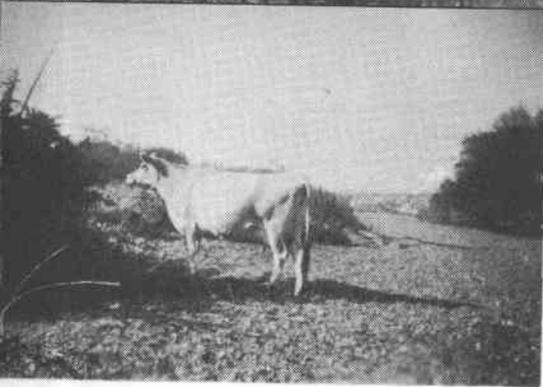


*Program Planning
Curry*

Agricultural Planning Conference



YEAR 'ROUND GRAZING RANGE DIPS TO THE
BEAUTIFUL PACIFIC OCEAN.

1947 Report of Curry County Committees

WORLD RECORD JERSEY COW PRODUCED BY CURRY COUNTY
BREEDERS, FROM 4-H CLUB MEMBERS.

Approved by Conference held in Gold Beach, Oregon, February 18, 1947

CURRY COUNTY'S AGRICULTURAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

1947 PLANNING COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

* General Chairman, Fred Adams, Ophir, Oregon

Land Use

H. W. Bruner, chairman,
Gold Beach
Charles Warnock, Brookings
O. P. Ferguson, Gold Beach
A. H. Boice, Gold Beach
A. P. Sweet, Port Orford
N. B. Marsh, Port Orford
Art Crook, Brookings
Herbert Payne, Harbor
Steve Spoerl, Port Orford
Charles Jensen, Denmark
V. V. Young, Gold Beach

Crops and Soils

Henry Adolphsen, chairman,
Port Orford
J. W. Moore, Ophir
Frank Moore, Ophir
Raymond Capps, Sixes
Z. J. Crockett, Pistol River
Roderick McKenzie, Port Orford
Doyle Garvin, Harbor
Don White, Port Orford
Chas. Doyle, Wedderburn
Ralph Cope, Langlois
W. W. Ostrander, Pistol River
David T. Crockett, Harbor

Home and Rural Life

Mrs. Noma Thomas, chairman,
Port Orford
Mrs. W. R. Thomas, Port Orford
Mrs. B. Fitzpatrick, Port Orford
Mrs. Fred Adams, Ophir
Mrs. Roy R. Hendry, Harbor
Mrs. D. C. Jagers, Brookings
Mrs. Ira Brown, Brookings
Mrs. Isabel Gurske, Brookings
Bill Foltz, Brookings
H. Adolphsen, Port Orford
Mrs. Mary Wodworth, Sixes
Mrs. Docia Sweet, Sixes
Mrs. Harry Bruner, Gold Beach
Mrs. K. Thompson, Langlois
Mrs. Clarence Fain, Langlois
Mrs. Stella Slocum, Langlois
Mrs. H. S. Cadman, Langlois
Mrs. Bert Hudkins, Gold Beach
Mrs. Lottie Shields, Gold Beach
Mrs. J. H. Hunt, Pistol River
Mrs. R. M. Knox, Gold Beach
Mrs. Georgia Fromm, Gold Beach

Livestock

H. S. Cadman, chairman,
Langlois
P. G. Cope, Langlois
A. W. Sweet, Sixes
J. H. Turner, Gold Beach
Ray Zumwalt, Sixes
R. G. McKenzie, Sixes
L. L. Knapp, Port Orford
John Donaldson, Denmark
Harvey Crook, Pistol River
Donald Crockett, Harbor

Specialty Crops

L. L. Tisdale, chairman,
Brookings
Emil Edwardson, Harbor
Fred Gustafson, Harbor
Norman Chenoweth, Ophir
Geo. Mateer, Gold Beach
A. E. Sandbo, Harbor
Joe Stankavich, Langlois
Wm. H. E. Coffman, Ophir
Clarence Brooks, Langlois

* In the absence of Fred Adams, Henry Adolphsen presided.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Conference Committees	2
Table of Contents	3
Forward	4
Land Use Committee Report	5
Crops and Soils Committee Report	9
Specialty Crops Committee* Report	12
Livestock Committee Report	14
Farm Home and Rural Life Committee Report	18
Statistical Data	23

Note: The world record Jersey appearing on front cover is Tristram Basil Cleo, bred and owned by Nash & Sweet, Sixes. As a junior two year old she produced 13,482 lbs. milk testing 5.3% and 718 lbs. butter fat in 305 days on twice daily milking. This record was made mostly on irrigated ladino clover pasture.

FORWARD

Agricultural planning provided the background for outstanding development in Oregon. The Willamette Valley rye grass seed industry, the Klamath potato crop, and the Medford pear business developed as a result of agriculture experimentation and planned development.

In Curry County the sheep population has been doubled as a result of committee planning and organized effort started in the early thirties. In 1938 the first and only planning committee reports and recommendations were printed in booklet form altho committee planning to determine the agriculture program for the county has been an annual since 1930 when Oregon State College Extension Service was first introduced into the County.

This Report is a continuation of the planned agricultural development that has proven sound in this county and state for many years. Some of the committee members participating in these reports have served faithfully and conscientiously since the beginning, and have furnished a wealth of background information which is invaluable and a real contribution to future development. "New Comers" as well as "Old Timers" can profit by a careful study of each committee report.

