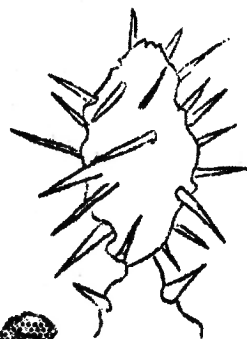




# ESPINAS

# Y

# FLORES



April, 1968

PUBLICATION OF THE SAN DIEGO CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY

EXCUSE US, it's a CACTUS BUS-A-VAN:

## CACTUS CAR-A-VAN

WHEN?? Saturday, May 11th, the Saturday following our May meeting. We will meet in front of the Art Museum on the Plaza in Balboa Park and leave about 8:30 a.m..

WHERE TO?? The CACTUS CAPITAL of the West -- JOHNSON'S CACTUS & SUCCULENT GARDENS in PARAMOUNT. Call it MAMMILLARIA MEKKA if you wish, it's where all good Cactophyles go once before they get old, wrinkled and dehydrated.

WHO CAN GO?? EVERYONE, up to a point -- 39 in all. That's all the bus holds. Reservations will be in the order of sign-up and pay-up. And as names appear on the sheet. First come, first served. Fair??

HOW MUCH?? That is a moot question. We don't have the exact amount yet because we don't know exactly how many will go. We will divide the cost of the bus by the number of Cactophyle passengers, and we are under the impression that it will be about \$3.60, give or take a copper-clad dime or two one way or the other. When you read this in Espinas y Flores we should have something specific. The Club doesn't intend to make a cotton-pickin' penny, but on the other hand, it doesn't want to operate like they do in Washington - on the deficit basis.

ANY FACILITIES?? Yes, we are pretty sure Chic Sale will go along on the back of the bus.

WHERE ALL DO WE GO?? We will stop at Westview Gardens in Encinitas (Voss') on our way north, at Black's Cactus Garden near Buena Park, and finally at Johnson's in Paramount. The stop at Black's may be on the return trip -- we haven't made a final decision on that yet. We want to spend most of our time lookin' at Johnson's, since there is more to see and drool at there.

### APRIL MEETING

Saturday, April 6th, 2 pm

Floral Assoc. Building  
Balboa Park

"MAMMILLARIA"

- Robert A. Foster -

EXCHANGE TABLE

CLAY POT SALE  
5" for 10¢ ea.

REFRESHMENTS

FOOD?? We see no reason for anyone to go hungry. But we would ask that you take a sandwich, pickle, cookie and a coke (or some filler of your choice) to see you thru the noon hour -- but don't overdo it, because on the return trip we will stop at Knott's in Buena Park for CHICKEN, MASHED POTATOES and GRAVY, HOT BISCUITS, BOYSENBERRY JAM, RHUBARB, and MAYBE BOYSENBERRY ICE CREAM OR PIE. We

(Continued Next Page)

CACTUS CARAVAN (Cont.)

do not plan a shopping stop at Buena Park because we must get home the same day.

WHO TAKES THE MONEY?? Our TREASURER, Olivia, of course. But you must do your part, besides your seat depends upon it.

FINALLY -- we think it will be an interesting and educational trip, and a pleasant experience. Anyway, you'll be in good company.

-- OLD WAGONMASTER --

# DISTRIBUTION OF CACTI IN BAJA CALIF.

THE FOLLOWING notes are made from the memories of Howard B. Gates, Cactophile Extraordinary, of two extensive exploration trips into Baja California, made between 1928 and 1931. Four of these trips covered the entire length of the

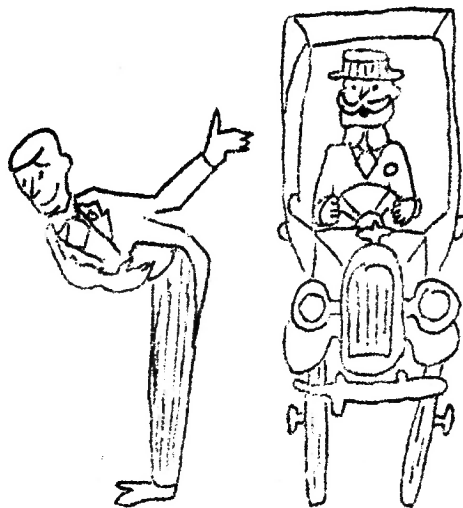
peninsula, and numerous side trips from the main road were made. Except where noted, these remarks are based on his own observations. This information is of tremendous importance to the field collector, as well as of interest to the worshipper of the "spiny realm" in the Kingdom of the Sun. Get the good map of Baja from your local Automobile Club and follow along.

Bartschella schumannii, is a coastal species, that first appears on the West coast south of Todos Santos and follows around Cape San Lucas to the latitude of La Paz. It is not very particular in regard to the type of soil. Bergerocactus emoryi, another coastal species, is found from Tijuana south to Mission El Rosario. It is not particular as to the type of soil, but it is most abundant on sedimentary flats and hillsides. It often occurs on off shore rocks that barely keep it above the reach of the waves. Its greatest penetration inland is 15 or 20 miles in the latitude of Mission El Rosario.

