

# HOW COLVIG BOOSTS OREGON TO OVERCOME LABOR KNOCKERS

Sample of Letters Written by Commercial Club President to Persons in Frigid East Scared Away by Falsehoods Sent Out by Labor.

Dwells Upon Desirable Features and Resources—One Long Boost for All of Oregon.

Just how much of a booster Judge W. M. Colvig is, is plainly shown by his correspondence and answers to letters of inquiry received from all parts of the world for information regarding Medford. Particularly do his boosting qualities loom up luminously in comparison with those of the knocking circular sent out by the Portland labor council in the effort to make Oregon a "closed shop" state. Here is a sample one of hundreds taken from his files, a reply to a discouraged communication from South Dakota, the writer of which represented a colony that contemplated coming to Medford but were scared off by the labor knockers:

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 22nd instant, at hand. Replying to your inquiry, it is not improper for me to say that I came to Oregon more than sixty years ago. I am well acquainted with every portion of the state; and I may further say that I have traveled over your splendid state of South Dakota, and in fact have spent considerable time in very many states of the American union. I am not interested in any way in the sale of real estate, and have no objects to conserve when speaking of Oregon, other than to give a correct and truthful statement in relation to the climate, resources, etc. I am naturally very loyal to a state in which I have spent so much of my life, and therefore I may not be able to speak of it entirely impartially.

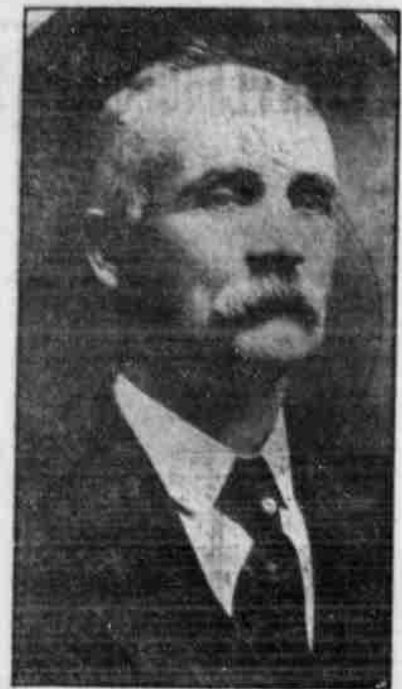
**Dwells Upon Features.** Oregon is divided into two great divisions, known as Eastern Oregon and Western Oregon. Each has conditions of climate, soil and production peculiar to itself. In the first place the state contains 96,500 square miles, which is in itself an area sufficient to cover all of the New England states, with New Jersey added thereto. There is no arid region in Western Oregon as there is in the eastern part of the state. The Cascade Range of mountains that traverses the state through its entire length north and south, is the dividing line between these two portions of the state. This mountain range commences at Mt. Hood on the north, and extends southwardly in Mt. Pitt in the south, about thirty miles distant from this city. There are numerous peaks perpetually covered with snow, which rise from the summit of this range.

Western Oregon contains a great deal of timber land. Magnificent forests of fir, pine, cedar, hemlock, and spruce. It also contains much oak, some ash and maple, and other timber with which the people of the east are totally unacquainted, such as madrona, myrtle, manzanita and other species of timber native only to the Pacific coast. A great many streams of pure cold water come from the snow of the Cascade range, and cross the valley, emptying into the rivers which wind their way through the Coast range of mountains. This coast range is not so high as the Cascade, and is covered with a dense forest.

**Three Large Valleys.** In western Oregon we have three principal valleys, the Willamette valley is the largest. It occupies nearly all the northern portion of western Oregon, and contains a deep, rich and fertile soil, capable of supporting a population of two or three millions of people. Immediately south of it is the Umpqua valley. Roseburg is the principal city, and the seat of the United States land office. It is a most beautiful valley. While it contains much level land, yet portions of it are filled with picturesque hills covered with oak trees, and I am told looks very much like some of the most beautiful parts of Scotland. South of it, reaching nearly to the California line, is Rogue river valley, which I can truthfully say is one of the fairest pictures on the face of nature. It has average elevation of about 1250 feet. It is well watered with clear, cold and pure mountain streams. It is bordered on the west by hills and mountains, from which gold has been mined for more than half a century, and which mines have produced not less than forty millions of dollars, and they are still producing and engage the attention of men who have been attracted here by the lure of gold only.

