

**FOURTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT OF
THE BOARD OF HORTICULTURE TO THE
TWENTY-NINTH LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY REGULAR SESSION OF THE
STATE OF OREGON, 1917, PP. 5-68**

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"ALIS VOLAT PROPRIIS"

FOURTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Board of Horticulture

TO THE

TWENTY-NINTH

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

REGULAR SESSION

OF THE

STATE OF OREGON

1917



SALEM, OREGON:
STATE PRINTING DEPARTMENT
1917

MEMBERS OF STATE BOARD OF HORTICULTURE

	First District	
J. W. Pomeroy	- - - - -	Scappoose
	Second District	
Chas. A. Park	- - - - -	Salem
	Third District	
Albert C. Allen	- - - - -	Medford
	Fourth District	
C. A. Macrum	- - - - -	Moater
	Fifth District	
H. H. Weatherspoon	- - - - -	Elgin

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H. M. Williamson	- - - - -	Secretary
J. E. Stansbery	- - - - -	State Inspector

OFFICE OF BOARD: PORTLAND, OREGON

DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

First District

Multnomah, Clackamas, Yamhill, Washington, Columbia, Clatsop and Tillamook Counties.

Second District

Lincoln, Marion, Polk, Benton, Linn and Lane Counties

Third District

Douglas, Jackson, Klamath, Josephine, Coos, Curry and Lake Counties

Fourth District

Morrow, Wasco, Gilliam, Hood River, Crook, Sherman, Wheeler, Jefferson and Deschutes Counties

Fifth District

Umatilla, Union, Baker, Wallowa, Malheur, Grant and Harney Counties

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COUNTY INSPECTORS

Baker County, Geo. A. Littlefield, Richland.
Benton County, vacant.
Clackamas County, O. E. Freytag, Oregon City.
Clatsop County, J. F. Sale, R. R. No. 1, Astoria.
Columbia County, Clark Grant, Scappoose.
Coos County, vacant.
Curry County, vacant.
Douglas County, Fred L. Strang, Roseburg.
Gilliam County, T. C. Mobley, Olex.
Grant County, vacant.
Harney County, vacant.
Hood River County, F. W. Angus, Hood River.
Jackson County, C. A. Noren, Medford.
Josephine County, C. D. Thompson, Grants Pass.
Klamath County, O. I. Gregg, Klamath Falls.
Lake County, vacant; O. B. Hardy, deputy commissioner.
Lane County, C. E. Stewart, Cottage Grove.
Lincoln County, S. G. Irwin, Newport.
Linn County, D. W. Rumbaugh, Albany.
Marion County, C. O. Constable, Salem.
Morrow County, W. E. Wallbridge, Heppner.
Multnomah County, C. O. Windle, 82d and Powell Valley Road,
Portland.
Polk County, J. S. Parker, Dallas.
Sherman County, vacant.
Tillamook County, Ray C. Jones, Tillamook.
Umatilla County, J. C. Hopsan, Milton.
Union County, vacant.
Wallowa County, Robert Day, Enterprise.
Washington County, A. V. Denny Beaverton.
Wasco County, J. P. Carroll, Mosier; H. S. Galligan, Dufur.
Wheeler County, vacant.
Yamhill County, vacant.

BIENNIAL REPORTS OF COMMISSIONERS

Report of Chas. A. Park, President and Commissioner for the Second District.

To the Honorable State Board of Horticulture:

I herewith submit to you my report for the term ending December 31, 1916, as Commissioner of the Second Horticultural District of the State of Oregon, which district comprises the counties of Linn, Lane, Marion, Lincoln, Benton and Polk. The portion of this territory which excels in the production of fruit lies mostly in the Willamette Valley, and it is of this part I will have the most to say.

The past year has been full of encouragement to the fruit grower. The crops of all kinds have been fair, and the demand and prices have been good. Many growers of gooseberries and strawberries report good returns on the crops produced, and have found a good market at the local canneries. The cherry crop promised a large yield, and of excellent quality, but owing to several rains during the ripening period of the cherries, a loss of at least forty per cent of the total crop was suffered. The canneries took nearly all of this product for canning purposes. The pear crop was about two-thirds of the normal crop. The quality was good and the prices were very good, the canneries taking all the Bartletts, and the fall pears were shipped East. The apple crop was fair as to quality. A somewhat increased yield was produced in this district, owing largely to the new orchards coming into bearing. Those having new orchards were greatly encouraged after the number of lean years waiting for their orchards to come into bearing. The prune crop was very good as to quality and quantity, and the prices better than normal. The loganberry production was greatly increased, and the people growing loganberries were more than satisfied with the results. Loganberry juice, a new fruit product, has been placed on the market as a beverage, which is being largely advertised throughout the country, and is meeting with much favor. A number of plants for manufacturing loganberry juice have been established in the Willamette Valley. Two of the largest are located at Salem, Oregon. During the past summer these two plants used nearly four thousand tons of the fruit in manufacturing loganberry juice. The favor with which grape juice was received by the people promises to give place in some respects to the loganberry juice. This outlet for loganberries promises to be the most satisfactory market, and the industry will surely grow, as the Willamette Valley is the ideal place for growing the very best berries of this variety. The canneries have had an exceptional run. They have been ready to can anything that would go into a can. The prospect is that they will have all of their stock cleaned up before the next season comes.

