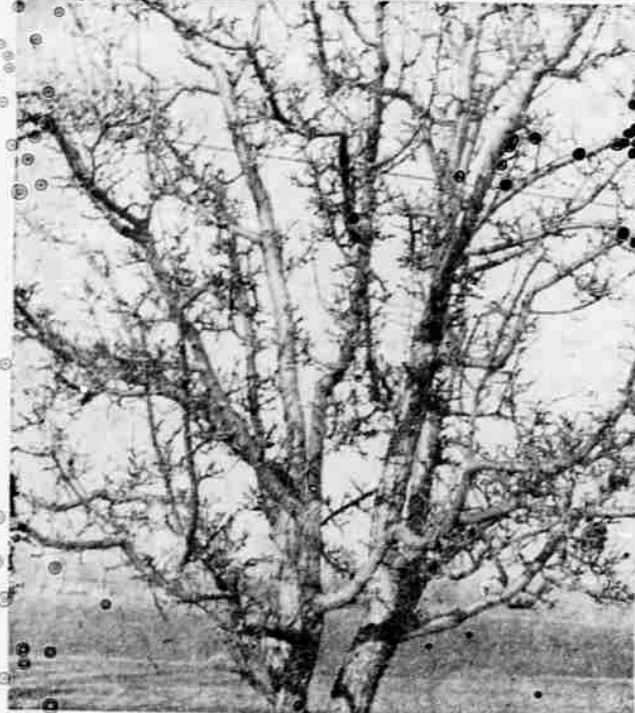


Pruning Under Way to Assure Good Pear Crop



UNPRUNED TREE—This D'Anjou tree contains so many spurs and shoots that blossoms and leaves will tend to use too many nutritional elements of the tree. This will result in weakening of the tree so it will be unable to stimulate fruit set. For this reason some—but not all—of the spurs should be pruned out. Old, unproductive wood in the tree should be removed and enough young wood left to assure uniform crops in future seasons.



CONTROLLING HEIGHT—Evan Moore uses manual pruning shears to remove shoots from extreme top of a bosc tree at the Klamath orchard, owned by the Modoc Orchard company. Removing these shoots will prevent the tree from growing too high for the fruit to be reached during harvest season. Most growers like to keep their trees low enough that the fruit can be reached from 12 to 14 foot ladders.

Action Important To Get Marketable Fruit Next Season

Pear growers of the Rogue valley are taking action now to assure a good crop as far in the future as 1962.

This action involves the use of pruning shears and ladders or platforms on which to stand.

The pruning season for pear trees begins in November, after the first killing frost, and extends through March. Most growers wait until the leaves have fallen to start pruning, though some begin the project before then. Regardless of when it is done, it's important to prune for the maximum amount of marketable fruit during the coming season and as far ahead as four or five seasons from now.

Basic Formula

C. B. Cordy, county horticultural agent, recommends this basic formula for effective pruning.

"Cut off old, unproductive spurs and branches and leave enough young ones to replace them."

The only old wood that should never be removed, Cordy said, are the trunks and scaffolds or main limbs.

It normally takes about two years for a shoot to become productive. Its best fruit producing period is from that time until it is about five years old. The weight of fruit often tends to bend the shoot downward. When this happens, the shoot quits growing, though spurs will continue to grow on it and produce for a limited number of years.

Stop Producing

After five to seven years, the shoots and spurs stop producing fruit, though they continue to produce blossoms and leaves. This is because blossoms and leaves use so many nutritional elements of the tree that there is not sufficient remaining strength to stimulate fruit set.

Retaining too many young shoots, which have not yet begun to bear fruit, also has an unfavorable effect. They tend to shade out the fruit and retard growth of new shoots. However, for each old shoot that is cut off, a young one should be allowed to remain on the tree.

Cordy says an effectively pruned tree contains a well-balanced quantity of shoots ranging in age from one to five years. If all young shoots were removed year after year, the eventual result would be a poor crop, Cordy said.

The extent to which a tree should be pruned depends on the variety of pears. Where D'Anjous are concerned, the more the tree is pruned, the more fruit the tree produces per unit of tree. However, if the tree is pruned excessively, it will not be large enough to hold a large crop of fruit.

