

MOVING PICTURES USED BY U. S.

New York Man Is Responsible for Idea and Its Practical Application—Will Give Lectures on General Lines of Culture to Classes.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Moving pictures showing the operations of the government departments at Washington will soon be on view in New York, and the films that are being made will probably become available for use in other cities later.

Dr. Henry Leipziger of the New York board of education is responsible for the idea, as well as for its practical application. It is the purpose of the board to entertain, on two nights of every week, the parents of the children attending the public schools of that city, by illustrated lectures on current topics. The scheme has worked well, so far as it has been developed. By its means the fathers and mothers of the poorer, and generally illiterate, class, have been shown the workings of the city government—its parks, its schools, its water supply, its sewer system and the thousand and one other details that enter into the everyday life of a great city.

It has been found that the information thus absorbed by the parents has percolated through to the children. It is now proposed to extend the subjects of the lectures to national affairs. In a recent visit to Washington, Dr. Leipziger met with the heartiest co-operation by the treasury department. He made arrangements whereby he will be able to show on his moving-picture screens just how the government makes its money. The copper, silver or gold bars from which the coins of the United States are minted will be shown in the various processes through which they must go before they are in shape for circulation as money, and the bureau of engraving and printing, which produces the paper money of the country, will also be illustrated with all of its intricate machinery in operation. The revenue cutters are to be shown in motion and the lifesaving service is also to be illustrated in action. The treasury department will designate one of its crack lifesaving crews to operate before the moving-picture apparatus to demonstrate the work which this branch of the service is doing.

Scenes of everyday life on board ships of the navy and at army posts will also be photographed. It is thought that these pictures will not only show the people how their money is being spent by the government and for what purposes, but will give them a clearer insight into national affairs. It is proposed that when the pictures are exhibited some expert from the government service will deliver an explanatory lecture regarding them.

LOWLY MUSKRAT IS LIFTED INTO PROMINENCE

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has lifted the lowly muskrat into prominence. He declares the muskrat at the present time is of more importance commercially than the beaver or fur seal. The most important points to be considered in dealing with the muskrat as a commercial proposition are its wide distribution, prolific breeding and extreme hardiness. The muskrat is distributed over the greater part of North America, from the southern border to the barrens of Northwest Canada, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. His fur is glossy and very dense and is used extensively by fur dressers and dyers, being made to imitate the more costly furs.

The skins sell for about 35 cents apiece and the carcasses bring \$1 a dozen. The first heard of the animal as a food is from stories of the Indians, then the white trappers and settlers found the flesh palatable, until now there are regular markets for the "marsh rabbits" in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Wilmington and a great number of western cities, the dealers having ready sale for all they can supply. Muskrat is said to be the favorite dish served at dinners given by church societies in Delaware and Maryland, where the animal abounds, and annual muskrat banquets are a feature with certain gun clubs in the west.

Benson Better.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 12.—Governor Frank Benson of Oregon, who came to California for the benefit of his health, is reported somewhat improved today. With his brother, he is staying at the Hotel Alexander.

Haskins for Health.

PEAR BLIGHT AND ITS CONTROL UPON THE PACIFIC COAST

This is the Sixth of a Series of Articles That Will Be Printed Daily Until Subject Is Completed—Every Orchardist in the West Should Save These Issues for Future Reference, as They Contain Valuable Information.

By PROFESSOR O'GARA,

Assistant Pathologist United States Department of Agriculture, Written especially for the Medford Mail Tribune. Copyright, 1910, by the Medford Mail Tribune.

(Continued from Thursday, May 12.)

Influence of Style of Pruning.

The style of pruning of the tree exerts some influence, not only in the behavior of the blight, but also on the convenience of the orchardist in eradicating the disease. The most desirable form of a tree is the tall pyramid having a central leader with the fruit spurs on the main trunk and water sprouts at the base. In this form of tree, any infection of blossoms or sprouts readily goes into the body, making it difficult to eradicate the blight without practically destroying the tree, or, at least, removing the principal bearing area. The most desirable form is the broad vase-formed tree, clean and free from water sprouts at the base, having no fruit spurs near the main trunk and leaders, and having lateral twigs for fruit bearing at as great distance as possible from the crown of the tree. Such a tree is also in a very desirable form for other reasons, for it is easier to spray, easier to prune after the top has been formed, easier to gather the fruit, and especially easier to examine and keep free from blight.

