

COLONEL DOSCH ON FRUITS

Biennial Report of the Secretary of the State Board of Horticulture.

He Recommends the Enlargement of the Scope of Usefulness of the Board---The Markets of the Orient Should Be Opened to Oregon Products.

(From Daily Statesman, Dec. 15.) Col. H. E. Dosch, secretary of the State Board of Horticulture, and one of the best informed horticulturists in Oregon, has about completed his biennial report, and it is being printed together with the report of the Board, for use of the Legislative Assembly, and for the information of horticulturists in all parts of Oregon. Two years ago Colonel Dosch, then commissioner for the first district, prepared the major portion of the report for the board, and the result was one of the most complete treatises on fruit growing and marketing ever issued, on the coast. This year's report will be fully as complete, but treats horticulture in general on different lines, and the two reports for 1929 and 1930 will make a complete Oregon Horticultural Encyclopedia.

The report of 1929 was in great demand, and the 5000 copies of the issue were distributed in a short time. From every part of the United States came requests for copies and even horticulturists of England and Canada made requests for the volume, and letters received by the Department indicate the great value set upon the work by all who were fortunate enough to secure copies. Inquiries are already in for copies of the new volume, of which 5000 will be printed though it will not be ready for distribution before January 15th or February 1st. The following excerpts are taken from that part of Mr. Dosch's report that is now ready:

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

For a number of years I have been convinced that this board should enlarge its scope of usefulness by reaching out to seek reliable information regarding the fruit crops in other states likely to come into competition with our own fruits in the world's markets, as well as to seek new fields for our own choice fruits. With this object in view I entered into correspondence with the experiment stations, state boards of horticulture, horticultural societies, and the principal fruitgrowers and dealers throughout the United States, as well as the American consuls in all the various fruitgrowing districts in Germany, France, England, Russia, Austria, Hungary, Turkey, Italy, Belgium, Sweden, Holland, Chinese Empire, and Japan. We have received over six hundred replies, the results of which have been published in the Oregonian and the horticultural press, from time to time, for the benefit of our fruitgrowers, the summary of which is, however, that the fruit crop throughout the world this year was exceedingly small, and in most cases inferior in quality, owing to unreasonable climatic conditions, notably in Europe, where hailstorms in July destroyed almost completely what little fruit the frosts and cold rains left on the trees. As expected, many letters came from dealers in response to the statement published by this board of a large crop of fruit in certain sections of our state, all of which were answered, and dealers and growers brought into direct communication with each other.

I have taken great pains to impress upon our fruitgrowers these facts, and stated that in consequence of these conditions good fruit would bring high prices, and to hold out for them, so that they would reap the benefits sought to be bestowed by the inquiries made by this board. This work has no doubt been appreciated, for many of our progressive orchardists who have called were pleased with the results of the voluntary work done by this board.

ORIENTAL MARKET.

When I stated a year or more ago that we should reach out for this market, the advisability was called into question, but that there is a market there for fruits is evidenced by the fact that importations of fruit have been made in 1928, to wit: British East Indies, \$12,346; British Australasia, \$29,611; other Asiatic possessions and Oceania, \$147,151; Hong Kong, \$67,718; rest of China, \$23,761; Japan, \$22,713. Here are markets which should be cultivated and developed, and are practically our own, especially for our fine apples and Italian prunes. The evaporated product of this fruit is too fine to bring into competition with sun-dried French prunes, as is done now in our Eastern markets, which competition would be eliminated in the Orient, as the inhabitants of that climate demand a semi-tart fruit, a quality not possessed by the sweet, insipid, sun-dried French prune of California. Therefore this market belongs exclusively to the Pacific Northwest, and these people should not be compelled to send to Europe to supply the increasing demand. But, in order to compete with European fruits, we must prepare our goods as these markets

