

PRIZE WINNING FRUIT IS TO GO EAST CHICAGO

National Apple Show Trustees Make Plans for Greatest Show in History—Prizewinning Fruit Will Be Exhibited at Livestock Show.

SPOKANE, Wash., May 16.—Official announcement is made by the board of trustees of the National Apple Show, incorporated, that the prize winning fruit of the third annual exposition in Spokane next November and district and general displays from Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana will be sent to Chicago for exhibition purposes in the First Regiment armory during the week of the international livestock exhibition.

To Spend \$77,000.
The Chicago plan involves an expenditure of \$35,000, exclusive of the cost of the Spokane show, which is estimated at \$42,000. Officials of transcontinental railroads interested in the development of the northwest states have guaranteed a large proportion of the fund for the first named exhibition and the various fruit districts in the four states are depended upon for \$10,000 by taking space for display purposes at Chicago. No charge will be made for entries or exhibition space at the Spokane show, which is open to the world.

To Chicago Free.
The general exhibits will be transported from Spokane to Chicago free of expense to the growers and, in addition, the management of the National Apple Show will move at least six prize winning carloads, also the winners in the 10-box, five-box, single box and special display contests, thus making an exhibition of apples that will attract wide attention to the fruit districts in the northwest, as well as exploit their products. Each district will have one or more representatives in charge to distribute literature and give out information.

Those Taking Space.
Space for exhibits at Chicago has been engaged by the Commercial club and Apple Growers' union, Hood River, Or.; Commercial club, Wenatchee, Wash.; North Central Washington Development league, Commercial club and Fruit Growers' union, Walla Walla; chamber of commerce, Ellensburg, Wash.; Latah County Fruit Growers' union, Idaho; chamber of commerce, Missoula, Mont.; commercial clubs of Stevens county, Washington; Commercial club of Medford, Ore.; Commercial club and Fruit Growers' union, North Yakima; Commercial club, Lewiston, Idaho; Sunnyside, Zillah and Spokane Valley Fruit Growers' associations and the Sutherland Development league, Oregon.

No Advertising Vehicle.
The decision of the trustees of the show to eliminate orchard land companies from making the Chicago show a vehicle for private advertising has met with general approval and the companies are assisting the various commercial organizations and fruit growers' associations by contributing to the expense funds. They realize that the movement will encourage emigration and investments and thus is bound to be of great benefit to every line of trade in the northwestern states.

SOCIALISTS THREATEN SPLIT WITH LABOR OVER ASIATICS

CHICAGO, Ill., May 16.—A closed door for Asiatics, involving a split with the international socialist party or the advocacy of unlimited immigration, in opposition to the American Federation of Labor's policy, is an issue which is expected to bring some stormy sessions of the national socialist convention, which meets in Chicago Sunday. The immigration committee held a session last night and it was predicted that its report to the convention would be in favor of repudiating the stand taken by the international organization.

BEAUTIFYING THE HOME WITH PAINTS AND FINISHES.

It is really remarkable what transformations may be made now-a-days with paints and finishes.
Olmstead & Hibbard are showing this week in the center of their window a beautifully finished panel showing results that can be easily secured by anyone over old painted surfaces or on old bare wood. It is one of the handsomest and most practical displays we have seen and reflects great credit both to Olmstead and Hibbard, and to Acme Quality Paints and Finishes.
The extensive advertising being done by Olmstead & Hibbard in behalf of Acme Quality goods is producing excellent results.
Haskins for Health.

PEAR BLIGHT AND ITS CONTROL UPON THE PACIFIC COAST

This is the Seventh 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 Friday, May 13.) Methods of Control and Eradication of Blight.

