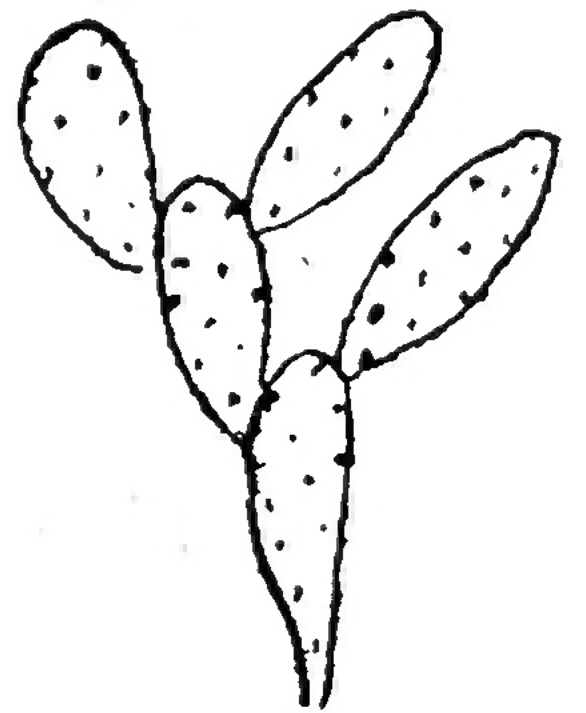


CACTOS

Y

SUCULENTAS



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE SAN DIEGO CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOCIETY

August, 1966

Vol. 2, No. 8

BEAUCHAMP TO

Mr. Mitchell Beauchamp of National City, member of the Palomar Society and a botany major (Junior year) at San Diego State College, will present the August program on "Dudleyas."

The regular meeting of the Society will be held on Saturday, August 6, 2:00 p.m., at the Floral Association Building, Balboa Park.

August Meeting

Mr. Mitchell Beauchamp will speak on "Dudleyas" and will show a few slides. He has agreed to identify plants of this genus that members may bring to the meeting.

Bring nice potted Dudleyas for the Bragging Table. A plant sale will follow. Bring yourself and friends. Refreshments will be served.

July Meeting

A potluck lunch was held at Taylor's Cactus Garden in El Cajon, followed by a grafting demonstration by Mr. Taylor and a most successful plant auction.

September meeting

Since the first Saturday in September falls on a holiday weekend we will try to hold the meeting on Sept. 10.

SPEAK

Mr. Beauchamp displayed a complete collection of San Diego County Dudleyas at the National Society Show, at Arcadia, in June of this year. He probably has the distinction of having explored San Diego County more thoroughly than any other member of either San Diego or Palomar Societies, and he has embarked on numerous explorations of Baja California.

Currently, Mr. Beauchamp is contributing a series of articles to California Garden Magazine on the native cacti of San Diego County.

Besides the cacti, the Dudleyas comprise the only significant native succulent genus in San Diego and California. Members who have nice potted Dudleya specimens are urged to bring them for the bragging table.

Members may also take this opportunity to combine the program with a study of a not too well known genus. If members have Dudleya species they cannot identify, they are urged to bring them to the meeting for possible identification. Also, members are encouraged to come prepared to ask questions on culture of the Dudleya.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: President "Doc" Vaughan wishes to discuss more fully at this meeting: fair expenses, the raising of club dues. and the coming trip to Huntington Gardens.

MINUTES

San Diego Cactus & Succulent Society

July 9, 1966

After a potluck lunch held at the Taylor's Cactus Garden in El Cajon, the meeting was called to order by President Vaughan. The minutes of the last meeting were not read, since they had appeared in the monthly newsletter. Guests and new members were welcomed.

Mr. Scott discussed the possibility of reimbursing those who worked at the fair by having the Society pay for their gasoline. Mr. Hoffman brought out that it would be impossible for the treasury to pay 100% of the bill, since this would take too much of the fair proceeds. Mr. Stalsonburg said that something of this sort should be worked out for next year. Mr. Ward reminded the membership that we didn't go into this just for the money, that he would rather the money go into the library. Mr. Hoffman made a motion that the Ward's as Fair Chairman be reimbursed 10% of the prize money. Motion seconded by Mrs. Strate and passed.

President Vaughan will represent the Society at the City Council meeting concerning cutting up Balboa Park to make room for more freeways.

