

Oregon

SPECIALTY ANIMAL INDUSTRIES

1940

1941

**TURKEYS, FARM-RAISED
FUR and GAME, BEES, Etc.**

STATISTICAL YEARBOOK

Containing state estimates of production and income from 1936 through 1941 and county data for 1940 and 1941, prepared by Oregon State College Extension Service and United States Department of Agriculture.

Oregon State System of Higher Education
Federal Cooperative Extension Service
Oregon State College
Corvallis

Extension Bulletin 608

October 1942

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

(Unless otherwise noted)

ESTIMATES are expressions of judgment regarding what is true at any given time based upon incomplete data, past relationships, calculation, appraisal, and general knowledge of the subject under consideration, and are published subject to revision. Tables or data marked "preliminary" are especially subject to further consideration and revision.

NUMBERS for the different animal products are estimates referring to a specific time and place as designated in the table.

CASH FARM INCOME is intended to represent the money income to the producer from the sale of products grown by the seller and sold during the usual marketing season that begins in the year indicated. It is obtained by evaluating, at the average farm price, quantities produced during a crop year and sold or held for sale. Therefore, these data are for the marketing season and should not be confused with calendar year income.

AVERAGE FARM PRICE is the weighted average of prices received by farmers at usual marketing points for quantities sold during the marketing periods.

TYPE-OF-FARMING DISTRICTS

Some of the data for the state has been broken down into the following districts:

Dist. No. 1.—*Willamette Valley counties*: Benton, Clackamas, Lane, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Washington, and Yamhill.

Dist. No. 2.—*Coast and Lower Columbia counties*: Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Lincoln, and Tillamook.

Dist. No. 3.—*Southern Oregon counties*: Douglas, Jackson, and Josephine.

Dist. No. 4.—*Columbia Basin counties*: Gilliam, Hood River, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Wasco, and Wheeler.

Dist. No. 5.—*Snake River Basin counties*: Baker, Malheur, Union, and Wallowa.

Dist. No. 6.—*South Central counties*: Crook, Deschutes, Grant, Harney, Jefferson, Klamath, and Lake.

Specialty Animal Industries

1940-1941

Production and Income Statistics¹

By

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REVIEW OF OREGON'S SPECIALTY ANIMAL INDUSTRIES

Sales of turkeys, farm-raised fur, game, and apiary products produced in Oregon in 1941 accounted for a cash farm income of \$7,792,000. This compares with \$5,494,000 for 1940, and is substantially above other recent years. As may be noted from data in Table 1, most of this income is derived from increased income from turkeys. Other minor specialty animal products for which data are incomplete probably account for an additional income of one-quarter to one-half million dollars annually as explained in more detail on page 12.

The number of turkeys raised in Oregon increased considerably from 1936 through 1939 but has remained quite stable in recent years. Higher prices for the 1941 crop accounted for most of the increase in cash farm income. Mink and fox pelts are the principal farm-raised fur products. Increases in pelting of mink have more than offset price declines and total sales have increased moderately. There has been some increase in colonies of bees kept in Oregon,

¹The estimates published herein are based upon information obtained through personal contact with informed persons—producers, shippers, dealers, federal agricultural statisticians, county agricultural agents, experiment station staff, state department of agriculture officials, and others in the 36 counties of the state—as well as considerable correspondence and study of historical data. Indebtedness and appreciation to all who have cooperated and contributed in any way to make this publication as accurate and complete as possible is gratefully acknowledged.

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Table 1. SPECIALTY ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS, OREGON, 1936-1941

Item	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
<i>Turkeys:</i>						
Number raised	1,166,000	1,240,000	1,460,000	1,762,000	1,709,000	1,726,000
Cash farm income..	\$2,850,000	\$3,621,000	\$4,595,000	\$4,572,000	\$4,607,000	\$6,860,000
<i>Fur and game farms:</i>						
Number of farms	400	475	500	600	600	560
Cash farm income..	\$ 500,000	\$ 540,000	\$ 485,000	\$ 575,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 850,000
<i>Apiary products:</i>						
Number of colonies..	1	1	50,000	50,000	51,000p	51,000p
Cash farm income..	1	1	\$ 79,000	\$ 77,000	\$ 87,000p	\$ 82,000p
Total cash farm income ²	\$3,350,000	\$4,161,000	\$5,159,000	\$5,224,000	\$5,494,000	\$7,792,000p

p Preliminary.

