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Ohio Mushroom Society

The Mushroom Log

Report on Fall Foray Sept. 22-24, 2017

By Willie May

By Debra Shankland

The OMS 2017 Fall Foray took place at Camp Asbury in Hiram. On the night of the Autumn Equinox, September 22, a happy group of attendees gathered at the Epworth Retreat Center for a tasty hotdog roast, including veggie dogs, fresh-roasted corn and all the fixings. It was a good time to meet new members and old friends, and rub elbows with foray mycologist Django Grootmyers and Camp Asbury hosts Bill and Diane Graham. Following gourmet s'mores around the fire, the group retired to comfortable bunks.

Saturday, September 23 brought a total of 38 people to the Retreat Center for the foray. Even though rain had been completely absent from this area for over two weeks, an amazing variety of species were gathered from the woods in two foray outings. And even though the 2016 Fall Foray, which took place in early October, also covered some Camp Asbury land, there was very little overlap in the species recorded (this year's species lists follow).

Following our potluck lunch, Mr. Grootmyers presented an illustrated discussion on the Ohio Mycoflora Project and What You Can Do to Help. Thanks to Grootmyers' dedication and passion for fungal taxonomy, this project is getting off the ground and dovetails with the national mycoflora project currently gathering steam. If you missed the foray and would like to know more about the Ohio (or national) project, feel free to contact an OMS board volunteer and we'll be glad to send you a PDF of this informative presentation.

After the second foray effort of the day, our mycologist gave us a great table walk, pointing out many species of note that were identified. Then it was off for a good dinner at the historic Mantua Corners Bar & Grille, not even 15 minutes away.

On Sunday morning we had time for a nice breakfast and studying our finds further. Some of our Saturday participants departed while a few new participants joined us. Martha Bishop recorded all the species found at Camp Asbury, and many pitched in to help clean the retreat center. We thanked our host, then departed for Hiram College's James Barrow Field Station for more discovery.

A total of 11 people, including two Hiram College staff members, scoured the woods for nearly three hours—it was a blast! The forayers were dedicated to the task, and thanks to their efforts and Django's focus, we found a pea-sized truffle species and fascinating cordyceps, and several species never before seen by at least yours truly. It's amazing what you can find when you're not distracted by dozens of colorful and fleshy mushrooms at every turn in the trail!

In addition to Django's expertise, Martha's knowledge and help, and the hospitality of Camp Asbury and Hiram College, I'd like to acknowledge Jerry Pepera for all his assistance with registration and treasury duties, Sharon Greenberg for making sure we were more than well-fed (you could taste the love!), and all those who moved furniture, swept, shared their photographs or just cracked a joke. Ohio Mushroom Society members rock!!

OMS Fall Foray 2017
Species Found at Camp Asbury on 23 Sep 2017

Clitocybe subconnexa

The crew gloating over their find! Again C. subconnexa

Fungi
-*Abortiporus biennis*
-*Alnicola* sp.
-*Ampulloclitocbe (Clitocybe) clavipes*
-*Armillaria mellea* group
-*Armillaria tabescens*
-*Bjerkandra adusta*
-*Boletus separans*
-*Cerioporus leptocephalus*
-*Clavulina rugosa*
-*Climacodon septentrionalis*
-*Clitocybe robusta*
-*Clitocybula oculus*
-*Collybia cookei*
-*Coprinopsis* sp.
-*Cortinarius* sp.
-*Crepidotus* sp.
-*Daedaleopsis confragosa*
-*Daedaleopsis septentrionalis*
-*Daldinia* sp.
-*Entoloma abortivum*
-*Entoloma* sp. (x2)
-*Flammulina velutipes*
-*Fomitopsis betulina* (=*Piptoporus*)
-*Fuscoporia gilva*
-*Galerina marginata*
-*Gelatoporia dichroa*
-*Ganoderma applanatum*
-*Gymnopilus junonius*
-*Gymnopilus luteus*
-*Holwaya mucida*
-*Humidicutis marginata*
-*Hydnophlebia chrysorrhiza*
-*Hydnum* sp.
-*Hygrocybe conica* group
-*Hypholoma lateritium*
-*Hypocrea aurantica*
-*Hypomyces americanus*
-*Hypoxylon rubiginosa*
-*Ischoderma resinosum*
-*Laccaria* sp.
-*Laetiporus sulfureus*
-*Lentinellus ursinus*
-*Leucocoprinus cestipes*
-*Leccinum* sp.
-*Lycoperdon pyriformes*
-*Marasmius opacus*
-*Mollisia cinerea*
-*Multiclavula mucida*
-*Mycena acicula*
-*Mycena galericulata*
-*Mycena leiana*
-*Mycena luteopallens*
-*Mycena niveipes*
-*Neofavolus alveolaris*
-*Ophiocordyceps*
-*Oudemansiella furfuracea*
-*Oudmansiella radiate*
-*Pachyella clypeata*
-*Pachyella* sp.
-*Panellus stipticus*
-*Paxillus* sp.
-*Phaeolus schwenitzii*
-*Phellodon* sp.
-*Phlebia subochracea*
-*Phlebia tremellosa*