Doc Vaughan asked the Society what they wished to do with the mission bells that were donated by Mr. Stevenson and used in the succulent display this year. Mr. Hoffman suggested that they be kept as property of the club to be used in future displays. Mrs. Lewis put forth that the bells would look more authentic if they were weathered.

Mr. Stalsonburg began the discussion of plans for next year's fair. Mr. Hoffman suggested that the Society put in just two displays--a Cactus Garden and a Succulent Garden--and go after the blue ribbons. Mr. Stalsonburg made a motion to this effect, seconded by Mrs. Hoffman, and passed by the majority.

Mr. Stalsonburg requested that a committee be formed to study new plant varieties and acquire some of these plants. A committee of three was formed: Mr. Crane, Mr. Ward, and Mr. Stalsonburg as chairman.

Mr. Hoffman made a motion that the Society make a bus trip to Huntington Gardens in May; it was seconded and passed. The trip will be for members only, at \$1 each. Mrs. Hoffman was made chairman of the expedition.

The Japanese proprietor of Cactus Exchangors was introduced by Mr. and Mrs. Taylor. He had just arrived from Japan and will stay with the Taylor's for eight days.

The meeting was turned over to Mr. Taylor who gave a fascinating demonstration on cactus grafting, explaining the techniques and making it all look so very easy.

The auction of plants supplied by the Taylor's followed, with Mr. Stalsonburg as auctioneer. Afterwards, the meeting was adjourned and members were reminded to pick up their display plants that had been used at the fair.

Shirley Ward
Secretary

A LOOK AT ALOE VERA

(Note: Mrs. Helen Hegyi has spent considerable time, perhaps seven years, collecting materials on Aloe vera, but asked your editor to digest the information for an article.)

Cosmetic and drug firms, now using Aloe vera gel as the foundation for commercial products, make some amazing claims. These claims are purportedly backed by in-use research, as well as by historical evidence dating back to ancient Egypt.

A few Society members have related personal use of the strip-ped Aloe leaves for burns, for Euphorb poisoning, for hives from Poison Oak, and for a number of other ailments including skin abrasions. However, the cosmetic and drug firms not only make these same claims, but add many additional ones.

Medical Claims

The crystal clear, jelly-like inner tissue of the leaves is the healing "gel" of Aloe vera. It contains "aloin," an active curative chemical.

Fresh gel is reported to have been used as far back as 3600 years ago in the Nile River Valley of Egypt, both externally and internally, medicinally and cosmetically. Since ancient times, the use of Aloe vera has spread from wherever its native home might have been, first, to all the Mediterranean countries, then, to Southern Asian countries and, lastly, to the Americas. It appears to have been brought by the Spanish to the West Indies, Mexico and Florida, where it is now naturalized.

"Bitter Aloes," dried extract of Aloe gel, has been in use in Western medicine from the time of the Greeks, over 2400 years ago. It was primarily used as a purgative and liver tonic, finding its way into many of the patent medicines which mushroomed in the U. S. during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Fresh gel reportedly has a bitter and nauseating taste, but it has been taken internally with water for more than 3500 years. In Texas and the Southern states of the U. S. fresh gel has been in use as a folk medicine since colonial times. In addition to its use for constipation, it was commonly used as a liver-bile stimulant, and was used in various places for ulcers, arthritis, asthma, coughs, and held in the mouth to treat sores and gum infections.

