

Cannery Pack in Salem Rises to 1,500,000 Cases Annually

HUGE ACREAGE USED TO GROW NEEDED FOODS

10,000 People Used Each Year to Harvest Crop; Payroll is Large

A hungry world is depending more and more upon the canning industry of Salem and vicinity to supply its wants in fruits, berries and vegetables.

A steadily growing demand for these products has resulted in the development of an industry affecting and increasing the material wealth of this city's entire trade territory. In 1911 one canning plant in Salem packed 30,000 cases of fruit. During the canning season just past, seven large packing plants produced more than 1,500,000 cases of a widely diversified line of products. This is more than one-third of the entire pack in the state.

In addition, thousands of barrels and packed cartons of berries were frozen in sugar by the cold pack method and are now being sold from cold storage all over the country.

From the many and scattered markets has come streams of currency to swell the bank accounts of growers, pickers, canners, cannery workers and all others identified directly or indirectly with this highly important enterprise of canning and packing.

It is estimated that fully 35,000 acres within 25 miles of Salem are under cultivation to raise the products which are fed into cans in the summertime to provide winter food and delicacies for a great number of peoples in all climates. To harvest the fruits, berries, nuts and hops grown in this producing area employment is given to 10,000 persons each year.

During the past season the canneries and plants here started with about 1500 employees, the number increasing to a peak of between 3500 and 4000 during July and August. It is estimated by C. E. Wilson of the Salem Chamber of Commerce that this employment alone created a payroll for the city of \$1,000,000 during 1929.

1000 BANKERS TO MEET IN PORTLAND

PORTLAND, Ore., (AP)—A thousand bankers from six western and intermountain states will convene here next March for what is heralded as one of the most constructive conferences ever conducted in the annals of Pacific Northwest banking.

Practically every bank in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Montana and Wyoming will be represented at the conference, which starts March 5 and continues through the next day when two important phases of banking will be given a thorough airing.

The mechanical operation of banks and the credit situation will occupy the entire discussion. Members of the Portland clearing house section of the American Bankers' association, who announced the conference after a meeting in Spokane, Wash., recently, said there would be little oratory and probably no entertainment. The conference will be patterned after the Mississippi valley conference of banks held at Chicago, and the Tri-State bankers meeting at Minneapolis, both of which meetings brought forth and abundance of useful material.

John N. Edlerson, vice-president of the West Coast National bank, Portland, was named chairman of the committee to arrange for the conference. Other Oregon bankers who attended the Spokane meeting are: Guy Hickok, Portland; E. C. Apperson, McMinnville; Edward Winter, Pendleton; all members of the Oregon Banking Practice committee; Keith Powell, Woodburn; L. Barnum, The Dalles, president of the Oregon Bankers' association; T. F. Cramer, Jr., and A. A. Schramm, state superintendent of banks.

