



Espinas y Flores

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

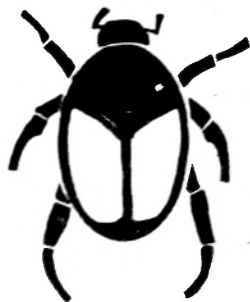
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TOMO OCHO, NUMERO NUEVE
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SEPTIEMBRE 1973

THE JAPANESE BEETLE MOVES WEST

YOUR HELP IS NEEDED. BE ALERT TO DETECT THE EARLIEST APPEARANCE OF THIS INSECT WHEREVER IT MAY BE OBSERVED.

THE JAPANESE BEETLE



(*Popillia japonica* Newman)

THIS DESTRUCTIVE PEST FEEDS HEAVILY ON THE FRUIT, BLOSSOMS, AND VEGETATION OF MORE THAN 275 PLANTS, SHRUBS, AND TREES. FOR SOME TIME THE JAPANESE BEETLE HAS BEEN WELL ENTRENCHED ALONG THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD FROM MASSACHUSETTS TO SOUTH CAROLINA. SINCE 1952 IT HAS INCREASED AND SPREAD, APPEARING AT SCATTERED POINTS IN SEVERAL STATES OF THE MIDWEST EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

IN THE SUMMER OF 1961 AN ESTABLISHED INFESTATION OF THE JAPANESE BEETLE WAS FOUND IN CALIFORNIA.

THE JAPANESE BEETLE SPENDS ABOUT 10 MONTHS AS A GRUB IN THE SOIL, WHERE IT FEEDS ON ROOTS OF VARIOUS PLANTS AND OFTEN CAUSES SERIOUS DAMAGE TO TURF AND LAWNS, PARKS, GOLF COURSES, PASTURES, AND OTHER TURFED AREAS.

IN LATE MAY OR EARLY JUNE THE GRUBS STOP FEEDING AND GO THROUGH A SHORT RESTING, OR PUPAL STAGE, AFTER WHICH THEY BECOME ADULT BEETLES. THE ADULTS THEN DIG THEIR WAY OUT OF THE SOIL. BY MID-JUNE THEY CAN BE OBSERVED FLYING ABOUT AND FEEDING ON TREES AND PLANTS, CAUSING EXTENSIVE DAMAGE TO FRUIT, FOLIAGE, AND FLOWERS.

DURING LATE JULY OR EARLY AUGUST THE FEMALES PERIODICALLY GO INTO THE GROUND AND LAY EGGS TO START THE CYCLE OVER AGAIN.

The Japanese Beetle is a highly destructive plant pest. The grub feeds on the roots of grasses and destroys turf. The adult feeds on flowers, shrubs, trees, and fruit; and on field crops, such as corn and soybeans.

A native of Japan, the beetle was discovered in the United States in 1916 near Riverton, N.J. It has since spread over much of the Eastern United States and is now found from southern Maine southward into Alabama and Georgia and westward into Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, and Tennessee.

Grubs of the Japanese beetle feed on the roots and underground stems of grasses and other plants. Often this feeding goes unnoticed until the plants fail to grow properly, or until they die. When the grubs are numerous, they can cause serious damage to turf.

Adult Japanese beetles feed on nearly 300 different kinds of plants. The beetles often congregate and feed on flowers, foliage, and fruit that are exposed to bright sunlight.

When feeding on leaves the beetles usually chew out the tissue between the veins and skeletonize the leaves. Sometimes they make many large, irregular holes in the leaves.

If a tree or shrub is heavily infested with Japanese beetles it can lose most of its leaves in a short time.

The beetles often mass on ripening fruit and feed until nothing edible is left. They seldom feed on unripe fruit. They seriously damage corn by eating the silk as fast as it develops. This prevents the kernels from forming.

The adult Japanese beetle is a little less than 1/2-inch long and has a shiny green body and bronze-colored outer wings. It has six small tufts of white hairs along each side of its body, under the edges of the wings. The male and female beetles look similar, but the males usually are slightly smaller than the females.

REPORT THIS SERIOUS PEST TO:

Calif. Dept. of Food & Agriculture
780 Hollister Street
Imperial Beach, CA 92032
Telephone 423 2852

BOARD ACTION---August:

At the Board meeting in August the matter of an increase in dues was discussed with fervor and differences of opinion. Treasurer Mooney presented some very meaningful figures to the Board. A tentative figure of \$5 was set. According to our by-laws the increase must come before the membership followed a month later by a vote, probably at the October meeting.

The cost of production of "Espinasy Flores" exceeds the total amount received from membership dues. With an increase in postage in the offing and with inflation rampant, we will have to meet both in one of two ways---head-on or with the pocketbook. Trying to refute facts is like believing there will be no tomorrow. Manana may be delayed but it always manages to arrive. Think!!

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REGALEMENT---August:

Those individuals who made the regalement activity just a bit more delightful in August by their contributions of special goodies were:

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1 Lucile Beckfield | 2 Charles Benbow | 3 Jean Hapeman |
| 4 Leta Hapeman | 5 Ione Hubner | 6 Pat Mooney |
| 7 Lena Rice | 8 Hazel Scott | 9 Ruth Stanton |

Everyone says "Thank you", and everyone knows that the regalement activity is really a delight and it is managed most efficiently.

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COPY SURGE:

There was a 'surge of copy' in August for the September issue of 'Espinasy Flores'. Space was at a premium, or should we say it the other way around, we had more copy than space. Some features had to be 'continued'. Even so, the pages of Espinasy Flores are open to writers and their contributions. In case you aren't aware of it, there's a wealth of talent represented in the membership of our Club. And that's GOOD!!

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- 4 --- Anita H. Heywood "Metaphysics & Metabiology"
- 5-6 --- Nibby Klinefelter "Nibby's Notebook"
- 7-8 --- " " " "
- 9-10 --- Dr. Philip G. Corliss "The Genus Frailea"
- 11-12 --- Hugo S. Schlosser "Cacti in Uruguay"
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- 15 --- John B. Hales "CSSA Succulent Safari" continued from August
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- 17 --- Julianne Rice "PACHYPHYTUM, Succulent-of-the-month".
- 18 --- Martin L. Mooney "BORZICACTUS, Cactus-of-the-month".
- 19 --- Officers; Library and Librarians.

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CARNEGIA GIGANTEA:

One of the finest ever articles titled "The Saguaro and its uses" by Jan G. Bruhn in "Economic Botany" has been submitted to 'E y F' by Mitch Beauchamp of the Bronx as useful material for our bulletin. It is the answer to "What you always wanted to know about Saguaros but didn't know where to look". It has 44 references. October for a start, maybe? Thanks 'mucho' Mitch.

E C O L O G Y

TRAGEDY and TRAVESTY

Doc. R. V. Vaughan

demand that troops be sent to Santa Catalina for protection.

With the troops came a medic and his wife. She was foreign born and was well versed in herbs used in cookery.

Before the coming of the troops there was on the Island an abundance of grapes, many native plants, trees and bird life. Particular animals were peculiar to the Island. History records that many galleons that left for Manila with cargo that was transshipped across Mexico and loaded at Acapulco for a long journey across the Pacific always stopped at Catalina Island for refueling, taking on water and burying any dead that might be aboard.

'Refueling' consisted of cutting forests of mahogany, ironwood, manzanita and assorted chapparal. Casks were refilled from the ever-flowing springs known as 'Buffalo Springs'.

