

# Espinas y Flores

BULLETIN OF THE SAN DIEGO CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY  
*Affiliate of the Cactus and Succulent Society of America, Inc.*

Vol. XI, No. 11.

November, 1976.

November Meeting Date..... Sat., November 13th, 1976.

## PROGRAM FOR NOVEMBER.

### "SUCCULENTS IN A ROCK GARDEN".

Lila Lillie, owner of Lila's Nursery in San Rafael, California, will show slides, and discuss uses of succulent plants in gardens.

For 25 years Mrs. Lillie has been growing fine succulents and winning top awards for her displays at the Marin County Art and Garden Fair, Marin County Fair, and the Sacramento State Fair. She is justly famous for her mass plantings of echeverias and other succulents in intricate patterns and arrangements. She will bring some of her plants and some of her living "Succulent Pictures" with her to the meeting.

If you have been looking for ideas on how to use your succulents in your garden, don't miss this program.

At the conclusion of the program, some of Lila's beautiful plants will be on sale.

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## COTYLEDON.

Family: Crassulaceae.

In Southern California this interesting group of plants from Southwest Africa, Ethiopia, and Southern Arabia can be divided into two general groups: 'Garden Types' and 'Greenhouse Type'.

The 'Garden Types' are well suited to our climate and growing conditions, especially if you live in a frost free area. They prefer full sun and rich soil.

Cotyledon Undulata is perhaps the most beautiful. The leaves are covered with snow white powder, up to three inches across, and highly crinkled along the top edge. They are arranged in pairs on two sides of the stem. The orange-yellow flowers are produced on long stems and last about 30 days.

Cotyledon Orbiculata and its many varieties and hybrids is also beautiful and easier to grow. It is also white, with large leaves, except the edge or tip of the leaf is red, not crinkled. The plant forms a bush about two feet high and three feet across. Every stem seems to produce a flower stalk, topped with reddish-yellow, bell shaped flowers.

Cotyledon Velutina is the tallest of this group. It is well named as the large leaves look like they are made of bright green velvet. The flowers are dark red. The flowering stem usually dies back, but new ones grow from the base of the plant.

Cotyledon Ladismithensis forms a small bush about ten inches tall. It is commonly called the 'Bear Foot' plant. Each fur covered fat green leaf has dark brown 'toes'. The brownish-red flowers are produced on short stems..

The 'Greenhouse Types' are more of a challenge to grow, but are also the most interesting. They prefer a rich, sandy soil, and must be kept fairly dry in Summer when they are dormant. The flowers are not spectacular, but the shapes of the plants definitely compensate for this.

The smallest in this group is C. Schaeferana. A two inch stem arises above a one inch tuber. The leaves look like fat  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch pillows hung on the stem. C. Pygmaea is about the same size and shape but the leaves are tear-drop shaped, and have a rough-looking texture.

Cotyledon Buchholziana is about six inches tall. The silver-white slender stems have dark leaf scars spirally arranged around them. The cylindrical one inch long leaves are produced at the top of the plant.

Cotyledon Reticulata is perhaps the best known member of this group. The trunk and branches are very thick and short. The bark peels back as the stems grow. The flower stalks have many branches and remain on the plant. The leaves are cylindrical and in groups, and range from green to silver-green in colour. This beautiful silver, tan and green plant is a joy to have in your collection. It is very poisonous, and you should take care none of the juice gets in your mouth.

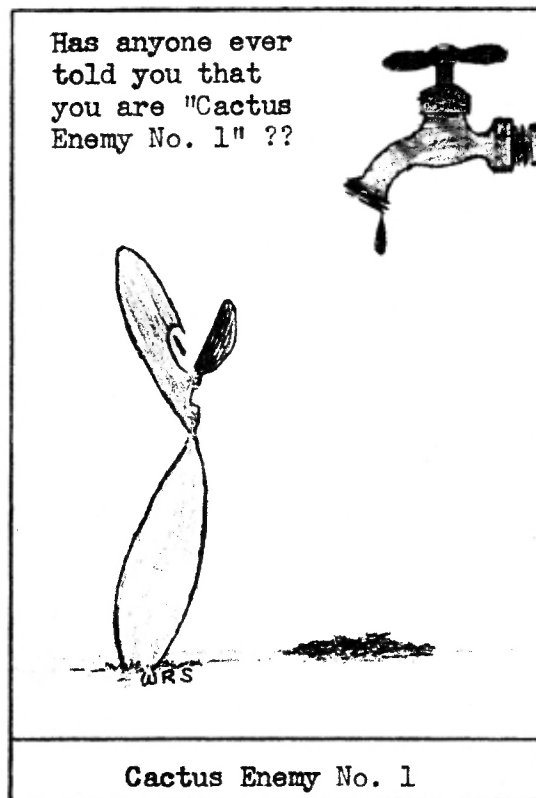
Cotyledon Ventricosa is another of the poisonous members of this genus. The grey stems grow from a rough textured tuber. The leaves are more flat than round, and grey-green in colour. The flower stalks are very long, and sometimes produce new plants after flowering.

