

Oregon's First Century of Farming

***A Statistical Record of Achievements
and Adjustments in Oregon Agriculture
1859-1958***

**Federal Cooperative Extension Service
Oregon State College • Corvallis**

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Preface

One hundred years ago, Oregon was an undeveloped area; today Oregon is a developing area.

A short century ago, there were few people, few farms, some mills, no factories here; but there were fertile valleys, productive plateaus, clear streams, fish, furs, forests, fresh air, and favorable climate.

Now, nearly 2 million people call Oregon home; and the number is continually increasing. The valleys and plateaus are divided into more than 50,000 farms. The countryside is dotted with cities and towns, churches and schools, airports and seaports, railroads and highways. There are numerous other evidences of a developing economy and a progressive society.

Through this first hundred years, Oregon farmers and their families have played important and influential roles. Oregon farms have not only produced much of the food used by the people in the state; they have also produced an abundance for sale elsewhere that has brought billions of dollars into Oregon from other states and other nations. Until recently surpassed by forest products, agriculture was the primary source of income for Oregon people. In addition, Oregon farms have provided many of the men and women who have guided, conducted, and performed much of the work off-farm in construction, in factories, in forests, in education, in government and in many other lines of endeavor. They have done much to make the state what it is today.

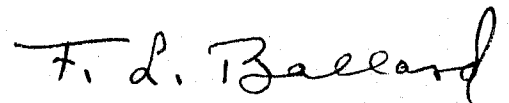
The main purpose of this publication is to bring together in one place, for convenient reference, significant figures showing growth and change in Oregon

agriculture during this first century of development. The record presented in narrative, chart, and tabular form gives the hard facts for all to see.

The statistical portions are from the official records of the Oregon Crop and Livestock Reporting Service and the United States Census of Agriculture. References to the early development of agriculture are based on various treatises of early Oregon history, conversations with pioneer Oregon farmers, and records of private industry.

Original research for this publication was done by Charles M. Long while a student at Oregon State College and a trainee with the Agricultural Marketing Service. His work was done under the immediate supervision of H. F. Prindle, agricultural statistician, A. M. S. Elvera Horrell and M. D. Thomas, Extension agricultural economists, organized the material for publication.

In total, this document reflects cooperative efforts of the Oregon Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, R. B. Hile, agricultural statistician in charge, and the Federal Cooperative Extension Service, Oregon State College.



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Associate Director
Extension Service

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Oregon Agriculture's Achievements and Adjustments In Its First Century

Agricultural Development

Early Settlement

The first agricultural activity by white men in Oregon dates back to 1795. That was the year Captain Bishop sailed the Ruby into the Columbia. It was one of the first ships to enter the river. Captain Bishop planted vegetables along its banks but did not stay to cultivate his garden. Later, he returned and observed that the plantings were doing as well as could be expected. This small uncultivated garden plot is believed to be the first planting of crops by the white man in what is now the state of Oregon.

Nathan Winship and his crew of the Albatross planted vegetables along the lower Columbia River bottoms in 1810. They cultivated their crops only to have high water destroy the plantings. A year later the Astor Expedition brought hogs and sheep to Fort Astoria. Gabrielle Franchere of that group assumed the responsibility for planting vegetables -- their first crops. The harvest of 1811 was discouraging, although potatoes, radishes, and turnips were harvested. One of the turnips measured 33 inches in circumference and weighed over 15 pounds. The 12 potatoes planted in 1811 yielded 190 potatoes.

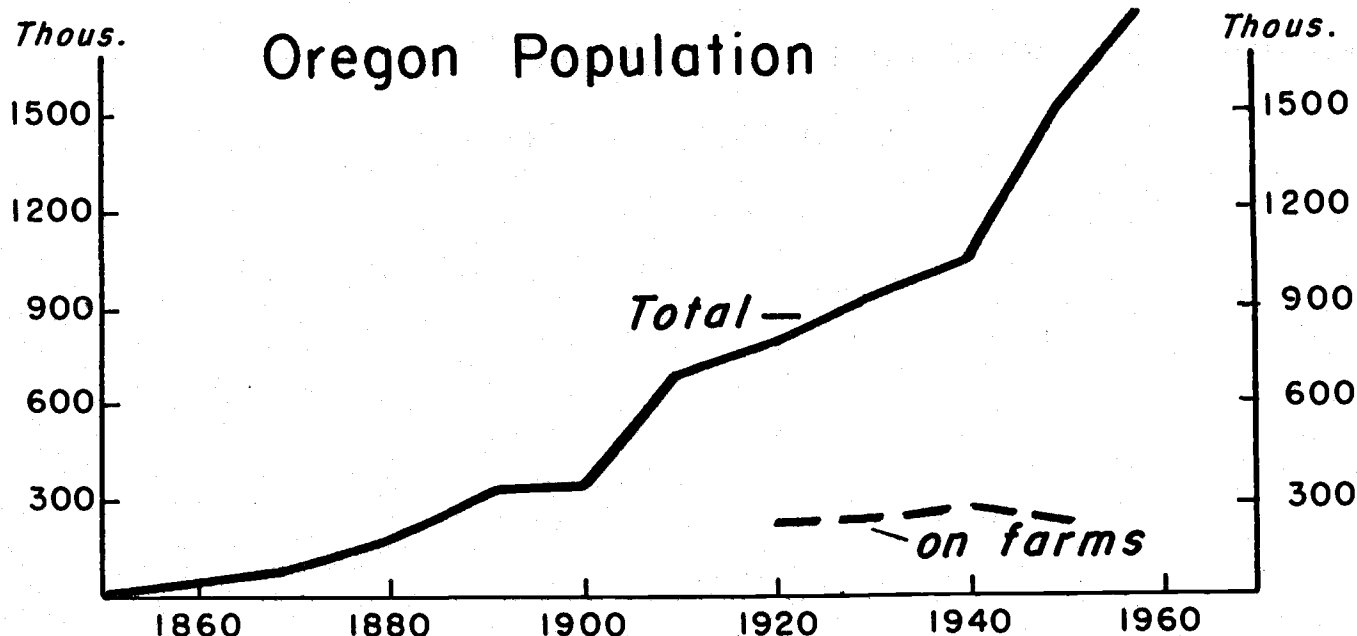
Etinne Lucier, an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company, established the first farm in the Willamette Valley in 1828. Lucier's farm was located on the east side of the Willamette River near where Portland was founded in 1845. Other employees of the company soon followed Lucier's example and established farms in the Willamette Valley from Scappoose to French Prairie, now a part of Marion County. These men were not independent farmers. The Hudson's Bay

Company furnished them with seed and supplies in return for part of the crop. Ewing Young, who established his farm in 1835 in the Chehalem Valley, was the first independent American farmer in Oregon.

The migration of settlers, by wagon trains and sailing ships, followed these early developments and the number of farmers increased rapidly. This started the transition from forest to farms and factories. The early residents of Oregon were mostly farmers and fur trappers located along the Willamette, Umpqua, and Rogue rivers of western Oregon. These valleys were settled before the coast and the vast region east of the Cascade mountains. Although the population has increased and spread to other areas of the state, the greatest concentration of the population remains in western Oregon.

The first population census of what is now Oregon showed 12,093 people in 1850 all living in rural areas. People began to form towns of considerable size by 1860, but nearly 95% of the population was still classified as rural.^{1/} By 1900 the population of the state totaled 413,536. Of these, 68% were living in rural areas. The number of persons living in urban areas continued to rise until 1920 when urban population represented nearly half of the total population. This proportion between urban and rural population has held fairly stable since that time, although the portion on-farms has declined. Estimated total population in 1958 was 1,773,000 -- more than four times as many as in 1900.

^{1/} Rural population refers to residents living in areas of less than 2,500 population.



Farm numbers in the state grew to a peak of nearly 65,000 by 1935, moved up and down in a narrow range for the next 10 years, then started a steady decline. By 1958, Oregon's farms totaled only 54,000.

The first farm animals, hogs, and sheep, came to Oregon on the Tonquin with the Astor Expedition in 1811. The early pioneer farmers had very little livestock. The first cattle were brought to Oregon in 1835 by the Hudson's Bay Company. The fur company rented these few milk cows to the settlers. The farmers couldn't purchase these animals or keep any of their calves. As a result of this monopoly, the Willamette Cattle Company was formed in 1838 to import cattle for the farmers. The company purchased Mexican cattle in California and drove them to the Willamette Valley. The success of the cattle company prompted Jacob P. Lease to drive a large herd of sheep from California in 1839.

The first fruit trees in Oregon were planted on French Prairie farms in the 1830's. Joseph Gervais planted the first orchard with seedling trees

purchased from the fur company. The first grafted fruit trees arrived with Henderson Luelling and his "traveling nursery" in 1847. Luelling and William Meek established a nursery at Milwaukie where the first grafted trees produced fruit.

Following the success of the early farmers the development of related industries came rapidly. Flour mills, flax plants, and other processing plants were soon established to meet the demand of the early farmers. In 1857 Joseph Watt was instrumental in building the Willamette Woolen Mills in Salem, the first on the Pacific Coast.

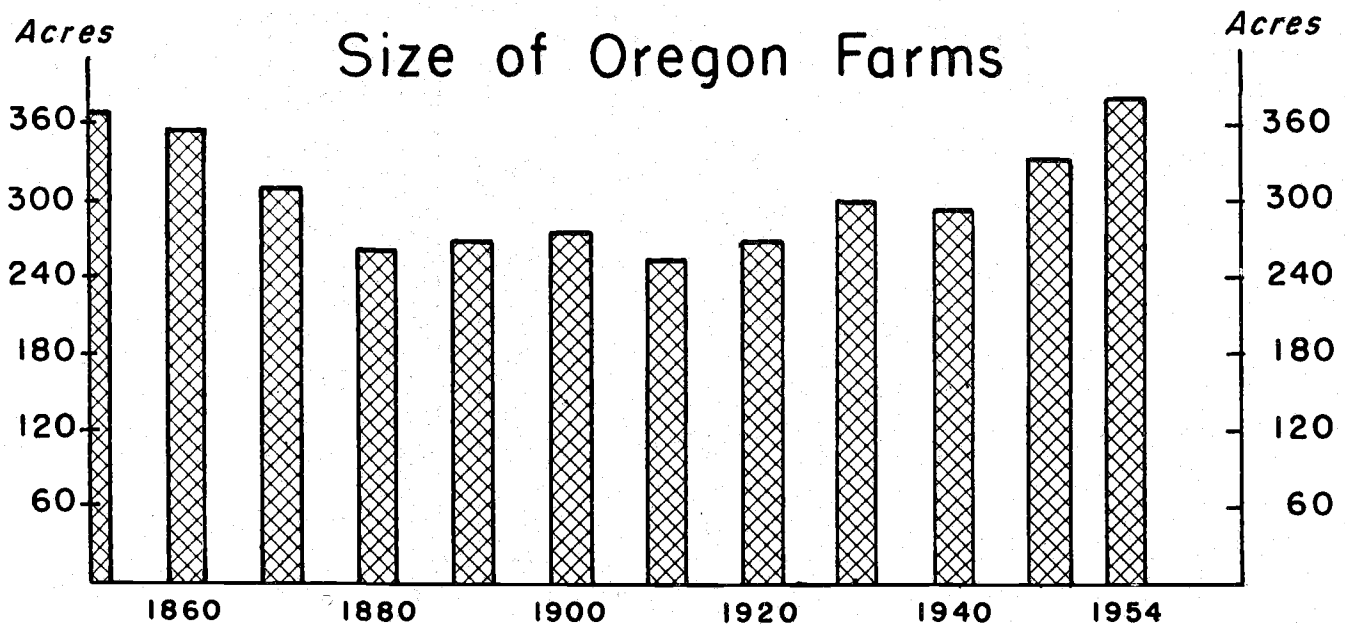
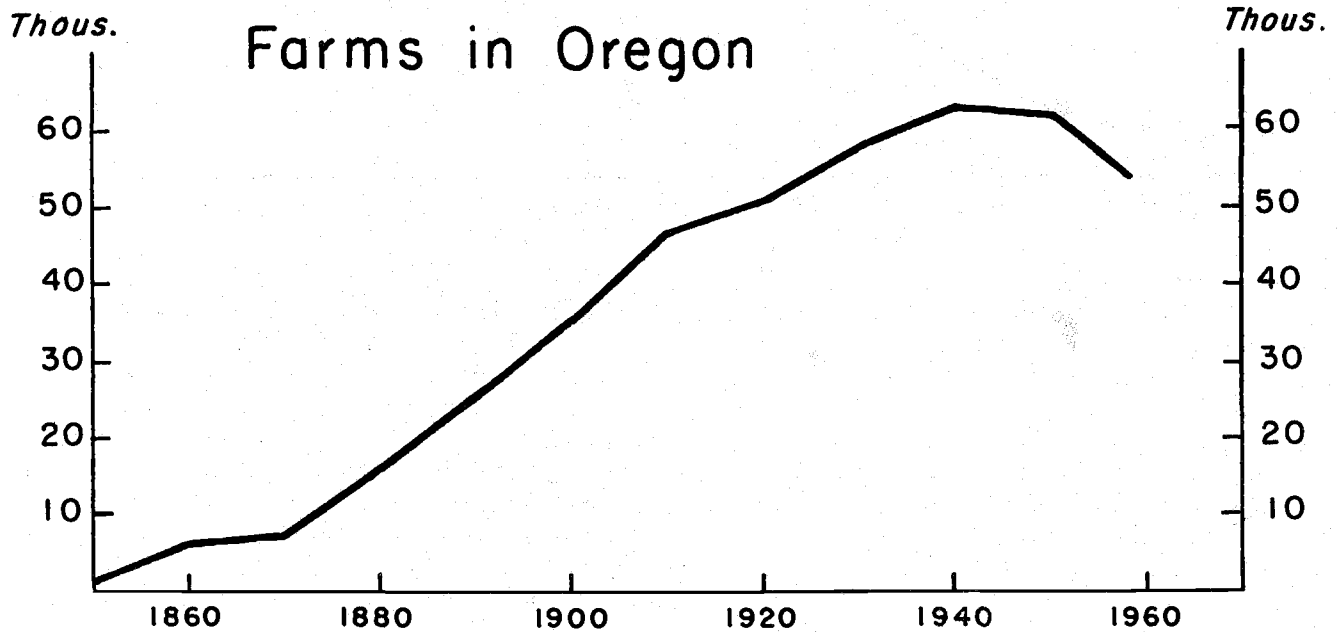
Modernizing and Mechanizing