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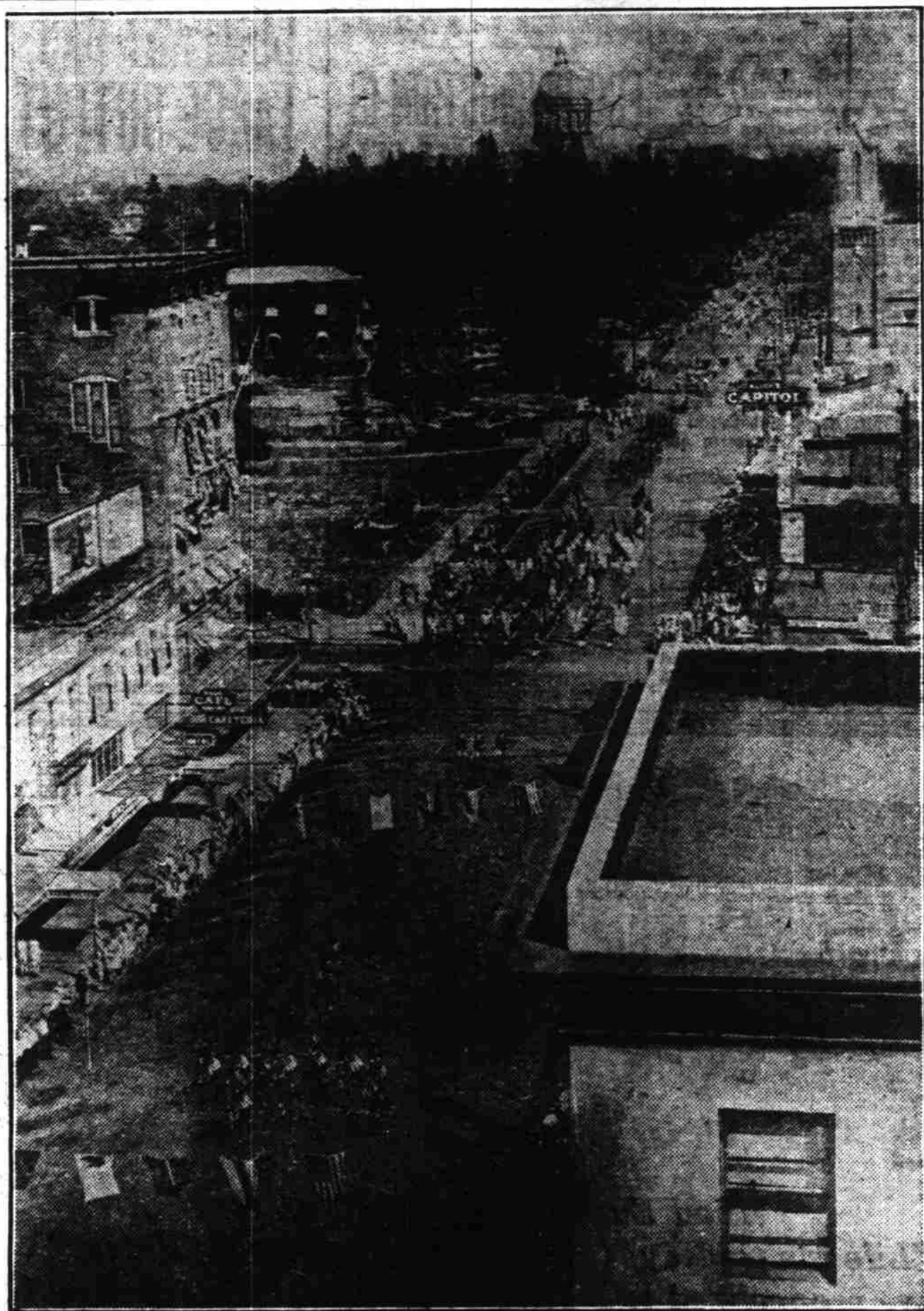
1,000 Barrels Daily Handled in Greatly Enlarged Storage Plant

Partial Failures of Fruit Crop in Some Sections Boost Prices and Make Possible Highly Successful Season in Salem

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Under the stimulus of a new market created by the introduction of the cold pack method, the strawberry acreage has been increased materially. To care for this immense pack of fruits and berries, Salem has one of the most modern and several of the largest cold storage plants in the northwest. The Terminal Ice & Cold Storage company plant here, built in 1928 and doubled in ca-

SALEM GOES ON PARADE



Down historic State street swing the marching squadrons of the visitors; in this case Legion men from all parts of the state, who, in company with a score of other organizations from all parts of Oregon, chose the state capitol in 1929 as their convention center.

New North Salem Fire Station Will Be Second Suburban Plant Installed

Residence of Station to Blend With District Where Plant is Located; Dormitory to Be Part of New Structure

Practically coincidental with the opening of this new year, Salem will be provided with additional fire protection through the completion of the new North Salem fire station, the second suburban station to be established.

