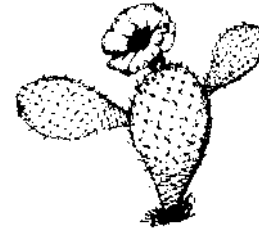




Flowers of *Ferocactus herrerae*
Photo by Stephen Cooley

The Cactus Patch



Opuntia basilaris var. treleasei

Volume 7 **October 2004** Number 10

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE BAKERSFIELD CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY

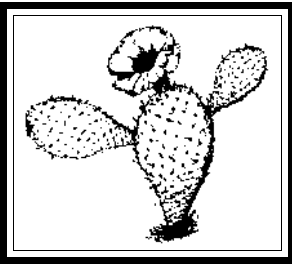
This Month's Program
Marvelous Mesembs
Presented by
Stephen Cooley

Monthly Meeting

Tuesday, Oct 12
Olive Drive Church,
5500 Olive drive
at **6:30 PM**

(West of 99 freeway
on corner of Olive drive &
Victor street)

**Our Annual
Show & Sale
Oct 9-10!
Please**



The Cactus Patch

Volume 7 Number 10
October 2004

The Cactus Patch is the official publication of the Bakersfield Cactus & Succulent Society (BCSS) of Bakersfield, California. Meetings are held on the second Tuesday of each month at the times and places noted within.
GUEST ARE ALWAYS WELCOME

2004 Officers

President – Matt Ekegren
Vice-President – Vonne Zdeneck
Treasurer - Maynard Moe
Secretary – Les Oxford
Editors - Stephen Cooley
Linda Cooley

2004 Directors

CSSA Representative - open
Past President – Bonnie East

2004 Chairpersons

Hospitality - Bill McDonald
Librarian – James Parker
Field Trips – Lynn McDonald
Historian – open
Show & Sale – Maynard Moe

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At Last Tuesdays meeting, Joe Wujcik made a very nice presentation on STAGING your plants. He placed the importance of using COLOR, TEXTURE AND BALANCE when potting your plants. Each of these features should help make your plant look great. Joe showed us many examples of well staged plants in addition to some that were somewhat awkward (as he said more than once, “I’m not sure what they’re trying to do here”). Thank you Joe, from all of us, for a great presentation!

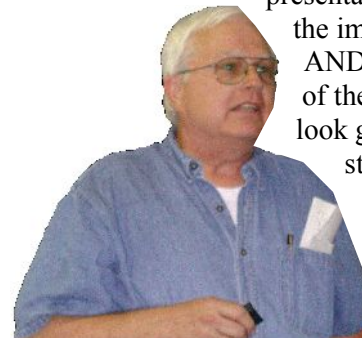


Photo by Les Oxford

On Tuesday, September 21st at Barnes and Nobel (On California Ave.) at 6:30, their will be a meeting to make

the final plans for our BCSS Show & Sale at East Hills Mall on October 9th and 10th. Anyone that will participate on the Show and Sale is invited to come.

Les Oxford



GET READY FOR THE SHOW & SALE!

SHOW YOUR PLANTS: Please bring plants to show. It does not matter whether they are “staged” with special pots, top dressing and rocks. We want diversity. Remember that many who will wander in to see our plants are not well acquainted with cacti and succulents – they are just as amazed by the ‘ordinary’ as well as the ‘extra-ordinary’. The only thing to watch for is mealy bugs or scale insects. We can’t accept any “buggy” plants.

ENTRY CARDS: If you don’t have entry cards, don’t worry, You can fill one out on Saturday morning.

BRING YOUR PLANTS EARLY: Bring them Saturday morning between 7 and 9 am so we can set up the show. It is really difficult to add plants after the show is set up.

BRING “ALLIED INTERESTS”: Such as; photographs, ceramic succulents, etc. – any arts and crafts display dealing with cacti and other succulents.

VISIT WITH THE VISITORS: The Show and Sale is officially open from 10am – 6pm on Saturday and 11am – 4pm on Sunday. Even if you have not signed up, please “hang around” and talk to visitors. No special expertise is required. It is lots of fun to share our enthusiasm with the public.

BCSS T-SHIRTS: Be sure to wear your BCSS T-shirt.

TAKE YOUR RIBBONS HOME: Pick up your plants and ribbons between 3 and 4 on Sunday afternoon.

