

## Siskiyou Mountain Trek Start of Yreka Area Ranch

By MRS. ORLO DAVIS  
Montague Correspondent

Montague—Three heretofore bulls in the annual Cal-Ore Hereford association's range ready bull sale are from the 6,000 acre Leonard Shelley ranch at Montague, Calif. near Yreka.

## Four Local FFA Members Attend National Meet

Four delegates from Crater and Eagle Point Future Farmers of America chapters arrived in Kansas City, Oct. 9th to attend the national FFA convention.

Attending the convention Oct. 10 through Oct. 12 are Pat Neal and Bob Ryan, from Crater chapter, Leonard Hansen and Barry Blomberg from Eagle Point.

Convention schedule includes roll call of states and seating of delegates, conferring of Honorary American Farmer degrees upon vocational agriculture teachers and administrators, national treasurer's report which will be given by the state supervisor of agricultural education and state board of education of Virginia and addresses by retiring officers, massing of state flags and presentation of Star American Farmer awards.

FFA parent Committee appointments, presentation of Future Farmers of America Foundation, Inc. awards and honor in ceremony for parents of the National FFA officers are included.

Election of officers and their installation, presentation of past officers pins, certificates and service plaques by new president close the ceremony. Other events that will highlight the convention include a meat judging contest and poultry production judging contest, also a livestock judging contest. The American Royal parade and show are the main highlights of the FFA convention.

The first national convention was held in the Baltimore Hotel at Kansas City, Mo., on Nov. 20, 1928. Thirty-three official delegates representing 18 states were present. Sixty-four delegates from 33 states attended the second Convention. By the 10th annual convention membership in the organization had grown to over 100,000 representing 4,000 chapters. The 1938 convention delegates authorized purchase of 22½ acres of land which was part of the George Washington estate for the National FFA camp when the World War II began. FFA membership totaled 245,830 in 7,542 chapters. By 1957 membership reached 377,922.

## Group Pushes Calf Vaccination

Salem - The State Brucellosis Advisory committee, meeting in Salem Sept. 27, decided to ask the legislature to permit increased indemnities under the brucellosis disease control program.

The committee wants state and federal payments, usually on a matching basis, increased from \$8 to about \$25 for cattle slaughtered under the program. To insure increased usage of calf vaccination, the committee wants to tie the larger indemnity to herds which have participated in the vaccination phase of the program. The \$8 indemnity would continue on unvaccinated herds.

The committee, with Al Lindow of Portland as chairman, instructed the state department of agriculture to prepare a bill along these lines. It will go before the 1963 legislature. Officials said this move would probably cost an additional 10 to 12 thousand dollars.

needed a larger ranch to make a living.

Leonard Shelley started the trek over the Siskiyou mountains in March, 1914. Near the top he found four feet of snow so he tied each horse's tail to the horse behind it and broke trail over the former toll road by way of Stelman.

A month later the family moved 75 hours over the mountains by driving them behind a wagon filled with corn and camping equipment. They had to drive the hogs through the main streets of Medford and Ashland. Since there was no snow the trip took only five days.

Form Partnership

Later Leonard, his three brothers, Dan, Everett and Parks formed a partnership known as the Shelley Brothers. They bought the Hovey Gulch ranch from Sam Burwell and Shelley still owns this ranch consisting of 320 acres.

After 12 years, the brothers dissolved their partnership and went into business for themselves. All except Leonard married. Leonard never did. For awhile his sister and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Seidman lived with him until they retired. Later his sister, Mrs. Mollie Eaton, lived with him until her death. Since then her daughters and his niece, Mrs. Florence Wood and Miss Opal Batson have lived on the ranch. They both work for Pacific Telephone company in Yreka.

The two women are active as Siskiyou County Cowbelles and in several civic groups. They help on the ranch and are at home in the saddle.