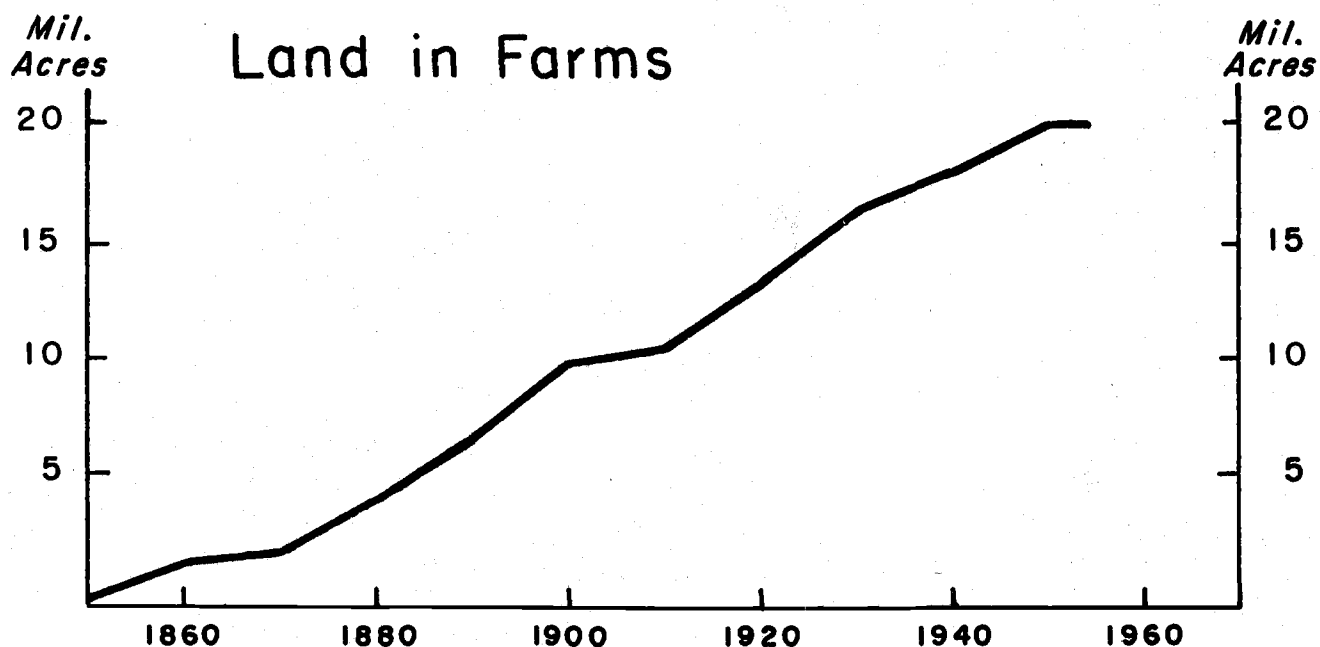
Oregon farms were large during the pioneer period, due to the free land available. The early settlers were faced with the task of clearing forests from much of the land before farming could begin. In 1850 the average size of farm was 372 acres, but decreased to 260 acres by 1880. The average size of farm fluctuated between 250 and 300

acres from 1890 to 1930, dropped to 268 in 1935, and then increased to 387 acres by 1954. The increase over the past two decades has been largely the result of the technological revolution on the farm -- the substitution of machines and modern know-how for muscle, both horse and human.

Total land in Oregon farms has increased continuously since 1850, when 432,808 acres were in farms. Land in

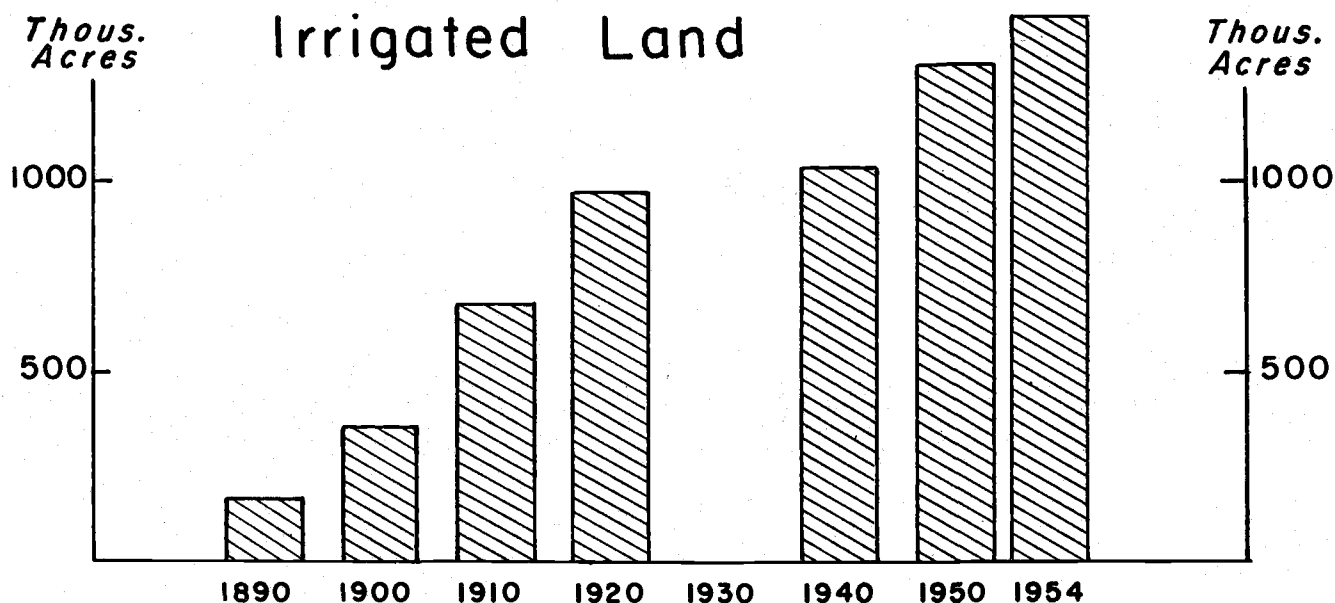
farms increased rapidly until 1900, when over ten million acres were farmed. Since 1900 acreage has more than doubled with 21 million acres in farms by 1954. The great increase during the nineteenth century and the early part of the twentieth century was due to settling the more available agricultural land areas in the state. The increase in the late 1940's and early 1950's was due largely to reclamation.





Improved technology has enabled fewer farmers to feed more people in Oregon and elsewhere. In 1850 there were 11 residents for each farm in Oregon; in 1910 there were 15 residents for each farm; and in 1958 there were 33 state residents for each farm. The average U. S. farm worker today produces enough food and fiber for 24 people -- about six times more than in 1850.

The productivity of Oregon's farm land has increased considerably with the development of irrigation. Irrigation dates to 1852 when Jacob Wagner, of Talent, Oregon, in Jackson County, diverted water from a creek to irrigate his vegetable garden. Large irrigation projects in eastern and central Oregon have reclaimed land which previously was unsuited for agricultural production. More recently western Oregon

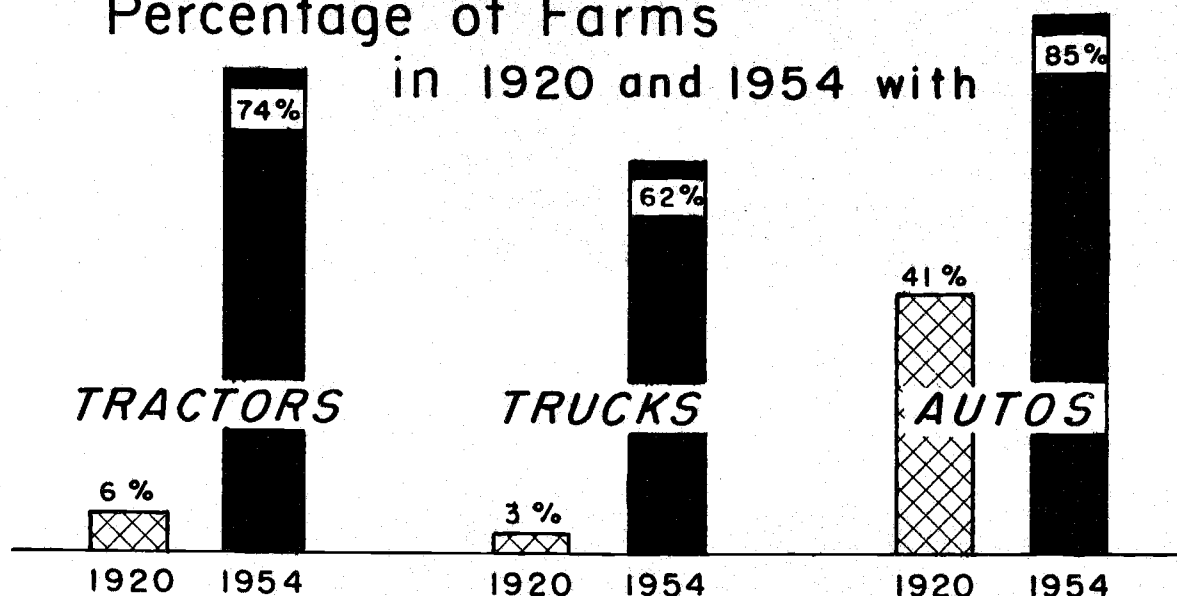


farmers have developed a network of sprinkler irrigation systems, which has increased the productivity of their holdings. In 1889, 12% of the farms in Oregon were irrigated. By 1954, the number of farms with irrigation represented 36% of all farms, with a total of 1,490,366 acres irrigated.

Early settlers tilled small acreages with crude, home-made implements drawn by oxen; packed water from a nearby stream; had a kerosene lamp as a source of light; and used horse-drawn vehicles for transportation. Oxen were rapidly replaced as work animals by horses driven from California and the East. The improved horse-drawn implements available east of the Rocky Moun-

It was not until the early 1900's that a self-propelled steam engine was used to furnish belt power and move the harvesting equipment. The size and weight of the steam engine limited the use of its pulling power and it could not be used to till the soil, so was not used in field preparation, planting, or tillage operation. The gas-powered tractor, which could be used for most farming operations, had made its entry on the Oregon farm scene by 1916. The first tractors were awkward. But development of tractors and other power equipment, designed for greater and more efficient farm use, resulted in the gradual passing of work horses from the farm scene.

Percentage of Farms in 1920 and 1954 with



tains did not arrive in Oregon until the development of shipping and railroads. Small grain farmers received most of the improved equipment -- the reaper, the thresher, and other harvesting equipment. The first power machine used on an Oregon farm was the steam engine which provided the power for the stationary thresher. Although the steam engine was a great aid to the farmer, several teams of horses were required to transport the steam engine and the threshing equipment from one field or farm to another.

Tractors were being operated on 6% of Oregon farms in 1920 while 74% of the operators owned tractors by 1954. Power equipment has increased greatly in size and number on farms in the past few years, increasing the acreage that can be farmed by one operator. This power equipment has also released land for crop production which was previously used to feed workstock. The motor truck began to replace the horse and wagon in the early 1900's. Although only 3% of the farms had motor trucks in 1920, the percentage had increased

to 62% by 1954. Automobiles supplied transportation needs for 41% of the farmers by 1920 and 85% in 1954.

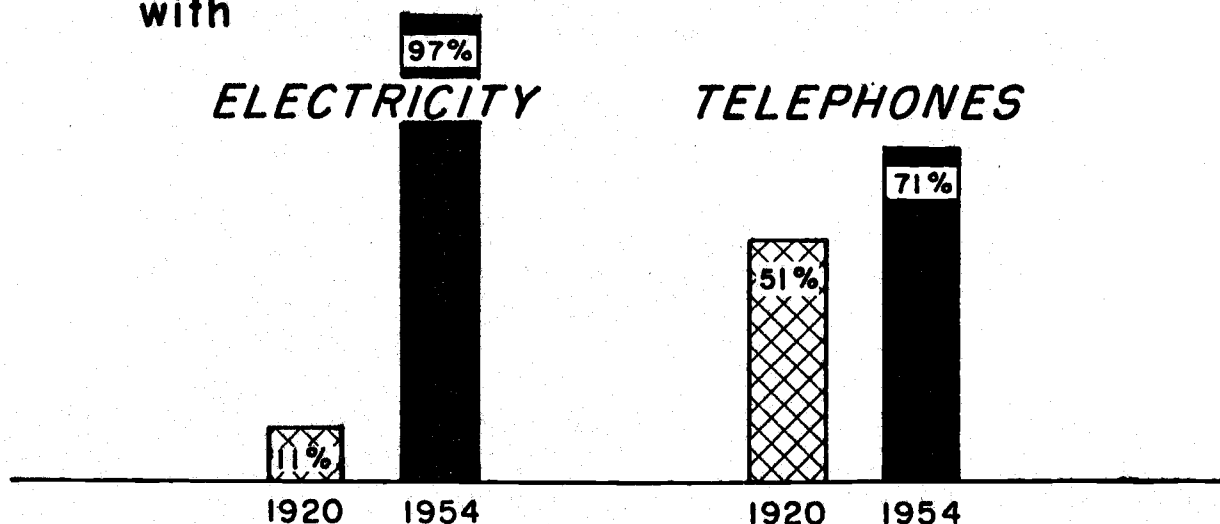
The highly dispersed locations of farmsteads delayed electricity, telephones, and some other conveniences enjoyed by city people. Due to distances from cities, and between farmsteads, the cost of developing available commercial electricity was enormous. The home power plant, utilizing calcium carbide and water to form acetylene gas, was developed to supply light and heat for the farm home prior to 1900. The home power plant was developed for use by farmers, due to the high cost of obtaining electricity from a central station or from a carbide light plant. The home power plant consisted of a generator powered by a gasoline engine or a storage battery. The home power plant was very popular until the Rural Electrification Administration enabled farmers to obtain

relatively low cost electricity from a central source.