¹Not available.

²Does not include income from other specialty animal products such as ducks, geese, and other miscellaneous poultry, rabbits, and milk goat products for which data were too incomplete to include in the estimate. (See page 12.) Number and income data for the principal kinds of livestock and their products are given in Tables 8 and 9.

but honey production was low in 1941 due to unfavorable weather conditions. Prices were better, which helped to maintain the cash farm income.

The data in Tables 3 to 7, inclusive, indicate the relative importance of these specialty animal products in various districts of the state. The Willamette Valley leads in income from turkeys and apiary products but the Coast and Lower Columbia counties account for more of the fur and game products than any other district.

Tables 8 and 9 appended on pages 13 and 14 contain data on income from the various principal and specialty farm products grown in Oregon. These income data are on a calendar year basis, and although not strictly comparable with the crop-year data in this report they do give a general indication of the relative importance of various farm products.

TURKEYS

Oregon's 1941 turkey crop brought the largest cash farm income of record, \$6,860,000. The number of turkeys raised in Oregon in 1940 and 1941 was near the peak number of 1939, the increase in income in 1941 being accounted for by the higher prices received during the 1941-42 marketing season.

Table 2. ESTIMATES OF TURKEYS, OREGON, 1936-1941

Year	Number raised	Farm production (dressed)	Average farm price per pound (dressed)	Cash farm income
		<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
1936	1,166,000	16,907,000	17.5	2,850,000
1937	1,240,000	18,600,000	20.5	3,621,000
1938	1,460,000	22,484,000	21.0	4,595,000
1939	1,762,000	28,192,000	16.5	4,572,000
1940	1,709,000	28,360,000	16.5	4,607,000
1941	1,726,000	28,482,000	24.5	6,860,000
1942p	1,726,000	.....	.....	.....

p Preliminary.

Oregon's turkey industry has grown considerably since 1936 when 1,166,000 birds were raised and the cash farm income was \$2,850,000. Prices during the marketing season for this crop were low although better than received for the 1939 and 1940 crops. The trend during the 1936-1941 period was toward larger flocks and fewer farmers raising turkeys. Most of the expansion has taken place in western Oregon.

As may be seen from the tabular data, the price of turkeys varies considerably from year to year. Prices usually fluctuate somewhat during the marketing season and vary with the sex, size,

and quality of the birds. The prices given are intended to represent the general average of all turkeys marketed. In the state as a whole turkeys have averaged about 16.5 pounds per dressed bird in recent years. Data on turkeys for the entire state are given in Table 2. Tables 3 and 4 show the relative importance of turkeys by counties and districts in 1940 and 1941.

Table 3. ESTIMATES OF TURKEYS, OREGON, 1941

County or district	Number raised	Farm production (dressed)	Average farm price per pound (dressed)	Cash farm income
		<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Benton	121,000	1,996,000	24.5	486,000
Clackamas	155,000	2,558,000	24.5	617,000
Lane	195,000	3,218,000	24.5	778,000
Linn	187,000	3,086,000	24.5	747,000
Marion	202,000	3,333,000	24.5	810,000
Multnomah	25,000	412,000	24.5	100,000
Polk	34,000	561,000	24.5	134,000
Washington	70,000	1,155,000	24.5	278,000
Yamhill	160,000	2,640,000	24.5	638,000
District 1	1,149,000	18,959,000	24.5	4,588,000
Clatsop	350	5,000	25.0	1,000
Columbia	23,000	380,000	24.5	91,000
Coos	5,000	82,000	24.5	17,500
Curry	300	5,000	24.5	500
Lincoln	1,800	29,000	25.0	6,000
Tillamook	550	8,000	25.0	1,000
District 2	31,000	509,000	24.5	117,000
Douglas	183,000	3,020,000	24.5	727,000
Jackson	55,000	908,000	24.5	217,000
Josephine	25,000	412,000	24.5	98,000
District 3	263,000	4,340,000	24.5	1,042,000
Gilliam	4,700	70,000	25.0	17,000
Hood River	21,500	355,000	24.5	86,000
Morrow	11,000	185,000	24.5	44,000
Sherman	1,800	12,000	24.5	2,700
Umatilla	67,000	1,126,000	24.5	272,000
Wasco	9,000	148,000	24.5	33,300
Wheeler	3,000	48,000	25.0	11,000
District 4	117,000	1,944,000	24.5	466,000
Baker	3,500	56,000	24.0	10,500
Malheur	5,500	88,000	25.0	19,500
Union	2,000	32,000	24.0	6,500
Wallowa	3,000	48,000	24.0	9,500
District 5	14,000	224,000	24.4	46,000
Crook	3,500	58,000	24.0	13,200
Deschutes	105,000	1,732,000	24.5	421,000
Grant	9,000	148,000	24.0	33,600
Harney	2,000	32,000	24.0	6,500
Jefferson	1,800	29,000	24.0	6,500
Klamath	30,000	495,000	24.5	118,000
Lake	700	12,000	25.0	2,200
District 6	152,000	2,506,000	24.4	601,000
State Total	1,726,000	28,482,000	24.5	6,860,000