The ranch, now consisting of 6,000 acres is known as Shasta Valley Hereford ranch. It supplies all the hay for the 400 to 500 head of cattle, both as commercial and breeding stock. About 600 ton of hay is put up on the ranch each year, plus 200 ton of wheat, barley and oats, most of which is sold.

The ranch employs three men the year around and two of them live in new houses on the ranch.

Shelley raises a large vegetable garden and considerable fruit. He is a member and past president of the Siskiyou County Cattlemen, a member and past president of the Siskiyou County Farm bureau and a member, and for many years president, of the Montague National Farm Loan association.

Perhaps if we lived as long as the people of Hunza we could afford to wait, but I doubt it.

To Produce Clear Wood

So early pruning is the only way we can go about producing clear wood in stands which will be 60-80 years old when final harvest time rolls around.

Trees should be pruned at as early an age as possible to start clear growth sooner. Trees over 6 feet or 8 feet in diameter are usually considered to be too large for pruning. The branches will be thicker and pruning costs will be higher. Also the tree will not grow a large enough percentage of clear material before harvest age.

Only the better trees in the stand on fairly good sites should be pruned. These trees should be selected because of good form and growth rate and also to allow sufficient spacing for future growth. This is usually at about 20 to 25 foot spacing through the area or about 60 to 120 trees per acre. These trees will be the last trees in the stand to be logged. All of the unpruned trees will eventually be cut in thinning operations to promote growth in the pruned trees.

The best season for pruning is from the late summer until early spring while the trees are relatively dormant. The bark is less likely to tear during this period and the subsequent rapid spring growth helps to cover the stubs more quickly.

Pruning can be done with an axe, club, or a hand pruning saw for the low dead branches. Pole pruning saws with eight and 12 foot handles

should be used for the higher branches. All dead branches and stubs should be removed. Green branches can be cut to a point where at least two-thirds of the live crown remains on the tree. Cutting too many of the green branches will weaken the tree and slow down the growth rate. Young trees may have to be pruned several times to reach this height without removing too much crown in one operation. Branches should be cut as close to the trunk as possible. It is desirable to prune to a height of 18 feet on each tree to permit cutting two eight foot logs plus trim above the stump level.

Clear Slash

If numerous green branches are cut, a concentration of slash accumulates under the tree, these should be scattered away from the tree to prevent accidental fires from building up extra heat around these highest value trees.

Pruning of green limbs from the southwest side of the tree that is exposed to direct sun from 2 to 5 p.m. is likely to expose the tree to sunscald. Only one whorl of live branches should be cut each year from such exposed trees.

Pruning can increase the future value of your young timber stand by improving the quality of the sawlogs. However, the work and investment in pruning will be lost if the timber is not managed to protect and promote growth in the selected trees.

## FROM THE GROUND UP.

By BART BARTLETT

Some fall rains have occurred and have been both beneficial and detrimental to the agricultural interests of the area.

Fortunately, most if not all of the seed crops such as grasses and alfalfa were harvested prior to the recent rains. The moisture has also benefited home lawns, gardens and pastures. They have been somewhat detrimental in that the pear harvest and some of the late ensilage harvest has been delayed. These crops can still be saved if there is a week of clear, dry weather.

About last Wednesday night a killing frost visited the lower and more productive areas of the valley. This resulted in complete kills of such frost sensitive crops as pumpkins, squash, water melons, cucumbers, peppers and tomatoes. Some intermediate areas near Talent, Ashland and Phoenix escaped serious damage and will continue to be a source of locally grown truck crops for several days.

As mentioned before in this column, it is not wise to harvest, pack and ship any coll or overripe farm produce. It only gets the seasons price and this is a price that must be accepted for that portion of the harvest that grades extra special or U.S. No. 1. Therefore, it is usually wise to dump and not harvest junk produce but concentrate only

## Start Planting Fall Bulbs Now, Rogue Valley Nurserymen Advise

By J. VERNON MARSHALL  
For Rogue Valley Nurserymen

October - It is time again, to start planting fall bulbs. If you would like a variety of early flowers in the spring.