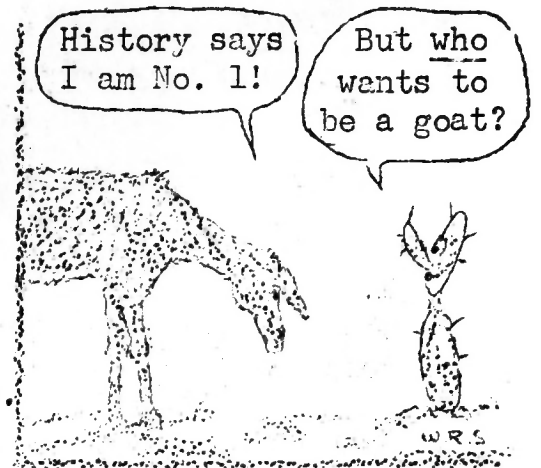
At this time there was no large mammalian life on the Island. Ships that called in those days brought goats*, later followed by hogs, rats, cats, ants (formica rufens) and the Argentina pygmy ant. Bees and other insects were introduced. Each introduction of animal or plant life reacted upon the ecology and life processes of the isolated island.

Denuding the land of wood and shrubs caused land slides and consequently the springs slowed. Only one small spring continued to flow on the top of Blackjack Mountain. The water from this flow actually came from the Coastal Sierras. Water from the melting snows seeped deeply into the earth where it was heated to steam which flowed under the channel to the Island where it was forced by tremendous pressure up and out of the volcanic vent atop Blackjack Mountain.

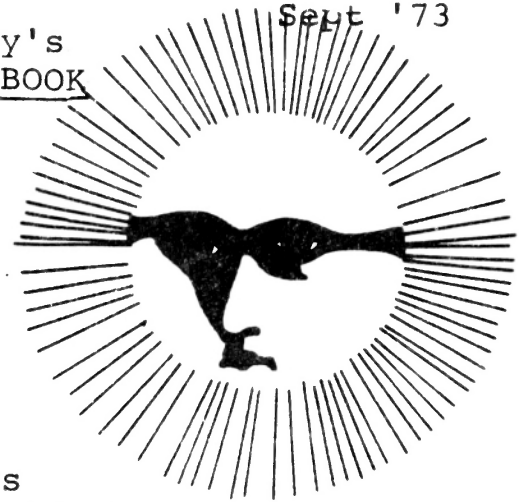
With the advent of goats and a water shortage, the smaller trees were denuded as high as the goats could reach. The hogs uprooted the soil all over the Island searching for food consisting of roots and truffels. The foxes that were indigenous to the Island survived. Cats multiplied by the thousands. Great Norwegian rats came to the Island on the ships which carried them for food. Only the rich Chinese travellers enroute to Hong Kong via Manila could afford to buy them. The Chinese were at that time well established in Western Mexico. (If you are ever able to visit any large Mexican cemetery on the Western Coast, please do so and learn a deal of early history.)

The medic's wife brought her large assortment of herbs: Star anise, mullein, Scotch Broom, American tobacco (nicotina glaucosa), larkspur, cannabis indica, etc. She had a vast garden of flowers and tended them well. In a few years the Scotch Broom and a disease it vectors spread over the entire Island. Other native plants faded from the scene. Grapes that once made the Island famous died as Phylloxera spread across the fertile valleys. They never returned. The soil became so infested in spite of all treatments and efforts to develop and replant new types that regrowth was impossible. Today the 'weeds' on the Island are Star anise, mullein, broom and others that once were nursed by a woman as flowers and herbs.

With a changing plant and seed pattern many native birds died. The hogs rooted out the nests of those that nested on the ground---the quail and doves. The introduced animals, together with a lack of water, made life untenable for much native life, cats and foxes being exceptions. Attempts to introduce new bird life were frustrated by snakes, hogs, goats, cats, dogs, foxes and rats. (Cont'd. next page)



FLOYD GABLE spoke on Sempervivums, adding to Julianne Rice's article, at the August meeting. Floyd's experience and knowledge are so great that he has difficulty slowing down for perpetual amateurs like me...but he took time later to interrupt his dinner to reel off a list of ones he especially likes.



MOST COLORFUL SEMPERVIVUMS

Floyd was enthusiastic about the wide range of colors --pinks, reds through lavendars and purple, all individual and different. He also recommends a group that appeals to those who desire heavy clumping and particularly recommends S. falconetti in that group for it makes very small heads only 1/4" by the 100's!

HEAVY CLUMPERS

MOST COLORFUL

- S. borissovae (esp. good, 2-tone)
- S. ciliosium
- S. "Pekinese"
- S. falconetti (see above)
- S. simonkainum
- S. laggeri
- S. montanum
- S. braunii

(Floyd now has 35 varieties and is orderning more)


- S. atropurpureum
- S. "Rubra-ray"
- S. "Carmen"
- S. "Engle's Rubrum"
- S. Wolcott's variety
- S. atroviolaceum heimlich (esp.rec.)
- S. "Lavendar and Old Lace"
- S. rubicundum (very showy)
- S. sandfordii - S. Purdy's 70-1
& 50-5 - magnificum hybrids

Nellie Kennett must have a strong sense of ESP for she was looking for her catalogue when I called for the address...

OAKHILL GARDENS	and ARCADY GARDENS	and MacPHERSON GARDENS
Route 3, Box 87	3646 Calhoun Road	2920 Starr Avenue
Dallas, Oregon 97338	Medford, Oregon 97501	Oregon, Ohio 43616

Helen Payne has Oakhill Gardens which Floyd mentioned and she named one of her hybrids "Elene", latinizing her name...said she was always pleased when orders came for it. Helen Payne wrote JEWELS OF THE HIGH COUNTRY which Nellie is bringing back and I hope to take out...as CACTI FOR THE AMATEUR will be brought back, Pat... Was delighted to find something for the mystics among us in it: "Or cacti might possibly have first evolved in a remainder of THE LOST CONTINENT OF ATLANTIS." (Just never expected to find mention of Atlantis in a book on cacti.)

Nellie also gave us a source for Sedums: RAKESTRAW's GARDENS - G3094 South Term Street in Flint, Michigan 48507. (Some of these may be only price lists without pictures, but JEWELS OF THE HIGH COUNTRY has pictures.)



(Tony Marino is
President of
PALOMAR C&S)

MARINOS' CACTI NURSERY

31338 Valley Center Rd.
Valley Center, Ca. 92082

Phone (714) 747-8034

There were 66 names of members in the Notebook last month... (just a comment in passing.) It's always good to see Doc Vaughan and Ruth Cuzner...wonder if they've subscribed to CALIFORNIA GARDEN yet...? Helen Claydon needs subscribers to subscribe through her in order for our club to keep the dollar...okay?

Conversations to drive a Program Chairman up the wall: Telephone call to Loyal Joe Bibbey: "Did you ask me to give the program in September?" Loyal Joe: "Yes." ... "What did I say?" ... "Yes." ... "Okay, I'll get my slides of Baja trips together -- but don't expect me to be KNOWLEDG-ABLE."