Cotyledon Wallichii is also poisonous. The green, thick stems are covered with old leaf bases, and it looks like a spiked club. The leaves are cylindrical and up to four inches long. They are produced at the top of the stems.

Cotyledon Paniculata is one of the largest of this genus. Up to six feet tall and as thick as a man, this plant is more than just interesting. Immature plants are soft and hairy, but the adult has a thick trunk, with peeling yellow-brown bark. The leaves are flat and grey-green.

All the Cotyledons can be propagated by cuttings in the early Spring or late Fall. Seeds are produced under cultivation, but the plants hybridize very easily.

BRING ONE OF YOUR PLANTS TO THE NOVEMBER MEETING, AND SHARE IT WITH THE MEMBERS.



NOTE FROM YE LADY ED.

The following article appeared in the Sunday edition (August 15th, 1976) of the "Arizona Republic" newspaper. It was brought to my notice by Sophie Loyland, and we both felt that this exciting discovery might prove of interest to some of our members.

A.J.

FAMILY DISCOVERS NEW CACTUS.

By W. HUBERT EARLE  
Director  
Desert Botanical Garden.

"A new cactus has been discovered in Arizona. It is called *Cochiseia robbinsorum* Earle.

It was found in south-east Cochise County, and is named for the Apache chief Cochise, whose tribe roamed the hills where the plant grows.

During a family hike, the plant was first noticed by Jimmy Robbins of Sierra Vista, who called his brother, John, to see it. John, in turn, called their father, James Robbins, to identify it. For this reason, the specific name *robbinsorum* was chosen to honor all three members of the Robbins family.

Because this new species of cactus fit under no existing genus, a new one, named *Cochiseia* Earle, was established for it.

(Editor's note: Since the new genus and the new species were established by W. Hubert Earle, they bear his name to indicate that fact.)

*Cochiseia robbinsorum* Earle measures up to 50 mm in diameter and height, and has a firm carrot-like taproot up to 100 mm. Its spiraled projections are long, rounded and grooved; the areole is round to oval in shape, having copious wool. Spines are needle-shaped, with the central spine, if any, measuring 10-15 mm long; the plant has 12 spreading radials measuring 6 mm long.

This cactus' flowers are pink to olive in colour, with outer petals having brown backing and faces of petals having a light brown mid-stripe. The flower's pistil is yellow; its anthers and lobes are light green.

Fruit is red, slender, fleshy, edible and 10 mm in size. Seeds are black, pitted, and 1 mm in diameter.

*Cochiseia robbinsorum* Earle flowers in April and the fruit matures the following July. It grows at about 4,250 feet in association with other cacti and some shrubs in south-eastern Cochise County.

The genus is *Cochiseia* Earle, a globe-shaped low cylindrical cactus. It has a short to long tapering rootstock, round projections arranged in spirals, an areole bearing copious wool, and short spreading radials. Spines are needle-shaped, and coloured white with brown tips. Flowers are small, and range from pink to olive in colour; fruit is fleshy, red and club-shaped; seeds are black, pitted and small.

A herbarium sheet showing the first cactus of this type found in the area has been deposited at the Desert Botanical Garden Herbarium, in Papago Park, and a herbarium sheet showing other cactus of the same type found in the area has been deposited at the Arizona State University Herbarium, Tempe.

Seeds and several plants have been deposited with the International Succulent Institute in San Francisco, which plans to have plants of *Cochiseia robbinsorum* Earle for sale in a few years.