Pruned Lightly

Bosc should be pruned lightly since size is almost always satisfactory regardless of crop size and light pruning results in a more abundant crop. Bartlett, on the other hand, will produce in large quantities if the tree is not pruned, but the fruit will be undesirably small. Therefore, a moderate amount of pruning is recommended. Alternate bearing tendencies of some pear varieties, especially comice, can be compensated to a considerable degree by retaining a sufficient quantity of young fruiting wood each year.

To a large extent, a grower can control the shape of his tree by the manner in which he prunes it.

Pruning stimulates growth in the immediate area of the cut, but the overall effect is one of dwarfing, Cordy noted. New shoots and spurs may grow abundantly near the cut, but a tree that is pruned does not grow as large as an unpruned tree.

Keep Trees Low

Most growers like to keep their trees low enough that the fruit can be reached from a 12 to 14 foot ladder. Thus, they prune off shoots that grow at the extreme tops of the trees. They also try to keep two or three "ladder ways" clear of branches and shoots for the harvest season. While pruning to accomplish this, they should leave the tree open in the center so air and sunlight can get through. However, some fruiting wood should be left inside and near the bottom of the tree, it was explained.

Cordy said the principle of pruning out old wood and replacing it with young wood was introduced here by the extension service and the southern Oregon branch experiment station about 10 years ago and was generally well accepted by local fruit growers. Improved orchard production has illustrated the value of this method, he commented, citing Horace Thompson's orchard west of Phoenix as an example.

Thompson had experimented with the idea even before it was



EXAMINES SHOOTS—Horace Thompson examines a shoot in one of his D'Anjou trees at his orchard west of Phoenix. Weight of the fruit often causes the shoot to bend downward. When this happens the shoot is no longer able to bear fruit, though new shoots

can grow from it as illustrated here. In one other year or two, this shoot will be pruned out and a young one left in the tree to replace it. Thompson was one of the first Rogue valley fruit growers to use this modern pruning technique.



PLATFORM PRUNER—Louis Suierveid, foreman at one of Elmhurst Carpenier's orchards near Coher Butte, uses a mechanical platform pruner mounted on a tractor to remove old, unproductive shoots from a Bartlett tree. This pruner, one of few of its kind in the valley, involves use of air compression

recommended to him. After the recommendation was made, he began practicing it intensively. In a short time the production of Thompson's orchard was nearly double that of the average Rogue valley orchard.

In Apple Orchards

Prior to coming to the Rogue valley, Thompson worked in apple orchards in Arkansas. It was there that he picked up the idea for preventing fungus in pruning wounds measuring 1 1/2 inches or more. The method has since been endorsed by the extension service.

It involves use of venetian red stain and raw linseed oil, mixed to the consistency of soft butter. At Cordy's suggestion, a small amount of neutral copper was added to the mixture with good results. Venetian red is inexpensive and durable and neutral copper gives an antifungal quality, making the mixture both practical and effective, Cordy noted. It is applied to the wound with a stiff-bristled brush about two weeks to two months after the cut is made.

Club Leaders Plan Eagle Point Meetings

Fifteen Eagle Point 4-H club leaders Thursday night decided to hold meetings three or four times a year to plan community 4-H functions and develop plans for improving the 4-H program in that area.

Cliff Moore, leader of the Reese Creek Renegades 4-H club, was elected chairman of the leaders' group. Cathie Carroll, junior leader of the Flying Saucers cooking club and a member of the Stitch and Rip clothing club, was elected secretary.

The leaders also started plans for 4-H club participation in the Eagle Point PTA "Youth in Our Community" program scheduled for Tuesday, March 26.

Miss Marjorie Hutton and Glenn Klein, county 4-H club agents, also attended the Thursday night meeting.

Read and Use Classified Ads For Quick Cash

On The Side

Unpublished by Guy Burgess, Copyright, Inc.

What's not to be done if you're drawing a blank? Well, I am with you. What's not to be done if you're drawing a blank? Well, I am with you.

Are you acquainted with the owner of a small retail store? How is he doing? Has he been the owner of the same store for 10 years or more and still making a profit? If so, he is a man of extraordinary ability. His name is that of a retailing genius.

Such is the opinion of experts on this particular business situation. Only 17 per cent of small retail store owners in this country stay in business in the same store for a period of 10 years or over. In the period of 1948-1955, some 921,200 retail shop owners went out of business. In the same period the ownership of over two million small retail shops changed hands.

