

SAN DIEGO MISSION FLOAT WHICH WILL APPEAR AT THE CELEBRATION IN SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, JULY 19 TO 22, 1911.



San Diego de Alcalá (St. James of Alcalá) was the first mission in California and was founded by the leader of the Franciscans, Junipero Serra, in 1769. Near this mission Cabrillo landed in 1542, the first white man on the Pacific Coast of the United States. One of the beautiful features of the celebration and pageantry planned in San Diego for July 19 to 22, will be the Ramona legend, taken from Helen Hunt Jackson's romance of Ramona and Alessandro.

It is the purpose of the committee in charge to costume Ramona and her friends, as well as hundreds of characters of that period, in suitable dress and to have her hold court with King Cabrillo, who for this occasion will be transformed from a bluff old piratical sea dog to a magnificent creature of silks and satins.

As nearly as possible Ramona's court will enact the principal scenes of the romance, with Ramona as the central figure. No pains are being spared to make the representation as accurate historically, both in action and costuming, as possible.

Huge mission arches are to be erected in the streets of the city. The whole city will be suitably decorated and hundreds of persons will be on the streets night and day in appropriate costumes. As far as possible and compatible with business, San Diego will simply suspend ordinary activities, dress herself in gala attire and do nothing but entertain her guests, eat, drink, sing, dance and be merry. The celebration is in honor of the

ground-breaking and dedication of the first building of her Panama California Exposition, to be held during the entire year 1915.

To Build a Beautiful City.

The Pacific Northwest has sent out several men who are taking a prominent part in big affairs in other places. One of these is Frank P. Allen, the constructor of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, who is now director of works of the Panama California exposition, to be held in San Diego, Cal., during the year 1915. Mr. Allen has associated with him Bertram G. Goodhue, who is designing the buildings and John Clark Olmsted, who devised the landscape features of the 1400-acre park in which the exposition will be built. These three men promise the most beautiful grouping of buildings ever built.

They Want a New Rose.

The Panama California Exposition, which is to be held in San Diego throughout the entire year of 1915, has offered a prize of \$1,000 for a rose to be called the "San Diego." The Floral association of San Diego has suggested that this rose should be of a deep golden yellow, with the hardiness of the strongest varieties now grown, but this is only a suggestion. The contest is open to all persons in the United States, any floral society or club, in fact any person or association. The rose must be shown at the exposition in 1915, so that there are four

years in which to propagate it. Florists say the time is none too long.

BRIEFS.

U. S. Grant Jr., son of the 18th president of the United States, is now president of the Panama California Exposition, to be held in San Diego throughout the entire year 1915.

Sir Thomas Lipton has signified his intention of bringing one of his Shamrock to San Diego in 1915 to take part in ocean yacht races that are being arranged during the Panama California Exposition.

Lyman J. Gage, one time secretary of the United States treasury, is one of the active vice presidents of the Panama California Exposition, to be held during the year 1915 at San Diego, Cal.

In the harbor of San Diego this spring were eighteen warships at anchor. The members of the crews had a week of boat racing on the bay and declare the racing course one of the best in the world.

San Diego will hold four days of pageantry and celebrating beginning July 19, to celebrate ground breaking for the Panama California Exposition to be held in that city in 1915. The pageants will surpass in spectacular effect anything ever held on the Pacific Coast.

Frank P. Allen, who built the Alaska-Yukon Exposition, is director of works of the Panama California Exposition, in San Diego in 1915.

whitewash applied to the entire trunk will act as a deterrent.

CLOVER AND ALFALFA.

By George Severance, Supt. Western Washington Experiment Station.

Red clover is preferable to alfalfa wherever the crop is desired primarily for its beneficial influence upon the soil and when a short rotation is desired. For two or three years after seeding, red clover produces hay and pasturage about equal to that produced by alfalfa, but generally it practically dies out after the third year. Alfalfa keeps up its yield indefinitely if properly cultivated. Hence, alfalfa is preferable to red clover if the primary purpose is to secure a permanent, long-lived meadow or pasture. Alfalfa is also more likely to make a fair stand where the soil preparation and seeding are not done with sufficient care.