Everyone sends best wishes to Lorena Valentine for a quick and uneventful recovery from a recent heart attack...Johanna Hoffman filled in greeting members and supplying name tags at the last meeting...there were over 104 of us in room 104...hope we don't get shunted in THERE again with our crowds ... someone had good cause to ask about "Whatever happened to The Smoker's Corner?" Well, it was just an idea, not a Board Action... Whatever happened to Frances Langer?

Minnie Mogil passed directions from the SD Button Club on making "button gardens" of succulents. Needed: Cuttings, sphagnum moss, large button and large nail and small dish. Wet moss thoroughly and roll into hard ball - tie with string to hold together and sew it to button so that it will stand upright...Poke holes in moss ball with nail to insert cuttings until whole ball is covered with succulence. Nice gift for a sick friend. (Suggest watering with weak solution of liquid fertilizer.)

WANTED: A volunteer with indexing experience to index ESPINAS y FLORES. We like to think - Ask, and you shall receive...

Charles and Margaret Muckenthalor...familiar names...but from where? They joined at the May meeting and were guests of Floyd Gable's...They are originally from Virginia...we lost out on their offer to help at the Fair - but not next year!

Hazel Scott introduced our newest member (did you say that made the 253rd member, Martin?) - Madelyn Lee who looks GREAT in pigtails...and on the Questionnaire described herself modestly as "a cactus grower" and she's one of the BEST, as we're sure Dave Grigsby will testify for she helps that expert grow better succulents. Madelyn lives in Vista and also is a member of the San Gabriel C&S Society as well as CSSA. You'll be hearing more of her and from her for Loyal Joe has Madelyn lined up to give the October program.

The Sierra Club, Desert Protective Council, Ecology Center of Southern California and other environmental organizations have put great effort into a conservation campaign to SAVE THE CALIFORNIA DESERT. Everyone's help is needed. The Bureau of Land Management is finally in the process of devising a plan for control of ORV's on public land. (ORV= off road vehicle.) WHAT YOU CAN DO -

Write to: Mr. Russell Penny, State Director
U. S. Bureau of Land Management
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, California 95825

Tell Mr. Penny you want the soil, vegetation and wildlife, as well as the recreative silence of the desert, protected from

off-road vehicle abuse. Tell him you want the more vulnerable resource areas closed to ORV use, and most of the rest of the desert strictly restricted to roads and designated trails. Mr. Penny needs to know that you CARE and want the area studied very carefully before ORV use is allowed.

WRITE TODAY AND HELP SAVE THE CALIFORNIA DESERT

STATEMENT OF POLICY

"It's time for a new name for the PLANT EXCHANGE TABLE!" was the opinion of the Board at the last meeting. Regardless of what it's called, the same problems and complaints and accusations might persist. Perhaps we should try to spell out the rules.

Designed for distribution of excess plants from one member's garden to another, the better to enlarge collections, is the goal and a feature of our meetings that no one wants to see abandoned. The Board would like to see the EXCHANGE operate in true lottery style. Webster: "LOTTERY - A distribution of prizes by lot."

RULE #1 - No one is to take any plant from the table before their number is called. * (If you have to leave early, sorry--stay for the drawing next time. If you feel that the plants you brought are better than the one you'll get unless you take one NOW -- discard that unworthy idea and bask instead in the glow of generosity.)

RULE #2 - When your number is called, choose only one plant regardless of how many you brought. (AFTER the drawing is over and everyone has a plant is the ONLY time for a scrabble and a filling of boxes.)

We hope to have unanimous agreement that this is FAIR.

reprinted from ESPINAS y FLORES
August, 1971 (page 6)

At the last Board Meeting it was decided to change the name as well as the game of the EXCHANGE TABLE -- henceforth you can answer yes if asked, "Did you ever see a Plant Drawing Table?" The difference in conducting this feature will meet you at the door as you SIGN IN -- if you bring a plant for the Drawing, you will receive one color of ticket; if emptyhanded, the standard red. All tickets with the new color will be drawn first, then the red. Credit Wilson Wells with this idea to upgrade this controversial feature.

* EXCEPT the winners of the Plants-of-the-Month feature.

Further rules and expectations appeared in the July and August issues this year - under Board Meeting and Nibby's NOTEBOOK. However, the name PLANT EXCHANGE TABLE is still in common usage.

BILL beamed as he announced at the August meeting that the Plant Exchange Table was in MUCH BETTER CONDITION. True, there were more plants potted than ever before. Some thoughtful person had even covered the bottom of a pot with foil to prevent messy drainage. So

IT MAY SOUND INCREDIBLE . . . -- BUT -- THERE IS STILL ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT. We have been led by actions to believe that new members pay more attention to what they read in EyF than those of longstanding who have "done so MUCH for the Club"... "worked so HARD"... "been so GENEROUS". For it was

from among those in the latter categories that boxes and bags filled with plants (roots untrimmed) were dropped off... their donors smiling beautifully as they wandered on, unconcerned, to visit with friends...

who brought unclothed cuttings that could easily and quickly have been slipped into a plastic bag...who gave a flat of pink-flowered echinopsis seedlings in BEAUTIFULLY TEXTURED damp soil...

"We're not going to baby these people," Julianne and I agreed during a discussion of upgrading the table which we had volunteered to do at a Board Meeting...We thought about that as we molded soil around roots...stuffed cuttings into bags...trimmed roots.

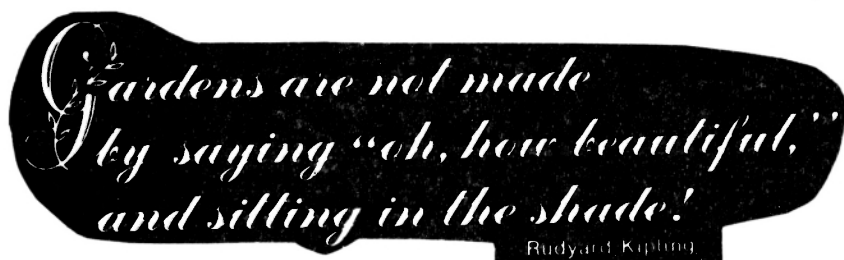
But people are coming earlier and earlier to meetings...Oliver and Sophie leave home about 10:15 in order to get set up for the busy trade -- they sold \$105 worth of plants last meeting! --and along with Rickey are the last to leave.

It had been planned to cover the table with our elegant orange cloth, thinking that the visual appeal would make a strong psychological impact - if the table looks better, the plants will look better...and better...and we will be more likely to part with a special plant that it HURTS A LITTLE to give. But things got out of hand before we were able to get them IN hand.

The Board has long agreed that someone should be in CHARGE of THE PLANT EXCHANGE TABLE. And *Here she is,* pretty personable BETTY BAKER who volunteered to get a New Look on the old table.

Betty promised to be there early to set up - but she needs an assistant to stay late to clean up (which there hopefully will be nothing to). It was thought that a different person each time would make more people aware of what is involved. So tell Betty you will help NEXT meeting.

Betty told Bill she feared she might "step on a few toes"... but sometimes it's necessary. For instance, there'll be a box for "IRREGULARS" - plants insufficiently clothed - that donors are bringing "to find a home for - can't bear to throw them away" - a #2 ticket for these.



IF your collection is small, consider taking home some of the leftover "Irregulars" to bring back potted...Evelyn Chatham frequents garage sales and contributes many goodlooking containers therefrom...instead of throwing away the 4" plastic

pots from the nurseries, clean and stack them for a very acceptable donation...the neatly bagged & labelled oxalis bulbs were welcomed and so are other non-succulents...It's a time for creative thinking and outdoing yourselves...But Bill was right -- the table DID look a LOT better.

