

Anaheim

VOLUME XXIX.

ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1898.

NUMBER 6

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HOURS 9 to 5.

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The Patronage of the Public is Solicited.

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SPRAYING FRUIT TREES.

Report to the Department of Agriculture
by H. T. Galloway, Chief of the
Section of Vegetable

It is four years since there was published in Farmers' Bulletin No. 7, a summary of the most important methods of combating some of the destructive diseases of fruits. During this time many improvements have been made in the work, and for this and other reasons it seems desirable now to bring together, in brief, practical form, our present knowledge on the subject. The question as to whether it will pay to spray has long since been answered in the affirmative, so it is not necessary at this time to enter upon an argument in regard to this phase of the subject. It is furthermore not necessary to go into detail as to the relation of spraying to hygiene. Suffice it to say that if the work is properly done no danger whatever to health need be apprehended.

During the past four years numerous solutions, powders, etc., have been tested, with a view of determining their value as economical and practical preventives of fungous parasites. While a number of these preparations have given promise of value, none have been found which fulfill so many requirements as bordeaux mixture and the ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate. The latter is more generally used, because it is more easily applied, and it is probably more generally used because it is more easily applied, and it is probably more generally used because it is more easily applied.

So far as we are at present concerned, therefore, it is not necessary to consider only the two fungicides in question, setting forth the recent improvements made in preparing and using them.

All things considered, it is believed that the best results will be obtained from the use of what is known as the 50-gallon formula of this preparation. This contains:

Water..... 50 gallons.
Copper sulphate..... 5 pounds.
Unslaked lime..... 4 pounds.

It has been found that the method of combining these ingredients has a very important bearing on both the chemical composition and physical structure of the mixture. For example, if the copper sulphate is dissolved in a small quantity of water and the lime milk diluted to limit extent only, there results, when these materials are brought together, a thick mixture, having strikingly different characters from that made by the latter.

It is true, furthermore, that if the copper sulphate solution and lime milk are poured together while the latter are both warm, different effects are obtained than if both solutions are cool at the moment of mixing. Where the mixture has been properly made, it is scarcely any settling after an hour, while the improperly made mixture has settled more than half.

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DISEASES OF THE VINE.

Report of Prof. Newton B. Pierce to the
Department of Agriculture.

We last week presented Prof. Newton B. Pierce's report to the Department of Agriculture upon the "California Vine Disease." This week, that part of Prof. Pierce's report dealing with "Powdery Mildew" and "Coulure" is published.

POWDERY MILDEW.
Powdery mildew is one of the most common fungous diseases of the vine. It is present in nearly all the grape-growing countries of the world, but is most destructive in warm and humid localities, for instance, near the sea. In California it was known as early as 1860 or 1861, and is now present in most vineyards along the coast. This fungus grows on the canes, the leaves and the fruit according to the season. It is done to the latter, as it checks the growth of the berry, either entirely or on one side, the parts affected becoming white and powdery. It is attacked the further growth of the berry causes the dried surface to burst open, while the work of the fungus is completed.

Powdery mildew has two kinds of reproductive bodies or spores, one for rapid summer distribution and the other for winter survival. In the warmer portions of the Pacific Coast the summer spores are the only ones commonly observed. While upon the vine they give a whitish powdery appearance to the parts of the vine affected, and it is from this appearance the fungus derives its name.

This disease can be easily treated, owing to the fact that the vine portions of the fungus grow upon the surface, making possible the use of remedies as well as preventives. A fungicide applied after the disease has appeared and still serve to check the progress of the disease. Sulphur is the agent used in nearly all cases, the fungicide being applied to the surface of the vine, and not to the interior of the vine.

In the treatment of vines trained in the open, the use of sulphur is the common practice on the Pacific Coast. An early spring spraying of the vines with bordeaux mixture may prevent the infection of new growth from the winter spores remaining upon the vine, and a later spraying will also aid in preventing the infection of the vine by spores of other fungi.

Coulure.
The word coulure is taken from the French, and means the falling of the grape clusters. It is a trouble in the vine-growing of the entire country, especially in the Pacific Coast, where it is most common. The causes of coulure are many, and some which exist on the Pacific Coast are not commonly found in the Eastern States. The greatest and most frequent losses from coulure occur in the rain-growing districts of the Pacific Coast, and arise mostly from climatic causes.

It has caused much greater damage in rain than in wine vineyards. This is true both in California and Arizona, and in Arizona it is said a full crop of rain grapes has not been obtained for twelve years or more. The total loss in the Pacific Coast is estimated at about one million of dollars. There are two varieties of rain grapes proper to grow in California. The oldest variety is the Muscat of Alexandria. It is the standard and is probably the best adapted to the climate of the Pacific Coast. It is a variety of the Muscat of Alexandria, and is very closely allied to the Muscat of Alexandria.

It is probable that this is the true Muscat of Alexandria, but is somewhat more hardy than the parent plant. An examination of the situation in the rain districts of California, and the Muscat of Alexandria, a variety of the Muscat of Alexandria, and is very closely allied to the Muscat of Alexandria.

REVIEW OF THE SEASON.

Secretary of the State Board of Horticulture Makes His Report to the Governor.