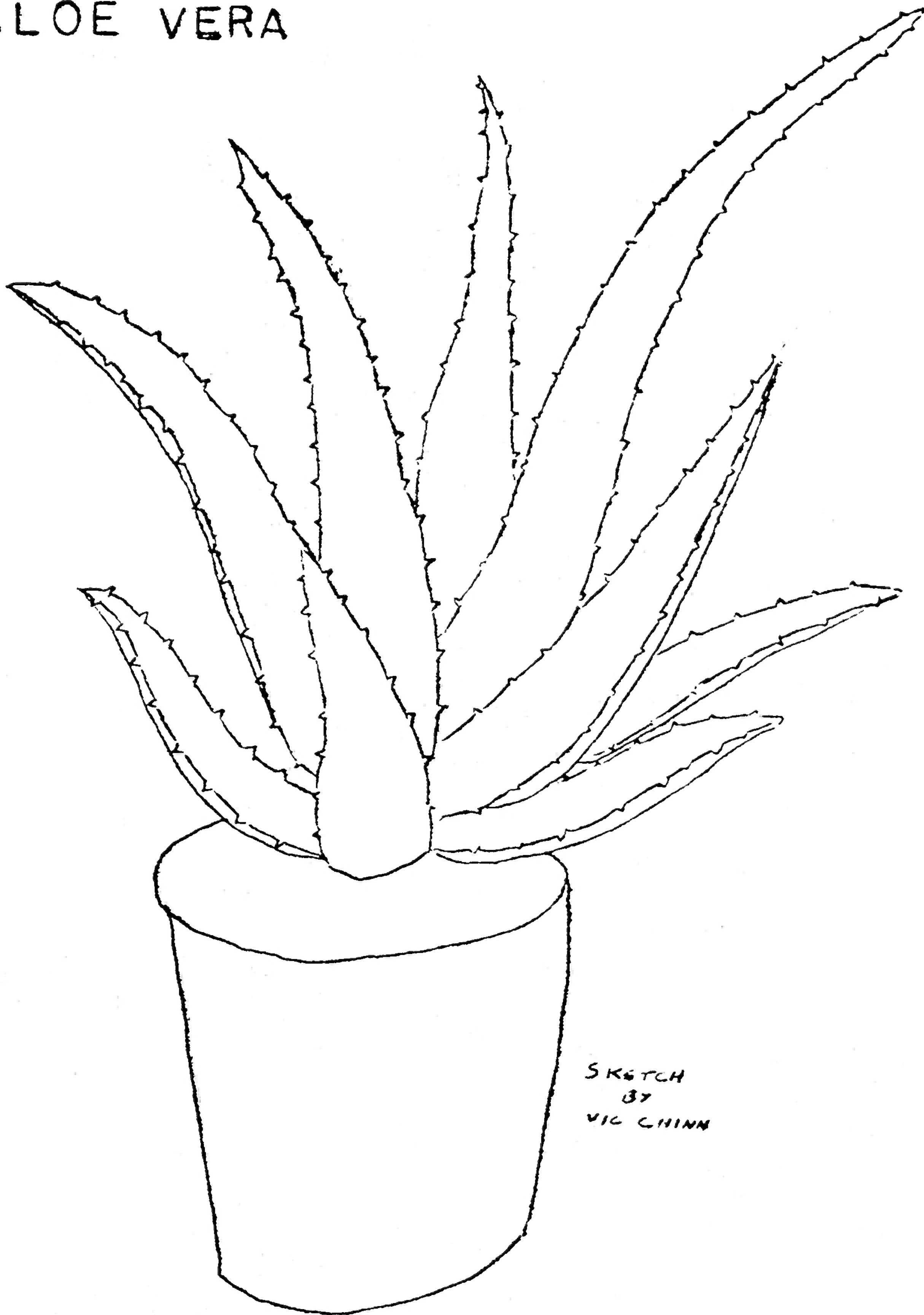
Mrs. Julia Morton of Florida, author of Morton Collectiana, recommends combining the fresh fleshy gel with water in an electric blender, which can then be stored in a jar in the refrigerator for use as a laxative. She suggests, for best results, that a small glass be taken before each meal.

Until the last decade, the fresh gel was not used on a large scale in medications because there was no method to stabilize it, i.e., it had a tendency to separate and deteriorate in solution. By 1953, Rodney M. Stockton, a chemical engineer and founder of Aloe Creme Labs, had developed a successful stabilizing process, thereby creating a successful business for himself and helping to establish a new agricultural product for Florida.

Externally, Aloe gel has found much greater application than as an internal medicine. From all available evidence, it appears to have very remarkable ability for the regeneration of skin and damaged tissue. It accomplishes this through retarding and kill-

(continued on next page)

ALOE VERA



SKETCH
BY
VIC CHINN

ALOE VERA (After Jacobsen): Stem short, forming offsets; Leaves rosulate; 40-50 cm. long, 7-8 cm. wide, rounded on the reverse, grey-green, marginal spines distant, pale; Inflorescence high, simple or erectly branched, raceme elongated, loose, Flower basally narrowed into the stalk, cylindrical, yellow. Varieties from Asia have red and reddish-yellow flowers.

A LOOK AT ALOE VERA (continued from previous page)

ing bacterial growth, through probable negative ionization, through its moisturizing action, and through other chemical processes not yet understood.