Betty mentioned that she would really appreciate being invited to see the gardens of established members, as she claims she is really a beginner.

Good 'cess to all - NK

THE GENUS FRAILEA, continued:

The species described by Britton and Rose are as follows: F. gracillima, F. grahliana, F. pumila, F. Schlinzkyana, F. cataphracta, F. pygmaea (and its variety phaeodiscus), F. caespitosa and F. knippeliana.

Borg added: F. colombiana, F. dadakii, F. pulcherrima, F. pseudopulcherrima, F. castanea, and F. asterioides. As noted above, F. castanea and F. asterioides are now considered identical by most writers. Marshall and Bock added F. aurea. I have grown all of these plus many of the following: F. alacriportana, F. asperispina, F. chiquitana, F. carmifilamentosa, F. fechseri, F. pygmaea var. major, F. horstii, F. matuana, F. mammifera, F. sanluisensis, F. lepida, F. albifusca, F. magnifica, F. pullispina, F. uebelmannia, F. uhligiana, F. itapuensis, F. grandiflora, and from Horst-Uebelmann, species novae HU: 13a, 64, 65, 66, 78, 83, 85, 89, 99, 177, 178, 287, 298, 303, 315, 322, 323, 1451, 1452 and from Schlosser (Argentina) #1, M-470 and from Muriel R-8 and sp. nov. from Lascano.

Bear in mind that all are very small, globular except for a few cylindrical ones, and mostly clustering (although some remain single). F. cataphracta, F. matuana and F. asterioides (F. castanea) with reddish bodies and almost no spines differ from the others. The spine color varies but the general appearance of most fraileas is similar except for the few aurea varieties which are quite golden.

Frailea culture is a challenge to the cactus fancier. I have some species still growing strong after ten years. Most, unless grafted, are short-lived in my hands. I suppose that if you want to see flowers, you should grow them in protected areas and move them into full sun for a few hours in the midafternoon. I do think that since I had Sr. Schlosser's letter about their liking moisture, that they have done better for me since I give them an almost daily mist bath. They are more prone to die from drying up than from soft rot.

I remain skeptical that the seeds formed in cleistogamous flowers are viable, but will hope to try them in pots enclosed in plastic bags. Perhaps my previous failures can be laid, as in so many cases, to the larvae of the scarid flies. Until I can grow a lot of seedlings, I will be unable to try various facets of culture since fraileas are fairly expensive and difficult to obtain.

I hope some of my readers will come forward with some observations and suggestions which I will be pleased to pass on in these pages.

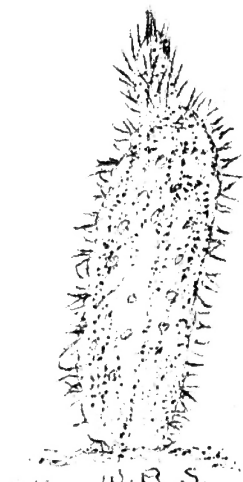
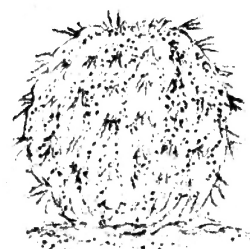
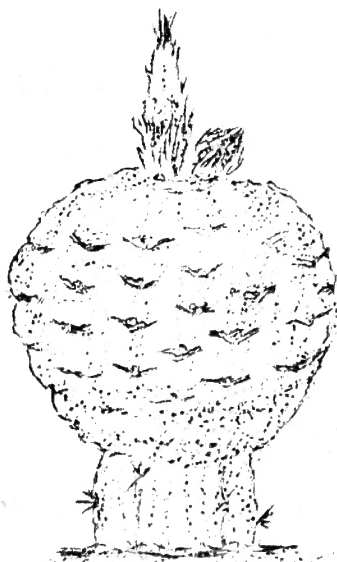
The illustrations below are drawn actual size. From left to right they are:

F. cataphracta, grafted, $1\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter, body top color green, body sides are a deep reddish-brown color. Spines on areoles are almost microscopic. Note 'smiling' structure of areole areas.

F. schlinzkyana, a cluster, largest head being about $\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter.

F. pygmaea, body color green, tiny spines point downward.

F. albifusca, body cylindrical, body color bright green, very spiny. Will the flower open?



THE GENUS FRAILEA

CactoPhil Corliss

The genus Frailea is interesting yet frustrating. The discovery of many new species in recent years and the small size of the plants make them desirable for collectors, especially those with limited space.

The plant bodies are quite small, rarely exceeding one inch in diameter. They are mostly globular with a few being cylindrical. The tubercles are arranged in many ribs. The small spines are whitish, yellow, brownish to red. The flowers occur at the apex of the plant. Most of the species are prone to cluster. They grow best when grafted. They are found on the eastern side of the Andes in Southern Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and the southern Brazilian state of Rio Grande du Sol. They usually grow in grassy meadows or on the treeless slopes of hills.

Britton and Rose erected the genus in 1922 and named it for Manuel Fraile, a Spanish-born horticulturist who was curator of the cactus collection of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. They recognized eight species. Oddly, they named Frailea cataphracta "Echinocactus cataphractus" as the type species; yet this species, along with F. asterioides (now generally considered identical with F. castanea) and the newly discovered F. matuano differ from the other Fraileas by having few or no spines and bodies which are somewhat larger and usually red-to-brown in color, quite handsome in fact.

Borg in 1937 stated there were fifteen species, yet Marshall and Bock in 1941 said there were only thirteen. Today the number of published and numbered species has grown to well over fifty thanks to the discoveries of such recent collectors as Horst, Fescher, Schlosser and Muriel, to name but a few. I have grown at least three dozen species, but have had some failures.

The flowers are apparently all yellow. They are cleistogamous, that is they will form seeds although they may not open. The seeds are said to be viable but to date I have not been able to raise plants from them. Britton and Rose were unable to bloom a frailea and postulated they might open at night, saying: "They certainly do not in daylight". I have had blooms---open flowers in direct sunshine for a brief period in the afternoon. Therein lies a paradox, the plants require protection from full sun yet will open their flowers only in the direct sunshine! I commented on the dearth of frailea flowers to Sr. Hugo Schlosser of Montevideo and think you will be interested in his comments, which I quote with some editing:

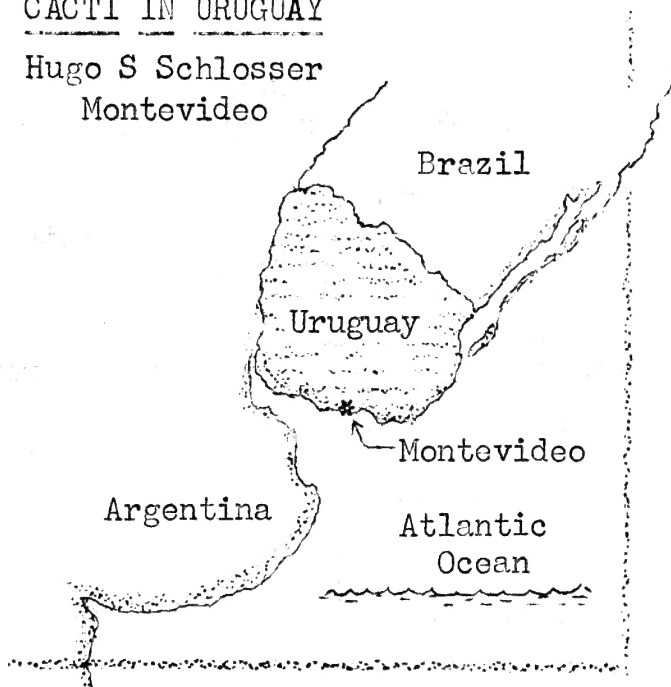
"The fraileas will rarely open their flowers here, also. They prefer clear shadow and not direct sunshine. Also, an high degree of moisture, especially in the bottom of the pots. . . .I believe, although I am not certain, that high temperature and high humidity will favor opening of the flowers. If we have in our midsummer two or three hot days with electric storms, then the zones where the fraileas are growing will be sprinkled with flowers. Then the rare Frailea asterioides will be easy to find by its flowers. This frailea is not so rare in its zone but it is very difficult to find as it grows hidden under lichen and other small vegetation."

