

CONCERNING FRUIT PESTS.

Information for the Horticulturists of the East.

Interesting Paper on the Subject by Secretary Lelong of the California Board.

In response to a written request from E. H. Cushman, President of the Ohio State Horticultural Society, Secretary B. M. Lelong of the California Horticultural Society has prepared a long and interesting paper to be read at the national convention of horticultural and agricultural societies, experiment station officers, etc., to meet in Washington on March 5th.

The paper is on "The Inspection of Trees, Plants, Fruits, etc., as Conducted Under the Laws of California." The chief portions of the paper are given below, omitting extracts from the California laws on the subject, regulations of the State Horticultural Society, long statistics, etc.

Gentlemen: In compliance with a request from your President, E. H. Cushman, I submit herewith this paper, giving the methods of inspection and operation of the laws relative to the protection and promotion of the horticultural interests in California.

CREATION OF THE STATE BOARD. Prior to 1880 there were no laws to prevent the introduction of pests on trees, plants, fruit, etc., from foreign countries or the Eastern States, and very little was at that time known by the fruit-growers of the injury done by these enemies to fruit culture, until those that were so introduced began to play great havoc with the orchards and their crop.

Among the insects first introduced were the San Jose scale (Aspidiotus perniciosus), the cottony cushion scale (Icerya purchasi), the red scale (Aspidiotus aurantii), the yellow scale (Aspidiotus citrinus), the oyster-shell scale (Mytilaspis pomorum), and the woolly aphid (Schizoneura lanigera) and others.

The need of establishing a State Board of Horticulture and the enactment of protective quarantine laws became apparent through the damage and annual loss sustained from these pests, and in 1881 an advisory board was appointed to look after the horticultural interests and take the necessary protective measures.

At the beginning of the enforcement of the quarantine laws met with great opposition, which continued until they became better understood. In the first case, before a Justice Court, to enforce the disinfection of return packages, the court ruled that it was a strange law and unconstitutional.

After years of hard struggle with our Legislatures we succeeded in having laws enacted that have stood the tests of our courts, and now it would be almost impossible under our present quarantine system for injurious insect pests to obtain a foothold and commit the devastation which many such pests did before we had the present laws.

each shipment. The railroad company will not deliver the trees until passed upon by the local inspector. The Eastern nurseryman can ship his trees into the State, provided he complies with the existing laws and regulations, which insure to the grower clean and healthy trees and to the nurseryman a better and larger trade.

In other words, nurserymen are compelled by law to provide clean and healthy trees to their customers and to be honest in their dealings. Every State should be with one another and secure such legislation as shall benefit the entire nation. All present there is no law providing for the inspection of export shipments or shipments going out of the State, and if all other States would have protective legislation it would compel the growers here to be more careful and not infected fruit to be ever shipped to the State.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION. In order to prevent the introduction of foreign pests into the United States stringent laws should be enacted by Congress and a strict quarantine established at every port of entry. A law should also be passed providing for the inspection of all cuttings and plants sent by mail. At present what could prevent the introduction of the curculionid or the gypsy moth into any State?

There are many curious people who while traveling and curious things for their curiosity to collect and send these curios to their friends through the mail, thus perhaps introducing pests into new localities. We have many instances where this has been done. The cottony cushion scale was carried from one locality to another on bouquets. The bouquets, when thrown away and from these the pest spread. Flowers going from one State to another should be carefully examined.

The flying foxes before mentioned, and the mongoos were also brought as curiosities only a few months ago a lady passenger on a steamer had a collection of chirping crickets from Mexico, which were very injurious to vegetation, and which she had raised as pets, and would no doubt have been liberated had they not been killed by our officer on arrival.

Our Quarantine Officer has called the attention of the Department of Agriculture to this matter, of there being no national law or regulation to prevent the introduction into the United States of even such a terrible pest as the Australian rabbit, and as there are other ports of entry outside of this State they are hereby invited to take the necessary steps to prevent the introduction of such pests, and when found to provide for their immediate destruction.