Influence of Free Conditions.
The weather at critical times, especially in the spring and summer, exerts an important influence on the spread of blight. In fact, the weather influences dominant more equally the infection than they do the spreading of the blight in the trees. We recognize certain spells or weather conditions as infection periods, and by following carefully the relation of the blight to the weather the intelligent fruit grower soon learns to anticipate these difficulties. In fact, it was supposed by many that the long, dry, hot summer of the western states, especially the Pacific Coast states, gives such poor opportunity for pear blight that it was not able to exist under the prevailing conditions. Of course, we now know that this is a fallacy, for, as soon as the germ was introduced, it produced the disease abundantly. Dry sunshine, while favorable to the orchards, tends to produce a firm, healthy growth of the tree and prevent infection periods. However, constant and intense sunlight produces another result which many have noted here. Pear blight, as well as other fruits, under the influence of dry, but sunny weather, carry on their processes of growth and assimilation in the very best possible manner. The study of blight throughout the west shows that where irrigation is used on the one hand, and where there is a natural supply of water on the other hand, and where the orchards are fairly well supplied with water and kept in a continual state of high nutrition by the perpetual and uniform sunshine, the trees are peculiarly susceptible to the disease. In the lower Sacramento Valley in California and in the Rogue River Valley where irrigation is not resorted to, we find that there is a great deal of soil moisture, and in many favored spots, the water table is only a few feet below the surface of the ground. Under proper cultivation, where a dust mulch prevents evaporation of the soil moisture, we find that during the driest seasons the roots of the trees are amply supplied with water. On the other hand, we also find places where the water table is too near the surface, and in this case the trees are in a drowned condition; consequently, perfect assimilation does not go on, and for this reason, such trees, although situated in rich, nitrogenous soils, do not blight badly. Where the trees are growing at their best, the blight germ feeds on the rich sugars and starches in the sap so that the conditions which favor the growth and production of the fruit, also tends to favor the germ; for we must remember that the germ is itself a plant depending upon the rich food supplied by the tree for its best growth. The fleshy bark of trees grown under constant sunshine, especially those of the Pacific Coast, seem to be richer and thicker than in the eastern states, and naturally affords an unusually good feeding ground for the pear blight bacillus. This rich, fleshy bark also tends to hold over the germ during the dormant season in a much more serious way than the thinner bark of trees grown under other conditions. Cloudy, rainy weather, therefore, while favoring infection, sometimes results in a starved condition of the trees, which, of course, is especially unfav-

orable to the pear blight germ. Trees grown so as to produce a minimum growth naturally are short of plant food, and, of course, do not favor the pear blight germ, even though it should enter the tissues. Every physiologist knows that in order that a green plant may form starch in its foliage the action of sunlight is required. The more intense the sunlight the more rapidly the formation of starch goes on. In cloudy, dark weather very little starch is made or elaborated in the leaves. Of course, we know that the tree does not make use of its starch as such, but, through the action of a diastatic ferment or enzyme, the starch is changed into sugar which is translocated to all parts of the tree by osmotic action, that is, through the sap. It is this rich sap which is mostly sugar that the pear blight germ feeds upon. The more sugar, the more intense the destructive action of the germ. The very regular growth of the trees in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast orchards tends to keep the pear blight germ continually at work, unless checked by prompt and thorough eradication. In the Eastern orchards, especially with dwarf pears which make their growth early in the season, a heavy rain, if accompanied by a day or two of cool, cloudy weather, will cause the trees to close up their terminal buds.