The James M. Hamblett farmstead, located south and west of Hood River, was the first farm supplied with electricity from a central power station. Electrical service was established on Mr. Hamblett's farm in July 1906. Only 11% of the farm homes were equipped with electricity in 1920. This had increased to 97% by 1954.

Farmers did not receive telephone service until 1893 when a line was constructed between Portland and Gresham to serve the agricultural area. The development of telephone facilities in rural areas increased rapidly from 1900 to 1910. By 1920 over half of the farmsteads were equipped with telephones. This had increased to 76% by 1957. Running water had been piped into 26% of the farm homes in 1920, and into 93% by 1954.

Percentage of Farms in 1920 and 1954 with

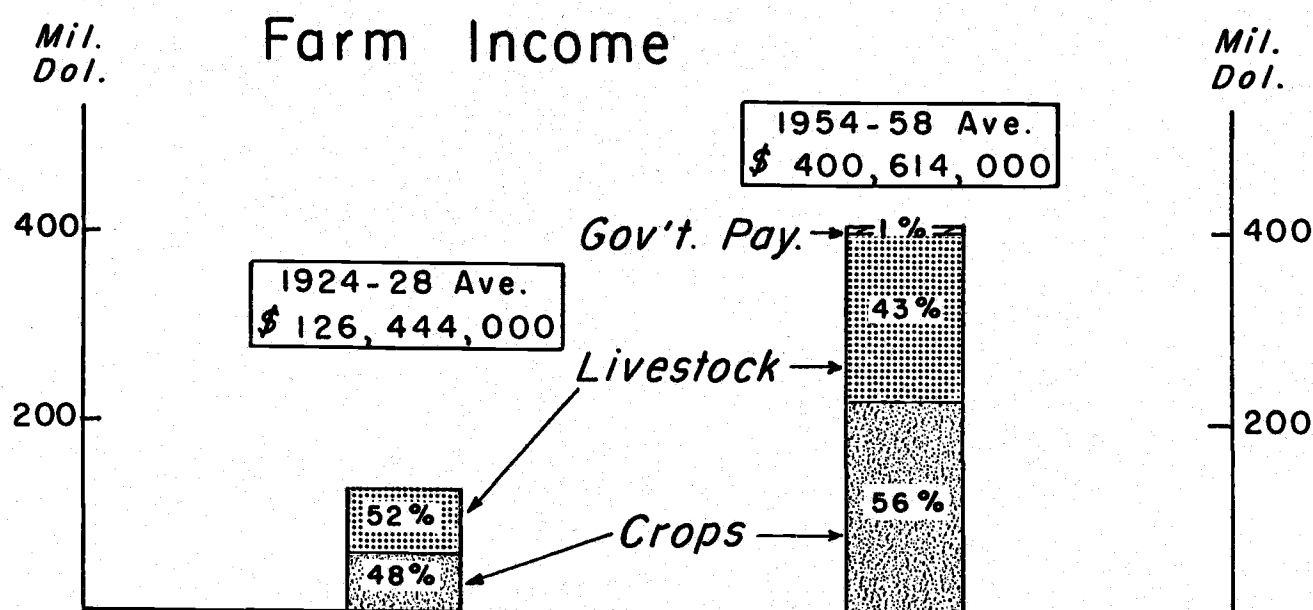


Crops

Crops were planted in Oregon before farm animals arrived in any number. Crop production spread throughout the Willamette Valley and other sections of the state during the pioneer period. The first acreages of cultivated crops were necessarily small. The general forest covering over the state left only limited areas of clear land. Early farming was aimed at the production of grain, principally wheat, with some tree fruits and vegetables. Grain was the first agricultural commodity marketed commercially. It was exported to California and foreign markets. During the gold rush, tree fruits, grains, and vegetables were shipped to California where they sold at very high prices. After the gold rush Oregon continued to export wheat and other agricultural commodities to foreign markets, and California has continued to be a good market for many Oregon products.

Cash receipts from livestock remained higher than crops until 1943, when crop production accounted for 52% of total cash receipts. Crop production has continued to make up the largest share of cash receipts to farmers since that date and in 1958 accounted for 56% of the total cash receipts from farm marketings. During the five-year period 1924 to 1928 cash receipts from crop production made up 48% of the total. This increased to 56% for the 1954 to 1958 period.

Few states have greater diversity of agricultural production than Oregon. This was evident as early as 1909 when a variety of fruits, tree nuts, vegetables, specialty crops (hops, peppermint, flax, sugar beets, ginseng, and teasels), grains, seed crops, and peanuts were grown. In 1958 more than 50 crops were grown commercially in the state.



After the successful importation of cattle and sheep, the ratio of crops to livestock enterprises began to equalize. Livestock numbers continued to increase until their products were more important sources of income than crops.

In 1899 the three most important crops, on the basis of value of production, were wheat, hay, and oats. These three crops accounted for about two-thirds of the value of all crops. Wheat was still the most important crop

in 1958 and barley had replaced oats as the third ranked crop. These three leading crops accounted for about a third of the value of the production of all crops. The drop in percentage of value represented by these leading crops indicates the diversification in crop production that has taken place over the years. While cereal grain and hay crops continue to be important, the production of potatoes, fruits, and vegetables, seed crops, berries, and nuts have become important cash crops in Oregon.

Grains and Hay

Cereal grains were important pioneer crops with wheat being used largely for flour. The flour which could be spared from home use was sold to trappers and to the Hudson's Bay Company, thus becoming the first processed crop for marketing from Oregon farms. Oats and other feed grains gained importance as livestock numbers increased.

Value of production of grain crops accounted for 43% of the value of all crops in 1899. In that year wheat was the most important food grain crop, representing 29% of the value of all crops. Oats were the most important feed crop while barley and corn were of minor importance. By 1958 the value of grain crops had dropped to 35% of the value of all crops. Wheat, accounting for a little more than a fifth of the value of all crops in 1958, remains the most important cash crop.

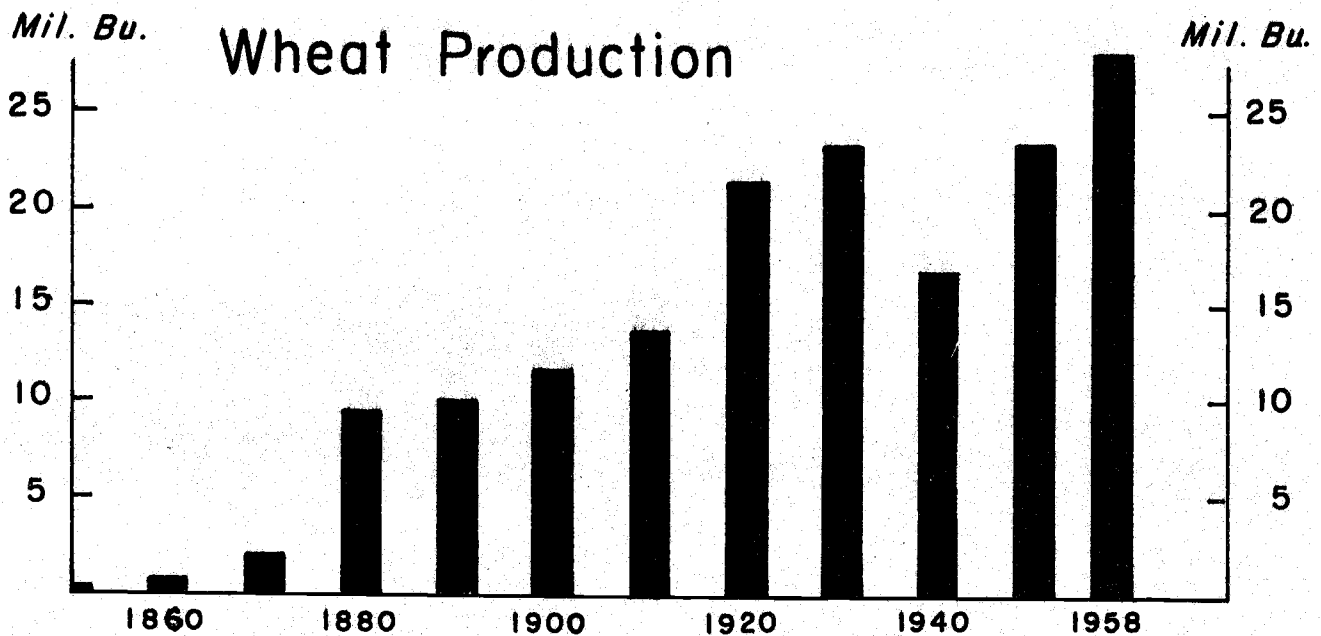
Wheat: Wheat was one of the first and most important crops grown by the pioneer farmers of Oregon. The first planting was made in 1828 on the farm of Etinne Lucier. Following Lucier's successful planting of wheat, other fur trappers and employees of the fur company established plantings of wheat in the Willamette Valley. Prior to that time, potatoes had been Oregon's most important crop. They were used

as a flour substitute. Wheat soon became a basic pioneer crop, being used for flour and seed during these early years by nearly every resident of the Willamette Valley.

In 1839 Oregon-grown wheat sold for around 60 cents per bushel. During the early years the Hudson's Bay Company provided the only market for Oregon wheat. Because of a shortage of legal tender, they often accepted wheat in payment of promissory notes for seed and other supplies. The United States government, realizing that the Company might require legal tender for payment of notes, made wheat legal tender with a standard value of \$1.00 per bushel.

In 1844 Oregon produced 100,000 bushels of wheat for exportation. Wheat production in 1846 topped 160,000 bushels. The crops of 1841 and 1845 brought \$1.00 per bushel although the average price during the 1840's was about 62 cents per bushel. Following are some average prices per bushel received by farmers for their wheat crops in a few of the early years: 1867, \$.70; 1875, \$.87; 1878, \$.92; and 1881, \$.88. With the exception of a few years, the price of Oregon wheat has averaged lower than the U.S. average, but the yield per acre in Oregon was higher than the national average in the nineteenth century. During the gold rush in California the price of wheat jumped as high as \$6.00 per bushel, and at one time there were 50 ships in the Columbia river waiting to load wheat to meet that abnormal demand.

Andrew Kilgore planted the first wheat in eastern Oregon in 1863 on his Umatilla County farm, marking the first Oregon wheat produced outside the Willamette Valley. By 1909 the Columbia basin area exceeded western Oregon in wheat production. During the late 1870's and early 1880's eastern Oregon's principal disadvantage was the distance from market with the resulting high transportation costs. Wheat shipped to Astoria was handled as much



as ten times. The coming of the railroad helped eastern Oregon's position in the production and marketing of wheat. For example this wheat previously had to travel 15,000 miles to reach the European market, being transported further than any other wheat in the world. The railroad made it possible to send wheat to the east coast before shipment to European markets. The opening of the Panama Canal in August 1914 shortened the water route to markets in Europe and east coast ports, improving the international trade position of Oregon wheat.

Wheat production in Oregon continued to increase in the late 1800's with the upward trend reaching a peak in 1901 of nearly 16 1/2 million bushels. This was followed by a five-year period of decreased production, with the 1906 harvest bringing only 10 1/2 million bushels. Wheat production increased in the nine years from 1907 to 1915. During this period Oregon exported a large quantity of wheat. By 1912 Portland was exporting more wheat than any other port in the United States. Wheat production has fluctuated quite widely since 1915. This was due to weather conditions and to economic factors introduced by world conflicts.

The general trend, however, has been upward.

The average yield of 36.0 bushels per acre in 1957 is the highest of record. Harvested acreage decreased under the farm program following the record year of 1953, until 1958 when an upturn again occurred. Production has increased since 1955 due mainly to higher yields, but still below the record production of over 34 million bushels in 1954.

Oregon's rank among the states in wheat production and acreage has usually varied between 14th and 20th during the past 100 years. Oregon ranked 16th in production and harvested acreage in 1958. Oregon ranks high as a producer of soft wheat and generally has a high rank in yield per acre for her total wheat crop. During the record production years of 1952 and 1953, Oregon ranked third and fifth, respectively, in yield per acre while ranking 14th in production. In 1954, Umatilla County, Oregon, ranked eighth in production among the leading wheat producing counties of the Nation.

Wheat is the number one cash crop in Oregon. The 1958 crop was valued at nearly \$51 million, or nearly 22% of the total crop value. In 1899 wheat accounted for around 29% of the total value of all crops.

