



STATE BOARD OF HORTICULTURE

Fruit Inspection Service For Coos County. Crop Pest Series.

The scope of the educational work of this service has been broadened to include the circulation of information concerning the control of crop pests, agricultural as well as horticultural, and the recommendations herein contained conform to the advice issued by the Oregon Experiment Station, adapted to local needs, and are published by the Press of Coos County, gratuitously, for the benefit of the farmer, who is advised to preserve these articles future reference.

CUT WORMS.

While practically every farmer in this region is familiar with this pest, as far as the damage it does is concerned, still few have been successful in efforts to control it. This has been largely due to lack of knowledge as to what a cut-worm is, from an entomological standpoint, what its life history, or in other words, what it comes from, what its habits are, and what remedies will be so effective as to make their application profitable—that is to say, what can be done to protect the growing crop from its ravages, which will not cost more than the damage done by the worms amounts to.

WHAT IS A CUT WORM?

The term cut-worm, is applied to a variety of species of worms, whose habits in search of food, result in cutting off the succulent stalks and shoots of plants. The variety is great, individual species differing somewhat in life history, and having marked preference for certain plant foods. Generally speaking, all are the larvae of the common moths, which fly about by night, and are often seen fluttering about any lamp or light at night. Except under rare conditions of soil and food supply, the worms or larvae, do their destructive work by night, remaining concealed during the day, in the ground, or under some like protection from light. Their habits, like their species, varies.

Feeding at night, some emerge from the ground and attack the plant at various heights, from the forks of the roots, to the branches of the stalk, while some have assumed a climbing habit, and attack the leaves and fruit buds of orchard trees. The habits of these insects indicate that we must apply some remedy before the worm has reached the young plant, interpose some attractive bait which will kill quickly between the plant and the point of emergence from the soil. This, for immediate needs, is the best course to pursue, inasmuch as it is the cheapest, most effective, and at this season really the only one.

PRACTICAL REMEDIES.

In our mild climate, we cannot hope to kilt out the hibernating larvae, by fall plowing, thereby exposing them to the action of the frosts of winter, (which in this climate do not penetrate the soil to make this method effective,) nor can we, in the average garden, practice such crop rotation as will, by reason of the preference of certain species of the worms for certain plants, diminish the damage done by the starvation method, for all cut worms possess a degree of adaptability to change of diet, which would defeat our efforts in this direction. Therefore we must pursue the more direct method of killing the worms themselves, which is, to distribute

about the young plants, poisoned bait. This method is, by comparison with the loss of plants, labor of re-setting with the resultant interruption of farming activities, a practical and economical, and immediately effective one.

Arsenic and Paris Green, in combination with bran, according to various formulas, as largely used, but a comparison of results, has developed that the Paris Green formula as given below, is the surest, and quickest. Arsenic will kill, but is too slow, and the worms often do great damage even after they have partaken of the arsenical bait, whereas the Paris Green acts quickly, prepared as follows:

Bran, 16 pounds.
Paris Green, 1 pound.
Salt 1 2 pound.
Cheap Molasses, 1 gallon
Water to make a thick mash.

If smaller quantity is desired, mix in above proportion. Throw the Paris Green, salt and molasses, with a little water, into a vessel and mix thoroughly, then add the bran stirring continually, in order to get a perfect mixture. Add more water as needed, but be careful that the completed mash shall be crumbly, and not saturated. The salt and molasses in the mixture will absorb moisture after being placed on the ground about the plants, hence for convenience in handling, the mixture should be finished up as dry as possible. Paris Green is an Arsenate of copper, a double poison, much more soluble, and consequently quicker acting than the common white arsenic.

DANGER IN THE USE OF POISON BAIT.

The action of Paris Green, in contact with the human skin is very corrosive, and the hands should be protected while mixing and applying the bait. Poultry should be excluded from the area where the bait is used, of course. Handled with ordinary precaution, poison bait is in no sense dangerous, but the above is mentioned as a warning against carelessness. The bait should not be applied in immediate contact with the roots, stalks, or foliage of the plants, a little being placed about each plant, or applied with a seed drill along the rows of plants to be protected. Always apply poison bait immediately after setting plants.

SOME OTHER WORM REMEDIES.

Dry lime—while of some value as a repellant of insects with soft sticky bodies, such as slugs, has no insecticidal value.

Tobacco Dust—applied freely over the seed rows of radish and turnip plantings, has been found very effective in combatting the root maggot, and placed about young cabbage and cauliflower plants, close to the stalk, has proven likewise effective, acting as a fertilizer.

Hellebore (the powdered root of a plant) is of great value in combatting certain of the climbing worms which feed upon the foliage of certain plants. This should be dusted over the plants in the early morning, while the dew is upon them.

Paris Green—mixed dry with air-slacked lime, and applied with a powder or dust gun, in the proportions of one part of the poison, to twenty parts of the lime, will be found effective in cases where the pests are persistent, but in this moist climate, should be applied even then sparingly, by reason of the corrosive nature of the poison.