In 1941 Marion County led in the production of turkeys but was followed closely by Lane and Linn counties. Each of five other counties—Douglas, Yamhill, Clackamas, Benton, and Deschutes—raised more than one hundred thousand birds and had cash farm incomes from this source in excess of \$400,000. At the other extreme were five counties—Clatsop, Curry, Tillamook, Sherman, and Lake—each of which raised less than one thousand birds.

Table 4. ESTIMATES OF TURKEYS, OREGON, 1940

Country or district	Number raised	Farm production (dressed)	Average farm price per pound (dressed)	Cash farm income
		Pounds	Cents	Dollars
Benton	120,000	1,990,000	16.5	326,000
Clackamas	140,000	2,320,000	16.5	377,000
Lane	185,000	3,070,000	16.5	501,000
Linn	190,000	3,160,000	16.5	513,000
Marion	184,000	3,060,000	16.5	500,000
Multnomah	28,000	460,000	16.5	76,000
Polk	35,000	580,000	16.5	94,000
Washington	66,000	1,100,000	16.5	177,000
Yamhill	152,000	2,520,000	16.5	411,000
District 1	1,100,000	18,260,000	16.5	2,975,000
Clatsop	350	5,000	18.0	600
Columbia	23,000	380,000	16.5	62,000
Coos	5,000	80,000	16.5	12,000
Curry	300	4,000	17.0	500
Lincoln	1,800	30,000	17.0	4,000
Tillamook	550	8,000	18.0	900
District 2	31,000	507,000	16.6	80,000
Douglas	195,000	3,280,000	16.5	531,000
Jackson	60,000	990,000	16.5	159,000
Josephine	25,000	410,000	16.5	66,000
District 3	280,000	4,680,000	16.5	756,000
Gilliam	4,700	66,000	16.0	10,000
Hood River	20,500	340,000	16.5	55,000
Morrow	13,000	216,000	17.0	35,400
Sherman	800	11,000	17.0	1,500
Umatilla	71,000	1,180,000	17.0	197,000
Wasco	10,000	165,000	16.5	25,000
Wheeler	3,000	42,000	16.0	6,100
District 4	123,000	2,020,000	16.8	330,000
Baker	3,800	61,000	17.0	8,000
Malheur	6,000	98,000	17.0	15,000
Union	2,100	34,000	17.0	5,000
Wallowa	3,100	50,000	17.0	7,000
District 5	15,000	243,000	17.0	35,000
Crook	4,000	67,000	16.5	11,000
Deschutes	115,000	1,910,000	16.5	313,000
Grant	8,800	140,000	16.5	23,000
Harney	2,000	30,000	17.0	4,600
Jefferson	2,000	32,000	16.5	5,000
Klamath	27,500	460,000	16.5	73,000
Lake	700	11,000	17.0	1,400
District 6	160,000	2,650,000	16.5	431,000
State Totals	1,709,000	28,360,000	16.5	4,607,000

The nine counties in District 1 accounted for about two-thirds of the total production. District 3 accounted for nearly one-sixth and the other four districts together accounted for a little more than one-sixth of the total.

The distribution of the turkey enterprise throughout the state in 1940 was similar to the distribution in 1941. Counties raising more than one hundred thousand birds each and those raising less than one thousand each were the same as in 1941, but there was some change in the order of importance. Douglas County led in 1940 followed by Linn, Lane, and Marion in the order named.