Altho the 1938 report is still pertinent, the county planning committee at a war time meeting requested the Oregon State College to cooperate in a reappraisal of conditions as influenced by war time changes. Community and county wide committee meetings were held thru-out the winter for collecting information and formulating decisions. Specialists from the Extension Service assisted these committees by providing authentic information. The final report of each committee was presented and discussed at a county-wide hearing at Gold Beach, February 18, 1947. This meeting was well attended by leading citizens from all parts of the county. This report has their approval.

It is hoped that the agricultural income and the standard of living will be improved as a result of this work. It is generally recognized that the standard of living is largely determined by the ability of the individual. This ability is usually measured by income, but as pointed out by the home and rural life committee there is another equally important factor. Wise spending and ability to use the things we have or can produce is equally or more important than income. The educational programs conducted by the college and extension office, the grade and high schools of the county, the churches, the Grange and Women's Clubs, should all be directed toward this objective—a prosperous and happy community.

We should be proud of our well painted, beautifully landscaped homes, our fine cattle, fat lambs, good barns, nice school buildings, and well dressed, healthy people. The American standard of living includes, good automobiles, telephones, electricity, and other modern conveniences. It is expected that this publication will make a real contribution toward these goals.

Additional copies of this booklet are available upon request at the County Agents office, in the Court House, Gold Beach, Oregon.

R. M. Knox, County Agent.
Fred Adams, Gen. Chairman.

LAND USE COMMITTEE REPORT

Grazing Timber Major Land Use Planned Improvement Noted

Curry County contains slightly over one million acres. According to the 1945 census, 12% or 131,109 acres are in farms. During the war, land values increased to the extent that all land which had reverted to the county for taxes, was sold largely to timber interests. Federal and state ownership has changed very little. Approximately $\frac{2}{3}$ of the county is in Federal ownership. There is no open land for homesteading.

Recommendations made by the 1938 committee have largely been accomplished or approximated. It was recommended that "one hundred new farms should be created". At that time there were 507 farms; now there are 615. The committee recommended that 50,000 acres of brush land should be added to existing farm units. The 1945 census shows that 30,000 acres have been added. It was recommended that one thousand acres should be cleared for crop land. The crop acreage was increased from 8,000 to 8,822 acres, according to census reports.

Land Classification Helps

As a result of the land classification law enacted in 1937, brush burning restrictions have been considerably changed. The state forester has cooperated in an excellent manner. Incendiary fires have been held to a minimum. Burning permits have been issued freely. Very few permit fires have threatened to break out of control and no timber has been damaged or destroyed. As a result of this cooperation, supplemented with better grass seed mixtures subsidized by AAA payments the range carrying capacity has been doubled. In 1938, there were 17,000 sheep; now there are 30,000 head. All burned-over areas should be seeded to adapted mixtures of grasses and legumes to prevent erosion, reduce fire hazards and provide feed for livestock or game.

The average size of farms decreased 65 acres, down to 213 acres per farm. This change had been brought about largely by subdivision of a few large farms, mostly in the southern part of the county. The lily "boom" during the war, was responsible for most of this subdivision. Many small farms changed ownership at prices in excess of \$1,000 per acre. In spite of this it is apparent that the total farm debt has been reduced.

Timber and grazing will always constitute Curry County's major land use. Climatic conditions and rough topography are determining factors. Mild winters and cool summers provide year round grazing. The rainfall varies from 60 to 80 inches. The summer months are dry and clear. Most rainfall comes between October and May.

Intensive utilization of the tillable area is essential to good economy. Cranberry and lily growing are practically noncompetitive with grazing in respect to land use. Light soil with low forage production capacity is suited to lily growing. Peat bogs and swamps have no grazing value, but provide excellent cranberry land.

Land Use Recommended

Specialty crops will use 2,000 acres. This leaves approximately 130,000 acres to be devoted to forage and timber production. The 1945 census shows 40,000 acres of wood land on farms. Timber and second growth is of greater economic value than before the war. Before slashing and burning second growth timber it is recommended that farmers investigate the value it has on the market today.

The committee recommends that 1,000 acres should be developed for cranberry production as rapidly as possible. Another 1,000 acres should be devoted to lily growing and other specialty crops. The rest of the farm land should be developed or remain in economic grazing or dairy farm units.

The limited acreage of bottom lands subject to irrigation should largely be devoted to dairying. Irrigation should be developed as rapidly as power becomes available. Hill land areas should be used or developed for sheep and cattle. Additional roads are not recommended for making possible the establishment of new farmsteads. Grazing areas not now served by roads should be operated in conjunction with farms now located on roads, near schools, power lines and telephones. This arrangement will yield maximum production income with minimum tax costs. Settlement in inaccessible areas is not recommended.

Electrification Essential

County-wide electrification is essential to good land use. A power transmission line full length of the county is recommended. Industrial and farm power demands justify building a 115 K.V. line to

Gold Beach which will bring Bonneville power from the north. A 66 K.V. line should be brought in immediately from the south, making California-Oregon Power Company power available while the large line is being constructed. Later this line will be used for transmitting power on south to Brookings and Crescent City which is also a power deficient area. Reasonable power will make possible the development of 8,000 acres for irrigation. At the present time less than 300 acres are irrigated.

It is estimated by forest officials that the average annual cut in Curry county should be controlled somewhere between 60,000,000 and 80,000,000 board feet if the sustained yield program is to be made effective. The present stumpage value of timber in accessible areas is \$5.00 per thousand feet on old growth fir and \$10.00 to \$12.00 on Port Orford cedar. This should be supplemented by processing values until the annual gross income to the county approaches a \$3,000,000 annual income. This industrial development, however, is dependent on cheap and adequate electrical energy.