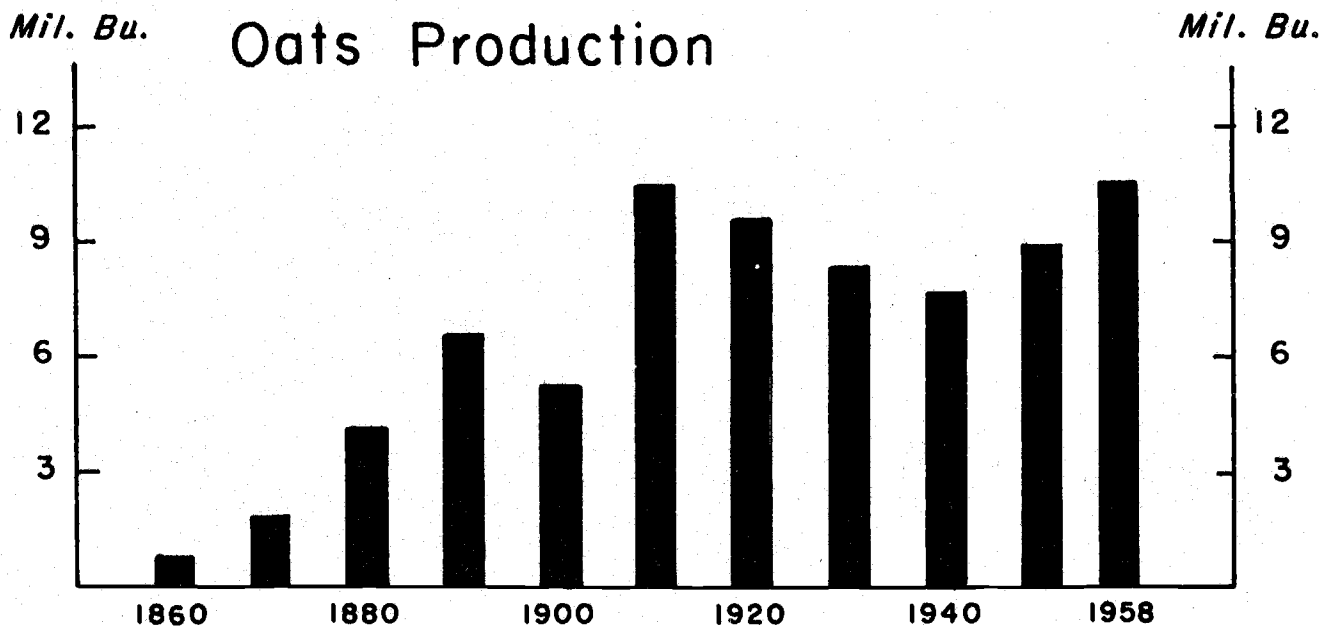
In 1958 nearly 90% of the state's wheat was produced in eastern Oregon. The Columbia Basin is the largest wheat producing region, accounting for 71% of 1958's total production. Umatilla, the leading wheat producing county, produced more than a fourth of the state's crop in 1958.

Most of the wheat grown in Oregon is winter varieties, accounting for 90% of the total in 1958. Since 1900 winter wheat has accounted for 70 to 90% of the total.

Oats: Oats, although not as popular as wheat, were one of Oregon's pioneer crops. Early farmers produced oats primarily to feed their livestock. However, it was used by the settlers for food in the form of oatmeal. They "rolled their own" oats until 1875 when John Milne manufactured the first oatmeal in a mill near Beaverton.

Although oats were grown in Oregon prior to the migration from the East, production was minor until livestock and poultry numbers increased. In 1849 Oregon produced 54,524 bushels of oats. Ten years later this had increased more than 16 fold to 885,673 bushels, due to the large increase in livestock numbers. Oats commanded a much lower price per bushel than wheat, selling at an average of \$.55 in 1875 and \$.41 five years later.

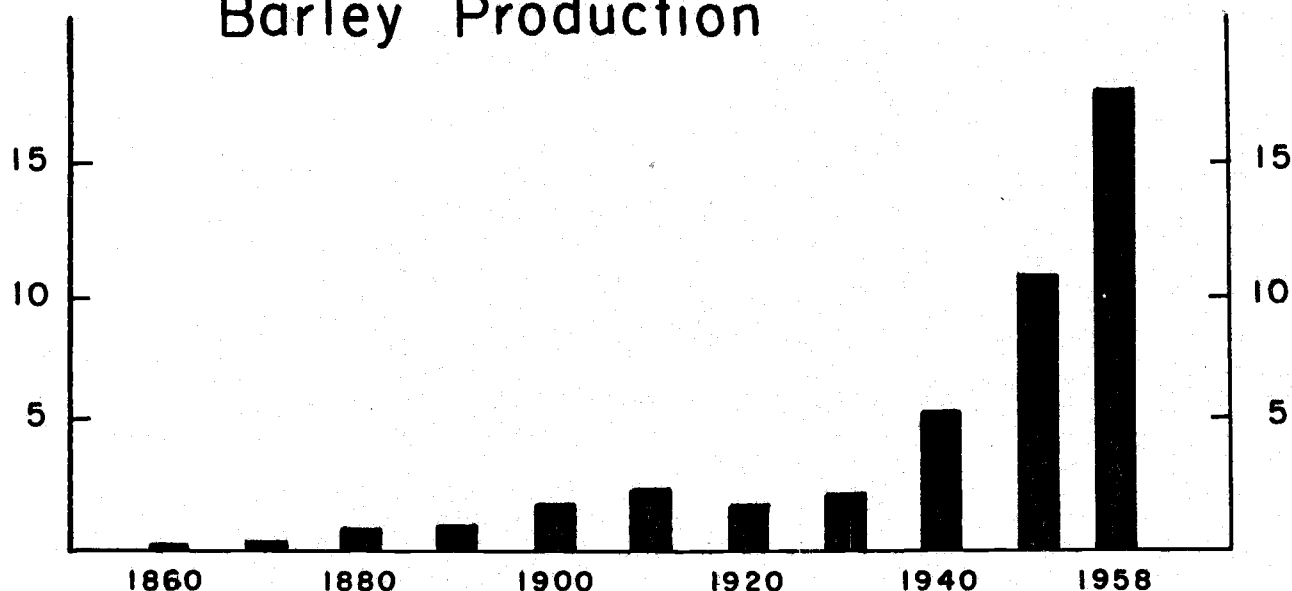
Oat production increased rapidly from the 1840's until 1869, followed by three years of decreased production due to low yields per acre. In 1873 production nearly doubled due to a higher yield per acre and a larger acreage for harvest. Production fluctuated between 1873 and 1895. The trend was upward, however, with over ten million bushels being produced in 1895. A severe drop in the yield per acre along with a decrease in harvested acreage made 1896 a very poor year with a crop of only 4 1/4 million bushels. Since 1897 the production of oats has fluctuated considerably due mainly to yield changes. The record crop of



Mil. Bu.

Barley Production

Mil. Bu.



12,388,000 bushels in 1943 is only 21% larger than the crop of 1895. A record yield of 42 bushels per acre was achieved in 1956.

Oregon has not been an important producer of oats. It ranked 17th in 1900 and 19th in 1958. A considerable portion of Oregon oats is grown with other crops, principally vetch. About three-fourths of the oats crop is produced in western Oregon. Marion, Linn, Polk, Washington, and Yamhill counties in the Willamette Valley, and Klamath County, in southern Oregon, are the important producers.

Barley: Barley was one of the later crops to be introduced into Oregon. Being a feed grain, little demand existed for barley until the increase in livestock and poultry numbers during the 1850's. In 1849 Oregon produced a few bushels of barley. However, this increased to 26,000 bushels by 1859. The next ten-year period brought an increase to over 200,000 bushels. Barley production increased almost steadily from 1870 until 1907 when 3 1/2 million bushels were produced. Production during the 1909 to 1916 period leveled off near the two million bushel mark.

Decreasing production characterized the next six years, reaching a low of 1.1 million bushels in 1922. The low production was due to a steadily decreasing harvested acreage. Production decreased for the next two years followed by a period of fluctuating production, near ten million bushels, until 1954 when production increased eight million bushels over the previous year.

Increasing production during 1954 to 1957 was due to the resumption of the wheat acreage allotments in 1954 which diverted large acreages to the production of barley. A record crop of 21.9 million bushels was produced in 1957. Production was down a little in 1958 due both to a lower acreage and lower yields.

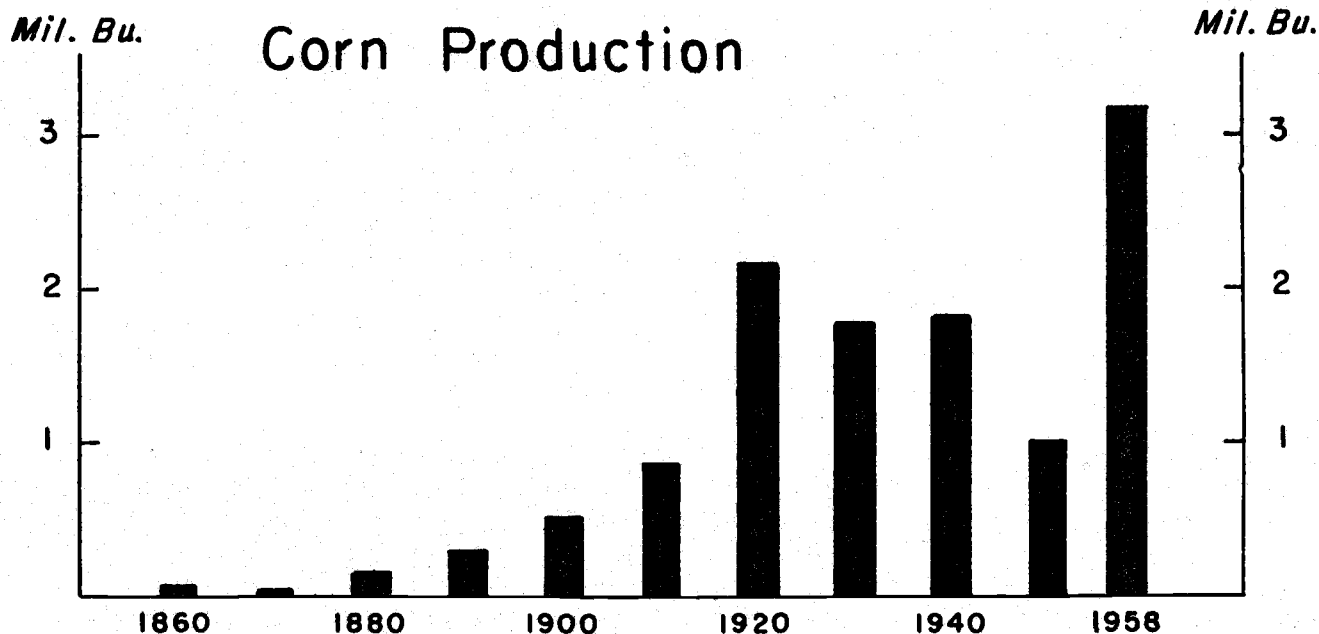
Barley production in Oregon was evenly divided between western and eastern Oregon until 1954 when wheat acreage allotments diverted large acreages from wheat to barley. The eastern Oregon counties received the bulk of these diverted acres and by 1957 produced nearly three-fourths of the state total. The Columbia Basin region,

center of wheat production, now produces nearly half of the barley grown in Oregon. Umatilla County is the leading producer with a production of over three million bushels. Morrow, Klamath, Gilliam, and Sherman counties are other leaders in barley production.

Barley was the third most important grain until 1942, when the production of barley exceeded oats. Oats regained the number two position for the next seven years at which time barley production surpassed oats. Barley was the second most important grain crop in 1958, accounting for nearly a fourth of the value of the production of all grains in that year. Comparison of the value of barley production to the value

Corn: Corn for grain has been of minor importance in Oregon. Although corn was one of the pioneer crops, climate did not favor production of available varieties. The first plantings were harvested for grain. However, during the latter part of the nineteenth century farmers began to plant corn for forage and ensilage. As early as 1879 corn for forage represented nearly 17% of the acreage grown for all purposes. Corn for forage and ensilage continued to increase and in 1958 represented about two-fifths of the total.

During the ten-year period between 1850 and 1860 the production of corn jumped from 3,000 to 76,000 bushels. Production increased slowly until 1900



of production of all crops emphasizes that barley is becoming increasingly more important in Oregon's agriculture. In 1899 the value of barley production accounted for only about 3% of the value of all crops. A steady rise until 1954 and a large increase since that year resulted in barley accounting for more than 8% of the total crop value in 1958. That year Oregon stood sixth in the nation in barley production; it had moved up from tenth place in 1900.

after which the pace picked up a little until 1923. For the next two years, production fell more than 700,000 bushels. This period was followed by fluctuating production until 1942 when a nine-year decline began. A comparative low of 1,025,000 bushels in 1950 was followed by a 20% increase in 1951 and then two years of decline. Production of corn more than doubled in the two years after 1953. By 1958 production in the state had reached a record high of over three million bushels.

Important in upping Oregon's corn production was the widespread use of hybrid seed. Hybrid varieties were first planted in commercial quantities in 1938. In 1940, after the introduction of hybrid corn, and increased plantings in irrigated areas, the yield per acre increased from 30 bushels to 70 bushels per harvested acre by 1957. Although total production declined from 1941 to 1950 the average yield per acre actually increased.

Oregon has never ranked high in total production of corn, but the yield per harvested acre from the limited acreage has ranked high during the past few years. In 1958 Oregon's 70 bushels per acre yield was second in the nation. The five leading producing counties in 1954 were Malheur, Marion, Clackamas, Umatilla, and Douglas.