CONDITION OF FRUIT PESTS IN CALIFORNIA. What I have said does not apply to the present condition of the fruit pests in the State. The cottony cushion scale which caused so much damage and through which the citrus industry had been abandoned, has been practically exterminated through the agency of the ladybugs Vedalia cardinalis and Novius Koebelei.

The San Jose scale in many sections has been exterminated by internal parasites, its natural enemies. Two internal parasites are at work on the yellow scale (Aspidiotus citrinus) infesting the oranges and lemons in the grape vine. The Rhizobius nanus is being used to lessen the red spider so destructive to our prune and almond orchards, so that while we have suffered from the attacks of injurious pests our orchards now suffer but little in comparison with what they did, and by proper quarantine laws we hope keep them so and still improve their condition by preventing the introduction of new ones.

During the advent of the cottony cushion scale our citrus fruit shipments decreased about one-half and with the advent of the Vedalia cardinalis and Novius Koebelei the increase was made and now we ship about 10,000,000 annually. The codlin moth is easily subdued, as also all other pests of minor importance. The most troublesome pest we have is the red scale (Aspidiotus perniciosus) which as yet no effective remedy has been found and we have to apply the hydrocyanic acid treatment, which is somewhat expensive but effective.

The introduction of parasites to combat injurious pests is of California origin and the results attained have gone on record as the greatest of boons to our horticultural interests. The horticultural industry of California is so diversified that her position and interest in horticultural affairs differ materially from all other States in the Union, and for this reason has taken the lead in the matter of quarantine, and its industries demand protection from the East. As showing the important position she occupies in the horticultural world, and its continued growth the following figures are given: (Here follows statistics of fruit shipments in 1882, when the industry was in its infancy, compared with the shipments of 1895.)

While California, which nature has decreed to be "the orchard of America" is not of the globe, other States are equally interested in protective legislation. When we destroyed a cargo of 25,000 orange trees from Tahiti infested by the mining scale, an insect that no remedy can be found, as it lives under the bark, thereby preventing the scale from obtaining a foothold, California was not alone benefited but all other States shared with her, for if the scale had spread among our orchards it would only have been a short time when it would have been carried to every citrus growing State in the Union, either on trees, clones or fruit.

curial in temper, to listen to the feeble murmur of a Spanish band, or to traffic in lottery tickets and to laugh and chatter by the hour over frivolous jests. What Paris is to France, Havana is to Cuba. It is the center of the island's life, activities and recreation. The times may be hard, but to the Lydian measures of their favorite and characteristic city Cubans disport themselves with intensity of enjoyment. Here are the only good theaters of the island, and two opera companies can draw crowded houses on the same night. Here are the best Spanish clubs-house, and play runs high in gilded gaming-houses. Here is the bustle caused by the daily movement of a population of 250,000, and under the glare of electric lights the city loses the aspect of faded grandeur and is again the most brilliant and gayest Capital of Spanish America.

The bull-ring remains, as in former years, the favorite amusement of the Cubans, but the performances are less frequent and the sport is poorer. The cockpits are the cheapest and most popular entertainment, and Sunday would be the complete and dull without many of these revelling exhibitions. The spectators become fairly delirious with excitement as the battle proceeds, betting on the result runs high, and many a poor montero has all that he has in the world staked upon one bird or the other. A passion for gambling is the heritage of the Spanish blood—like administrative corruption. The popularity of the lottery is explained by the same race instinct. In other Spanish-American countries the lotteries are conducted for the benefit of churches and hospitals; but here the Government monopolizes the business as a permanent source of revenue.

The "new woman" is altogether unknown in Havana. There is not even a woman's club here. In fact, in this regard the city is actually medieval. The women of Cuba are short in stature, plump and well-rounded in figure, but only in the employment of dark eyes that flash at night and melt by day. Like the beautiful wild flowers of the Cuban woods, they mature very early and they fade as rapidly. The prettiest girl will be plain long before she is 30. Handsome women in middle life are never seen in the tropics, but only in the temperate zone. The beauty and charm of Cuban women is evanescent, but real and irresistible while it lasts.