**Boosts the Climate.** On the east and north is the Cascade range and the plateaus which extend from the base of the mountain to the valley proper. This plateau is

JUDGE WM. COLVIG.



mostly covered with forests of commercial timber, yet interspersed here and there with beautiful small valleys which open out into the main one, and in which are situated many beautiful homes. Rogue river valley is mostly contained within this Jackson county.

We have what we think the most delightful climate to be found anywhere on the continent. You will see that I am drawing this pretty strong, but I want you to notice the weather records covering over a period of twenty years, and taken from reliable government reports. As I am now dictating this letter, the sun is shining bright, the grass of our lawns is green, the wild buttercups and lamb's tongues are blooming on the commons, the people are getting ready for gardening, and we feel that the advent of spring is close at hand. It will not be such a great change from the weather which has been predominate throughout the entire winter. There were only three days in the month of January, 1912, when the thermometer was lower than 25 degrees above zero, and the lowest point reached was 20 1-2 degrees above. Now, look at the weather reports from Los Angeles, and you will see that on the 1st and 2nd days of January, of this year, the thermometer went as low as 19 1-4 degrees above zero, which was cold enough to cause the loss of fifty per cent of their orange crop. In Los Angeles they have not had but one rain since last May.

**Pears Are Exploited.** There is no part of the world, which contains such a large area devoted to pears as Rogue river valley, and no country in the world produces pears of more excellent quality, nor those that command as high prices in the markets. We have about 62,500 acres planted to apples and pears in this valley alone. We raise a great variety of fruit.

I would not induce any one to come here with the expectations of taking up a homestead or government land. There are other parts of the state where opportunities of this kind are much better than in southern Oregon, yet there is some wild land here still unoccupied, from which a man with health, pluck, and energy might make himself a comfortable home. Fruit raising, and general farming, including poultry raising, is very profitable in southern Oregon, and I feel that I am not doing any man a wrong when I induce him to leave the frigid climate of the northern states, and come here to live. Because, I know that he can enjoy life here more than it is possible for him to do in those states of the Mississippi valley, or any other state of the north. We have but few, if any warm nights in summer. The cool mountain air settles down in the valley at night fall, and the heat of the day rises.

**Animus of Knockers.** That you may understand the animus of the Central Labor Council of Portland, Oregon, permit me to state that the men composing this council are malcontent wherever they are. They are always clamoring for shorter hours, and larger wages. They have been disturbing elements in the city of Portland for many years. The rank and file of their membership is opposed to hard work, and they do not want to see anybody else succeed. If the communication which they sent out to the governors of the several states will have the effect to keep out any of their class, we will be greatly pleased, as we have as many of them in our large cities as we can well stand. The purpose of their letter is to make a "corner" in the labor market, and also to hurt the railroads as much as possible, by preventing the people from the east from coming here; and the statements made by this council are almost entirely false and misleading.

**Don't Want to Go Back.** If any of the people of South Dakota want to know about southern

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# Spraying Calendar for 1912

OFFICE OF PATHOLOGIST AND ENTOMOLOGIST, ROGUE RIVER VALLEY, MEDFORD, OREGON, MARCH 1, 1912.

P. J. O'Gara, Pathologist.

J. W. Myers, Chief Inspector.

**HOW TO SPRAY.** Use plenty of pressure, 200 pounds or more is better than lower pressure. Apply thoroughly, drenching every part of the tree. Do not try to save by economizing on spray. If your trees are tall, use a tower and spray down from it. Examine trees after they are sprayed, especially for codling moth spraying, and see that poison has entered the calyx cups. Nothing short of good work should be tolerated. Do not think that a spray applied out of season will be effective. A spray is only effective when applied at the right time. Sprays are not "cure-alls"; use the spray suited to the case in hand. For further information write this office. Send for bulletins of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., also Station Bulletins. They are free.