To obtain uniform success with clover, it is important to observe the following essentials:

- 1.—Good seed.
- 2.—A firm seed bed which will hold moisture near the surface.
- 3.—A shallow but well pulverized mulch.
- 4.—Seeding with a drill or other implement which will place the seed on the firm, moist earth under the loose, dry mulch.
- 5.—Absence of a nurse crop.
- 6.—Avoiding pasturing the clover until it is well established.
- 7.—Protection from squirrels.

Only seed of high vitality and free from noxious weed seeds should be purchased. The vitality may be determined by counting out two hundred or more seeds representing an average of the entire lot and determining the percentage of these which will germinate between moist blotting papers or cloths kept at growing temperature. Examine the seed carefully for the presence of weed seed. The cleanest looking sample may not always be the best, because of the very noxious character of the weeds represented by a few seeds. Poor seed is dear at any price, and it is false economy to purchase poor seed because it is lower in price. The source from which the seed comes does not seem to be as important in the case of clover as in that of corn or other farm products. In experiments of the Washington experiment station in 1902 seed was secured from thirty-eight different sources, including several foreign countries. Practically no difference in results was obtained, except a poor stand where poor seed was used.

FASHIONS OF THE MOMENT.



LL hall to the early spring does not seem exactly a sympathetic address, though in view of the climatic vagaries usually present in England during March, it might have some measure of appropriateness, writes our London correspondent. However, we must hope for the best, the best being that the weather may justify the many who are wise enough to take advantage of the fashionable information so attractively illustrated in these many written and pictured pages. Indeed there are so full of detail, I fear my task is somewhat superfluous this week, a doubt which, of course, makes it all the more enjoyable to try and fulfill it.

Fashion on the whole seems a temperate, pleasant thing, and will be even more pleasant when once it has moderated its ardor for bright colors. Combinations of many colors in rather somber tones are definitely attractive, but the very vivid shades, such as scarlet and violet, peacock blue and cerise lack in alliance the best excuse of true beauty.

I am convinced that in spite of this present polychromatic fever we shall continue to accept the calm consolations of black and white, tempering this to meet the joyous spirit of the times by the companionship of pale pink or pale blue.

After black and white and pink, I observe that the zouave form of coat offers the most food for reflection by the would-be well dressed. The return of the zouave is born of our urban hats, and the sash which ties at the side offers further evidence that our inclinations lean towards the great Oriental. Notwithstanding this, I continue to be sure that we shall stop short at the trousers, although the hue and cry raised about these might tempt many a woman to adopt them.

I will get me again to the more congenial topic of the zouave, and note that it is a very pretty addition to the short silk skirt worn with a silk shirt, while it lends itself admirably to decorations of braid and soutache and hand embroidery. The only other type of coat which seems definitely established as a favorite hangs to the hips, and it quite straight, fitting as closely as it may without indicating the waist, and being trimmed with broad braids at the front, and at the base of the long, narrow collar. Some coats fit tightly up to the neck with a small round collar of embroidery, and I have met an admirable costume thus treated in dark blue, the skirt being quite plain and fastening down one side of the front, top and bottom being adorned with squares of colored embroidery. The shirt was of pine-patterned ninon, taking up the same colors, and the coat was entirely plain save for the collar of yellow Maltese lace, which was fastened in the front with a little brown tie fringed with wooden beads in brown and blue and green, a square of embroidery appearing again at the bust and at the hem of the coat in the front. When I came across this its owner was in the act of selecting the best hat for its completion, and an open-brimmed brown Tegal, encircled with a wreath of green and blue silk flowers, was rivaling in her affections a small toque of brown crinoline, with a band of many colored beads held at the side with a bead device and pendant tassels.