A SPECIAL NOTE FROM LINDA

For those of you who have one of the ‘Cactus Hats’ that Linda has knitted in the past, she would like to have them added to her display at the Show & Sale. Please bring them to the show Saturday morning so they can be exhibited.

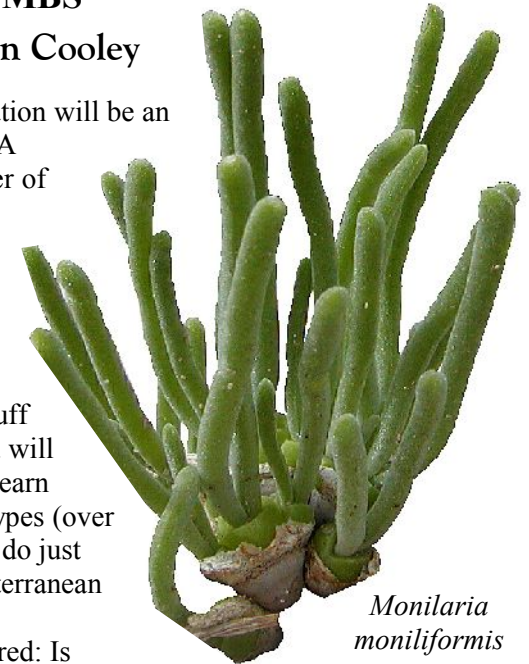
OCTOBER’S PROGRAM

MARVELOUS MESEMBS

Presented by Stephen Cooley

This month’s presentation will be an introduction to the Mesembs. A Mesemb is a succulent member of the Aizoaceae (the “Mesembryanthemaceae”). In other words, what we in California usually call “Ice Plants”. But, if you know them just as *Lithops*, *Conophytum*, and the green stuff along the highway, I hope you will be surprised and delighted to learn that there are over 100 other types (over 1,000 species), most of which do just fine in our corner of the Mediterranean Climate.

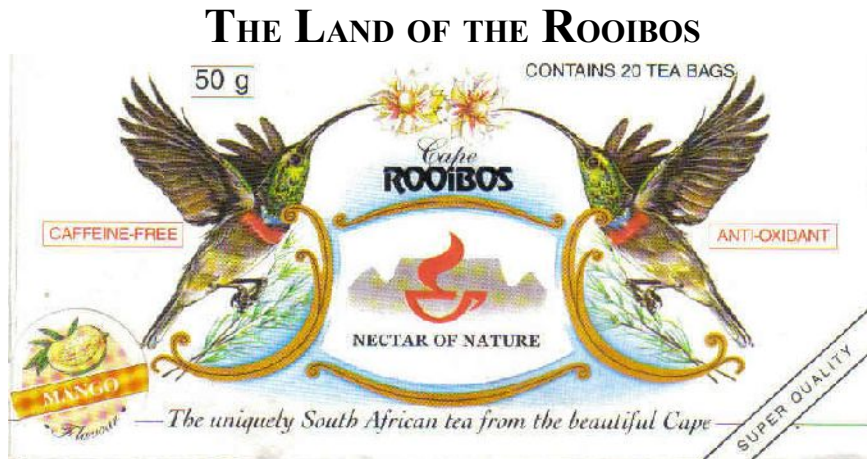
Have you ever wondered: Is *Titanopsis* really titanic? Just what is the difference between *Gibbaeum* and *Antegibbaeum*? Does *Aridaria* grow in an arid area? What warped botanist came up with the name *Ophthalmophyllum*? I wonder what kind of munchies will be at the meeting this time? Come and learn the answers!



*Monilaria
moniliformis*

Membership in the Bakersfield Cactus & Succulent Society costs \$10 per year for an individual and only \$15 a year for a family. This extraordinarily reasonable price not only includes twelve issues of The Cactus Patch but entitles you to participate in club field trips to far-off (out-of-town) and exotic places (more exotic than Bakersfield). You will also receive a nifty name tag that will be your ticket to the members only plant raffle held every meeting featuring the best plant from the raffle table! All this is in addition to the wonderful programs and people at the meetings. To become a member contact:

Maynard Moe, treasurer
Lithops44@bak.rr.com



A Letter From Bruce

On the 2nd of July Polly and I drove south to Kimberley, South Africa. It took an hour to get through the border, largely due to the inefficiency of the "upgraded" computerized system on the South African side. The ponds just north of Kimberley were pink with the usual contingent of flamingoes. We stayed at "Formula 1", part of a chain of cheap hotels where we had stayed before. One thing new was the "Choctaw Spur", part of a chain of fast food places making a pretence of a native American ambiance. The concrete teepees did not correlate with the "Choctaw" name!

