

Population of Salem Now 25,739, Dwelling Facilities of City Show

Estimate Represents Ratio of Number of Private Houses in Salem in 1920 When Last Federal Census Was Taken, To Present Number—Chamber of Commerce Records Show Present Total of 5,547 Dwellings In City Now, With Many Persons Living In Apartment Houses, Hotels, Rented Rooms in Private Homes, College Dormitories, Fraternity and Sorority Houses—Chamber Publishes Estimate of 25,500 Based on These Figures and on Telephone Subscribers, Water Permits, Electricity Users and Postal Receipts—Growth of City Steady

Greatest Growth Occurs Since 1920 Census Taken

Two Major Periods of Development Seen in Population Figures—First Is In First Decade of Century, Second Now Here and No End In Sight

Salem's Population is 25,739.

This figure is a little higher than the latest estimate of the Salem Chamber of Commerce, but it is based on one set of figures which the chamber issued recently, a basis so much more accurate than the others from which its estimate is computed, that it seems it alone should be considered.

Since no official census of Salem has been taken since 1920, any estimate advanced at the present time must be based originally on the government census of that year. The population was given as 17,679.

At that time there were 3,783 dwellings in the city. Building permit records show that since that time, 1,764 dwellings have been erected, bringing the total to 5,547.

A statistical agency in the east gives 4.4 as the average number of persons to a family in Salem. With 5,547 dwellings in the city, that would mean a population of 24,450 living in dwelling houses.

But the number of dwellings in 1920, divided into the census population, gave an average of 4.64 persons to each house. Multiplying the present number of dwellings by this figure gives our present estimated total of 25,729.

