

SUPPLEMENTAL EMPLOYMENT OF PART-TIME FARMERS
IN THE INDUSTRIES OF OREGON

by

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SUPPLEMENTAL EMPLOYMENT OF PART-TIME FARMERS IN THE INDUSTRIES OF OREGON

CHAPTER I - INTRODUCTION

1. General Objectives of the Study

There has developed in the past decade, particularly during the last five years, a widespread and intelligent interest in the decentralization of industry, and the development of an order of living which in the past has been termed "part-time farming."

It is this subject--some significant facts concerning the importance of supplemental cash earnings to the pocketbook of Oregon part-time farmers, and the extent to which Oregon industry employs rural labor to which this paper is dedicated.

More specifically, we shall be concerned with: (1) the importance of part-time farming in Oregon, (2) the occupations or relative abilities of Oregon part-time farmers, (3) the importance of outside employment in determining their standard of living, (4) the extent to which Oregon industry employs rural labor, (5) the relative success of part-time farmers as industrial workers, and (6) the need for more sources of employment for rural labor, with some consideration to the fields of industry which appear to offer the most fertile opportunities for the expansion of employment for part-time farmers. In general, particular attention will be paid to the subject of rural labor and industry from

the viewpoint of the part-time farmer and from the viewpoint of industry.

2. What is Part-time Farming

By part-time farming, or the subsistence homestead movement, as it is oftentimes more specifically called,¹ is meant that mode of life by which industrial workers live on small tracts of land where they have an opportunity to produce a part of the family living as a supplement to their cash earnings from industrial employment.

More fully, it has to do with farms operated by families in which the wage earners divide their time and energy between employment for wages, or the operation of a small business, and the farming and gardening operations on their place; thus deriving a substantial part of their income from more or less regular employment off their place.

A part-time farm or subsistence homestead is generally considered to be a tract of land utilized primarily for providing a family with some of its own food requirements, fuel and home site, and only incidentally producing small surpluses for the market. It is both a home and a source of income. The relative importance of the two aspects is, however, given different weight by different individuals. In some cases the home and garden aspect predominates; in others the farming is, or is destined to become, the more

¹ No distinction is made in this paper in the meaning of "part-time farms" and "subsistence homestead." Both terms shall carry the same interpretation throughout.

important feature. Since the great majority of part-time farmers are primarily interested in having a rural home for the family and garden produce for the table, it is probably not entirely correct to consider holdings which are the equivalent of a full-time farm business for one man as a part-time farm, even though the head of the family may hold some outside position or employment.

3. Occurrence of Part-time Farming in Oregon

A large portion of Oregon's farming is already of a small or part-time character. According to 1930 census data,¹ there were 55,100 farms in Oregon in 1929, and of this number 15,645, or 25 per cent of all farms in the state, reported a total value of farm production for the year of less than \$600. Since a considerable portion of this reported production is for home use, it is evident that those families depending solely on income from the farm must have very limited purchasing power.

Of the total number of small farms indicated in Table 1 (15,645), 2859 or nearly 20 per cent are classified as self-sufficing by the census data, which means that at least 50 per cent of their production is used at home for the family living. This further emphasizes the importance of small scale farming in Oregon.

Furthermore, it is significant to note that in addition to the small farms shown in Table 1 would be found many rural holdings less than 3 acres in size or with an annual production of

¹ 1930 Census of Agriculture, Vol. IV, Part 3, page 373.

less than \$250, which are not listed in the census,¹ and on the other hand those small farms over 3 acres in size with only a slightly higher gross annual production than \$600, but still dependent on other income for part of the family living.

TABLE 1

Number of Farms in Oregon Having an Annual Production of
Less Than \$600, by Regions²

Region	: Under : \$250	: \$250- : 600
Portland Area	1112	2061
Willamette Valley	1642	3290
Coast Region	467	1169
Southern Oregon	509	1135
Eastern Oregon	768	1502
STATE	4498	9147

Additional evidence concerning the magnitude of small-scale farming in Oregon is indicated in the fact that nearly one-half of all farmers of the state do some outside work for wages annually. Data from the census of 1930³ indicate that 45.6 per cent of all 55,100 farmers of Oregon worked for wages off their places an average of 124 days in 1929. Moreover, it is significant

¹ Holdings of less than 3 acres are not listed as "farms" by the Census Bureau, unless they have a total value of production of \$250 or more. Part-time farming as previously defined may not be exactly identical with census data.

² Portland Area-counties of Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington
Willamette Valley-Benton, Hood River, Lane, Linn, Marion, Polk,
and Yamhill
Coast Region-Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Lincoln, Tillamook
Southern Oregon-Douglas, Jackson, and Josephine
Eastern Oregon-All other counties.

³ 1930 Census of Agriculture, Vol. IV, page 433.

to note that of all those who did outside work, 33 per cent (18 per cent of all farmers in Oregon) worked off their places over 150 days in 1929, or nearly one-half the year.

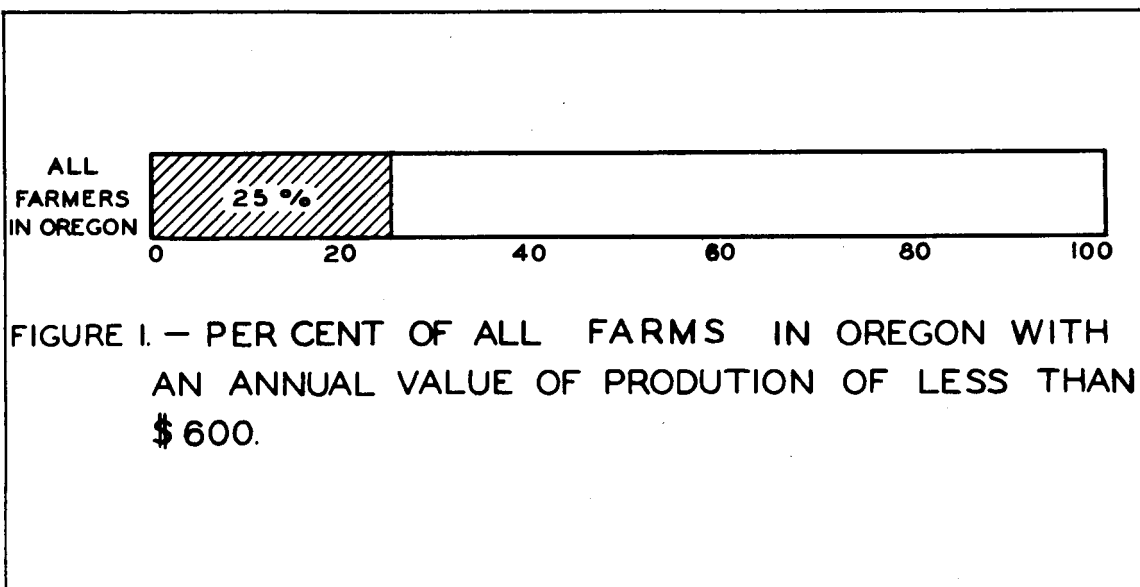
Probably it is correct to assume that all this outside work was not of an industrial character, for likely a small part was wage work for neighboring farmers. Nevertheless, data in the foregoing paragraphs clearly emphasize the fact that a considerable portion of Oregon's rural population appears to already be destined to the part-time farm mode of life.

TABLE 2

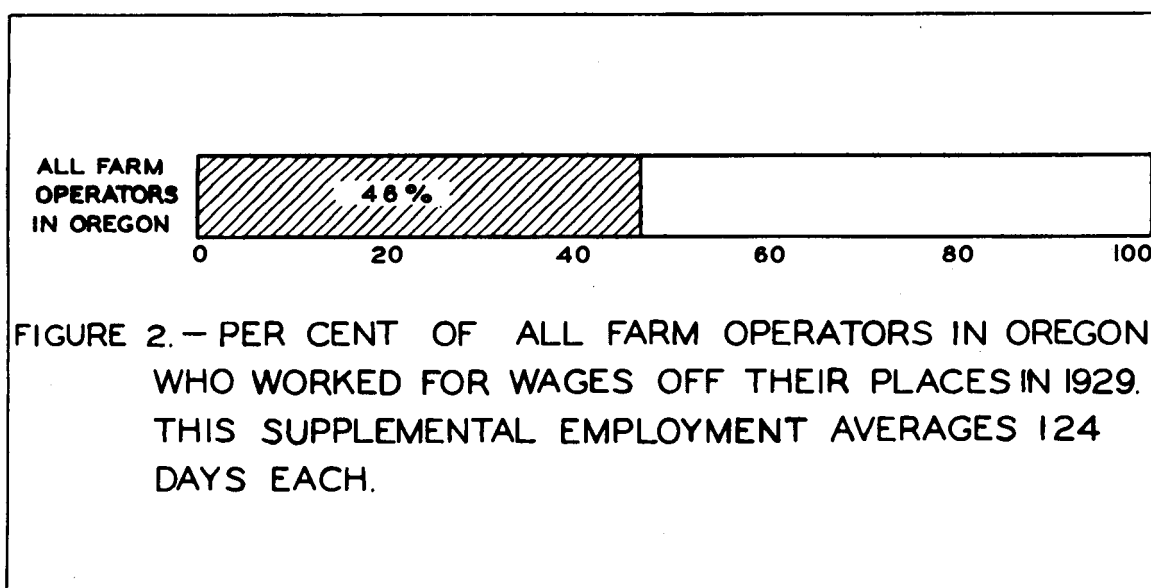
Variations in the Amount of Work Obtained by
Those Oregon Farmers Who Did Wage Work Off Their Places in 1929
1930 Census Data

Number of days	Per cent of those reporting work
Under 50 days	33 %
50 - 150	29
150 - 250	18
250 and over	20
	<u>100 %</u>

The Willamette Valley is highly attractive to families who desire to live on a small place in rural-urban localities where they may raise a large part of their living and supplement it with some outside employment, benefit from its good roads and schools, and otherwise enjoy the comforts of semi-retirement in the favorable climate found in this valley.