A CHANCE FOR SKETCHES. "On its picturesque side," says a writer in "Cuba and the Fight for Freedom," "the artist will find Cuba a rich field for the exercise of his talents. He will find such sights as will fill his soul with joy; types of strange antique; lovely blue and crusted strawberry-colored houses; curious old cathedrals, gray and worn with age; priests in long black cassocks and severe of countenance; pretty Cuban girls with great, dark eyes; turbaned negro women and children selling lottery tickets on the streets; beggars picturesque in their dirt and raggedness; and the men of ancient style and build, and bull-fighters strutting proudly up the Prado."

All of the interest of Cuba does not, however, center in Havana. The cities on the southern coast, formerly the strongholds against the roving pirates and buccannery of the Spanish Main, are quaint and curious in appearance, not to possess a vivid imagination to picture Velasquez as he sailed into the beautiful harbor of Santiago, nearly four centuries ago, and gazed with delight on the fertile valleys before him. "Santiago Harbor seen a daybreak," says Mr. Ford, "is a glorious spectacle, which stirs the pulses of the most sluggish traveler and remains in the memory a silhouette of entrancing beauty. The rock-bound coast suddenly opens its granite gates, and jealously guards the entrance to a spacious bay flanked by mountains. One of the giant cliffs sloping abruptly seaward is crowned with a gray and yellow fortress. So narrow is the entrance that the ship seems to pass directly under the antique battlements and Moorish turrets, and the sentinels on the stone terraces, and the prisoners behind the barred windows are almost within call, save that the breakers underneath the green bank are filling with uproar the cavernous depth of the rocky buttresses. The harbor opens and widens as the ship sails on, and it is a splendid expanse of sheltered water with blue mountains encircling it, and the city, a long way in the distance, transfigured in the golden light of a tropical morning. Like Rio, it lies among hills, with mountains encamped about it, with islands bristling with fortifications, and with seaward defenses which could be made impregnable, even with modern engineering."

Dark had just settled over the Ozark when the writer rode up to a shanty and dismounting, rapped on the door. A woman soon made her appearance and in a harsh voice asked what was wanted. "Can I get lodgings for the night, ma'am?" "Who be you?" "A traveler on his way to Jonesville." "All alone?" "Yes." "Ride up a little closer and lemme see what sort of a lookin' critter yo' are. Might be better and might be wuss. Are yo' a married man?" "Yes'm."

"That settles it. Stranger, I don't think I kin take ye in." "Is your husband away?" "I'm a widder with three children, sir. It's five miles to the next shanty, and it's a dark night and goin' to rain purty soon, but a woman has got to look out for herself out yere." "Why, ma'am, I hope you are not afraid of me?" "I protested." "Not the least, stranger, nor any other human critter on legs! This ar' the situation. Jim Conover has bin sparkin' me fur three months. This is one of his nights fur comin'. He may pop and he may not, but if he finds a stranger in the house he may marry the Widder Jones. I'm a-doin' my best to git him, and I don't want no accident to happen!" "Couldn't you stow me away in the garret?" "Hain't got no garret, sir." "Only two rooms in the house?" "That's all. Even if ye was asleep ye might git to snorin' and Jim would be skeered off. You kin see the fix, stranger?" "Yes, and I will ride on. I shouldn't want to come between you and your chance."

"That's good of you, sir. I want to show hospitality, and yit I want to git another husband. See?" "I do. Give me a light for my pipe and I will go on, and if I meet Jim I'll—"

"Just say that yo' stopped at the Widder Jenner's to ask th' way, and that yo' wonder why forty different men hain't crazy to marry her. That's it—yo' kin yer gait, and now scoot before Jim shows up!"—Detroit Free Press.

The asp of Cleopatra is supposed to have been a small sand viper common in Egypt. "Save the beauty of the landscape setting of the city and the unrivaled splendor of the marine views from hillside and headland. No grander prospect can be had in Cuba than that which opens from the Chapel of Montemate, back of the town. The Yumurri flows through a gorge four miles in length, which is walled off to the right and left by abrupt and picturesque hillsides. There is a wide-reaching vista beyond, with plantations of sugar, coffee and tobacco, groves of palm-trees, pineapples, coconuts and orange trees, thickets of almond trees and limes, fields of corn and patches of potatoes, and here and there a stately royal palm. From one of the highest coigns of vantage near the city may be seen plantations and farms on which every fruit and product known in Cuba is cultivated; and the landscape is fringed with dense woods, wherein mahogany, ebony and even rosewood flourish."