demand it. Hon. A. Burlingame Johnson, Consul at Amoy, covers this ground completely in his report to our Government, based upon the inquiry made by this board. Permit me to quote: "There is a steadily increasing demand among the natives for foreign fruits, whether canned, dried or preserved. The European population looked to these imported fruits almost exclusively to supply their tables. Timed pears, peaches, and apricots, come principally from America, while preserved fruits, jams, and dried fruits, still come largely from Europe. The reason is apparent. The American manufacturer will not, or does not meet the conditions required. Since there are no peaches or pears in Europe which can compete with those of California, the Oriental merchant has no choice; in other times he is not so restricted. Peaches and pears are largely used. The dried fruit is put up in bottles and sealed in no other way can it be shipped to the tropics without great loss, as the humidity of the climate, or insects, will soon render it unsalable. No fruit, biscuits, crackers, or any other food product can be safely shipped to Central or Southern China, or the Philippines, without being sealed in glass bottles or tins. The English and Continental merchants and manufacturers understand this, and put up their fruit accordingly. If timed, the fruit is either painted or varnished to prevent rust and consequent loss to merchants."

The American manufacturer has found a market for his product without these extra expenses, and is slow to meet the demand; hence dried fruit, jams, and timed fruits are usually bought in other countries where these necessary details are looked after. If our exporters of fruit expect to hold the market in the Philippines, or to gain a better footing in China, they should begin by studying the conditions, and promptly meeting them. Prices realized in China for fruits justify the expense necessary to put them up so as to insure their being in good condition when they reach the consumer.

This is a decidedly plain statement of the conditions, and we should not fail to grasp the situation. Lord Bessborough said: "The great secret of success in life is to be ready when the opportunity comes."

FRUIT INSPECTION.

In order to carry out the amended law regarding the sale and shipment of diseased or infected fruits, I, as quarantine officer of this port, informed all dealers in this city that the law would be enforced, gave them copies of said law, and requested them to notify their customers to that effect, in which they co-operated heartily. Since the beginning of the shipping season I have examined fruits arriving on Front street daily, and am pleased to state that I was forced to condemn only one lot, consisting of twenty-four crates of Italian prunes infected with San Jose scale. Owing to some fruits being condemned at places in other states which our shippers considered unjust, I offered to examine fruits prior to shipment, free of charge, and issue a certificate to that effect. Those who availed themselves of this offer report having had no trouble since.

FRUIT IN EASTERN OREGON.

The Snake River region, extending from Huntington to Mountain Home, a distance of some one hundred and fifty miles, belongs to the arid region, with a light soil, and therefore was considered worthless, but under irrigation it has blossomed out most wonderfully. Some seventeen thousand acres have been planted in fruit of various kinds, and up to now the trees have made good growth and produced good crops. We have found that in this entire region the top soil is underlain with a strata of hardpan, impervious to water or roots. This top soil varies from six inches to eight feet in depth, and the thickness of this strata of hardpan is from three inches to fifteen inches. Underneath this hardpan is gravelly loam, rich in plant food, but not available at present on account of this hardpan. Had the orchardists of that region examined into this soil condition, and adopted the advice given by this board for years past, by dynamiting the soil, thus shattering the hardpan and allowing roots and water to go down, they would not now be confronted with the problem they are. The trees planted on this light, shallow topsoil have about used up all the available plant food, and in consequence stopped growing and will soon cease to bear fruit--the roots have spread out on the surface, and are therefore liable to injury from freezing, and the trees become loose and easily thrown over by strong winds. The only remedy now is to bore a hole into the hardpan between the rows of trees, and dynamite it, which will materially assist the life of these trees. However, all this should have been done prior to planting.

We are also of the opinion that if the soil is properly dynamited irrigation will be more perfect, as the water will go down easier, and in consequence will require less irrigation, and more cultivation, and bring up the water from below by capillary attraction. That this theory is correct is evidenced by the fact that wherever it has been tried it has proven successful. Mr. J. S. D. Mannville, of Boise, dynamited his soil with good effect. Mr. David Dunbar, near Vale, Malheur county, planted an orchard, but it did not do well--the trees grew

slowly and were continually blown over. After five years of experimenting, his hired man, who had read our reports, suggested dynamiting, which they did, and planted an orchard alongside the old one, and now these later trees are three times the size of the old ones, are strong, healthy, and bear abundant crops of fruit. In view of such constant object lessons, it seems to us that intelligent, progressive horticulturists would not be slow in adopting the methods suggested.