Reforestation should follow logging activities on all land not suited for permanent grazing. Forest officials report that approximately 100 acres have been successfully planted to Port Orford cedar on logged over areas. The present stand of timber should be harvested on a sustained yield basis, or some other industry planned to maintain the economy developed during the next decade.

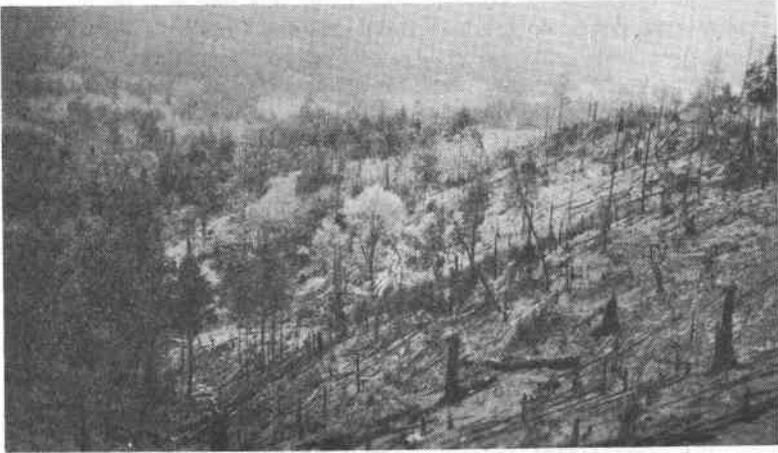
Farm Machinery Needed

More farm machinery and equipment is essential for good land use. This applies to range operators as well as crop land farmers. Nearly half of our farms have less than \$100 worth of farm machinery. Only 27 have more than \$2500 worth, according to the 1945 census.

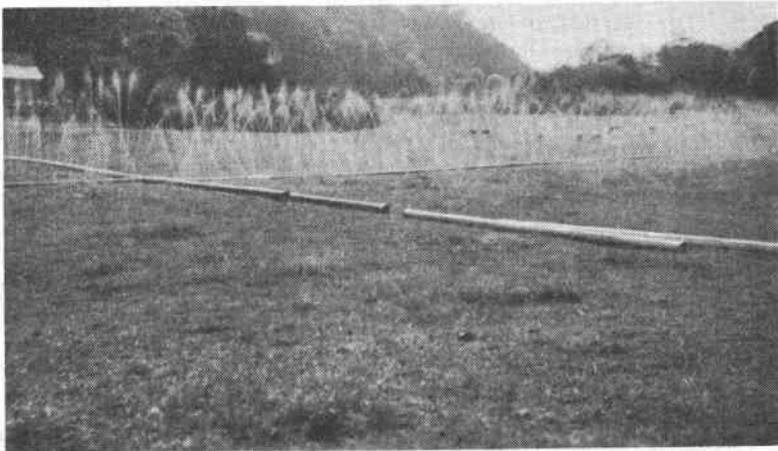
Bulldozers should be used extensively in range land development. Fence lines and firebreaks should be cleared with bulldozers. Brushy areas should be cleared for burning and seeding. Access roads to all parts of the range should be built. Rubber tired tractors and trailers can be used for hauling posts, fencing, feed or seed to all parts of the range. These roads also aid in spreading grazing and in rounding up livestock. They also serve as firebreaks, and aid in controlled burning.

Maintaining Forage Balance

Three kinds of livestock (cattle, sheep and goats) should be grazed on most range land to maintain proper forage balance, control brush, and give maximum returns. Good goat tight fences (both line and cross fences) should be built so that controlled and rotational grazing can be practiced. Cattle, goats and sheep numbers should be maintained in proper ratio depending on topography and brush cov-



Profitable grazing follows logging. Seeding and grazing reduces fire hazards and controls erosion. Reproduction of timber crowds out grazing on marginal or steep areas.



Irrigation and phosphate fertilizer applied regularly to a pasture mixture of Ladino Clover, Alta Fescue, English Rye Grass and Subteranean Clover provides high carrying capacity on a year 'round basis and increases profit.

er. Range operators should carefully study Oregon State College Station Bulletin No. 381 entitled "Ranch Organization and Range Land Use In Coos and Curry Counties", available at the county agent's office or at Corvallis, Oregon.

Predatory animal control is an important factor in determining land use. Sheep and predators are now in competition for more than 40,000 acres which has very little other value. Livestock men, sportsmen, and all governmental agencies should cooperate to the utmost in reducing the numbers of predators including bear, coyotes, bobcats and cougar.

Minimum Economic Units

Extensive subdivision is not recommended, except land suited for cranberry or florist crop production. Minimum economic units necessary to maintain a good standard of living are recommended as follows: 30 dairy cows; 500 ewes; 100 beef cows; 3 acres cranberry bog, with enough additional land for a family garden, a milk cow, and a few chickens; 6 acres of lilies or other bulbs, with enough land to carry out a 3 year rotation and provide the same family subsistent requirements established for cranberry growers; combination of any or several of these lines of production to provide a comparable income. The possibilities for part time farming are limited.

Taxation should be made so flexible that continued private ownership will be encouraged to avoid the wholesale tax foreclosures that took place during the "30's". The tax base of the county should be broadened. Recreation facilities and the development of home sites along rivers and ocean frontage will contribute to this goal.

CROPS AND SOILS COMMITTEE REPORT

Irrigated Pastures, Grass Silage Recommended Phosphate Most Important Fertilizer

As pointed out by the land use committee, forage production utilizes most of our farm land acres. Three definite types of forage production will be covered in this report. These include forage crops to be harvested for winter feeding, bottom lands subject to irrigation for pasture, and the range area or hill lands used for year round grazing by cattle or sheep.