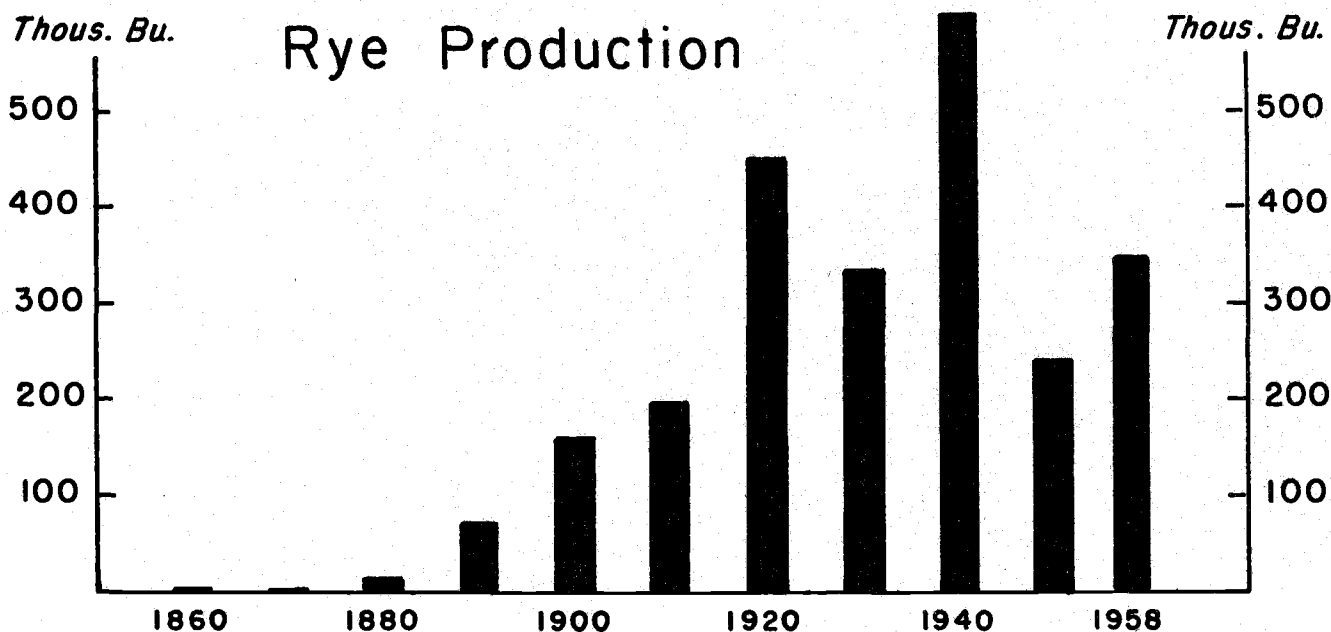
Rye: Rye has always been a minor crop in Oregon. Early records show that only 46 bushels were produced in 1849. Production increased steadily until 1894 when 120,000 bushels were recorded. The production of rye has fluctuated widely since that time due to variations in acreage harvested. The peak of 611,000 bushels reached in 1921 was followed by a three-year decline to 112,000 bushels. A record

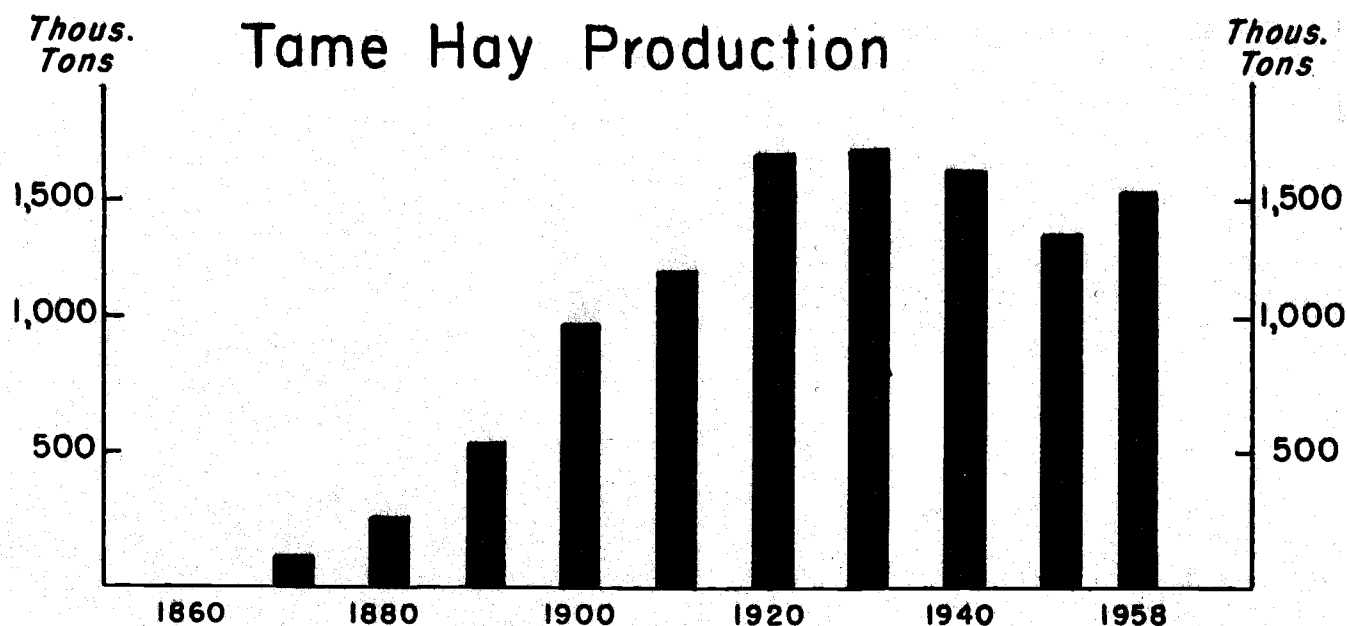
crop of 638,000 bushels was produced in 1941. By 1949 production had declined to 154,000 bushels. Output has fluctuated since that time but the general trend is upward.

Oregon's rye accounts for a small portion of the United States production, ranking 19th in 1958.

Hay: Forage in the forms of hay, pasture, and silage has long provided the bases for Oregon's livestock industry. Hay production increased from about 28,000 tons in 1859 to over two million tons in 1916. Output fluctuated between one and three-quarters million and two million tons until 1924 when it dropped to one and one-half million tons. Fluctuating production from 1925 to 1937 was followed by six years of steady increase to a record crop of 2,051,000 tons in 1943. Production decreased to about one and one-half million tons in 1949 and has since fluctuated between one and one-half and two million tons. The fluctuation was due mainly to effects of weather on yields.

During the early period most of the hay was either of a wild variety or grain hay. Clover-timothy mixture was also quite popular during that period. However, grain and wild grass hays were





used extensively for horse feed. Alfalfa was introduced about 1850, but did not become very popular until after the development of farming east of the Cascade Mountains.

In 1899 grain hay was the leading hay crop, with wild hay ranking second. These two hay crops accounted for over one-half of the total production. Alfalfa became very popular during the early 1900's and by 1922 was the leading hay crop. Since 1926 alfalfa has ranked number one, accounting for nearly half of all the hay produced in 1958. Grain hay was in second place from 1926 to 1933; other tame hay^{1/} from 1934 until 1947, and wild hay from 1947 to the present. In 1958 wild hay accounted for 17% of the total production, just 2% more than the clover mixtures.

Hay has always been important in Oregon's agriculture. In 1899 hay and forage accounted for 28% of the total value of all crops, second only to wheat. Hay was the leading crop in value of production for several years

^{1/} Vetch and vetch mixtures, grasses for hay, and other mixtures are included in other tame hay.

and has never been lower than second, the position which it occupied in 1958 with 14% of the total value of all crops. It is not, however, an important source of cash income since as much as 75% of the production is utilized on farms where grown.

Compared to other states, Oregon has not been an important producer of hay forage, ranking 24th nationally in 1958. Ranking on the basis of yield per acre places Oregon in 16th position for all hay and 7th for alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures. This position is not far different from its rank of 11th in 1889.

Ensilage: Ensilage has been used throughout the twentieth century. The silage used during the early 1900's was mainly corn or oats and vetch. However, grass and legume mixtures for silage have become very popular in Oregon in more recent years.

Seeds

Seed production is also an important source of agricultural income. Although considered one of the newer agricultural enterprises in the state, harvesting of

crops for seed, either partially or entirely, dates back to the early period of agricultural settlement. However, the development of the commercial seed industry as it now exists, had its start during the 1900's. Many of the grasses and legumes grown commercially for seed were introduced in Oregon about 1920.

The seed industry has grown to considerable importance in recent years. The 1958 seed crop was valued at approximately \$18 million -- nearly 8% of the value of all crops.

The seed industry, despite ups and downs in markets, has continued to thrive and many of Oregon's seed crops are of national importance. In 1958 Oregon was the leading producer of Merion bluegrass, chewings fescue, red fescue, bentgrass, crimson clover, hairy vetch, common vetch, common ryegrass, and perennial ryegrass. Oregon ranks high in the production of many other seed crops and is also an important producer of certified seed.

Oregon has been an important seed producing state since the 1930's. In 1936 the value of seeds produced in Oregon accounted for more than a tenth of the total U. S. value of seed production. In 1958, Oregon accounted for 15% of the national value. In 1936, Oregon was also the leading producer of nine seed crops.

Alfalfa: Alfalfa was grown for seed prior to 1900 although not a popular seed until 1937. Over a million pounds of clean seed were produced in both 1937 and 1938. By 1944 production had fallen to 290,000 pounds. This was followed by four years of fluctuation. A tremendous leap in production, an increase of 775% in five years, occurred from 1948 to 1952 when a record of 3,675,000 pounds was produced. Production in 1958 was only 5% below this record high.

Oregon has never been important among the states as a producer of alfalfa seed. It ranked number 12 nationally in 1958. On the basis of value of production alfalfa ranks 5th among the most important seed crops in Oregon, accounting for around 5% of the value of production of the state's seed crops.

Most of the alfalfa seed is grown in eastern Oregon with Malheur, Baker, Umatilla, and Jackson counties producing over 95% of the state total in 1957. Malheur, the leading producer, harvested nearly three-fourths of the state's alfalfa seed that year.

Red Clover: Red clover was one of the earliest leguminous crops introduced in Oregon, being grown as early as 1854. Although red clover was an important seed crop during the 1800's the production of seed remained small until 1921 when over one and one-half million pounds were produced. Production dropped to only a half a million pounds in 1922, then climbed to a level of about two and one-half million pounds from 1927 to 1929. Red clover seed production fluctuated widely after 1929 and reached a record high of more than four million pounds in 1957. The 1958 estimate was placed at 3,600,000 pounds.

Oregon ranked tenth in red clover seed, accounting for nearly 5% of the national production in 1958. The production of red clover seed in Oregon is divided among the eastern and western sections of the state. Western Oregon produced three-fourths of the crop in 1957. Washington was the leading county, producing 28% of the state's total that year. Other leading counties were Marion, Malheur, Clackamas, Yamhill, and Jefferson.

Alsike Clover: Alsike, like the previous legume, was of little importance during the early agricultural period in Oregon. The production of alsike seed was small from 1919 to

1929. However, this was followed by an increase of over five-fold in 1930. Fluctuating production during the following 30 years produced two definite peaks, one during the 1938 to 1941 period and the other in 1952. The record high production of 5.2 million pounds occurred in 1941.

Oregon has been an important producer of alsike clover seed since 1930 when it ranked sixth in the nation. Oregon continued to expand production and for several years was the most important alsike seed producing state. Oregon ranked first in 1956, second in 1957, and third in 1958.

Nearly all of the alsike clover seed is grown in the eastern Oregon counties of Klamath, Jefferson, Crook, and Deschutes. Klamath was the leading alsike seed producing county in the nation in 1954, producing close to a fifth of the nation's total.

Common Ryegrass: Common ryegrass has been an important seed crop in Oregon during the twentieth century. Common ryegrass has seen large yearly production increases, but periods of decreasing production have also been common. Since 1936, production has ranged from a low of seven million pounds in 1937 to a high of 121 1/2 million in 1955. Production in 1958 was estimated at 63 1/3 million pounds. Since 1936, the average yield per acre has ranged from a low of 257 pounds in 1937 to a high of 1,000 pounds in 1956.

Common ryegrass is Oregon's most important seed crop, accounting for 27% of the total value of all seed crops in 1958. Oregon is the only state that produces common ryegrass seed in commercial quantities. Linn is the leading common ryegrass county, accounting for nearly 70% of the total production in 1957. Other important counties are Lane, Benton, Polk, Marion, and Yamhill.

Perennial Ryegrass: Perennial ryegrass is one of the more recent seed

crops to be introduced into Oregon. Production increased continuously and rapidly from 200,000 pounds in 1936 to 3,300,000 pounds in 1942. Up to 1959 perennial ryegrass had experienced only four years of decreasing production. Production increased nearly nine million pounds in 1955 and nearly 12 million pounds in 1956 when farmers harvested a record high of 43 million pounds. Production decreased to 35 1/2 million pounds in 1957, and to 28 million pounds in 1958. The yield per acre increased from less than 200 pounds in 1940 to 1,050 pounds per acre in 1956. The 1958 yield was 780 pounds.

Perennial ryegrass was the second most important seed crop in Oregon in 1958, accounting for around 14% of the total value of all field seeds. Oregon is the only commercially important producer of perennial rye grass in the United States. Western Oregon produces all of the ryegrass grown in the state. Linn county produced 82% of the total supply of ryegrass in 1957. Other important producing counties are Benton, Lane, and Marion.

Tall Fescue: Tall, or alta, fescue was first introduced into Oregon in 1916, although the first commercial seed crop was not harvested until 1938. Production increased rapidly from less than 25,000 pounds in 1938 to over nine million pounds in 1952. After the record crop in 1952, production decreased nearly five million pounds in two years. Output fluctuated from 1955 to 1958 between two million and five million pounds.

Oregon ranked as the leading state in tall fescue production from 1938 to 1948, dropped to second from 1949 to 1957, and to fourth in 1958. Nearly all of the state's tall fescue is produced in the Willamette Valley with Linn County accounting for more than half of the total.

Chewings Fescue: Chewings fescue was first grown commercially in Ore-

gon in 1930. It was not until the 1940's that production began to increase in significant amounts. Since 1944, the first year to reach a one million pound crop, production has decreased in only four years. Large increases were common and by 1955 a record crop of 7,980,000 pounds was produced. The year 1956 brought a decrease of nearly three million pounds which was followed by a more than two and one-half million pound increase in 1957. Production decreased nearly two million pounds in 1958.

Chewings fescue ranked third in value of Oregon's seed crops in 1958. Oregon is the only state that produces chewings fescue seed in commercial quantities. Most of the seed is grown in western Oregon. Marion, the leading county, produces about half of the entire crop. Other important counties are Clackamas and Linn.

Red Creeping Fescue: Red Creeping fescue is comparatively new. Only 100 acres were grown in Oregon in 1940. Production increased steadily from 1940 to 1948, after which the crop fluctuated from year to year. A record crop of 3.6 million pounds was harvested in 1954, followed by a decrease of over two million pounds in 1955. Production has since increased, 2,145,000 pounds being produced in 1958.