Fresh gel has been used for treatment of allergy rashes, fever blisters, insect bites, for insect repellent, lesions, sties, cysts, chapped skin, boils, sunburn, thermal burns, and radiation burns. One local Society member has reported using it to counteract the burning poisonous milky sap of Euphorbia tirucalli which accidentally entered the eye. (I once had an unpleasant experience with the above plant when I transferred the sap from the back of my hand to my lips; there then began a 12-hour ordeal in which the burning spread from my lips to my mouth. I tried soap, mouth gargle, lotions, etc. to no avail; I did not know of Aloe vera at that time.)

Perhaps, the most remarkable of all claims made for the gel is in the treatment of radiation burns, either from radium (most commonly from X-ray treatment burns) or from other radioactive elements used in atomic energy research. According to Ladislaus Cutak, in the American Eagle, it is the only ointment, found by medical researchers, to successfully treat atomic radiation burns. He cites the first reference to X-ray burn treatment with gel in the March 1935 issue of the American Journal of Roentgenology, where Doctors Creston and C. Collins reported their experimental use of the gel for X-ray burns.

In the April 18, 1936 issue of the American Medical Journal, Dr. Creston Collins reported that X-ray ulcerations, some of several years duration, had been successfully treated with an ointment made of equal quantities of Aloe gel and aquaphor. It not only helped cure the X-ray burns but relieved the serious pain and itching which accompanies such burns.

Initial treatment of radiation burns is primarily with the gel obtained from fresh leaves, which is applied directly to the area without adulteration or modification. Apparently, ready sources of Aloe vera and gel have been kept on tap by medical authorities at Oak Ridge, Hanford and other atomic projects.

Thermal burns, including sunburn, have found extensive treatment with an ointment made from gel by Aloe Creme. Mr. Rodney M. Stockton of Aloe Creme Labs, reported, in the August, 1959 issue of the Journal of Industrial Medicine and Surgery, that Alo Ointment (Made by Aloe Creme) could change a deep thermal burn to a minor first or second-degree burn in 48 hours through rapid regeneration of damaged tissues. Burns healed 50 per cent faster than with other accepted methods of treatment, and healing took place with minimum formation of scar tissue. Food and Drug Administration tests appear to substantiate these claims. It was also confirmed by Dr. Roger Poborsky, a burn specialist, in testing patients at the Chicago Clearing Industrial Emergency Hospital. This product is now distributed in many drug stores.

If you are inclined to practice home-remedy medicine, you should proceed to obtain the needed gel by peeling away the thick outside skin and surrounding flesh to obtain the clear, colorless jelly in the heart of the leaf. Crush the jelly in your hand before smearing it on the burn or wound, and leave it do its work. You may wish to try it on dry or chapped skin, or mild sunburn, as an experimental starter.

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A LOOK AT ALOE VERA (continued from previous page)

Cosmetic Uses

A full range of cosmetics, beauty aids, sunburn and suntan lotions is now made with Aloe gel. Phyllisann Lee, Inc., Lyford, Texas, and Aloe Creme Labs, Inc., Fort Lauderdale, Fla., market these products in the better stores and by mail.

Lipsticks, shampoos, body lubricants, moisturizers, skin softeners, lotions, etc. are available. According to the manufacturers, used in cosmetics, the gel is hypoallergenic (does not cause skin irritation or allergic rashes), it is a natural moisturizer, absorbs excessive skin oils without drying the skin, and retains its medical properties of healing skin irritations and skin damage.

Aloe gel cosmetics have moisturizing qualities which keep the lips moist and unchapped, and which prevent makeup from cracking and drying around the eyes and mouth. Aloe gel shampoo has a moisturizing effect on the scalp, warding off dry-scalp dandruff, and absorbing excess oils. Lotions are claimed to have the same action of moisturizing the skin while absorbing excessive oils. Therefore, Aloe gel cosmetics are for use on either dry or oily skin.

In some native areas of Africa, fresh gel is used for scalp massage and as a hair conditioner. Perhaps, this is another area for your personal experiment. You may take your own cosmetics right out of the garden for chapped skin, sunburn, etc.

Commercial Processing

In Florida, Aloe vera is cultivated and harvested as an agricultural product, forming a steady supply to drug and cosmetic manufacturers.

Leaves are carefully cut from growing plants, wrapped separately, and delivered by refrigerator truck to the processing laboratory. Separating the inner gel from the outside rind area is a wasteful process; most of the bulk of the leaf is sacrificed in order to eliminate undesirable chemicals found in the rind and the cellular area next to the rind. The small pure inner core of clear gel is kept under controlled temperatures.