It is hoped that this promise of future availability will discourage collectors from hunting the location of the plant in Arizona, and "clearing out" the cactus.

The cactus is being placed on Arizona's Endangered Plant List in the "Collection Prohibited" section."

#### ALL ABOUT "THIS AND THAT"

Ye Lady Ed.

Since my duties connected with S.D.C. & S.S. and Quail Botanic Gardens overlap somewhat, at time, I would like to mention here the "Christmas in Flowerland" Bazaar which will be taking place on Sunday, December 5th (from 10 a.m. until 4 p.m.) in and around the Ecke Family Building at Quail Gardens, Encenitas.

Besides Mr. Ecke's famous poinsettias, we will have many plants, for both house and garden, for sale. In addition, a number of Christmas booths will have on display beautiful handcrafted goods, and home-made goodies very suitable for last minute Christmas presents.

Delicious refreshments will be available at the Kitchen Window, and a stroll through enchanting Quail Gardens should round out an exciting day.

However busy your Christmas Schedule,

DON'T MISS "CHRISTMAS IN FLOWERLAND"  
AT QUAIL GARDENS!!

#### NEWS OF RUBY FALK

At our last meeting Walter told me that his wife, Ruby, had been in a Convalescent Home since last April, and that she would very much like to hear from our members about Club activities. Since then, I am happy to say, I heard from Walter that Ruby is now back at home. WELCOME BACK, Ruby, and, fellow members, please keep in touch.

#### FOR FUTURE REFERENCE:

There will be no library in December.

All dues are due in January. They may be paid at the November meeting, but not at the December one. They may, of course, be sent directly to the Treasurer, Russel Evans.

There will be no Exchange Table at the November Meeting, as more of Dr. Corliss' plants will be distributed to the members.

REGALEMENT TABLE

I would like to apologize to Jean and Leta Hapeman for omitting their names when expressing our appreciation for last month's refreshments. To omit the names of the two ladies who have been in charge of feeding us all, for so long, is unforgivable! Once again, Jean and Leta, my humblest apologies.

Many thanks to the following for those delicious refreshments at the October meeting: Verna Pasek, Virginia Buckner, Madelym Lee, Dorothy Ronske, Evelyn Chatham, Lily Minc, Ruth Stanton, Herb Hewitt, and Jean and Leta Hapeman.

I regret to say that Jean and Leta have told me that they will be unable to take charge of the Refreshment Department after December of this year. We are, therefore, looking for two more volunteers to take on these somewhat arduous, but always very much appreciated, duties.

SALE OF PLANTS BY MEMBERS

The Committee has been approached by various members to clarify the policy for those of us who wish to bring plants to sell at the Plant Sale Table.

Members who wish to bring plants for sale should ensure that the plants are correctly labelled and priced. They will be accepted at the discretion of the Plants and Supplies Chairman, and the proceeds from such sales will be divided, in the ratio of half to the Club, and half to the member supplying the plants.

SALE OF PLANTS BY DR. LEE PHELPS.

Dr..Phelps has decided to dispose of some of his plants, including cacti, succulents and bonzai.

He will be holding a sale, at his home: 4348 Aragon Way, San Diego, Ca. 92115, from 9 until noon on Saturday, November 13th, and from 9 until 4 o'clock on Sunday, the 14th. Most of the plants will be potted, but there will also be some bare-root plants.

Dr. Phelps may be reached at the following telephone numbers:--  
291-4729.....Before sale.  
582-8236.....Day of sale.

LAST MONTH'S PROGRAM

Many thanks to our own Shirley Berry for her excellent program: "Nature's Amphora". Her beautiful slides, and her enlightening comments (as well as her answers to queries) were greatly enjoyed by us all.

BOOKS FROM THE LIBRARY OF DR. PHILLIP G. CORLISS.