Oregon has been the leading producer of red creeping fescue since 1940. In 1958, Oregon produced 80% of the U. S. output. Union County and Willamette Valley are the leading producing areas in Oregon.

Bentgrass: Bentgrass is another of Oregon's recently developed seed crops. Commercial production of bentgrass seed was established in Coos County in 1923. The production of bentgrass increased quite slowly from 1936 to 1951. However, production increased rapidly after 1951 and had more than tripled by 1957 when a record crop of 7.8 million pounds was produced. The 1958 output of six million pounds was the second highest of record.

Until 1949 Oregon was the only commercial producer of bentgrass seed. Since 1949, Washington has entered the picture. However, Oregon still produces better than 95% of the national production. Nearly all of Oregon's bentgrass seed is produced in the western part of the state. However, Klamath County produced 3% of the state total in 1957 and Union County produced a small quantity. Marion is the leading county, accounting for three-fourths of the total.

Vetches: Vetch was first introduced in Oregon in 1870 by William Chalmers. The harvesting of vetch for seed did not become popular until the 1900's. Measuring fluctuation in production has been possible only since official estimates were started in 1936. Since then production has fluctuated widely with three peak years having an annual production of around 60 million pounds. The record crop of nearly 65 million pounds was produced in 1950.

Hairy and common are the most important vetch varieties grown in Oregon. Production of hairy vetch was more popular during the 1936 to 1942 and 1951 to 1958 periods, while common vetch production was larger during the 1943 to 1950 period.

Oregon has been first in production of all vetch since 1936 with the exception of 1956 when California excelled. All of Oregon's vetch seed is produced in western Oregon with Polk, Yamhill, Marion, and Benton the leading counties.

Other Seeds: White clover, ladino clover, Merion bluegrass, and crimson clover are among the minor seeds produced in Oregon. White clover, the first leguminous crop to be grown in the state, was introduced in 1840 by J. L. Parrish. This crop is not important in Oregon's agriculture even though Oregon ranks second in production.

Ladino clover, an important seed crop in the state from 1949 to 1953, was developed in Oregon in the 1920's. Oregon still ranks second in production but the annual output has decreased greatly due to unfavorable prices.

Merion bluegrass is perhaps the most recent important seed crop. Oregon is the leading producer, accounting for just under a million pounds in 1958.

Crimson clover is one of the pioneer seed crops. Oregon is not an important producer. However, crimson clover accounts for around 5% of the total value of all seed crops.

Austrian winter peas, once quite important, accounted for less than 2% of the total value of Oregon's seed crop in 1958. In most recent years, including 1958, Oregon has ranked second to Idaho as the leading producer.

Oregon also produces, or has produced, several other seed crops of more or less limited importance.

Other field crops

Potatoes: Potatoes were one of the first crops grown in Oregon. The first recorded planting was at Fort Astoria in 1811. Potatoes were the main food crop for the settlers from 1811 until 1829 when wheat was harvested from the Willamette Valley farms. Nearly every pioneer farmer raised potatoes for his own use or for barter.

The first yield information on potatoes is from Gabrielle Franchere who recorded the yield of his plantings for the Astor Expedition. Franchere planted 12 potatoes in 1811 which yielded 190 tubers that fall, 50 to 60 hills in 1812 yielded five bushels, and two bushels of seed planted in 1813 turned out 50 bushels.

The production of potatoes increased from 1869 to 1875, followed by fluctuat-

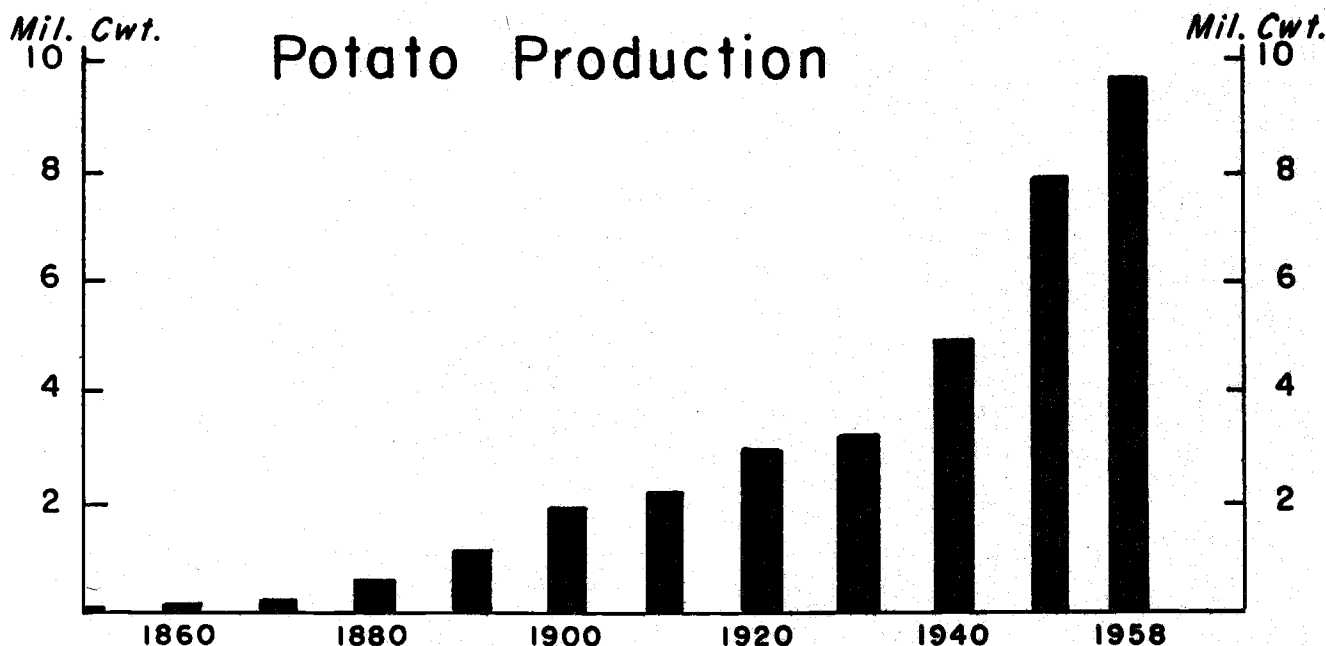
ing production until 1911. Although production varied during this period, it increased from less than one million 100-pound sacks to over 2.7 million sacks by 1911. Production increased to over 4.5 million sacks in 1912 and decreased to less than 2.4 million by 1914. Production increased to 4.2 million in 1916, followed by decreased production until 1930. Since 1930 production has fluctuated quite widely. However, it increased from about three million cwt. in that year to nearly ten million in 1958. Yield per acre has nearly tripled since 1930.

Oregon ranked 18th in the national production of potatoes in 1899 and ninth in 1958. Oregon tied for the number two spot in yield per acre in 1958. Fall potatoes accounted for over 70% of the total production in 1958.

The leading counties in the production of all potatoes has shifted from western to eastern Oregon since 1899. In 1954 Klamath was the leading producer of potatoes. Malheur, Jefferson, Crook, and Deschutes were other important counties.

Sugar Beets: Sugar beets came to Oregon prior to 1885. However, production for commercial use was not developed until the twentieth century.

In 1925, the first year official records were kept for sugar beets, only 1,400 tons were produced. Production increased very rapidly and by 1938 about 125,000 tons of sugar beets were produced. Production continued a rapid upward trend until 1947, decreasing only three of the years in this period. A record production of 524,700 tons in 1947 was followed by a downturn until 1953. Production again turned upward and has been increasing since that time. The 1958 crop was the second largest of record -- only 3% below 1947. The yield per acre for sugar beets had doubled since 1936.



Oregon stood tenth in the production of sugar beets in 1958. Nearly all of the crop in Oregon is grown in Malheur County. Umatilla is the only other sugar beet producing county of any importance in Oregon.

Hops: Hops have been grown in Oregon since 1857, when a few vines were planted near Silverton in Marion County. Hop production increased rapidly and by the turn of the century Oregon was producing nearly 15 million pounds. This was the second largest production in the United States.

By 1909 Oregon, with over 16 million pounds, had replaced New York as the leading hop producing state. Production remained high until 1917, when output decreased to five million pounds due to agitation for the adoption of the eighteenth amendment. Production reached a low of around three and one-half million pounds in 1918. This was followed by a slow increase, mostly for export, until 1923. In 1924 production increased to close to 14 million pounds, then fluctuated between 13 million and 18 1/2 million pounds until 1932. With the repeal of the eighteenth amendment in 1933 hop production increased to over 21 million pounds. In 1936 hop production fell to about 11 million

pounds. Output more than doubled in 1937 then fluctuated until 1953, when it again dropped sharply. This decrease was due to production and marketing difficulties. Production has remained low since 1953, dropping below five million pounds in both 1955 and 1956. Production in 1957 and 1958 held at around five and one-half million pounds.

Oregon ranked first in the production of hops from 1909 until 1943. Since that time, however, production has not kept pace with the other states and Oregon ranked fourth in 1958.

Peppermint: Peppermint was introduced into Oregon in 1910. By 1919 the value of the mint produced in Oregon had reached about \$10,500. Peppermint has fluctuated throughout the years but the long-time trend has been upward. Oregon produced a record crop of 978,000 pounds worth \$4 1/4 million in 1958. In recent years, Oregon has been replaced by Washington as the leading peppermint-producing state. Most of Oregon's peppermint is grown in western Oregon although recently some eastern Oregon counties have come into the picture. Leading peppermint counties in 1958 were Marion, Linn, and Jefferson.

Flax: Oregon has produced flax for both seed and fiber since the early 1800's. Flax for fiber has been more important in Oregon's agriculture than that grown for seed.

The first record of fiber flax production in Oregon was the plantings of Mrs. J. B. Kirkwood and James Johnson in 1844. Although these were the first domestic plantings, wild flax grew in Oregon prior to the coming of the white man. Fiber flax was home-woven until 1876 when a twine plant was installed at Albany. In 1915 a \$50,000 flax processing plant was built and operated by the state penitentiary.

Fiber flax production has been very sporadic. Production increased from 1925 to 1930 then decreased until 1934. Production then increased rapidly until 1942, when a decline again set in until 1950. Since 1950 production has fluctuated around 2,500 tons, considerably lower than the record high of 37,000 tons produced in 1942. The entire U. S. production of fiber flax is confined to Oregon's Willamette Valley.

Flaxseed was first grown in Oregon in 1849. Production has been quite low and has followed a sporadic pattern. Over 145,000 bushels were produced in 1948. However, this had declined to less than 20,000 by 1950 when estimates of flaxseed production were discontinued. Oregon has not been an important flaxseed producer.

Minor Field Crops: Dry field peas are now grown on a limited scale in Oregon. Although this crop was important in the nineteenth century, production dwindled in the twentieth century. This crop makes up only a small part of the total crop value.

The production history of dry edible beans has been similar to dry peas. By 1950 production had decreased to such an extent that official estimates were discontinued.

Other specialty crops grown in Oregon include flower bulbs, greenhouse crops, and field-grown cut flowers. The production of these specialty crops has developed considerably in the twentieth century.

Production of cut flowers in Oregon, although 20% below 1949, contributed \$666,000 to Oregon's agricultural income in 1957. Roses, accounting for more than half the cash receipts, is the most important cut flower. Carnations ranked second.

Vegetables

The planting of vegetables accompanied the first agricultural activity of the white man in Oregon. It was several years after the first plantings before vegetables were harvested. Vegetable culture, therefore, is as old as farming in this state. During the early pioneer period vegetables were grown mainly for home consumption and barter. However, during the gold rush, Oregon exported a large quantity to the California "gold hunters" at very profitable prices.

Sale of vegetables during the early 1800's was in the fresh form. Although much of the fresh produce was later home-canned, it was not until about 1880 that the first commercial canning took place. The North Pacific Canning Company, which was the first to process vegetables, was established by Messrs. Shannon and Bloomer in Portland between 1875 and 1880.

Soon after the successful establishment of that company, other enterprising men constructed vegetable processing plants throughout the state. About the time vegetable canning was fully established, frozen foods came into the picture. The Ray Maling Company of Hillsboro produced the first frozen foods on the Pacific Coast in 1929. Since that time the frozen food industry has grown greatly.

Production of vegetables for processing developed concurrently with the establishment of vegetable processing facilities in many parts of the state. Processing vegetables increased from less than 7,000 tons in 1928 to 292,300 tons in 1956, but fell off some in both 1957 and 1958. In 1958 production of vegetables, both for fresh market and processing, accounted for 11% of the value of production of all Oregon crops. Most of this value was accounted for by vegetables grown for processing.

Among the states, Oregon ranks tenth in production, and third in value, of processing vegetables. This is a gain since 1929 when Oregon ranked 25th. The state has experienced a tremendous rise in the production of processing vegetables. Oregon is not an important producer of vegetables for fresh market, ranking 12th in production and 16th in value of production in 1958.

With the exception of onions, watermelons, and green peas, most of Oregon's vegetables are grown in the Willamette Valley.

Snap Beans: Snap beans were produced in vegetable gardens for many years, but it was not until the development of commercial canneries that they were grown extensively. Production of snap beans continued at a low level until the 1930's when a substantial increase took place. Since 1932 snap beans have experienced only six years when production decreased. Output for processing has increased from only 1,000 tons in 1932 to 88,800 tons in 1958.

Although the yield per acre has more than doubled since 1918, increased acreage is also given credit for the larger production.

Snap beans account for nearly 5% of the total value of all crops in Oregon. They are the most important vegetable crop, accounting for about two-fifths

of the value of production of all vegetables. Nearly all of the snap beans are marketed through processing plants.

Oregon is the most important producer of snap beans for processing, accounting for nearly a fourth of the national production in 1958. Oregon has been an important producer of snap beans since the first production data were recorded, ranking in the top five states since 1934, and has been the leading snap bean producer since 1947 with the exception of 1953.