Cochemeia halei, is found only on Magdalena Island. It is most abundant on a low mesa overlooking Playa Santa Maria, to the north of Magdalena village. Cochemeia maritima, Mr. Gates never actually observed it in the field, but sent a pack train from Punta Prieta to the West coast near Punta Blanca for specimens. It is believed to be strictly a coastal species. Cochemeia setispina, has only been found on the rocky arroyo slopes above the springs at Mission San Borjas.

Echinocereus barthelowanus, is found only on Magdalena Island, most abundant in sedimentary soil on the mesa overlooking Playa Santa Maria, north of Magdalena village. Echinocereus brandegeei, a gray spined form is quite abundant in the hills around El Arco and Mission San Ignacio, where it is found in gravelly, sedimentary soil. A yellow spined form is found in the revines and arroyos around Bahia de la Concepcion. Echinocereus engelmannii, was sparsely found in the low hilly area north of Dry Lake to Laguna Seca Chapala. Echinocereus ferreirianus, was found on rocky hills a few miles inland from Bahia de Los Angeles and more abundantly on Piojo Island, one of the Smith Islands Group just outside the Bay. Terrain is very

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WE'RE NOT APRIL FOOLIN'  
IT'S THE BEST DARN BUS AVAILABLE!

MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS  
EARLY!!!

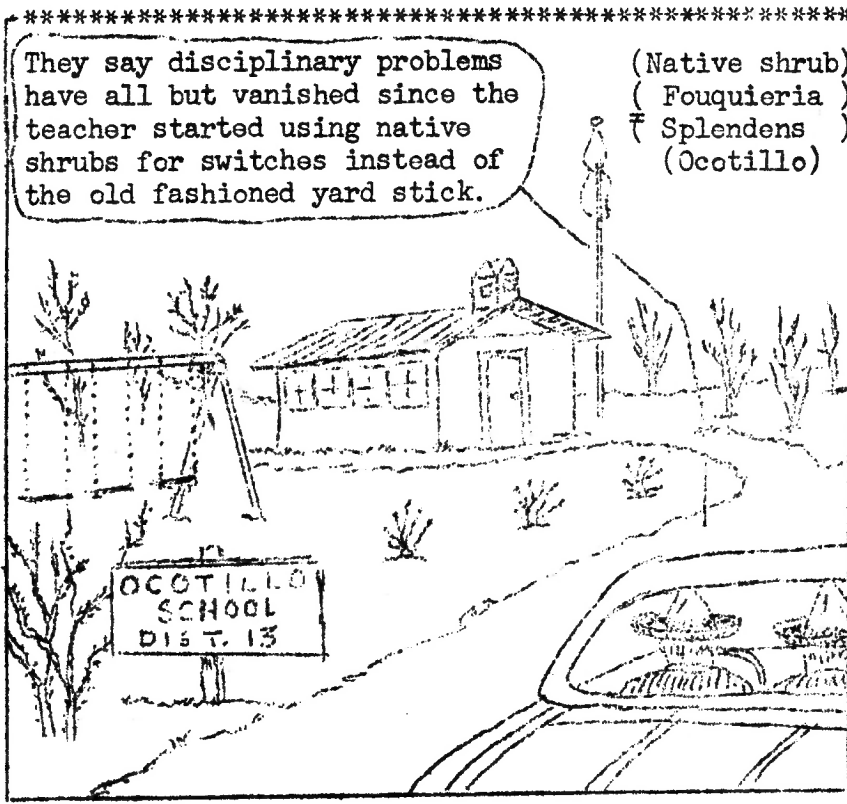
DISTRIBUTION OF CACTI IN BAJA CALIFORNIA (Cont).

dry and rocky. A few plants were also found in a rocky pass near Rancho Mina, some 45 miles to the South. Echinocereus mormillatus, though diligently searched for, only one cluster was found in the hills just East of Mission San Ignacio.

Echinocereus maritimus, is a coastal species occurring from a little South of Ensenada to below Viscaïno Bay, usually in sedimentary hills and flats. There are grey and yellow spined forms; the farther South, the more robust the spines and plants in general. The greatest inland penetration observed was to a little East of Aguajito. Echinocereus pacificus, it was only observed on the canyon sides in the vicinity of Agua Caliente, east of Mancadero; however, it has been reported to have been found higher up in the mountains of that area. Echinocereus pensilis, was found at approximately 5,000 feet in elevation in the northern end of the Sierra de la Victoria. It grows on rocky cliffs in crevices filled with leafmold, and hangs down like Aporocactus rooting wherever possible. Echinocereus setosus, is strictly coastal and is found from just North of Cape San Lucas around the Cape and San Jose Del Cabo towards La Paz. It is found on the hills as well as on the flats.

