

Pie Plant Is Proving to Be Paying Crop

By Lillie L. Madsen
Farm Editor, The Statesman
The Smith Brothers have produced another best seller and it isn't much drops this time. There are other points of differences also: These Smith Brothers when I found them at their ranch. They were looking rather young. There are three of them and their names are Bernard, Raymond and Joseph. Their address is Woodburn. But you will find them living at a central point between Gerwas, Woodburn and Mt. Angel. Their best seller is nine acres of rhubarb. Three acres of this, planted in February of 1945, are expected to yield 90 tons this season. The price is \$60 a ton. The first of this year's crop was taken May 1. Late in June the second pulling will be made, while the third pulling is done in August. The crop is contracted and is being cold packed.

More Planted in March
Six additional acres were planted this year in March. Because of the floods of early spring, the ground couldn't be worked until later this year than last. While usual advice isn't to pull rhubarb the first year, soil and weather conditions have been such on the Smith Brothers' farm that a little is being taken from the baby plants this season. Five were harvested from the new setting last year and no harm came to the plants.

Rhubarb isn't all profit, said Bernard Smith, who showed me around on the 23-acre Smith Brothers farm. In the first place you have to have the right type of soil—deep and rich. Location should be accessible to irrigation. If not, you may be able to take one good crop, but the second and third crops a year are entirely products of irrigation. Irrigation, I noted, already was underway in the rhubarb fields.

Irrigate Four Times
Then comes the purchase of the plants themselves. They are sold at an average of six cents apiece. And there are 1450 plants to an acre—planted at 5 1/2 by 5 1/2 feet. Next is the little matter of fertilizer without which rhubarb does not produce stalks worth looking at. The Smith Brothers used barnyard manure, on top of which they scattered treble phosphate at the rate of 250 pounds an acre. The commercial fertilizer does not benefit so much unless irrigation can be used. The Smiths irrigate at least four times during the rhubarb season and put on 2 1/2 inches of water each time.

The biggest of the three pullings is in July. Pulling is done by hand and there is a certain twist necessary to keep from injuring the plants. If you merely pull without twisting, the stalks bleed too heavily and you could lose the plant. Four pullers worked ahead of five women who cut the leaves and crated the stalks.

There are varieties in rhubarb, too, I learned, and on the Smith Brothers farm the St. Michael's Red and the German Wine are used, with much larger plantings of the former as the color makes it a very popular cold pack product.

More Best Sellers
The Smith Brothers have been living in the Willamette valley most of their lives. They bought their present Pudding river farm four years ago. They were milking 40 cows until, Bernard said, "And you can quote me—the OPA ran us out of business. We liked dairying and we like to have the barnyard fertilizer. But we are milking only five cows now and buying the rest of our barnyard fertilizer. When dairy product prices come nearer to harmonizing with farm labor and feed prices, we'll go back into dairying."

But other things than feed for the five cows and the nine acres of rhubarb are grown on the Smith farm. There are 10 acres of mint, seven and a half of thornless evergreens and two and a half of thornless loganberries (a new crop which I shall go back to investigate at the proper season), 15 acres of sweet corn, 10 acres of white clover, some fiber flax, 16 acres of red clover. Approximately 30 tons of hay were being

Ranch Ramblings

By the Rural Reporter

Marion County Livestock men will meet Wednesday night at the Salem chamber of commerce rooms at 8 p.m. Elmer Lorence, Silvertown, president, is extending a special invitation to 4H and Future Farmer members to attend.

The big ranch event this week is the fat lamb and wool show set for Saturday at Turner. This is Marion county's ninth annual event of this kind. Henry Ahrens of Turner is general chairman. Leonard Hudson, Silvertown, is chairman of the Future Farmer division and Jim Bishop, Salem, heads the 4H club division.

A total of \$300 will be given in prizes. Judges are Charles Burtin of Junction City, H. A. Lindgren and O.M. Nelson of Corvallis and Eddie Ahrens of Turner. Held in conjunction with the show are the state dog trials and a flower display by Consolidated Turner Better Homes and Garden club and Four Leaf Garden club.

W.R. Patterson & Sons have finished a new dairy near Molalla. Central feature of the dairy is the concrete milking parlor with windows on both sides, bright ceiling lights and plywood. Roofed with asbestos shingles, overhead construction is all trussed, with no posts. Despite labor and material shortages, the barn was in use 90 days after building started.

Bonniemoor Farm, owned by L.S. Lorenzen, Dayton, has a newly remodeled barn that is receiving finishing touches and favorable comment from visitors. Concrete floors and manger have been poured and Lowden equipment installed throughout. Bonniemoor also has a new herdsmen, Everett Struckmeier of Clatskanie. Struckmeier was outstanding FFA member of the state in 1939.

