

bugs are quite common in the valley now and it is hoped they will soon increase so they will keep this troublesome pest in check.

The cabbage aphid (Aphis Brassica) has been very plentiful in the county for several years. It attacked the barley but never did any serious damage to it. It nearly destroyed the wild mustard several years. Last year, a considerable acreage of cabbage was planted and they proved very destructive to this crop. I have examined the cabbage patches this season and so far, January 10th, I find none on the cabbage, but plenty on the barley around the patches and on the tufts of barley through the cabbage. An effort should be made to get some lady bugs in as soon as possible.

The insect that is doing the most damage in the County today is the alfalfa worm, larva of the butterfly (Perlis Colias). However, last season a small insect, said to be a leaf hopper, attacked the alfalfa during the latter part of the summer, keeping the growing end of the plant eaten off, so after it reached a height of six or eight inches, it did not grow any more and gradually the leaves turned yellow. Between these two insects, it has nearly been impossible to raise seed, making it necessary to ship it in; consequently introducing large quantities of foul seeds.

We have had the promise of some shipments of the parasite of the cabbage and alfalfa worm from the state insectary. The cabbage worm, while it is here, has never done any serious damage to the cabbage.

It is quite possible that the most serious pest we have in the county is the thrips. It has appeared on the oranges, and the shy bearing of the Washington navel is attributed by some to the thrips. There is also a thrips that works on the onions and it is supposed that the thrips are here on the pear and the peach, but there is another insect that worked on these two trees last season. They seem to spin a web around the buds.

Cut worms and squash bugs always do a little damage in the spring but are never serious.

The dates on the date farm east of Heber, I am informed, have scale on them.

The rose scale was found in one blackberry patch; they were destroyed.

CANTALOUPE

Cantaloupes were first raised in the valley on a commercial scale in the year 1905. The production increased rapidly until in 1908, nearly two thousand cars were shipped.

The successes have been varied, owing to prevailing conditions, but it has been proven that with proper cultivation, cantaloupes will produce wonderfully. The past season, three hundred to four hundred crates to the acre was quite common. While it is admitted by all that a large country cannot be built up on a cantaloupe industry, it now looks as though the industry had come to stay, and if planted in limited acreage and handled on businesslike lines, would prove profitable.

The melon aphid (Gossypl) is the only really bad insect to trouble the cantaloupe. In sections it has proved quite serious, but where burning is resorted to as it appears, it has been kept under control. A few patches were abandoned the past season, but we hope with the lady bug to soon begin to keep them in check.

CABBAGES

The first acreage of cabbage was planted last winter, 1908-9. Where they had proper care and were not attacked by the aphid (Brassica) they did well, but the aphid was generally very destructive to the crop. About three hundred acres are planted to cabbage this season and are looking fine.

BEETS

Beets have never been raised on a commercial scale but experiments have been carried on the past two seasons that have proved very satisfactory. No insect or disease had troubled them.

Citrus Culture

By D. G. WHITING

I have been somewhat familiar with the orange industry in Southern California for 33 years, and therefore have seen it grow from almost nothing to its present dimensions. I have been in Imperial Valley for more than eight years and during that time the records here show that the minimum temperature is about 8 or 10 degrees in our favor over the most favored points on the coast, where the growing of citrus fruits has been successful.

We have many other advantages also. Our continuous sunshine and dry atmosphere to keep them free from scale and insect; our rich soil and abundant water at any time we wish to use it; our summer heat to force them to early maturity so that they are ripe and sweet by November 1st, at a time when the market is

ready to take them at an unusual price and they can be picked before there is any danger of frost, is an array of assets which certainly combine to make this one of the promising and profitable industries of this wonderful valley.

This has been by far the coldest winter since I came here and I have been unable to learn of any serious injury to any citrus trees, except to some very small seed bed or nursery stock, and most of that has come out all right. Of larger growth, some that were cultivated thoroughly and thus kept growing thriftily and full of sap till about December 1st, when we had our first heavy frost has had some of the foliage injured, but sustained little if any injury to the wood.