It is a very safe practice, and one which I strongly recommend, to protect the hands, either by coating with vaseline, or with gloves, while handling any corrosive poison, in whatever dilution, and avoid inhaling the dust of any such preparations.—P. M. Hall-Lewis, County Fruit Inspector.

For a house to rent see Spencer.

New Survey For River

G. T. Treadgold received a telegram from Congressman Hawley today to the effect that the Rivers' and Harbors' Committee would provide a new survey for the Coquille River.

Further than this no word has been received up to this time on the subject.

Following is the telegram:

Washington, D. C., Feb. 27, 1912.

Hon. G. T. Treadgold, Bandon, Ore.: "Am advised that committee on rivers and harbors will provide for survey for new project on Coquille River and entrance as suggested."

W. C. HAWLEY.

Oregon's First Irrigation Congress.

Portland, Or., February 27th (Special)—Oregon's first state Irrigation Congress which met in Portland, February 19-21, closed with the unanimous opinion that it was one of the most important and representative gatherings ever held. One hundred and fifty-six delegates were in attendance from all sections of the state. It accomplished the objects for which it was called. The many interests which have been working separately for or against the Government, the Carey Act and the private projects have been brought together. They are now united in an organization which will endeavor to secure the passage of legislation that will offer every possible aid to the prompt development of all irrigation projects and at the same time protect to the fullest possible extent the rights of the settler.

The official announcement by E. G. Hopson, project engineer, that the Secretary of the Interior would proceed with the completion of the Umatilla Project and would take care to protect all vested land and water rights was the principal piece of good news divulged at the Congress. The statement was preceded by a telegram from President Taft saying that he would endeavor to accord justice to Oregon and give to it its just share of the reclamation funds.

The resolutions adopted by the convention included a petition to Congress asking for an appropriation of \$15,000,000 a year for a series of five years for the construction and development of feasible irrigation projects, and that Oregon be given her full share in accordance with the provisions of the original Reclamation Act, which apportioned funds for such purposes in proportion to the amount contributed by the sale of public lands.

The Congress also favored the enactment of legislation that will as far as possible, give the control of the various irrigation projects into the hands of the settlers, the men who have, eventually to pay all the bills. It also contemplates the organization of irrigation districts and the financing of the obligations of development after the manner of municipal improvement districts.

Other resolutions favored the perfection of the present system of water titles, enactment of legislation to protect the settler against fraud and urging the investigation, by the legislature, of the Kansas law which permits an official scrutiny of the assets and resources of people who file articles of incorporation.

The work of the Oregon Development League in concentrating its efforts to place people on the land, as opposed to city development, was commended. The irrigation of the large territory tributary to the John Day River was also favored.

The officers elected were: President, William Hanley, of Burns; C. C. Chapman, of the Oregon Development League, Wm. J. Mariner, of

Blalock, and M. J. Lee, of Canby, vice presidents; T. J. Hinkle, of Hermiston, Secretary-Treasurer.

The next meeting of the Central Oregon Development League will be held at Lakeview August 20, 22. This date was fixed by a conference of representatives of the Lakeview Commercial Club, the Oregon Development League and the Central Oregon Development League. Plans are being formed to take 400 business men from Portland and other parts of the state to Bend by rail and thence to Lakeview by automobile, returning via Medford. Plans are being made to make the Lakeview meeting memorable.

Obituary.

Tex Robison died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. John Hickam, this city, Saturday, Feb. 17, 1912.

Mr. Robison's demise was occasioned by a complication of diseases covering a period of several months, four of which he was at the home of his daughter in this city where every possible attention was rendered to regain his health, but the will of the All-wise Creator decreed otherwise.

The deceased was born in Cole county, Missouri, January 2, 1847, and had attained the age of sixty-five years, one month and fifteen days. A wife and three children, George, James and Eva, also four brothers, Frank, Ten and Price of Coquille, and Rock Robison a dealer in groceries at Portland, Oregon, and one sister, Mrs. W. H. Averill of Albany, Oregon, survive him.

Mr. Robison was favored with considerable of this world's goods; and domain, being the owner of a farm at Fishtrap consisting of 480 acres. But his earthly possessions were surmounted with that unseen, unpurchasable property with which he was endowed—a good name. He was a kind and indulgent husband, a devoted parent, a loving brother a true and upright citizen, and an honor to the many friends his integrity of character and honesty of purpose had won for him. Mr. Robison had lived in Coos county for twenty-three years, and was well known throughout this section of the state. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and also allied with the Farmers' Union.

The funeral was held at Fishtrap Monday, Feb. 19th, at 2:30 p. m. Rev. W. M. Lyons of Marshfield delivering the funeral oration. A large delegation of friends and acquaintances from Coquille attended the services, leaving here by the steamer Myrtle at one o'clock, and leaving Fishtrap on the Wolverine at 4:30 p. m.

Mr. Robison's funeral called forth a larger congregation than had ever assembled at Fishtrap on a like occasion, thus paying due honor to the dead and a high tribute of respect to the living.—Coquille Herald.