Next day we stopped for *Eberlanzia* (a thorny-branched mesemb), pencil euphorbs and other succulents 60.8 km SW of Strydenburg and still made it to Britstown for lunch at the "Smartt Gastehuis & Restaurant". When we went to leave we found we had a flat. The garage across the road put in a new valve. On the north edge of Victoria West we stopped for what I thought were Hoodias, but they turned out to be *Euphorbia stellaspina*. That night we stayed at the "Formula 1" in Beaufort West.

On the 4th of July we found the "repaired" tire was flat and had it repaired at the Shell Ultra City at Leeu Gamka, having failed to do so at Beaufort West. (It was Sunday!) While having breakfast at the "Whistle Stop" there we saw a whole busload of students with BHS sports shirts. It turned out they were from Beaufort West, not Bakersfield. We got as far as Worcester before we had another flat - this time in a different tire. The Ultra City there could not fix it, so after lunch at another "Whistle Stop" (and the same BHS busload), we headed up the road to Ceres. That evening we checked into "The Village Guesthouse", a delightful garden setting with exotic oak trees (but of course it was winter). Although we were told the restaurant was closed on Sundays, we managed to get a delightful dinner.

Next morning we hosed the ice off the car (the TV called it a "bitter cold"), bought two new tires and toured the town. Ceres, South Africa, is the center of a fruit industry similar to that of Ceres, California, where my mother,

Alice, was born. (Much of the juice and fresh fruit we enjoy in Botswana comes from the South African Ceres.) By coincidence, this was the same weekend they were opening my great-grandfather's house in Ceres, California, as a historic monument. We drove back over Michell's Pass to Gouda where we noted a Del Monte cannery similar to the cannery in Modesto, California which services Ceres. Passing through Porterville (Polly's mother was a Porter and the Guesthouse in Ceres was on Porter Street) we joined the N7 coming north from Capetown at Piketberg and stopped at Citrusdal for lunch. While Polly sat at a picnic table and watched malachite sunbirds feed on aloes, I went into a shop to buy lunch. I also bought a packet of Rooibos tea beautifully decorated with sunbirds as well as an unlabeled packet of mystery leaves.

At 12:52 we pulled into the Ausburg Agricultural College in Clanwilliam. I registered for the Indigenous Plant Use Forum and then we went to a nearby guesthouse to find a room. They phoned around for us and finally found a place 12 km W of town. Polly dropped me back at the college in time for the 2 o'clock opening and then went to check us in at the self-catering Ysterfontein Guestfarm. (They feature horses, but we didn't use this facility.) The forum began with a session on indigenous knowledge, then one on ethnoveterinary medicine and finally another one on i. k. The dinner was very superior to those of previous years.

Next day we heard a clunk as Polly started the car. We thought it was a belt as we had lost electricity, but at the garage they found the whole pulley had cracked. It would take a day to get another pulley. Polly joined me at the forum and listened to a day of papers devoted to rooibos and other bush teas. They served rooibos which I like and Polly tolerates, but we both agreed that tea from the daisy *Athrixia phyllicoides* tastes a bit too "medicinal". This is a pity as there is a related daisy in Botswana which might be developed. The afternoon and evening were devoted to papers on conservation and cultivation and I presented "The marketing of Mosata". This is *Stomatostemma monterioae*, a viney milkweed with a succulent tuber and an edible fruit which is found in Botswana. Unfortunately, there is a similar plant, *Marsdenia macrantha*, which has a poisonous fruit. That evening Ben-Eric van Wyk, the forum leader, drove us back to the guest farm.