Get It Right

June continues the most popular month for marriage. May is at the bottom of the list in that respect. Why is it May is so unpopular as a marriage month? Is it because May is considered unlucky? It isn't. The long time unpopularity of May as a time for marriage is because it is the mating month for jackasses.

Asking

Queries from clients. Q. When "Two Ton Tony" Galento, the picturesque pugilist, said of an opponent, "I'll moider de bum," to whom was he referring? A. Abe Simon. Q. Are you familiar with a song titled "Sprinkle Me With Kisses If You Want My Love To Grow"? A. Yes, ma'am. It was written by Earl Carroll and Ernest Ball. Evelyn Nesbit popularized it. As to where to get a copy of the song, write

House of Health and Beauty

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MEN Open 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. WOMEN

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LEW G. GILMAN Licensed Masseur For Appointment PHONE 3-1272 Evening Appointments Welcomed

By E. V. Darling

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American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) in New York City.

Among the Married

What is nagging? Many feminine subscribers believe they have been unjustly accused of nagging and request an effort be made to clarify the situation. A young Maryland matron reports she was unable to open a window that stubbornly stuck. She asked her husband to do it. He said he would but didn't. She asked him again. No results. Once more she made the request. This time her husband snapped, "Why keep nagging me about that window?" She asks, "Was that nagging?" Oug view is that it was not. It was a case of a simple and reasonable request being rudely ignored and the wife was well within her rights in repeating said request. If, however, the wife had said, "Why can't you do things when I ask you? Why do you always put everything off? Why can't you be like other men and have some consideration for your wife?" And so on and on. That in the opinion of our experts could rightly be called "nagging."

Proof

Do you know what "proof" means in the description of whiskey? Each degree of "proof" is one half of one per cent of alcohol. So "100 proof" means the whiskey in the bottle contains 50 per cent alcohol. It is said a man becomes intoxicated 10 per cent quicker drinking "100 proof" liquor than when consuming "50 proof."

Handshaking

Is handshaking dangerous? Some health experts maintain it is very dangerous. That it spreads germs and can be the

Public Welfare Commission Reviews Assistance Policy

Portland — Miss Jeanne Jewett, administrator of the Oregon Public Welfare commission, has reviewed old-age assistance standards and methods of determining amounts of individual assistance grants.

Miss Jewett, said the review

to clarify misunderstanding about assistance grants resulting from the recent incident in Klamath Falls where an old-age assistance recipient killed the chairman of the Klamath County Public Welfare commission.

Budgetary Need

Miss Jewett pointed out old-age assistance is provided on a budgetary need basis taking into consideration the individual's requirements. The commission fixes uniform standards for assistance.

In establishing statewide standards for public assistance, the commission, within limits of available funds, takes into consideration basic requirements for standards of living, including health, food, shelter, clothing, fuel, utilities, medical care and other essential items, Miss Jewett said.

Cost-price studies are also taken into consideration and dollar standards are set for minimum costs of meeting the requirements.

Both state and federal law make it mandatory that income such as OASI benefits, veterans' benefits, state industrial accident compensation, unemployment compensation, income from relatives, and other resources be taken into account in establishing an amount for the old-age assistance grant.

Minimum Amount

Oregon old-age assistance law states the minimum amount of such income and resources considered sufficient is \$50 per month. However, Miss Jewett said, the commission has set monthly state standards for basic old-age assistance.

They are food \$32, personal incidentals \$4.50, clothing \$6, household supplies and replacements \$3.50. The water allowance is based on actual cost in each water district.

Monthly amount for fuel is based on average cost within each county, she said, so fuel allowances vary and range from \$6 to \$17.50 per month, depending upon the type of fuel and the number of rooms heated.

Each county public welfare commission sets a maximum standard allowance for shelter. Other utilities such as electricity ranges from \$1.50 to \$8.15 depending upon the number in the family and type of utilities used.

Available Resource

Miss Jewett said each old-age assistance grant is based on the person's current circumstances which takes into consideration any available resource.

Last October, 18,350 persons received old-age assistance in Oregon for a total expenditure of \$1,278,345, she said. Average old-age assistance grant for October was \$69.66, including medical care and related services, she added.

There are about 80 persons for whom old-age assistance expenditures are more than \$200 per month due to special requirements including medical needs, she reported.