And in the company of both we found an ideal evening dress of pale rose pink satin, veiled in ninon, and embroidered at a depth of about seven inches with different colored pearls, the square cut bodice and short, kimono sleeves boasting the same decoration, while the waist was encircled by a narrow belt of pale blue held with a pearl buckle. But on the whole the ninon evening dresses are yielding place to those of soft satin brocade, interwoven with tinsel for choice, and these only need golden cords for their decoration.

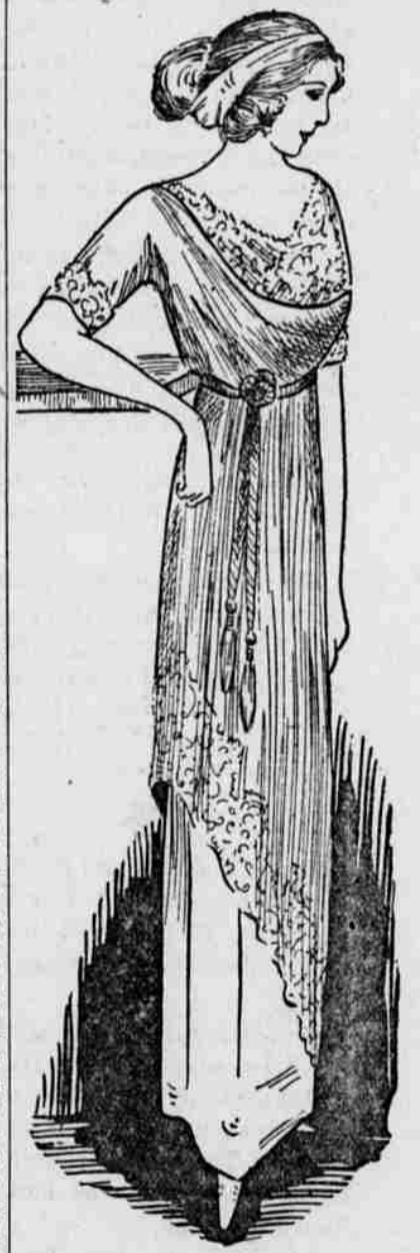
In spite of the fact that each season some one foretells the death of the blouse, this garment continues to prove itself indispensable, and in white lawn it will again be a favorite, but it must be lawn of the finest and the trimming will consist mainly of tucks of infinitesimal size, though fine Irish lace and hand embroidery are not to be despised in connection with the lawn blouse. There is no doubt that the blouse of ninon in a color to match the cloth skirt, made in a simple style with a frill down the side, will claim its devotees by the score.

The dweller in the country and the dweller in town needs a vastly dif-

ferent wardrobe, and it is almost impossible to combine the wants of the two conditions, and never has it been more difficult than it will be during this coming season, when festivities will be the order of our days and our nights, and no one at all in the swim can hope to escape under three engagements a day. And three engagements a day mean three different dresses, to say nothing of a couple of hats and a suitable hair ornament for the evening.

It is good to observe that hat brims no longer disfigure the shoulders of their wearers, but are for the most part upturned at the back and the front, and Napoleon continues to inspire the trimming and form alike, a rosette or cockade of ribbon, or flowers or beads, being much patronized. I have seen, too, a Napoleon hat with the crown entirely made of small roses, the Tegal brim upturning in the front and held with violets. A more novel notion is to make the Napoleon hat of taffeta silk with the brim hemmed with taffeta silk; and a huge osprey of dried grass decorates this, its base being held by a flat rosette of forget-me-nots and rosebuds.

Ostrich feathers of light colors on dark straw foundations are very much in evidence, with one erect plume placed either at the back or front or side. Please note—ostrich feathers of a bad quality are not permissible, and



those of the best description are madly expensive.