Next morning Mrs. van Wyk picked us up in good time for the business meeting. This was followed by a field trip across the Cedarberg to the Sevilla Trail on the Brandewyn River. Here we were shown a good sample of the rock art of this area which is said to have the most in the world. After rushing through the paintings, we had a leisurely stroll back with local experts explaining plant uses, including the botterboom (Butter Tree, *Tylocoden paniculatum*) which has a slippery sap which kids use for sliding on rocks. It was interesting to note both *Euphorbia mauritanica* which is highly poisonous and *Euphorbia burmannii* which is edible! We had a superb lunch at the Khoisan Kitchen and then looked at a sample of a few of the 300 "buchus". These are aromatic plants in the Rutaceae or Citrus family which makes it fitting that the "mystery" leaves I bought at Citrusdal turn out to be from one!

We returned to Clanwilliam and found the car repaired. The forum then toured the Rooibos factory and learned how the raw leaves (from a legume that

grows only in that area) are pasteurized and packaged for markets as far away as Europe and the U.S.A. This has been a remarkable marketing story for a local plant. It has the advantage over "regular" tea of being free from caffeine and high in antioxidants. That evening we had a BBQ dinner, but the sheep were started late and it was quite cold by the time we sat down to eat.

The last day of the forum we had sessions on chemistry and biological activity. That evening we dined out at the Oliphantshuis (Elephant's House) and on the 10th we had breakfast at Nancy's Tea Room (which had catered the conference). We then toured the Clanwilliam museum (which had a room devoted to Louis Leipoldt who, among other things, collected plants and had a genus of mesembs named after him. We then set off up the road past Vanrhynsdorp where we entered Namaqualand which we had visited 10 years previously. After a brief stop for a late lunch at Wimpy's in Springbok we headed east and spent the night at the hotel in Pofadder (Puffadder - a snake like a rattler without rattles).

The TV in our room was fuzzy and both dinner and breakfast had a "mystery" meat we could have done without. The African grey parrot, however, was entertaining. He always one-upped me when I mimicked his whistling, eventually getting too complex for me to repeat. We then proceeded across the succulent riches of Bushmanland to Kakamas and Keimos on the Gariep (Orange) River. 8.6 km west of Kakamas there were plants of *Euphorbia lignosa* and *Aloe claviflora* with green hair trees which are very similar to the Palo Verde of California of the same genus *Parkinsonia*. (They occur on the SW corner of Botswana.) 8.4 km east of Kakamas we found a "stink corkwood" (*Commiphora gracilifronsosa*) which I at first thought was a caudiciform *Rhus*.

4.5 km NE of Keimos we pulled off the road with white smoke coming out of the engine. We feared the worst as ten years previously we had white smoke from a broken transmission seal which left us limping back to Gaborone from Brandvlei (Burning Valley) which is due south from Keimos. This time we were luckier. After a two-hour wait a tow truck arrived and the loose clamp on the transmission oil hose was tightened in a minute! The stop was also lucky in that I would otherwise have missed a stand of *Euphorbia ferox* in full bloom. We were soon in Upington where one of the garage attendants recognized us from our flat tire in Britstown the week before! We also learned they had hurried because the police had phoned and told them an "ouma and oupa" were waiting in the sun. (Luckily we had thermoses of coffee.) Just before Oliphantshoek (Elephant Corner - with only a statue of one in sight) we passed a hillside of *Aloe hereoensis* in bloom. This was heartening, as most of them in Botswana have mysteriously died.

We stayed the night at the Klipwerf Guest House in Kuruman (Kudumane) and ate at another Spur. On the 11th we stopped for shopping in

Mafikeng, crossed the border rapidly and reached Lobatse in time to buy fresh milk at the Spar supermarket. (We knew we wouldn't be in time for the stores in Gaborone as they close at 2 on Sundays - not as bad as in the 60s when blue laws kept them completely closed.) At the Spar we saw some tubers marked "Ambrosia". They were rung up as "Kan". Upon inquiry we found they are like "Pan" which is the vine (*Piper betle*) which is chewed with the fruit of the betel palm. I have seen this Indian leaf for sale in Gaborone. The tuber is intended for cooking and mashing into porridge, but I have planted mine.

This was a long trip - and we left out a lot: the big hole from diamonds at Kimberley, the succulents at Strydenburg, the Karoo National Park at Beaufort West, the Karoo Botanic Garden at Worcester, Aughrabies National Park west of Upington, the Moffat Mission at Kuruman, the Boy Scout Memorial at Mafikeng etc. But we've done those before - no time for repeats. Life is too short.