In no instance have I found any injury where cultivation ceased before October 1st, and trees were given only water sufficient to mature their wood and fruit fully. The trees on my own place from 2 to 5 years old this spring do not show the least harm from the cold, while the fine crop of fruit the older ones have borne for the last two years has been sufficient evidence as to the quality and quantity which can be produced here. Why should we not have faith in the citrus fruit industry?

stock growers and its success was assured from the start.

One of the specialties of the mill is the mixing of cereals in a balanced ration to supply every necessary element to produce the maximum bone and muscle building and to get the best results in weight and healthfulness in stock so fed.

The company also is an extensive buyer of stock and having about 13 acres of corral space at the plant a feature is made of feeding and finishing stock for local growers at a charge only for the feed consumed. A completely equipped watering plant and settling tanks provides an excellent supply for all stock.

Imperial Valley is a most desirable place for the location of the mill and the farmers and stock growers evidenced a keen interest in its completion and have been generous with advance orders. Experiments conducted by the government at different points have demonstrated the superior value of alfalfa meal as a stock food.

S. J. East, secretary and manager of the company, was formerly connected with the Armour Packing Company, and has spent his entire business career in the packing business.

The officers of the company are: W. C. Whitescarver, president; C. C.

Sprague had studied law in Minnesota, later taking the law course in the University of Minnesota. Upon the completion of his course he was for 2 years in the law offices of C. Christensen, in Minneapolis.

Mr. Sprague has begun practice of the law and continues to represent the big insurance companies covering fire, hay, live stock, and general insurance, with which he has been identified since coming to El Centro. Besides the management of a number of the leading insurance companies' local business, he also has made quite a feature of the loan department.

Since establishing himself in business in El Centro, Mr. Sprague has met with marked success and is today recognized as the leading insurance agent of the town. He is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and commands the confidence and respect of the business men of the community for his business methods and industry, and he merits the full share of the patronage he receives.

DAN VOORHEES NOLAND

Dan Voorhees Noland was born January 20, 1875, in Indianapolis, Indiana. At the age of seven he ac-

moved to the Nevada town, where he was successfully engaged in practice until coming to the Imperial Valley in June, of 1908. Mr. Noland occupies offices in the First National Bank Building, in connection with T. M. McNamara, a well known member of the local bar.

THADDEUS M. McNAMARA

A native of Elgin, Illinois, Thaddeus M. McNamara dates his birth from February 6, 1854. As a boy and youth he attended the primary schools of his native town and took a course in the Elgin Academy before entering his alma mater in the celebrated University of Chicago and Northwestern University and Union College of Law from which institution he graduated at the age of 20.

Mr. McNamara was admitted to the bar in 1874 and, after practicing for a time in the East, removed to Visalia, California in 1875, where he was for more than fifteen years an honored member of the bar at that place. Later business took him to Seattle, San Francisco and Bakersfield, in all of which places he was accorded the recognition which he was entitled to. As a criminal lawyer, he has met with marked success and has defended successfully fourteen murder cases. As a land and litigation lawyer, he has won a reputation throughout this and adjoining states. His clients have been and are among the most influential in the different communities in which Mr. McNamara has practiced his profession. Since coming to El Centro, two years ago, he has won esteem and respect, no less for his knowledge of the many technicalities of the law, than for his personal worth.

J. S. LAREW

Among the most recent comers to El Centro is J. S. Larew, for many years a leading lawyer of Mariposa, California. Mr. Larew, a Californian by adoption, is a West Virginian by birth and owes his nativity to Monroe County, where he was born on the 15th day of December, 1862. Here he grew to man's estate and received his early education. At the age of 21, mindful of Horace Greely's admonition to young men, he came West, settling in northern Kansas for a year. Those were lean years in the Sunflower state, and young Larew, attracted by tales of California, came to this coast in 1885, where he has since resided. It was in Madera County that he was first admitted to the bar, and he practiced there for two years before returning to Mariposa. In 1895 Mr. Larew was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of California and three years later was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States.

COUNTY VALUATIONS

Assessment of Property in Imperial County For Year 1909.