This attractive bungalow type building is situated at the six-way intersection of North Winter street, Jefferson street and Fairgrounds road, a location which is ideal in that it will permit the fire trucks to start in any of six directions in answer to a call.

It is also convenient to the Hollywood business district, the distance being only a little over three blocks, and to the thickly populated Highland district and the state fairgrounds.

Bartholomew Designer The building, designed by Lyle P. Bartholomew, local architect, who patterned it after approved types of residence district fire stations in use elsewhere, is finished as to exterior in a dark brick with a composition fire-resistant shingle roof. The partitions are of hollow tile.

Its dimensions are 32 by 45 1/2. With engine quarters running the full length of the west side, The captain's office and sleeping quarters are on the northeast corner, with a living room, dining room and kitchen back of them on the ground floor.

The second floor is reached by a stairway from the engine quarters emerging on a spacious hallway. To the left of the stairwell is a spacious and well lighted locker room, and to the right a recreation room.

The dormitory occupies the front portion of the upper floor. The shower room and lavatory open off the recreation room, and the hose tower, which is at the

- MANY LARGE INDUSTRIES
- Salem's largest industries are:
- \$4,000,000 Pulp and Paper company.
- \$1,000,000 Logging company.
- \$500,000 Meat Packing plant.
- \$350,000 Woolen mill.
- \$450,000 Linen mill.
- \$250,000 Linen mill.

extreme rear of the building, may be entered on the second floor from the locker room. There is also a ground floor entrance to the hose tower, from the engine quarters.

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1929 HAILED AS FAVORABLE ERA IN AGRICULTURE

Advance in Prices Offsets Reduced Yield, Says Secretary Hyde

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Despite drought, increased insect damage, certain bad market experiences and costly farm credit, Secretary Hyde of the department of agriculture interprets the general farm situation as an improvement over 1928.

From the standpoint of the producer, he says, reduced yields seem likely to be more than offset by price advances, and it is probable that the total income from agricultural production will equal if not actually exceed that of a year ago.

Winter wheat producers contemplate an average 1.3 per cent greater than that seeded to the 1928 crop. Gross returns to the livestock industry for the first eight months of 1929 were approximately \$93,900,000 more than in the corresponding period of 1928, cattlemen prospered generally, and hog producers received nearly \$81,250,000 more than in the previous year.

It is estimated that the increased return on sheep and lambs for the first eight months of 1929 approximated \$7,000,000. Production of fleece wool increased about 1 per cent.

Dairying Strengthened The general position of the dairy industry was favorable, although not so marked as in 1928. There was rapid expansion in the fruit and vegetable industry. Producers received good prices for both poultry and eggs and their costs of production have not been unusually high.

Next to the widespread drought in disturbing agriculture were a bad price break in the cotton market and the sensational appearance of the Mediterranean fruit fly.

Losses from drought, however, were so evenly distributed over the country as a whole that no large area experienced either bountiful or very short crops. The cotton break led to a congressional investigation of the industry and alleged market manipulations.

Found in 980 localities in 20 Florida counties soon after its outbreak in April, the Mediterranean fruit fly, probably the worst fruit pest known, was completely controlled by the end of the year that investigation failed to reveal a single instance of infestation. However, the insect is expected to reappear to some degree next year.

An outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in California in January was quickly eradicated. Progress was made in combating bovine tuberculosis, tick fever, hog cholera, sheep and cattle scabies, and various other domestic maladies.

Maladies Overcome Reaching nearly a million head a month, more cattle were tested for tuberculosis in 1929 than in any previous year. Contagious abortion appears as the greatest plague now affecting the cattle industry, taking an annual toll of \$50,000,000 from both beef and dairy herds in addition to affecting hogs.

Among significant trends in agriculture, Secretary Hyde sees an increased demand for high-quality products and increased utilization of agricultural by-products which in gross tonnage constitute more than 60 per cent of the material annually produced from the soil.