The article on *Echinopsis* in the July Cactus Patch stirred some

memories. The first echinopsis I grew was from a very large old plant in Ceres! My great-aunt Faye Davis had a son who went to Brazil as a missionary. Consequently she had a greenhouse full of exotic plants in Ceres. She also had an attic full of South American insects and a rhea egg. Perhaps the insects inspired my brother Robert (who collected them as a kid and left me with the epitaph "Buggsy's brother" in school), but that was a dead end. The cactus, however, was undoubtedly one of the influences on my later endeavors.

While shopping in Mafikeng I bought a book West Coast -- South African Wild Flower Guide 7 (John Manning & Peter Goldblatt, 1996, Botanical Soc. S. Af., Kirstenbosch,

Claremont, S.Af.). This is the latest in a series of wonderful wild flower books. (I bought the sixth, "Karoo" at the Karoo National Park on the way back from the IPUF meeting in 2002.) The West Coast area is small (a 50 km wide strip just north of Cape Town), but it is rich in species (about 1200). I have not yet been there, but some of the plants occur outside the area and we saw a few at the IPUF meeting in Clanwilliam. The largest group is the mesembs with some 35 beautifully illustrated species. Another large group is Oxalis with 15 species. (We saw a lot of these at the IPUF field trip). There are 6 Crassulas, 3 Tylecodons and a Cotyledon. Unfortunately there are only 5 euphorbs. The aloes fare even worse with only *Aloe mitriformis* listed and *Orbea variegata* is the only stapeliad. One of the plants of commercial value shown is the honey bush, *Cyclopia genistoides*, a shrubby legume which makes a delicious tea.

Bruce J. Hargreaves

[Another "Letter From Bruce" appears on page 12! – ed.]



Green Hair Tree with Mistletoe (a member of the Loranthaceae)



[Editor's note: Lynn submitted this to be printed in the September newsletter, but as there was no September newsletter, I am printing it now. Please refer to the updated info at the bottom of the article]

Hello Cactus members -- Since I will not be at this month's meeting, I have done a little research re: our suggested trip to Catalina in November. I am aiming for weekend of November (5th) 6th-7th -- to be sure the lower rates are in effect. We will need a new boat schedule. There are lots of things to do -- kayak, jeep tour, etc, but those are costly. We can again walk to the botanical garden/Wrigley Memorial & probably take a city bus to the airport, where I believe there is a nice garden. There is also camping available I believe. I think the glass bottom boat ride is not too much. I have shown below the current fares & schedule only from Long Beach, and some of the lower priced hotels. I think each group or individual should make own reservations for the boat & hotel. Some of us might prefer to make a day trip, or stay 1 or 2 nights. The official website I believe comes up at catalina.com. Please consider this information & I would like to know about how many might actually, really go.

Muchas gracias, Lynn McDonald

One Way/Round Trip	Senior (55+ yrs) \$21.75/\$43.50
Adults \$23.75/\$47.50	Bikes/Surfboards \$3.00/\$6.00
Infants \$1.50/\$3.00	Child (2-11 yrs) \$18.75/\$37.50
3-Wheel Collapsible Strollers \$3.00/\$6.00	

All schedules, fares and taxes are subject to change in accordance with the California Public Utilities Commission, including a fuel surcharge.

Round trip fares include \$3.00 Island wharfage fee.

September 8 - November 2, 2004

DEPARTURE FREQUENCY

6:15 am Daily
 8:30 am Daily
 10:00 am Daily
 12:15 pm Daily
 2:00 pm Daily
 4:45 pm Daily
 6:20 pm Daily except Friday
 7:00 pm Friday

Long Beach/Avalon trips are approximately 1 hour or less.

September 8 - November 2, 2004

DEPARTURE FREQUENCY

8:00 am Daily
 10:15 am Daily
 11:45 am Daily
 2:05 pm Daily
 3:45 pm Daily
 6:30 pm Daily
 8:05 pm Daily except Friday
 8:45 pm Friday
 11:45 pm Friday - Sunday

Operates October 1 - 17, 2004

Long Beach/Avalon trips are approximately 1 hour or less.