A LARGE PART OF OREGON'S FARMING IS ALREADY OF SMALL OR PART-TIME CHARACTER



Such a mode of life is especially attractive to three groups: (1) local farmers who are looking toward retirement, (2) immigrant farmers from the middlewest and other regions, and (3) partially employed city workers who have a farm background and wish to reduce high living costs of the city, particularly the more aged workers who seek to enhance their economical position toward the attainment of more security.

4. Importance of Industry in Oregon

According to the 1930 census, Oregon had 2463 industrial establishments in 1929 with an annual value of production of not less than \$5000, and employing 65,505 wage earners regularly. Of the total number of establishments, 1404 or 53 per cent employ only 5 workers or less, and an additional 609 or 23 per cent employ less than 20 workers. Only 19 per cent had an average of more than 20 wage-earners on their payrolls regularly.

TABLE 3

Number of Industries in Oregon With Annual Output
of Over \$5000, and Average Number of Wage-earners
on Payrolls Regularly in 1929
From Census of 1930

Item	Number
Number of establishments	2,463
Number of wage-earners	65,505

¹ 1930 Census of Manufacturers, Vol. III, pages 433-440.

Of these plants, 762 or 30 per cent are engaged in the manufacture of lumber, boxes, pulpwood and other products of the timber resources of the state, 293 are printing and publishing houses, 218 manufacture bread and bakery products, 156 are foundry and machine shops and iron and steel plants, 142 are manufacturers of butter, cheese, ice cream and other dairy products, and 96 are fruit and fish canneries and preserving plants. Forty-two per cent of all these establishments are located in the metropolitan district of Portland, leaving only 58 per cent scattered in all other sections of the state.

Industrially, Oregon is relatively unimportant, when compared with many large industrial centers east of the Mississippi River. That Oregon is gradually forging ahead in industrial developments, however, is without doubt. The number of industries shown in Table 3 represents a total increase of about 35 per cent during the past decade, according to the census of 1930.

The development of new industrial enterprises is constantly taking place, rapid power developments have been made in recent years, and with large increases in population arising from the influx of immigrants from other sections of the nation becoming more and more apparent, both productive and consumptive powers will steadily increase in this region and gradually more taxable wealth will enhance the coffers of the state. All of these developments should and will vitally influence part-time farming developments in this area.

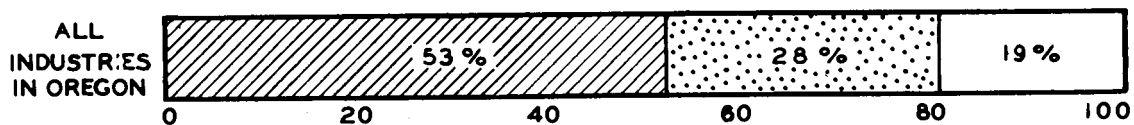


FIGURE 3. — INDUSTRIES OF OREGON* CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SIZE AS MEASURED BY NUMBER OF WORKERS EMPLOYED.

INDUSTRIES WITH

5 WORKERS OR LESS



5-20 WORKERS



20 WORKERS OR MORE



* THOSE INDUSTRIES WITH TOTAL OUTPUT OF \$5000 OR MORE IN 1929.

5. Definition and Extent of Original Study

In view of the importance of part-time farming in Oregon, and since various governmental agencies are earnestly searching for the best methods of providing necessary relief and investigating other possibilities that they may aid intelligently in eventual rehabilitation, a research project was conceived by the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station and Extension Service, and carried out under auspices of the Oregon Emergency Relief Administration.

The general purposes of this project were two-fold: (1) a part-time farming study to investigate the status of a large number of part-time farmers with a view to discovering the possibilities of subsistence homesteads, and furnishing other information that seemed desirable in guiding future part-time developments in Oregon, and (2) a study of industries designed for the purpose of throwing light on the subsistence homestead movement with particular reference to determine to what extent and how successfully rural labor is being used in Oregon industry, and to what extent and direction to move in guiding the expansion of part-time farming in the state.

It is material from this project upon which this thesis is largely based.* Both parts of the study were surveys, and in

* The author assisted in checking field work of the part-time farming survey, supervised the tabulation of all data in both parts of the study, and prepared preliminary reports. Much of the data embraced in the survey of industries is contained in this thesis, and herein is being published for

extent they covered four principal agricultural and industrial regions of the state, described as follows:

1. The Portland Region includes records taken in the Hillsboro and Beaverton vicinities bordering Portland in Washington county, in the area east of Portland to Gresham in Multnomah county, and in the Oregon City, Milwaukie, and Oswego districts of Clackamas county.

2. The Valley Region embraces the records taken around the Willamette Valley cities of Eugene, Albany, Lebanon, Salem, Silverton, Monmouth, Dallas, McKinnville, and Newberg. These districts are in Lane, Linn, Marion, Polk, and Yamhill counties.

3. The Coast Region includes records taken near St. Helens and Clatskanie in Columbia county, around Astoria in Clatsop county, and in the Marshfield and Coquille localities of Coos county. A few industry records were also taken in the Seaside and Tillamook communities.

4. The Irrigated Region is represented by records from near Ashland and Medford in Jackson county, Klamath Falls in Klamath county, and around Bend and Redmond in Deschutes county. A few industry records were also taken in and around Roseburg and Grants Pass in Douglas and Josephine counties.

In the study a total of 2110 part-time farming records and 318 industry records were completed and analyzed. They are distributed as shown in Tables 4 and 5 below.

the first time. From the part-time farming survey only material relevant to the subject of this paper is used herein, and is taken from the preliminary report covering that study which was prepared by the author. A more complete presentation of the part-time farming data, which is being prepared for publication by Oregon State College Experiment Station, will soon be off the press.

TABLE 4

Number of Part-time Farms Included in Survey, by Tenure and Regions

Tenure	Portland Region	Valley Region	Coast Region	Irrigated Region	Total
Owner-operated	441	571	432	366	1810
Operated by tenants	73	126	50	49	300
TOTAL	514	697	482	415	2110

TABLE 5

Kinds and Number of Industries Included in the Survey, by Regions

Kinds	Portland Region	Valley Region	Coast Region	Irrigated Region	Total
Sawmills	8	48	22	3	81
Planing and woodworking	7	25	18	4	54
Creameries and dairies	3	18	9	5	35
Fruit canneries	5	12	6	2	25
Machine shops, etc.	4	13	6	2	25
Grain and feed houses	6	8	3	-	17
Sand, gravel, brick	3	8	-	3	14
Fish canneries	-	1	12	-	13
Printing houses	-	11	-	-	11
Textile mills	-	6	-	-	6
Paper and pulp mills	2	3	-	-	5
Meat packing plants	-	5	-	-	5
All others	8	11	7	1	27
TOTAL	46	169	80	23	318

The 1930 Census¹ indicates there are 6626 farms in the state under 10 acres in size (including those under 3 acres which had a total value of production of at least \$250) or about 5500 in the

¹ 1930 Census of Agriculture, Vol. IV, page 103.

regions covered by the survey. The survey included 725 farms of this character, or a sample of about 12 per cent. There is no census data covering the total number of part-time farms less than 3 acres in size, but it is estimated the survey included at least as large a sample of these of that character as of the former group.

As indicated on page 6, there were 2465 industrial establishments in the state in 1929 with an annual production of at least \$5000, or about 2150 in the regions covered by the survey, and employing 60,000 wage-earners. The survey included 318 industries employing nearly 11,000 full-time wage-earners, or 15 per cent of all industries in the regions covered and 18 per cent of all regularly employed workers.

Selection of the part-time farms and industries to be included in the surveys was made by trained enumerators who were acquainted with their respective localities, and their work was checked regularly during the field work. For these reasons, and because such a large number of records were taken in each survey, it is believed the samples were sufficiently adequate to furnish uniform and representative data. Sample copies of the field schedules upon which the original data were collected may be found with that copy of this thesis on file in the office of the Division of Agricultural Economics and/or Department of Farm Management, Oregon State College, Corvallis, who are publishing complete analyses of the studies.