Ferocactus coloratus, is found west of Aguaje San Andreas to Miller's Landing, usually in sedimentary soil and often near the sea shore. Ferocactus diguetii, was found on Cerralve Island and several others just off the East Coast. It is the largest of the Ferocacti attaining 12 to 14 feet in height. Ferocactus fordii is a coastal species which was found at various points from near Cape Colnett, south to below Miller's Landing. Occurring in the rocky gills, but more often in sandy, sedimentary soils. The southern most plants are the largest, but are usually attached by borers. The inland penetration is probably about five miles. Ferocactus gatesii, is found only on the Smith Island Group just off Bahia de Los Angeles. Ferocactus gracilis, is found in all locations from Aguajito to Punta Prieta. It is very abundant in the Rancho Arenoso and Laguna Seca Chapala areas. Ferocactus horridus, was only found just inland from Bahia San Rafael on the gulf shore. Ferocactus johnstonianus, was found on canyon sides in the Southern end of Angelo de la Guardia Island opposite Los Angeles Bay and farther north on the West side of the island on a rocky mesa overlooking a sea lion rookery known as La Loberia.

Ferocactus peninsulae, is to be found in the hills to the East and South of Mission San Ignacio. Ferocactus rectispinus, occurs in the hills East of Mission San Ignacio, inland from Mulege on the hills along the West side of Bahia de la Concepcion and in the Sierra Giganta East of Comondu Viejo. It is usually found in rugged and rocky terrain. There are two forms, one with straight acicular spines occasionally reaching more than 10 inches in length; the other with shorter, flattened and slightly curved spines, which may be a hybrid. Ferocactus tortulospinus, is found in sedimentary rocky soil and on low hills from Dry Lake South to Laguna Seca Chapala.  
(Continued Next Page)



DISCIPLINARY SWITCH

DISTRIBUTION OF CACTUS IN BAJA CALIFORNIA  
(Cont.)

species. Ferocactus townsendianus, occurs from La Paz south to the Cape in various locations, usually in flat sedimentary soil. In this area the plants are less than 30 inches high. A variety of this plant extends up to the Magdalena Plain to the vicinity of Poso Grande. This variety is taller; in 1930 many specimens reached 6 feet in height, but by 1951 most of these had disappeared. Probably used for cattle feed in time of drought. Ferocactus viscidiflorus, is very abundant from Tijuana South along the coast, penetrating inland about 20 miles from Canalu to Hamilton's Ranch is an extraordinarily tall form, growing to about 2 feet with weaker spines. This has been offered in the nursery trade as var. littoralis. Ferocactus viscaïnensis, is found in various types of soil from south of Miller's Landing to South of Rancho Mesquital. The six to ten-inch plants of this species have the broadest spines.

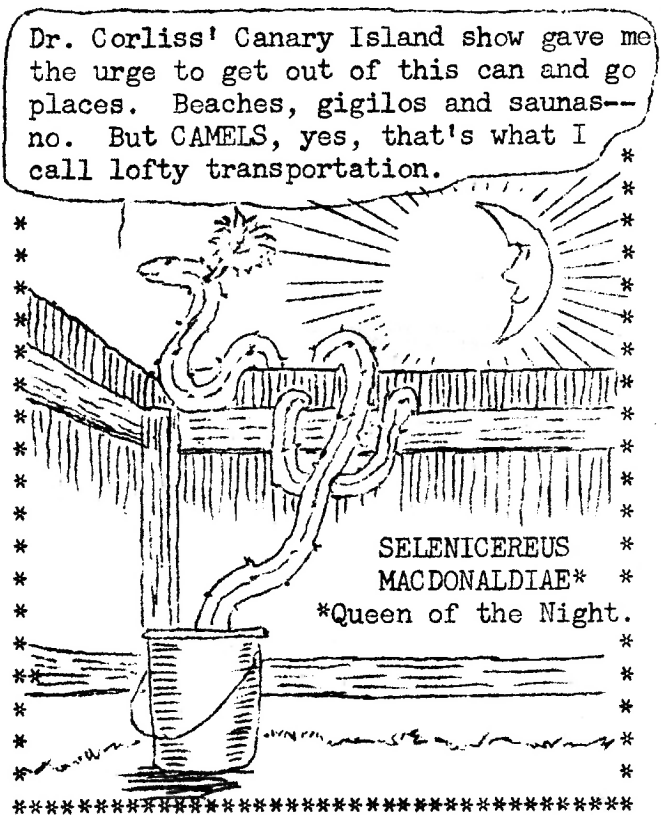
Lemaireocereus littoralis, is found only in scattered colonies along the shore from Cape San Lucas eastward for possibly fifteen miles. It is usually on granite hillsides or hummocks of caliche type soil. It does not penetrate inland much farther than a mile or so, and has a pink flower which is the most beautiful of any species in lower California. Lemaireocereus thurberi, is first encountered along the main road to Aguaje San Andreas, shown on the map as Rancho San Andreas. It extends farther north on the warm East Coast, and is also found in many other localities from shore to shore all the way down to Cape San Lucas. It is almost a universal plant in the Southern half of the peninsula.

