

Specialty Crops, Intensified Farming Distinguish Valley

Franchise Crops Contribute To Growth of City, Country

General Farming Gives way to Intensified Agriculture

(Continued from page 1)
more friends and fewer enemies for the pear tree than any other country or section. We have no pear blight, for one thing. When ever market conditions come right, and stay right, we will supply train loads of pears in the fresh or cold pack state, as our canneries now supply train loads of cases of canned Bartlett and their type.

Peaches? We grow excellent peaches, on our sandy soils. But other sections can grow good peaches. This is not a franchise crop with us, but it is a good and profitable one for our growers who know and follow the rules of the game.

Nuts? That is our first name. No pun intended. We grow a better walnut than California can produce. Our first quality "grafted" sells as much as five cents a pound above their first quality "budded." The reason? Hot weather there in harvest time melts the oil and makes the nut meat dark; rancid. We have no such weather here. Also, we grow our walnuts without irrigation; the roots of our trees go deep and get their own moisture. We have cheaper land; less overhead, in other ways. This is the only section of the country that does or can grow filberts on a commercial scale; and we produce the best in the world. Yes, in the whole world. We grow great chestnuts. In good time, the greatest nut groves in the world will be in the Willamette valley—reaching to the tops of the mountains in such forest growth as our black walnut trees, furnishing two crops—nuts, and wood for furniture.

Hops? Oregon is the leading hop growing state; and the acreage is nearly all within a radius of 20 miles from Salem. It has been, will be again, likely, a \$4,000,000 annual crop with us; distributing money perhaps in more channels than any other crop.

Bush fruits and strawberries? The loganberry industry, based on the "king of bush fruits," was started in Salem. No where else on earth can its quality be excelled. It has a great future—with the coming of the cold pack or "frozen fruit" process, originated in Salem, or at least, developed to practical use here. Our black raspberry vines persist; live years and years longer than in other sections. This is true of our other bush fruits, like blackberries. In all the standard bush fruits, plus loganberries and evergreen or Oregon blackberries, we have franchise crops. The evergreen was originated here—perhaps from seeds carried from Europe by birds.

Flax? We produce a fiber equal to the best of the famous Courtauld district along the Lye river in Belgium—supposed to be the highest quality in the world. In fact, our fiber took first place at the Philadelphia centennial, on

each of the nine points—against all competitors, including Belgium. We also excel in quality and tonnage in hemp growing—get a better and stronger fiber than the famed fields of Italy send to market. And we can put onto the markets flax fiber in competition with cotton, as to price and cost of production. When we get more mills to spin and weave it, and fully develop the growing and processing—which will come—this will be the permanent chief industry of the state; with industries on the land and in the cities and towns.

We have now two linen mills, one making yarns and twines and threads, the other yarns and woven fabrics. We will get many, in time; specialty mills, too, for there are over 100 commercial articles made principally from flax; many of them using also hemp.

About a fourth of the canning and packing of fruits and vegetables in the three states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho is done in the Salem district. The canned pack alone runs far beyond a million cases a year. Our cold pack processing will in time exceed in volume our canning.

Strawberries? Oregon is the leading state in this line, in sending to market canned and "frozen" berries. Our Salem district production has reached around 15,000,000 pounds a year of strawberries; is headed to the 24,000,000 point, and on up. We excel in both the canning berry of the Etterburg type and the cold pack berry of the Marshall or Oregon type. Both were developed here, after many trials of various types.

The above are only the high lights. Many newspaper pages could be filled with facts, figures and illustrations, in the way of comparisons, to show the advantages our section has in diversified and franchise crops. In poultry and swine breeding, sheep and goat farming, and on down through a list that would be next to endless. Merely telling the plain truth, without any varnishing, is enough to more than justify the above sketchy hints.

Salem Share of Population High

More than 43 per cent of the people of Marion county live in Salem. The city pays 37 per cent of the county taxes. Salem and precincts adjoining the city pay half of the county taxes. More than half of the people in the county live in Salem and immediate vicinity.

MORE THAN ALASKA
Marion county, Oregon, has a larger population than the entire territory of Alaska. The 1930 census gives Marion county a population of 60,541 while Alaska has 59,278.