WHEN TO SPRAY	WHAT TO SPRAY FOR	WHAT TO USE	NOTES
<b>SPRING</b>			
(1) When buds are swelling.	San Jose Scale, Eggs of Green Apple Aphid, Woolly Aphis, Green Peach Aphis, Pear Leaf Blister Mite, Eggs of Red Spider, Peach Leaf Curl, Peach Moth, Moss and Lichens.	Lime-Sulphur—4.5 Degrees Beaume. (1.030 Specific Gravity)	See back of this calendar, also bulletin on "Lime-Sulphur" issued by this office. Peach moth may also be controlled by applying amounts of lead 4 pounds to 100 gallons of water, when peach blossoms are opening. For woolly aphis, do not fail to spray bodies and crowns thoroughly. It is a good plan to uncover roots, at least one foot from crown, and drench thoroughly.
(2) When bud scales are opening.	Raspberry Cane blight, Apple Mildew, Rose Mildew, Rabbits and field mice.	Resin-Bordeaux mixture, Iron Sulphide, Lime-Sulphur—4.5 Degrees Beaume or stronger.	Spray first before the leaves appear, second when the leaves are well out and the young shoots are about six inches in height, third, just before the blossoms appear. See back of calendar for formula. See back of this calendar, also bulletin on "Lime-Sulphur" issued by this office. This acts as a repellent. Not entirely effective if used before the rainy season is over. Silver rubbed on trunks will also act as a repellent. See formula on back of this calendar.
(3) When last petals are falling and before calyx closes in.	Pear Thrips. (Other species of Thrips), Codling Moth on Pears and Apples.	Distillate Oil Emulsion, Combined with Tobacco Black-Leaf, Arsenate of Lead—4 pounds to 100 gallons of water.	Pears, peaches, cherries, plums, are all attacked by this insect. Write for Circular No. 131, Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. See back of this calendar. Use a nozzle with an angle of 45 degrees, and spray with pressure of 175 to 200 pounds. See that every young fruit has had spray forced into the calyx cup. Spray should be coarse and, if trees are tall, a platform on the spray tank should be used. Pears need not be sprayed until apples are ready, as pear and apple are sprayed at the same time. Hand some trees with cloth; the number of worms caught will indicate the effectiveness of the above treatment. Later sprays should not be coarse, but a fine mist, to cover fruit and foliage. One spray for pears usually sufficient.
(4) About first week in May.	Apple Mildew, Peach Blight or "Shot-hole."	Iron Sulphide—10 pounds iron sulphate, 10 quarts lime-sulphur, 100 gallons of water, 8-5-50 Self-bottled Lime-Sulphur.	To be combined with the first codling moth spray. See bulletin on "Lime-Sulphur" issued by this office. See back of calendar for formula. Do not apply within a month of picking, as fruit will be stained. To be applied where fall spraying with Bordeaux mixture has been omitted. A second treatment the latter part of May, if necessary. See formula on back of calendar.
(5) When they appear.	Twig borer, caterpillars, Spring Canker worm.	Arsenate of Lead—4 pounds to 100 gallons of water.	The first codling moth spray will be more or less timely.
<b>SUMMER</b>			
When pests appear.	Aphidew (apple, pear, cherry, etc.) Woolly Aphis on limbs and branches, Red Spider, Oyster shell bark louse, Leaf hopper, Aphidew on truck crops, Green Peach Aphis, Pear and cherry slug, Caterpillars, Striped cucumber beetle. (Diabrotica), Root Maggots, etc.	Tobacco Black-Leaf—1 to 45; or Black-Leaf 40 (Sulphate of Nicotine) 1 to 500 or 1 to 1000, Black Leaf 40 is no doubt the best and most effective of sprays of this kind, Arsenate of Lead—4 pounds to 100 gallons of water; or use road dust, lime dust, or ashes, Arsenate of Lead—4 pounds to 100 gallons of water, Carbollated Lime.	Be sure to spray as soon as the colonies of the insects appear. In the case of aphidew it is very difficult to eradicate them after they have curled the leaves badly. Remember this is a contact spray and the insects can only be killed by direct contact with the insecticide. The black-leaf may be mixed with arsenate of lead, if necessary, to save spray, where aphid and codling moth are to be controlled at the same time. For red spider, dry sulphuring also effective. Do not spray on ripe fruit, as spray is poisonous.