District 1 produced a little less than two-thirds of the total crop in 1940 while District 3 produced about one-sixth and the other four districts produced more than one-sixth of the total.

FUR AND GAME FARMING

Oregon's cash farm income from farm-raised fur and game animals has been on a high level in recent years (See Table 5). Sales accounted for returns to raisers of \$850,000 from 1941 production and \$800,000 from 1940 production, compared to the 1936-1939 four-year average of \$525,000.

The principal kinds of fur-bearing animals being kept on farms in Oregon are mink and silver fox. Mink has increased in importance in recent years while silver fox has declined. In 1941 about 64 per cent of the cash farm income from fur and game animals came from the sale of mink pelts and breeders, about 31 per cent from the sale of silver fox pelts and breeders, and about 5 per cent from other fur and game animals such as blue fox, muskrat, racoon, skunk, fisher, nutria, karakul sheep, pheasants, quail, partridge, frogs, and trout.

The major portion of Oregon's farm-raised fur and game is located in the Willamette Valley and Coast and Lower Columbia counties, but nearly every county in the state has at least one farm that receives some of its income from fur or game animals. Counties leading in mink production listed somewhat in the order of their importance in recent years are Tillamook, Columbia, Clatsop, Multnomah, Marion, Linn, and Klamath, while Marion, Hood River, Lane, Multnomah, Washington, Klamath, and Coos counties have led in silver fox pelt production. The number of farms in the Willamette Valley keeping mink is about the same as the number of farms keeping silver fox but mink farms predominate along the coast.

Some operators have gone out of the business from time to time and new ones have started. The net result of these shifts has been a decrease in numbers of farms in recent years but individual units have expanded and the number of mink has increased while silver fox numbers have declined. There were around 25,000 mink on farms January 1, 1942 or about 9 per cent more than a year earlier and 19 per cent more than 2 years previous. The number of silver fox on hand January 1 decreased at the rate of about 7 per cent a year between January 1, 1940 and January 1, 1942, when there were about 4,900 head on farms. It is estimated that 46,000 mink pelts were taken in the state during the 1941 season or about 15 per cent more than a year earlier. The number of fox pelts, estimated at 8,100, was about 7 per cent larger than in 1940.

Prices for fox pelts averaged about the same during the last two marketing seasons but mink pelts averaged about 8 per cent less during the 1941-42 season than a year earlier. Pelt prices fluctuate considerably from year to year depending upon supply and demand and vary during the season depending upon quality and time, place, and method of sale. In general, prices of fox and mink pelts declined from 1936 through 1939, then improved somewhat during the 1940 marketing season. Oregon ranch-raised mink pelts sold during the 1936-37 season averaged \$20.00 each; 1937-38 season, \$17.00; 1938-39 season, \$14.00; 1939-40 season, \$9.60; 1940-41 season, \$12.35, and 1941-42 season, about \$11.35. For comparable years, silver fox pelts averaged \$40.00, \$36.00, \$28.00, \$26.00, \$31.50, and \$31.50.

The declaration of war by the United States just as the 1941 selling season began resulted in very unsettled fur market conditions. Buyers were slow to place orders for these luxury goods and fur raisers were reluctant to sell in view of advancing prices for most other commodities. By March 15, approximately 60 per cent of the mink pelts and 75 per cent of the fox pelts had been sold by growers. Usually the pelts are nearly all out of growers' hands by that date.

Fur farmers placed considerably lower values on animals on hand January 1, 1942 than they had reported a year earlier. Average value per head reported for silver fox was down about 10 per cent while mink averaged about 23 per cent less. Silver fox on hand January 1, 1942, were valued at an average of about \$60.00 each and mink on the same date were valued at \$21.00 each as the average.