One of the most remarkable observations is that trees in the Grande Ronde, Powder River, Burnt River, Malheur River, Weiser, Payette, Boise and Snake River valleys go into bearing at such an early age and attain such large size. Orchards at four years bear good crops of fruit, and the trees are fully as large as six and seven-year-old trees in the Willamette valley, which can only be explained by the large quantity of available phosphoric acid potash and nitrogen in this soil, which, however, is exhausted at ten years, as explained above, and new feeding ground must be provided by breaking up the underlying hardpan.

Mr. Richardson has an apple orchard of thirty-five acres near La Grande, now four years old, which yielded six hundred boxes of most excellent fruit this year, which is considered an off year on all kinds of fruit.

IRRIGATION.

The entire Snake River district, both Oregon and Idaho sides, is susceptible to irrigation by the waters from Snake river itself, but more easily obtained from Malheur, Owyhee, Boise, Payette, and Weiser rivers, several large canals being now in use for the orchards and alfalfa fields planted under their lines. Irrigation, however, does not seem to be thoroughly understood, for we found nearly all the feeding roots to be close to the surface, which would indicate too much irrigation on the one hand, and not cultivation enough on the other, and we reached the conclusion that if the hardpan were thoroughly dynamited, through much less irrigation would be necessary, and by thorough and frequent cultivation the roots would be forced down, making healthier, stronger, longer-lived trees, and less susceptible to disease.

FRUITS TO GROW.

Owing to the entire absence of apple scab and pear blight, which is, no doubt, due to the lighter, drier atmosphere, we are of the opinion that the growing of winter apples, and especially winter pears, would be most profitable, as the latter can be grown only with difficulty west of the Cascade mountains. The demand for winter fruits is very large and increasing, and the soils of the Eastern Oregon valleys and Snake River region seem specially adapted for apples and pear culture. It is essential, however, to select such varieties as mature late, say the last of October or early in November, for fruits which mature during the hot weather will not keep, as the fruit juices are warm when the fruit is picked, and will ferment and soon decay; but such fruits as ripen when the cool season has set in will keep well, and have excellent shipping qualities. We would particularly recommend the planting of such varieties as will stand ocean transportation, to supply the ever-increasing demand for our fine apples and pears in the markets of England, Germany and France, and from now on the rapidly developing Oriental trade. In the foothills, however, especially about Cove, in the Grande Ronde valley, we find the season very short, hence such varieties should be selected which come to maturity rapidly, in order to make it profitable.

Another fruit adapted for that region is the Italian prune. The trees now in bearing seem strong and healthy, and the fact of their ripening late in the season, in fact, after all prunes of Western Oregon and California have long been consumed, give them a special market value as a fresh fruit. The Italian prunes which were sent to us at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, at Omaha, last year in October, from Ontario and Payette, were the finest on exhibition. Owing to their lateness they will always command high prices. French prunes do not do well there. Owing to the cheapness with which ice can be produced about the Snake river for cold storage, they possess a great advantage over other sections, and fresh fruits can be kept to honor the market, and fruitgrowers of that section would do well to consider this point. Very few prunes are being evaporated in this section. The facilities for it are limited, but will develop, no doubt, as occasion demands. In the Grande Ronde valley prunes, and especially cherries, mature even later than in the Snake river country, and at a time when such fruits are sought after and would, therefore, make a most profitable crop to grow.

VARIETIES.

The choice for apples so far planted is Ben Davis, Wolf River, Jonathan, Golden Reinette, Gano, Rome Beauty, York Imperial, and Shakerford. In pears we would suggest Winter Nellie, Puente Easter, Fall Butter, Buena d'Anjou, and Doyenne du Comice--all excellent fruits, good keepers, and commanding the highest market price. In the K. S. & D. two hundred acre orchard, near Ontario, we were shown a number of apple trees, all of one variety, the young growth of which was severely injured by last February's freeze, which checked its growth completely, though not all in one place and not touching other varieties along side, and as this is the second time it occurred, it would be well to watch them closely, and possibly remove them for others, as they would not be profitable to grow.