In an information sheet published by Aloe Creme Labs, Inc., "A Miracle of Nature--The Aloe Vera," the processing of the gel is described:

There are millions of tiny cells throughout the gel which hold the crystal clear liquid. It is necessary to puncture these cells to extract the substance used in the manufacturing of finished products. After the cells have been punctured, this liquid is carefully strained through a series of stainless steel strainers, filtering out any foreign matter or cell residue. Iron or other metals can not be used in the processing of the gel due to its pH which is on the acid side.

If you are interested in further information, you may write to the cosmetic firms mentioned in this article.

J. Ward.

ON FAIR EXPENSES

J. Ward

This is a personal editorial on the question of accepting money for work on displays at the fair. I and my wife refuse to accept the \$57.50 appropriated by the Society members at the July meeting. To appropriate any amount of money to a single display chairman, while discriminating against the other chairmen, is grossly unfair.

My wife and I have chaired two displays for each of the last two years, at considerable personal expense, because we felt the Society could and would make use of the prize moneys for building and strengthening its educational and professional status. We strove to keep expenditures for lights, props, etc. to the bare minimum because if our expenditures had been great, the Society would have earned less income even though blue ribbons might have been won.

All gravel, rock, etc. was collected in the mountains or abandoned gravel pits and hauled by ourselves to the fair. Our only expenditures, charged to the Society, have been light bulbs and labeling tapes. For four displays in two years we billed the Society for an average of less than \$5 per display. We did not want nor expect more, nor will we accept what we did not expect and did not want. Our four displays earned the Society \$500 in two years, not a bad return for less than \$20 expense.

Labor of chairmen should be voluntary; if they are in it for money, they should not be in it. To pay someone for doing the work puts the relationship between the Society and the member worker on an employer-employee basis, a somewhat degrading basis. In addition, it largely defeats the purpose for putting in displays: first, to popularize the floriculture of cacti and succulents with other amateurs; second, to earn income to further the educational activities of the Society; but never to earn money for the sake of earning money, nor to display just because it is expected, nor to win blue ribbons for the sake of winning blue ribbons, no matter what the cost.

If our handful of activists fail to best our north county competitor society it is no personal disgrace. We are not out to best them just for the sake of besting them. If we fail, it is because they have more members expending more voluntary labor, more members donating plants and materials, and more members with a genuine interest in plant culture, and plant rarity and plant displays. Those members who feel that our own displayers are not putting forth enough labor or effort are not there to observe that while our own Society works in ones and twos on displays, our competitors are working in fives and tens. Failure lies with the collective membership. One who has tried, but failed, should have no shame; one who has done nothing, but laments failure, should be ashamed, personally ashamed.

Back to expenses; one of the biggest personal expenses of display chairmen is gasoline. In the future, the Society may wish to set a standard gasoline expense of possibly \$25 or \$30 which automatically goes to each display chairman. All other expenditures of the chairmen (lights, props, etc.) should become the property of the Society for future use at display time. Expenditures for these items should be kept to a minimum, because excessive expenditures will cancel out any income the Society may hope to realize from earnings, blue ribbons or no blue ribbons.

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FAIR IN REVIEW

The decision of the general membership to limit fair displays to two (Cactus Garden and Succulent Garden) has merit in several respects when one looks at the last two years. It is true that the membership was spreading itself somewhat thin in putting in four displays; however, the spread would not have been so thin had more members volunteered plants and time.

Lack of plants, except in specimen size and in rarity, was not nearly so thin as was the volunteer labor. This year was an improvement over last, in respect to volunteer labor, but the biggest failure of the last two years was the securing of enough chairmen to sponsor the displays. For two years in a row, in spite of pleas for another chairman, the burden of two displays was placed on a single husband-wife team.

Another failure of the last two years has been the refusal of older, experienced members (with the exception of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold) to volunteer as display chairmen or as co-chairmen. For the last two years, for the most part, displays have been thrust upon inexperienced newly-joined members who had no prior benefit of working on displays, or even observing them when the organization was taking blue ribbons.

On the other hand, there is no guarantee that the Society will take blue ribbons because of a reduction in the number of displays. There are many unpredictable factors involved, including the competition, which appears to have a much easier time securing plants and volunteer labor.