Table 5. ESTIMATES OF FUR AND GAME FARMS, OREGON, 1936-1941

District and item ¹	1936 ²	1937 ³	1938	1939	1940	1941
District 1						
Number of farms...	.....	.....	200 ^r	270 ^r	260	250
Cash farm income.	.....	.....	\$160,000	\$217,000	\$320,000	\$338,000
District 2						
Number of farms...	.....	.....	175	200	220	210
Cash farm income.	.....	.....	\$200,000	\$225,000	\$337,000	\$360,000
District 3						
Number of farms...	.....	.....	35	40	35	30
Cash farm income.	.....	.....	\$ 25,000	\$ 36,000	\$ 31,500	\$ 33,000
District 4						
Number of farms...	.....	.....	35 ^r	30 ^r	25	20
Cash farm income.	.....	.....	\$ 60,000	\$ 45,000	\$ 49,000	\$ 55,000
District 5						
Number of farms...	.....	.....	25 ^r	25 ^r	20	20
Cash farm income.	.....	.....	\$ 15,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
District 6						
Number of farms...	.....	.....	30	35	40	30
Cash farm income.	.....	.....	\$ 25,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 42,500	\$ 44,000
State						
Number of farms ⁴ .	400	475	500 ^r	600 ^r	600	560
Cash farm income ⁴ .	\$500,000	\$540,000	\$485,000	\$575,000	\$800,000	\$850,000

^r Revised.

¹See Type-of-Farming Districts on page 3, for counties included in districts.

²Information for 1936 and 1937 is not available on a district basis.

³Does not include farms on which 4-H club members were raising game birds as club projects. In 1940 approximately 100 4-H club members were raising game birds.

⁴Includes income from the sale of ranch-raised pelts and breeding stock of mink, silver fox, blue fox, muskrat, racoon, skunk, fisher, nutria, karakul sheep, quail, partridge, pheasant, and from other ranch-raised game animals.

APIARY PRODUCTS

Apiary products, including honey, beeswax, and queen bees, are estimated to have accounted for an income of \$87,000 in 1940 and \$82,000 in 1941, as shown in Table 6. The number of colonies kept was about the same each year but honey yields were lower in 1941 while prices were higher. Honey production in Oregon is estimated to have totaled 2,142,000 pounds in 1940 and 1,683,000 pounds in 1941.

More colonies are located in the Willamette Valley than in any other district of the state but a large portion of these are on farms having only a few colonies. Honey production on these farms is of little commercial importance and yields are low. In eastern Oregon a larger portion of the bees are kept by operators who specialize in honey production and yields average better than in western Oregon, although weather conditions cause considerable variation from year to year.

Table 6. ESTIMATES OF APIARY PRODUCTS, OREGON, 1940 AND 1941¹

District	Colonies of bees		Cash farm income	
	1940	1941	1940	1941
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
District 1	19,000	19,000	26,000	21,000
District 2	4,300	4,300	4,500	5,000
District 3	5,000	5,000	7,500	8,000
District 4	6,500	5,700	12,500	12,500
District 5	10,200	10,500	21,000	18,000
District 6	6,000	6,500	15,500	17,500
State total	51,000	51,000	87,000 ²	82,000 ³

¹Preliminary. Definite information is difficult to obtain and further investigation might make possible some improvement in these data although considerable helpful information was obtained from the apiary inspection service of the Oregon Department of Agriculture, from production and price reports of the United States Department of Agriculture, and from Experiment Station and Extension Service workers, beekeepers, and others familiar with the industry in Oregon.

²Approximately \$81,000 was accounted for by the sale of honey and \$6,000 by beeswax, queens, and rentals.

³Approximately \$77,000 was accounted for by the sale of honey and \$5,000 by beeswax, queens, and rentals.

The main honey flow in eastern Oregon comes from the alfalfa and clover bloom, while in the Willamette Valley it comes mainly from vetch and clover blossoms. In the Coast counties bees work principally on fireweed and other native vegetation.

Honey prices vary with quality, size, and type of container, and time and method of sales. Strained honey packaged in 60-pound tins usually enters the wholesale trade and accounts for the bulk of the honey sold, but a portion is packaged in small pails or jars and sold more directly to consumers. Prices the first half of the 1942 marketing season were much higher than a year earlier due primarily to increased demand.

MISCELLANEOUS SPECIALTY ANIMALS

In addition to the principal kinds of livestock—horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and chickens—and the specialty kinds already discussed in this report, there are several other kinds of animals kept and raised on farms in Oregon. These include Angora goats, milk goats, geese, ducks, pigeons, and other poultry, and rabbits for meat and for fur.