The county's expert accountant, J. Stanley Brown, has compiled from official records statistics of assessment and taxation that are indicative of the county's material advancement. Assessments average forty per cent of actual valuation, but much farm land being yet unpatented, only a nominal value has been placed upon it by the assessor. Following are the accountant's figures:

Area of County 4000 square miles.	
Number of acres assessed, 537,352.	
Assessed value of Real Estate, other than City and Town Lots.....	\$4,169,824.00
Assessed value of Improvements on Real Estate other than City and Town Lots.....	258,066.00
Assessed Value of City and Town Lots.....	1,121,490.00
Assessed value of Improvements on City and Town Lots.....	398,830.00
Assessed Value of Personal Property other than Money and Solvent Credits.....	1,193,536.00
Assessed Value of Money and Solvent Credits.....	26,400.00
Assessed Value of Southern Pacific R. R. and Pullman Car Service..	2,353,448.00
Total Assessed Valuation of County.....	9,521,594.00
Number of School districts in the County 25.	
Number of teachers employed, 62.	
Number of high school districts, 4.	
Number of teachers employed, 31.	
Expended on schools and school buildings during the year 1909.....	\$194,372.59
Expended on roads and bridges during the year 1909.....	46,543.00
Expended by County for all other purposes, including salaries of county officers and State tax.....	142,437.00
Total Expended by County	\$383,353.36

TREES FOR THE DESERT

Valuable suggestions to dwellers in the southwest who have only a limited supply of irrigation water are contained in a bulletin issued by the agricultural experiment station of the University of Arizona, dealing chiefly with ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers.

It names many varieties of trees and shrubbery that can be grown with comparatively little moisture. These include such trees as the Arizona ash, Russian mulberry, honey locust, bagote, wild China berry, iron wood and blue palo verde. Of evergreens are named the desert gum, or eucalyptus rudis; the red box, or eucalyptus polyanthema; Arizona cypress mission olive and Australian beefwood.

Of the latter tree it is said little is known, but that it is a rapid grower is indicated by the fact a two-year-old tree on the university grounds which has not been well treated is 15 feet high, and other specimens grew from five to seven feet last season. It will resist heat and drought, and has also stood 17 degrees of frost.

A large number of vines and flowering shrubs are also given which will do well with little irrigation throughout the southwest.

E. S. SAMPSON

One of the most recent comers to El Centro, attracted by its climate, is E. S. Sampson, for twenty years a resident of Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he was in the freight service of the Union Pacific. Since his arrival, last December, Mr. Sampson has erected five well built four-room cottages, all of which he rented before the roofs were on at a rate that returns him a handsome income on the investment. Mr. Sampson is enthusiastic over the future of El Centro and his substantially demonstrated his faith by adding materially to the town's growth and wealth.



ALFALFA MEAL MILL, EL CENTRO

SIMONS BRICK COMPANY

El Centro is the most substantially constructed town in the Imperial Valley. Its principal street is lined with one and two story structures all built of brick, and yet until the first of the year every brick used in El Centro was brought in by the railroad. The Simons Brick Company of Los Angeles, one of the largest brick concerns on the Pacific Coast, saw the opportunity and has recently completed the erection of a fine, modern plant here known as the Simons Brick Company Plant No. 5. The machinery of the plant is modern and of the latest type. The plant was constructed with a capacity of 35,000 bricks per day, but it is so arranged that this can be increased by but slight expense to 50,000 daily. More than \$30,000 was spent in its construction, and the manager C. Klinkman states that it is one of the best owned by the Simons company. The clay deposits located at the plant are of superior quality and the supply is practically unlimited. From twenty-five to thirty men are carried on the company's payroll and its advent into El Centro business circles was important.

In addition to the common brick manufactured the company will make hollow tile, which is especially suited for building purposes in the Imperial Valley, and roofing and sidewalk tile and other goods from clay as may be in demand. C. Klinkman, local manager for the plant, is an experienced brick-maker who has been connected with the Simons Brick Company for years. The company is known throughout Southern California as the most progressive and liberal in the State. Every public move meriting their support is fostered carefully and the attitude of the management has had much to do with the general upbuilding of the southern portion of the State.