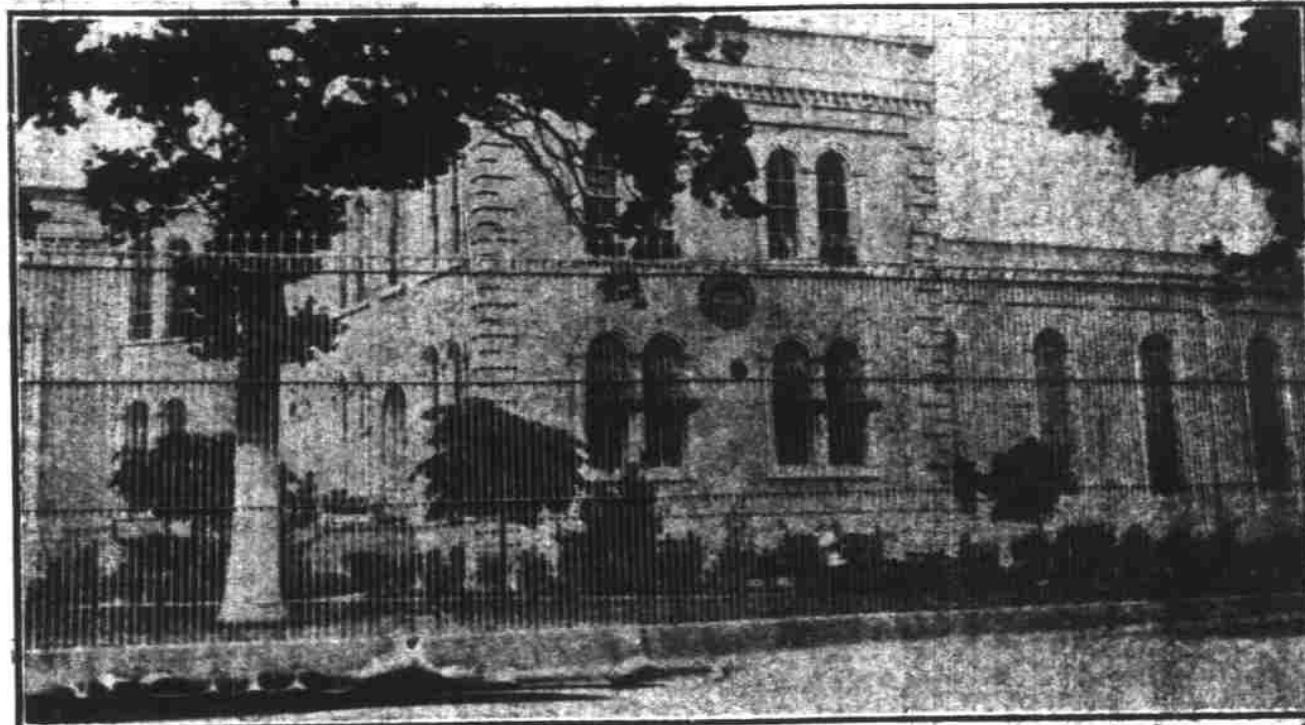
It may seem that there should

not be nearly 1,300 persons living in quarters other than family dwellings in Salem; but when it is remembered that there are 16 apartment houses listed in the telephone directory, that many families live in hotels, that a large proportion of the Willamette university students live in fraternity or sorority houses or in the dormitory, that there are many people living in hospitals and other institutions and, that many families rent rooms to single men and women who are employed here, it is not so difficult to understand.

The Chamber of Commerce estimate of 25,500 is based on a comparison with 1920 figures of the present number of telephone subscribers, water permits, electricity users and postal receipts; but none of these is so accurate as the number of houses, which is itself, of course, inaccurate in that there is no way of arriving at the number of houses vacant or the exact number of persons in the houses which are occupied. But the common expression is that there are fewer houses vacant now than in 1920, and proportionately more persons living in rented rooms and apartments.

What of the past and the future? In 1890, Salem was little more than a village—its popula-

OREGON STATE PENITENTIARY



Despite the grimness of its purpose, the exterior appearance of the state prison, at the east city limits of Salem, it is by no means forbidding, as the picture discloses. Its lawns and flower beds and especially the display of rose bushes, are second in attractiveness only to those around the state hospital, and are the pride not only of the prison administrators, but of the state's unwilling guests as well.

tion was 2,617. In 1900 it was a small town of 4,250. Its first real growth occurred in the next decade, reaching a population of 14,049 before the next census period. There was proportionately less growth from that date to 1920, when the census showed 17,679.

But according to figures compiled by the state engineer's office, which of necessity has facilities for gauging future probabilities because of the need for forecasting the future demand for water supply, the expectations of Salem in the future are 26,679 people in 1930; 37,692 in 1940 and 49,000 in 1950.

SALEM BECOMING POULTRY CENTER

LLOYD A. LEE HATCHERY HAS LARGE WEEKLY OUTPUT

Demand For Baby Chicks Growing—Efficiency of Local Plant Is Marked

One of Salem's fastest growing and most interesting enterprises, and one that will aid greatly in bringing Salem into the lead as the poultry center of Oregon, is the now widely known Lloyd A. Lee Hatchery and Poultry Farm located two miles east of the State Hospital on the Fruitland Road. This hatchery has a total egg capacity for 141,000 eggs every three weeks and is now as large as any in the state.

Started In Small Way
Established in 1921 by Mr. Lloyd A. Lee, who had had previously a liberal education in poultry keeping and hatchery work both at O. A. C. and on several of the best poultry farms in the west, this plant has been steadily developed from a very modest beginning until it is now recognized among poultrymen as one of the finest equipped and leading plants in the state. The steady, healthy growth of the business has demanded constant additions to equipment and buildings.

Very Large Incubators
Three of the largest incubators made are required to handle the

hatchery business. These machines known as the Smith Incubators hold 47,000 eggs each when filled to capacity and are a marvel to one who sees them for the first time. The operator works inside the incubator and safely handles the chicks away from all draughts. Air is changed completely by means of electric fans every three minutes, thus giving the chicks the benefit of pure air at all times. The interior of the incubator with its curtained aisle has the appearance of a modern Pullman sleeping car. But one must see these incubators to appreciate the fact that 47,000 eggs can really be placed in one incubator only ten feet wide and thirteen feet long. And then there are three of these machines.