Lophocereus australis, is usually found on flat sedimentary soil in scattered colonies from La Paz south through the Cape district. It branches freely from a short trunk and may reach a height of 25 feet. Lophocereus gatesii, was found in only three sandy arroyos on the coast near Rancho Aguja, which is a little south of Punta Conejo on the southern extremity of the Magdalena Plain. Lophocereus schottii, is first found near Camalu, and is quite plentiful at San Simon. It can also be found

in many locations from coast to coast from the 30th parallel to La Paz, where it gives way to L. australis. It prefers sandy plains and arroyo bottoms. There are magnificent stands of very large plants in the broad arroyos in the vicinity of Canandu. Along both shores of the peninsula the plants are shorter and less attractive. A very slender, and very tall form, which branches freely from the base can be found in the canyon bottoms near Canandu Viejo. Lophocereus schottii monstrosus var. obesus, can be found just north of El Arco in rather stony and heavy alluvial soil. Var. miechlayanus, is in a silty arroyo bottom near Rancho La Union northeast of El Arco.

Machaerocereus aruca, is only found in sandy soil in scattered colonies near the Bay on the Magdalena Plain south to Rancho Venancio, and on the islands on the outer side of the Bay. It follows the sandy washes inland in places, but does not penetrate more than ten miles. Machaerocereus gummosus, is first encountered on

(Continued Next Page)



Dr. Corliss' Canary Island show gave me the urge to get out of this can and go places. Beaches, gigilos and saunas--no. But CAMELS, yes, that's what I call lofty transportation.

SELENICEREUS  
MACDONALDIAE\*  
\*Queen of the Night.

NIGHT BLOOMER-DREAMER

DISTRIBUTION OF CACTI IN BAJA CALIFORNIA  
(Cont.)

from the 13th parallel, it is found the full length and breadth of the Peninsula in all kinds of terrain. No Cactus of Baja occupies a greater area; the most abundant stands are on the Magdalena Plain where single colonies may cover several acres.

Myrtillocactus cochal, is first found in the mouth of a canyon leading from Maneadero to Agua Caliente on rather steep slopes. It is abundant on the arroyo banks and hillsides from Arroyo Seco to San Felipe, then in intermittent colonies in many locations to San Jose de Comonda in the Sierra Giganta. It is quite plentiful in some areas and very sparse in others. It may be either on steep slopes or flat terrain. Contrary to the implication in Britton and Rose, the central spine is seldom lacking and is very strong and dagger-like. Myrtillocactus hybrid, a colony of weak spined Myrtillocactus was found near San Bartolo in the Cape District. Seedlings grown from a plant collected in this colony, produced two distinct types of plants, which leads one to consider this to be a hybrid of unknown origin.

Opuntias were not as carefully and fully observed, as the other types of cacti; only the more outstanding varieties will be mentioned. Opuntia alcahes, can be found between Laguna Seca Chapala and Punta Prieta in sandy soil. Opuntia basilaris, occurs near Dry Lake and north of Rancho Chapala in hilly terrain. Opuntia bigelovii, was observed only near the beach two or three miles north of Santa Rosalia. Opuntia bravoae, can be found in the Cape District near Todos Santos, especially between San Antonio and San Bartolo in alluvial soil. Opuntia brevispina, is located from the Isla Ballena to Isla Espirity Santo only. Opuntia calmalliana, environs near Calmalli. Opuntia cholla, is universally spread from Pezo Grande to Cape San Lucas. It is most abundant and very robust southwest of La Paz. Opuntia ciribe, is in the Sierra Giganta north of Comonda. Opuntia comonduensis, inhabits the Sierra Giganta surrounding Comonda.

Opuntia hamiltoniae, is a ribbed cylindropuntia found in alluvial soil near Hamilton's Ranch. Opuntia invicta, is first encountered west of Mission San Ignacio and later in scattered colonies on the Magdalena Plain. Opuntia lacunae, lives in the high altitudes in the north end of the Sierra de la Victoria. Opuntia leptocaulis, one species is found in the canyon below Comonda; another in some localities on the Magdalena Plain. Neither is as compact as the Arizona leptocaulis. Opuntia pygmantha, was found on the shore of Magdalena Bay at Medano Amarillo; also on both Santa Margarita and Santa Magdalena Islands. There are two forms with a similar growth habit, but one has yellowish spines, the other purplish. In addition both forms have long and short spined phases. The dark form is Opuntia margaritana. Opuntia rosarica, extends inland from Mission El Rosario in arroyos and on hillsides for approximately twenty miles. Opuntia santa maria, is only known from small arroyos between Magdalena village and the mesa overlooking Bahia Santa Maria on Magdalena Island. Opuntia serpentinus, comes from the low mountains between Mission Santo Tomas and Arroyo Seco. Opuntia tesajo, is found in the low mountains surrounding Rancho Arenoso; also on the road from Desengano to Bahia de Los Angeles, usually in arroyo bottoms and alluvial soil.