"What might have been" has always been the burden of the sigh that comes from the American in Cuba. The Old

Annual Statement of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. For the year ending Dec. 31, 1896. Assets, \$1,000,000.00. Liabilities, \$1,000,000.00.

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Real Estate, Loans, and Investments. Liabilities include Policyholders and Unpaid Claims.

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ALBERT E. RUDELL, AGENT. 1025 Fourth Street, Sacramento, Cal. A. K. P. HARMON, JR., Dist. Genl. Agencies, San Francisco, Cal.

DRIED FRUITS. It will interest you to see our display of Dried Fruits: Peaches, Pears, Plums, Prunes, Figs, Raisins, Apples, Apricots, etc.

KILGORE & TRACY, Cash Grocers, N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND J STREETS. SEALED PROPOSALS. BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE OF THE UNDERSIGNED UNTIL 5 O'CLOCK P. M. ON MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1897, for running the city sewage pumping plant at foot of S street for a period of one year from date of contract.

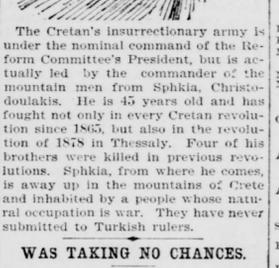
THE DAILY RECORD-UNION. Issued Every Day in the Year, INCLUDING SUNDAYS. NO INCREASE IN PRICE. ONLY 65 CENTS. Per month, delivered at residences by carriers.

The Sunday Issue, A magnificent 12-page (84 columns) paper. Only 25 Cents per Month, Delivered by Carrier. Has a large independent circulation. Advertise in it. EVERYBODY READS IT. All regular ads. appear in the Sunday issue. No longer any necessity to wait for the San Francisco papers on Sundays to get the news.

World has shown more than one picture of decay and glories lost through corruption and misuse. But these are far away, and do not shock the American as does the picture of Cuba. WHAT CUBA MIGHT BECOME. "Cuba under American administration," says Mr. Ford, "would have today one of the richest, most prosperous and most healthful countries in the world. Mountainsides which within a few years have barely been scratched by mining engineers would have been in a high state of development. Forests which are now either trackless or the haunts of lawless marauders would have been paying tribute to the commerce of nations. Coffee, sugar and tobacco plantations, under intelligent supervision and with improved machinery, would have been quadrupled in value. Yellow fever would have been stamped out by sanitary science, and the picturesque mountains of the south coast converted into the most popular winter resorts for Northern invalids. Every industry of the island would have received an invigorating impulse."

The past cannot be undone, but the abundant vitality that Cuba has shown for centuries, bound down, as she has been by an indolent people and by a Government whose policy has at every point been opposed to development, augurs well for the future. The island has suffered fearfully during the war, but under an intelligent Government the echoes and ravages of the bitter contest would fade away, and Cuba would surely become one of the enduring wonders of the New World.—New York Tribune.

NIKOLAS CHRISTODOULAKIS. Commander of the Cretan Insurrectionary Army. Again there is an uprising in the island of Crete, and it seems probable that the people of the island will gain freedom from Turkish rule and union with Greece. The latter country has taken a determined stand in the affairs of Crete.



WAS TAKING NO CHANCES. The Woman Would Have Accommodated the Visitor. Dark had just settled over the Ozark when the writer rode up to a shanty and dismounting, rapped on the door. A woman soon made her appearance and in a harsh voice asked what was wanted.

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Beware of Fake Editorials. PATENT MEDICINE MANUFACTURERS are losing their profits and are seeking like pigs. Druggists all over the United States are manufacturing their own remedies. No patent medicine in this country has ever worked its own way like Dr. Pierce's. FRANCIS S. OTT, Druggist, 200 K Street, south side, Second and K.

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