The following chapters constitute the main context of this paper, and present the data of these studies in viewpoint of the objectives outlined in Section 1 of this chapter.

CHAPTER II - THE PART-TIME FARMER'S JOB AND ITS IMPORTANCE

1. Occupations of Oregon Part-time Farmers

The occupations of part-time farmers in Oregon reflect a wide diversity of trades, professions, and services. Some, of course, have been unable to obtain work in their chosen trade or profession during the depression, particularly the more aged men, so they were forced to accept whatever work was available. The occupations - not present work - are shown in Table 6, grouped somewhat according to major industries and interests.

It is interesting to note the large number of timber and sawmill hands, common laborers, and building tradesmen. One cannot conclude, however, that more part-time farmers purposely follow these occupations. Probably it is more nearly true to say that these types of workmen purposely turn to part-time farming. Perhaps it is more attractive to workmen of these occupations, but likely it would be more nearly correct to conclude that they are forced to "take up" part-time farming earlier when adverse economic conditions arise.

Table 7 emphasizes the relative importance of certain occupations in different regions, and to some extent may be indicative of the kinds of employment these regions have to offer. It clearly emphasizes the importance of lumbering in the Coast and irrigated regions. It is also of interest to note the preponderance

TABLE 6

Number of Part-time Farmers Reporting the
Specified Occupations and Professions

Occupation	Number: reports	Occupation	Number reports.
Timber & sawmill hands	314	Irrigation hands	4
Common laborers	268	Laundry workers	4
Building tradesmen	198	Warehouse hands	4
Mechanics & electricians	151	Elevator operators	3
Railroad employees	81	Well drillers	3
Small factory hands	46	Miners	3
Office clerks & acc'ts.	41	Sign painters	2
Salesmen	40	Telegraph operators	2
Truck drivers	31	Millers	2
Fishermen	29	Transformers	2
Deck & marine hands	26	Nurserymen	2
Government employees	26	Florists	2
Highway workers	21	Landscape gardener	1
Store clerks	21	Photo engraver	1
Teachers	21	Creamery fieldman	1
Blacksmiths	18	Garbage collector	1
Barbers	9	Upholsterer	1
Butchers	9	Bill collector	1
Plumbers	7	Window decorator	1
Printers & pressmen	7	Dressmaker	1
Cheese & butter makers	6	Executives & managers	10
Tailors	5	Professional men	10
Bakers	5	Small business operators	56
Shoemakers	5	Retired farmers	94
Chefs	5	Others retired*	143
Ministers	5	Widows without jobs	57
Skilled farm hands	5	Physically unfit	29
TOTAL			1610

* Those over 60 years of age and without employment

of common laborers and retired folk in the Valley Region. This fact is closely related to the permanency and duration of the part-time farming movement in this region, and seems to indicate the

part-time farming group in the Valley Region is probably more largely made up of retired farmers and others of the immediate community who have settled in the suburban and semi-rural districts of their favorite valley town in the natural course of events, rather than being part of a deliberate "movement to the land."

TABLE 7

Number of Part-time Farmers Following Specified
Occupations, by Regions

Occupation	Portland	Valley	Coast	Irrigated
Timber and sawmill hands	27	42	138	107
Building tradesmen	63	54	49	32
Fishermen	2	1	26	-
Common laborers	49	119	54	41
Mechanics and electricians	56	48	19	28
Retired farmers	6	66	6	16
Others retired	34	53	39	17

Table 7 also clearly emphasizes the importance of fishing in the Coast Region compared to other areas studied, and relatively more importance of the building and mechanical trades in the Portland Region, which are as one might expect.

Probably the most important point emphasized in these tables, however, is the fact that to a large extent, part-time farmers are of the common labor type, and new sources of employment for any expansion of part-time farming will need to be of common labor character.

3. Importance of Supplemental Employment in Family Income

Even though he owns his home and possesses sufficient land and equipment to produce a large amount of the family living, the fact still remains that supplemental employment or outside job of the man who lives on a subsistence homestead in Oregon is highly important in determining his economical position and standard of living.

The average total cash income of the family following part-time farming in Oregon was found to be \$786 in 1934, and of this amount 75 per cent was obtained from outside cash earnings of the operator and his family, 15 per cent from the sale of farm products, and the balance of 10 per cent from other sources, such as rent from other property owned, pensions, interest on savings, hand-made goods, and contributions from relatives. (See Figure 4.)

TABLE 3

Sources of Cash Income of Part-time Farmers and Amount Obtained from Cash in 1934. 1810 Owner-Operators

Source	: Per cent : : report- : : ing	: Average : : those : : report	: Average : : for all : :
Cash earned by operator*	79%	\$ 638	\$ 502
Cash earned by family	22	309	69
Cash earned from relief work	18	145	26
Income from rent, interest, etc.	23	294	68
Farm products sold	75	154	117
Value direct relief supplies	13	34	4
			<u>\$ 786</u>

* Excludes earnings from "relief" employment

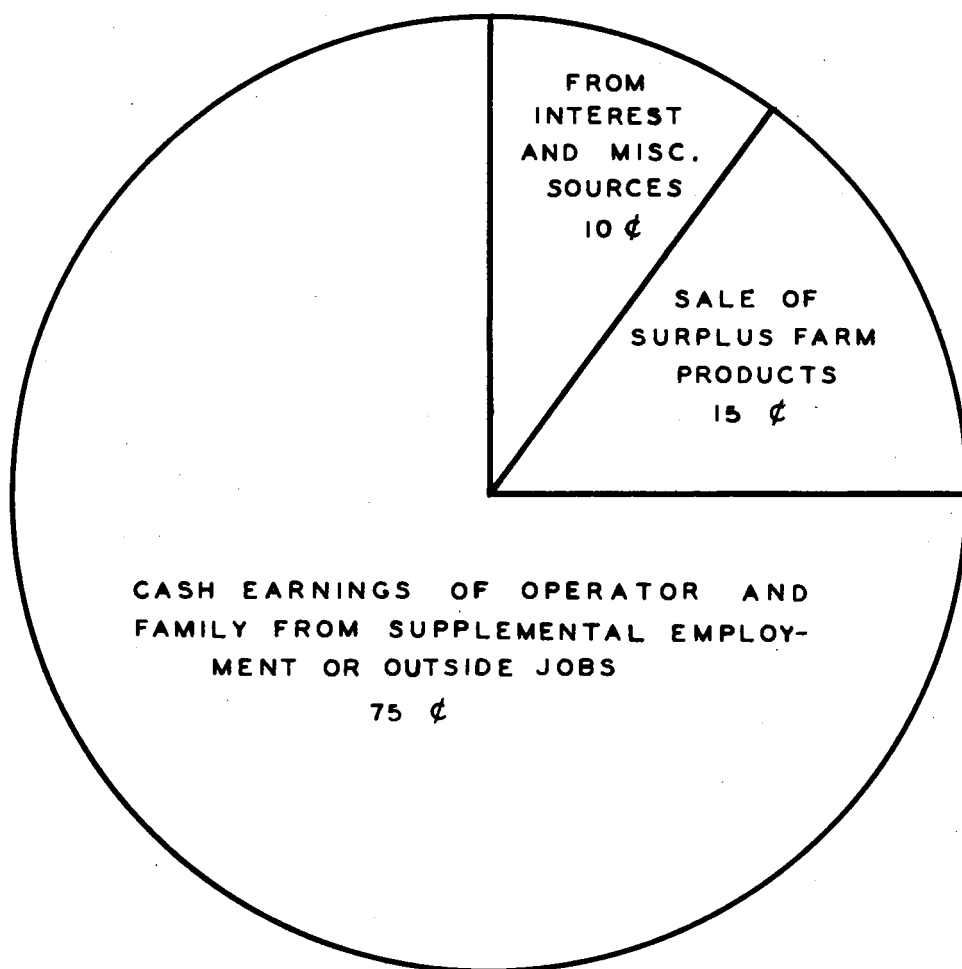


FIGURE 4. — WHERE THE OREGON PART-TIME FARMER'S DOLLAR COMES FROM.—
(SEE TABLE 8)

It should be added that in addition to the income shown in Table 8, over 99 per cent of the part-time farmers interviewed reported some farm-furnished living. This non-cash income, or contribution of the place to family living averaged \$173, which the part-time farmer would largely have had to pay in cash had he been living in the city. It included garden products of all kinds, eggs, milk, and other foodstuffs raised on the farm, and in some instances fuel, but this figure does not include value of use of house or home value of the place.¹

(The specific point of interest here is to emphasize the importance of supplemental cash earnings to the income of part-time farmers. For operating expenses, size of place, and capital investments, see Appendix Table 18. A complete picture of part-time farming in Oregon will soon be off the press. See footnote on page 8.)

Figure 4 clearly indicates the importance of supplemental employment to the part-time farmer's cash income. In Table 9 are shown variations in income earned from regular employment of the operator. The records disclose that 25 per cent earned more than \$1000 in 1934 from employment exclusive of relief work, and that 21 per cent had no regular job nor employment of any kind. What cash income this latter group obtained came largely from earnings by other members of the family, savings, pensions, and earnings from relief work.