Britton and Rose give as habitat for some of the fraileas, "Mountains about Montevideo". We know that they made many plant collecting expeditions, but how could they possibly say this if they had been to Montevideo? The name of the city itself means "I see a mountain", but the mountain is only a small hill (in Spanish "cerro") about as high as Point Loma. I was taken to its top (the site of a military post and a museum) for a view of the city. Southern Uruguay is mostly flat river delta land. In the north the tallest mountains (the Santa Ana Range) do not reach an height of as much as 2,000 feet, although since they rise abruptly from almost sea level, they look rather formidable.

CACTI IN URUGUAY

Hugo S Schlosser

Montevideo



Native specimens of cacti in Uruguay are not as numerous as in neighboring countries. Nevertheless it is very worthwhile to dedicate appropriate space to them, especially if one lives in this small but delightful country. I quickly got the impression that most large specimens are still in a developing stage. There exists a large number of varieties and it will require much study to determine whether or not they are varieties or even new species, transmittable by generative multiplication or by variations of growth due to local conditions.

It has been seven years since I dedicated my efforts to collecting cacti and I quickly learned that existing literature does not mirror correctly the flora and cacti of Uruguay.

The most important genus in Uruguay is Notocactus which is represented by numerous species, some of which may be regarded as novelties and perhaps not yet described and marked only by my own or another's field number.

Another large genus is Wigginsia (Malacocarpus) not with a great number of species but very common over all the country and in some areas appearing in numbers by the thousands. I am sure that unknown species are yet to be discovered. The same situation may exist with regard to two other genera: Frailea and Gymnocalycium. Also distributed over large areas but separated by zones are Echinopsis, which I believe may be "tubiflora". In the northerly zones may be found E. eyriesii. I have found globular and cylindrical forms of the tubiflora-type. Some of them are very large specimens, weighing five kilograms or more. One of them had eighteen flowers, eleven in one group.

Opuntias are easy to find as are large specimens of Cereus alacriportanus (peruvianus) 3 to 4 meters tall which form clusters or hedges impossible to penetrate. They are very nice to look at but they require ample space. The same thing occurs with opuntias, only one of which does not grow higher than 80 c.m. and forms clusters about one meter in diameter. It may be embellished with dark yellow flowers over its compact growth.

Climatic conditions are subtropical. Winter temperatures sometimes fall below 0° (Celsius) but for a few hours but not every night. The heaviest frost I have experienced was in 1967, the thermometer fell in Montevideo to 5° below zero and in the Cerro Largo district to 11°. Cactus plants in outdoor collections without good roots were lost. Others went very well. In all my later collecting trips I never found any cacti which showed damage as a result of low temperatures. Rainfall occurs with certain frequency in March and April (Autumn here) and during June to September. There doesn't seem to be any valid rule as to rainfall.

Summertime is dry, the result of no rain for three or more months. During the present year all months to the end of July experienced exceptional rainfall and the final months of 1972 were very humid. This exceptional climate produced many diseases in outdoor collections. I observed that well-rooted plants passed thru all weather inconveniences much better than transplants of recent origin.

For the successful cultivation of cacti it is absolutely necessary to have a greenhouse. Summertime temperatures often rise to more than 30° C and in rare instances to 38° C and even more. But always during the night conditions will be considerably refreshed. (Continued next page)

CACTI IN URUGUAY

Hugo S. Schlosser

Continued

Generally in Uruguay there is sunshine for 250 to 300 days during the year. The rocks where cacti grow cannot be touched for very long. One circumstance which I must emphasize is that because we have two periods with rain and relatively high temperatures, in Spring and Autumn, our native cacti enjoy two seasons of growth and two seasons of rest.

Principal flowering time for *Notocactus*, *Gymnocalycium* and *Wigginsia* is October/November. *Fraileas* come later, during the second half of December. *Cereus alacriportanus* and *Echinopsis*, both night flowering, bloom in December and January. *Opuntias* also bloom about this time. Some *Fraileas* will repeat in March.

One of the biggest surprises I experienced while looking for *Notocactus* in the northern part of Uruguay, near the border with Brazil, were large areas speckled with flowers of very favored *Frailea asterioides*. It was my good luck---the flowers had opened. It was a very hot day near Christmas and a thunderstorm approached. (See footnote)

I am of the opinion that *Frailea asterioides* is not as rare as commonly believed. It is very difficult to see if the flowers are not open. It grows hidden under lichens, dry moss or other small plants. Even the color of the body simulates the surrounding ground and plants. If it is not flowering, it is impossible to find it. One has to get on his hands and knees and make an inch-by-inch search with close attention. Regretably, this *Frailea* is very delicate to cultivate on its own roots when transplanted from habitat. I lost all the plants I collected on the trip because it rained very much afterwards. Seedlings are developing well but slowly and they seem to change in aspect.

With regard to genus *Frailea*, I am in touch with a Dutch specialist. He wrote that there are apparent novelties in the material I sent to him. After careful study he is convinced there are novelties (new species) for which he will arrange publication.

About the cultivation of *Fraileas*, my opinion is that they do not like full sunshine which is quite normal because they are a diminutive plant and they grow hidden in some shade. They seem to like some humidity underground and for this reason it is not good practice to use small pots for them. It is better to plant from three to five together in a larger pot to allow for good development of the carrot-like root and to maintain humidity in the soil. With high temperatures and humidity in the air, the percentage of flower openings will increase.

The most important requirement on a cactus-collecting trip is 'good luck'. Logically, the rocky hills and precipices are generally the most promising places to search, if they are not too naked, but with enough earth to maintain other plants such as little shrubs and small grasses. Such places do not always seem promising for cacti. Very, very often I have climbed up and down and haven't found even one. Then, if one is tired and desperate and time is passing and one hurries his search, then suddenly a 'paradise of cacti' may appear at your feet.

On other occasions when one is crossing a naked plain of rocks or even a pasture for only a short distance where one would never expect to find anything, there may occur treasures. Once a friend told me he had seen large quantities of cacti in a particular zone. I took his statement for a 'big exaggeration' but my curiosity was awakened. I had never known that in the described zone near the strand in the Atlantic Ocean there existed hills or rocks. The area goes for hundreds of kilometers thru cultivated lands and pastures after which it approaches a very plain strand. The landscape changes suddenly to a sandy beach and the soil is spotty. Some years ago some people had planted a forest of pines, and here at about 150 meters from the oceanstrand and practically at sea level we saw thousands of *Wigginsia* (*Malacocarpus*). To be continued in October

(Footnote---see page 14)

WATER-CULTURE

Hydroponics* The first recorded attempts to grow plants in aqueous solutions without use of any kind of soil, date back more than 150 years, or to be exact 1804.