Marion County Ranks High In Share of State Crops

With Less than 2% of State Area has Large Proportion of Total Area in Many Crops

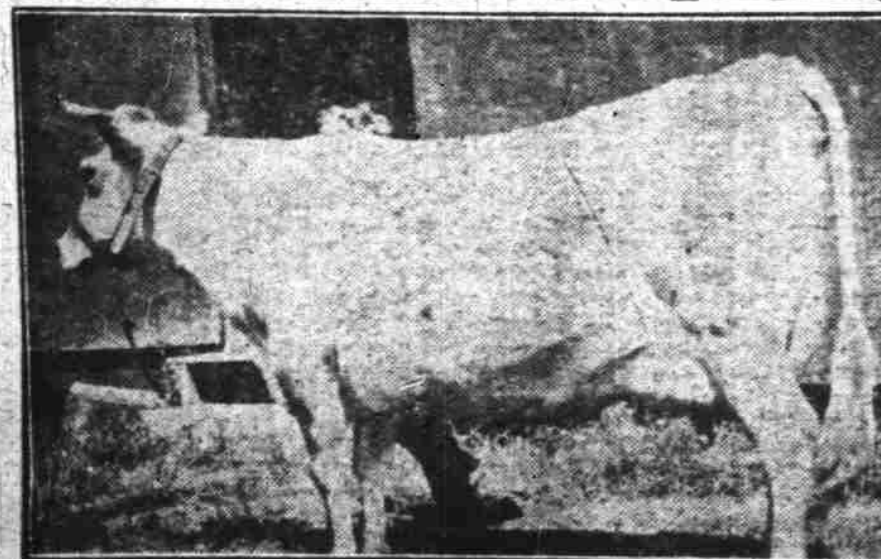
THE importance of Marion county in the agriculture of Oregon may be shown by the fact that while it has less than 2% of the area of the state, its proportion in acreage devoted to various crops amounts to the following as shown by the 1930 census:

	Marion Co's.	Per. of Oregon
Loganberries	57	%
Celery	54	%
Onions	54	%
Hops	47	%
Peppermint	45	%
Prunes	30	%
Strawberries	30	%
Cherries	21	%
Corn	21	%
Filberts	20	%
Walnuts	17	%
Oats	16	%
Clover	16	%
Vetch	13.5	%
Raspberries	10	%
Potatoes	6	%

In addition the census shows that Marion county produces 9% of the hogs, 8% of the chickens, 7% of the goats, and 6% of the milk cows of the entire state.