¹ Values of farm products employed were their estimated sale values on the farm.

TABLE 9

Variations in Amount of Cash Earned by
1810 Part-time Farmers, Exclusive of Relief Work

Cash earned	Per cent of operators
None	21%
\$ 1 - 200	18
\$200 - 500	14
\$500 -1000	24
\$1000 - and over	23
	100%

Comparison of family incomes between regions reveals some differences in their total cash earnings, particularly those of the operator. This table again clearly emphasizes the importance of outside earnings to the income of part-time farmers in each region, which is our specific point of interest here.

TABLE 10

Sources of Income and Average Amount Obtained
From Each in 1934. 1810 Owners, by Regions

Source	Portland	Valley	Coast	Irrigated
Cash earned by operator	\$ 510	\$ 458	\$ 481	\$ 555
Cash earned by others	57	64	88	68
Earned from relief work	30	16	36	24
Income from other sources	64	96	53	40
Farm products sold	109	121	127	106
TOTAL FAMILY CASH INCOME	\$ 770	\$ 735	\$ 785	\$ 892
Farm-furnished living	140	157	224	179
Value direct relief	9	2	5	3
GROSS FAMILY INCOME*	\$ 919	\$ 894	\$ 982	\$1074

* Exclusive of value of use of house.

In a more detailed study of family earnings in the Portland Region it was found that when supplemental employment of subsistence homestead operators was lowest, the necessity of more relief work and earnings from other members of the family was clearly evident. It was found that where the total cash income of the family approached \$500 little or no relief was necessary. During the field work one of the most frequent comments related to enumerators by part-time farmers was that "if we could just have enough work during the year so that along with our salable farm products we could be assured of at least \$400 we would not worry, and with the help of our farm-furnished living we could maintain a reasonably satisfactory standard of living."

TABLE 11

Relationship of Amount of Cash Earned by Operator From
Regular Employment to Income Obtained From the Other Sources
Specified. 441 Owners in Portland Region

Source of Income	None	\$1-200	\$200- : 500	\$500- : 1000	\$1000 & : over
Number of operators	118	83	67	76	97
Earned by operator	\$ -	\$ 78	\$316	\$708	\$1478
Earned by others	76	27	43	64	66
Farm products sold	142	75	117	111	94
Other cash income	136	70	16	35	23
TOTAL CASH INCOME EX- CLUSIVE OF RELIEF	364	260	490	918	1661
Earned on relief work	57	47	30	*	-
Value direct relief	21	16	4	-	-
TOTAL CASH INCOME	\$432	\$313	\$524	\$918	\$1661

* Negligible

Fundamentally, there are only two sources from which part-time farmers may obtain cash income; either from the production and sale of surplus farm products, and/or earnings from supplemental employment.

To engage in farming to the extent that one would produce sufficient surplus products to yield a net cash income of at least \$400 would be practically a full-time proposition, and virtually out of question for any subsistence homestead or part-time farm developmental project. From the study of 1810 records in the part-time farming survey, the average value of surplus farm products amounted to only \$117 and farm-furnished living \$173. Total cash farm operating expenses, however, amounted to \$102, leaving a cash balance for farm operations of only \$15.00, over and above farm-furnished living. Additional cash income would have to be derived from outside employment, or from other sources, such as interest on savings, pensions, and the like.

Table 12 clearly indicates that as cash earnings from supplemental employment fall the need for relief rapidly rises; the cash income from farm products and other sources does not rise. The failure to obtain much increased cash income and farm-furnished living when earnings from supplemental employment fall is again clearly emphasized in Table 13 below. Whether or not this failure or lack of dependence upon the farm is due to inability and lack of ambition of part-time farmers, or whether it is virtually im-

possible on account of physical limitations of the part-time farm is another point. One can certainly conclude, however, that part-time farms, particularly of less than 10 acres in size as over 75 per cent of those in Oregon were found to be, cannot have much elasticity in increasing increments of farm products, even in hands of the best operators.

TABLE 12

Variations in Amount of Cash Income Obtained From
Relief Work and Supplies in Comparison With Income From
Other Sources. 441 Owners in Portland Region in 1934

	Sources of cash income			
	Outside employ-	From	Farm	From
	ment of opera-	relief	prod.	other
	tor and family		sold	sources
	%	%	%	%
None	77	-	14	9
\$1 - 75	68	14	15	5
\$75 - 150	36	34	25	5
\$150 and over	29	57	12	2

Those who obtained relief aid produced about as much for home use as those not receiving aid, though they did not sell as much. As indicated in the foregoing tables, the big difference lies, it appears, in the cash earned by the operator and his family from supplemental employment, and not in what the farm

TABLE 13

Comparison of Cash Earnings and Farm Production of Those
Who Received Relief Work and Supplies With Those Who Did Not.
441 Owners in Portland Region, 1934

Item	Amount of relief obtained			
	None	\$1-74	\$75- 150	\$150 & over
Number of operators	532	41	22	46
Earned by operator and family	\$699	\$214	\$111	\$148
Income from other sources	81	13	12	6
Farm products sold	126	49	76	61
Total relief obtained	-	45	104	291
TOTAL FAMILY CASH INCOME	\$906	\$321	\$303	\$506
Value farm-furnished living	\$145	\$144	\$146	\$113

produced. In other words, it is the outside job of the part-time farmer that is important - that gives him purchasing power - that determines his standard of living, regardless of the fact that the part-time farm may play a large part in reducing his "relief" needs.

CHAPTER III - PART-TIME FARMERS IN INDUSTRY

1. Extent to Which Industry Employs Rural Labor

Records of the study indicate that 78* per cent of the industries reporting residence of labor employed some rural labor, while only 22 per cent drew employees entirely from cities. (See Appendix Table 28). Considering from the standpoint of numbers of workers and basis of employment, it was found that full-time employees living on small farms or subsistence homesteads constituted 19 per cent of the total number of wage-earners regularly employed in the industries reporting, while nearly 27 per cent of the part-time help used in these industries were residents of rural or semi-rural areas. Of all full-time employees in the industries reporting, only 5 per cent were women, while of all part-time help, nearly 40 per cent were women.

Practically all female employees were found to be in fruit and fish canneries and packing houses. This is a characteristic type of employment for women and girls in Oregon during summer months, particularly in the Willamette Valley where many local fruit canneries and packing houses exist. Outside of employment in these industries, not many housewives were found in the part-time farming survey who did any outside work for their family's livelihood.

* It is probably correct to assume that this figure would be slightly lower if the study reflected all industries in the state, because of the concentration of industrial operations in and around Portland.

In this connection it is interesting to note that of both full-time¹ and part-time employees living on farms, women constitute a smaller portion than men, thus indicating that men do not necessarily remain home to do farm work. In many types of rural industries in other sections of the country, particularly in the South and Appalachian regions,² women and girls constitute a large portion of their total number of employees and in this way earn much of the family's livelihood, while the men are apparently engaged in farm work. This is not the general practice in Oregon, however, for the industries in this state are of much different type than the small textile mills and handicraft factories found to a large extent in the South.³

It is also significant to note that more part-time help come from rural areas than do full-time employees. Table 14 indicates that employees living on farms constitute from 9 to 12 per cent more of the part-time help than those employed full-time.

This is as one would expect; fewer part-time farmers are regularly employed than those living in cities. Probably the

¹ Part-time employees are those hired for only a part of the year, usually seasonal work, while full-time employees are herein considered as those who worked regularly throughout most of the calendar year 1934.

² Rural Factory Industries-USDA Circ. 312, T. B. Manny, 1934.

³ Hereafter in this paper no distinction will be made between male and female employees, except when specifically noted.

TABLE 14

Comparison of Number of Employees Living on Farms* With
Those Living in Cities or Towns**, Classified According To
Sex and Basis of Employment

Item	On farms		In cities		Total	Per cent		
	Number :report	Number :employ.	Number :report	Number :employ.	employ.	Farm	City	Total
Full-time:								
Men	186	2051	225	8366	10397	20	80	100
Women	19	63	72	510	573	11	89	100
TOTAL	-	2094	-	8876	10970	19	81	100
Part-time:								
Men	76	1234	101	2563	3737	32	68	100
Women	20	549	35	2332	2881	20	80	100
TOTAL	-	1783	-	4895	6668	27	73	100

* Means small farms and subsistence homesteads.

** Means cities, towns, and elsewhere, except farms or s.h.

most important causal factor of this situation is that they were unable to find regular employment, and being forced to cut their costs of living they moved to subsistence homesteads or small farms near industrial operations, and were thus able to make themselves available to these local industries which draw upon such help for peak seasons and those times when "extra" men are needed.

Probably one of the most significant facts brought out in the study, however, is the variation in the number of employees of farm and non-farm residence between different kinds of industries. The records indicated that sawmills, planing mills and box factories, fruit canneries, and feed and seed houses use

larger proportions of rural labor than do machine shops and iron foundries, paper and pulp mills, and textile plants.