The following is a list of the books now available to our members:-

Boarder, Arthur	Starting with Cacti
Brown, White and Reynolds	Succulents for the Amateur
Cutak, Ladislaus	Cactus Guide
Davids, Arlette	Rock Plants
Earle, W.H.	Cacti of the Southwest
Ginns, R.	Cacti and other Succulents
Haage, Walther	Cacti and Succulents
Haage, Walther	Cacti as House Plants
Haselton, Scott E.	Cacti for the Amateur
Higgins, Vera	Cactus growing for the Beginner
Huxley, Anthony J.	Exotic Plants of the World
Jaeger, Edmund C.	California Deserts
Krutch, Joseph W.	Voice of the Desert
Kupper, Walter	Cacti
Lamb, Edgar	Cacti from seed, the easy way
Lamb, Edgar	Illustrated reference on Cacti and other succulents (4 vols.)
Lamb, Edgar	Stapeliads in cultivation
Leese, Sir Oliver	Cacti and other succulents
Manning, Reg	What kinda cactus izzat?
Marsden, C.	Grow Cacti
Marsden, C. & Jackson, H.S.	Rebutia
Marshall, W.T. & Bock, T.M.	Cactaceae
Roan, H.M.	Cactus and other succulent plants
Shurley, E..	Cacti
Van Ness, Martha	Cacti and succulents, indoors and outdoors

CACTUS OF THE MONTH

Dr. George Radwin

MAMMALARIA.

So much has been written before about the mammalaria, a great favourite with most of us, that George felt that anything further he might have to say on the subject would be somewhat superfluous.

BRING ONE OF YOUR MAMMALARIAS TO THE  
NOVEMBER MEETING FOR EVERYONE TO ENJOY!

With the permission of Mary Bleck and Charles Glass, we are reprinting two articles, which appeared in the C.S.S.A. Journal, for the perusal of our members.

#### EDITORIAL

Recently Gary Lyons, Chairman of the Conservation Committee, brought to the attention of the California Cactus Growers' Association and the C.S.S.A. proposed rules published in the Federal Register to implement the law governing threatened and endangered species. We have devoted a considerable amount of space in this journal to these proposed rules for we consider them possible of having the greatest adverse impact on the hobby, on the commercial industry and on the scientific community involved with cacti and other succulent plants. At worst, these rules, if adopted, could ban all interstate commerce in cacti, aloes, pachypodiums, anacampseros, African cycads and succulent euphorbias. While we could support laws governing the removal of such plants from habitat and commerce in collected plants, we feel that such legislation must go hand in hand with efforts to encourage vegetative propagation and propagation from seed of such supposedly threatened or endangered species. The California Cactus Growers' Association and members of the C.S.S.A. have registered with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service our complaints concerning these proposed rules as forcefully as possible. We hope that those individuals who have so intiringly campaigned for laws governing conservation will join us with equal zeal in fighting to obtain just, reasonable rules to implement these laws.

Following is the text of our letter to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:

Concerning the Proposed Rules Regulating Endangered Plants, while we agree with the spirit of the law and share the concern for the protection of the plants in the field, we were shocked and deeply troubled to see the direction the regulations are taking, aware of the devastating effect these regulations would have on the commercial industry of growing succulents, on the hobby itself and ultimately on the goals of conservation.

Cactus and other succulent growers have made an enormous and apparently unrecognized contribution to the conservation and perpetuation of innumerable threatened and endangered taxa by growing these plants from seed and through vegetative propagation. Virtually the entire commercial stock, for example, of *Escobaria* (*Coryphantha*) *leci* derives from one or two small clusters obtained, through legal means, in 1965, to where today there are undoubtedly many more plants in cultivation than exist in the wild. Species such as *Coryphantha minima* and *Echinocereus davisii* (*E. viridiflorus* var. *davisii*) have been grown by the thousands from seed obtained from nursery stock. We ourselves, when we were in the commercial nursery business, experimented very successfully with vegetative propagation through grafting of various rare species of *Pediocactus* and *Sclerocectus* which are virtually impossible to grow for any length of time as collected specimens in cultivation, and propagations of such grafted plants have done remarkably well in cultivation. Even though cultivation of rare, threatened and endangered species is not meant to replace preservation in the

wild, the discouragement, impediment or downright prohibition of such activity seems anti-conservation, totally against the spirit of the law and treaty.

Most commercial succulent nurseries are located in southern California and the vast majority of these deal only in propagation from seed and vegetative propagation. To ban interstate commercial shipment of protected taxa except through complicated permits would virtually wipe out the industry and make it virtually impossible for plant enthusiasts throughout the rest of the country to maintain their interests and collections, except through illegal means.