FOXES SELL BULBS

Recent sales made by Fox Jersey Farm, Molalla, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Marlin M. Fox, include three young bulls, all sons of Royal Blonde Signalman. One went to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wurech of Richreath, the second to Grenwell Jersey Farms, at Sandy, and the third to Norman Nash, Sixes, who formerly lived at Salem.

taken from the red clover during the past week with the second crop being saved for seed. Which all indicates that the Smith Brothers can produce more than one best seller a year.

Willamette Valley Farmer

News and Views of Farm and Garden—BY LILLIE L. MADSEN.

Agents Warn Cherry Spray Is Due Soon

It won't be long now until cherry growers in the Willamette valley can be expecting notice that it's time to put on the spray for control of the cherry fruit fly. It is compulsory in Linn, Marion, Yamhill and Polk counties. These four counties are in a control area and each county has a fruit inspector who will work with the county agricultural agent in carrying out the spray program. Cages already are out and when the experiment station finds that the fruit fly is on the wing, word will be passed along by telephone to county agents, who will notify growers at once. Radio, letter, newspaper, telephone, all will be brought into use in getting the word around.

Inspectors' Duties
The duties of the inspectors have been outlined to include: Locating and listing cherry growing properties and owners and operators; locating and listing wind and dusting equipment and supplies; listing all equipment for use in custom work, meeting with commercial sprayers to arrange for zoning areas of operation and uniform maximum charges, and assisting the county agents to obtain proper dust materials and methods of applying them.

The purpose of the program is to assist cherry growers in saving their cherry crop from infestation of the cherry fruit fly maggot.

Inspectors are: in Marion county, Jack Turnbull who has headquarters in the county agent's office, post office building, Salem; Linn county, George Schwab, in Polk county, Randall Miller, in the office of County Agent Walter Leth.

Spray Formulas
But there is no law against anyone doing his own spraying if he does a good job. Many tree owners will do this. In such cases one of the following formulas should be used:

Formula No. 1.
Lead arsenate 2 1/2 pounds; water to make 100 gallons of spray. Add to this mixture one of the commercial spreaders. This is not a bait spray and shall be applied as a complete cover spray. Two or more applications shall be applied, the first spray to be applied at the beginning of fly emergence and the



Bernard Smith was caught by the farm page camera looking over his just-harvested rhubarb field. Smith claimed that the camera caught him at the wrong time "when the big rhubarb had all been pulled." Just before pulling, the rhubarb gets to be about five feet tall and stalks are "as big around as a man's arm." The first pulling was in early May. The next will be in late June or early July.

Poultry Population Way Down in Oregon, Statistics Indicate

Latest statistics on chick hatchings and poultry numbers reveal that Oregon has made a greater reduction in numbers than the

second at the peak of fly emergence which is about 14 days after the first spray. If the spray is washed off by heavy rain, additional applications may be required. If Cherry Leaf Spot is a problem, lime sulphur, 2 gallons, may be added to this spray on sour cherries or wettable sulphur, 8 pounds, may be added for sweet cherry trees. Wettable sulphur should be substituted for lime sulphur in the second or third sprays to avoid danger of burning.

Formula No. 2.
The following dust mixture may be used instead of the spray: Lead arsenate 10 parts, finely divided dusting sulphur 125 mesh or finer, 30 parts. The dust must be applied thoroughly and must be repeated after heavy rains. Two or more applications, as recommended by Formula No. 1, shall be applied.

Formula No. 3.
For growers wishing to use a non-poisonous spray, the following may be used: 4 per cent rotenone, 3 pounds; plus 2 1/2 gallons of molasses to 100 gallons of spray or 4 per cent rotenone dust may also be used. This spray of dust must be repeated at weekly intervals until the cherries are harvested. It shall be a thorough bait spray and shall be applied as fairly fine droplets on the upper surface of the foliage and shall reach every part of the tree. The spraying or dusting must be thorough.

cost states as a group and other leading poultry sections. Commercial hatchings of chicks in Oregon in April were 80 per cent of a year ago, compared with 83 per cent for the coast as a whole and an increase of 8 per cent for the north central states. Washington and Idaho also show April increases.

A special May 1 government turkey report showed that Oregon turkey raisers will make at least a 35 per cent decrease in numbers raised this year compared to last with a national reduction of only 15 per cent. Oregon's original goal was 15 per cent, but the feed picture decreased the hatchings much more than at first planned.

Holt Planning Bigger, Better Portland P. I.