(See Figure 5.) Probably this is due to two major reasons:

(1) the latter plants and mills are usually larger in size and found more concentrated near or in larger cities where ample power and transportation facilities exist, while sawmills and canneries are local in character, and in Oregon are often found in small villages or even in the open country, and (2) machine shops, paper and pulp plants and the like usually require highly skilled labor, which is not so often found in rural areas as the more common types of labor used in sawmills, small planing factories and canneries. The more skilled help no doubt receive higher wages, and therefore are less inclined to "take up" part-time farming than the common types of labor used in industries less skilled in character.

As can be seen in Appendix Table 28, about 13% of all industries reporting used rural labor entirely, 22 per cent used urban labor entirely, and 65 per cent drew labor of both types. It is significant to note further that those industries using all rural labor, and even those using all urban labor, are smaller in size than those using both types of labor. (See Appendix Table 29.) Particularly are those using all rural labor smaller in size. No doubt these plants are strictly rural in location and of more or less local character.

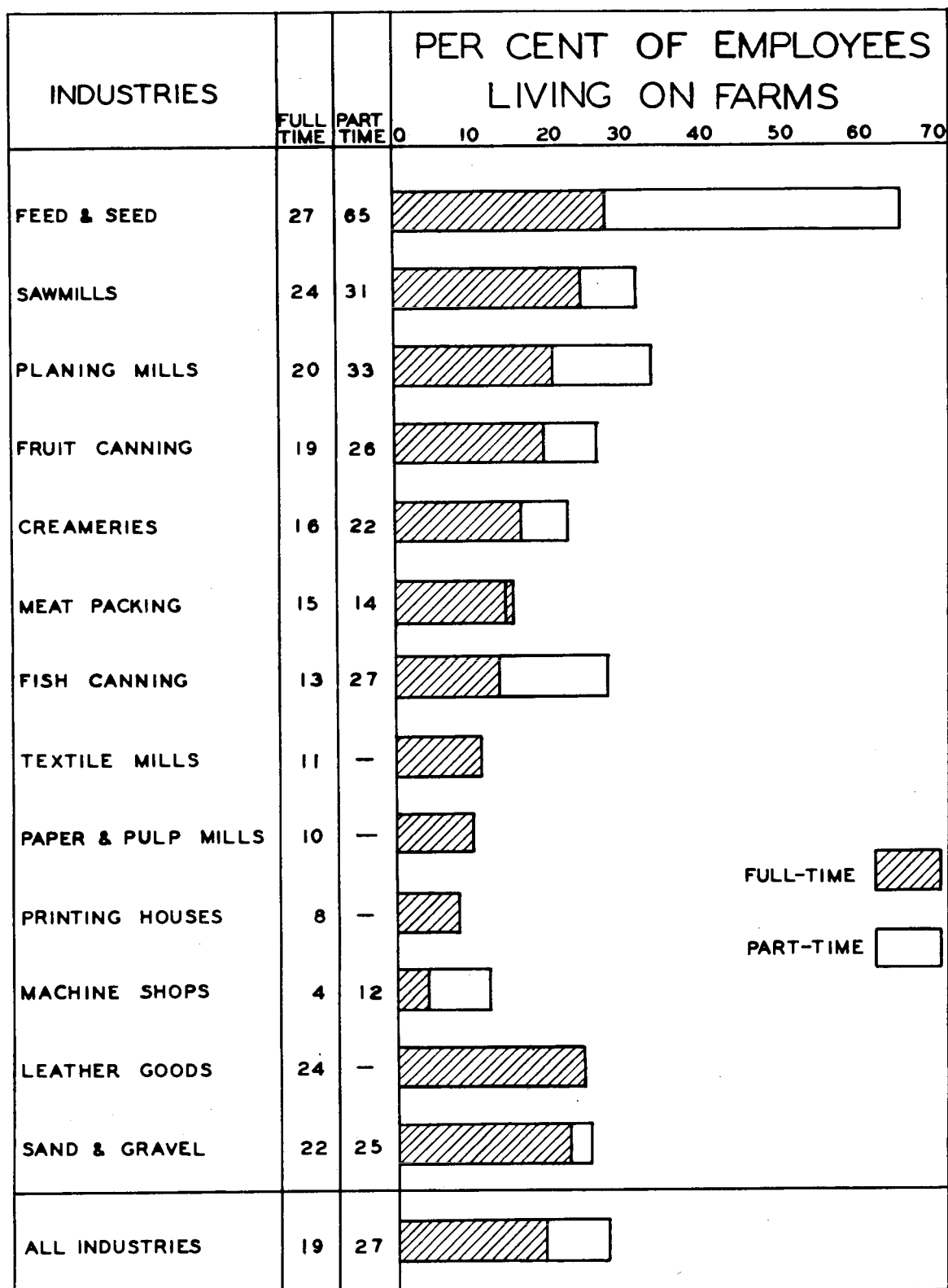


FIGURE 5.—PER CENT OF ALL EMPLOYEES OF THE SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES CONSTITUTING RURAL LABOR.

Over 20 per cent of all full-time labor of sawmills, planing factories, and fruit canneries live on farms or subsistence homesteads, and over 30 per cent of the part-time employees of these industries live in rural and semi-rural areas, while in the cases of paper and pulp mills, machine shops and foundries and textile mills only 10 per cent or less live on farms or subsistence homesteads.

The records also indicate that, with exception of paper mills, the proportions of rural labor used in planing factories, sawmills and fruit canneries are not only large, but these industries also use large amounts of labor. They are among the leading industrial operators of the state. These same industries also use large amounts of part-time labor, and it, too, consists of a large number of employees who live in rural areas. (See Appendix Table 29.)

In view of the fact that such industries of Oregon as sawmills, planing mills and fruit canneries already use relatively large amounts of rural labor with apparent success, it appears that any promotion efforts that may be used by interested federal or other agencies in "moving" labor to subsistence homesteads should be directed toward these industries.

Any efforts directed toward the utilization of these industries for the establishment of subsistence homestead communities would involve two important considerations or alternatives; (1) should it be a movement of their present workers who live in cities

to the land, in order to give them more security and reduce their living costs, or (2) should it be a movement of part-time farmers in from other regions in an effort to rehabilitate them.

The first is a movement of the city worker to the land; the second a movement of the stranded worker or marginal part-time farmer to a job. Probably there is no doubt but what each movement would help or rehabilitate the particular group concerned, but likely would not help the other. If the latter plan were initiated; that is, the bringing in of workers from other regions to a job, it would necessitate a spreading of the same amount of employment among more workers, for city labor supplies are already quite generally satiated. Perhaps the moving in of additional workers would prove detrimental to fully-employed workers living in the city, unless they, too, were simultaneously moved to subsistence homesteads where they could enjoy the same standard of living on less employment. The fact that supplemental employment or a job is highly important to part-time farmers should not be overlooked, as pointed out in Chapter II. Needless to say, this would involve many more problems.

2. Seasonableness of Employment

As one would expect, employment in fruit and fish packing houses and canneries is highly seasonal in character, and that of sawmills and planing mills is to a less extent, while such industries as paper and pulp plants, textile mills, and machine shops

are quite stable in their operations throughout the year. In nearly all classes of industries studied the smallest number of workmen were employed during the winter season. Using this season as the measure of full-time employment, and giving it a rating of 100 per cent, the resulting index number of employment for other seasons of the year clearly show the importance and relative proportion of part-time labor used in the industries studied.

TABLE 15

Number and Per Cent of All Employees Classified According to Season of Employment, 278 Reporting Industries in 1934
Winter Season - 100

Industry	Number				Per cent			
	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter	S	S	F	W
Fruit canneries	586	2949	5775	515	125	942	1205	100
Fish canneries	782	1171	675	211	570	554	519	100
Feed and seed	104	121	226	156	76	89	166	100
Sand and gravel	122	159	125	72	169	193	170	100
Sawmills	7247	7514	7385	5695	127	128	130	100
Planing mills	1324	1323	1557	1257	105	105	124	100
Creameries	502	527	457	411	122	128	113	100
Textile mills	350	392	392	350	100	112	112	100
Machine shops	412	428	419	362	114	118	114	100
Printing house	93	93	93	93	100	100	100	100
Meat packing	68	68	68	68	100	100	100	100
Leather goods	137	137	139	140	98	98	100	100
Paper and pulp	2166	1997	2098	2156	100	95	97	100
TOTAL	13695	16659	17417	11265	121	148	155	100

As shown in Table 15, summer and fall are the busy seasons - the time of year when labor is most needed. This is the time of year when part-time farmers can expect the most employment, and likewise, it is the time of year when they are most needed at home

to carry on farming operations.

This conflict between outside employment and farming, however, is not as important as it first would seem. In the survey of part-time farming very few operators reported any complaint concerning the conflict between their outside job and farming or gardening operations.