	Squash Bugs, Cut worms, Grasshoppers, Flea beetle, Potato blight, Codling moth. (See note.) Weeds.	Whale-oil soap and Quassa; Keroseene Emulsion, Bordeaux mixture as a repellent, Bordeaux Mixture, 5-5-50, Arsenate of Lead—4 pounds to 100 gallons of water, Iron Sulphate (Copperas)—20 per cent solution.	Formula for carbollated lime: 10 pounds of lime, water, 50 gallons; carbolic acid, 1 pint or more. Shake lime with a little water, add rest of water and the carbolic acid. Work the mixture into the soil. Clean culture is important. All rubbish in the field and along fences should be destroyed. Fall plowing should be practiced. Insects may be trapped by placing strings or boards among the vines. In cucumber and melon fields damage from squash bug may be lessened by the use of squash vines planted a week or so earlier between the other hills as trap plants. For the young insects, spray as indicated. For cutworms, kalinol, which is a potash fertilizer, is effective. For grasshoppers, it is usually necessary to cover young trees with cheesecloth where they are numerous. This should be done promptly upon first appearance. Pyrethrum powder may also be used for flea beetle. Spray thoroughly first week in June and two or three weeks later if necessary. Third application dependent upon season, but usually latter part of June. An application the latter part of July may often be necessary. If the early spraying is well done, few worms will be left for last two sprays. This spray destroys mustards, dandelion, thistles, ragweed, and other broad-leaved plants.
	Raspberry Cane Blight, Apple anthracnose, Peach blight, or "shot-hole."	Resin-Bordeaux, Bordeaux Mixture, 5-5-50.	After the field has been thoroughly cleaned up, spray before the rains begin. See back of calendar for formula. Be sure to spray all stone fruits as well as apples before fall rains begin. Do not wait for leaves to fall. Where apple trees are entirely free from anthracnose cankers, lime-sulphur will prove quite effective. However, Bordeaux is much the safer. Fall spraying for pears unnecessary.
	Pear blight. (All species of the pome family), Raspberry cane maggot, Smut of wheat, oats, barley, Cabbage worms, Climbing cut worms, Garden cut worms, Wire worms. (Larvae of Click Beetle), Potato Scab, Grape mildew, Tussock moth.	Use corrosive sublimate, 1 to 1000 as a disinfectant, No spray remedy, Formalin—1 pint to 20 gallons of water, Paris Green 1 part, bran 40 parts, Paris Green 1 part, bran 40 parts, Poisoned slices of potato, Black-Leaf 40, Tar, Formalin 1 pint to 20 gallons of water, Flowers of Sulphur.	There is no spray remedy for this bacterial disease. Carefully remove all infections in the buds, limbs or roots before the blossoming season opens. If blight appears during the growing season, remove it, using great care to cut well below infection point. Wipe the instruments and cuts with corrosive sublimate (bichlorid of mercury) 1 to 1000. This is the most serious of all orchard fruit diseases and the one most to be guarded against. Cut out and burn all infested canes. Sprinkle the grain thoroughly, mix on a bin floor, let dry and sow. Mix well. Dust the plants well before worms eat in. If plants are heading, use white hellebore, one ounce to two gallons of water. Make a mash by adding some water; add a little molasses and salt; roll and scatter in small pieces or in bed before planting. The carrots and chickens do not get at the poison. Black leaf 40 (1 to 800) may also be used to saturate ground. Poisoned slices of potatoes may or may not be readily eaten. The use of black leaf 40 (1 to 800) applied to the ground about the plants will drive them away. See other side of calendar. Soak the potato seed before cutting for two hours. Do not plant potatoes in ground from which scabby potatoes have been dug. Rotate with other crops. Dust the