No branch of the commercial nursery business would be harder hit by the proposed rules than the succulent industry, for most other types of growers deal in cultivars or horticultural varieties, whereas succulent growers deal almost uniquely with natural species. If they are not already included, eventually inevitably the entire Cactaceae, the succulent euphorbias, all aloes, pachypodiums, etc. will be included under the ban, as they are listed on Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. As these species would not be allowed entry into the country under the terms of the treaty, there would be no need whatsoever to also ban interstate shipment of such species, as presumably any plant material in the country would then be propagated from seed or vegetatively, and not field-collected stock. Interference with interstate traffic of plants which do not occur in the United States makes no sense whatsoever, and would constitute a disastrous blow to horticulture and conservation.

It does not take an expert in succulent plants to tell the difference between field collected plants and plants which are grown from seed or through vegetative propagation. There is no valid reason to discourage or prohibit such propagation.

We are publishers and editors of the Cactus & Succulent Journal of the Cactus & Succulent Society of America, members of the board of the Cactus & Succulent Society of America, of the International Organization for Succulent Plant Research, and members of the International Succulent Institute. We were formerly commercial succulent nurserymen, and are currently involved with monographing the Cactaceae of the Chihuahuan Desert of the U.S. and Mexico for the Flora of the Chihuahuan Desert of the University of Texas. If we could be of any assistance with questions relating to the proposed rules regulating endangered plants we would be most happy to do whatever is necessary for the sake of the future of the hobby and science of succulent plant study, for the sake of the commercial succulent industry in this country, and for the sake of conservation in the fullest and broadest sense!

Sincerely,  
Charles Glass, Editor  
Cactus & Suc. Journal



## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

DEAR ABBEY Garden

MARY BLECK

Abbey Garden, 176 Toro Canyon Road, Carpinteria, Calif. 93013

Mrs. Bleck has requested that in place of her usual column, the following letter to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service be published as it concerns a matter of utmost importance to the future of our hobby.

Director  
U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service  
P.O. Box 19183  
Washington, D.C.  
Subject: U.S. Endangered Species Act of 1973  
(Proposed rulemakings for plants)  
Convention on International Trade in  
Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora  
(Proposed rulemakings)

We have been growing cacti and succulents for ten years, first as a hobby, then as a vocation. We are members of the International Organization for Succulent Plant Study, Cactus and Succulent Society of America, California Cactus Growers Assn., American Horticultural Society, Pacific Horticultural Foundation, American Orchid Society, Cactus and Succulent Society of Great Britain, National Cactus and Succulent Society (England), Aloe and Succulent Plant Society of South Africa, Cactus and Succulent Society of Australia, African Succulent Plant Society, Arizona Cactus and Native Plant Society, Sunset Succulent Society of Santa Monica (Calif.), Cactus and Succulent Society of Santa Barbara (Calif.) which we helped found, and other plant societies too numerous to mention, both in the U.S. and around the world. We were also former members of the Board of Directors of the Cactus and Succulent Society of America which was founded in 1929, and we are authors and lecturers on succulent plants.

We own and operate Abbey Garden, a mail order cactus and succulent nursery. We have no retail outlet or sales of any sort. Our plants are ordered by mail only, by customers all over the U.S. and all over the world, including many universities and botanical gardens. All business is conducted through our catalogue which is issued each spring. We have sent out 21,000 catalogues since April of this year. 6,000 of these were sent automatically to members of the Cactus and Succulent Society; the remainder were furnished in response to individual requests from 15,000 people who are interested in cacti and succulents, most of them U.S. citizens.

We enclose a copy of our current catalogue in which we have used red ink to delete all species on the lists of both the Act and the Convention. Of the total 1109 species offered this year we would be allowed to sell in interstate commerce, or to export, only 486 if the proposed rulemakings remain as now written and if the stated intention of adding the plants on the Convention Appendices to the U.S. Act is carried out. As you know, all orchids, all cacti, all euphorbias, all cyclamen, all aloes, all pachypodiums, all anacampseros and all African cycads are included on either Appendix I or Appendix II of the Convention. Of the remaining 486 species we could still sell, several are proposed as Threatened and many others will inevitably be added to the lists in the future. Additionally Appendix III has not been published yet and since any country can add species to the list laterally, it appears that in the next few years the plant species that will continue to be legal to sell will be more and more severely reduced.

