

## CLOSER TAB UPON BANKS

Comptroller of Currency Develops  
New System of Inspection to Aid  
Examiners in Detecting Forbidden  
Operations.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—In furtherance of his plans for obtaining a more accurate insight into the condition of national banks, Comptroller of the Currency Murray has developed a new system for the guidance of the national bank examiners. By its means, if faithfully carried out, there will be established in the office of the comptroller a regular credit bureau by which it will be possible for him to keep tab on the financial transaction, not only of the officers and directors of the banks themselves, but of all the big borrowers of the country.

Under this system the comptroller believes that should operations such as those which landed C. W. Morse in the Atlanta prison be tried it will be found impossible. He has sent out to every national bank examiner a series of forms upon which they are required to make returns on a number of important matters never heretofore required of them. The information thus acquired will be held in confidence from the public, but it will be of so intimate a nature and of such immense financial importance if it should fall into the hands of the wrong man, that there is reason to believe that there will be objection from the banks.

For instance, section 5 of the new list of questions requires every national bank examiner to furnish the names of all "financiers of questionable methods" whose operations extend into their districts. The words quoted are printed in capital letters to give them more prominence.

Another form is to be used to give a statement of the "doubtful or questionable paper," in which officers or directors of banks are interested, giving the name of the borrower and of the bank, the amount in each bank and the total in each district. This is to be supplemented by similar reports as to the same kind of paper of persons or firms other than officials and directors, and the inquiry is to be made more searching by extending it to a report as to "large or extended lines of credit," in which officers or others may be interested.

### NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the city council of the city of Medford, Oregon, at its next regular meeting, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in quantities less than a gallon at their place of business on lots 15 and 16 in block 21 in said city, for a period of six months.

RYAN & BROWN.

**NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.**  
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Pacific and Eastern Railway will be held at the office of the company, in Medford, Oregon, on Monday, June 6, 1910, at 10 o'clock a. m.  
By order of the President.  
G. P. HUMPHREY,  
Secretary.

### NOTICE OF SALE OF \$50,000.00 SCHOOL BONDS, DIST NO. 49, JACKSON COUNTY, ORE.

Bids will be received up to June 1, 1910, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, by Jas. M. Cronemiller, treasurer of Jackson County, Oregon, for the purchase of \$50,000.00 (fifty thousand dollars), coupon bonds, of \$1,000.00 denomination, to be issued by School District No. 49, of Jackson County, Oregon, payable in twenty years, ten years' optional, bearing 5 per cent interest per annum, interest payable semi-annually. Bids to be accompanied by certified check, 5 per cent of the amount of the bid. The board of directors of said school district No. 49 reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

JAS. M. CRONEMILLER,  
Treasurer of Jackson County, Oregon.  
Dated this 5th day of May, 1910.

### MEMORIAL DAY PRICES ON CUT FLOWERS.

Carnations ..... 75c per dozen  
Fornosa Lillies ..... \$2.00 per dozen  
Calla Lillies ..... \$2.00 per dozen  
Stacks Extra Select. \$1.50 per dozen  
Sweet Peas ..... 25c per bunch  
Self-watering cement boxes; water once in 10 days.  
MEDFORD GREENHOUSE.  
Phone 3741. 923 East Main. 59

Haskins for Health.  
\*\*\*\*\*  
+ RARDON IS BAKING 2000  
+ LOAVES OF BREAD DAILY.  
+ WHAT IS THE REASON?  
\*\*\*\*\*

## PROGRESS UPON PANAMA CANAL

Sixth Year of Stupendous Work  
Shows Work Will Be Finished  
Upon Schedule Time—Large Por-  
tions Remain of Big Cuts.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The sixth year of the stupendous work of building a canal across the isthmus of Panama to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans ended on May 3 and in that time so much has been accomplished that the costly waterway may be opened to the commerce of the world in 1914. The official estimate places it a year later, in order that there may be no miscalculation.

The progress of the work may be seen in the important features of the canal. These are the cut through Culebra, the locks at Gatun, Miraflores and Pedro Miguel, the building of the Gatun dam and the creation of Gatun lake.

The excavation record by years since May, 1904, is as follows:

May 1 to May 1.	Cubic Yds.
1904-1905.....	648,911
1905-1906.....	2,964,993
1906-1907.....	7,365,438
1907-1908.....	24,197,267
1908-1909.....	38,038,898
1909-1910.....	32,672,565

Total..... 105,888,072  
Of the total remaining, the amount to be taken out by dredges is 29,232,052 cubic yards, and the amount by steam shovels is 38,827,617 cubic yards.

There yet remains to be excavated from Culebra cut 31,128,845 cubic yards, and the work is advancing at the rate of 1,240,000 cubic yards a month, that being the average monthly excavation since May 1, 1909. The work of dredging is practically confined to the Atlantic and Pacific entrances of the canal.