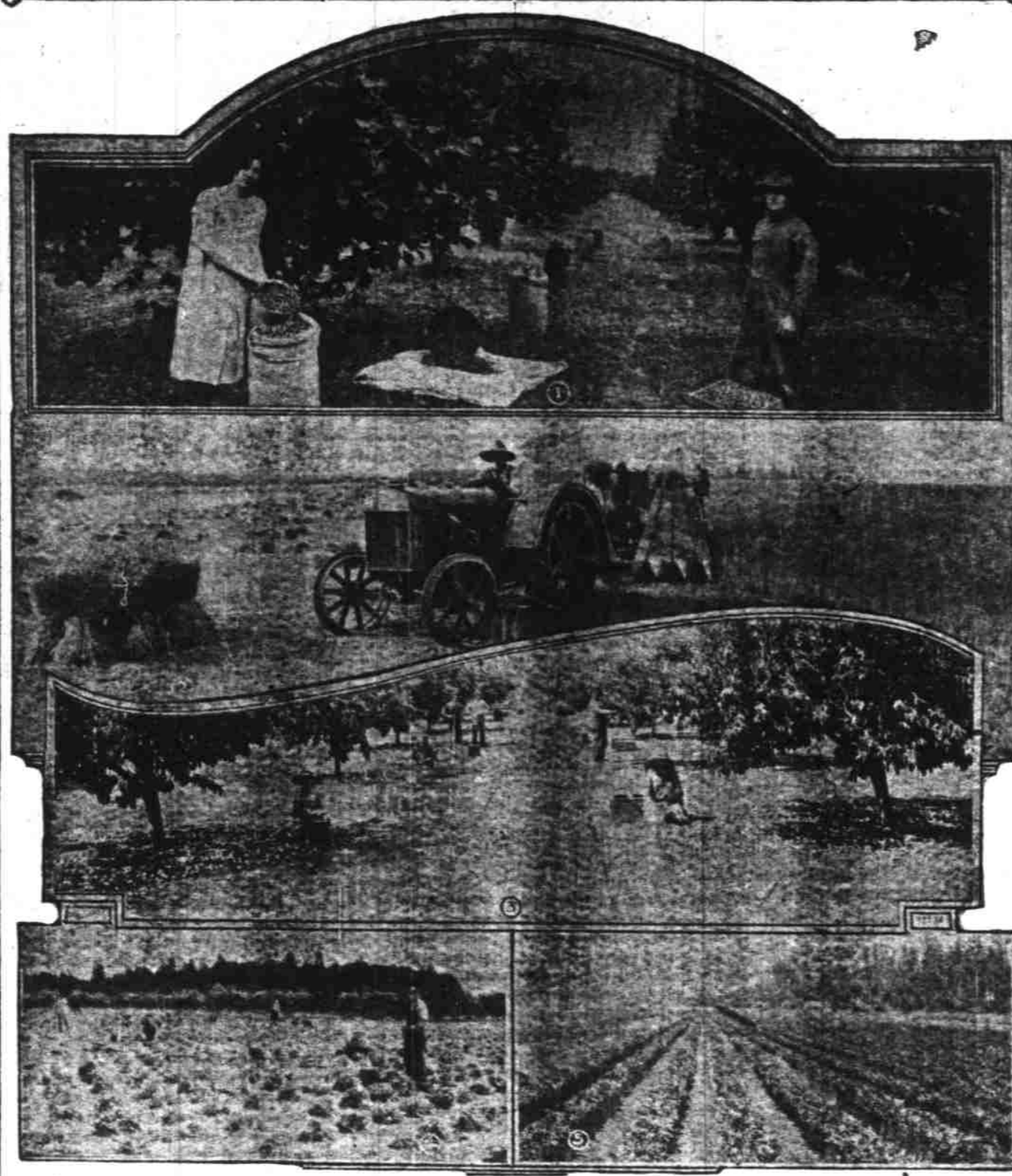
It is this amazing diversity in production which gives Marion county an economic stability unequalled among the counties of the west. The list indicates also the variety of crops which are grown in Marion county. These include staple crops such as grain, hay, live stock; and specialty crops such as berries, tree fruits, nuts, flax, hops, peppermint oil, and produce such as onions, lettuce, celery.

OREGON COWS WIN RECORDS



Oregon St. Oigs, owned by S. J. McKee, Independence

SPECIALTY CROPS MAKE VALLEY PROSPEROUS



1. Harvesting filberts. 2. Pulling flax, using flax-puller with tractor power. 3. Prunes yield heavily in Marion and Polk counties. 4. Strawberry field. Production of strawberries is increasing. 5. Celery of finest quality is produced at Lake Labish, Marion county.

Spinach Will Be Tried Out In Woodburn

WOODBURN, Dec. 31—Farmers in this district are being urged by officials of the Ray-Brown cannery here to make experimental plantings of spinach. It is the theory that spinach, a food that is being used more extensively each year, will grow well in this country. The plants are grown best on beaver dam land or even upland, if it is well manured. The cannery announces that it will be in the market in the spring for a limited amount of high grade spinach.

If enough of the commodity is raised, a special receiving station will be put up here; otherwise the cannery will receive the spinach at Brooks, where a large amount of it is raised for the market.

In order to have the spinach ready in the spring, it should be planted in February. The crop is harvested in May, leaving the land for a possible late crop in the year.

When spinach is received here it will be shipped to the Hillsboro cannery, a sister plant, where it will be packed in cartons and frozen by the famous Birdseye quick-freeze method.

Any farmer who is interested in raising spinach is advised to get in touch with the cannery officials and learn of the approved methods of planting, harvesting, and caring for the crop.