As was pointed out in Chapter I, nearly one-half the part-time farms studied were less than 3 acres in size and very few were found over 10 acres, except in the Coast area; thus it can be seen the farming operations of most part-time farmers would not demand their full time very long during a season, unless large amounts of highly intensified crops and truck were being grown. Outside of operating a large garden, the most important part of the part-time farmer's work was most often found to be chores connected with a cow or two and a few hens, and in many instances all of this work, including the gardening was done by other members of the family than the operator.

3. Relative Success of Part-time Farmers as Industrial Workers

If daily wage rates can be used as an indication of the relative success of part-time farmers in industry, they are as successful and satisfactory to their employers as workmen living in cities and towns. Records of the study conclusively showed that part-time farmers certainly are not discriminated against as far as wage rates are concerned. As shown in Table 16, variations

in wage rates of the two groups of workmen are so slight in nearly all cases that they cannot be taken as representing differences in ability. Wage rates for part-time help was found to be very similar to those paid full-time workmen in all cases, and likewise, the variations in wages paid women employees of farm and non-farm residence were negligible.

TABLE 16

Average Daily Wage Rates of Full-time Male Employees
Living on Farms and in Cities or Towns,
by Specified Industries, 1934

Industry	On farms		In cities	
	Number : report.:	Daily wages	Number : report.:	Daily wages
Sawmills	73	\$3.63	60	\$3.66
Planing mills, etc.	36	3.57	40	3.67
Ccreameries & dairies	24	3.28	30	3.40
Feed & seed houses	16	3.76	14	3.55
Machine shops & foundries	15	4.80	22	4.86
Fruit canneries	14	2.70	13	2.65
Fish canneries	6	4.30	13	3.67
Sand, gravel, brick, tile	8	3.55	13	3.60
Meat packing plants	5	3.59	4	2.75
Woolen & textile mills	3	3.56	6	3.66
Paper & pulp mills	4	3.29	5	3.29
Printing houses	4	4.94	9	4.63
Leather goods factories	4	3.28	1	3.00
All industries	212	\$3.65	230	\$3.66

In studying the height of wage rates paid workmen in the different kinds of industries shown in Table 16, it is noted that employees of machine shops and printing houses are paid considerably more per day than workmen in those industries of less skilled

character. Those industries which in earlier paragraphs were shown to use the most rural labor, particularly part-time labor, appear those paying the lowest wages. Especially does this appear to be true of fruit canneries, which were found to have the lowest wage scale of all industries studied. Men and women workers of farm residence in canneries were paid \$2.70 and \$2.52, respectively, while those of non-farm residence received an average wage of \$2.65 and \$2.35 respectively.

Not only was little or no wage discrimination found between the workers of farm and non-farm residence, but officials of the industries studied largely reported there was no difference between the two groups of workmen in the degrees of skill and satisfaction with which they were doing their work. On the whole, only 9 per cent reported that employees living on farms or subsistence homesteads were less skillful and less satisfactory than those living in cities, but 15 per cent believed they were more skillful and 23 per cent believed they were more satisfactory in general than workmen of non-farm residence. (See Appendix Table 23.)

Although they are not susceptible of statistical analysis, the side comments of many executives interviewed are interesting. Of those who believed employees living on farms were more generally satisfactory, some more fully justified their belief by commenting that rural workmen were more steady or stable, more dependable, and less "rough" than those living in cities. Many city

workmen do not experience the good psychological and sociological effects derived from home ownership and deep-rooted family ties as does the laborer with a large garden, chores, and his own home and happy family.

Of the large number of executives interviewed who reported no difference between workmen of farm and non-farm residence, several added that they would prefer rural labor if it was available. Others reported they would like to see their employees set up with their own homes on small tracts of land.

The few who are critical of part-time farmers and the subsistence homestead movement are usually so for abnormal reasons; a common opinion being that part-time farmers are "marginal" folk. It is especially significant to note that among the group reporting that rural labor is least satisfactory, many of them were conducting businesses that require a high degree of skill, or else their experience with rural labor had been with part-time farmers who had too much land; who were really trying to be industrial workers and full-time farmers at the same time, and were not successful at either endeavor.

CHAPTER IV - SOURCES OF EMPLOYMENT NEEDED

It can probably be said the final objective of the subsistence homestead and rural rehabilitation programs will involve the relocation of stranded farmers and workers into new areas where they may be nearer employment. But the often ill-considered question involved is what employment; where will they get jobs?

Will it be enough merely to move them to where they may be nearer available work and have more opportunities to merely compete with those already holding these jobs, or should such programs also make efforts toward affording employment for those being relocated?

The fact that labor supply is already satiated is indicated again in the industries study. In answer to the question, "Is the local labor supply sufficient for your needs for skilled and unskilled labor?" 314 industries reported "Yes," and only one plant reported a negative answer in the case of unskilled labor. In the case of skilled labor, executives of 46 industries or 15 per cent of those who reported, replied the local supply was often inadequate to meet their needs.

This would seem to indicate that the bringing in of highly skilled workers to where they may be nearer industrial centers or sources of employment would be one step rehabilitation agencies could worthily consider. But, are there many highly skilled workers among the segment of the population with which rehabilitation agencies are working.

As pointed out in earlier paragraphs, more part-time farmers follow timber and sawmill work, building trades, and common labor activities than employment of a more skilled character. It was also pointed out that sawmills, planing mills, canneries and the like use rural labor to a large extent and apparently can do so with more success than other types of industry.

TABLE 17

Replies of Factory Officials to Question: "Is Local Supply of Skilled and Unskilled Labor Sufficient to Meet Your Needs?"

Industry	Unskilled		Skilled	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Sawmills	81	-	73	8
Planing mills, etc.	54	-	41	13
Canneries and dairies	35	-	31	4
Fruit canneries	21	-	19	2
Machine shops and foundries	24	-	20	4
Grain and feed houses	17	-	16	1
Sand, gravel, brick, tile	14	-	13	1
Fish canneries	13	-	12	1
Printing houses	11	-	7	4
Leather goods factories	8	-	7	1
Woolen and textile mills	6	-	5	1
Meat packing plants	7	-	7	-
Paper and pulp mills	4	1	3	2
All others	19	-	15	4
All industries	314	1	269	46

Some people held the opinion that present industries in Oregon often ship much of their products elsewhere for further processing, and that this additional processing could be done as well in Oregon.

Their first opinion is correct, for the survey disclosed that the products of 25 per cent of all industries studied do receive further processing before final consumption, and that about 40 per cent of this additional processing is done in other sections of the country than Oregon. (See Appendix Table 30). Their opinion that this processing could as well be done in Oregon is also true, as far as the actual processing of the products is concerned, but whether or not it would be ultimately more economical to do so is decidedly another point. These products move to the centers of population for further processing and marketing, and only as population and consumption needs increase in Oregon will it ever be economically wiser to process Oregon products in Oregon for final consumption elsewhere, except perhaps in isolated cases.

Ultimately, there are four general courses open for providing more employment in Oregon, or anywhere else. They may be "methods" to be used deliberately to bring about desired results artificially, and/or they may be "results" of the natural course of events.

1. Awaiting the natural development of additional industrial enterprises and the natural expansion of existing industries.

2. The spreading of already existing employment in local industries among more workers.

3. Deliberate building of selected enterprises in local communities by rehabilitation or other interested agencies.

4. Following an attitude and practice of alertness and watchfulness on part of rehabilitation and

other interested agencies for new industries that voluntarily enter the state, and to get in on the ground floor in setting up subsistence homestead communities near them.

The first would involve leaving the relocated workers at the mercy of their ability to compete with other workers during the natural development processes and course of events. The second tendency would likely prove detrimental to present workers, unless they, too, were simultaneously provided with subsistence homesteads to allow them to compensate for losses suffered in income. The third course would resolve itself into deciding what enterprises to foster, and building them. The latter course mentioned above, to the writer, seems to hold the most promise, and should be given more emphasis by interested agencies.

The type of rural labor with which rehabilitation and part-time farming relocation programs are probably most concerned are likely to be little adapted to any kind of industry except those of common labor character. Sawmills, planing mills and woodworking factories, and canneries employ more rural labor, and employ the greatest number of people in proportion to the amount of capital required to set up the business (see Appendix Table 25); therefore it would seem these should be the types of industries rehabilitation agencies should foster.

But, should more sawmills be initiated in Oregon? Hardly. Should more planing mills, box and woodworking factories and the like be built by government agencies in Oregon? Should more fruit

canneries be fostered by the government? Hardly, unless more fruit and vegetables are grown to be canned and processed, and probably more will not be grown until it is profitable to do so.

The writer believes that if industries are to be fostered by governmental agencies with the hope of furnishing more employment for relocated workers, they should be new industries yet undeveloped, but which hold a promising future in the region. In Oregon a good example is fiber flax. Part-time farmers could grow the raw materials as well as find employment in the processing plants and mills associated with the fiber flax industry.

It is probable, however, that considerable could be accomplished by rehabilitation and interested agencies in the way of "finding" employment for relocated workers and suitable locations for subsistence homestead projects, if they will constantly keep alert and on the watch for new industries that come into the state voluntarily. By assuring them of suitable labor supplies perhaps more could be encouraged to come in sooner.