-*Pholiota aurivella* (or *limonella*)
-*Pholiota squarrosa*
-*Pluteus americanus*
-*Pluteus cervinus* group
- *Pluteus* sp.
-*Polyporus squamosus*
-*Polyporus varius*
-*Postia caesia*
-*Pseudoinonotus dryadeus*
-*Rhytisma americanum*
-*Russula compacta*
-*Russula* sp. (several)
-*Sarcodon* sp.
-*Sarcodontia setosa*
-*Scleroderma citrinum*
-*Scorias spongiosa*
-*Scutellaria scutellata*
-*Scutellinia* sp.
-*Steccherinum morganii*
-*Steccherinum ochraceus*
-*Stereum ostrea*
-*Stereum striatum*
-*Strobilurus conigenoides*
-*Syzgites megalocarpa*
-*Trametes (elegans) aesculi*
-*Trametes (Lenzites) betulina*
-*Trametes versicolor*
-*Trichaptum biforme*
-*Xylaria longipes*
-*Xylaria* sp.

Myxogastria
-*Arcyria denudate*
-*Lycogala epidendron*
-*Stemonitis* sp.

OMS Fall Foray 2017
Species found at Hiram College Barrows Field Station on 24 Sep 2017

Fungi

-*Agaricus* sp.
-*Armillaria mellea*
-*Ascocoryne* sp.
-*Cantharellus lateritius*
-*Chloriencoelia* sp.
-*Chlorociboria* sp.
-*Clitocybe robusta*
-*Collybia cookei*
-*Coprinus comatus*
-*Crepidotus applanatus*
-*Crepidotus* sp.
-*Cyptotrama chrysopepla*
-*Daedaliopsis confragosa*
-*Galerina marginata*
-*Ganoderma applanatum*
-*Hericium americanum*
-*Hydnocristella himantia*
-*Hymenoscyphus fructigenus*
-*Hypholoma lateritum*
-*Hypomyces cervinigenus*
-*Ionomidotis irregularis*
-*Irpex lacteus*
-*Lentinellus michenerii*
-*Lentinellus ursinus*
-*Lepista nuda*
-*Leucogloea compressa*
-*Leucopholiota decorosa*
-*Lycogala epidendrum*
-*Lycoperdon perlatum*
-*Marasmius rotula*
-*Marasmius* sp.
-*Mycena haematopus*
-*Mycena leaiana*
-*Mycena luteopallens*
-*Mycena* sp.
-*Orphiocordyceps variabilis*
-*Oudmensiella radicans*
-*Panellus stipticus*
-*Phellinus everhardii*
-*Phlebia tremolosa*
-*Pholiota squarrosa*
-*Pholiota squarrosoides*
-*Pholiotina brunnea*
-*Picipes badius (= Polyporus badius = Polyporus picipes)*
-*Plicaturopsis crispa*
-*Pluteus cervinus*
-*Pluteus chrysophlebius*
-*Rhizomarasmius pyrrhocephalus*
-*Russula* sp.
-*Schizophyllum commune*
-*Scleroderma citrinum*
-*Scutelinia* sp.
-*Spinellus* sp.
-*Steccherinum morganii*
-*Stemonitus* sp.
-*Stereum complicatum*
-*Tetrapyrgos nigripes*
-*Tolypocladium ophioglossoides*
-*Trametes versicolor* (old)
-*Trichaptum biforme* (old)
-*Trichoderma* sp.
-*Truncospora ohiensis*
-*Tyromyces chioneus*
-*Volvariella bombisina*
-*Xylaria* sp.