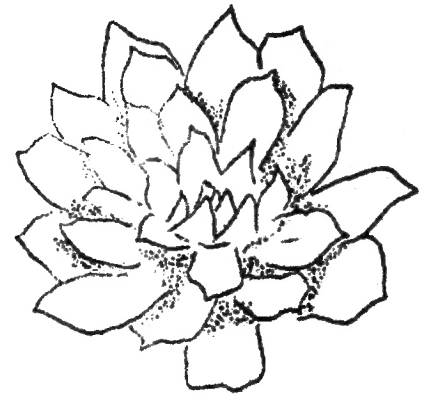


OPUNTIA VERSCHAFFELTII

DISTRIBUTION OF CACTI IN BAJA CALIFORNIA  
(Cont.)

Pachycereus pecten-aboriginum, first appears at San Pedro in the Cape District and is distributed throughout the low elevations to San Jose del Gabe. Pachycereus pinguis, is first encountered on the San Quintin Plain near San Simon, and is almost universally present to San Pedro in the Cape District where it is replaced by P. pectenaboriginum. It varies greatly in stature and habit. On the gulf islands the plants are dwarfed and branched very low. On the windy and foggy Magdalena Plain, the plants are comparatively small with many seasonal growth constructions on the branches. The most magnificent specimens are found near Punta Prieta, Calmalli, inland from Mulege, and just south of La Paz.

Peniocereus johnstonii, it probably has a greater range, but Mr. Gates observed it only in the Sierra Giganta from Canipole to near Comoda; both on alluvial and very rocky soil. Contrary to the remarks of Britton and Rose, this was found under many types of plants; including a Pachycereus, and not merely under Olneya tesota. It is a more robust and faster growing species than P. greggii. Pereskia greggii, was found in only one location on the summit of the divide on a road going from La Paz to Rancho Tepetates. It was climbing over trees. Pereskia houghtoni, was found in several locations in the Cape District, especially near San Antonio and Miraflores. It was growing in alluvial soil and climbing up into the trees. Wilcoxia striata, occurs on the Magdalena Plain, Magdalena Island, southeast of La Paz, and at Cape San Lucas. Since the very slender branches grow up through shrubs, it is very difficult to find and probably has a wider range.



DUDLEY BRITTONII

Because of the extensiveness of this list, we will deal with the Mammillaria separately next month. Thusly with your map on a firm hard surface, start marking the spots and making your plans for your next vacation. It should be indeed thrilling to retrace the steps of our Botanical pioneers. -- JS

## PLANT OF THE MONTH

WHEN we think of OPUNTIA, we think of "Prickly Pear", "Beaver Tail", or the "Jumping Cholla", with their extremely bizarre creations of growth. It's difficult to imagine a collection without these exciting shapes. We willingly overlook the vicious spines, pesky glochids, and rapid haphazard growth to enliven our bristled throng.

Opuntias have a wide distribution throughout the world, because they acclimatize themselves so readily. They are native in every state in the United States, except for Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. They have naturalized themselves in Europe, having been introduced some 400 years ago; and they liked it so well in Australia and Africa, that severe control measures had to be taken, before the two continents became one huge "Prickly Pear".

Most varieties have edible fruits, hence common names like "Indian Fig" and "Prickly Pear". Opuntias have long been known to medicine men, both savage and civilized. Their commercial importance throughout the ages can never be underestimated. Not only were the substances of the plants used to derive by-products; but even the insects they hosted were utilized, such as cochineal dye made from the bodies of scale infestations.

(Continued Next Page)

PLANT OF THE MONTH (Cont.)

The name OPUNTIA, (o-pun-shi-a) or (o-pun-cha), as we say in the southwest, was coined and described, as early as 1588 in a German herb manual. The name is derived from the Greek town of Opus, where a spiny cactus-like plant was reported to have grown. There are flat stemmed species, like the "Deaver Tail", which are often called Flaty-opuntia; upright cylindrical species, like the Cholla, often called Cylindropuntia; and a variety of other names attempting to clarify in a verbal description the locale, habit, and form of the species.

OPUNTIA VERSCHAFFELTII, is for lovers of the fantastic, the eccentric, and the excitement of contrasts. All this, and a size to fit any garden, potted or otherwise. Incidentally, let's pronounce that name, VER-SHAF-FELT-I; we don't know off hand who he was, but there are several plants that bear his name. Our little plant hails from the high altitudes of northern Bolivia, and is often referred to as Austrocylindropuntia, meaning a southern (austro) cylindrical (cylindro) opuntia (puntia) type plant. The dull green stems spread outwardly in dense low clusters. They are usually about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick and attain a length of 4 to 6 inches. The surface of the stem is prominently knobby, like a flattened tubercle. Each warty knob bears a round white areole containing minute yellow glochids, and often 1 to 3 white flexible, thread-like spines about 2 inches long. Cylindrical fleshy leaves are notable on new growth, reddish in color when plant is in a sunny location.

