

CALIFORNIA FIG CULTURE.

SUCCESS ATTAINED AFTER YEARS

The Secret of Bringing to Fruition the Fig of Commerce Obtained at Last After Long Effort and Much Study Abroad—How They Grow and What Their Successful Culture Means to California.

FRESNO, Cal., July 17.—The horticultural society of northern California reports that the planting of fig orchards has been more general this year than in any season in eight or nine years. A company of ranchmen has recently been formed for planting in Fresno county next winter the largest fig orchard in the world—about 120 acres, some 10,000 trees. The facts show that there is returning faith in the fig as a money maker for California fruit growers, and more particularly that the vexatious difficulties, which have caused a general abandonment of the culture of figs everywhere in this State, have been mastered. If the fig of commerce is successfully grown in California, it means an increase of the revenues of the fruit growers by some \$500,000 which now go out of the United States every year for the figs of Smyrna. Of all the fruits that have been introduced in California from other semi-tropical latitudes, none has been the cause of so much discussion and rivalry among growers as the fig. It was brought to this State from Turkey and Asia Minor more than a decade ago. A large number of the oldest and most experienced horticulturists in California have maintained that there is no reason why exactly as good figs as ever came from Smyrna cannot be produced in this region. There are as many as a dozen localities of the warmer and well-watered regions of California, but because of tough skins and a lack of flavor and juiciness the dried figs of these cannot compete with those of Smyrna. As they are generally known as the figs of Smyrna, and the people have tried time and again to make a go of the common wild Adriatic fig, dried and packed, in the Eastern States, but they have all failed in getting more than a small and cheap call for their fruit. So it is that the general opinion of every one in California, interested in growing figs, has been that it has been upon some scheme by which good figs as come from Smyrna may be grown in this State.

Three varieties of figs have been grown in California for years. The most common and profitable is a coarse variety known all over the State as the Spanish black fig. The fruit of this fig is as large as a hen's egg, and has a deep purple black color and a thick, smooth skin. The seeds of this variety of figs were brought to Mexico by the Castilian soldiers of Cortez in 1535, and there are still living thousands of the Spanish black fig trees in Mexico and Lower California. When the Fathers came from Spain on their mission of Christianity and civilization to the savages of the Alta California, or upper California, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and establishing a chain of missions, each with a surrounding tract of land, the Spanish black fig was brought to California. To this day the ruins of the ruins of a few of the old missions and in the gardens of the missions that remain intact fig trees standing that were planted by the thirty monks more than a century ago. In the days of gold mining in central California, when towns of miners sprang up a week, the Spanish black fig was planted and wide. It is easily propagated, and requires little care. The miners liked the trees because they were the finest shade trees, and a mining camp found the shelter from a burning sun, and the thick, heavy foliage of a fig tree affords very agreeable shade. The plantings was over for the day, and the Spanish black fig tree is particularly beneficial for people who are careless of their diet and who are fond of eating figs. The fruit of the fig tree is particularly beneficial for people who are careless of their diet and who are fond of eating figs. The fruit of the fig tree is particularly beneficial for people who are careless of their diet and who are fond of eating figs.

It was about four years before definite results in the culture of the new varieties in this State. Only a few varieties of figs were among the thirteen that were at last adapted to the climate and soil of the Golden State. All the others, having been tried in the soil of their product to fruiting, were discarded. It was about four years before definite results in the culture of the new varieties in this State. Only a few varieties of figs were among the thirteen that were at last adapted to the climate and soil of the Golden State. All the others, having been tried in the soil of their product to fruiting, were discarded. It was about four years before definite results in the culture of the new varieties in this State. Only a few varieties of figs were among the thirteen that were at last adapted to the climate and soil of the Golden State. All the others, having been tried in the soil of their product to fruiting, were discarded.

general routine up of fig orchards in the southern and central counties of the State, and the discouraged growers have planted their land to grapes, peaches, apricots, and other fruits. A few thousand of the old-fashioned black fig trees still remain in the counties of Fresno, Kern, and Inyo, and in the valleys of the San Joaquin, Kings, and Kern rivers. A number of the more hopeful and persevering growers in Fresno county have not now given up, and are still endeavoring to produce figs that might sell with the fig of commerce. The ones who are still engaged in this work are those who produce fruit from the trees imported from Smyrna, and those who are still engaged in trying to produce fruit from the trees imported from Turkey to study still further the normal conditions of the fig tree. This time a man was sent who had been successful in growing figs in California, and who had a definite line of information to seek. He had the cooperation of a Mr. J. H. ...