Finally, let it be said that any artificial developments or steps along the four courses mentioned which may prove beneficial or have any lasting effects, will need to be done on a large-scale basis; that is, larger than anything yet attempted in Oregon, and to carry on the necessary developments will demand large heads and still larger hearts.

Whether any real achievements will be attained by deliberated methods of interested agencies, or whether they will only

be a ripple on the stream while natural developments roll steadily along the main current to achieve the desired results, remains to be seen. It is not the purpose of this chapter to definitely say where subsistence homesteads projects should be initiated and what industries should be fostered by such a program. Such is in the field of speculation, and not statistical description. Let it suffice to say here that rural labor is being used in Oregon industries, that it is being used more in some types of industry than in others, and that it is being used just as successfully as labor living in towns and cities. Whether or not part-time farmers are successful as industrial workers is largely dependant upon the "men," and not where they live.

CHAPTER V - SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

Essentially, three important points of interest are clearly emphasized in this study:

1. That supplemental employment of part-time farmers is highly important in determining their standard of living.
2. That considerable rural labor is already being used with apparent success in some Oregon industries, and to much less extent in others.
3. That small-scale or subsistence homestead farming is apparently in Oregon to stay, and more sources of employment are needed in which rural labor can be satisfactorily adapted.

If in any concerted subsistence homestead and rehabilitation programs the relocation of stranded farmers and others is contemplated, it is highly important the problem of adequate sources of supplemental employment for the workers relocated be given much consideration. The study revealed that even though he owns his home and possesses sufficient land and equipment to produce a large amount of the family living, the fact still remains that supplemental employment or outside job of the man who lives on a subsistence homestead in Oregon is very important in determining his economical position and ultimate purchasing power.

The average total cash income of the family living on a part-time farm in Oregon was found to be \$786 in 1934, and of this amount 75 per cent was obtained from outside cash earnings of the operator and his family. The other 25 per cent was obtained from the sale of surplus farm products and garden truck, hand-made

goods, interest and other miscellaneous sources. The value of foodstuffs contributed by the subsistence homestead to family living averaged \$173, which the part-time farmer would have had to pay in cash had he been living in the city.

On the whole, it appears part-time farmers need a cash income of at least \$400. It can largely come from only two sources, sale of surplus farm products, and/or outside employment. What the farm cannot be made to provide, must come from supplemental employment of operator and his family, in industries somewhere. The latter appears to be by far the most important.

Parallel with the importance of outside employment to the pocketbook of part-time farmers is the fact that over 22 per cent of the full-time help and one-third of all part-time help used in sawmills, planing mills, wood-working factories, and fruit canneries live in rural or semi-rural areas, while rural labor constituted less than 10 per cent of the total number employed in textile mills, paper and pulp plants, machine shops, and other industries of a skilled character.

Sawmills, planing mills, fruit canneries and the like are found more frequently in Oregon, they use more rural labor, and a larger proportion of their total employment is part-time labor than machine shops, paper and pulp mills, and other more skilled industries.

If daily wage rates can be used as an indication of the relative success of part-time farmers in industry, they are as

successful and satisfactory to their employers as workmen living in cities, for the study conclusively showed that part-time farmers are not discriminated against as far as wage rates are concerned. Furthermore, the officials of over 90 per cent of the industries studied reported that rural labor was just as skillful and satisfactory or more so than workmen living in towns and cities.

Is the extent of part-time farming in Oregon of little import? Decidedly not. Already a large portion of Oregon's farming is of a small or part-time character, and it appears a large part of her rural population is destined to this mode of life. In 1930 over 25 per cent of all the farms in Oregon reported a gross value of farm production of less than \$600 for the year 1929, and nearly one-half of all Oregon's farmers worked off their places for wages during that year an average of 124 days, or one-third the entire year.

Although small-scale farming has been practiced in Oregon for many years, on the whole it has been a rather recent development. Over 40 per cent of those on subsistence homesteads today were found to have been on them less than 6 years, and nearly one-half the part-time farmers studied were found to have purchased bare land, largely during the past decade, and erected buildings later. (See Appendix Tables 19, 20, 21).

Moreover, the part-time farming movement appears to be a way toward home ownership, for 85 per cent of all those studied were found to be owned by their operators, and 95 per cent of the

part-time farmers interviewed were satisfied with the subsistence homestead mode of life.

The possibilities of home ownership, production of family living, and other sociological values attached to semi-rural locations that are often desired, along with the attractiveness of the Willamette Valley likely will tend to fortify and increase part-time farm development in Oregon.

All these facts serve to emphasize the point that more and more sources of employment will be needed, particularly if any concerted efforts are to be made toward subsistence homestead development, and they will need to be more or less of common labor type. New industries yet undeveloped in Oregon appear to offer more in the way of furnishing sources of employment for part-time farmers than would the expansion of those established industries now using large numbers of rural-resident labor. Alertness on the part of interested agencies and cooperation with new industries coming into the state voluntarily should be helpful in "finding" more employment.

APPENDIX

TABLE 18

Average Value of Investments, Incomes, and Expenses,
by Regions. 1810 Owner-Operators in 1934

Item	Region			
	Portland	Valley	Coast	Irrig'd
Total value real estate	\$3098	\$2991	\$2415	\$1919
Value of livestock	69	82	113	85
Value of equipment	35	34	45	27
TOTAL FARM INVESTMENT	\$3202	\$3107	\$2571	\$2031
Acres of cultivated land	3.4	4.8	4.2	2.6
Acres non-cultivated land	1.2	.8	20.7	1.5
TOTAL ACRES IN PLACE	4.6	5.6	24.9	4.1
Cash earned by operator	\$ 510	\$ 438	\$ 451	\$ 655
Cash earned by family	57	64	88	68
Value relief work & supplies	39	18	39	27
Income from misc. sources	64	96	53	40
Farm products sold	109	121	127	105
TOTAL FAMILY CASH INCOME	\$ 779	\$ 737	\$ 758	\$ 895
Farm operating expenses	\$ 107	\$ 103	\$ 97	\$ 91
Taxes, insurance, repairs	58	63	53	36
Travel and other job costs	45	29	82	60
TOTAL CASH EXPENDITURES	\$ 211	\$ 195	\$ 232	\$ 187
FAMILY NET CASH INCOME	\$ 568	\$ 542	\$ 526	\$ 708
Value farm furnished living	\$ 140	\$ 157	\$ 224	\$ 179

TABLE 19

Years on Place, by Regions, of 1810 Owner-Operators
Figures are Percentages of Total Reporting by Regions

Years on place	: Portland : region	: Valley : region	: Coast : region	: Irrigated : region
	%	%	%	%
Less than 2 years	10.6	12.0	7.5	15.0**
2 - 4 years	21.6	15.6	14.7	26.2**
4 - 6 years	13.3	13.1	15.8	27.4**
6 - 8 years	11.8	11.0	12.2	15.4
8 -10 years	8.9	10.4	6.0	6.3
10 years and over	33.7	37.9	43.8	9.7
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

** In the Klamath Falls vicinity nearly 88 per cent have been on their subsistence homestead less than 6 years.

TABLE 20

Per Cent of 1810 Part-time Farmers Who Owned a Home
Before Acquiring Present Subsistence Homestead, by Regions

	: Portland : region	: Valley : region	: Coast : region	: Irrigated : region
	%	%	%	%
Owned <u>farm</u> home before	12.5	24.7	20.4	16.9
Owned <u>city</u> home before	42.2	26.6	22.9	30.1
Owned <u>both</u> city and farm home	9.9	14.9	6.8	6.5
<u>Never</u> owned a home before	35.4	33.8	49.9	44.5
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 21

Per Cent of 1810 Owner-Operators, by Regions Who Purchased Bared Land, Size of Place, and Length of Time They Have Been On It

	: Portland : : region	: Valley : : region	: Coast : : region	: Irrigated : region
Per cent purchasing land without buildings	37	28	49	53*
Acres in place	4.3	5.2	25.9	3.6
Years operators have been on this place	10	10	12	6*

* In Klamath Falls vicinity 62 per cent of part-time farmers studied purchased bared land, and have been on their places an average of 4 years.

TABLE 22

Number of Full-time and Part-time Employees Classified According to Residence and Industry
276 Industries Reporting in 1934

Industry	Full-time			Part-time		
	: Farm	: City	: Total	: Farm	: City	: Total
Sawmills	: 1394	4338	5732	: 319	711	1030
Planing mills	: 217	672	989	: 141	280	421
Feed & seed houses	: 25	67	92	: 57	31	88
Fruit canneries	: 102	425	527	: 868	2464	*3332
Creameries & dairies	: 62	322	384	: 37	126	163
Meat packing	: 11	59	70	: 41	271	312
Fish canneries	: 3	21	24	: 230	779	*1009
Textile mills	: 42	291	*333	: -	56	56
Paper & pulp mills	: 141	1867	2008	: -	10	10
Printing houses	: 6	68	74	: -	4	4
Machine shops	: 33	319	352	: 8	57	65
Sand, gravel, brick	: 12	43	55	: 31	57	88
Leather goods	: 29	92	121	: -	9	9
All industries	: 2077	6804	10881	: 1732	4855	6581

* 58 per cent of fruit cannery part-time help are women.