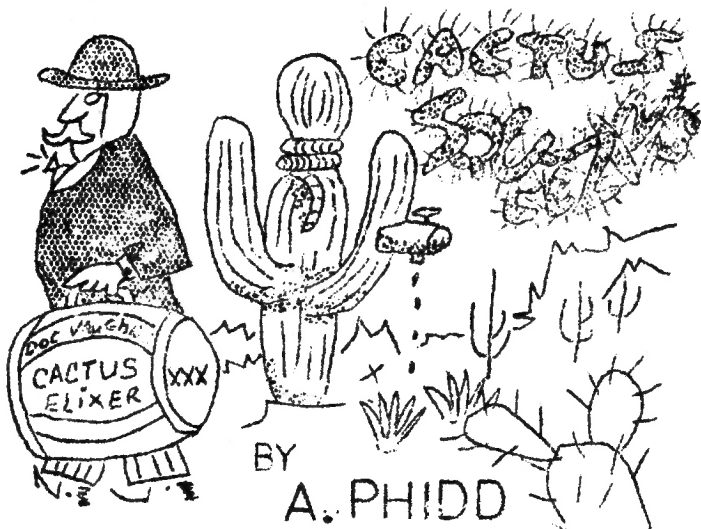
The attractive orange-red flowers are borne on old as well as new joints, and will last for days. Growth is considered to be slow, but when grafted on vigorous Opuntia stock, it really sets up and gives notice. On its own roots more care should be given than would be prudent with others in this genus. A soil mix of 2 parts sand and 1 part organic material would be optimum, but water carefully. Even though it will adapt to most situations, it is a South American plant with different growing seasons than ours. Watch for the leaves; these are the indications of the growth period and watering time.

All around the county from among the rocks, from under shrubs, and from steep inclines long fleshy powdery grey-white flower stalks are arching their way toward the sun. April is the month of DUDLEYA, (dud-le-a). On the hill sides of Mount Helix to the coastal cliffs of Santa Barbara the large rosettes of *D. pulverulenta* (pul-ver-oo-len-ta) contrast the native flora; on the bluffs overlooking San Diego and Mission Bay, *D. attenuata* (a-ton-u-ata), with its silvery fingers clutching every ray of sunlight; along the "back country" roadways of San Diego's north county, *D. lanceolata* (lan-co-o-la-te), crowds close in the rocks of the cutbanks; and near Palm Springs, *D. saxosa* (sacks-o-sa), opens fully to accept the Spring under the motherly protection of desert chaparral. But none have the outright brazen beauty of DUDLEYA BRITTONII carpeting the cliff sides on the old road from Tijuana to Ensenada. It is as though the "Great Flower Child in the Sky" was caught up in a psychedelic desire to create a gigantic anaglyphic engraving of alabastrine rosettes.

Dudleya was named for William R. Dudley, one time professor of Botany at Stanford University. There are over 80 species, all native to western United States and Mexico; until recently very little was known about them, except in Botanical circles. With the advent of a forthcoming book on the genus, Dudleyas in a short while should attain the popularity of the genus Echeveria, which it closely resembles in form and flower.

It is the observation of this writer, that they enjoy crevices in the rocky faces of cliffs where quantities of leaf mold have built up over a long period of

(Continued Next Page)



HAPPY BIRTHDAY, dear Jennie, it's no April fool joke..you can legally have just one candle on you cake again..these words of Spring from Thomas Hood may just well express the feeling of the MEANS family 101 years ago.. 'Tis like the birthday of the world, When earth was born in bloom; The light is made of many eyes, The air is all perfume; There's crimson buds, and white and blue, The very rainbow showers, Have turned to blossoms where they fell, And sown the earth with flowers...

JULIANNE RICE, our new member from Holtville, writes that the

desert has been in full bloom, and if you don't hurry, you will miss the most outstanding floral show in years...from Coyote Wells to Mt. Signal there has been a solid mass of verbena and primrose...Congrats are in order for our former Alice Bonby, now Mrs Vardie Taylor of El Cajon, isn't it just like a cactophile to get stuck on some fellow.. Georgine Wachtel gave the Club a lesson in German by reading a letter from a cactophile in Czechoslovakia who had requested some seeds from the Society..he had read about his request being sent post haste, and that we all presumed that they would be small plantlets ready to bloom by now; but low and behold, he's still waiting for the "peoples" post-man..more than likely he'll get the seeds of the seeds we sent him...