The Society will also be confronted with a drastic reduction of spending because of the loss of over one half its income. Last year, the Society earned \$525 in prize money and this year, \$575. The belief that money has been a deteriorating influence on the Society has not been justified by developments of the past two years. Membership is at an all time high, the Society sent a representative to the national convention, the Society has increased its library expenditures, a new mimeograph machine has been purchased for printing of a Society newsletter, free plants have been distributed to members, the Society has voted itself a bus trip to Huntington Botanical Garden, and charitable appropriations have been increased. These, certainly, are not symbols of an organization going to pot. On the contrary, we are more likely to go to pot through lack of income than through additional income.

It is true that quest of money for the sake of money would be a deteriorating influence, but the increased money has been spent, for the most part, on educational and worthwhile activities. These activities, especially the expansion of the library, would be well worth continuation. The decision to drop the two displays which earned the most income (\$325 out of \$575) will mean that spending must be kept to a minimum.

One alternative to earning additional income at the fair would be to increase the dues of the members. The New York Society, for instance, requires a \$10 membership fee, which includes a subscription to the National Cactus and Succulent Society Journal. Family memberships are less because of the subtraction of duplicate family subscriptions to the Journal. Our present membership dues of \$1.00 per year do not even cover the

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NATIONAL SOCIETY MEETS

The National Cactus and Succulent Society of America will hold its annual business meeting at the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, 301 N. Baldwin Ave., Arcadia, August 14.

At 9:00 a.m., Mr. Ted Taylor will feature slides of the National Cactus and Succulent Show in June of this year.

At 1:30 p.m., Mr. Myron Kinnach will speak and show slides of "Plant Collecting in Mexico."

"Bragging Plants" will be on exhibition. Members who have especially nice specimen plants (potted) are urged to participate.

Following the afternoon lecture, a plant raffle will be held to help defray the costs of the National organization.

Picnic facilities are available, and local members are urged to join the assembled delegates in a noon picnic hour.

BOOKS UP FOR BID

The following books are duplicates out of the National library for sale to any Affiliate member or Affiliate Society. Sale will be by piece on a bid. No bids after October 1, 1966.

Bound Books

- 1 Glossary of Succulent Plant Terms.....Marshal & Woods
- 1 The Cactus BookA. D. Houghton
- 1 Epiphyllum Handbook.....Haselton

Paper backs

- 1 California Cactus.....E. M. Baxter
- 1 Cacti in the Home.....
- 1 Cactus Culture for Amateurs.....Watson
- 2 Cacti for the Amateur.....Haselton
- 2 Succulents for the Amateur.....Haselton
- National Horticultural Magazine, April, 1939 and Jan., 1939

Articles and Pamphlets

- Dimorphic Areoles of EpithelanthaBoke
- Areole Histogenesis in Mammillaria Lasianantha.....Boke
- Endomorphic & Metomorphic Characters in Pelecyphora and Encephalocarpus.....Boke
- Comparative Histogenesis of the Areoles in Homaloccephala and Echinocactus.....Boke
- Developmental Anatomy & the Validity of Genus Bartschella.....Boke
- Histogenesis of the Vegetative Shoot in Echinocereus.....Boke
- Tuberal Development in Mammillaria Heyderi.....Boke
- Organogenesis of the Vegetative Shoot in Pereskia.....Boke
- Development of the Vegetative Shoot in Rhipsalis cassytha.....Boke
- The Genus Pereskia in Mexico.....Boke

Send all bids to: Murray Skinner, Affiliate Chairman; 339 E. El Segundo Blvd., Los Angeles, California 90061.

ON FAIR EXPENSES (continued from page 6)

Back to the personal appropriation of money: I do have a personal request for expenditure of the \$57.50. It would please me to see the Society spend it for additional back issues of the Cactus and Succulent Journal.

NATIONAL LIBRARY AT ARCADIA

According to the latest issue of the Journal of the Cactus & Succulent Society of America, the library of the National Society has been deposited at the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, 301 N. Baldwin Ave., Arcadia, California.

Books may be used by the public and Society members at the Arboretum, but may not be checked out or mailed. The library is open from 9 to 5, Mondays through Saturday; closed Sundays and holidays.