Before leaving the chapter on weather conditions, it may be well to point out more fully the reasons why serious outbreaks of blight occur after showers or thunder storms. It has been the common belief that static discharges of atmospheric electricity have a considerable influence upon such outbreaks. This, of course, is mere fancy and has no scientific significance whatever. Everyone knows that a seed planted in dry soil cannot germinate unless moisture is applied to it, either artificially or naturally. Now, supposing a thunder storm comes along with a heavy precipitation, or at least sufficient precipitation to moisten the soil about the seed; what happens? The answer is so simple that a child in the primary grade would not hesitate in answering it. Of course, the seed starts into growth, the rapidity of its growth depending upon the temperature following the rainfall. Now, was it the rainfall or the thunder and lightning that caused the seed to germinate? No, the rainfall and the warmth and nothing else. It has been explained that a germ or bacterium is also a plant, dependent upon moisture and heat for its growth. In a dry season an enormous number of infections may take place, but the very fact that the season is dry and warm accounts for the fact that these infections fail; just the same as in a very dry season a very large percentage of corn, or any other seed put into dry ground, will fail to germinate and we have an occasional plant coming up just as we find in the case of blight only a few infections appearing. Everybody knows that after a rain every vegetable starts into rapid growth providing the weather is warm. Now, rapid growth in a pear or apple tree means nothing more or less than an enormous addition of water, plus food from soil and air, to it. Here we have conditions favorable to the growth of the blight germ which uses the pear or apple as its soil from which it draws its water supply and its necessary food; namely, starch and sugar. Just preceding a heavy rainfall, the germs may have been distributed very widely. Had dry weather continued the fact that the germ had become widely distributed would not have become apparent because countless infections would not have taken. In very dry weather, the nectaries of blossoms soon dry, and unless germs have gained a strong foothold before drying takes place no apparent infection results. The above explanation should suffice to show that the thunder and lightning theory has no bearing whatever on the disease known as pear blight. Consider the germ in the light of a seed whose germination is dependent upon the same ecological conditions for all of its growth activities.

(To be Continued Tomorrow.)

White Slave Trade.

Startling facts; thousands of America's fair daughters held in the bonds of slavery. Evangelist B. C. Dewey and wife will speak upon the "white slave trade" and the necessity of home and national purity and care of the needy and orphan children. Place—Free Methodist Church. Time—Friday, May 5, 8 p. m. All are welcome. Come.

CENTRAL POINT NEWSLETTER

Frank Middlebush of Trail was in town Wednesday trading with our local merchants.

J. S. Withers of San Francisco registered at the Central Point hotel on Tuesday.

Royal Benedict, old respected pioneer of Jackson County, who died at the age of 84 and was buried at his home in Jacksonville on Monday, was well known to the old settlers of Central Point and vicinity.

Mrs. A. S. Grieve of Seattle, with her three children, has been spending the past two weeks in this city as guests at the respective homes of James Grieve and Fred Peninger. She left Wednesday for her home up north.

At a meeting of the Royal Neighbors held on Tuesday evening Hugh Porter and Miss May Peninger were initiated into the mysteries of the order. After the initiatory services and the regular business was disposed of, the lodge adjourned to Nash's restaurant and consumed oodles of ice cream and went home declaring that lodge life in Central Point left nothing to be desired.

The various houses of worship in Central Point will not open next Sunday morning except for the usual Sabbath school exercises, but their congregations will meet instead at the opera house, there to listen to the baccalaureate address given before the high school classes of this city by Rev. H. J. Van Tossen of Ashland.

At the last meeting of the Rebekah lodge Mrs. Price was chosen to represent the order at the Grand lodge to convene at Eugene the 17th of the present month. Mrs. Minnie Moore was chosen as alternate.

H. L. Findley, who, for years has visited Central Point in the capacity

of an expert piano tuner, is again in town calling on his patrons and securing new ones.

Miss M. F. Allen, former teacher of the eighth grade in the public school, left last Wednesday evening for Grants Pass, where she will make her future home. She has purchased property there including a small home and will devote her time to the serious study of music.

Frank Hawk received a fall yesterday morning that severely bruised him and wrenched his shoulder out of joint. He had made some minor repairs of Bridam Sanderson's motorcycle and mounted the machine to test it, but for some reason, not clearly explained to the writer, he did not remain on the saddle, and his sudden and unpremeditated meeting with Mother Earth, left an impression hard to forget. Finding it impossible to pursue his ordinary avocation under the circumstances, he put on his "other clothes" and went to Medford with his new Buick and another friend.