Thirteen Kinds of Chicks
Thirteen varieties and breeds of baby chicks are sold from this plant. Hardly a breed of any importance but Mr. Lee can supply the hatching eggs or baby chicks on comparatively short notice. Shipments are made to all parts of Oregon, Washington, Idaho,

Montana, California, Utah and Nevada.

Constant Improvements

Mr. Lee informs us he is greatly enlarging his brooder capacity this year to make room for 10,000 baby chicks at one time. A new hot water brooder system is being installed, the first one of its kind in this locality. Also concrete yards have been built 260 feet long, which is the latest approved method for brooding baby chicks, as it safeguards from any possible soil contamination.

More custom hatching is done by the Lee Hatchery and Poultry Farm than any other hatchery in the state. Last year over 171,000 eggs were hatched for other people successfully, without one chick or egg being confused with any other egg or lot. A system has been developed here during the four years of operation which guarantees all patrons that they receive the chicks from their own eggs.

This year 350,000 baby chicks are expected to be produced and sent out to customers. Operations will be continued throughout the entire twelve months as Mr. Lee

has developed a continuous demand for young stock. Probably no other one hatchery plant in the state will hatch as many chicks during the twelve months, due to the continued large scale operations here.

New Farm Added

A new farm of 25 acres has been added to the plant this year to aid in the ranging and growing of several thousand pullets to supply the demand of customers. The sale of pullets and cockerels has developed into a large factor in the year's business.

Flocks that are used to supply the eggs for this mammoth plant are owned by leading poultrymen throughout the valley and are continuously under the supervision of Mr. Lee. Great care is used in the selection of flocks, and they are specially mated for the use of this up to date poultry farm.

The poultry business around Salem is indeed growing and such progressive plants like this one which Mr. Lee is so successfully developing are certainly great assets to the state and particularly to the Salem district.

will exercise the loaning privilege, Frank T. Hines, director of the Veterans Bureau, hopes that beneficiaries will forego such a step to any appreciable extent on the ground that it would be more advantageous to the holder to keep his certificate unencumbered to the date of its maturity.

The earliest date of any of the bonus-policies is January 1, 1925, and as the law provides that loans may be made any time after two years from date of issuance, this New Year's will find hundreds of the early applicants eligible for loans. Others will become eligible during the year at the expiration of the two year period from the date of their certificates.

The average amount that may be obtained by loans during the year 1927 is approximately eight and one-half cents on the dollar of the face value of the certificate. Loans may be made at any

national or state bank up to 90 per cent of the current value of the certificate. Thus, on a \$1000 policy, at the end of two years, a loan of \$87.93 could be made, interest excluded. On the same policy, at the end of 19 years a loan of \$831.23 would be possible.

Failure of a veteran to make good the loan at maturity will result in the bank or trust company turning over his certificate to the Veterans Bureau, which will hold it for the full period of negotiability and then turn over the balance after deducting the loan and interest. The government will make good to the bank.

Estimates of the amount of loan values which will become available for the next four years follow:

1927—\$262,538,344; 1928—\$370,910,606; 1929—\$482,048,654; 1930—\$590,893,686.

VETS MAY CASH IN ON POLICIES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—(AP)—Saturday, January 1, 1927, will mean more than a mere New Year's holiday for thousands of American world war veterans.

It will usher in the lawful period during which those who served in the great conflict and were entitled to more than the \$50 cash in adjusted service credit, may, if they desire, obtain the first benefits from their 20-year insurance policies or bonus certificates by depositing them as security for loans.

It is estimated that there are approximately 3,048,932 such certificates in the hands of veterans or dependants of deceased service men, with a face value of \$3,658,062, and that loans up to \$262,540,000 may be made during the year 1927 on that aggregate. Applications for certificates may be made up until January 1, 1928.

While it is inevitable that many service men or families of those who failed to return from overseas who are holders of certifi-

WE extend the season's greetings to our patrons and friends and wish to all

HAPPY NEW YEAR

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