Forage production on tillable bottom lands will give maximum returns from the use of Ladino clover, irrigation and phosphate fertilizer. One trial demonstration increased butterfat production on the farm from a total of 9,000 pounds to over 25,000 pounds. (Reference is made to the Cope farm near Langlois where 27 cows produced an average of 330 pounds of fat before irrigation. Now 42 cows average 600 pounds per cow.)

Irrigation Practices Recommended

If irrigation is to prove successful, certain fundamental principles must be applied. A crop must be seeded that will respond to irrigation. Phosphate fertilizer must be used annually. Water must be applied regularly starting early in the season before the spring rains are over (usually in May.)

Spring seeding is recommended. A finely prepared and well packed seedbed is necessary if a good stand is to be obtained. Four hundred pounds per acre of 18% phosphate fertilizer should be harrowed in before seeding. A heavy corrugated roller should be used before and after broadcast seeding without a nurse crop.

The seed mixture recommended includes:

- 6 pounds Ladino per acre
- 4 pounds English ryegrass
- 4 pounds Alta fescue
- 4 pounds subterranean clover

If seeded in May, it should be ready for light pasturing in six weeks or by the last of June. One hundred pounds of 20% nitrate fertilizer should be applied with the phosphate, or later through the irrigation system. Full details on this are available at the county agent's office. One or two annual applications of commercial nitrate or liquid manure are recommended.

Silage Better Than Hay

Winter forage is a problem which has been solved in the past with hay produced from oats and vetch or from surplus pasture, mowed and cured in the field. Grain hay usually provides the best feed but requires plowing the ground annually. This generally reduces carrying capacity except as new land is cleared and brought into crop production. It is not advisable to plow up good stands of perennial grass and clover.

Grass silage has proved the best winter forage and is an established practice in Tillamook and Clatsop counties. Mechanized handling has reduced harvesting costs. Equipment near Astoria is available on a custom basis where silos are filled for \$2.50 per ton. By this method, surplus pasture of good quality is preserved for winter feeding. Several Curry County dairymen have equipment and are developing this method of storing winter forage. It is recommended that this practice should be expanded as rapidly as equipment is available. The same seed mixture is recommended for this purpose providing irrigation is available.

Hay and Pasture Mixtures Given

On farms where irrigation is not available the customary hay and pasture mixture is recommended. The formula may be varied to meet various soil and moisture conditions.

** Some Approved Seed Mixtures On Cropland for Hay and Pasture*

Bottom Land Mixture		Hill Land Mixture	
<i>Kind of Seed</i>	<i>Lbs. per Acre</i>	<i>Kind of Seed</i>	<i>Lbs. per Acre</i>
English Ryegrass	5	English Ryegrass	6
Alta Fescue	5	Alta Fescue	4
Orchard Grass	5	*Highland Bent	1/2
Red Clover	5	Alsike & White Clover	2 1/2
Alsike Clover	2	Subterranean Clover	3
White Clover	2	*Bent is a sod former and probably should be limited to bench and hill land.	
Subterranean Clover	3		

The range development program is dependent on seedbed preparation which is essential to successful reseeding. Slash or brush burning of sufficient heat to provide a "white ash" is ideal. Here again the seed formula should be varied to meet soil type and variable conditions. On hill land subject to water erosion, or where brush, fern or other weeds are to be controlled, a sod former is essential. Highland bent is the best sod former known. If mixed with clover it is also quite palatable. A heavy yielding, quick growing type of grass is also necessary. Ryegrass and orchard grass supply this requirement. On dry or thin ground, drought resistance is provided by the fescues. Chewings fescue is a "natural" on the typical serpentine prairie type of soil. A legume or several legumes are necessary to add nitrogen and maintain soil fertility. Subterranean, white and alsike clover are best for this purpose.

** Recommended for Range or Permanent Pastures To Be Seeded on Hill Land Slashed and Burned for Seed Bed Preparation*

Best Mixture		Cheaper Mixture	
<i>Kind of Seed</i>	<i>Lbs. per Acre</i>	<i>Kind of Seed</i>	<i>Lbs. per Acre</i>
English ryegrass	3	English Ryegrass	6
Alta Fescue	3	Mesquite or Velvet	2
Chewings Fescue	3	Highland Bent	1/2
Orchard Grass	3	Chewings Fescue	3
Highland Bent	1	Alsike & White Clover	1 1/2
Alsike & White Clover	3	Subterranean Clover	1
Subterranean Clover	3		

* These formulae are taken from the 1947 A.A.A. handbook.

FERTILIZERS

Lime

The high cost of transportation has been the limiting factor in the use of lime. Most soils in central and southern Curry are neutral or very slightly acid. Many trials on most crops show very little if any advantage where lime has been used, except in the Langlois-Port Orford section where ladino clover and alfalfa stands have been improved.

Phosphates

Most soil tests show phosphate deficiency. Most crops respond to the use of properly applied phosphate fertilizer. Large quantities of phosphate fertilizer have been used annually on pastures by the best farmers. Its use is an established practice.

Nitrates

The use of commercial nitrate fertilizer is comparatively new. Trials indicate that one to four annual applications to good pasture, repays the farmer well. The rate of application depends on the percentage of available nitrogen in the fertilizer. One hundred pounds of 20 percent material or its equivalent per acre, is recommended as a side dressing on row crops, or broadcast on pastures. Another method is through a sprinkle irrigation system by dissolving the fertilizer in the irrigation water.