Most of the snap beans are produced in the Willamette Valley with Marion, Lane, and Yamhill the leading counties.

Sweet Corn: Sweet corn did not become an important commercial crop until after 1940. Production increased from 5,000 tons in 1940 to 52,400 tons in 1949. Since 1949 sweet corn production has fluctuated widely, as much as 30,000 tons a year. A record crop of 88,400 tons was produced in 1956. Average yield per acre has increased nearly four-fold since 1934. This, along with increased acreage, has accounted for the higher production.

Sweet corn is Oregon's fourth most important vegetable crop. Oregon has progressed to one of the top five states in production of sweet corn for processing. In 1934, Oregon ranked 15th, increasing to fifth in 1958. Oregon ranks third in the nation in yield per acre.

Although the greater portion of the sweet corn is grown in western Oregon, Malheur County in eastern Oregon leads in production. Lane and Linn are other important counties.

Green Peas: Production of green peas for processing has developed from a crop of minor importance in the 1930's to Oregon's third most important vegetable crop in 1958. Production increased very rapidly from 1934 to 1943,

increasing from 2,740 to 52,310 tons in this nine-year period. Production fluctuated until 1956 when a record high output of 83,200 tons was recorded. Production declined in the two following years, dropping to 54,600 tons in 1958.

Oregon ranked 13th in national production of green peas in 1934 and fourth in 1958. Oregon has not ranked lower than fifth since 1939.

Nearly all of the green peas are grown in eastern Oregon with Umatilla County producing approximately 95% of the state total.

Onions: Dry onion production has increased steadily since 1918. A record high production of two and a fourth million cwt. was recorded in 1954. Acreage declines since 1954 account for the decreased production.

Production in Oregon is split between Malheur County, which accounts between one-half and three-fourths of the state's total, and the Willamette Valley.

Oregon has been an important producer of onions, ranking in the top ten during most of the twentieth century. Oregon's rank during the past ten years has varied between third and fifth.

Other vegetables: Oregon produces many other vegetables, both for fresh market and processing. This group of minor vegetables, although very important to the individual vegetable farmer, accounts for less than 20% of the value of all commercial vegetables. Most minor vegetable production is carried on in the Willamette Valley, especially in Multnomah County, by truck gardeners who supply the larger cities with fresh produce. Multnomah County ranks first in these truck garden crops with Marion, Washington, Yamhill, and Clackamas also important producers.

Small Fruits

Berries have been grown for home use and fresh market in Oregon for many years. Berries, like vegetables, awaited the development of the processing industry before production expanded. Since the turn of the century berries have grown in importance in Oregon's agriculture. In 1899 the value of the production of berries accounted for less than 2% of the value of the production of all crops. By 1958 this had increased to 5%. Since the mid-1920's the production of berries has increased rapidly although not steadily.

Strawberries are the most important berry grown in Oregon, accounting for one-half to over two-thirds of the value of production of all berries during the past few years. Red raspberries and tame blackberries are also important berry crops. Practically all are produced in the Willamette Valley.

Strawberries: Strawberry production increased rapidly until 1941 due to the expansion of first the canning industry and then the freezing industry. World War II years caused production to decline to less than one-third the pre-war level. From 1945 to 1948 strawberry production increased from 15 million pounds to 62 million pounds, then fluctuated up and down until a peak of 91 1/2 million pounds was reached in 1957. A drop occurred again in 1958.

Oregon has been an important strawberry state since the establishment of canning and freezing. Oregon has not ranked lower than fourth since 1939 and ranked first in both 1947 and 1948. Oregon ranked second to California in 1958 while accounting for 13% of the U. S. production. Washington County, Oregon, led all counties in the nation in strawberry acreage in 1954. Since 1954, Marion County has come into first place. Clackamas, Multnomah, Columbia, and Yamhill are other important counties.

Red Raspberries: Red raspberry production has fluctuated quite widely since 1939. The trend has been much the same as strawberries with large decreases occurring from 1943 to 1945 and again from 1950 to 1951. The trend in production has been increasing since 1951 with a record crop of 14 1/2 million pounds produced in 1957. The 1958 crop, totaling a little over 12 million, was second highest of record.

Black Raspberries: Production of black raspberries followed much the same pattern as red raspberries. Production reached a record high of 8.8 million pounds in 1957, then dropped slightly in 1958.

Loganberries: The production of loganberries has been declining since 1939. This berry ranked third in 1939 compared to its insignificant production during the past five years. The value of the production of loganberries has accounted for less than 2% of the value of the production of all berries during recent years.

Boysenberries and Youngberries: In 1936, the first year of record, Oregon produced 1.8 million pounds of boysenberries and youngberries. By 1942, production had climbed to 9.8 million pounds, then dropped from 1942 to 1945 and rose again to a record high of 13.4 million pounds by 1948. This was followed by a decrease of 8 million pounds during the next two years. Production then leveled out until a large decrease occurred in 1956. This decrease was offset by a large increase in 1957, and a small drop in 1958.

Tame Blackberries: The production of tame blackberries, unlike the other berries, has increased steadily, with the exception of a large decrease in 1950. Tame blackberry production increased from a low of three million pounds in 1939 to a high of 18.6 million pounds in 1957. The 1958 crop of 14.4 million pounds was third highest.

Tame blackberries have progressed from a position of minor importance in 1939 to the fourth most important berry crop in 1958.

Cranberries: Wild cranberries grew along the Oregon coast before the coming of the white man. However, commercial varieties were not planted until 1910. Production of cranberries remained at a low level until 1938. Since that time production has increased, fluctuating widely during the war years, to a record high of 41,000 barrels in 1957. The 1957 production was more than ten times larger than the production in 1937. Output fell off in 1958 because of lower yields.

Cranberry production in Oregon is confined to the coastal counties of Coos, Clatsop, Tillamook, and Curry. Although one of only five states that produce cranberries in commercial quantities, Oregon accounted for less than 3% of the U. S. production in 1958.

Other Small Fruits: During the latter part of the nineteenth century grapes were considerably more important than at the present time. Production of grapes is characterized by two peak periods, the first in 1889 when 2,695 tons were produced and in 1929 when the crop totaled 2,700 tons. Production has decreased during the past 30 years, reaching a long-time low of 700 tons in 1955. The harvest in 1958 moved back up to 800 tons.

Oregon farms produce a small quantity of gooseberries, currants, and blueberries, but these are of minor importance. The production of blueberries, a recently-introduced crop, has increased rapidly during the past decade due to increased plantings.

Tree Fruits and Nuts

Seedling fruit trees were growing on pioneer farms in the late 1830's. The first grafted trees were brought

to Oregon in 1847 by Luelling and Meek. They planted a few grafted fruit trees and an assortment of seedlings on their farm near Milwaukie. With these seedlings and grafting stock, Mr. Luelling established Oregon's first nursery to supply the farmers with grafted fruit trees.

The production of tree fruits and nuts increased rapidly after the introduction of grafted trees. Tree fruits and nuts have gained substantial importance in Oregon's agriculture since 1899. That year the tree fruit and nut crop accounted for 5% of the value of all crops. By 1958 this had increased to 16%. This gain was largely due to more pears and the addition of walnuts and filberts.

Apples: The first box of apples harvested in Oregon came from Luelling's orchard and was sold in Portland for \$75. During the gold rush in California, Oregon apples sold as high as \$4.50 each in San Francisco. In 1851, four boxes of Oregon-grown apples were sold in San Francisco for \$500. Apples were still selling for eight to twelve dollars per bushel in 1855.

Due to the favorable market many farmers planted orchards and apple production increased rapidly during the last half of the nineteenth century. Although production fluctuated widely, the trend was upward until 1926 when a record crop of nearly eight million bushels was produced. Since 1926, production has declined. The 1956 commercial crop touched a recent low of 1,820,000 bushels, then bounced back to 3,100,000 bushels in 1957 before dropping to 2,400,000 in 1958 -- still far below the previous high level.

Although the apple crop is less important than in previous years, its value in 1958 still accounted for 13% of the total for all tree fruits and nuts.

Oregon ranked 25th among the states in the production of apples in 1899. The state's position rose during the early 1900's. In 1958 the state stood in tenth place. Hood River is Oregon's leading apple-producing county, accounting for over 85% of the state's total. Other important apple counties are Marion, Umatilla, and Polk.

Pears: Pears came to Oregon with Luelling in 1847. Although pear production did not experience the rapid early rise enjoyed by apples, it rose steadily until 1930. Since 1930 the trend has continued upward even though there have been short periods of decreasing production. Production topped 150,000 tons annually from 1955 through 1957 with a record crop of 162,250 tons being produced in 1956. A little more than 137,500 tons were harvested in 1958.

Pears have gained in importance in Oregon agriculture through the years. In 1909 the crop accounted for 11% of the value of all tree fruits and nuts compared to nearly half the total in 1958.

In 1899, the first year of official pear production figures, Oregon ranked 12th but has stood among the top five since the 1920's. In 1958 this state ranked second and accounted for nearly a fifth of the nation's pears.

Bartletts are the most important single variety grown in Oregon. This variety accounts for 35% to 50% of the total production. Hood River and Jackson counties produce over 90% of the pears grown in Oregon.

Peaches: Peach production increased from 1847 until 1915, then fluctuated widely until 1934. In the next 25 years production trended upward until 1949 when a record crop of 784,000 bushels was produced. The recent low point was in 1954 with only 170,000 bushels. The 1958 production was estimated at 450,000 bushels.

The production of peaches has become less important to Oregon's agriculture since 1909. In 1909 peaches accounted for 6% of the value of all tree fruits and nuts but dropped to less than 4% in 1958.

Oregon is not an important peach producing state; it accounts for only a minor portion of the nation's crop. Jackson and Wasco counties usually harvest close to half of the state's tonnage but Washington, Lane, and Hood River are also important counties.

Prunes: Unlike the previous fruits, the Italian prune was not introduced as early as 1847. Seth Luelling, Henderson Luelling's brother, established the first Italian prune planting on the Pacific Coast in 1858. Prune production increased during the remainder of the century but tonnage has fluctuated widely. Increases and decreases of 50,000 to 100,000 tons a year were common. The crop of 186,300 tons, produced in 1929, was the largest of record. Production has since declined drastically, reaching a low of 19,700 tons in 1958.

In 1909, prunes were the most important horticultural crop produced in Oregon. They accounted for 25% of the value of all tree fruits and nuts. By 1958 this had diminished to 4%.

Oregon has always been one of the leading states in prune production. Although far outranked by California in dried prune tonnage, it stood first in fresh prunes until displaced by Idaho in 1958. Production has shifted from Douglas and Jackson counties in southwestern Oregon to the Willamette Valley counties since 1900. Polk, Yamhill, Washington, and Marion, now the leading counties, account for four-fifths of the prune production in the state.

Cherries: Cherry production increased steadily from 1847, when introduced by Henderson Luelling, until

1920. From 1920 to 1940 production experienced sporadic increases, followed by five years of relatively stable production. Since 1945 cherry production has shown sharp increases and decreases, the largest being a 21,700 ton decrease in 1947. This was followed by increasing production until 1949 when a record crop of 37,000 tons was produced. Production during the last eight years has been uneven.

Cherries, Oregon's third ranking tree fruit or nut crop, has increased in importance since 1909. In 1909 cherries accounted for 8% of the value of all tree fruit and nut crops. By 1958 this had climbed to 20%.

Oregon ranked 12th among the states in cherry production in 1899. Since 1900 Oregon has improved its national rank, ranging in the top five or six states during the past 40 years. In 1958 Oregon ranked first in the production of sweet cherries and fifth in the production of sour cherries.

Sweet cherries account for between 80% and 90% of Oregon's production of all cherries. Wasco, Polk, Marion, Yamhill, and Lane counties are the leading producers of sweet cherries, accounting for over 85% of the state total. Lane, Polk, and Marion, the leading counties in the production of sour cherries, produce around 70% of Oregon's sour cherry crop.

Filberts: The filbert tree was introduced to the Willamette Valley prior to 1900 and a few successful plantings of commercial size were made at that time. The wild hazelnut, a native of Oregon, was an indicator of the success to be expected of filberts. The Pacific Northwest is the only place in the U. S. where filberts are grown commercially.

Filbert production developed slowly after their introduction, failing to reach the 100-ton level until the late

1920's. Production has since increased greatly but large fluctuations have been experienced due mainly to unstable yields. The record crop of 12,000 tons produced in 1957 followed a year of very low production. The 1958 crop was only a little over half the record tonnage.

Oregon produces over 95% of the nation's crop; Washington produces the remainder. But the Northwest crop is a small part of the world total. Turkey and other Mediterranean countries are the big producers.

Nearly all of the filberts are harvested in the Willamette Valley, although Douglas County produces a small amount. Washington, Lane, Yamhill, Clackamas, and Marion are the leading counties.

Walnuts: The black walnut, first walnut to be planted in Oregon, dates back to the early 1800's. However, this nut is no longer popular. The English, or soft-shelled, walnut was introduced in Oregon between 1860 and 1870. Early farmers had a few trees growing on their farms but it was not until 1897 that walnuts were planted on a commercial scale. Commercial production of walnuts, like filberts, developed slowly until the late 1920's. Production then increased until the past decade when a decline started.

Oregon and California are the only important producing states. In 1958, Oregon accounted for less than 8% of the national production. However, this is a larger percentage than in some previous years.

Most of the walnuts are produced in the Willamette Valley and Douglas County. Yamhill, Washington, Lane, Marion, and Douglas lead among the counties.

Other Tree Fruits and Nuts: Apricots and a small quantity of quinces, almonds, pecans, and figs have been grown in Oregon but are of little economic importance.