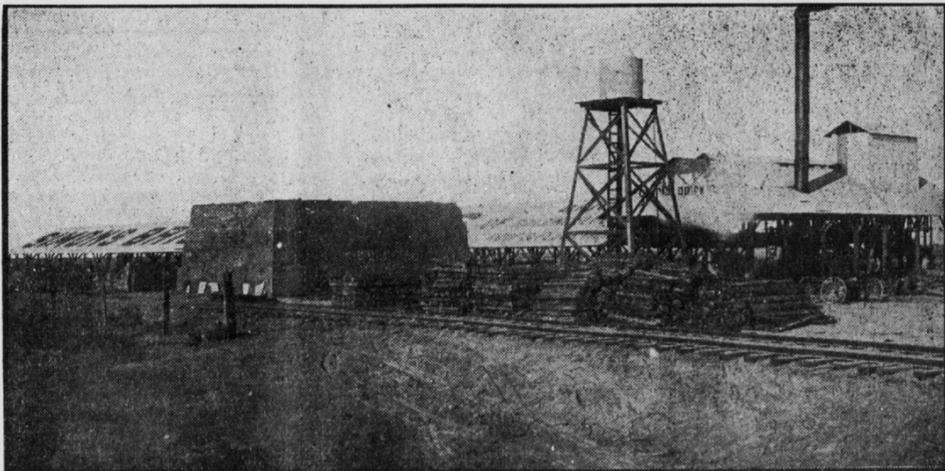
THE IMPERIAL VALLEY ALFALFA MEAL MILLING CO.

One of the newest as well as one of the most important industries in El Centro is the recent establishment of a modernly equipped plant for the manufacture of alfalfa meal. This stock food is widely and favorably known throughout the middle west and south, over 100 alfalfa meal mills being in operation in the state of Kansas alone. It remained however for W. C. Whitescarver and a few associates to furnish the Imperial Valley with its first alfalfa meal mill. A site was selected adjacent to the S. P. railroad tracks just beyond the yard limits. Here a finely equipped mill was erected and the company started in under the most favorable auspices. The need of the mill in the valley has long been recognized by

Bradford, vice-president; F. B. Fuller, treasurer; and S. J. East, secretary and manager. These gentlemen together with J. J. Chappell also compose the directors of the company.

W. C. Whitescarver the president, and organizer of the company is one of El Centro's prominent men of affairs. He owns a well developed 320-acre ranch in water district No. 6, is a successful stock raiser, and farmer. As a member of the advisory board of the City Trustees is prominent

companied his parents to California, where they located in Riverside, the heart of the famous orange growing district of the State. As a boy, young Noland attended the schools and High School of Riverside, entering Stanford University, with the Class of '04. One year before graduating he left the university and commenced reading law in the offices of W. H. Chamberlain, a prominent San Francisco attorney. So assiduously did Mr. Noland apply himself that he was admitted before the



SIMONS' BRICK AND TILE WORKS, EL CENTRO

and is also one of the charter members of the El Centro Gun Club. Mr. Fuller is president of the El Centro National Bank, and all are gentlemen of sterling worth in the community.

PHIL D. SWING, DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Phil D. Swing, member of the law firm of Eshleman & Swing and deputy district attorney of Imperial County, is a native son of the Golden West, and was born in San Bernardino, November 30, 1883. After graduating from the San Bernardino High School, he went to Stanford University, taking a law course with the Class of '05. The following January he was admitted to the bar and commenced practicing in association with his brother, Ralph Swing, City Attorney of San Bernardino. Coming to El Centro the year after the town was started, he formed his present partnership and has met with a degree of success unusual in a young man still in his twenties. Mr. Swing is a member of the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity and is affiliated with the Masonic order.

W. H. SPRAGUE

W. H. Sprague, the well known real estate man of El Centro, recently was admitted to the bar in this state. Previous to coming to El Centro and opening his insurance offices, Mr.

Supreme Court Commissioners, in 1902. The ensuing year was spent practicing in the law offices of W. H. Chamberlain. At the expiration of that time, Mr. Noland returned to Riverside, California, and engaged in the practice of his profession until tendered the position of attorney for the Los Angeles, San Pedro and Salt Lake Railroad at Las Vegas, Nevada. Upon accepting the position he re-

J. S. Larew has met with gratifying success in the practice of his profession, that is directly attributable to his knowledge of the many technical points of the law as well as his untiring interests in behalf of his clients. Although established here but a few months he has been accorded the recognition his experience demanded and his acquisition to professional circles in the valley is most timely.



THREE-YEAR TREE GROWTH, WHITING RANCH.