But there is balm in Gilead for the economical, and even whilst I write of ostrich feathers and gold interwoven brocades, I recognize that it is possible for the woman in the crowd to look extremely nice at a small outlay, and to enjoy herself as thoroughly, if not more, than her richer sister, and yet keep her expenses within the limits of income, and her charms well bound by fashion.

I am sure you will be charmed with the effect of a blue ninon tunic over that under robe of white satin, especially if you manage bordering embroideries of silver and turquoise, the waist girdle, too, being of oxidized silver cord, tasseled with blue and silver, as shown in the illustration. A blue scarf in the hair, and blue short stockings will then be the only necessary additions, so that you will be able to achieve the most satisfactory results with quite a modest outlay. But, indeed, the tunic is always one of the most inevitable of renovators, and is, in every way, such an adaptable as well as attractive garment, that I am sure we all pray for its long continued favor with Dame Fashion.

FARM AND ORCHARD

Notes and Instructions from Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations of Oregon and Washington, Specially Suitable to Pacific Coast Conditions

FLAT-HEAD APPLE TREE BORER

H. F. Wilson, Assistant Entomologist, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis.

"The records of the entomologist of the Oregon Agricultural college show that there has been reported injuries by this species in Oregon for the last fifteen or twenty years, and that these injuries are usually upon two or three year old trees. With the large number of young trees that have been set out during the past few seasons, these reports have grown more numerous, and a considerable number of trees have been reported as killed.

Usually the fruit grower notices that some one or more trees planted the previous season appear unthrifty. Upon examination, the trees are found to be attacked at a point near the surface of the ground by a long, flat, broad-headed worm, which has worked along the bark, cutting a broad channel and usually girdling the trees. The place of infestation may be detected by the discolored bark covering the tunnel made by the borer.

The adult of this insect is a greenish, metallic brown beetle measuring a half-inch in length. The body above is flattened, and in fresh specimens is coated with a grayish powder. The under side of the body is bronze colored.

The adults come out in the spring, and, after mating, the females begin laying the eggs upon the bark; the forthcoming larvae bore into the bark, excavating a broad burrow just under the outside layer. The broad heads of the larvae cause the necessity of a wide burrow, and as the insects grow this channel is made wider, so that frequently it may be three-eighths of an inch or more in width. The larvae continue feeding throughout the summer, and when full grown bore directly into the sapwood of the tree, pupate, and remaining there until spring, come forth as adult beetles. Reports of injury usually come in the fall of the year, as it is then that the insect has finished its work and the tree begins to show the effect of the injury. In the case of large

trees the insect probably goes deeper into the wood from the beginning where it feeds and lives until ready for pupation. In other sections of the United States it has been reported as working mostly in the parts of the trees ranging from the base of the trunk to the limbs.

There seems to be a difference of opinion regarding the health condition of the trees attacked, but in Oregon the first signs of trouble appear as a result of the damage caused by the insect itself. Besides the apple, a number of other trees are attacked, as the pear, peach, prune, and some shade and forest trees.

Clean culture should be thoroughly practiced, and nurseries should not be located near infested orchards. When a tree seems to be injured beyond recovery it should be removed and burned, so as to get any larvae or pupae which may be present in the infested tree.

Perhaps the best preventive methods are mechanical barriers. These may be defined as something placed about the trunk of the trees so that the adults cannot lay their eggs upon the bark.

Newspapers or untarred building paper will do for this purpose, if bound with string and tied at top and bottom, so as not to permit the beetles crawling under. The string used should be such that the expansion of the trees can break it, should the growth be excessive. Window screen may be used, but must be placed far enough away from the bark so that the eggs cannot be laid through the meshes of the wire. Cotton should be placed about the opening at the top so that the beetles cannot crawl under. In case of any of these barriers, the dirt should be mounded up above the base of the tree so that the adults cannot crawl under them at the bottom.

A good stiff whitewash containing crude carbolic acid should be applied to the trunks of the trees above the barriers. If the orchardist thinks these are too troublesome, perhaps the