To one who knows something of the theory of the disease, the matter of eradication often seems very simple. It is usually a very easy thing to write about the experiences of others and to tell in considerable detail how blight should be eradicated and controlled. The actual field work is very difficult and tedious, and a matter of days or months of training will only make an expert field man. No one can become expert after a few hours' work even under competent instruction given by a trained man having had years of experience. However, we do find people who are able to write and instruct without having had any experience whatever. To the initiated, as well as the uninitiated, let me say that the eradication of pear blight is one of the most difficult problems known to plant pathologists. Let me say that it is a simple thing. It is difficult, very difficult. The reason for this difficulty is that we are dealing with a considerable amount of ignorance and unbelief; again, few farmers who have not had a bacteriologist's training, realize the peculiar relation existing between the organism causing the disease and the host plants. They fail to see that this relation is practically the same as that which exists between the germ of tuberculosis and man. On the one hand, antiseptic precautions, and the removal of infections seems unimportant; on the other hand, however, long experience with this dread human disease instills a sort of fear even though the true cause may not be fully comprehended. If every fruitgrower could be made to feel that fruit trees are living things very much in the same sense as themselves, and that the parasites attacking them should be viewed in a corresponding light for both, I am sure the whole matter of education would be solved.

Primary Treatment.

The treatment for pear blight, or rather the methods for controlling it, may be divided into two classes, primary and secondary. The primary method of treating this disease consists of cutting out thoroughly and antiseptically the hold-over during the dormant season of the trees—that is, during the fall and winter. It has been explained that the hold-over blight may be found in the larger limbs, the trunk and even the root system. These hold-over cases have become such through the various means of infection pointed out in a previous chapter, namely, through blossoms, buds or water sprouts, which have become infected and through which the blight has gained entrance to the fleshy bark and cambium of the bodies and roots. The other methods of entrance, as pointed out before, are through growth cracks, insect and bird punctures, or any other way by which the epidemics may be broken so as to expose the tissues beneath. It has also been shown that the pruning knife or other orchard instruments and implements may be the means of spreading the disease. If the work of removing holdover cases is thoroughly done it leaves no opportunity for additional advantages from any other secondary method which will be given later.

Remember that the all-important thing is the removal of the source, or what will be the source of infection the following year. From the standpoint of the pear or apple, it is just as important that this work be done as carefully and skillfully as the work of a surgeon in removing a member infected with blood poison. Every one realizes the attention given to the source of a city's water supply, and it may be said that the death rate is very largely an index of its condition. In the same sense, the attention given the sanitary conditions of the orchards of any community is an index of the death rate of the orchards. Of course, the cutting out of holdover blight must be done, not alone in a single orchard, but the work should be general and thorough throughout the entire area, such as an inclosed valley or even, for better work, an entire state. Complete eradication of pear blight from such a large area is, of course, very difficult, if not impossible. However, the fewer holdover cases that may be missed will result in fewer cases of infection later in the spring and summer. As may be

seen by referring to the factors influencing the disease, the presence of the germ is of primary importance. If the pear blight germ is not present in the orchards there can be no blight no matter what the weather conditions may be. The orchards of California existed for 25 years with varying climatic conditions, and no one ever heard of blight in these orchards until the germ was introduced. The regular development of the disease has been pointed out by which it runs down on one side of the limb or body and not on the other; this often leads to failures in eradicating the blight from orchards. While the disease in the top is very easy to handle and any one who looks at all closely cannot only detect it, but can readily remove the infected branches; the disease on the bodies and in the root system is not only hard to see, but it is often difficult to find it, especially on old trees where the crowns and bodies are covered with rough bark. It may be said here that the removal and the detection of holdover in pear trees is not nearly so difficult as it is in the apple and quince. The Spitzenberg apple is probably the worst variety, if not the worst species of the pome family, in which to detect holdover and to effectively remove it.