The economic impact of these proposed rulemakings on our business would obviously be very drastic. We estimate that they would cause approximately a 70% reduction in dollar sales, as the prohibited species account for the largest part of our sales. Additionally this reduction would increase year by year as new species were added to the lists and since it is also illegal to "offer for sale", we could at any time and without our knowledge be offering through our catalogue a species which had recently been prohibited, as neither we nor the majority of Americans can afford the time necessary to read the Federal Register every day! In short, under these rules we would be put out of business, in spite of the fact that we grow and propagate many threatened and endangered plants on both lists and believe we are doing more to ensure the survival of such plants than these rules, which allow taking of plants from the wild, can ever do. If we are put out of business (along with many other growers) we wonder where Fish & Wildlife will obtain species for re-introduction into the wild, should that become necessary.

Regarding the U.S. Act, we would have no objection to the erection of barbed wire and armed patrols around the habitat of any U.S. plant, nor do we ever contemplate having reason to attempt to comply with the impossible permit procedures (though many botanists doing research will have to try!) because all of the listed species with which we are familiar are *already in cultivation*. We do object very strongly to the inclusion of cultivated plants and of seed however. We believe it is a grave mistake apart from the personal impact upon us. In fact, everyone to whom we have spoken believes with us that the rules, as written, are a Blueprint for Extinction.

No nurseryman can afford to grow and to propagate plants that he is prohibited from selling, though many endangered and threatened species are being propagated and sold at present. If the provisions of the Act were changed so as to eliminate all cultivated plants and all seed it would meet with much less resistance and be effective in its aim of protecting plants in habitat. The thrust of the laws should be concentrated on preserving gene pools, whether in habitat or in cultivation. If a natural disaster, unpreventable by human beings, were to cause the sudden extinction in habitat of *Echinocereus viridiflorus* v. *davisii*, for example, a large gene pool is in cultivation in California and could be re-introduced from several hundred clones.

Regarding rulemaking for the Convention, we note that changes have been made in this international agreement which would prohibit import or export of listed species without the same impossible permit procedures as those required under the U.S. Act and that no export or import would be allowed for any commercial purpose under any circumstances. This was not true of the original Convention, which provided for simple permit applications and for certificates of exemption for plants in cultivation. These changes are deplorable since most species on Appendices I and II with

which we are familiar are grown and propagated in many countries *outside* of their country of origin and therefore trade in these species is serving to perpetuate their survival rather than hasten their extinction. Additionally, the U.S. version of the Convention precludes any possibility of importing listed plants which are in imminent danger of extinction, for the purpose of preserving them in cultivation until such time as they can be re-introduced into their original habitats. This would apply, for example, to *Euphorbia horwoodii* (only recently discovered and not yet even officially named!), *Euphorbia turbiniformis*, *E. roebeckii*, *E. columnaris* and *E. longispina* in Somalia, where the government is not concerned with the Flora when the Fauna (*Homo sapiens*) is starving, where it would not be in a position to set up the mechanics for issuing the necessary export permits or certificates and where these species, along with many others, are very drastically endangered and, according to persons who have been in the country within the last few years, where there is no hope of saving the plants in habitat.

The final version of the Convention as it applies in the U.S. must allow for such cases by providing that plants on Appendices I, II and III which are grown in cultivation are exempt from the provisions of the Convention and that plants on the Appendices which are in a country *not* a party to the Convention, whether in habitat or in cultivation in that country, may be exported from such a country and imported into a country which is a party to the Convention without requiring any permit or certificate from the country of export. If this is not done a fascinating part of the flora of many of the developing nations of the world will be lost forever and all the good intentions in that world will not bring it back.

The lists of taxa on the Appendices must also be revised to reflect the *true* status of each taxon thereon. The inclusion of all orchids, aloes and all members of the Cactaceae is an example of gross ignorance in view of the fact that some are weeds, others are cultivars or hybrids made in cultivation (some as long as 150 years ago) and some have yet to be discovered, due to their inaccessible habitats! The same comments apply, in part, to cyclamen and euphorbias, in the first instance because most are hybrids, in the second, because some are still unknown. We most strongly suggest that, since so many of the plants involved are grown as horticulturally desirable species, the government consult as widely as possible with prominent hobbyists; clubs and societies; journals and magazines and commercial growers of the plants in question before making any final rules.