South Falls Will Be Visible From New Park Route

According to a proposed survey, when one travels to the Silver Falls State park from Salem, the new road will pass with a short distance of the South Falls. And not only that, but from the road these wonder falls will be in full view. That alone is worth the trip.

Winter Falls, one of the most beautiful of the ten in this wonderful group of falls, now may be seen from below as trails have been constructed, not only around and down around Winter Falls, but to connect with the other falls.

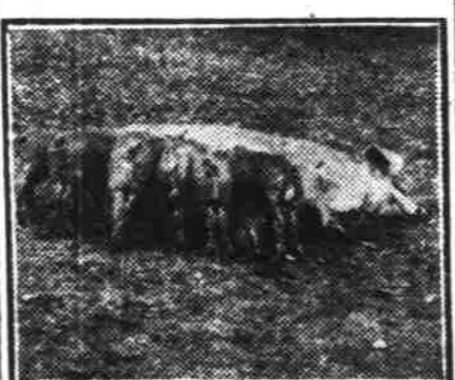
No use going away from home to see scenery. Try the Silver Falls State park first. Only 26 miles from Salem by way of Macleay and Shaw.

Rapid Growth of Population Noted

Between the years 1910 and 1920, Marion county made a population growth of 18.6 per cent. Between the years 1920 and 1930, the gain in population was 28.3 per cent. The official census population in 1920 for the county was 47,187 and for the 1930 census it was 60,541.

RARE TREES SEEN
In the statehouse grounds there are 134 different trees and shrubs. The Judas tree is there and so is the Cedar of Lebanon. Also the Golden Twisted Dogwood and the Burning Bush.

FEW RENTED FARMS
Marion county cannot complain of absent landlords. Of the 4321 farms in the county, as reported by the 1930 census, only 798 are operated by tenants.



While not primarily a hog-raising state, Oregon does have a considerable number of these "mortgage lifters."

Fruit Total For Year is A Bit Lower

About 180,000 cases of fruits and vegetables were canned during the 1931 season by Paulus Brothers Packing Co., High and Trade streets, George Paulus reported. This is a decrease of about one-quarter under the 1930 total, he said. The biggest decrease was made in pears and carrots, while the prune pack was increased.

The cherry and berry pack remained about the same. An increase was noted, however, in the cold-pack of strawberries. About 1000 barrels were packed, which is more than in 1930. About 600 barrels of maraschino cherries were packed.

Paulus Brothers bought 1500 tons of dried prunes last year which they packed and shipped east. Shipments have been steady, Mr. Paulus reported. All of their packing, he said, is done against orders received, thus eliminating any surplus.

Practically the total output of the local plant is distributed east of the Mississippi river, Paulus said. Less than one per cent is sold in the west.

The plant will be operating in May, canning vegetables.

Four in Family Local Average

If you have four in your family, you are little ahead of the average for Salem. Official figures say the family average in Marion is three and nine tenths.

Families in Salem are growing smaller. The average in 1920 was four and three tenths. Apartment houses are not conducive to large families.



Can corn be improved? Just look at what farmers on Grand Island have done in 10 years. Outside ears grown in 1920; the center one on same land in 1929.

DEPRESSION CAUSES RETURN TO LAND

There is a trend back to land. Troubles in security markets have caused a swing which is noticeable. Even bonds of long standing have suffered severely in the price decline. While real estate has been affected by a slow market, the universal feeling is that the land is something permanent. It is not a piece of paper, beautifully lithographed and stored in a safe deposit vault, whose value may fade overnight, as have bonds of railroads and industrial enterprises. The land is permanent; and its value will return.

The fact that there is a back to the land movement right here in Marion county is attested by the last school census. The census taken in 1931 shows a gain for the county of 603. Of this gain only 74 was in the city of Salem, although the Salem population is approximately one-third of the total for the county. In other words the increase in school population in the county was much greater than in the city. That this is due to a movement back to the land is attested by many who are in touch with the schools and also with farming.

Many who have lost positions in city industries have turned to the soil where they are secure and where they feel they can at least gain a livelihood and where their children will be reared in healthful surroundings.