Last September Oregon ranked 10th among all states in its average old-age assistance payments including medical care, hospitalization and nursing home care.

Eleven per cent of the people 65-years-old and older in Oregon received old-age assistance, in comparison with the national average of 17 per cent.

Almost one-half of all the people in the United States, and about 60 per cent of all those who reside in Canada, are centered within 500 miles of Buffalo, New York.

Dead line Sunday Classified is at noon Saturday; 10 a.m. Monday for Monday; other days 5:30 previous day.

News About Books From the Library

The Medford public library has experienced an unprecedented amount of activity during the past month, in registration, circulation of books and the number of reference questions asked.

In circulation alone the library had a 20 per cent increase over the same period in 1956, and a 40 per cent increase over January, 1955. Personnel who are usually occupied in preparing new books for circulation were required to take care of the increased business at the circulation and reference desks.

Consequently, although more than 60 books were received as gifts during the past two weeks, these are not included in the titles listed here, but will be added as soon as it is possible to catalog and process them for borrowers' use.

Donors included Mr. and Mrs. Robert Banks of North Bend, Ted Wender, A. A. Laumann, Joe W. Vag, W. V. Nussbaum and the Oregon state library. Donors who should have been previously acknowledged are Mrs. George Rode and Eimer Reznicek.

Of the 221 volumes placed in circulation during the past two weeks of the month 63 were added to the junior and 158 to the adult department. Among the 158 new adult books were the following 76 new titles:

Biography: A History of the Borgias, Rolfe; Bare Feet in the Palace, Keith; R. E. Lee, Freeman; Enemies Are Human, Pabel; The Amazing World of John Scarnce, Scarnce.

History: The Glamour of Near East Excavation, Baikie; Worlds Without End, Barclay; Courts and Cabinets, Gooch; Scum of the Earth, Koestler.

Language and Literature: History of English Literature, Taine; Joseph Conrad, Curle; With Love and Irony, Lin.

Reference: American Business Dictionary, Lazarus; Dictionary of Oregon History, Corning; Oregon Blue Book.

Religions: Great Ages and Ideas of the Jewish People, Schwarz; Personal Experience and the Historic Faith, Murray; Historic Churches of America, Wallington.

Science and Technology: The Great Chain of Life, Krutch; Becoming a Mother, Seidman; To Drink or Not to Drink, Durfee; Modern Methods in Horology, Hood; An Interim Report on Fish and Wildlife Resources in Relation to Plan A, Rogue River, Oregon, U. S. Department of the Interior; Soil Survey of the Medford Area, Oregon, Strahorn; Alternative Plans for Development of the Water Resources of the Rogue River Basin, Oregon, U. S. Department of the Interior; The Mining Districts of the Western United States, Hill; Mineral Resources of Southwest Oregon, Diller.

Sports: Circus, From Rome to Ringling, Murray; This Was Football, Heffelfinger; Enjoy Your Golf, Gustavson.

Travel and Adventure: India Ink, Steegman; Journey to Israel, Aschner; Bears in My Kitchen, Merrill; Around the World in New York, Bercovici; Roving South, Price; The Long Walk, Rawick; The Age of Piracy, Carse.

Other Non-fiction: Introduction to Social Science, Atteberry; Laski; The Foundations of Modern Education, Wilds; Is Your Publicity Showing? Curtis; The Magic World of Flower Arranging, Brooks; How to Make Cut Flowers Last, Kasperski.

Adventure Stories: My Favorite Stories of the Great Outdoors, Andrews; A Treasury of True, Barnard; Trail Partners, Brand; Empire of the Atom, Van Vogt.

For Young Adults: Hostess in the Sky, Hill; Summer Gold, Kroll; Patrol to the Kimberleys, Lane; Sargasso of Space, Norton; Hospital Zone, Stolz.

Mysteries: The Saint Around the World, Charteris; Man on a Rope, Cox; A Treasury of Great Mysteries, Haycraft; Murder! Murder! Murder!!! Lockridge; The Hunted Woman, Loewen-gard.

Other Fiction: Prize Stories, 1957, Engle; Hannah Fowler, Giles; The Girl From Frisco, Heuman; The Wild Swan, Kennedy; Blue Camellia, Keyes; Always a River, Simons; Pirate's Purchase, Williams; Whistle Stop, Wolf.