There are probably several million people in this country, deeply involved with these plants, who will be affected emotionally, culturally and financially by these proposed rules. If they are not revised as outlined in the above suggestions we are convinced that a ground swell of public opinion will cause the Act and the Convention to be repealed and rescinded.

Sincerely,  
John E. Bleck  
Mary C. Bleck

NOWT BUT A BLOOMIN' DAISY: \*

Audrey Johnson

Some time ago I came across the quotation: "Daisies do bloom, don't they?", and for awhile, to me, the words made absolutely no sense at all. Later, having given the matter a little thought, suddenly the more literal ideas I had gained from being a legal secretary, plus those derived from more recent gardening activities, united in one indignant reply: "Of course they do, stupid" I muttered impatiently - "given the right growing conditions, of course."

As a matter of fact, here in Escondido I am particularly fond of daisies for year-round bloom, and I have them growing in a variety of colours and types on the sides of our hills. At this point my thoughts turned nostalgically to the buttercup-and-daisy filled meadows of England, where I and my young friends gaily bedecked ourselves with daisy-chains on long ago Summer days. Regarding this type of tiny wild daisy, I may say that I have never outgrown my disappointment at its failure to cross the Atlantic! A weed it may be considered by some people, and yet... a velvety stretch of emerald-green turf, liberally scattered with these tiny white, pink-tipped, daisies is truly a beautiful sight. The woods, carpeted with fragrant bluebells, and the hedgerows, thickly strewn with primroses and violets, have probably survived, - at least I hope they have, but the fields of ripe wheat, gaily splashed with brilliant red poppies and bright blue cornflowers, are now a thing of the past.. Gone, too, are the artistic sheafs of wheat, and the picturesque haystacks, which stood in the fields when the crops were harvested. Nowadays, I imagine, most of the beautiful wildflowers have been 'eliminated', and, at harvest time, one sees only a vast expanse of ugly stubble, interspersed with small, square blocks of hay. Efficient, no doubt, but..... sometimes I wonder about progress!!

To get back to our daisies... The expression: "kicking up the daisies" may perhaps bring morbid thoughts to some people. In England, of course, this phrase always had a semi-humorous connotation, somewhat akin to the expression: "kicking the bucket". In any case, the early morning pristine freshness of the daisies blooming in my garden always gives me a distinct "lift", rather than inducing morbid thoughts!

On the whole, I would say that daisies have a lot to be said in their favour, one way and another. All they need is a certain amount of loving care, and the right growing conditions, to get them to flourish and bloom on and on. But then, come to think of it, doesn't exactly the same need arise in connection with just about every living, growing, bloomin' thing in the world - and that includes our very own, beloved, Cacti and Succulents!!

Note: \* English vernacular for: "It's only a common weed,"  
A.J.

SAN DIEGO CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY

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EDUCATION - Madelyn Lee, Succulents.  
- Dr. George E. Radwin, Cacti.  
EXHIBITS -  
LIBRARY - Edith Werner, Pat Mooney, Helen Hegyi and  
- Mike Johnson.  
MEMBERSHIP - Russel Evans  
PLANTS AND SUPPLIES - Reed Pierce.  
PROGRAMS - Madelyn Lee.  
PUBLICATION - Audrey and Geoff Johnson.  
RECEPTION - Lucile Beckfield and Edith Billmyer.  
REGALEMENT - Jean and Leta Hapeman.  
Rep. to S.D. Botanical Garden Foundation - Mr. and Mrs. Robert Anders.  
Rep. to S.D. Floral Association - Verna Pasek.

MEMBERSHIP: The San Diego Cactus and Succulent Society is open to all persons interested in growing cacti, other succulents and exotic plants.

Dues: \$5.00 annually, due in December of each year.  
Single copy of E y F: \$0.50.

Meetings: 2nd Saturday of each month, 1.30 p.m., Room 101,  
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, unless otherwise indicated.  
Board convenes after the general meeting.

DEADLINE FOR THE DECEMBER ISSUE:

NOVEMBER 23RD.....PLEASE!!

Audrey Johnson  
1226 Citracado Pky.  
Escondido, CA 92025  
Address Correction Requested