Fall in River From Salem to Newberg Noted

Engineers give the following figures showing rise of the Willamette river between points not so very far from Salem: From Newberg to Salem, 36 miles of river, a rise of 59 feet. That is, the river falls 59 feet between Salem and Newberg. Between Salem and Independence, 13 miles, there is a rise of only 21 feet. Between Independence and Albany, 21 miles of river, the rise is 34 feet. Between Albany and Corvallis, 12 miles, the rise is only 13 feet.

South of Corvallis the river starts up hill as between Corvallis and Eugene, 53 miles of river, the rise is 213 feet.

Just Think of This

The U. S. census reports that on April 1, 1930, in Salem there were 336 divorced males in Salem and 334 divorced females. Question: Why two more males than females?

They live long years in Marion county in the rural districts. Official records report there are 415 people in the country more than 75 years of age, and 1189 people between the ages of 65 and 75 years.

These figures refer only to those living in the rural districts outside of cities and towns.

Marion county is getting to be quite a squash country. In 1929 the crop was valued at \$10,157, with a planting of 145 acres.

Cucumbers were of more value as a crop than squash. In 1929, the latest year for government reports, there were 197 acres in cucumbers in Marion county, which returned to the growers \$16,224.

MARKET ROADS TO BE FINISHED SOON

Five Year Plan to Wind up This Year, Well Ahead of First Schedule

The year 1932 will see the completion of the market road plan in Marion county, according to Roadmaster Frank O. Johnson. Three years ago a five-year plan was adopted. This year's work should see the completion of the plan in one year less than originally planned, he said.

During the past year the county road program called for more work than in 1930. It saw the laying of 16.46 miles of pavement, and the grading of 47.4 miles of market roads. The work brought the grand total of miles in Marion county to 407.35. Of this figure, 220.29 miles are graded market roads, while 187.06 miles of pavement are enjoyed in this county.

Market road No. 48 received the largest part of the year's paving; the Aral-Bressel corner section receiving 3.84 miles of pavement. A section of market road No. 46, between Silverton, Skafte's ranch and Drift creek, received the most grading. County workers improved 4.72 miles on this section.

Of the 94 market roads in the county, road No. 51 has the most grading and pavement; its total being 12.67 miles for each. Road No. 26 is second with 12.44 miles each of paving and grading.

The four county paving plants located in Salem, Silverton, Stayton and St. Paul will probably only be operated to furnish asphalt for patching, Johnson said, since there is little or new paving contemplated this year.

With no paving plans, more money will be available to finish the roads, the roadmaster declared. "It cost us about \$10,000 a mile to lay the asphalt paving," he said.

Several large bridges and small box-culverts were included on 1931's road program.

Total Number of Graded and Paved Miles of Market Road in County.

Market Road No.	Graded Miles	Paved Miles	Total Miles
1	2.36	2.36	4.72
2	2.28	2.28	4.56
3	3.27	4.02	7.29
4	.30	.30	.60
5	.50	.50	1.00
6	3.35	3.35	6.70
7	1.70	1.89	3.59
8	5.72	2.83	8.55
9		2.50	2.50
10		4.75	4.75
11	3.25		3.25
12	4.89		4.89
13	6.24	6.24	12.48
14	9.80	9.80	19.60
15	2.10	2.10	4.20
16	6.44	6.44	12.88
17	6.47	6.47	12.94
18	3.65	3.65	7.30
19	2.90	2.90	5.80
20	3.94	3.94	7.88
21	6.67	6.67	13.34
22	.40	4.50	4.90
23	11.30	11.30	22.60
24	3.12	6.47	9.59
25	3.24	2.71	5.95
26	12.44	12.44	24.88
27	7.90	7.90	15.80
28	4.20	4.20	8.40
29	4.10	4.10	8.20
30	1.50	1.50	3.00
31	8.64	8.64	17.28
32	3.20	3.20	6.40
33	4.34	4.34	8.68
34	4.39	4.39	8.78
35	4.49	4.49	8.98
36	7.84	7.76	15.60
37	3.55	1.14	4.69
38		1.47	1.47
39	5.50	5.50	11.00
40	4.37	4.37	8.74
41	4.92	4.92	9.84
42	1.03	7.05	8.08
43	7.84	1.77	9.61
44	4.32		4.32
45	9.79	1.00	10.79
46	9.28		9.28
47		4.07	4.07
48		.56	.56
49	3.76	3.76	7.52
50	1.04	1.04	2.08
51	12.67	12.67	25.34
52	6.47	6.47	12.94
53	6.91	6.91	13.82
54	9.24		9.24
55		1.60	1.60
56		3.00	3.00
57	2.96		2.96
58	.74		.74
59		1.87	1.87
60	1.25		1.25
61	2.16		2.16
62	.70		.70
63	1.35	.66	2.01