SPECIALTY CROPS COMMITTEE REPORT

**Lily Bulbs, Cranberries, Fruits, Vegetables,
Small Seeds**

A two-million-dollar annual income can be developed from specialty crops produced in Curry county according to the committee's best estimates based on conservative prices and normal conditions. This income can be expected from the development of 1,000 acres of cranberries and 1,000 acres of floral products. Easter lilies should lead the list of nursery products.

Nursery Products

Easter lily bulb production must make adjustments to meet all competition on a quality basis. We now have 600 growers with 600 acres in lilies. Price reduction will probably adjust this to one hundred growers with 600 acres of lilies (400 A. in commercial bulbs). Growers should make every possible effort to reduce production costs. Mechanized planting, digging, and weeding will contribute most to cost reduction.

Cut flower production may be expanded as a result of wider market outlets made available through air transportation. King Alfred daffodils and Calla lilies have a fairly sure winter crop. The present market outlet is limited, however, to 12 to 20 acres of daffodils. The Brookings-Harbor area meets an in-between market (Jan. 20 to Feb. 20), usually just ahead of rapid seasonal price decline. Approximately 500,000 daffodil blossoms have been shipped annually. Usually, a price of 1c to 8c prevails. The acreage of cut flowers should not be expanded except as additional markets are made available.

Other floral products that should be explored include: sweet peas, amaryllis, roses, begonias, azaleas, rhododendrons, acacia, ferns, heather, and huckleberries. Hyacinths are of low market value and take three years to produce the crop. Gladiolas have some possibility as a cut flower on the winter market.

Caution is advised against field competitions with greenhouse-produced daffodils as the market for bulbs may be ruined. Daffodil growers produce 50,000 blossoms per acre and net $1\frac{1}{2}c$ per blossoms. By comparison, 5,000 No. 1 bulbs can be marketed from one acre which should net the bulb grower \$200. Two years are required to produce commercial bulbs. Cut flowers should not be taken from the commercial stock as picking devitalizes the bulb.

Lily production should continue to lead all other nursery products. Disease has limited production in other areas. Caution against the introduction of disease cannot be too strongly emphasized.

Demand for Easter lily bulbs comes entirely from the florist trade for forcing under glass. Before the war, most lilies were imported from Japan. Over 30,000,000 bulbs were used annually to meet the Easter trade and by florists' other (cut flower) trade throughout the year. The "Croft" is suited primarily for the Easter trade and is sometimes referred to as "the one day lily". Other uses and outlets must be developed if production is to be maintained at present or expanded levels.

Cranberries Most Profitable

Over 1,000 acres of good undeveloped cranberry land located between Port Orford and the Coos county line should be developed. In normal times and with conservative prices, this crop should net \$1,000 per acre. Three acres should be considered a minimum economic unit. Two hundred growers can produce a million-dollar income to northern Curry, matching a comparable income to southern Curry in floral products.

Peat bogs with a good supply of controllable water, and a close supply of sand have been considered essential to successful cranberry growing. Members of the committee made a careful study and survey in the area north of Port Orford and estimate more than 1,000 acres of undeveloped cranberry land that meets these requirements.

Other types of land have not been proved. The use of sprinkle irrigation, selective weed chemicals, and fertilizers may justify the development of other types of land, but the committee feels that it should not be promoted until proved on a long-time basis. At least, the proved type of land should be developed first.

The market outlook for cranberries is very bright. The cooperative marketing and processing plant at Coquille provides an outlet for almost any volume that can be produced in this area. Diseases and

insect pests in other areas are retiring acreage faster than it can develop here. The market is broad and very elastic.

Blueberries On Trial Basis

The popularity of the blueberry is increasing rapidly, and there appears to be a fair demand for it. Trials indicate that it grows well in this county, but commercial plantings are not recommended at this time.

Fruit and Vegetable Outlet Limited

Transportation and other costs limit fruit and vegetable production to supplying local needs. Food production is highly specialized and very competitive. Commercial production of any one crop is not recommended. Part-time farmers and others with small acreage may supplement the family income by producing fruit and vegetables to supply the local fresh trade. Two or three acres of any one crop will probably supply the needs of any community.

Out-of-season production of some crops should be tried. For example, climatic conditions are such that the main crop of strawberries may be brought into full production in the fall. Specialized cultural practices may influence yield to this extent. Broccoli and other members of the cabbage family can be produced for market during all seasons of the year.

Small Seeds

Cabbage, beet, and other small seeds can be produced economically. This is particularly true of biennial plants such as beets. Mild winters make it possible to leave them in the field throughout the winter. In other sections, the beets must be stored in pits to prevent freezing.

Trials conducted during the thirties proved high yield and quality beet and cabbage seed are obtainable but net income per acre would not compete with other land use. The contract price for cabbage seed at that time was 30c per pound. If seed production trials are to be made, interested growers should secure the cooperation of some large seed firm capable of supplying the seed and providing a market outlet for the crop on a contract basis.

LIVESTOCK COMMITTEE REPORT

Grazing Shifts from Dairy to Beef Planned Improvement Noted

There has been considerable shift in livestock numbers during the war. The 1938 report listed 4,000 head of dairy cattle and 2,000 head of beef cattle. The reverse is now true except that it is questionable if there are 2,000 dairy cows left in the county. The high cost and

scarcity of farm labor for dairy farms and the high price of beef have been the main factors causing this change.