In that year the Swiss scientist de Saussure kept a record of his experiments in which he proved that a plant will stay alive and keep growing if it is put in a very dilute solution of certain chemicals. The experiments of de Saussure paved the way for the beginning of the science of "hydropōnics", or as it is better known: water-culture.

One should state straightaway however, that the experiments performed in those early times had more of a scope of the discovery of what nutrients plants require, while nowadays water-culture has much more of a commercial scope, for instance tomatoes are being grown in great quantities using water-culture.

The first attempts at growing cacti using water-culture date back to about 1920. From that date on many advances have been recorded in this very interesting science. The most common method used now-a-days consists of the following: the cactus or succulent plant is placed in a pot in which the soil has been replaced by some other material, say perlite, vermiculite, peat or even sand. This material serves only as a medium where the roots can roam and adjust themselves, since they are materials which release no nutritive substances whatsoever. The plant is, therefore, given regular doses of a complete fertilizer.

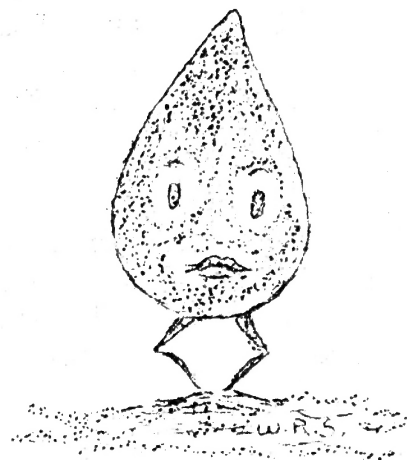
WHAT ADVANTAGES DOES WATER-CULTURE HAVE OVER TRADITIONAL METHODS? Let's see:

Nowadays, the talking point of most cactophiles is the quality of the soil and its pH value. The pH value gives an indication of the quality of the soil with respect to acidity or alkalinity. pH values range from 1 to 14, thus a pH value of 1 shows an extremely acidic soil, pH 2 slightly less acidic, pH 3 a further bit less, etc., till we get to pH 7 which indicates neutrality. The table to the right gives a better picture of the relationship.

pH value	Soil is:	For which plants it is suitable
1	Extremely acidic	For no plant
2	" "	"
3	Very acidic	For very, very few plants
4	Acidic	For few plants
5	"	For quite a few plants
6	Slightly acidic	For many plants
7	NEUTRAL	For some plants
8	Slightly alkaline	For very few plants
9	alkaline	For very, very few plants
10	" "	" " " " "
11	Very alkaline	No plant grows
12	" "	" " "
13	Extremely alkaline	" " "
14	" "	" " "

The famous botanist Dr. Franz Buxbaum reported that the greater part of cacti grow in soil which is slightly acidic. There is much to prove that what Buxbaum said is perfectly correct, and many agree with him. Thus, the botanist Zora Klas reporting on a series of experiments on young seedlings of Cereus validus, found that these resistant plants hardly grew at all in a neutral (pH 7) soil while in a soil of pH value of 8.5 they stopped growing completely. On the contrary they grew well in a soil of pH 4.5, but it was in a soil of pH 6 that they grew best and at a fantastic rate.

I may be just a drip of H₂O but I am elated after reading Franz Borg's writing on 'Water Culture' . . . no soil . . . just me and nutrients, and of course a "water gym".
You must try it!



WATER-CULTURE, continued:

Thus, since here in Malta (and in other places too) the soil and the water are rather alkaline, hydroponics is ideal for us. The water we use is easily turned slightly acidic by the addition of a few drops of nitric acid or even sulphuric acid. The greatest difficulty in water-culture is how to keep the plant erect, especially in the case of ceriod plants. Vermiculite, which is a good rooting medium, soon forms into a thick sludge, and it is then very difficult to keep plants in an upright position. Perlite acts very similarly and also this can't be considered as a suitable medium. Sand on the other hand is quite suitable, but it is also slightly alkaline. The best solution is a mixture of sand (or preferably grit) and peat which is slightly acidic.

Having considered the rooting medium, one must now consider what food nutrients the plant requires or needs, since it gets no nutrients at all from the peat and sand. In fact it is because of this that the method is called 'soilless culture'. The chemical elements a plant requires to live and grow are nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium. A plant also needs calcium, magnesium, sulphur and iron. Besides it needs the trace elements manganese, copper, zinc, boron and molybdeum.

It is relevant to state here that plants were found to need these chemicals by means of the earliest experiments in hydroponics. Various species of plants had their roots immersed in water in separate containers. Weighted amounts of chemicals were then added to the different containers until the best maximum effect was obtained, as shown of course by the best growth.

Thus, nowadays, that it is a proved fact that plants need certain elements to live and grow healthily, and since in water-culture there is no soil which can provide most of the needed elements, the chemicals have to be supplied to the plant by means of a fertilizer. When a fertilizer is used, it is important to keep in mind that a nutritive balance has to be maintained, since an excess of a single element may easily bring about the disappearance of another from the soil. Nowadays one finds many complete fertilizers ready-mixed in different proportions and most of them can be used for cacti. For best results on cacti, one should choose a fertilizer which is normally used for growing tomatoes, since such fertilizer has a low nitrogen content.

Note: The third and final part of Franz Borg's article on "Water Culture" will appear in the October issue of Espinas y Flores. Watch for it! . . . Ed

(Page 12 Footnote) Dr. Corliss, referring to your article on "Fraileas" on pages 9 and 10 of this issue wherein you describe their flowering in terms which could be interpreted as "tempermental and/or unpredictable", and to Hugo Schlosser's article (page 12 paragraph 3) wherein he describes the finding of Fraileas flowering like mad following a thunderstorm, there appears to be room for a happy solution to the flowering problem.

What would you think about wiring your greenhouse for major electrical discharges (simulating lightning) followed by loud claps of thunder-like noises (like rock music) and then observe the resulting effects on your Frailea buds. If that wouldn't encourage them to flower, I don't know what would. Just an idea!

. . . Ye Ed

SEPTEMBER PROGRAM: Joe Bibbey says: "Nibby Klinefelter will conduct our gang over the rugged landscape of a recent Baja Safari which she took in the land of "Manana" recently. She will relate and describe the excitement and experiences (as only she can) which are a part and parcel of such an excursion. You'll wish you had been there, except that on Saturday, Sept. 1st at 1:30 p.m. you'll be more comfortable in Room 101, Casa del Prado, in a loge seat---that is up front. Come early and bring a neat exchange plant.

CSSA SUCCULENT SAFARI .

John B. Hales .

---continued---

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Soon after registering as a visitor and member of The Colorado Cactophiles, I was approached by Hazel and Walter Scott of the San Diego Club. I enjoyed many short visits with them during the three-day show. Did anyone's ears burn in Denver? Mr. Scott draws car-

toons for our Colorado bulletin and other publications. During my Safari visit participation at the Las Vegas Convnetion by the Denver group was mentioned many times. I'm wondering whether the 'charm button' was ever turned off after it was pushed. Knowing the Denver group, there really is no need for a charm button... charm pervades the atmosphere at all times.