Many Scenic Attractions Accessible to Salem

Ocean, Mountains, Resorts, Hunting, Fishing Within Easy Reach

With many streams and lakes nearby, mountains and forests within a two hour's drive, the Salem district is a veritable hunters' and fishers' paradise. An Oregon resident may fish to his heart's desire, paying only \$3 a year for the privilege. A hunting license costs the same, or both are offered for \$5. A non-resident hunter pays \$15 and \$3 for an angling license.

All-year fishing is offered in the Salem district, since there are many spots along the coast where the season is open the year around. The game fish season in Marion county opens April 15. Such sporty fish as the Rainbow, Eastern Brook and Cutthroat are found in the Willamette, Santiam, Abiqua, Roaring, Little Luckiamute and Fuddling rivers. Well-stocked creeks include Mill, Silver, La Creole, Butte, Thomas and Beaver, all located within an hour's ride from the heart of the city.

The fishing limit is liberal, 30 fish or 20 pounds of fish any one day, or 60 fish or 40 pounds in any one week.

Depending upon the weather and the conditions of the forests for the exact date, deer season opens in Oregon in September. Many deer are bagged in a one-day trip from Salem but many hunters prefer to drive from 50 to 100 miles farther into the mountains. The season closes on October 20, with the bag limited to two black tail deer, or one mule deer and one black tail deer during the season.

On October 1, the duck, goose and snipe season opens. Some time before the opening date ducks begin to come into the Willamette river and the sloughs and lakes near Salem. The season continues until January 15. The bag limit is 15 ducks or snipe in one day, or eight geese in one day.

Chinese pheasants are plentiful in the fields near Salem, while grouse and native pheasants are found in the woods and brush patches. The season is from October 15 to 31. The bag limit is four birds in one day or eight in one week.

PROPERTY TAX NOW QUITE LOW

New Laws Cause Shift From Tax on Real Estate to Income

Changes in tax laws in Oregon are peculiarly favorable to owners of real estate. Where up to this time the land owners have had to carry nearly the whole load of taxation, this now has been greatly shifted. In 1932 there will be no state property tax except a two-mill elementary school tax which remains for distribution in the counties.

The Marion county consolidated tax for 1932 for state and county will be approximately 12½ mills as compared with 19.4 mills for 1931. In addition to this will be the school district tax, which varies with the district, and in non-high school districts a special tax for high school tuition and transportation. Valuations in this state are supposed to be one-half the real value of the property.

The new state taxes are corporation excise taxes, and taxes on general income and on income from intangibles.

WEST SALEM PLANT TO PACK NEW LINE

Another packing line is the contemplated improvement of the Cleary and Hillman Packing company in West Salem during the new year. Like the majority of the capital city's other fruit and vegetable canneries, the plant across the river showed a decrease in production during 1931. It will run between 20 and 25 per cent, Edward J. Cleary said. The berry pack as a whole was light. Cleary reported. Strawberries and blackberries helped bring down the average, since light packs were made in each variety. The loganberry pack remained the same, while more prunes were canned in 1931 than the year before.