The construction of the dam across the Chagres river at Gatun was continued during the year in three sections—the dry and hydraulic fill of the eastern half of the dam; the lining of the spillway with concrete, and the dry fill of the western section. Two parallel ridges of rock and earth stretch across the valley, from hill to hill, and between these ridges the hydraulic fill is being made. In the east half of the dam the hydraulic fill is at 53 feet above sea level, which is within 62 feet of the final height. In the western section the hydraulic fill has just been begun. Of the total of approximately 10,000,000 cubic yards of this fill to be made, 3,000,000 cubic yards have so far been placed in the eastern section.

Haskins for Health.

## THE PEAR THRIPS

(By Dudley Moulton of the Department of Agriculture, engaged in Deciduous Fruit Insect Investigations.)

(Continued from Yesterday.)

The almond, of the first group, presents an interesting study of the feeding habits of thrips. The bud development occurs during early February, early blossoms from February 5 to 16, and full bloom from February 9 to 20 and later. Thrips appear about February 25 or March 1, and it is evident that almond blossoms are well along before enough thrips have appeared to become especially injurious. Many instances can be cited where thrips were especially numerous on almond trees, often as many as 25 or 50 inhabiting a single blossom, and yet the trees set and matured a full crop of nuts. The insects did not have an opportunity to attack the opening buds, and after blossoms were open they preferred the nectary glands on the inside of the calyx cups. They did not, apparently, relish any other parts of these particular blossoms, and the pistil, stigma and young fruits were not attacked. Stamens were weakened, for they arise from the him of the Calyx just above the place where the insects find their enticing food, but the pollen had already ripened and had been shed. Thrips can be found as numerous on almonds as on any other variety of affected trees, but there is a large, newly exposed leaf and blossom surface, and the greatest danger period is passed before the insects arrive. For these reasons the trees are able to support many thrips without the amount or the quality of their fruit being appreciably affected.

The peach, especially the Muir and Nicol's cling varieties, suffers as much as other fruits, but the acreage in the Santa Clara valley is not large as compared with that of the prune, or instance; consequently the damage has not been so marked. The period of opening buds and blossoms occurs just at a time to permit of thrips entering them from their earliest development. The swelling bud pushes apart its outer inter protecting scales and thrips immediately force a way in. The insects feed on the tender, closely plaited tips of petals, which are readily killed. They force an entrance between calyx lobes and petals, feeding as they go, and soon reach and attack the very small and fragile blossom stem. This is soon destroyed. Later the blossoms which may have escaped the early injury are attacked from within, the thrips feeding on the inner flower parts. The piercing and rasping manner of feeding is very disastrous to tender plant tissue, and fatal injury can be effected by a very few movements of the powerful mouth cone with its armed tip. The writer has often examined peach trees which had but recently been attacked by thrips and found that almost every blossom would fall out from its cluster of scales when the limbs were gen-

tly tapped. Badly infested peach trees do not bloom at all.

Apricot blossoms are similar to those of the peach and are injured in the same way.

The thrips is at its worst on trees of the second group, which includes the pear, prune, cherry and apple. These fruits bloom later, which permits the gathering of thrips in numbers before buds are at all advanced. The writer has found thrips on cherry and prune trees waiting, as it were, for the buds to open, and he has found as many as 75 individuals in a single blossom which opened prematurely early. A thrips enters a prune bud through the tip and forces a way down the center of the cluster, feeding as it goes on the contiguous sides of the several blossom buds. Normal growth ceases immediately. The untouched outer side of each blossom bud develops for a time, but the injured inner part becomes brown and dies. This causes each flower bud to turn in toward the center, and the whole cluster eventually falls. When thus injured, most blossoms do not open at all, but if they do thrips are able to enter and feed in the more vital flower parts. Only a few blossoms survive both periods of injury when thrips are very numerous. The insects attack blossom and leaf buds alike, and, in fact, every part that offers new and tender plant tissue.

Pears suffer mostly during early bud development, and blossoms are nearly all dead before the clusters open.

Cherries present a more resistant growth. There is a decidedly sticky secretion on the surface of newly exposed leaves, and often wings of thrips stick fast and many are thus trapped. Cherries develop so rapidly that when buds once start blossom clusters are able to push out, often almost unharmed, even when many thrips are present. These clusters form ideal places for oviposition, and, as will be seen later, cherry trees which may be able to resist the early injuries of feeding will suffer from the effects of ovipositing.

(To Be Continued.)

### GOODFRIEND HOTEL

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Formerly Hotels Stanford and St. Beryl, Powell Street, near Geary, adjoining Hotel Marx. Take Hotel Marx Bus, or Market Street Cars, transfer to Powell. Ideal house and location for ladies visiting the city alone.

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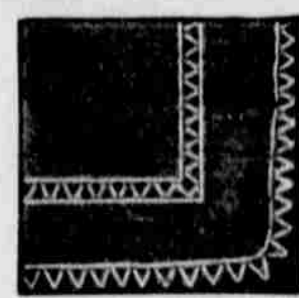
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## The Pasadena of Oregon

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

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