SPASMODIC MONTHLY A-GO-GO

(Borrowed from Cactophile Cactivities, Colorado)

A foul deal has been dealt members of Mojave Desert Society. "Powers that be" have decided to continue Spasmodic Monthly "for another faltering, spasmodic year," reports the editor in the February issue. "I don't know just how this happened, as I have tried my damndest to insult a lot of people, and have worked real hard to upset their digestions. I suppose that anything that upsets someone, stimulates others. Every club needs someone to stir things up once in awhile. The paper has failed in some things, however, such as getting members to write in bits of stuff to print. I've found out that 90% who don't write haven't broken arms by looking down the rows of members bending their elbows at pot luck dinners. I haven't been able to find out if the paper is doing its job of spreading knowledge of cacti. It's frustrating to aim at something and never know whether you've hit target. There must be some members somewhere without broken arms with some criticizing to do.

Anyway, Happy Anniversary 'you all.' You are stuck with Spasmodic Monthly for another year! Can you take it?

RICHTER LIBRARY GOES TO PHOENIX

The Desert Botanic Garden, Phoenix, Arizona, now houses one of the largest libraries on cacti and succulents in the world.

Mr. M. C. Richter of Santa Barbara not only donated his own extensive library, accumulated over 60 years, but purchased and donated the private libraries of Mr. Scott E. Haselton, Editor Emeritus of the C. & S. Journal, and of the editor of the French periodical Cactus.

Plans are underway to house the collection in a new fireproof building in the patio south of the auditorium at the Desert Garden.

FAIR IN REVIEW (continued from page 7)

cost of the Society newsletter (48 cents for mailing 12 issues and approximately 55 cents for paper and supplies).

It would take an increase of dues to \$5 per year just to make up for lost fair income, considering that a number of members would drop out no matter what the increase in dues.