Bulbs should be planted through September, October and November, and some planting in December for real late spring flowers. For all around flowering I think October is the best of the three months. No matter how large or small your garden, or how good or poor your facilities for growing cut flowers, so-called Dutch bulbs can always supply you with plenty of spring flowers. With all the many varieties on hand and their easy culture there isn't any good reason why even the small flower garden cannot supply a variety of color starting early in the spring and stretching to late spring, according to when the bulbs are planted.

If you use these three fall months for planting bulbs you will have three months in the spring of continuous beauty. There are plenty of bulbs in the valley now to be purchased from your nurseryman or flower shops. Start planting as early as you can in order to have well-rooted plants, then if you wish to dig some to bring in the house to force for winter flowers, they will be well rooted for that.

While you are at it, why not buy a few extra choice bulbs, and not only have beautiful spring flowers, but have winter house flowers as well by preparing some for forcing? Nothing will brighten winter days better than flowers on your window sill grown from bulbs.

Do not buy cheap bulbs for forcing. As far as that goes, it does not pay to buy cheap bulbs for outside growth either.

I will give you a few pointers on preparing bulbs for forcing. Bulbs potted for the house must spend a cool weather period growing a set of roots to support flowers later on. The ideal temperature range for such root

growth is between 34 degrees and 40 degrees. Freezing will not harm roots nor bulbs, but the growth will stop until temperatures rise again. Potted bulbs should spend from six to eight weeks in a cool, dark protected place. Cover over in your garden or under sawdust. There the roots can develop while the top growth remains dormant. Then, when the bulbs are brought into warmth and light, the tops will start to grow. These bulbs may be brought in, starting from the middle of November all through the winter for house forcing.

The change in temperature, if it can be controlled, should be gradual, 50 degrees to 60 degrees, for two or three weeks. After bringing them indoors set temperature at 60 degrees or higher, if necessary, to bring buds into flower. These bulbs will adjust themselves to a wide range of growing conditions indoors. For best flowering they must have at least three or four hours of direct sun.

Also, remember, for indoor flowering do not buy cheap bulbs. Buy top-size bulbs of good forcing variety. Here are some of the best forcing varieties:

Tulips: Bartigon, red - Aristocrat, pink - Golden Age, yellow - The Velvet King, purple - Orange Favorite, and the Sunshine, good parrot tulips for forcing. For early outside flowers, don't forget the Reg Emperor, and the new White Emperor, produces a beautiful pure white flower. These tulips bloom real early while the other tulips are still in bud.

Here are some forcing varieties in hyacinths - Victoria, red - City of Harlem, yellow - Pink Pearl, and Innocence,

which is a beautiful creamy white.

For daffodils, King Alfred

## Adult Welding Class Planned

An adult welding course for beginning welders will start Tuesday, Oct. 16, at 7 p.m. The classes will be held in the vocational building at Crater High school, Central Point.

The course will consist of ten classes to be taught on Tuesday nights of each week starting Oct. 16, and ending Dec. 18. Each class will last for three hours.

Fees are \$12 per person. All equipment and materials will be furnished with the exception of gloves. It is advisable for those enrolling to purchase a heavy pair of canvas or leather gloves.

This course has been especially designed as a beginning welding course in electric (arc) welding and oxy-acetylene welding and cutting.

For those who are interested in this course please contact Darrell Shepherd or Bill Jeskey at Crater Vocational Agriculture department, Crater High school, North Pacific highway, Central Point, or phone 864-1241. Enrollment in this class will be limited.

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VOIGHT'S

8th & Grape 772-4100

is still one of the favorite yellow trumpets. Get double nose bulbs, plants about three bulbs, in 6 inch pots. If you follow this procedure you may have flowers or green growing foliage in the house all winter. Use ordinary garden soil, mix with 50 per cent peat for best results, and feed regularly with a good organic fertilizer such as Liguinox.



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