B. M. Lohr, Secretary of the State Board of Horticulture, has made his report upon the review of the season of 1898, and has favored us with advance copies of the same, from which we take the following extracts:

The fruit season of 1898 stands out as one of the fortunate years, for all classes of California agriculture, and while the orchardists of the State, as a rule, have not suffered so severely as the grain farmers and stock raisers, it cannot be classed as one of their prosperous years. This condition is due to a series of unfavorable meteorological phenomena, an unusually dry season for the winter of 1897-8, very low temperature during the budding and blossoming season in many of the principal fruit sections, followed by severe winds when the young fruit was forming. The result of this combination was a general loss of fruit, and in some sections a total loss.

The records of the Weather Bureau show that the past season was the driest of which there is any account. There were only a few places where some places many years have been drier, but no one year has been drier than the winter of 1897-8. The total rainfall was little over one-half that of a normal season. In Southern California only one-third of a normal season's rainfall occurred. The result of these unfavorable conditions in seen in reports received from the State in relation to the fruit crop. These are all to the effect that it is "spotted." In some sheltered localities, on land retentive of moisture, or where irrigation could be resorted to, crops are reported as good, others as fair, while many are total failures. Altogether the output of the State for the present season is estimated at about one-third of a normal year's crop.

It is our purpose to obtain as large a number of these crossed vines as possible, and when grown to select the best of the plants which inherit in the desired degree the hardness of the Malaga and the fruiting qualities of the Muscat. These vines are now being planted in the crosses. That this will ultimately do away with the losses from coulure in rain grapes is confidently believed, and it is doubtful if there is any other satisfactory way out of the trouble.

It will require several years to grow the new seedlings to maturity, but the results of the crosses may be hastened somewhat by grafting the wood of the seedlings on to the roots of the vines. In the manner the ultimate fruit of the seedlings may be obtained at an earlier date than it could be from the young plants themselves.

A Sure Sign of Crop.
Horticulture is a child that is subject to crop is a sure indication of the approach of the disease. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the cough has appeared, it will prevent the attack. Many mothers who have young children keep this remedy in their medicine chests, and are much troubled and worry. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. For sale by P. A. Derge.

Interesting Election Figures.
The following comparison of the total vote of the leading towns of Southern California in the election of 1898 and 1896 will be of interest:

1898. 1896.
San Diego.....3348 3974
Pasadena.....1719 2049
Riverside.....1534 1412
Santa Barbara.....1431 1468
Santa Ana.....1130 1120
Redlands.....879 867
Ventura.....692 605
Ontario.....607 677
Santa Paula.....576 493
Santa Monica.....471 575
Anaheim.....435 425
Colton.....366 366
Long Beach.....282 282

Several towns show a surprisingly large falling off in vote, but the relative position of the towns is practically the same as in 1896 and in 1894, when the Press began collecting these data. The decrease in vote may be due to a falling off in population, but to a lack of interest in the state and county campaign as compared with a national campaign. But an increase in vote undoubtedly means an increase in population, and it is a matter of local pride that Riverside shows the largest increase of vote of any town in Southern California. Riverside, moreover, has the honored distinction of giving a larger majority than any city in the State. Riverside being a good second, San Bernardino and Colton are the only two towns that were carried by the fusionists.

Picking a population of five to each vote, the towns would stand as follows:

San Diego.....16,740
Pasadena.....8,595
Riverside.....7,675
Santa Barbara.....7,155
Santa Ana.....5,540
Redlands.....4,395
Ventura.....3,460
Ontario.....2,885
Santa Paula.....2,880
Anaheim.....2,175
Santa Monica.....2,335
Colton.....1,830
Long Beach.....1,410

San Diego county polled the total vote of 70,022; San Bernardino, 6,637; Orange, 5,882; Riverside, 8,882, the four would indicate a population as follows:

San Diego county, 35,260; San Bernardino county, 33,335; Orange, 29,410; Riverside, 44,410. The total population of the four counties is 142,415. The four counties would indicate a population as follows:

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The bonds for the county officers elected are being filed with the Clerk. W. G. Potter gives bonds in the amount of \$10,000, the sureties being A. McDermott, J. J. Hunter and R. Barry.

P. F. Nickley's bondsmen are W. B. Hervey, J. R. Congdon, D. H. Thomas, Henry J. Carpenter, S. W. Smith and John Barry.

D. C. Pley's six sureties, as follows: J. M. McCallan, E. T. Lee, W. B. Wood, Henri F. Gardiner, A. D. Bishop, A. C. Bowler.

W. A. Beckwith, with bonds of \$15,000, R. W. Williams \$11,000, J. H. Hall \$10,000, W. M. Scott \$15,000, Frank E. Rogers \$25,000, each furnish the First Deposit Company of Maryland as their security, which is an innovation in the line of furnishing bonds by county officials.

J. P. Greeley, school superintendent, gives bonds in the sum of \$5,000, and has C. D. Ball, Archibald McPhedden and F. W. Harding as his securities.

S. H. Finley is under \$10,000 bonds, his sureties being W. M. Smart, C. E. Parker, E. M. Smiley, A. G. Finley and J. A. Finley.