Under the title of "A Little Humor is Good for the Health"..The spirit of cooperation and friendship is present at all of our meetings as witness the following during our March gathering..HELEN HEGYI, who always seems to be able to come up with the unusual, made a short talk and produced some "St. John's Bread" which she advised was good for both man and beast..provided they were strong of teeth and stomach since the seeds were hard as flint and the pods were susceptible to weevils. Must be some scientific method of ascertaining the presence of weevils without relying on taste...these are the pods of seeds from the Carob tree..Ceratonia siliqua...

BOB FLETCHER and JIM STALSON-BURG recently ventured into the desert wastes, traveling some 1500 miles over roads and trails not fit for Hashibaba or his camels..Bob mentioned that there were times when the gasoline in the tank began to sound pretty tasty to him and he wondered if the old "mission" map Jim was following, was really accurate..Jim retorted that he felt quite at home with Bob's long gray "Van Dyke" and salty old stetson in most of the places that they visited, especially when they happened upon a movie set filming one of those (con't next page)







YES SIRREE, JIM, A SMART YOUNG <sup>MAN</sup> COULD DO A LOT WORSE THAN TO BUY HIMSELF ACREAGE OUT HERE!

teen hippie motor-cycle extravaganzas, right out in the middle of the old Mojave...it seems that Bob was really taken with the place...Our wagonmaster and designer of cactus exhibits gave the meeting a short detailed description of the contributions of used hay, volcanic ash, and yesterdays firewood in their Epinas y Flores Especial Cactus plant mix...after their glowing talk on its possibilities, several bald headed men wanted to try it to grow a natural toupee...

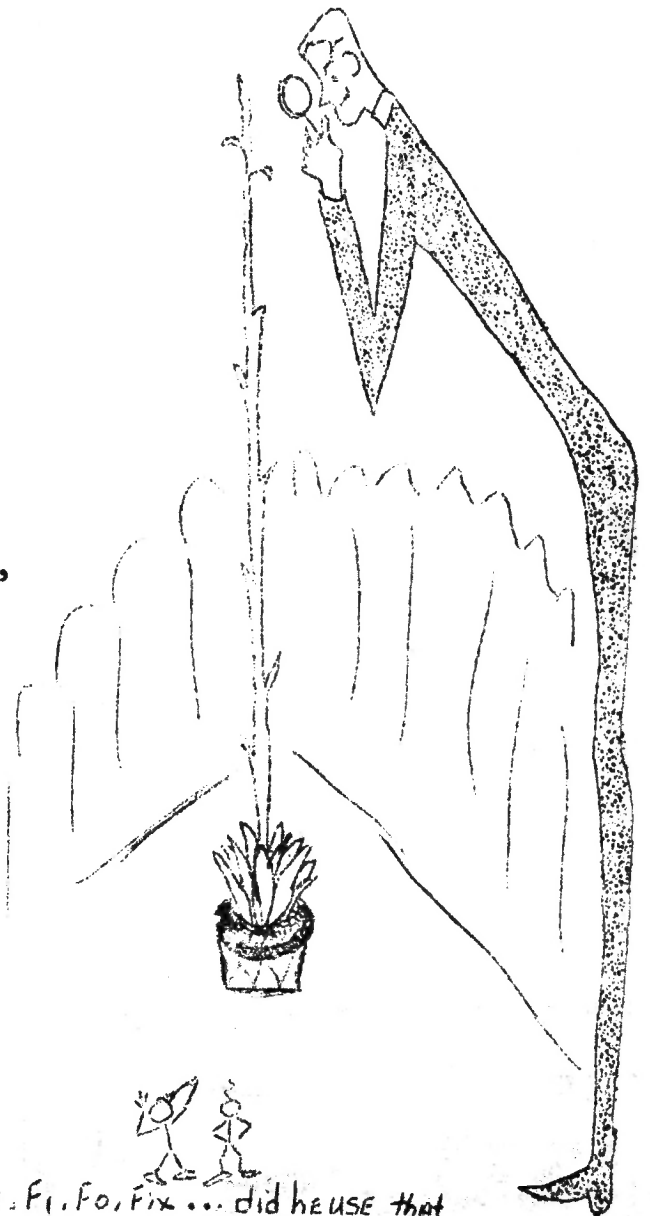
GILBERT VOSS gave an excelnt lecture and slide review of little known Cacti of Arizona..or little cacti known in Arizona., sub-titled they an't really rare, just hard to find..and auction was held with several plants offered for the 1st time to private collectors...