However, while we are favorably commenting on this improvement in the rotation scheme it is well to note that the increase in the production of leguminous crops has not kept pace with the increase in cultivated acreage. Leguminous crops are highly important not only as feed but in keeping up the ground fertility as well. More clover and alfalfa should be grown in Marion county. Many counties are making more rapid strides in the production of alfalfa than here.

If spring planting of clover was more widely practiced our acreage in this crop would increase more rapidly. Much of the clover planted never matures because the general practice still clings to the old method of seeding on a fall planted grain crop and the odds in the gamble are generally against the practice. However the general increase in sheep production during the past few years has resulted in more spring seeding of clover, either alone or with rape which is used the first season as pasture for the lambs. This method of seeding nearly always results in a successful stand and makes excellent feed for the lambs.

Potential Alfalfa Crop Big We have many thousands of acres suitable for the production of alfalfa which is the outstanding forage crop for livestock. Greater financial returns will be realized when this crop is more fully developed.

From a horticultural standpoint, Marion county is in a particularly advantageous position. Salem is the canning center of the state and hardly a tree fruit or berry crop is grown which cannot be marketed through the packing plants within the county. The fruit pack has risen in the past ten years from approximately 1,500,000 cases in Oregon to 2,700,000. Canneries are now packing four times the amount of vegetables than ten years ago.

Marion and Polk county farmers are supplying a large part of the fruit which goes into this pack. Many farmers whose main enterprise is dairying or general farming are producing small fruits as a cash crop and are finding this type of diversification highly satisfactory.

Cold Pack Developed The development of the cold pack whereby fresh berries are spread with sugar and kept under refrigeration has greatly increased the possibilities of berry production. Some soil types are not adapted to growing the canning varieties to advantage whereas these same soils are very satisfactory for the production of those varieties most desirable for the cold pack. A large increase is expected in the planting of these cold pack varieties during the coming season.

"Oregon Prunes" found their home in this part of the state at an early date. There are 1,104,000 prune trees in Marion county and 691,300 in Polk county. The past season has been the brightest in many years for the prune industry in Oregon. One of the finest crops in the history of the business was harvested and a ready cash market at profitable figures was realized.

Oregon Prune Developed The "Oregon Prune" is a great potential source of agricultural wealth for Marion county; potential because it has never been brought to its proper development in advertising and other promotional methods of marketing which other food stuffs enjoy in this age of keen competition. However, in this connection it is pleasing to note that the canning interests are bringing the old prune to the public in a new way. The canned prune is meeting with good favor. In 1919, 79,887 cases of Oregon Prunes were put on the market. This pack has gradually grown until during the 1928 season canneries in this state packed over 400,000 cases and present indications point to an increasingly larger pack of this commodity.

The largest body of peat land under cultivation in Oregon is located in Marion county. This

200,000 Acres Are Under Plow in County; Cattle Add to Profits of Land

Marion county agriculture is the most diversified of any within Oregon.

The variation in soil types along with an equitable climate have made this diversification possible. The natural productive nature of these soils has fostered a steady growth in agricultural development until the wealth turned out annually by the farms within its borders amounts to well over ten millions of dollars. There are approximately 200,000 acres of land being farmed in the county, or 50 per cent of the entire area.

Dairying Extensive The success of the farming enterprise may be largely attributed to the fact that dairying and livestock raising have always been maintained as the basic industries. The 1928 government agricultural report shows the total number of dairy stock in the county to be 29,350 head. In the past ten years the number of sheep kept on farms has almost doubled in number, having increased from 25,500 in 1919 to 40,000 in 1929. Marion county has always been the leader in Western Oregon in the production of hogs and last year produced 23,500 head, the largest number raised in any county in the state.

Other lines in which the county plays a leading roll are fiber flax, soft wheat and corn. Salem is the center of the fiber flax industry, an enterprise which has gained national attention and one which is bound to develop in large proportions.

While Marion county is not generally thought of as a wheat producing area, the fact remains that of all western Oregon counties it produces annually, the greatest tonnage of soft wheat. Last year over 600,000 bu. were produced within its borders.