19 per cent of fish cannery part-time help are women.

36 per cent textile mill full-time help are women.

TABLE 23

Number of Specified Industries Classified According
to Their Reply to the Questions, "Is Farm Labor More Or Less
Skillful than Workmen from Cities?" and "Is Farm Labor More
or Less Satisfactory than Those from Cities?"

Industry	Skillfulness				Satisfaction			
	More	Less	No	Total	More	Less	No	Total
	:dif'ces:				:dif'ces:			
Sawmills	8	9	64	81	14	6	61	81
Planing mills	10	6	38	54	14	5	35	54
Creameries	8	3	23	34	8	3	23	34
Fruit canners	5	1	15	21	9	1	11	21
Fish canneries	1	-	12	13	1	-	12	13
Machine shops	4	2	17	23	3	3	17	23
Grain & feed	4	1	12	17	8	-	9	17
Sand & gravel	2	-	12	14	2	2	10	14
Printing	2	2	7	11	3	6	2	11
Leather goods	1	-	6	7	1	-	6	7
Paper & pulp	-	-	5	5	1	-	4	5
Textile mills	-	1	5	6	-	1	5	6
Meat packing	-	1	6	7	2	1	4	7
All industries	45	28	220	293	66	28	199	293

TABLE 24

Per Cent of Full-time and Part-time Employees Living on Farms
and in Cities, by Specified Industries. 276 Industries
Reporting 10881 Full-time and 6557 Part-time Workers, in 1934
 (See Table 22)

Industry	Full-time			Part-time		
	Farm	City	Total	Farm	City	Total
Sawmills	24	76	100	51	69	100
Planing mills	20	80	100	33	67	100
Feed & seed houses	27	73	100	65	35	100
Fruit canneries	19	81	100	26	74	100
Creameries & dairies	16	84	100	22	78	100
Meat packing	18	82	100	14	86	100
Fish canneries	13	87	100	27	73	100
Textile mills	11	89	100	—	100	100
Paper & pulp plants	10	90	100	—	100	100
Printing Houses	8	92	100	—	100	100
Machine shops	4	96	100	12	88	100
Sand, gravel, brick	22	78	100	25	75	100
Leather goods	24	76	100	—	100	100

TABLE 25

Variations in Capitalization and Annual Value Of
Goods Produced in 1934 of Specified Industries

Industry	Capitalization		Production	
	No. report	Ave. amount	No. report	Ave. amount
Sawmills	43	\$ 63,620	43	\$ 125,512
Planing mills	43	32,081	43	60,675
Creameries & dairies	23	89,306	23	159,690
Machine shops	21	37,682	21	48,071
Fruit canneries	19	107,337	19	438,720
Fish canneries	13	68,070	13	248,215
Grain & feed houses	14	38,086	14	158,000
Sand, gravel, and brick	12	21,588	12	24,483
Printing houses	9	26,411	9	27,880
Leather goods factories	6	66,667	6	75,916
Meat packing plants	5	36,200	5	13,563
Woolen & Textile mills	5	186,000	5	217,400
Paper & pulp mills	3	3,293,031	3	1,076,333

TABLE 26

Number of Specified Industries Reporting Indicated
Forms of Business Organization

Industry	Corpor- ation	Part- nership	Indi- vidual	Mutual, corp.	Cooper- ative	Total
Sawmills	41	13	21	-	-	75
Planing mills, etc.	28	8	16	-	-	52
Creameries	17	5	3	5	5	35
Fruit canneries	14	3	6	-	1	24
Machine shops	16	2	6	-	-	24
Grain & feed	11	5	-	-	-	16
Sand, gravel, brick	8	3	3	-	-	14
Fish canneries	7	2	3	-	-	12
Printing houses	6	2	3	-	-	11
Leather goods	2	2	4	-	-	8
Woolen & textile	4	1	-	-	-	5
Meat packing plants	3	-	3	-	1	7
Paper & pulp mills	4	-	-	-	-	4
All others	9	1	10	-	-	20
Total	170	47	78	5	7	297

TABLE 27

Industries Classified According to Sources of Labor Used

Industry	Full-time				Part-time			
	All farm:	All city:	Both	Total	All farm:	All city:	Both	Total
Sawmills	13	4	55	72	7	3	9	19
Planing mills	4	14	27	45	3	9	9	21
Creameries	1	10	23	34	2	9	5	16
Machine shops	2	9	10	21	2	7	2	11
Fruit canneries	4	6	6	16	5	7	9	21
Fish canneries	-	2	1	3	2	2	6	10
Grain & feed	2	4	10	16	6	4	2	12
Sand & gravel	2	4	4	10	1	3	3	7
Printing houses	-	5	4	9	-	1	-	1
Woolen & textile	1	1	3	5	-	2	-	2
Paper & pulp mills	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	-
Leather goods	1	3	2	6	-	2	-	2
Meat packing	-	3	2	5	-	-	2	2
All industries	30	65	151	247	25	49	47	124

TABLE 28

Industries Classified According to Residence of Labor Used.
Included Both Full and Part-time Employees

Industry	: All : farm	: All : city	: Both : f & c	: Total
Sawmills	17	3	60	80
Planing mills, etc.	4	14	27	45
Creameries & dairies	1	10	23	34
Fruit canneries	6	7	12	25
Machine shops & foundries	1	8	14	23
Feed & seed houses	2	-	14	16
Fish canneries	1	2	9	12
Sand, gravel, brick, tile	1	4	5	10
Printing houses	-	5	4	9
Leather goods factories	1	3	2	6
Woolen & textile mills	-	2	4	6
Meat packing houses	-	3	2	5
Paper & pulp mills	-	1	4	5
All industries	34	62	160	278

TABLE 29

Number of Specified Industries Reporting Indicated Residence or Full-time Labor,
and Average Number of Full-time Employees of Each Plant*

Industry	Number of industries				Average number employees			
	All	All	Both	Total	All	All	Both	All
	: farm	: city	: f & c	: report.	: farm	: city	: f & c	: plants
Sawmills	: 13	4	55	72	: 10	83	95	80
Planing mills	: 4	14	27	45	: 18	5	31	22
Creameries & dairies	: 1	10	23	34	: 5	6	14	11
Machine shops	: 2	9	10	21	: 2	10	25	16
Fruit canneries*	: 5	7	9	21	: 80	105	232	158
Grain & feed	: 2	4	10	16	: 3	4	7	6
Fish canneries*	: 2	2	6	10	: 5	4	153	100
Sand, gravel, brick, tile	: 2	4	4	10	: 3	5	6	5
Printing houses	: -	5	4	9	: -	3	15	8
Woolen & textile mills	: 1	1	3	5	: 5	5	108	82
Paper & pulp plants	: -	1	4	5	: -	600	365	401
Meat packing	: -	3	2	5	: -	6	25	14
Leather goods	: 1	3	2	6	: 5	8	45	20

* Part-time help instead of full-time used to measure size of fruit and fish canneries.

TABLE 30

Number of Specified Industries Reporting Indicated Processing of Raw Materials
and Products, and Whether This Processing Could be Done Locally

Industry	Have raw materials gone through previous process		Could this processing be performed locally		Do products receive further processing before consumption		Could this processing be done in Oregon		It is not done in Oregon
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Sawmills	3	77	3	-	33	43	33	-	11
Planing mills, etc.	41	11	28	13	18	38	18	-	9
Creameries & dairies	8	27	6	3	6	29	6	-	3
Fruit canneries	10	15	4	6	7	18	7	-	2
Machine shops	22	3	4	18	3	22	3	-	-
Grain & feed houses	13	4	3	10	2	15	2	-	-
Sand, gravel, brick	3	11	1	2	-	14	-	-	-
Fish canneries	9	4	5	4	3	10	3	-	1
Printing houses	10	1	7	3	-	11	-	-	-
Leather goods	7	1	5	2	2	6	2	-	-
Woolen & textile mills	2	3	-	2	3	3	3	-	2
Meat packing plants	2	3	2	-	3	2	3	-	-
Paper & pulp mills	3	2	-	3	3	2	3	-	3
All industries	153	162	67	66	83	216	83	-	31

TABLE 31

Number of Industries Reported Using
Specified Kinds of Power

Industry	Elec.	Steam	Gas	Diesel	Water
Sawmills	34	59	6	4	-
Planing mills	44	14	1	3	-
Creameries	33	12	1	-	-
Machine shops	28	1	-	-	-
Fruit canneries	20	14	-	1	1
Fish canneries	10	5	-	1	-
Grain & feed houses	16	1	-	1	-
Sand, gravel, brick, tile	13	4	1	-	-
Printing houses	11	-	-	-	-
Woolen & textile mills	6	1	-	-	1
Paper & pulp mills	5	3	-	-	3
Leather goods factories	8	-	-	-	-
Meat packing	3	1	-	-	-
All industries	228	116	9	10	5