Catalina Island Seacrest Inn (310) 510-0800
 Hotel Atwater (800) 343-4491
 Hotel Mac Rae (800) 698-2266
 Hotel Catalina (800) 540-0184 or (310) 510-0027
 La Paloma/Las Flores (800) 310-1505
 Hotel St. Lauren (800) 298-8223 or (310) 510-2299
 Catalina Beach House Hotel (800) 97-HOTEL
 Seaport Village Inn
 (800) 2-CATALINA (800-222-8254) or (310) 510-0344

AAA will have info, rates etc. too

Hello all -- So, as I understand it, we cannot go to Catalina on the original date due to a triathlon or something there -- per Sidney & my friend Pat. So, are we aiming for the following weekend?? Nov. 13-14?

Lynn



BE SURE TO CHECK US OUT

ON THE WEB AT:

www.BakersfieldCactus.org

The Cactus Patch can be viewed at:

www.BakersfieldCactus.org

A LONG DRY SPELL A Letter From Bruce



When we returned from South Africa we brought with us some cold weather. I have made good use of the down-filled jacket that I bought at the BCSS yard sale. We are now into a warm spring that looks to become hot until we get some rain (hopefully next month).

After our trip to Clanwilliam there has been little excitement. This will allow me to catch up on my reporting. The garden construction proceeds at a snail's pace. We even had the Minister of Labour and Home Affairs visit to see what was happening (or not) on July 14. On the 18th we went to a talk on Antarctica at Mokolodi. This is the second we've heard. Both were boat trips. Our friend Ellen Drake flew there last year for an eclipse of the sun. Someday we might visit and complete our list of Continents visited.

On the 12th of August I attended a workshop on the protection of intellectual property. I expected to be bored but was pleasantly surprised by the presentation of Dr. Motlalepula Gilbert Matsabisa who was one of my students at the National University of Lesotho. Gilbert is now manager of the Indigenous Knowledge Systems (Health) Unit of the Medical Research Council of South Africa. Presently they are testing traditional medicine said to be effective against AIDS. We now have a standing invitation to visit him in Cape Town. Another place on a growing list.

On the 13th we watched the opening of the Olympics on TV. It needed an encyclopedia of Greek Mythology to follow, but was great. We continued to watch when we could and watched the Botswana team come in eighth place in the men's relay. We also saw a runner from Botswana start in the marathon, but he was soon lost from sight. It was a great try for a small country.

On the 14th we went shopping in Mafikeng, South Africa. I noticed that none of the weight reducing drugs uses hoodia. (Unlike Bakersfield where I did see one that claimed to contain it.) We brought back a microwave and got stuck paying sales tax. It seems we would have had to stay 48 hours to be exempt.

On the 27th we went to the Botswana International Trade Fair. It was a bit disconcerting to be met by kids playing with BB guns made to look like semiautomatics. The fair was the first place I'd seen these. Then the neighborhood kids were out in front of our house with them the next day! They probably think I'm crazy, but I did get them to obey my rule of no guns at my house.

On the 30th and 31st of Aug. there was a workshop on monuments. I am more and more convinced that National Monuments are too big a job for the museum, but at present we are in charge. At least we managed to get more emphasis on Natural History. Monuments began as a part of Archaeology and are still heavily biased toward them.

On the 3rd I went with our geologist, Gabadirwe, to see a potential monument south of here at Ramotswa. We were horrified to find the hill of 2.5 billion year old stromatolites (fossil blue-green algae) was being chipped away for

stone walls! This is one monument that needs to be declared in a hurry.

On the 4th Raul Puente-Martinez arrived from the Arizona Botanic Garden to work with us for a month. His wife Gretchen and their two little kids arrived the next day. His friend Chad Davis arrived on the 15th to look for aloes. We have all the Botswana species in the Botanic Garden, but he wants to see wild ones. Nonofa Mosesane will be representing our botanic garden in Arizona next spring.

On the 6th James called to tell us he would be teaching math at New Cuyama. Better him than me. On the 10th the Chinese opened a fantastic exhibit on embroidery at the museum, and on the 11th we went to a concert to raise money for Music Camp at 4:30 and the annual Bird Club Dinner at 7:30. The music concert included "Because" by the Three Tswana Tenors (much younger and thinner than the Italians) and the Bird Club had a talk on Lions and Birds.

On the 17th our choir sang in Sesotho, Setswana, French, German, a 16th century dialect between Spanish and French and, of course, English. This was at a dinner sponsored by Rotary to raise money to help in the AIDS pandemic.