Myxogastria
Fuligo septica
Hemitrichia clavatus
Metatrichia vesparium

SO JUST WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO ABOUT ALL THE BOLETE GENERA, or HOW DID THEY MULTIPLY IN ONLY 17 YEARS????

- compiled by Michaeline Mulvey

“Boy, Boletes are hard!” said A. and J. Most of us starting out pick Boletes as a beginning, they’re bright, large, obvious in the forest, edible (not all of course) and how hard can they be? Well, there are boletes that Cheryl, Greg and I still struggle with, and it’s not simply that, as

with all mushrooms, they change color and shape as they age. At times the species look close to European species, and so are assigned that name. On closer investigation they are not the same, and so are given a new, North American species name. Additionally, there is not universal agreement on which bolete belongs to which genus. Part of the confusion can be who recognizes what. Looking through *Boletes of Eastern North America*, at least one Bolete genus (*Fuscoboletinus*) has fallen out of use in the past forty years, but it remains as a current name in Index Fungorum. Additionally, some species have been moved from genus to genus, and then moved again, or back, as we try to fit them into the boxes we make, which is really what taxonomy is about: who we think is related to whom, and how closely.

Let's look only at the genera we expect to find in Maine: the dates of creation, some macroscopic characteristics of the genus, number of species worldwide, and the species we might find here. To put the genera in perspective (wondering which may disappear), I'll arrange them by date of origin.

1753:

Boletus: this is the parent group, all other genera of boletes have been separated from this genus. Well over 100 worldwide. Species: *B. albisulphureus, B. atkinsonii, B. auripes, B. chippewaensis, B. edulis, B. ferrugineus, B. flammans, B. huronenesis,B. longicurviper, B. miniato-olivaceus, B. miniato-pallescens, B. nobilis,B. nobilissimus, B. pallidoroseus,B. pallidus, B. paluster, B. pseudopinophilus, B. sensibilis, B. separans, B. speciosus, B. subsaerulescens, B. subfraternus, B. subtomentosus, B. variipes, B. vermiculosus*

1821:

Leccinum: scabers on stalk that usually darken with age, overhanging sterile cap margin. Well over 100 worldwide. Species *L. glutinopallens,L. holopus,L. insigne,L. insolens, L. caroliniana, L. pseudoinsigne, L. rubropunctum, L. scabrum, L. subleucophaeum, L. versipelle* (fka *L. atrostipitatum), L. vulpinum (*fka *L. aurantiacum)*

Suillus : 'small pig' almost always fruit with conifers, macroscopically variable. Well over 100 worldwide. Species: *S. acidus, S. americanus, S. brevipes, S. cavipes, S. glandulosus, S. granulatus, S. grevellei, S. luteus, S. neoalbidipes, S. placidus, S. punctipes, S. salmonicolor, S. serotinus, S. spectabilis, S. spraguei, S. subaureus, S. tomentosus, S. viscidus*

1851:

Strobilomyces: scales on cap surface, "pine cone fungus", shaggy stalk, wooly partial veil, pores white, changing to black, black spore print. 32 species worldwide. Species: *S. confusus, S. strobilaceus*

1881:

Tylopilus: swollen cap, white pores, darkening when bruised and with age. Well over 100 species worldwide. Species: *T. alboater, T. badiceps, T. felleus, T. ferrugineus, T. indecisus, T. intermedius, T. plubeoviolaceus, T. rubrobrunneus, T. violatinctus*

1886:

Gyroporus: dry, scaly-floccose cap, stalk hollow or with cavities, white to yellow tiny round pores. 22 species worldwide. Species: *G. castaneus, G. cyanescens*

1887:

Xerocomus: dry cap and stalk, tubes split lengthwise. Well over 100 species worldwide.

