hamber of Commerce.
At the meeting, which included the sport of state activities, Wednesday iftersoon, Senator E. L. French, ditor of agriculture for the state of Washington, read a number of letters from injured and disgruntled currant growers who did not feel disposed to growers who did not feel disposed to give up their personal property in riew of a remotely impending disaster which had not yet been brought to their attention. Western Washington, unlike Oregon, is already stricken with the deadly disease which is fast destroyng the valuable pine forests in spite casures taken to check its progress, the infection has been discovered so cently that the necessary educational ogram has not yet gotten the story. of the hazard over to everyone and many current growers greatly resent the sudden appearance of officials who destroy their plants over their protest and are able to give them no compensation for their loss.

AUTHORITY QUESTIONED "I don't believe we have a right to destroy currant bushes under existing laws in Western Washington," said Senator French. "We destroy these plants and create a lot of bad feeling and we have no way of paying the owners for their loss. Some of us wonder why we should be henefactors for the whole community just because we have currant bushes on our farms or in our gardens. I will go as far as justice and the law allows, but I can't conscientiously punish my people as I conscientiously punish my people as I have been doing unless someone will produce funds to repay them."

The fact that the currant bushes carry the infection to the pine trees is not yet impressed upon all com-

munities. People hate to give up their garden products and often the currents re a source of income of considerable mportance. Unless laws can be made each state declaring the black currant a public nuisance, it was stated that the plants ought to be allowed to live subject to the will of their owners. The weak points of the inspection system of mail shipments in Idaho was commented upon in a report of W. H. Wicks, director of the bureau of plant industry of Idaho, who said that they proposed to ask the legislature for an appropriation of \$10,000 for the continuation of this work. Inpection stations will be located at locatello, Weiser and Sand Point to prevent the shipment of black currants, received in the white pine itself nto or out of Idaho. So far the rust has not been found in that state, but the menace looms large because of its dearness to Canada, which is the most badly infected district of the North-

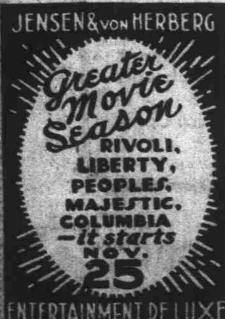
TO SEER LEGISLATION

Destruction of the black current, overy of the disease may be reported t once, and a wholesale distribution f educational literature are part of program now in force, but the bureau of plant industry will ask that a law be passed declaring the host plants a nuisance so that their destruction may be compelled under the law. A similar report was read from W. L. Shoyell, chief of the division of hortiase has not yet been found in the

A. Park, president of the Oregon board of horticulture, reported an extensive survey has been in Eastern Oregon by W. E. rence of Oregon Agricultural col-, who reports that so far the ter-y is free from infection. A force of eight trained scouts with headquar-ters at the Oregon experiment station were employed from June 15 until September 1 to scour the country from the ocean to Hood River valley, but no trace of the rust was found. Spe-cial efforts were made by the scouts to secure voluntary eradication of the black currants in Clatsop county, the greatest danger point in the state, and the result was the destruction of \$2

NURSERIES INSPECTED G. A. Root of the federal forces in cooperation with the state board of herticulture has been carrying on nur-sery inspection work and mail ship-ment investigation. S. A. Barton has conducted an extensive educational campaign with illustrated lectures, literature and posters throughout the state. Through cooperation of J. A. Churchill, state superintendent, the story of the blister rust menace has told to the school children of the with the result that 1742 teachers





Just how amiable or how ruffled the tempers of black current growers become when the law steps in and demands the wholesale destruction of therished bushes as a means of saving the white pine forests from the blister rust menace is one of the important subjects under, consideration at the third Western white pine blister rust conference now in session at the Chamber of Commerce. EASTERN STATES PAY

A discussion of the Eastern laws, es-pecially those of New York, where pecially those of New York, where the plants were declared a nuisance, was opened by S. B. Detweiler, forest pathologist in charge of blister rust control, United States department of agriculture. He stated that fair compensation is allowed for the destruction of all plants in the Eastern states. Massachusetts, which did not at first make this provision eventually paid. make this provision, eventually paid \$8000 for the \$0,000 plants removed by government officials. New Hampshire has a plan of voluntary destruction on the part of owners. Out of 2000 black current owners only nine demanded payment for their plants.

Reports of forest service work in blister rust control during the past year were given by George H. Cecil for Washington and Oregon, a message was read from Paul G. Redington for California and process and process. California and reports given by rep- | tion.

With the active participation of the Western plant quarantine board on law enforcement by Lee A. Strong of California and a report of the Pacific Coast Association of Nursery Men by C. A. Tonneson. C. L. Robinsertised in Oregon, but to date the infection has not been discovered in the

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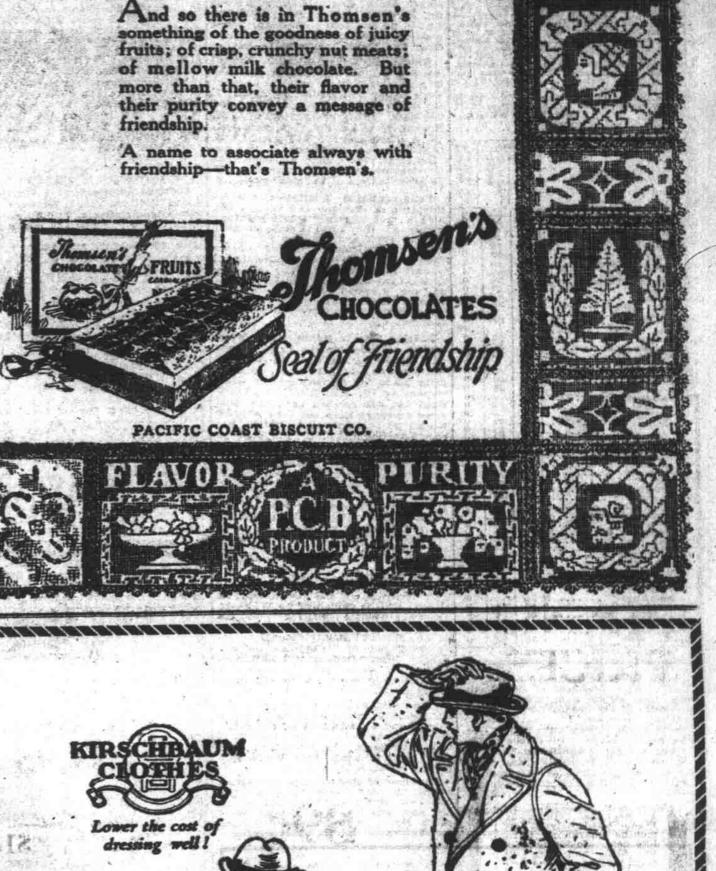


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