The sheep population has been increased nearly double since the last planning committee report was published, until now there are 30,000 sheep on the assessor's roll. This number was increased to over 34,000, but war-time restrictions on burning and increased predatory animal losses have been principal reasons for reduction of sheep numbers by over 4,000 head. Price control with unfavorable lamb marketing regulations also made it unprofitable to continue sheep production. It appears as though these problems are being handled satisfactorily. Other factors remaining constant, the goal of 50,000 head of sheep, recommended by the 1938 committee, is sound and will balance the economic and land use plan for the county.

Dairying

During the early thirties, dairying provided half of the county's income. If the recommendations of the land use committee are carried out, the number of milk cows in commercial dairies will increase to around 5,000 head and dairying will again become one of the leading industries.

The Jersey breed is almost exclusively used in Curry County and bull calves with excellent production are available at reasonable cost. The committee feels that artificial insemination has not been developed to the point where it can be used under local conditions.

Disease control is very important. Both Bang's disease (contagious abortion) and T. B. (tuberculosis) have been eliminated by the test and slaughter method. Vaccination should not be used. Only tested cows from clean herds should be brought into the county and these should be retested within 30 days. Local dairymen with good clean herds should pay particular attention to breeding by keeping good bulls. All good heifer calves should be raised. If Curry County goes back into the dairy business, there will be a strong local demand for good heifers. This is the best protection dairymen can provide against bringing in diseased cattle.

New milking barns will be in general demand as soon as labor and materials become reasonably available. Dairymen should establish a building fund, setting aside part of their present high income so that cash will be available when the new barn is built. Special consideration should be given to sanitation and labor-saving conveniences. The agricultural engineering department of Oregon State College and the State Department of Agriculture should agree on sanitary specifications so that satisfactory blueprints and bills of material will be available. The dairy inspector and the architect should meet with a dairymen's committee in the area for the purpose of planning the types of structure best suited to the county.

Thirty cows should be considered an economic family unit. The farm should be of sufficient acreage and producing capacity to support at least this number, or the equivalent in other income. A good standard of living should be maintained on this volume of production.

Production and feed cost records should be kept on each individual cow in the herd. Low producers should be culled and good heifers put in their places. The dairy herd improvement association has been reorganized in cooperation with Coos County dairymen and is available at a cost of \$2.00 per cow for the year's record.

Increased population in the county justifies expansion in market milk production. At the present time, the Gold Beach milk supply is bottled in Reedsport. There is a real opening in central Curry for an experienced producer-distributor to locate. A similar condition exists in the Brookings-Harbor area.

Beef Cattle

One hundred cows, or the equivalent, is considered an economic unit. The general quality of cattle has improved in recent years largely as a result of bringing in registered Herefords. Four breeders now have a good foundation of registered stock. This should provide a good local supply of bulls.

Most sheep ranges should also carry a few cattle. The rougher, more isolated areas are suited only for cattle. Branding as well as earmarking is recommended as precaution against theft. Cattle numbers as well as prices are at an all-time high; therefore, expansion at this time is not recommended.

Sheep

Cotswold, Romney, and Lincoln sheep are best suited and comprise the predominating breeds. Blackfaced crosses are thought by some to produce a superior lamb. Suffock rams are recommended for this cross. All of these crosses should be marketed as the quality as well as the yield of wool is reduced. More attention should be given to selecting ewes as well as rams with high reproducing ability as well as good wool and conformation. The amount of milk produced by the ewe is the most important factor in determining the weight of the market lamb.

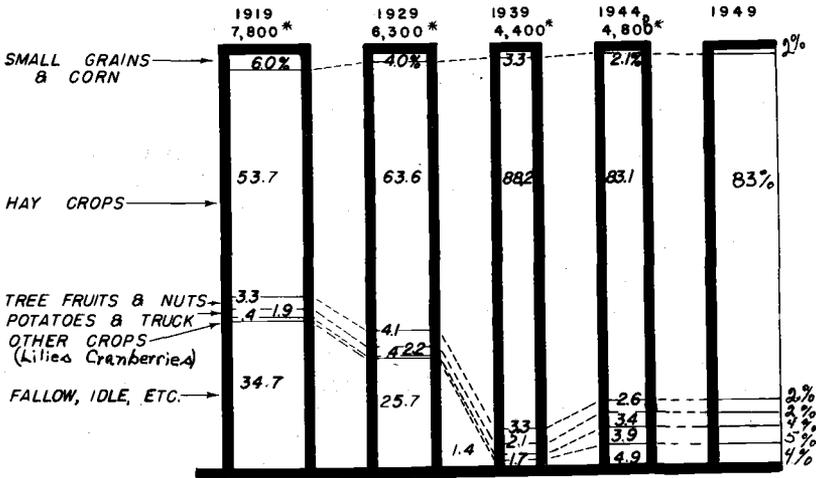
Goats

More angora goats should be carried on fenced range areas for brush and weed control. The outlook for mohair prices is not bright. The old rule still applies, which provide the cost of fencing and seeding from the sale of mohair while the goats are killing the brush.

Swine

The high freight rates on grain preclude profitable pork production in Curry County except as waste or by-product feeds are used. Heavy predator losses eliminate profit from acorn-fattened hogs. Expansion is not recommended at this time.