Species: *X. hotonii, X. illudens*
1888:
Phylloporus: this is the 'gilled bolete' with yellow decurrent gills that sometimes form into pores, yellow flesh. 81 species worldwide. Species: *P. leucomycelinus* (previously a variety of *P. rhodoxanthus*, the second species in Maine.)
1908:
Chalciporus: copper colored pores, smallish boletes with a bit of an umbo. 24 species worldwide. Species: *C. piperatus, C. rubinellus*
1909:
Boletellus: white to yellow flesh, often staining, caps are dry, velvety or scaly, cracking in age.54 species worldwide. Species: *B. chrysenteroides*
Boletinellus: eccentric stalk, radially arranged and elongated pores. 6 species worldwide. Species: *B. merulioides*. The genera this mushroom has been placed, and the date: 1832: *Daedaelea*; 1938: *Gyrodon*; 1943 *Boletinus*.
Pulveroboletus: powdery yellow cap, stem and partial veil for the only species in Maine: *P. ravenellii*. In general the 33 worldwide species have few macroscopic features in common.
Suillellus: dry to slightly viscid cap, reticulate, pruinose to punctate stalk, white to yellow flesh, orange to red pores. 16 species worldwide. Species: *S. luridus, S. subvelutipes*
1942:
Frostiella: small cap on a long, deeply reticulate or shaggy stalk. There were two worldwide species, now there is one, (and it is found here) *F. russellii*
1944:
Xanthoconium: yellowish to yellow or rusty brown spore print, white to yellow pores, no bruising. 7 worldwide species. Species: *X. affine*
1957:
Aureoboletus: generally have brilliant golden yellow pores, flesh is white and does not stain, cap may be viscid or dry and may have a projecting sterile margin. 21 species worldwide. Species: *A. innixus, A. projectellus, A. roxanae*.
1969:
Buchwaldoboletus: saprobic and lignicolus or parasitic, dry caps that may crack in age, flesh that stains blue. 12 species worldwide. Species: *B. lignicola, B. spahaerocephalus*
1980:
Austroboletus: tall stem in relation to cap diameter. 30 species worldwide. Species: *A. gracilis*
1991:
Pseudoboletus: the bolete always found attached to a Scleroderma. 2 species worldwide. Species: *P. parasiticus*
2002:
Retiboletus: produce pigment compounds called retipolides, dry caps, prominent reticulations. 6 species worldwide. Species: *R. griseus, R. ornatipes*
2003:
Leccinellum: taken out of Leccinum because of microscopic features of the cap cuticle. 11 species worldwide. Species: *L. albellum, L. crocipodium, L. quercophilum*
2007:
Bothia: dry, velvety cap, flesh that doesn't stain blue, shallow, decurrent, radially arranged, elongate pores. 2 species worldwide. Species: *B. castanella.*
2008:
Hemileccinum: dry, subtomentose cap, yellow or white flesh, yellow pores, pale scabers. 3 species worldwide. Species: *H. subglabripes*
Xerocomellus: small boletes, soft flesh, cracked caps, tubes split lengthwise instead of remaining intact when separated. 13 species worldwide. Species: *X. chrysenteron, X. intermedius*
2012:
Harrya: Pink cap, pink speckled stalk, yellow foot.

2 species worldwide. Species: *H. chromapes*
Sutorius: purple brown to gray-brown cap, mottled flesh, dense coating of scales on stalk. 2 species worldwide. Species: *S. eximius*
2014:
Butyriboletus: the 'butter boletes'; yellow tube layer often bruises blue, yellow, reticulate stalk, yellow flesh may or may not blue. 22 species worldwide Species: *B. brunneus,B. peckii,B. roseopurpureus,B. taughannockensis*
Caloboletus: whitish to grayish caps. Species: *C. firmus, C. inedulis, C. roseipes*
Cyanoboletus: yellow flesh that instantly discolors dark blue to blackish blue. 14 species worldwide. Species: *C. pulverulentus*
Exsudoporus: pores often beaded with yellow drops when young. 3 species worldwide. Species: *E. frostii*
Imleria: often found on decaying stumps, brown cap, brown stalk, yellow pores that stain greenish blue. 5 species worldwide. Species: *I. badia*
Neoboletus: macroscopic and microscopic features vary. 11 species worldwide. Species: *N. luridiformis* (aka *N. discolor, N. erythropus*)
Rubroboletus: pinkish to reddish or gray cap, orange-red to blood-red pores. 10 species worldwide. Species: *R. rhodosanguineus*
2015:
Baorangia: short tubes in relation to cap depth, tubes and pores stain blue, yellow flesh may weakly stain. 3 species worldwide. One species: *B. bicolor*, now considered a complex.
Hortiboletus: the bolete of grassy areas, reddish cap and stalk, small, all parts stain greenish blue. 5 species worldwide. Species: *H. campestris,H. rubellus*
Lanmaoa: medium to large, dry caps, yellow flesh and pores stain blue. 7 species worldwide. Species; borealis (red pores), *L. carminipes, L. pseudosensibilis*
A total of 36 genera that can be found in Maine, 15 of them created in the past ten years. The question is, though some genera are said to be genetically supported, why are they new genera, not just sections? Sections are not an official part of the binomial, but are a way for mycologists to divide and conquer large groups. Each mycologist can divide a genus into sections that make sense to her; different mycologists may have a different number of sections for the same genus. The most up to date treatment of boletes in our area is *Boletes of Eastern North America* by Bessette, Roody and Bessette published in 2016.