Data on production and income from these miscellaneous kinds are incomplete but estimates of numbers of goats and rabbits on farms January 1 and geese and ducks raised for recent years are given in Table 7. This group has probably accounted for an annual income between \$250,000 and \$500,000 in recent years. Mohair is the most important product sold. Considerable interest in goats' milk for use in cheese and in special diets has developed, but there has been some reduction in milk goat numbers on places where they were formerly kept as a source of milk during the depression period. Duck and geese numbers have declined to rather stationary levels in recent years. A few farms specialize in raising these fowl. There has been an upward trend in the number of rabbits kept on farms. Rabbits are raised on many farms as a source of fresh meat and the surplus production is usually marketed locally. There are a few large commercial rabbitries operating adjacent to the more populous centers of the state. Some special breeds of rabbits are raised for their fur and skins but this production is small.

Table 7. MISCELLANEOUS SPECIALTY ANIMAL NUMBERS, OREGON, 1939-1942

Kind and date	1939	1940	1941	1942
Goats, all kinds on farms				
January 1	150,000	140,000	140,000	.....
Milk goats only on farms				
January 1	15,500	15,700	16,000	15,000
Geese, number raised in year indicated	8,600	9,100	9,000	.....
Ducks, number raised in year indicated	25,000	23,300	22,500	.....
Rabbits, for meat on hand				
January 1	57,000	58,000	61,000	65,000

CASH FARM INCOME IN OREGON BY SOURCES

The foregoing pages of this statistical bulletin have presented production and income data on a particular group of specialty farm products in considerable detail. For the convenience and information of those who may be interested in the data, two tables of cash farm income estimates are appended. The first of these tables, Table 8, provides information on the amount of income derived

Table 8. CASH FARM INCOME BY CALENDAR YEARS, OREGON, 1936-1941¹

Years	Crops ²	Livestock and products ³	Total crops and livestock	Government payments	Grand total
	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
1936	50,973,000	58,747,000	109,720,000	2,815,000	112,535,000
1937	55,886,000	66,303,000	122,189,000	2,502,000	124,691,000
1938	45,013,000	58,166,000	103,179,000	2,499,000	105,678,000
1939	47,841,000	58,321,000	106,162,000	6,818,000	112,980,000
1940p	48,783,000	61,461,000	110,244,000	5,699,000	115,943,000
1941p	66,626,000	80,084,000	146,710,000	4,545,000	151,255,000

p Preliminary.

¹Tabulated from data from the Division of Statistical and Historical Research, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, August 14, 1942.

²Does not include some specialty crops (Austrian pea seed, vetch seed, grass seeds; lardino, white, strawberry, and sweet clover seeds; mustard, rape, and sugar beet seeds; flax for fiber, and some other specialty crops.)

³Does not include farm-raised fur and game and perhaps some other specialty animal products.

from the sales of crops in the first column and from animal products in the second, calendar year by calendar year, from 1936 to 1941, with government payments given in the fourth column.

Table 9 gives income data in more detail for various crop and animal commodities by calendar years over the same period, and reveals the relative economic importance of the principal items as well as the trend from 1936 to 1941 in the amounts of income derived. It will be observed from the footnotes below the table, however, that the data are somewhat incomplete and therefore do not represent the true total of cash farm income derived from all of the crop and animal products of Oregon.

For example, the estimates of cash farm income from crops as given in Tables 8 and 9 do not include a number of specialty crops of considerable economic importance. Among these are flax for fiber, Austrian winter field peas for seed, hairy vetch seed and other vetch seeds, all kinds of grass seeds, several kinds of clover seeds,

sugar beet seed, and other items mentioned in the table footnotes. The estimates of income from animal products given by years in these tables likewise do not include income from farm-raised fur and game and some other items. It may be said, however, that material progress has been made since the year 1936 in developing