sulphur on the vines frequently during the summer. If applied while dew is on the vines, it will adhere much better. Application by dust sprayer is more effective than dusting by hand. Commercial lime-sulphur, 4 to 75, has given fair results in California where mildew is serious. Band the trees with "Tree Tangle-foot." Tar or other sticky preparations should not be applied directly to the bark of trees. Wrap young trees with heavy building paper at least a foot above ground, and have wrapper extend two or three inches below surface. Young pear trees are not troubled so seriously. It is also a good plan to shade the trees by driving a stake into the ground on southwest side. Place stake three to four inches from tree. Inter-cropping with corn also effective. Use wash made as follows: 5 gallons whitewash; 1 pint liquid glue; 1/2 pint carbolic acid; 1 1/2 ounces Paris Green. Apply about May 1st. This remedy is not entirely effective, and trees should be examined for borers. Trees may also be wrapped as for apple borers. Three weeks after cutting stops, spray with whale oil soap and water (4 pounds soap to 50 gallons of water), then dust with flowers of sulphur at the rate of 100 to 150 pounds per acre. A month later, apply on dewy mornings, 150 to 200 pounds of flowers of sulphur per acre. There is no known remedy. Destroy infested plants before May 1st. Do not replant in infested ground. Do not plant in soils in which diseased plants have grown. Practice rotation with other crops. Mix well together and leave where ants can feed upon it. The ants will go to their nests after eating and will die. Species which are cannibalistic will be killed upon eating the poisoned ones which returned to the nests. Cut potatoes in two lengthwise. Spread arsenic on cut surface and pin the parts together with toothpicks or sharpened matches. Put poisoned potatoes in ground where gophers are working. Rabbits and ground squirrels may be poisoned with strychnia sulphate. This poison may be applied directly to apples where they will be eaten. There are also proprietary poisons purchasable at drug stores. Mites will be trapped.
	Asparagus rust, Strawberry crown-borer, and root borer, Melon, cucumber, cantaloupe wilt, Ants, Gophers, Rabbits, ground squirrels, moles, Poultry mites and lice.	No remedy to save affected plants, Rotation, Tartar emetic 1 part, syrup 60 parts, Arsenic for gophers, Strychnia sulphate—traps for moles, Strong lime-sulphur, Dust baths, Carbolic acid solution.	Poultry houses should be thoroughly sprayed with a strong lime-sulphur solution, while the roosts may be washed with a carbolic acid solution (six ounces of crude carbolic acid to one gallon of hot water). Dust baths may be of fine red dust, equal parts of sulphur and powdered tobacco or wood ashes. Walls and furniture may be sprayed with 1 to 500 solution of corrosive sublimate in alcohol. Alcohol will dissolve paint or varnish on wood and water may be used instead. Where it is possible, fumigation is best. Use cyanide of potassium (98 per cent), one ounce, by weight; sulphuric acid (triple), one ounce, liquid measure; water, two ounces. Place water in earthenware dish, add the sulphuric acid and then drop the cyanide of potassium in. Get out of the room quickly and close doors and windows tightly. Do not enter until room has been thoroughly ventilated. This is a most deadly poison if inhaled, and great care should be exercised in its use. The above formula is sufficient for 100 cubic feet of space. For fumigating greenhouses, it is sufficient for 350 cubic feet.
	Bed bugs, cockroaches, Fumigation of nursery stock, fruits, etc., Alfalfa crown gall (Urophlyctis), Crown gall, Insects in stored grains and fruits, Disinfection of all seeds.	Corrosive Sublimate—Fumigation, Fumigation—1 oz. Potassium Cyanide 98 per cent, 1 oz. Sulphuric acid, 2 oz. water, No spray remedy, Destroy infected plants, Carbon bisulphide, Formalin.	Place in shallow dishes in the bins. The gas, being heavy, will go downward. See back of calendar.