Speaking of frosts, we learned that it is impossible to locate any spot exempt from it, but all orchards are not always injured, as the blooming varies materially even in orchards close to each other. Frosts, however, seldom do any damage, except during pollination; after the fruit has set it will stand quite a freeze. Mr. McPherson, horticultural commissioner for Idaho, tells us that often in spring fruit and leaves are frozen stiff, but for some unknown reason they generally thaw out without injury.

In conclusion, we would state that the adaptability of the soil and atmosphere of the Snake river valley, and by way of diversifying farming, with the additions to horticulture, or growing hogs, cattle and sheep, make it a great field of operation and promise.

THE WAR REVENUE BILL

Several Changes Made in the Recommendations of the Committee

Express Companies to Be Compelled to Pay for Revenue Stamps on Their Receipts---The Treaty Brings on a Lively Discussion in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.--The House today adjourned without disposing of more than half the War Revenue Reduction bill. General debate closed at 2 o'clock, after which the bill was opened to amendments under the 5-minute rule. A determined effort was made to reduce still further the tax on beer, below the committee rate of \$1.00 a barrel, but the Ways and Means committee overwhelmed the opposition. The committee, however, sustained two signal defeats. In connection with the beer tax Payne offered an amendment in the language of the bill passed by the House last session, designed to abolish the use of small beer packages--one-sixteenth and one-eighth barrels--but it was defeated by 85 to 94, after the charges that its purpose was to crush out the small brewers were made. Another defeat occurred in connection with the amendment offered by H. C. Smith, of Michigan. The bill abolished the one-cent stamp on express receipts and telegraph messages, but retained the tax on railroad and steamship freight receipts. Smith's amendment restored the tax on express receipts, so as to equal the company. The amendment precipitated a lively debate, in the course of which Smith made a personal allusion to a United States Senator, who is connected with one of the express companies. Payne vigorously fought the amendment, but it was carried 126 to 106.

Washington, Dec. 14.--Congressman Hopkins today introduced, in the House, a re-apportionment bill, making the House membership 357. The changes it makes are:

Losses--One each in Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Nebraska, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia.

Gains, one each in Louisiana, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, West Virginia. Texas gains two.

THE TREATY AGAIN.

Washington, Dec. 14.--After reporting to the Senate, in executive session today, the new amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as made by the Committee on Foreign Relations, Senator Lodge made an effort to have a day set for taking a vote upon the treaty. He suggested next Thursday as a generally acceptable time, but Senator Mason first made an objection, and when he withdrew, Senator Money suggested that Senator Morgan had given notice that he would ask that a vote upon the treaty should be postponed, until a vote could be secured upon the Nicaragua Canal bill. Senator Morgan, however, stated that he was not supposed to make these suggestions any longer, because he did not wish to do anything which would lead Great Britain to conclude that this country desires to take a threatening position. Senator Butler then entered an objection to fixing a time for the vote. Senator Lodge said that, in view of the position taken, he should press the treaty upon the attention of the Senate early and late, until a vote could be had, and he afterwards declined to move an adjournment from today until Monday, because of the refusal to allow a day to be named for the vote.

by the Lotus club to Samuel Langhorne Clemens--Mark Twain--on the night of November 10th, among the many speeches of welcome and congratulation was one by St. Clair McKelway, the editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, that for kindly expression, exquisite humor and keen appreciation of his subject was worthy of the illustrious "Dean of American Humor" himself, as Mr. McKelway on this occasion dubbed Mr. Clemens. He said: "Years ago we have sought to hold up Mark Twain's hands. Now we all feel like holding up our own in congratulation of him and of ourselves. Of him because his warfare is accomplished. Of ourselves because he has returned to our company. If it was a pleasure to know him then, it is a privilege and an honor to know him now. He has



ONE OF THE WORLD'S FAMOUS PLAYERS.