Public Reading Room, over Chas. Lorenz's store. Open every evening. Everyone welcome.

NORTH BEND

WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

The High School Debating Teams Victors in Coos County.

Final Score:

North Bend, 6 points.
Coquille, 4 points.
Myrtle Point, 4 points.
Bandon, 2 points.

The championship of the Coos county division of the Oregon High School Debating League, which has been held by Bandon for three successive years, was won by North Bend in the debates of last Friday night, the North Benders winning a decision of 2 to 1 over both Coquille and Bandon, while Coquille won from Myrtle Point and lost to North Bend, and Myrtle Point won from Bandon and lost to Coquille. There were no unanimous decisions in the county, but in each instance it was a 2 to 1 decision, thus showing how closely all the debates were contested.

The question for debate was, "Resolved that life imprisonment with a restricted power of pardon should be substituted for capital punishment in Oregon."

In each debate the team staying at home had the affirmative while the going away team defended the negative.

The Bandon affirmative team consisted of Harry Crain, Lentner Gallier and Jack Kronenberg, while their opponents from Myrtle Point were, Myrl McClosky, Bernice Chandler and Dora Harrison. The judges here were: Senator W. C. Chase, Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, L. A. Liljeqvist and E. E. Johnson, all of Coquille. The decision was 2 to 1 in favor of Myrtle Point.

At North Bend the Bandon team consisted of Pearl Craine, Marguerite Haberly and Velma Klepfier, and the North Bend team composed of Norma Chase, Frances Golden and Dorothy Kibler. The judges were Supt. Tiedgen, Judge John F. Hall and C. A. Schlbredde, the decision being 2 to 1 in favor of North Bend.

After the debate at Bandon which was in the auditorium of the high school building, a banquet was tendered to the visitors and judges at Odd Fellows hall, by the Bandon high school. This was greatly enjoyed. Toasts were responded to by Messrs Chase, Liljeqvist, Prof. Parks, Earl Watkins, Jack Kronenberg and others, Prof. H. L. Hopkins acting as toast master.

Election Expenses 1912 for Oregon.

With an army of judges and clerks employed, and with all the expensive machinery in operation, the two elections for 1912—general and primary elections—will cost the taxpayers of Oregon more than \$125,000 at a conservative estimate with all the figures shaved to the lowest possible margin.

According to figures on file in the office of the secretary of state there will be 1397 election boards. Each of these boards will have three judges and three clerks, or a total of 8,382 persons who will be employed at each election, or 16,764 persons at both the primary and general elections.

There are 1032 precincts, the 1397 election boards including boards in those precincts for which two sets of boards are provided.—Coquille Herald.

BOATS ARRIVE

AND DEPART

Shipping Business Continues as Brisk as Ever at Coquille River

The Tillamook sailed Saturday afternoon for Portland with 30 tons of freight.

The Elizabeth sailed Sunday morning with 20 tons of miscellaneous freight, 243,000 feet of lumber, and 16 passengers as follows: Mrs. Thos. Wosley, M. y Wosley, Thos. Wosley, G. C. F. Baly, Ed. Duffy, R. E. L. Bedillion, Mrs. Lewis, Ed. Wenzel, Miss Machado, Wm. Fox, Geo. O'Neill, wife and child, Paul Johnson, G. Denzel and Wm. J. Maggio.

The Brooklyn arrived Monday morning with 25 tons of freight.

The Brooklyn will sail tomorrow morning.

The Fifield arrived Monday morning with 180 tons of freight, and 6 passengers as follows: L. M. Veseanan, Mrs. Burnett, Mr. Plyler Geo. W. Moore, Mrs. C. R. Gabeler and Mrs. C. H. Butter.

The Fifield will sail tomorrow morning.

The Sunday Shoot.

The second practice shoot of Seaside Gun Club was held at the grounds Sunday morning and the following scores were made in the 25 bird match: Geo. Laird, 18; Gardner, 15; Reeves, 18; Baird, 13; Endicott, 23; Eaton, 11; Butterfield, 20; Atherton, 13; Catterlin, 14; Tuttle, 13; Jensen, 9; Kronenberg, 5; Leep, 17; Turnbo, 13; Hanrahan, 9; Clarkston, shot at 10, 0; C. Johnson, 12; After the main event the following gunners participated in another contest: Laird, 13 out of 15; Gardner, 17 out of 25; Leep, 13 out of 15; Catterlin, 13 out of 25; Turnbo, 17 out of 25; Eaton, 16 out of 25; Lowe, 3 out of 10; Harrington, 7 out of 15.

Notice to Patrons.

I have gone to Portland on business and will be absent for about two weeks, during which time my office will be closed.—Dr. S. Endicott.

Att'y G. T. Treadgold of this city was one of the judges of the County High Schools' debate at Coquille last Friday night, the others being Principal Barker of Marshfield, and S. D. Pullford of Myrtle Point. The decision was North Bend, 3 points, Coquille, 1 point.

..Ask the Man..

who has an account in this Bank if our service is not perfect. Deposit your earnings here and pay by check.

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