COMMERCIAL DISPLAYS (DIVISION X)

I shall briefly describe the displays of the commercial dealers. There were nine exhibits. It was thru the generosity of the Cactus & Succulent Dealers that it was possible to defray the expenses of this great show. It is not possible for all dealers to show at one time.

- 1) ABBEY GARDEN, Reseda, CA. The 'AG' exhibit comprised of some 52 succulents including only four cacti. The center plant Adenia fruticosa, about five feet tall, was in leaf. Senecio rowleyanus draped from six vents on the circumference of a hang-up pot. It appeared the pot was designed for the plant. Bob Foster told me the plant grows best in that fashion, pendant. The 'AG' booth measured 6 X 8 X 24 feet. Construction required two days. Best succulent in the display was Adenium swazicum, 2½' tall and in flower.
- 2) DESERT NURSERY, Riverside, CA. The 'DN' exhibit carried the show theme, 'Succulent Safari' in Africa. A miniature landscape left nothing to the imagination: an oasis, a camp site, small vehicles full of 'loot' plants and a Desert Sheriff on the scene. Very realistic and well done.
- 3) GRIGSBY CACTUS GARDENS, Vista, CA. Twenty-five magnificent specimen plants made this exhibit, and I really mean magnificent. Each plant was correctly named and dated as to time of discovery, for example: "Borzicactus icosa-gonus, captured 1823 Ecuador", indicating a time span of 150 years during which the plant has been known.
- 4) CACTUS PETE, Los Angeles, CA. A table bearing 33 succulents made this display. My favorites, sights to behold, were Echeveria paul bunyan and Dudleya brit-toni with powdery-white leaves.
- 5) MOORTEN'S DESERTLAND BOTANICAL GARDENS, Palm Springs, CA. This display included desert plants, birds and animals (stuffed), interesting rocks and crystals and desert wood forms.
- 6) VIVIENNE W. DONEY, Monrovia, CA. Vivienne is widely known in the cactus and succulent world. Many beautiful plants graced her exhibit. Her 'plant-workshop' is closeby the Arboretum. At one time I had the pleasure of being a clerk when she judged a show some years ago.
- 7) FERNWOOD PLANTS, Topanga, CA. Fernwood's long table displayed a wide variety of very interesting cactus and succulent forms and each individual item had a story of its own.
- 8) SINGERS' GROWING THINGS, Reseda, CA. In addition to preparing a dealer display the Singers devoted great amounts of energy and time to the open-air plant sales activity. It seemed selling was easy, no doubt due to the variety, quality and amount available. A crowd two or three deep surrounded the tables.
- 9) THE PLANT SHOP -- PATI LEE -- North Hollywood, CA. The Plant Shop display was well-stocked and Bill Cook and Bob Cole had many good ideas and they used to advantage the ceramics of Pati Lee. Her blue and white ceramics included trays with a lithop design. A square plastic terrarium carefully planted was a delight. The plants seemed to be enjoying the show, or was it the people they enjoyed more? (Succulent Safari to be continued)

NEVER-A-DULL-MOMENT

in "Retirement Manor"

Harriet Sopp

Ye Ed asked me to pen my thoughts on activities in a 'Retirement Manor'. He said it should provide interesting and enjoyable reading for 'E y F' readers, some of which are retired.

For 24 years we lived in a "little old house on a canyon" in East San Diego. A natural enemy was frost in the canyon. I was a "beginner-over" many times with ivy geraniums and many other succulents. There were other unfavorable factors: 1) Apartments were going up everywhere, and 2) Welfare units were springing up in many places. We felt like we were being 'squeezed out'.

We added our names to the list of 'seniors' awaiting completion of Wesley Terrace at 5343 Monroe Avenue. We didn't expect to be called for a long time. First couples were assigned to 1 bedroom apartments. Our wait was short, we moved soon, our apartment is #505.

Combining possessions and discarding some was really a 'hassle'. I was concerned about my potted plants--cacti and succulents. I sold some. I moved others to my son-in-law's patio in Talmadge. The rest came with us and onto our balcony. Wesley Manor has the most colorful balconies of any retirement home. Exposure in our quarters is slanting--north and east. The plants are doing great.

I soon found there were many people in the apartments who had never raised a plant in their lives. Being a more experienced "green thumber" I began with the more "inexperienced" by starting red geraniums in pots for them. The activity took. We are preparing for a sale of not only plants but other home-made items at a mini-bazaar on September 8th.

Since April I've been running the hobby shop. Some tenants with arthritis who have forgotten how to sew or who have never tried craftwork, meet with us each Wednesday. Our slogan is: "Each one teach one!" Leaders sit between learners. We have produced cupboards full of saleable items. We are set for a 'fun day' on Sept. 8th. Plants, dish gardens, crafted items, candy and other goodies--along with a few 'white elephants' will be items on sale.

The more gifted arrange for parties, bridge games, pinochle, bingo and so on. Twice daily entertainment was provided on July 4th. A repeat is set for Labor Day. Special activity nights are planned for the year end.

We believe we are lucky to live actively under these circumstances with many fine, personable and talented retired people. . .not to mention the beautiful view from our sixth floor balcony. . .along with our plants.

PACHYPHYTUM

(p ā - k ī f' - ī - t ũ m)

A genus of crassulaceae.

Julianne Rice - - -

These Mexican plants which have been utilized with Echeverias to produce some very attractive hybrids, grow high on the rocky cliffs in their natural habitat where they are most interesting to observe.

Pneumonia and research do not go hand in hand so I've been unable to visit nurseries to see what offerings they have at this point in time.

However, I do see Pachyphytum oviferum, "moonstones"

planted in many situations, therefore I suspect it is much more hardy than the reference in one book would indicate.

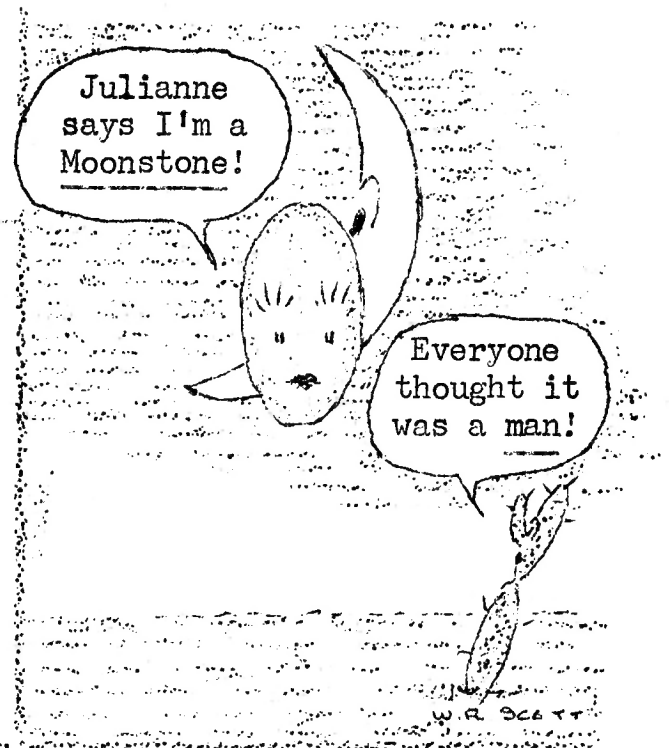
P. oviferum (ō vīf' er ũm) with its short, pruinose* shoots and egg-shaped, short-stalked leaves slightly flattened above, is an interesting one to have around for pure enjoyment. In late summer the fat, white, pruinose leaves may become a bit red-tinged and in winter they may take on an opalescent quality which is most pleasing to observe. *pruinose: Covered with whitish, frost-like bloom of fine vegetable wax; glaucous to an extreme degree.