LETTER FROM THE ORIENT

Interesting Information Relating to the Southern Philippine Islands,

By an Officer of the Pay Department in the American Army-- Wonderful Natural Wealth of the Island of Mindanao-- A Letter from one of the Volunteers.

Mrs. T. T. Geer yesterday received a letter from a friend of her family, Major Charles E. Stanton, chief paymaster in the United States army for the Department of Mindanao and Jolo, with headquarters at Zamboanga, Mindanao, Philippine Islands. The writer is very much pleased with the new possessions of "Uncle Sam," and is evidently not of that type of army officers who are so very anxious to return home as to insist on the surrender of the archipelago to some other power. Major Stanton's home is in San Francisco, and he, accompanied by his wife, has been in the Philippines nearly two years. In describing the resources and possibilities of that country, he says:

"My two years of foreign service will be completed February, after which I expect to go to the United States for station. While I shall be delighted to renew the home ties, yet I will be rather sorry to leave this land of sunshine, for it is indeed a marvelous country. A soil that will grow anything, a climate that is God-given, room for tens of thousands of American families to make a comfortable living and own a charming home with a minimum of labor, virgin forests of a myriad of hard and rare woods sufficient to make the pianos and Pullman cars of the world for a century and landscapes so beautiful that the Thousand Islands and Southern California look like thirty cents in comparison."

"I have been in every state and territory of our Union, in Canada and Mexico, yet I have never seen any part of it to equal the Philippines in general desirableness. From Apariti on the north coast of Luzon, to Hongkai on the southern point of my territory is a thousand miles in a straight line, and I have been on every island of the group occupied by our troops, and a great majority of the ports, traveling 8800 miles last year. There has been enough danger to give spice to living and I have worked very hard, but neither of us has had a day's sickness and our life has been a long sweet dream."

Frank Buell, of North Salem, in receipt of a letter from his cousin, Sergeant Charles R. Edwards, of the 40th United States Volunteer Infantry. The letter is dated at Fort Santiago, Manila, and gives a brief account of the military operations in which his regiment has been engaged. The following are excerpts from the letter:

"We went on the north line in December, 1899, and 'hiked' all over the country, going against San Mateo, where General H. W. Lawton was killed. We went all up and down the Marquina valley, and then went to the south line in General Bates' expedition. We were in the battles at Legaspi, Durago, Alay, Camiling, Guinabatan, in a campaign lasting forty-three days, thirty-nine of which some of us were under fire. We had big losses in killed and wounded and many men went down from heat and exhaustion. Almost every little barrio (town),

along our track contains the remains of some of our men."

"It was at Legaspi that we thought we were all done for. The volcano Mayun, only eight miles away, had an eruption. The lava ran down into the Pacific about one-fourth of a mile from our outpost. The earth just fairly bumped around like a big wagon on does on frozen ground. The air was very hot and dark as midnight, except where the lightning flashed. Chinders and ashes fell in showers and a tidal wave swept along the shore and carried away native shacks, coming up to the floor of the church in which we were quartered."

"After a while the wind arose and carried the smoke off and I saw the finest display of fireworks of my experience--balls of lava weighing hundreds of tons rolled with terrific force down the sides of the volcano and would plunge over abysses and be dashed into millions of great sparks. All this caused a noise that could be heard 150 miles away. Even the report of a 13-inch gun was insignificant when compared with the roar of the volcano."

"After leaving Legaspi we went to Nueva Caceres, where we lost several men. We then went with General Schwan's expedition to the Camarines, and from there to Mindanao under General Hobbs, and captured a large number of towns. Mindanao is a large southern island being the second in size in the group. It is in sight of Borneo, and just north of the equator. The annual rain fall there is about 100 inches and three-fourths of it falls during the months of July and August."

BACK FROM EASTERN OREGON

Forest Supervisor Ormsby Returns from an Arduous Trip.