Holding the first postwar Pacific International livestock exposition on October 5 to 12 is now assured, Walter Holt, new manager, reports, adding that all major obstacles have been overcome. The plant was used early in the war as an evacuation center for Japanese who were assembled there before being moved to permanent camps. Holt says that many improvements to the grounds and general plant will be made this summer and that the arrangements of the show will be to increase the appeal to the general public and enhance the educational value to farmers, homemakers, and youth groups.

Impetus Given State's Large Seed Industry

Announcement of a seed testers' school at Oregon State college to train additional seed analysts, and the expansion soon of the state seed testing laboratory into quarters to get additional space, are latest developments in the move to bring Oregon's seed testing service in line with the 20 million dollar industry.

The testing school will be held June 17 to July 6 inclusive, and will be open to all without fee charges. Present or prospective college students may get college credit for the course if registered in the summer session.

Both permanent and part time positions are available to those completing the course successfully, says Dr. D.D. Hill, head of the farm crops department. Laboratory fee increases of approximately 33 per cent have been approved by the seed league, to obtain funds to increase salaries of seed testers and enlarge the staff. The new fee rate still will be 30 to 50 per cent lower than rates for commercial laboratories, Dr. Hill says.

The federal-state cooperative seed laboratory at the college is one of the largest in the United States, analyzing 20,000 samples last year. Arrangements also are discussed with the committee to add two additional fully qualified seed analysts permanently. Mrs. L.A. Kanipe, one of the leading seed

Animals That Use Grain Reduced in State Below Goal

Oregon poultrymen and livestock raisers not only have met but greatly exceeded the government goal for reduction in grain-consuming animals this year, figures compiled by state agricultural officials show. The information was gathered in response to inquiries following publication of statements that the poultry industry had not carried out the suggested reductions.

Oregon's chicken population is now estimated at no greater than a year ago, while reports from hatcheries not yet reflected in government estimates indicate at least a 25 per cent reduction in late hatched chickens raised.

Though chicken numbers on January 1 were up 6.3 per cent over one year earlier, egg production in April was just equal to that of April 1945, while heavier than normal culling indicated that egg production for the year would be under the government's goal of 95 per cent of the 1945 output. **Less Cows**
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poultry industry already has gone far beyond suggested goal reductions in Oregon compared with a goal of 15 per cent cut in turkeys raised, and compared with an estimated national reduction of 15 per cent.

Dairy cows and hogs, the other principal users of grain feed in Oregon, also have been materially reduced. Dairy cow numbers were down eight per cent January 1 and milk production was down six per cent in April despite a goal of full production. Hog numbers on the same date were down four per cent from last year and were 32 per cent below the previous 10-year average.

These goal reductions have been met or exceeded in Oregon despite the fact that population growth of the Pacific coast states is 27 per cent above prewar.

CASE CONTINUED
SILVERTON, May 23.—(Special) Justice of the Peace Alf O. Nelson today continued to May 31 for further testimony the case of Violet Herrigstad, charged with contributing to the delinquency of a minor.

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- Enlistment age from 18 to 34 years inclusive (17 with parents' consent) except for men now in Army, who may reenlist at any age, and former service men depending on length of service.
- An increase in the reenlistment bonus to \$50 for each year of active service since such bonus was last paid, or since last entry into service, provided reenlistment is within 90 days after last honorable discharge.
- Up to 90 days' paid furlough, depending on length of service, with travel paid to home and return, for men who reenlist within the prescribed time after discharge.
- A thirty-day furlough each year with full pay.
- Mustering-out pay (based upon length of service) to all men who are discharged or reenlist.
- Option to retire at half pay for the rest of your life after 20 years' service—increasing to three quarters pay after 30 years' service. (Retirement income in grade of Master or First Sergeant up to \$155.25 per month for life.) All previous active federal military service counts toward retirement.
- Benefits under the GI Bill of Rights for men who enlist before October 6, 1946.
- Family allowances for the term of enlistment for dependents of men who enlist or reenlist before July 1, 1946.
- Choice of branch of service and overseas theater (of those still open) on 3-year enlistments.
- Reserve and A.U.S. commissioned officers released from active duty may be enlisted in Grade 1 (Master Sergeant) and retain their reserve commissions, provided they reenlist within the prescribed time.

	Starting Base Pay Per Month	MONTHLY RETIREMENT INCOME AFTER: 20 Years' Service	30 Years' Service
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Technical Sergeant	114.00	74.10	128.25
Staff Sergeant	96.00	62.40	108.00
Sergeant	78.00	50.70	87.75
Corporal	66.00	42.90	74.25
Private First Class	54.00	35.10	60.75
Private	50.00	32.50	56.25

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