The bloom stalks are lovely for ever so long, one can't help but wish to have more of these lovely bloomers. ("Amen" quoth the aphid. . . Ed) Of course the red flowers contrast so nicely with the white leaves.

There are many species, one beautifully written up in the Jan-Feb. 1971 issue of the Cactus and Succulent Journal -- Pachyphytum fittkaui -- a new species, page 26, with a color photograph of the flowers by Reid Moran

I am sure many of you out there have nice specimens for Dr. Phelps to describe, discuss and display at the September meeting. There is always such great pleasure in seeing what others 'choose' to grow successfully. (So that's how some members of our Society account for their successes! Choose! !! . . . Ed)

Sometime, if and when time and place coincide, I should like to relate an interesting experience with a cultivar which must have had P. oviferum as one parent. (V. P. and Program Chairman Loyal J. Bibbey, would you please arrange for just such a 'coincidence'? Thank you!! . . . Ed)



CACTUS OF THE MONTH

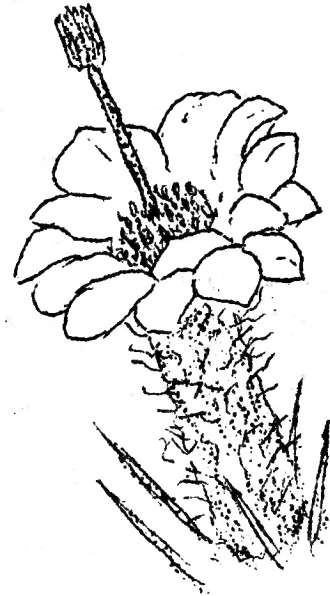
BORZICACTUS

. Martin L. Mooney

BORZICACTUS (Riccobono 1909)

The genus Borzicactus was created by Riccobono in 1909 for one species B. ventimigliae. It has been extended to include about fifteen species to date. The name 'Borzicactus' is in honor of Prof. Antonio Borzi, Director of the Botanical Garden of Palermo, Italy.

The habitat of our plant of the month is Ecuador and Peru. They have slender erect branches, usually becoming prostrate and spreading. Sometimes they are found sprawling over the edge of a cliff, with long hanging branches, or leaning against rocks or banks for support. The stems are rarely branched but usually they throw up offshoots from the base and they may grow into large clumps. The branches may well be two inches thick and at times up to four feet long. However, what we usually see is more like twelve to fourteen inches long and less than two inches thick. The color is from a gray-green to bright green.



Borzicactus celsianus

The spines are acicular (needle shaped) or in some species subulate (awl-shaped). Radial spines are eight to twenty, usually slender and spreading, most of the time very short. Central spines may be solitary or up to four or five in number, and from less than one inch to over two inches long. The spines are from a dark red color with a yellowish base when young, to a yellowish-white turning gray with age in some species brown or horn-colored.

The areoles are circular or angled, usually closely set. Some species produce tufts of white or yellow wool. One species, Borzicactus eriotrichus has areoles with yellow wool and long white hairs.

The flowers are classed as diagonal and they are day blooming. They run from orange to scarlet in color. One species Borzicactus decumbens has a flower which is described as white.

The flower is solitary and narrow, the tube being very short and smooth within. The throat is very narrow below, expanding above, with the limb somewhat spreading. The flower tube and ovary bear scales and long silky hairs, white or brown. The stamens are long and slender, slightly extended. The stigma lobes are greenish to cream colored, usually six to ten. They also have inner and outer segments. The fruit is small, about the size of a cherry, and greenish-pink in color. Similar flowers are found in Oreocereus, Cleistocactus, Denmoza and perhaps Rathbunia.

Most species are not very hardy and prefer temperatures over 40° F. They need a well-drained rich soil and liberal watering in warm weather. All species seem to flower freely (July to September) and are exceptionally attractive. All are well worth collecting.

References: CACTI, J. Borg; The CACTACEAE, Britton & Rose, CACTACEAE, Marshall & Bock.

"This whole group of "Hairy borzies" are highly recommended for any collection. They are fairly easy to cultivate and showy at any age.

Ref: Cactus & Succulent Journal, Jul.-Aug. 1970 pl70.

SAN DIEGO CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY

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CSSA SPECIAL ACTIVITY, January 1974 --- Julianne Rice, Organizer
 SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA'S FINEST CITY WEEK, August 24 to 31, 1973, Room 101
 Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. . . Martin L. Mooney, Ricky Latimer
 CSSA BIENNIAL CONVENTION 1975 --- Cochairmen Walter R. Scott, Dr. Phil Corliss

Our LIBRARY and LIBRARIANS: Ye Ed, here and now, apologizes for a big 'goof' last month. He failed to include our Library or our Libarians on page 17 with other officers, directors, committees, etc. Let's tell it now as it is!!

The San Diego Cactus & Succulent Society has one of, if not the finest library of any Club. It is contained in a 'Bookmobile' which is portable (with manpower). It contains eight shelves, each four feet long and 12 inches deep, it has two wings, it folds like a book and it is locked when not in use. It was the idea and craftsmanship of Oliver Loyland of the team "Oliver and Sophie". . . Oliver sawed and Sophie stained.

The Bookmobile has a crew of three: Edith WERNER, Pat MOONEY and Helen HEGYI. The crew has the Bookmile well in hand, expanding and always under control. There could be one little improvement--an outboard motor or a tow truck!!

Floyd Gable won two blues, Ye Ed garnered one. No doubt you observed blue ribbons adorning Floyd's shirt pockets at the Taylors. He won them with his entries at the CSSA Succulent Safari in Arcadia over the July 4th weekend. He made a 'clean sweep' with Lithops in the succulent division and added another blue with a most attractive Haworthia. If he had won one more ribbon, in order to maintain his decorative scheme, he would have had to wear it as a 'navel' blue ribbon.

Ye Ed also got a blue ribbon for a panel of 11 cartoons. You may be seeing some of them later in this and other bulletins. The program said they were in DIV VII "Educational & Allied Interests"! Who said cactus cartoons are educational? They're supposed to be 'humorous'.

CONVENTION REPORT--LAS VEGAS 1973: The July and August issues of Espinas y Flores carry a 20-page report of the activities of the Las Vegas 1973 Convention. It is the most comprehensive report to date on CSSA Conventions: Pasadena, El Paso and Las Vegas. Copies are available from the Editor at 50¢ each (\$1.00 for 2). The reports were written by a number of individuals who attended the convention.

CSSA Convention Chairpeople Ed and Betty Gay of Tarzana will be in San Diego over the week end of Sept. 8 and 9 looking over local convention facilities. We should know where the Convention will be held by the time the October issue of Espinas y Flores goes to press.

Walter R. Scott
3430 Wilshire Ter.
San Diego, Ca. 92104
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