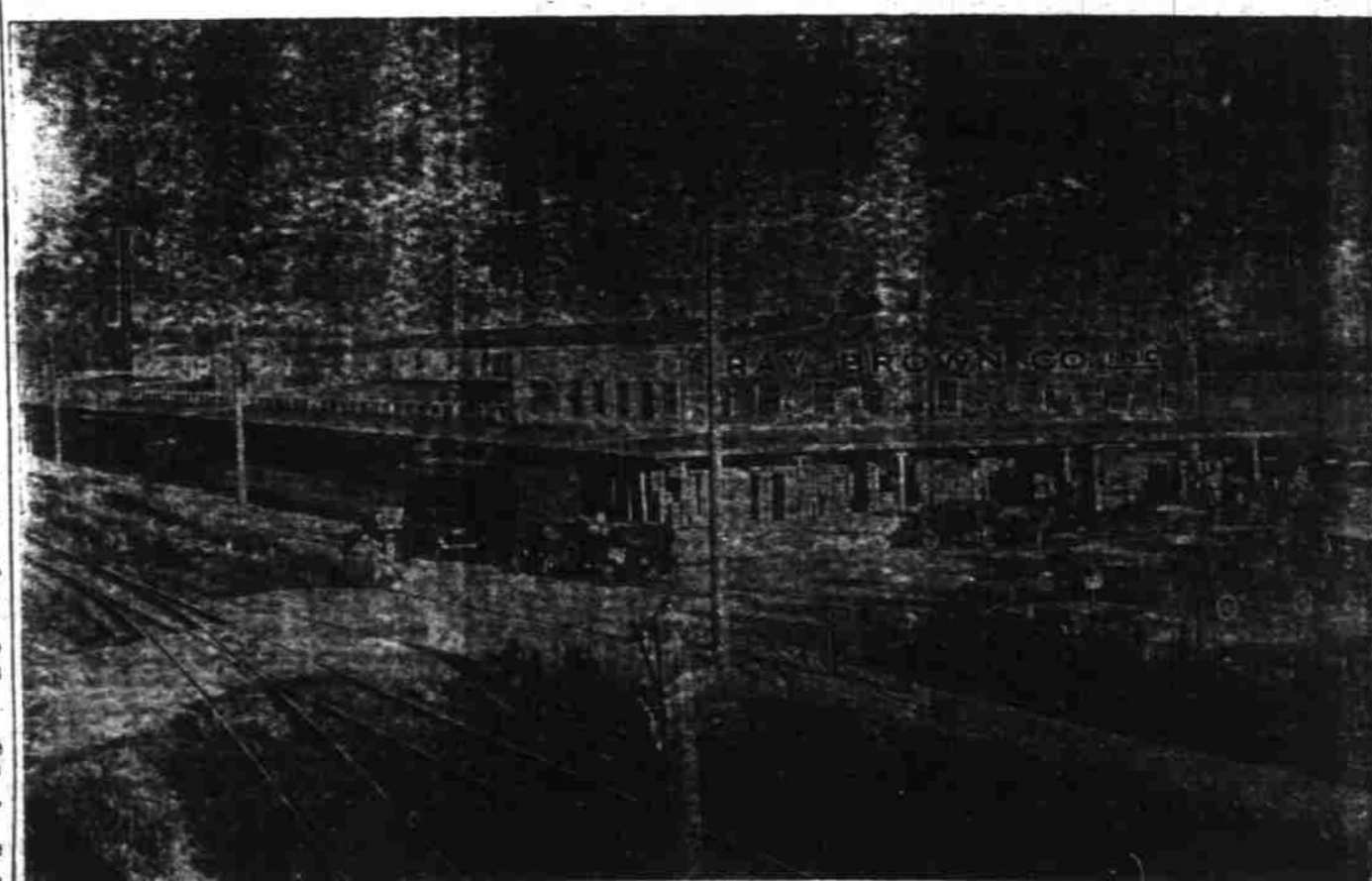
Cold-packed strawberries were put up as the year before. About 12 carloads were shipped during the summer season.

The plant will re-open about May 20, with strawberries and gooseberries as the first fruit on the list.

Sales have been steady, Cleary said.

GRAINS DO WELL
The wheat farmer of the central states will feel perfectly at home in the Willamette valley. Wheat, oats and barley are most ly sown in the fall.

PUT OUT LARGEST PACK EVER



Here's the center of interest during the summer and fall months for hundreds of Woodburn people: the large Ray-Brown cannery located near the highway there. The fall of 1931 saw the largest pear pack in the history of the cannery.