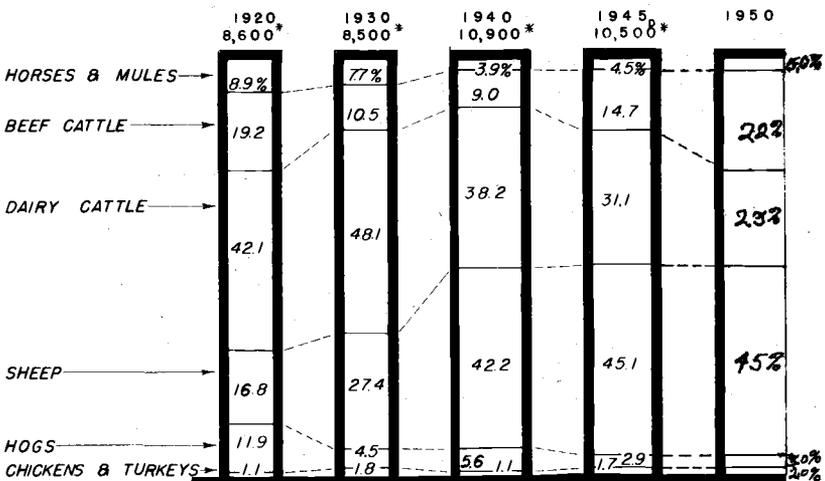
CURRY COUNTY CROPLAND TRENDS



* APPROX. ACREAGE OF CROPLAND, HARVESTED, IDLE, FALLOW, AND FAILURE

O.S.C. EXTENSION SERVICE SEPT. 1946 LRB/CR

CURRY COUNTY PRINCIPAL ANIMAL INDUSTRIES



* INDICATED ANIMAL UNITS BASED ON ESTIMATED T.O.N. REQUIREMENTS

O.S.C. EXTENSION SERVICE SEPT. 1946 LRB/CR

FARM HOME AND RURAL LIFE COMMITTEE REPORT

**Standard of Living Should Be Increased
Electricity, Telephones Needed
Youth Program Recommended**

Every family in Curry County should have opportunity to have a livable home from the standpoints of comfort and health, of culture and customs, and the desires of the family. We, the Farm Home and Rural Life Committee, find that too few homes in our county are adequate to meet the recognized modern needs of farm and rural families. In some cases we find in our survey of the community that it is lack of available incomes, but this is not the only reason.

Many incomes would be ample if the best possible use were made of it to secure comfort, efficiency and attractiveness for the family through best use of what people have on hand. Making the best use of materials and conditions available can be done most easily if certain information can be brought to the people of this county through educational programs—of the extension service, health department, school system and other services.

Needs of Curry County brought to the attention of the committee through discussion and spot survey show the following situations and brought forth recommendations as listed.

Housing Major Problem

Every family needs a house to meet the needs of the family members in space, equipment, furnishings, comfort and beauty.

Building and Repairs

According to 1945 census, there are 1572 dwellings in Curry County, 646 of which are on farms. Thirty-five per cent of these need some major repair. In some areas 95% need repairs. Due to shortage of materials and labor, few repairs were possible during the past few years. It is thought that many new repairs and new buildings will be made as soon as materials are available. To help families making repairs and building it is recommended that careful planning should be done using the best information. A publication, "Plans for Farm and Small Acreage Homes" may be borrowed from the extension office for a period upon request. It gives 24 house plans with special drawings for "built-ins," closets, storage spaces and repairs.

Water Supply plus Sanitary Facilities

Running water is one of the greatest labor savers any family can have. Only 65% of Curry County homes have this convenience and

only 50% have bathrooms with tub or shower and flush toilet. It is recommended that families make this their first improvement in the home just as soon as materials are available.

Pure water is a factor in health of the family. Water tests should be made regularly. This will be done by the public health department upon request and free of charge. Bottles and directions for collecting samples are furnished by them. It is recommended that family drinking water and swimming water be tested annually.

Sanitation Inadequate

In a spot survey taken in representative farm homes (1946) it was found that 90% of the homes have inadequate sewage disposal and drainage systems. Septic tanks are recognized as the most satisfactory methods for farm sewage disposal. It is recommended that demonstrations showing proper installation of septic tanks be given in communities where needed.

Electricity Needed

Electricity service reaches only 37% of Curry County farm homes yet 50% of all the homes are within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the electric distribution line. It is recommended that power companies be requested to expand their services to all rural areas in order that better lighting, more refrigeration and other modern conveniences be installed in the homes and public buildings. Demonstrations giving information for the best use of electricity in the home should be given as soon as the county is more completely served.

Landscaping Requires Work, Costs Little

Beautifying the farmstead should be a fairly simple procedure in Curry County with its equable climate and abundance of native shrubs. Information for procedure in planning and carrying on such a project is needed. It is recommended:

1. Farm and rural home places should be cleaned by removing brush, trash and unsightly buildings.
2. Buildings should have needed repairs where possible to give them a well kept appearance. Attractive yards should be our goal using native shrubs as much as possible.
3. Buildings should be painted and instruction given for color schemes and landscaping. Study of paints best suited for coastal climate.
4. Windbreaks recommended for protection and beautification
5. Community and County beautification contests could be worked out.
6. More encouragement be given to children enrolled in "Home Beautification 4-H contests."

Telephones Limited

Telephone service as a means of communication, a protection to life and health serves only 1% of the rural homes, yet 82% of these farms are on or near all weather roads where lines are run. It is recommended that this service be extended as rapidly as equipment is available.

New Home Furnishings Available

The past few years it has been difficult to secure new equipment for the home. Many labor savers will be coming on the market shortly. Homemakers will wish to make the wisest use of money expended in their purchases, therefore, we recommend:

1. That information be given consumers to aid them in making selection of electrical and other household labor saving equipment.
2. That demonstrations be given to show the new materials for house furnishings and wearing apparel with information about their use and care.
3. That attractive home furnishings can contribute much to the physical enjoyment and enjoyment of family members. Demonstrations on the use of color and furniture arrangement should be held to inform homemakers of their best use.
4. That care and repair of furnishings can save the family much money. Demonstrations on slip covering, upholstery, furniture refinishing and care of equipment would bring this information to homemakers.