Hoodia is now proposed for listing on CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species). In the proposal (which reached me from two different sources for comment) it was mentioned that the Anikhwe of Botswana use Hoodia. Since this is a group of "River Bushmen" who live along the Okavango Panhandle, I was puzzled. No hoodia is known from anywhere near the Okavango. We finally phoned the "First People" at Shakawe at the North end of the panhandle and were told there is plenty of "hoodia" at the village of Godikwa.

This was not in the Place Names Commission Report nor on any map I have. Fortunately I found it in my notes from the trip around the Okavango January '03. It is near the Selinda reserve where the Heaths, a British couple collected the giant *Orbea huillensis* which I have in a pot. I then checked in Bruyns' book on Orbea and found he had collected the related species *Orbea valida* at Gudigua (which is undoubtedly the same as Godikwa)! At least an Orbea is closer to Hoodia than a cactus. A specimen which had been promised to confirm this turned out to be *Stapelia gigantea*, a plant which is very common. I even had one in my garden in Bakersfield when I was in High School. I have seen this and a large Orbea in cultivation at Gomare (north end of the



Raul with *Aloe leutescens* x
A. marlothii and *A. greatheadii* x
A. marlothii with Chad.

Okavango), but no wild plants of the *Stapelia* have been reported from this area.

Among the many books I've consumed lately was "The Bell Jar" by Sylvia Plath (1966, Faber & Faber, London). It is not a very memorable book, but it did include the following:



"The first thing that baby did was pee in the doctor's face. I told Buddy later I didn't see how it was possible, but he said it was quite possible, though unusual, to see something like that happen." I guess I'm unusual, because I'm told that's what I did.

Turning to more scientific

matters, I read "Newton, the making of a Genius" by Patricia Fara (2003, Pan Macmillan, London). It concerns people's attitudes toward Newton rather than the man himself. For example, "Newton's Principia was not expected to be a best-seller. The Royal Society declined to back it, since their finances had just been exhausted by an expensive but unsuccessful History of Fishes, so Halley bore the publication costs himself." Now I don't feel so bad about my Succulent Spurge of Malawi being turned down by the Society of Malawi because of money lost on Moriarty's Wildflowers of Malawi.

Another quote from the same book is "Among Newton's attributes were a traditional lamp of truth, a mathematical muse, and leaves of aloe, the plant that -- like Newton's genius -- flowers only once in a hundred years." This is not the first time an aloe has been confused with an agave (although even the longest-lived agave lives only half that long).

A book which talks about real aloes is The Seed is Mine, the life of Kas Maine, a South African Sharecropper 1894-1985 (Charles van Onselen, 1996, Hill & Wang, N.Y.). It says:

Kas combed the surrounding veld for the characteristically grey "Vaalbos" plants, added to them a few stubby leaves from the aloes strewn round the yard and then left them to the mercy of the Triangle [Bloemhof, Schweizer-Reneke, Wolmaransstad] sun. This dried vegetation was scraped together, ignited - reduced to a pile of acrid-smelling ash which he mixed with the maize until each individual seed was coated and almost looked burnt. This laborious procedure yielded an effective organic pesticide quite unlike the modern chemicals that some white farmers had used during the locust invasions and of which Kas strongly disapproved.

A footnote quotes Kas, "Later on they were sprayed with insecticide. That is when the world started to go wrong". Later the book says, "Kas could no more avert his eyes from gaining access to land than a sunbird could ignore an aloe in bloom..."

Bruce J. Hargreaves



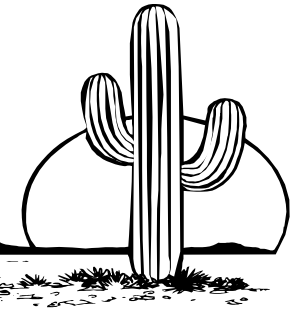
Now that the summer is over, it's time to start working at the Cal State Garden Again! We have dirt to move and plants to plant.

**To have your article printed in
The Cactus Patch get in touch with:**

Stephen Cooley, editor
thecactuspatch@bak.rr.com

Linda Cooley, editor

UPCOMING EVENTS



Oct 9-10 BCSS Annual Show & Sale East Hills Mall

Oct 12 BCSS meeting

presentation: Marvelous Mesembs

speaker: Stephen Cooley

Nov 9 BCSS meeting

Dec 14 BCSS Annual Potluck

For more information concerning calendar events, contact the editors