Lumber being hauled for the new tabernacle under which a four weeks' religious campaign will be conducted, beginning May 19. The tabernacle will stand to the left of the Baptist church and will accommodate four or five hundred people. The use of two pianos and an organ have been secured and it is expected that at least one hundred singers will be ready to take part in the chorus choir when the meetings begin.

The money necessary for building the tabernacle to be used during the evangelistic meetings was secured in a few hours by Rev. T. J. Hazleton of the Methodist church, and he announces that he found everybody interested and nearly everybody will

accept a position in a gentlemen's furnishing establishment. Mr. Huston has many friends in Central Point who will regret his departure. His family will follow him in a short time.

A. D. Huston will leave for Weed, California, on Sunday, where he has

accepted a position in a gentlemen's furnishing establishment. Mr. Huston has many friends in Central Point who will regret his departure. His family will follow him in a short time.

Haskins for Health.

Two Essentials

Every housewife knows that she must have good flour and good coffee. These are the two essentials, and we know that

Pure White Flour

—and—

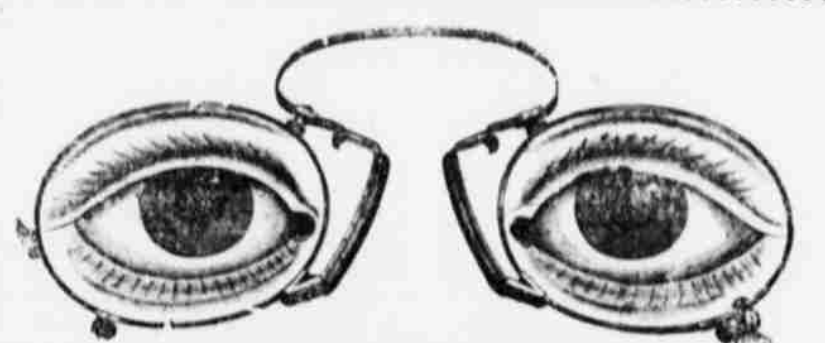
Golden Gate Coffee

will fill the bill every time. Telephone your order and we will do the rest.

ALLEN & REAGAN

202 E. MAIN ST.

PHONE MAIN 2711



LOOK

for the big yellow warehouse between the railroad tracks on seventh and go there to Dr. Goble's Optical Parlor for your glasses, repairs, etc.

No. 18, WEST MAIN STREET

The Pasadena of Oregon

People of refinement; people with means; retired business men; professional men; college and university graduates, are coming to the Rogue River Valley by the score. Within the past two years almost a hundred Chicago and Evanston, Illinois, people have purchased homes near Medford, and nearly every one of them has a friend or two whom they hope to induce to come and locate in the valley.

New York, Philadelphia, Boston and many other eastern cities are almost if not quite as well represented, while St. Paul and Minneapolis have more representatives here than any other several cities combined.

Think these statements over and get your thinker going. Write to the undersigned or the Medford Commercial Club for detailed information about the country, and you will never have cause to regret it.

Bearing Orchards Near Medford

Most of the producing orchards have been held in large holdings until recently. A few weeks ago the Eden Valley Orchard, containing 605 acres, was placed on the market in any desired acreage. We have been authorized to offer the bearing apples and pears for sale, and if you know anything about this country and want a desirable block of bearing trees, write or come soon. During the past week over \$150,000 worth of the property has been disposed of. It is located within two miles of Medford at an elevation of about 100 feet above the city and is one of the best kept orchards in the world. Parts of the orchard offered for sale have paid the owner over \$600 per acre per year for four years straight.

Do not come unless you are prepared to stay, for just so sure as you do come the combination of fat soil, grandeur of scenic beauty and Italian climate will steal you, body and soul. After one visit here you will be miserable any other place on earth.

John D. Olwell

EXHIBIT BUILDING

MEDFORD, OREGON