For our recent birthday we received a decorator plaque with fitting words to be reviewed each day.. "The kiss of the sun for pardon, The song of the birds for mirth, One is nearer Gods heart in a garden, Than any where else on earth., Thank you so much, Olive...The Cactus-Car-A-Van is going via bus this time.., there will be no excuses for being late to dinner,, We leave you with

thought., Sunshine is delightful, rain is refreshing, snow beautifies the landscape, and clouds temper the sun. So there is no such thing as bad weather, it is just different kinds of good...Your sympathy is only wasted when you apply it on yourself...-A. Phidd



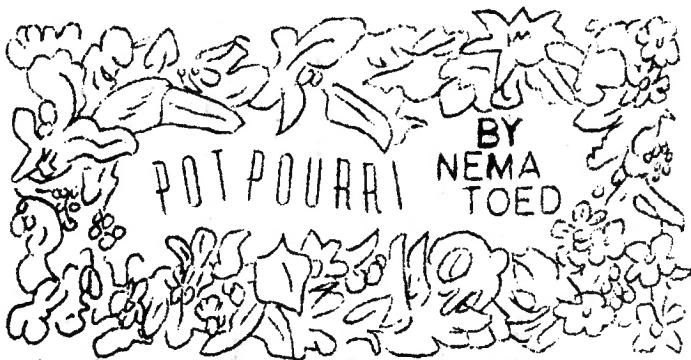
I've decided to CALL MYSELF MAMMILLARIA, 'MAM' IS SO COMMON.



"FE. FI. FO. FIX... did he USE that SPECIAL MIX?" "NO, MAN, THAT'S HIS AGAVE IN BLOOM!"



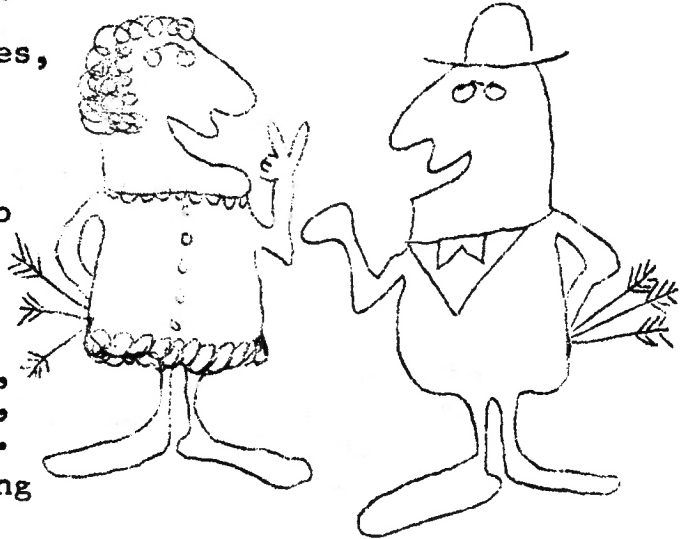
I told Helen to STAY IN LINE!



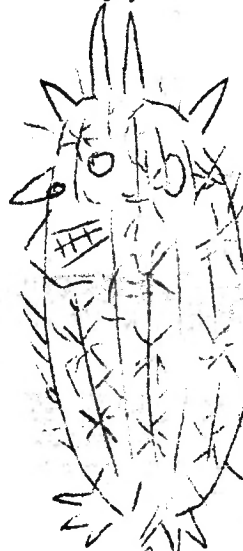
To G. STANLEY in San Francisco.. your request that we number our editions is being fulfilled...in the upper left corner of the front page..Tomo for volume..No. for the issue..Nature has given to men one tongue, but two ears, that we may hear twice as much as we speak-N.T.

Dear Nema; I ran across this twinkling little gem somewhere, some-

time, and it stuck in my memory... Most troubles that my fate discloses, Can be dug in beside my roses, My fingers, fumbling in the sod; Can touch the healing hand of God... It's a beautiful, soothing sort of thing, but why shouldn't someone do something like this for us cactophiles?? so with no thought of irreverence I tried the following... While mulching in among my Cactus, Counting blessings with an abaccus, While fumbling for the hand of God, My stern end feels a stinging prod.



It seems to have lost something of it's original tranquillity, but



WE FIGURE A FAMILY that Gets Stuck together.. STICKS TOGETHER !!

please remember that mulching Cacti with one hand while working an abaccus with the other, while writing a parody with a pencil held in the teeth, just ain't easy,..Millie Due

Gee, Millie, sounds like great fun,..something to share with others; there never was any "heart" truly great and generous that was not also tender and compassionate..N.T.

I M Badder than you ARE!

reminded her of the Four Horsemen of the Apoccalypse-Death, Disease, Famine, and Ferocactus...and he answered, "I suppose a Cactus does have a lot of thorns, but you don't have to sit on it"...

RUTH NELSON said to BILL after the recent conclave at Palomar which Dr. Lindsay presided..that all those Barrel Cactus flashing on the screen

Dear Editor..The fact is Squire, the moment a man takes to a pipe, he becomes a philosopher. It's the poor man's friend; it calms the mind, soothes the temper, makes a man patient under difficulties. It has made more good husbands, kind masters, indulgent fathers, than any other blessed thing on earth, but would you mind giving your's a bath now and then..Rose Beatel -- Rose, the chains or habit are generally too small to be felt till they are too strong to be broken...-Nema Toed