The gum exudate, when it is present, gives a clew to many otherwise obscure cases. However, in cases of late fall and summer infections, the lesions may be so small as to produce no exudate or to give any other evidence of infection. A dead water sprout or fruit spur, no matter how tiny it may be, leads to the detection of a case. Sometimes these have been broken off in cultivation or carelessly cut off without following up the infection at the base. Very often a water sprout which has come up from the root system at some distance from the base of the tree, becomes infected, and is later removed by cultivation; but the infection passes on up the infected root, finally involving the entire root system. Sometimes there is infection without a water sprout or bud at all, and such cases are the hardest to detect unless some ooze has exuded. Such infections come about through insect punctures and growth cracks by means of which the germ has been introduced. Where there is a large quantity of blight to be removed from the orchard, necessitating a great deal of labor, it has proven necessary in every case to go over the orchard critically, or perhaps we may say leisurely, on a dry, sunshiny day when there is good light, and find the few cases that have been missed on the first inspection. No matter how thorough the work this careful method of inspection has proved extremely important. Not only should the work be inspected immediately following the general clean-up, but someone else with keen, well-trained eyes should look over the trees several times during the winter. A special effort should be made to find out when there is a new exudation of ooze. This may follow any warm mild spell in the winter, when there is a wide range between the day and night temperature. Such conditions are known to affect the flow of sap in the sugar maple and other trees. A final inspection should be made just before blossoming time to catch any hold-over blight the last moment, in case it has been overlooked before.

After the blossoming period has passed so that the blight has had time to develop, if a colony of blight is found in the orchard, careful examination of this colony will generally result in the finding of a case of holdover blight in the center and from which all trouble may be traced. During the first year's work, those who are just learning how to eradicate blight will probably miss a good many cases; however, after practice, they usually become keener and rarely miss any. In fact, I have seen men who from the very first were able to do excellent work, but, like other jobs, which require careful work and a sharp eye, relatively few men are capable of making first-class inspections. In many of the large orchards where the question of efficient labor is serious and where all sorts of tramp and other low-class labor has been employed, absolute failures in blight control have generally resulted. As I have stated before, a tramp, or, for that matter, even the better sort of laborer, cannot be thoroughly schooled in careful work of this kind within the space of a day or two. In every event, the best and most careful man should be placed in charge of work of this kind. It is almost needless to say that the breaking up of the large

er tracts into smaller ones of, say, five or ten acres, will largely solve the problem of blight control. When this is done each tract will have close, personal supervision, and the details of eradicating the blight, as well as keeping it under control, will fall to the owner. It is a common mistake to think that the matter of eradication and control rests with the inspector alone. An inspector must have the co-operation of the entire district. I do not know of any one inspector to assume the matter of cultivation, pruning or any other of the regular orchard practices; so why should an inspector be asked to do the actual work of blight eradication. The inspector is, in the first place, an instructor, and in the second place, the one to enforce the horticultural laws, but he is no common hired man.
(To Be Continued.)

Earthquake Shocks Noted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16.—Seismographs at the weather bureau, Georgetown university, and at the coast and geodetic survey magnetic observatory at Cheltenham, Mr., recorded earthquake shocks of 48 minutes' duration early today. The tremors were unusual because of the alternating directions.

New Cases Filed.

M. Watkins vs. J. P. Harr and Bert Harr, suit in equity; Hanna & Hanna, for plaintiff.
Charles F. Patton vs. Ella Patton; divorce; J. H. Carkin for plaintiff.

Do You Wish To Buy a Home

ARE YOU WANTING A HOME? WHY RENT WHEN YOU CAN TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OTHER PEOPLE'S MISFORTUNES?

Parties are compelled to leave the city, and offer a fine new two-story, eight-room house, completely furnished, with high-grade furniture, best light and plumbing fixtures, lawn, cement walks and curb, south front, street to be paved. This is a beautiful home and is located on one of the best streets in the city. Price is very low, with or without furniture.

Modern Cottage For Sale

A neat, modern, five-room cottage, close in on Oakdale, east front, fine lawn and shrubbery, cement walks and curb, paved street, large range goes with house, large barn; lot 50x145.

New Five-Room Cottage

New five-room cottage, south front, lot 50x150, near South Newtown; price \$2000, terms.

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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 the 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