(From Daily Statesman, Dec. 15.) Capt. S. B. Ormsby, supervisor of the Cascade Forest Reserve, has returned from a ten days' visit to the Eastern part of the Reserve, where he went to examine two townships of land with a view of reporting the same to the Department, regarding the advisability to include the tract in the Reserve. Captain Ormsby went to The Dalles, thence south to near the north line of the Warm Springs Indian reservation, where he turned west onto the reserve. He travelled 184 miles by wagon and on horseback, nearly to the summit of the Cascades, and escaped being caught in a snow storm which raged the day after he left the Reserve. He only saw the sun once and the trip was a cold one.

Captain Ormsby says the crop prospects in that part of Eastern Oregon visited by him, are excellent, a big yield being promised, as a result of favorable weather conditions. Captain Ormsby spent one night on the Wapinitia flats, where during the first cold snap this fall, the mercury fell to 10 degrees below zero, and it frequently goes down to 35 below.

AMERICAN HUMOR.

At a royal welcome home, extended

kept the faith. He is ready to be offered up, but we are not ready to have him offered up. For we want the Indian summer of his life to be long, and that to be followed by a genial winter, which if it be as frosty as his hair, shall also be as kindly as his heart. He has enough excess and versatility of ability to be a genius. He has enough quality and quantity of virtues to be a saint. But he has honorably transmitted his genius into work, whereby it has been brought into relations with literature and with life. And he has preferred warm fellowship to cold perfection, so that sinners love him and saints are content to wait for him. May they wait long!

NOT PLEASED WITH ROME.

Man From Kansas City Smashes the Idols in the Eternal City.

Here's a Missouri idol smasher who has the courage of his convictions in the matter of "speaking his mind," at any rate. A Grundy county man who is making a tour of Europe "did Rome" one afternoon a few weeks ago with the following disastrous result, as described in his latest letter home:

"St. Peter's disappointed me. It is large enough, but too light and bare. The inside is of gray marble, and there is no stained glass. So it looks like an undecorated art gallery. The famous bronze statue of St. Peter, sitting in a chair, from which the toe has been kissed, would not catch your eye if it were not for the guide book. The great Vatican palace is about as pretty as the 'brick row.' It is very old, very irregular, and the pictures by Raphael and Michael Angelo were an utter disappointment to all of us. The Sistine chapel, in which Mr. Angelo's greatest paintings cover the walls and ceilings, is a large plain room. The pictures are all in a dark, purplish gray color, hard to make out and absurd when you do make them out. They reminded me of rather plain and faded circus bills. With the actors performing on the trapeze, Raphael's greatest pictures are rich in colors, but are not more interesting. He and Angelo never saw a naked woman or child. I guess, nor were ever even at Atlantic City. They give children the brushes of a Roman gladiator, or a Barman strong man. The ruins of ancient Rome are also a great disappointment, as a rule. With the exception of the wonderful Colosseum and a few more things, all the rest are nothing but stone piles; so far as they appear to the common spectator."--Kansas City Journal.

SHOT WELL WITH A BROKEN ARM.

Gettysburg, Nov. 22.--While leading logs in Menallen township this morning, Charles Woodward broke his left arm, and started for the house, two miles away. He had taken his gun with him in the morning. In the hope of getting a shot at some game, on his way home he caught sight of a young doe, which he shot. Then, loading the dead deer on his shoulders, he carried it to his home and had his broken arm attended to.

That Throbbing Headache.

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Easy to take. Try them. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by DR. S. C. STONE, Druggist.

Information that will surprise many persons is that President Patton of Princeton university is not a citizen of the United States. He was born in Bermuda, and has retained his citizenship there to prevent forfeiting a large property which was bequeathed him on condition that he remain a British subject.

Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages there should be cleanliness.

Ely's Cream Balm cleans, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relieves inflammation and a cure follows. It is not drying--does not produce sneezing. Large Box, 50 cents at Drug stores or by mail. Trial Size, 10 cents by mail. KEY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