A more scientific study of the fig industry in Turkey resulted in the fact that the Smyrna fig trees in California had borne no ripe fruit since the year 1880. This is known as a case of capriciousness. The figs, it seems either to have been overlooked by former growers, or to have been so neglected in their care that little result was given to it. It was found that there are two distinct varieties of fig trees—the so-called fig of commerce in this country, and the Smyrna fig tree. The Smyrna fig tree is the one that is known in Turkey and in the lands along the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea. It is a tree of the indigenous, and it has been a custom of the Smyrna fig growers to send cuttings to other growers to gather a supply of fruit from their own orchards. The cuttings were sent to other growers from the capri or wild fig and have them planted in the soil. The cuttings were sent to other growers from the capri or wild fig and have them planted in the soil. The cuttings were sent to other growers from the capri or wild fig and have them planted in the soil.

HOW TO FIGHT ARMY WORMS. The Advice of the Minnesota State Entomologist as to Getting Rid of Them. From the St. Paul Globe. Prof. Otto Luger, the State entomologist, has been receiving numerous letters recently, asking him to advise as to the best way to get rid of army worms. He has been receiving numerous letters recently, asking him to advise as to the best way to get rid of army worms. He has been receiving numerous letters recently, asking him to advise as to the best way to get rid of army worms.

one would suppose," continued the Professor, "for their large numbers and about the time that the army worms are formed, they are not alone common in our State, where nearly every county is more or less seriously invaded, but are found as far east as the State of Pennsylvania. The army worm, under normal conditions, is nothing but a cutworm, and all the damage it causes is done in that shape. Only in the case of the army worm, which is a pest of the most serious character, does it become exceedingly numerous, and only toward the end of the larval period do they feed themselves together and seek new pastures. "These armies do not do so much damage as one would suppose," continued the Professor, "for their large numbers and about the time that the army worms are formed, they are not alone common in our State, where nearly every county is more or less seriously invaded, but are found as far east as the State of Pennsylvania. The army worm, under normal conditions, is nothing but a cutworm, and all the damage it causes is done in that shape. Only in the case of the army worm, which is a pest of the most serious character, does it become exceedingly numerous, and only toward the end of the larval period do they feed themselves together and seek new pastures.

of the fig of commerce. It is not too much to say that in a few years more the area of fig orchards in California will be reckoned by the thousand acres, and that in another decade there will be almost as many returns from fig orchards as from apple and pear orchards. The importation of figs from Smyrna in 1835 was valued at \$750,000. In two years the annual importation of figs from Smyrna was valued at \$1,000,000. In ten years the annual importation of figs from Smyrna was valued at \$1,000,000. In ten years the annual importation of figs from Smyrna was valued at \$1,000,000.

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AROUND THE WHIST TABLE. THE HOWELL PARADOXICAL SHORT-SUIT GAME.

The Hamilton Club Jokes the Short-suiters. Though It Does Not Admit the Impoverishment of the Game, It Holds It to Be a Game of Purely Negative Character. The French say it is the unexpected that always happens, but one event has lately happened in the whist world that is more than unexpected, and that is the confession by one of the Hamilton team that in the whist congress at Brooklyn they adopted one of the strongest points in the short-suit system of play—the long suit. The French say it is the unexpected that always happens, but one event has lately happened in the whist world that is more than unexpected, and that is the confession by one of the Hamilton team that in the whist congress at Brooklyn they adopted one of the strongest points in the short-suit system of play—the long suit.

Analysis will show that the lead given by Howell is a sacrifice of the long suit. The long suit under all circumstances less harm is done than by any other lead. Thus, with a long weak suit and a weak hand generally, scarcely a player of repute but would lead the highest card, unless it were a king. Foster gives this as one of the leading principles in the short-suit game, and it is for the most part correct. The Hamilton team, however, in the London 1877, it also appeared in the London 1877, in an article by "Cavendish," Dec. 15, 1877, and in the New York World some time in November, 1877. The dates given in league records for the origin of the St. Paul and Minneapolis clubs are September and November respectively. The Hamilton team, however, in the London 1877, it also appeared in the London 1877, in an article by "Cavendish," Dec. 15, 1877, and in the New York World some time in November, 1877.