FOOD AND NUTRITION

Well fed families are healthy and happy. There is a greater assurance that they will be well fed if the farm furnishes part of the food supply. In 1945 farm furnished living in Curry County was valued at \$365 per farm, which is also a substantial supplement to the income. Year round gardens are possible here and could furnish great variety of fresh vegetables for daily meals. Surplus fruits and vegetables can be canned or frozen for use when out of season. Eighty per cent of the homemakers need and want instruction in food preservation and freezing food. Families interviewed canned an average of 250 quarts of all fruits and vegetables—too small a quantity for the average family. School children should receive $\frac{1}{3}$ of the day's food at the noon lunch. This is possible only when well planned lunches are carried or hot lunches are served. In Curry County only five schools serve lunches. Knowing these facts we recommend:

1. That studies of year round food supply needs be made using a guide for good nutrition, such as—"The Family Food Supply", an Oregon State College leaflet, and that planting and food preservation be carried on accordingly.
2. That the year round vegetable garden project be encouraged to help insure adequate diets for the family as well as substantially adding to the income.
3. That demonstrations in food preservation especially canning and freezing be given in each community of the county.
4. That food preparation and nutrition demonstrations be held to help homemakers understand the needs of an adequate diet. These should place special emphasis on food for youth.
5. That demonstrations on carried lunches or helps for the school lunch be given.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

Several community services contribute to the well-being of family life. The committee felt that the following needed improvement in Curry County, if the best life possible is to be attained.

Health

At present there is no public health unit and only occasional services available from nurses. It is suggested that a mobile health unit might be secured to travel throughout the county making examinations of the eyes, teeth and general health of all school children. If possible, this should be scheduled in September or October.

The U. S. public health service recommends one doctor for each 1000 population, one dentist for each 1500 population and 45 hospital beds for each 1000 population. Curry County has a population of 4,301, (1940 census) which has increased a great deal during the last few years. They are now served by one doctor, 2 dentists and 12 hospital beds. It is recommended that an attempt be made to get these services increased as soon as possible. Also that an educational program be promoted to acquaint rural people of the health situation and possible improvements that could be made. All grade school children 9 years of age and over should be enrolled in 4-H health clubs.

Library

A community or county library could add interest and educational service to families. At present there is no library in the county other than a privately owned rental library.

Community Beautification

To improve the general appearance of community centers we recommend:

1. A cemetery "clean-up" campaign throughout the county.
2. That community "clean-up" contests be fostered to encourage every community center to add to its attractiveness.
3. That gorse control be enforced as a fire prevention and public safety measure.

Social Organizations Help

During the last few years many new families have come to Curry County to make their homes. These people are seeking a place in our communities. To help them become acquainted with the people and living conditions in our county we recommend:

1. That each community have a community club to which anyone can belong. Its purpose being to develop community interests.
2. That long time residents take an interest in and help the newcomers to make adjustment to life in the county.

Recreation

All communities should be encouraged to sponsor community recreation and family fun. Not only does recreation bring enjoyment to those participating but it develops community understanding and friendliness and helps to control juvenile delinquency. We recommend that leader training meetings in community recreation be held with special attention to recreation for youth. Also that information on home games and party planning be given.

YOUTH PROGRAMS

The young people of the county will become the citizens of tomorrow, taking over the responsibilities of community and county government. To fit them for these responsibilities all organizations interested in youth development should combine efforts. Young people need organizations to which they can belong that offer learning experiences. These require capable leadership. Such organizations are boy and girl scouts and 4-H clubs. There are at present 3 boy scout and girl scout troops in the county. 4-H clubs enrolled 297 boys and girls in 1946. These represent less than 1/2 of the 825 eligible youth who could participate. We recommend:

1. That every boy and girl between the ages of 9 and 18 be given the opportunity to belong to a 4-H club if they desire to do so.
2. That parents take an active interest in the affairs of youth organizations by attending regular meetings, training meetings, exhibits, achievement meetings and serve as leaders of clubs when needed.

3. That various organizations in the communities who are interested in youth development provide one or more local leaders for 4-H clubs. Older 4-H club members and ex-4-H club members are encouraged to serve as local leaders.
4. That community recreational activities of special interest to youth be sponsored by organizations and held regularly.

The committee has given much thought and careful consideration to the foregoing recommendations believing that when they are carried out the home and community life of Curry County will be greatly improved. We also believe that it would aid in achieving them if the services of a home demonstration agent could be employed for Curry County. We further realize that several years will be needed to accomplish these goals and that it will be necessary to work toward them as rapidly as money, materials and personnel are available.

CURRY COUNTY STATISTICAL DATA

(Taken from 1945 census report)

Total area in square miles		1,622
	1945	1940
All land in farms, acres	131,105	104,332
Number of farms	615	375
Average size of farms, acres	213	278
Number of horses and colts	479	468
Number cattle and calves	6,181	5,475
Number of sheep and goats	30,333	27,370
Number of cows milked	2,232	2,827

CLIMATE

The annual rain fall varries from 50 to 90 inches, and falls mostly during winter months. Summers are dry and clear with very little fog compared to other costal areas. Below 1000 foot elevation there is very little frost and seldom enough snow to cover the ground.



Curry County's war time income from Easter lily production exceeded one million dollars annually.