Reprinted from the Oct Dec 2017 Mainely Mushrooms, Vol 33, No 4, Maine Mycol. Assoc. Newsletter

Editorial Musings

The reprinted article on boletes may seem like overkill, but let me explain its origins in my fevered brain. When I was younger (in the mid-1950s) up at our grandmother's cottage in Ashland, WI, we'd had a very rainy season I decided to explore the neighboring woods for mushrooms. There were messes of them and most were boletes. My IDing skills were rudimentary, at best, back then. And, besides, most of them were riddled with maggots. Ugh! But the experience left an indelible impression on me, making boletes one of my favorite genera.

Fast forward to July, 2005. At a Summer Foray at Hiram College, Dick Grimm presented Ernst Both with a plaster facsimile of Boletus rhodosanguineus, newly named by Ernst at Dick's prodding, and now known as Rubroboletus

rhodosanguineus. The genus Bothia was also named after Ernst.

It's nice to make a connection with a mushroom which you've seen before.

PLASTIC-EATING FUNGUS DISCOVERED IN ISLAMABAD GARBAGE DUMP
The Dawn/Asia News Network, Sept. 21, 2017
Pakistani and Chinese researchers have discovered a fungus that feeds on plastic in a rubbish dump in Islamabad.

A study titled "Biodegradation of Polyester Polyurethane by *Aspergillus tubingensis*," authored by nine researchers from Pakistan and China who stress the need for "new, safer, and more effective ways to degrade waste plastic," found that the fungus *Aspergillus tubingensis* can break down non-biodegradable plastic in weeks by secreting enzymes that pull apart individual molecules.
Lead author of the study, Dr. Sehroon Khan from the WorldAgroforestry Centre/Kunming Institute of Biology, was quoted by the World Agroforestry Centre as saying that her team had been looking for ways to degrade waste plastic that "already existed in nature." "We decided to take samples from a rubbish dump in Islamabad, Pakistan, to see if anything was feeding on the plastic in the same way that other organisms feed on dead plant or animal matter," she said.
The study says that *A. tubingensis* was tested in liquid, soil, and Sabouraud Dextrose Agar (SDA) plate—which is primarily used for the isolation of dermatophytes, other fungi, and yeasts—in order to discover the ideal conditions for it to be most effective.
Khan and her team discovered that while the fungus decomposed plastic in all three media, bio-degradation was highest when it was cultured on an SDA plate, followed by liquid and soil, respectively.
According to the World Economic Forum, the fungus lives in soil, but researchers say that it can also survive on plastic surfaces. On its own, the plastic can take decades to decompose and is dangerous as it can carry carcinogens as well as other lethal pollutants.
The discovery of *Aspergillus tubingensis* may prove to be a solution to this threat. The fungus can be used in waste treatment plants to treat plastic particles that have polluted water supplies as well as soil. This discovery is the most recent in the field of mycoremediation, a process that uses fungus to degrade polluting substances.

MICE FOUND ABLE TO WARD OFF FUNGAL LUNG INFECTIONS BY CAUSING FUNGUS TO KILL ITSELF Bob Yirka
https://medicalxpress.com/, Sept. 8, 2017
(Medical Xpress) - A team of researchers from the U.S., Germany, and Israel has found that mice are able to ward off fungal lung infections because their immune systems cause fungal spores to die. In their paper published in the journal *Science*, the team describes the means by which they discovered how mice are able to ward off fungal lung infections and what their findings might mean for human patients.