Table 9. CASH FARM INCOME BY CALENDAR YEARS FOR CERTAIN FARM PRODUCTS, OREGON¹

Commodity	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940 ^p	1941 ^p
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Wheat	10,665	13,435	11,772	10,551	9,237	17,844
Oats	1,628	1,653	1,088	1,460	1,152	1,224
Barley	958	1,039	728	1,177	1,196	1,692
Corn	192	166	95	97	151	135
Rye	268	299	190	195	251	282
Grain	13,711	16,592	13,873	13,480	11,987	21,177
Hay	4,462	3,930	3,747	3,603	2,798	3,207
Hops	3,228	3,300	2,760	3,914	4,640	5,040
Potatoes	4,359	5,065	2,590	3,168	3,614	3,786
Truck crops	4,437	6,328	5,442	5,463	5,996	8,594
Subtotal	16,986	18,623	14,539	16,148	17,048	20,627
Apples	2,721	2,049	1,820	1,942	1,931	2,526
Cherries	1,117	1,514	834	1,180	1,846	1,660
Peaches	204	205	203	247	241	270
Pears	4,296	2,351	2,311	2,776	3,572	5,142
Prunes	2,317	2,015	828	1,292	1,531	1,371
Other tree fruits ²	27	29	21	27	33	40
Tree fruits..	10,682	8,163	6,017	7,464	9,154	11,009
Small fruit ³	2,938	4,580	3,077	3,231	3,350	4,339
Filberts	481	460	394	671	625	1,233
Walnuts	321	380	1,118	707	796	1,500
Other crops ⁴	5,854	7,088	5,995	6,140	5,823	6,741
Total crops ⁵ ..	50,973	55,886	45,013	47,841	48,783	66,626
Meat animals ⁶ ..	22,766	27,804	24,131	24,817	24,932	33,223
Milk products ⁷ ..	21,194	21,749	18,604	18,529	21,132	26,480
Poultry and eggs ⁸	9,525	10,764	11,775	11,234	10,869	15,013
Wool	4,470	5,072	2,953	3,264	3,924	4,780
Other ⁹	792	914	703	477	604	588
Animal products ¹⁰	58,747	66,303	58,166	58,321	61,461	80,084
Crop and animal products	109,720	122,189	103,179	106,162	110,244	146,710

^p Preliminary.

¹ Tabulated from data from the Division of Statistical and Historical Research, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, August 14, 1942.

² Includes apricots, figs, nectarines, persimmons, and quinces.

³ All berries and grapes.

⁴ Includes flaxseed, dry beans, alfalfa seed, red, alsike, and crimson clover seeds, peppermint, popcorn, sugar beets, and certain forest, nursery, and greenhouse products.

⁵ Does not include fiber flax; Austrian pea, vetch, and grass seeds; ladino, white, strawberry, and sweet clover seeds; sugar beets; mustard and rape seeds; and some other specialty crops.

⁶ Cattle and calves (including dairy animals), hogs, sheep, and lambs.

⁷ Wholesale and retail milk, butterfat, and farm butter.

⁸ Eggs, chickens, broilers, turkeys, ducks, and geese.

⁹ Honey, horses, mules, and mohair.

¹⁰ Does not include farm-raised fur and game and perhaps some other specialty animal products like rabbit meat, goat milk, and beeswax.

more complete estimates of Oregon's agricultural production and cash farm income. Several items formerly omitted are now given recognition in the national estimates. Data on many others are being prepared and made available in separate yearbooks such as this, each of which deals with a particular group of specialty farm products.

SPECIALTY FARM PRODUCT STATISTICAL YEARBOOKS

Five specialty commodity group statistical yearbooks similar to this are issued and become available to interested persons as rapidly as it is possible to complete the data. These are namely:

SMALL FRUIT CROPS

Strawberries, raspberries, youngberries, boysenberries, loganberries, blackberries, gooseberries, cranberries, etc.

FORAGE SEED CROPS

Alfalfa, clover, grass, pea, and vetch seeds.

SPECIALTY HORTICULTURAL CROPS

Nursery, greenhouse, flower crops; holly.

MISCELLANEOUS SPECIALTY CROPS

Hops, flax, sugar beets, peppermint, etc.

SPECIALTY ANIMAL INDUSTRIES

Farm-raised fur and game, turkeys, honey, etc.

If possible, it would be advantageous to extend this statistical yearbook series to include annual county estimates on four additional groups of commodities, namely: *Tree Fruit and Nut Crops, Grain and Hay Crops, Potatoes and Truck Crops, and Principal Animal Industries*. This development would make available complete production and cash farm income estimates by sources for the state and particularly for each county and type-of-farming district.

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics
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Oregon State College and United States Department of Agriculture, Cooperating
Printed and distributed in furtherance of the Acts of Congress of May 8 and June 30, 1914