Corn Acreage Increases One of the most noteworthy agricultural developments during the past ten years has been the increase in area given over to the production of corn, the acreage having risen from 3,769 acres in 1919 to 12,000 acres in 1929. Crop rotation is a fundamental necessity to ultimate success in farming and no rotation is complete without a cultivated crop.

The fact that Marion county farmers are rapidly increasing their acreage in this important cultivated feed crop shows that better methods of farming are being practiced and better yields will be the result.

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BIG WOOD BORER IS UNTOUCHED BY SAW

PORTLAND, Ore., (AP)—A wood borer three inches long and a half inch thick went through all the operations of a sawmill and came out in a one inch board without being touched by the buzzsaws at the Peninsula Lumber company in the Yacolt district.

However, the worm met a less kindly fate because it was turned over to the United States bureau of entomology and promptly pickled in a jar of alcohol. The wood borer thrives in yellow pine districts of the northwest and in a lesser way carries on its nefarious being in the fir districts, especially in old burns.

In 1903 a large area of timber was burned over in the Yacolt district and since that time the pine beetles have found the burned stumps and timber attractive breeding places.

The fir log in which the borer was found was put through the loading rig, then through the edger then shunted into the green chain where timbers are sorted. The 24-foot timber was then ready for the gang saw. In this one operation the timber was converted into 24 one sixteenth inch boards. As workmen were handling the boards they noticed an unusual coloring in one of the pieces and upon examination discovered the presence of the borer. Upon removing it they found it had not suffered a scratch.

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lies, for the most part in the Lehigh bottoms and is given over to the production of peas, celery and peppermint. During 1928 757 car loads of onions were shipped out of Oregon and out of this number 584 were produced in Marion county. Out of 508 car loads of celery shipped, 456 were produced in this county. Nearly all of this celery is marketed in the middle western states. The onions, for the most part are sold on the Pacific coast and northwest markets.

Many Vegetables Grown Other vegetables are being grown in other parts of the county and a much wider expansion in this industry is due to development in the Turner and Stayton districts are well adapted for the production of peas, cauliflower, beans and cucumbers. The bean industry is already established in these districts but as yet other lines of vegetables have been grown only in an experimental way.

The writer cannot here cover the wide expanse of crops which are successfully grown in this area. Much could be said with regard to the poultry industry, the peppermint yards, the cherry orchards and the hop business. Bulb growing is becoming a leading industry. Filbert and walnut groves are rapidly maturing. All of these are now on a firmly established basis.

The point of greatest interest is that Marion county agriculture is forging ahead. She is, without doubt the leader in diversified agriculture.

Y. W. C. A. FILLING NECESSARY PLACE

Industrial Girls' Group Organized in This City in Recent Months

Of the four and one-half million industrial girls in the United States, most of them are young. The great majority do monotonous tasks that do not in themselves call out a large degree of initiative. Because of these conditions, the Y. W. C. A. is opening up new windows for many industrial girls and women, and helping them to a new appreciation and more responsibilities.

Only a few weeks ago, the Salem Y. W. C. A. organized a club for industrial girls, who chose for their group the name Les Amies. Mrs. Eric Butler, employment secretary of the Y. W. C. A. is advisor to the girls. The club meets weekly at the Y. W. C. A. One of its first endeavors was to start a class in dramatics and just before Christmas the club presented a one-act play, preparation for which the girls received much enjoyment as well as passing enjoyment on to others through the actual production.

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VALLEY MOTOR

Model A Ford—	\$600.00
Karriken Trunk	\$600.00
Model A Sport Coupe	\$550.00
Model A Tudor Sedan	\$515.00
Model A Bus, Coupe	\$485.00
Model A Truck—Stake Body	\$525.00
Model A Town Sedan	\$750.00

Valley Motor Co
Corner Center and Chemeketa - Tel. 1995

New Year's Greetings

Geo. E. Waters