Articles for the next Log due January 24, 2017

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Calendar *of Events*

Check your most recent issue of the *Mushroom Log or* our website for more detailed information. Please plan to join us. All mini-forays are subject to cancellation. Call first to confirm. Please bring a whistle and compass and an **RSVP to the host is mandatory** so they have cancellation flexibility.

Morel and other mini-forays, are subject to change, especially the former. Leaders will be checking the woods to assess their progress, so you should contact them at least a week prior to the announced mini-foray for any updates.

Miniforays: (RSVP required)

See later issues of the Log or the OMS website for later postings of these miniforays.

Cted from bottom of p. 7
Fungi are all around us, so much so that most people breathe in approximately 1000 fungal spores every single day. But the means by which people ward off fungal infections in the lungs has not been understood. In this

new effort, the researchers looked to mice to better understand how they ward off fungal infections in their lungs. The researchers modified a strain of *Aspergillus fumigatus* (a fungus commonly associated with causing pneumonia in people) to change color when cell death instructions kicked in. Mice, humans, and many other creatures (including fungi) have cells with a built-in self-destruct mode—it is how we maintain a new supply of cells. Once a cell reaches a certain age or is damaged, a signal launches a sequence of events that results in apoptosis, or cell death. After death, it is cleaned from the body. By causing the fungus spores to change colors when this process was activated, the researchers observed that it occurred shortly after immune cells arrived and began interacting with them. This resulted in the death of the spore, preventing an infection from occurring.

The researchers also found that *A. fumigatus* had a gene (AfBIR1) whose function was to inhibit cell death. Causing the gene to be more active in mice led to more lung infections, while doing the reverse led to fewer infections. This finding, the researchers note, might offer a treatment for people with compromised immune systems who are typically more susceptible to fungal lung infections. Developing a drug that suppresses AfBIR1 in fungi infecting humans could conceivably save many lives.

The previous 2 articles are reprinted from the Oct., 2017 issue of Spore Prints, the Bulletin of Puget Sound Mycol. Soc.

Name:(printed) _____ Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____ Telephone: _____

Fax: _____ Email Address: _____

Enclosed please find check or money order (check one):

____$15.00 annual family membership (newsletter via email and website only)
____$20.00 annual family membership (newsletter via paper, email, and website)
____$150.00 life family membership (newsletter via paper, email, and website)

My interests are: Mushroom Eating/Cookery ____ Photography ____ Nature Study ____ Mushroom ID ____ Cultivation ____ Other (specify) _____

Would you like to be an OMS volunteer? In what way? _____

How did you hear about our group? _____

May OMS provide your name to other mushroom related businesses? Yes ____ No ____

LIABILITY RELEASE AND PROMISE NOT TO SUE:

I understand that participating in the activities of a mushroom club involves a moderate amount of risk. This includes all of the risks of being away from home, risks associated with moving about in fields and woods, risks of encountering inclement weather, risks involved in eating wild mushrooms, risks of losing personal property by theft or misplacement, and all other expected and unexpected risks, including illness or injury. While a member of the Ohio Mushroom Society; or as a non-member attending any event hosted by the Ohio Mushroom Society, I agree to assume total responsibility for my own safety and well-being; and that of any minor children under my care, and for the protection of my and their personal property. I release the Ohio Mushroom Society, its board members, club members, contractors, and any and all entities such as parks or preserves, or any private property owner who may host an Ohio Mushroom Society event, and all other persons assisting in the planning and presentation of any Ohio Mushroom Society event, from liability for any sickness, injury, or loss I or any minor children under my care may suffer during any event or as a result of attending or participating. I further promise not to file a lawsuit or make a claim against any of the persons or entities set forth above, even if they negligently cause me or my minor children injury or loss. I agree to hold the Ohio Mushroom Society harmless from any liability they may incur as a result of any damages to any property I may cause. This release and promise is part of the consideration I give in order to be a member of the Ohio Mushroom Society, or to attend any event which they host or attend, whether a member or a non-member. I understand this affects my legal rights. I intend it to apply not only to me but to anyone who may have the right to make a claim on my behalf.

Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

Return form and check or money order to: Ohio Mushroom Society, c/o Jerry Pepera, 8915 Knotty Pine Lane, Chardon, OH 44024

DATED MATERIAL
Address service requested. Return postage guaranteed.

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Contributions of articles and ideas for columns are always welcome. Articles may be edited for length and content.

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