

Your Trees

By ALAN BAKER
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It has long been my desire, as a nurseryman in Klamath Falls, to impress upon as many people as possible the importance of proper tree care. Our trees are certainly of much value to all of us and therefore should be examined occasionally just as we should have an occasional check-up with our doctor and dentist.

The ideal time to start a tree care program is at the time the tree is planted. Most often this is where care stops, and the tree is allowed to grow untrained and misshapen. Disease and insect damage go undetected, and eventually the tree becomes a hazard instead of a thing of beauty.

Directing the growth of a young tree through proper pruning will pay off in later years by developing sturdy limbs and a desirable symmetry. A tree may be kept to the size desired so as to properly fit its location by pruning. It is never necessary for stubs to show in your tree if pruning is done before the tree is allowed to overgrow or become misshapen. Therefore, it is never necessary to do what is referred to as tree topping. Tree topping becomes necessary only after the tree has been allowed to overgrow its location, become spindly of limb, thickly grown or diseased. When such a condition is reached the tree is usually unsightly and most always a hazard. Topping becomes necessary. This leaves a lot of big stubs. It no longer looks like a tree. But do not despair. Those stubs, in most cases, can again become the bases of a healthy, well-shaped tree, but only through proper pruning during the next two or three years.

The tree that has lost as much as one-third or more of its leaf producing surface by being stubbed is then far out of balance with the root system. It is in a state of shock. In order to continue to live the tree must produce leaves. As spring arrives buds that have been lying dormant under the bark of the tree for perhaps many years are suddenly shocked into activity. The result is a great flare of new, succulent growth produced all along the stubs of the tree. This new growth is competitive, striving to present as much leaf surface to the sun as possible. This is what happens to most of our deciduous shade trees during the first growing season after they have been topped. Now it is time for the stubs to start taking on the characteristics of a shade tree again by pruning. Pruning should be done after the first growing season or not later than the second growing season. Most of the new growth should be thinned out of the tree, with only the stronger shoots being left that are headed in the right direction to again give the tree a desirable shape. These stubbed trees should be examined during succeeding years to see that old cuts have healed properly and that the new framework is sturdy.

The point I wish to make here is that it is always less expensive and more desirable to give your trees the care they need before they become overgrown or badly diseased.

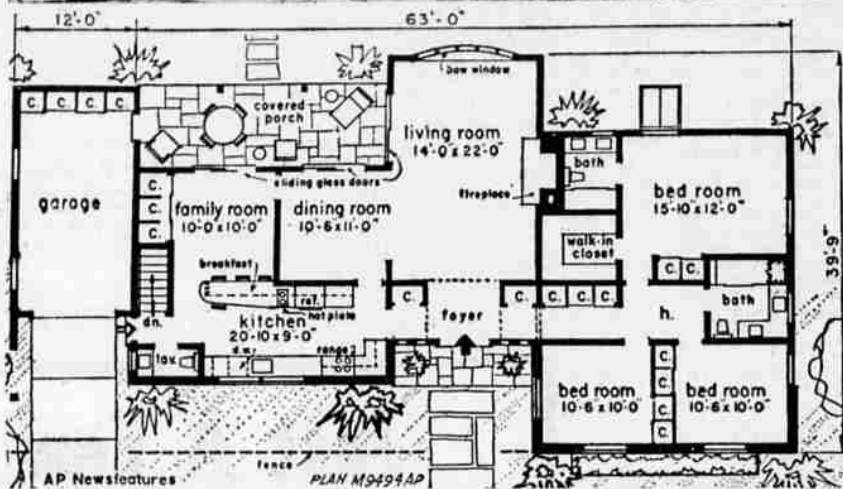
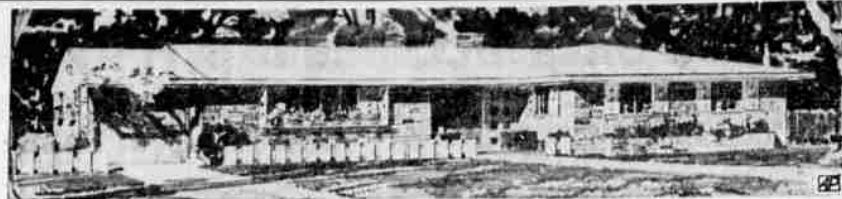
Point to remember: A little light pruning every year or two will prevent your trees from getting out of hand. Don't be afraid to make a few cuts on your trees. Just remember to make clean cuts back to a bud, to a lateral branch, or all the way back to a main branch. Try not ever to leave a stub. It takes a little thought and a lot of observation and practice to do a good pruning job, so you must work at it or call in a professional to do it for you if you want your trees to be graced with good form, good fruit and/or abundant flowers.

Dry Farming Prediction Made

With all the moisture this year, the situation is favorable for starting alfalfa on dry land, C. A. Henderson, County Agent, said today.

On many farms or ranges, a small dam will hold back considerable water sufficient at least for one irrigation, making possible the starting of dry land alfalfa. Frequently, this water can be diverted to flat lands or surrounding hillsides after alfalfa has been seeded.

Once established on these lands, there would be sufficient moisture even in dry years to maintain a reasonable stand. Some of this land can be made into good dry hay land and other land would provide considerable pasture.



DRAMATIC PLANNING features this house. A full view of a 22-foot living room is commanded from the front entrance foyer. Sliding glass doors, comprising large single plates framed in aluminum, open on a garden terrace from living room, dining room and family room. The house is cleverly designed for construction with or without a basement. Cellar stairs are provided off the service entry next to the garage and an outside cellar entrance is indicated below a rear bedroom window. Yet a large walk-in closet behind the chimney provides for a heater room if basement is omitted. This is plan M-9494AP by Rudolph A. Matern, architect, 90-04 161st St., Jamaica 32, N.Y. The house covers 1,722 square feet.

'56 Butterfat Plans Told

Current support prices for butterfat and manufacturing milk will be continued for the coming marketing year beginning April 1. E. Harvey Miller, Chairman of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee, has been advised by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Buying prices for butter, cheddar cheese and nonfat dry milk will also remain the same.

Present average support prices which will be continued are \$3.11 per hundredweight for manufacturing milk and 56.2 cents per pound for butterfat. Butter, U.S. Grade A or higher, will continue to be supported at 57½ cents per pound at Chicago, San Francisco, and Seattle, and at 58¼ cents per pound at New York, U.S. Grade B butter is two cents per pound lower. The support for cheddar cheese, Grade A or better, will continue at 33¼ cents per pound; and nonfat dry milk solids, U.S. Extra Grade, spray process at 14 cents per pound and roller process at 14½ cents per pound.

The prices reflect an estimated 82 per cent of the parity equivalent price for manufacturing milk and 78 per cent of the parity price for butterfat, as of early 1956.

AREA OF LATTICES

To estimate the surface of lattice work for figuring the amount of paint needed, measure the front area and multiply by 4.

After 300 Years...



WOOD IS STILL THE FAVORITE OF HOME BUILDERS

Forests provided materials for the rude huts of the first colonists and the log cabins of west-moving pioneers. As America's forest industries grew, the woodlands furnished material for classic mansions, picturesque town houses and attractive cottages. The abundance of our forests gave the world a new architecture. After 300 years, many descendants of these pioneer builders are still living in these houses. Today's build-

ers are converting the produce of our forests into modern homes of charm and utility unmatched elsewhere in the world today.

So that tomorrow's generations may enjoy the advantages of an adequate supply of wood, America's forest products industries stress the fact that trees are a crop. By managing our lands as we do to grow corn or cotton, we may enjoy an abundance of wood—forever.



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