Quite a number of correspondents have asked THE SUN to give them some idea of the comparative value of THE SUN game and the Howell game, and to state what was accomplished by the latter at the sixth congress. It is to be regretted that the Howell game was not better represented at the Manhattan Beach. Not one of four played it, and two of its strongest representatives, Howell and Becker, played the long-suit game. The outcome of the Howell variation of the short-suit game were given in THE SUN May 24; and the opinion was then expressed that the system was not worth the trouble of explaining. It was to be regretted that the Howell game was not better represented at the Manhattan Beach. Not one of four played it, and two of its strongest representatives, Howell and Becker, played the long-suit game.

Mr. Howell does not think the New York team handled his system properly. He points to a record at the Manhattan Beach, in which the leader lost three times, and to a record at the Manhattan Beach, in which the leader lost three times, and to a record at the Manhattan Beach, in which the leader lost three times. He points to a record at the Manhattan Beach, in which the leader lost three times, and to a record at the Manhattan Beach, in which the leader lost three times.

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SONS OF THE CYCLES. 'Twas the time of meadow lilies, And of bobolinks in tune.

On a Tandem. 'Twas the time of meadow lilies, And of bobolinks in tune. When I went to ride with Phyllis On a tandem, I was not alone. Now her maiden gown became her, Now her maiden checks aglow; Had I then been asked to name her, Had I then been asked to name her, Had I then been asked to name her, Had I then been asked to name her.

Rolling over roadways, Early in the morning, Hearing main music, Old Ben in the meadow, Chorus in the day, Striding over the meadow, With his hand on the plow, With his hand on the plow, With his hand on the plow, With his hand on the plow.

Table with columns: TRICK, Amer., Knick, Amer., Knick. Rows 1-13 showing trick counts for different players.

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ROUGH FROM SENIOR DUPUY. LA LUCHA OF HAVANA INSULTS THE SPANISH MINISTER HERE.

It Calls for His Resignation—Charges Him with Neglect of Duty—Declares that It Spends \$300,000 Monthly at Spain's Expense—The Cause of This Expenditure. WASHINGTON, July 20.—A bitter attack upon the Minister of Spain at Washington, Senor Dupuy de Lome, was made by a Cuban writer, Havana, an organ of Captain-General Weyler. The Minister is accused of neglecting the interests of Spain at the capital of the United States, and is declared to be unfit to occupy the responsible office to which he was appointed by the Spanish Government. It is surprising that the Captain-General of Cuba should countenance such an assault upon Senor Dupuy at this time.

La Lucha complains of the Minister's lack of firmness in dealing with the Washington Government. He has not prevented the commission of offences against Spain. He has failed to compel the American authorities to fulfil their obligations by taking effective measures to put a stop to the shipment of arms to the insurgents. La Lucha says that it is time for him to resign; that he should be at once recalled to Spain, so as to give place to a more positive diplomatist, and that his services are not such as to warrant the expenditure by Spain of \$300,000 monthly for the maintenance of his position. If another Minister could not do better the Spanish Government ought to close the legation in the United States.

This outburst of La Lucha against Senor Dupuy, printed at Havana with the knowledge of Gen. Weyler, gives ground for the opinion that there are two chief representatives of the Cuban cause in this city. There is no doubt that Weyler's display of incompetence in Cuba has been a cause of great disappointment to Spain's Minister at Washington, who constantly asserted a half year ago that Weyler would quickly win success for Spain in Cuba. He is accordingly a month for the only one to win the results of the spring campaign. It is especially desired that Congress should adopt no measure favorable to Cuba, as the insurrection would surely be suppressed before the rainy season set in. If long before the present time the Minister was disappointed with Weyler, he would not wonder if he promises he made in the Weylerian month for the only one to win the results of the spring campaign. It is especially desired that Congress should adopt no measure favorable to Cuba, as the insurrection would surely be suppressed before the rainy season set in.

It was doubtless under provocation received from this country that Weyler permitted La Lucha to utter words of bitterness about the Spanish Minister, and to suggest that he have no return for the \$300,000 a year expended by him to support the Washington Legation. The attack upon Minister Dupuy is vicious and uncalled for. There is not in Washington a more vigilant diplomatist than this Minister. His exceeding energy in the months from February to May last, when the Cuban belligerency resolutions were before Congress, was known to everybody who had any knowledge of government. He is a minister of peace, not a minister of war. He is a minister of peace, not a minister of war. He is a minister of peace, not a minister of war.

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