The most serious troubles that have come to the fruit growers of the Willamette Valley in the past two years are two, namely: Fire Blight and Cylindrosporium. Fire blight is so well known I feel that little need be said of its nature. The Willamette Valley has had the reputation of being free from fire blight. In the summer of 1915 there were several outbreaks of fire blight, and many isolated

cases were found. Most of the cases were found in the native underbrush, such as the wild crabapple, the hawthorne, and the service berry. Of the cultivated trees, the quince was the most susceptible. As soon as the fire blight was definitely known to be here, inspectors were quickly placed in all of the counties and a thorough inspection was made. The inspectors did not stop to serve notices upon the owners of the property where fire blight was found, but, being armed with saws and axes and corrosive sublimate for sterilizing purposes, were ready and did immediately remove and destroy all cases of fire blight found by them. I do not mean by this that drastic measures were taken, but immediate and effectual methods were used, and all of the work was done in a spirit of cooperation with the owners of the property. In making the inspection, the inspectors kept a full and complete record of every case of fire blight, and located the same on a map of the respective counties, so that they have been able to return to each location for follow-up inspection. This method of dealing with the fire blight has proved very effectual, as very few cases have been found during the season of 1916. The second trouble which I alluded to above, took up its abode with the prune growers. For several years the prune growers had noticed that the leaves on their prune trees would wither and fall. After this the prunes would stop growing and would fall; thus a serious loss was suffered by many orchards. Scientific investigation revealed the fact that a fungus known as the *Cylindrosporium* would attack the leaves of the prune trees as the dry season of the summer approached, with the result as noted above. The Department of Plant Pathology of the Oregon Agricultural College carried out an investigation and experimentation as best they could with the limited means on hand, and have demonstrated that the disease can be controlled by three applications of the Bordeaux spray at the proper times. I will say that this appears to be the result of the investigation work for the one season of 1916. You must bear in mind that one season's work in experimentation does not prove a settled principle. The last Legislature failed to make the proper appropriation for the Crop Pest Fund which was granted several years ago for the experimental departments of the Agricultural College to carry on such investigations, and while they had the use of funds from this appropriation they were able to do some very effectual work which proved of great benefit to the State. Coming in contact with the practical workings of this measure, I can positively speak of the good results, and I hope that the incoming Legislature will see fit to restore the crop pest fund.

As President of the Oregon State Board of Horticulture, I wish to state that the last Legislature changed the horticultural laws in some respects. One change was to eliminate the president and commissioner at large, thus doing away with one member of the Board. A provision was made that a president should be elected from among the five commissioners, who should preside at the meetings of the Board and perform a few of the duties which devolved upon the president and commissioner at large of the Board before the change.

California Tuber Moth of the Potato

For several years past, there have been shipped to Oregon from outside states potatoes which were infested with tuber moth. Since Oregon was free from this pest, and the introduction of tuber moth into this State would cause a great economic loss to the potato growers, it was found necessary to issue two quarantine regulations. These regulations were issued after the most careful consideration of the matter of protecting our own people from a new and serious pest, and were not promulgated from any spirit of animosity. Since the declaration of the quarantine, there has been no cause for complaint against any shipment of potatoes which came into this State with the certificate of the California inspector. The quarantine regulations as above referred to, are herewith set out in full:

Oregon State Board of Horticulture Notice of Quarantine No. 8

The fact has been determined by the president of the Oregon State Board of Horticulture that a dangerous insect pest, injurious to the common potato, which is commonly known as the potato tuber moth or potato tuber worm (*Phthorimoea operculella*, Zell.), new to and not heretofore prevalent or widely distributed within and throughout the State of Oregon, exists and is widespread in the State of California, and that, to prevent the introduction and spread of said pest in the State of Oregon, it is necessary to forbid the importation of potatoes from California except under the conditions hereinafter set forth:

Now, therefore, I, Chas. A. Park, president of the Oregon State Board of Horticulture, under the authority conferred by Section 1 of Chapter 246 of the General Laws of Oregon of 1913, and Section 4 of Chapter 342 of the General Laws of Oregon of 1915, do hereby prohibit the importation of any common potato or potatoes from the State of California into the State of Oregon, except under the conditions hereinafter specified, and from and after the publication of this notice in three newspapers published in the State of Oregon it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to transport or bring any common potatoes from the State of California into the State of Oregon except under the following conditions:

1. Every shipment of common potatoes from the State of California to the State of Oregon must be accompanied by a certificate of inspection signed by a county horticultural commissioner or other duly authorized horticultural inspector of said State of California, certifying that he has inspected the potatoes in said shipment and found them free from the potato tuber moth, its larva or pupa. Such certificate shall be signed in writing and shall specify the locality where said potatoes are grown; the date of inspection, and the number of sacks, boxes or other containers included in the shipment inspected.

2. Every shipment of potatoes grown in California which is brought into Oregon must be brought to the city of Portland, and must be held at the wharf, dock, railroad yards, freight depot or express company's depot or office of the common carrier bringing such potatoes into the State until said potatoes have been inspected by the