SAN DIEGO CACTUS AND SUCCULENT SOC.
MEMBERSHIP LIST FOR AUG. 1966

Arnold, Mr.&Mrs. L. Kim: 3436 31st St., S.D., Cal. 92104: 282-8144
 Benbow, Mr. C. L.: Box 5253 East S.D. Station, S.D., Cal. 92105
 Bowers, Donald L.: Highways & Parks, Carson City, Nev.
 Brummley, Mr.&Mrs. D.A.: 3404 Wilshire Terrace, S.D., Cal. 92104: 291-2664
 Caporaletti, Mr.&Mrs. G.A.: 4040 Oakcrest Dr., S.D., Cal. 92105: 284-2719
 Carlson, Mrs. V.: 6065 67th St., S.D., Cal. 92115: 466-1906
 Caulk, Mr.&Mrs. H.B.: Box 114, Ocotillo, Calif.
 Chatham, Mrs. Evelyn: 4215 Epsilon St., S.D., Calif. 92109: 264-3378
 Condodgeorge, Mr. Philip: 1119 Roleen Dr., Vallejo, Calif. 94590
 Crane, Mr.&Mrs. Harold: 306 W. Frontage Road, San Ysidro, Cal. 92073
 Cromarty, Miss Edith: Rt. #1, Box 383, Alpine, Calif. 92001
 Curtis, Mrs. Amy E.: 3709 7th Ave., S.D., Calif. 92103: 298-1042
 Cuzner, Mrs. Ruth: 1041 LeRoy St., S.D., Calif. 92106
 Day, Mrs. Merrill M., 4102 Pt. Loma Ave., S.D., Calif. 92107: 222-6827
 Demby, Mrs. Alice: 6328 49th St., S.D., Calif. 92120
 Echavarria, Mr. & Mrs. Joe: 4137 Van Dyke Ave., S.D., Calif. 92105
 Fleer, Miss Joan E.: 2937 28th St., S.D., Calif. 92104
 Foret, Mr. & Mrs. Albert H.: 316 9th St., Coronado, Calif. 92118: 435-8085
 Gibbs, Mrs. Rose: 3317 North Mtn. View Dr., S.D., Calif. 92116
 Gray, Mrs. Anna: 4669 39th St., S.D., Calif. 92116: 281-5011
 Greenwood, Mr.&Mrs. Walter: 4085 49th St., S.D., Calif. 92115: 281-6781
 Gregory, Mrs. Mildred B.: 339 S. Melrose Dr., Vista, Calif. 92083
 Hardin, Mr. Cleaves: 9209 Harness Rd., Spring Valley, Calif. 92077: 469-3038
 Hegyi, Mrs. Helen: 1139 S. Spruce St., Escondido, Cal. 92025
 Heverlin, Mrs. Myrtle: 3221 Bancroft Dr., Spring Valley, Cal. 92077: 463-8267
 Hinrichs, Mrs. Lillian: 6715 Vigo Dr., La Mesa, Calif. 92041: 466-4012
 Hoffmann, Mr.&Mrs. Wm.: 794 Vista Grande Rd., El Cajon, Calif. 92020: 442-7076
 Hollobaugh, Mr.&Mrs. H.B.: 5059 W. Pt. Loma Blvd., S.D., Calif. 92107
 Horwood, Mr. Frank K.: 21 Boland St., Leeds-6, England
 Howe, Mrs. Helen: 4767 1/2 Lantana Dr., S.D., Calif. 92105: 281-1158
 Hubner, Mrs. Ione: 231 W. Park Ave., El Cajon, Cal. 92021: 444-3439
 Kennett, Miss Cathy: 235 S. Belmont Ave., National City, Cal. 92050: 477-7857
 Kennett, Mrs. Harold: 235 S. Belmont Ave., National City, Cal. 92050: 477-7857
 Kramer, Mrs. Mae: Box 405, San Ysidro, Calif. 92073: 428-1561
 Lay, Marjorie: 6701 Shannon Blvd., S.D., Calif. 92115: 469-9673
 Lewis, Mrs. A.A.: 3824 41st St., S.D., Calif. 92105: 281-4385
 Lyon, Mrs. Helen: 3611 Wilson Ave., S.D., Cal. 92104: 281-7848
 Manwarren, Mrs. Ruby: 11457 Manzanita Rd., Lakeside, Cal. 92040: 443-6482
 McCullough, Mrs. Jean: Rt. 1, Box 383, Alpine, Cal. 92001: 445-3361
 Means, Mrs. J.: 4289 Landis St., S. D., Calif. 92105
 Merritt, Mrs. Eunice: 1065 Grand Ave., S. D., Cal. 92109: 488-4445
 Michel, Mrs. Dorothy L.: Rt. #1, Box 578 B, Alpine, Calif. 92001: 445-2682
 Mousseau, Mr. Frank: 5955 Lauretta St., S.D., Cal. 92110: 295-9596
 Nelson, Mr.&Mrs. Wm. H.: 4253 Maryland St., S.D., Cal. 92103: 298-3349
 Nesbin, Mrs. Esther W.: P.O. Box 102, San Marcos, Cal. 92069
 Park, Mrs. Emily: 1012 Lincoln Ave., S.D., Calif. 92103: 297-3452
 Penn, Mr.&Mrs. William: 8040 Lincoln St., Lemon Grove, Cal. 92045: 469-4366
 Posey, Mrs. J. Malcolm: P.O. Box 57, Vista, Calif. 92083: 724-1398
 Rasmus, Mrs. Mary: 5055 La Jolla Blvd., S.D., Calif. 92109: 488-0831
 Reasoner, Richard: Staff, U. S. Navy Hospital, S.D., Calif.
 Reeder, Mrs. Maria: 2841 Highlands Blvd., Spring Valley, Cal. 92077: 469-5409
 Reinboldt, Mr. & Mrs. Tony: 3221 Bancroft Dr., Spring Valley, Cal. 92077
 Schaub, Mrs. Hannah: 113 W. Park Ave., San Ysidro, Calif. 92073: 428-2045
 Simons, Mr. Harold J.: 14870 Las Flores Lane, Los Gatos, Calif. 95030
 Scott, Mr.&Mrs. Walter R.: 3430 Wilshire Terrace: S.D., Cal. 92104: 296-6022

Seaborn, William: Rt # 3, Box 455, Escondido, Cal. 92025
Stalsonburg, Mr. Jim, : 10274 Madrid Way, Spring Valley, Cal. 92077: 465-666
Standley, Mr. W. Grant: 6841 Julie, S.D., Calif. 92115: 463-2859
Stanley, Mr. G.: 3700 Cabrillo St.: Apt. #303, San Francisco, Cal. 94121
Sterling, Mrs. Bernice: 175 Date Ave., Imperial Beach, Cal. 92032: 424-6372
Stevenson, Mr. N.P.: 4739 Saratoga Ave., S.D., Cal. 92107
Strate, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas: 209 Foothill Rd., San Ysidro, Cal. 92073: 428-1714
Sullivan, Mrs. Pearl E.: 4818 Cypress, La Mesa, Calif. 92041
Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. Robert: 1640 E. Main St., El Cajon, Cal. 92021: 444-3019
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