Nursery and Greenhouse Products

The first nursery in Oregon dates back to 1847 when Henderson Luelling brought his trees to Oregon. The major nursery activity prior to 1920 was the production of deciduous fruit trees. Then emphasis shifted toward ornamentals, especially conifers and broad-leafed evergreens. Increased urbanization and new housing projects developed a demand for ornamental trees and shrubs.

Cash receipts from sales of nursery and greenhouse products held fairly stable from 1924, the first year of record, to 1929, then dropped sharply during the depression years of the 1930's. In 1958 cash receipts were at a record high of more than \$11 1/2 million -- five times the \$2 1/4 million received in 1924. Nearly all of Oregon's nursery and greenhouse products are grown in western Oregon. Multnomah is the leading county in the state with one-third of the value of sales. Multnomah and Clackamas counties together account for about half the state total.

Livestock and Livestock Products

The livestock industry had its beginning in 1811 when hogs and sheep were brought to Oregon by the Astor Expedition. These animals and their offspring were the only farm animals in the state until the Hudson's Bay Company imported a few cows in 1835. In 1838 the Willamette Cattle Company purchased 800 head of Spanish Longhorn cattle at three dollars apiece in California. Only 630 of the original herd arrived in Oregon due to losses during the drive. Losses and the expense of the trail riders increased the cost of the cattle, which were sold to farmers at \$7.67 per head. These cattle supplied both milk and meat. Until the first large importation of purebred cattle in 1871, little differentiation existed between the dairy cow and the beef animal.

Horses and mules were brought to Oregon in large numbers during the 1840's and were an important part of the livestock industry throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century and the early part of the twentieth century. With the development of the tractor, and its popularity in Oregon since 1920, the number of horses and mules has declined.

In 1900 cattle was the most important livestock group according to inventory value. In that year cattle numbers represented 45% of the total value of all livestock. Horses, mules, and other workstock accounted for 27%, and sheep were third with 22% of the total value of livestock on farms. By 1959 workstock was of minor importance and sheep had failed to keep pace with the rapidly increasing cattle numbers. Cattle accounted for 86% of the value of all livestock in 1959. Sheep and lambs ranked second and horses and mules third.

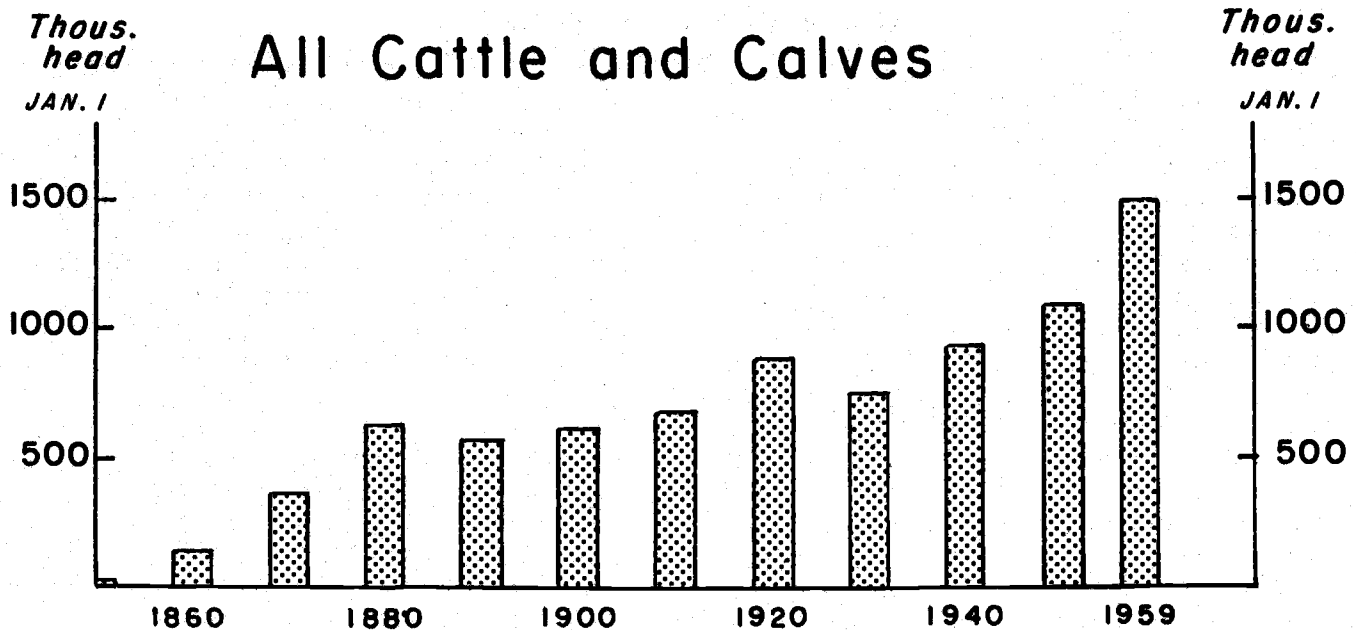
Income from livestock accounted for less than half of the cash receipts from farm marketings in 1958. In 1924 the first year of record, livestock accounted for slightly more than half. Among the livestock group, income from cattle and calves ranks first, dairy products second, and poultry products third. That is the same ranking as in 1924.

Oregon's production of cattle and calves, dairy products and swine is of minor importance nationally. However, this state ranks high in the production of sheep and wool, poultry products and fur-bearing animals.

Dairy Cattle

Dairying was one of Oregon's first livestock enterprises, dating back to the Hudson's Bay Company's cows in 1835. The first dairymen had to rent these animals until the first cattle were offered for sale by the cattle company in 1838. These cattle, wild unimproved animals of low production, provided the foundation of the development of the dairy industry. The first step toward improving the dairy cow was the importation of purebred cattle.

The production per cow increased rapidly in the late 1800's and by 1899 the average dairy cow was producing nearly 3,500 pounds of milk annually. Oregon has continued to improve the performance of dairy herds and since 1900 production per cow has nearly doubled. The average cow produced 6,250 pounds of milk containing 269 pounds of milk fat in 1958. Twenty-five years earlier her ancestors averaged 4,920 pounds of milk containing 212 pounds of milk fat.



The first Census of Agriculture showed that there were only 8,556 cattle and calves kept for milk in 1850. Twice as many were kept for beef. Due to the improved production of the imported pure-bred cattle, numbers increased steadily until 1943 when a high of 443,000 animals were kept for dairy purposes. Dairy cattle numbers have since decreased with only 357,000 dairy animals on Oregon farms in 1959.

Cash receipts from farm marketings of dairy products were larger than those from any other livestock enterprise until 1945, when they were topped by cash receipts from cattle and calves. Dairy herds still contribute a considerable amount of the beef and veal. If it were possible to separate the marketings of cattle and calves between dairy and beef, the income from dairying probably would have been larger than beef for a longer period of time.

Cash receipts from farm sales of dairy products reached a high of \$56 million in 1952, but had dropped to \$45 million by 1958. Due to a decline in milk cow numbers total milk production has had a downward trend despite the increasing production per cow.

Despite gains, Oregon's rank in milk production per cow has been low throughout the twentieth century. In 1958 the state ranked 25th in milk production per cow and 14th in milk-fat production per cow.

Although scattered throughout the state, the greatest concentration of dairy cattle is in coast counties and in the Willamette Valley. Western Oregon accounts for around three-fourths of the state's milk cows. While most of the dairy cows are in western Oregon, Malheur County has ranked first in milk cow numbers since 1955. Up until that time western Oregon counties ranked ahead of Malheur. Tillamook, Coos, Marion, Linn and Washington are the leading milk cow counties in western Oregon.

Dairy Products: During most of the nineteenth century, prior to mechanization, dairy products were processed on the farm. Butter and cheese, the first farm-processed dairy products, have been produced and sold by individual dairymen since the early years of the dairy industry's development.

The history of creameries dates back to 1883 when Colonel Tom Cornelius built a creamery in Washington County. Cheese factories were in operation as early as 1887 when a factory producing cheese and butter was built near Forest Grove in Washington County. After their development, the number of creameries and cheese factories increased rapidly. In 1900 there were over 70 creameries and cheese factories in operation throughout the state. Seven were in eastern Oregon.

The trend toward fewer operators and larger plants started in 1905 when 40 cheese factories combined to form the Tillamook County Creamery Association. Since that time, many small creameries and cheese factories have gone out of business. In 1899 individual farmers produced over eight million pounds or four-fifths of the butter. By 1909 more butter was being manufactured in creameries than on the farm. Farm-produced cheese reached a peak in 1899 although it accounted for only 20% of the total cheese production. Farm production of dairy products continued to decrease and represented a negligible portion of the total production of dairy products in 1958. Factory processing of dairy products has continued to increase and new products have been added. Ice cream, sherbert, milk, ice milk, melorine, powdered milk, and many other dairy foods have been developed in recent years.

Oregon does not rank high in the manufacture of dairy products. In 1957 the state stood 12th in the production of all cheese and 19th in butter production, the most important manufactured dairy products. Prior to 1940 Oregon ranked in the top ten cheese producing states. Oregon's rank as a butter producing state has not changed much since 1900.

Beef Cattle

The beef industry, like dairying, originated with the cattle brought to

Oregon by the Hudson's Bay Company and the Willamette Cattle Company. Numbers of cattle kept for beef increased steadily until 1880, were relatively stable until 1900, and followed a fluctuating trend until 1929. Since, beef cattle numbers have continued to increase most of the time to a record high of 1,140,000 on Oregon farms as of January 1, 1959.

About four-fifths of Oregon's beef cows were on eastern Oregon farms and ranches in 1959. Malheur, Harney, Klamath, Lake, and Baker are the leading counties. Oregon has less than 2% of the nation's beef cattle.

Sheep

Although the first sheep arrived in Oregon in 1811 with the Astor expedition, it was 1839 before a good-sized supply of sheep existed in Oregon. That year Jacob Lease drove several hundred head from California. The first purebred sheep were brought to Oregon in 1851. Sheep became very popular soon after their introduction and their numbers increased rapidly until 1881. Numbers continued to increase at a fluctuating rate until 1910 when a record number of sheep were grazing on Oregon ranches and ranges. Numbers then decreased until 1923, which was followed by an increase to a second peak year in 1931. From 1931 to 1951 the number of sheep in Oregon decreased by two million, mostly due to a shift from sheep to beef in the range areas. Sheep and lambs have increased slightly during the past several years, but are still only about one-third the 1931 total.

Wool production followed somewhat the same trend as sheep numbers, experiencing two distinct peak years in 1912 and 1931. The record production of wool occurred in 1931 when 22 million pounds were shorn. Production in 1958 totaled 7,145,000 pounds. The production of sheep and lambs for meat is more

important than production for wool in Oregon. The sale of animals for meat purposes now accounts for more income than wool.

The increasing popularity of sheep in Oregon stimulated Joseph Watt and others to establish the first woolen mills on the Pacific Coast. In 1857 the construction of the Willamette Woolen Manufacturing Company in Salem, Oregon, was completed. The Willamette Woolen Mills were welcomed by the sheep producers as it put an end to a buyers' monopoly that existed from 1853 to 1857.

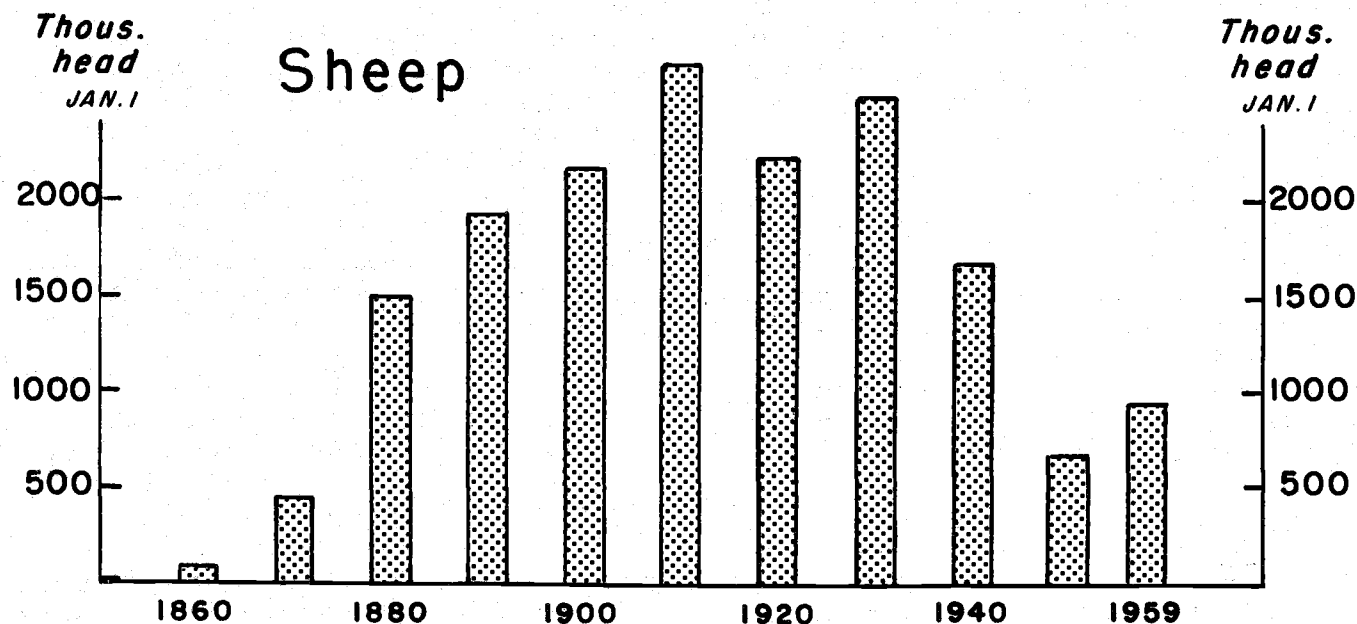
Although still important on many farms, sheep have declined sharply in importance as income-producers during the past quarter century. In 1924 the cash income from farm sales of sheep and wool accounted for more than a fourth of the total cash income from all livestock. This decreased to 8% in 1958.

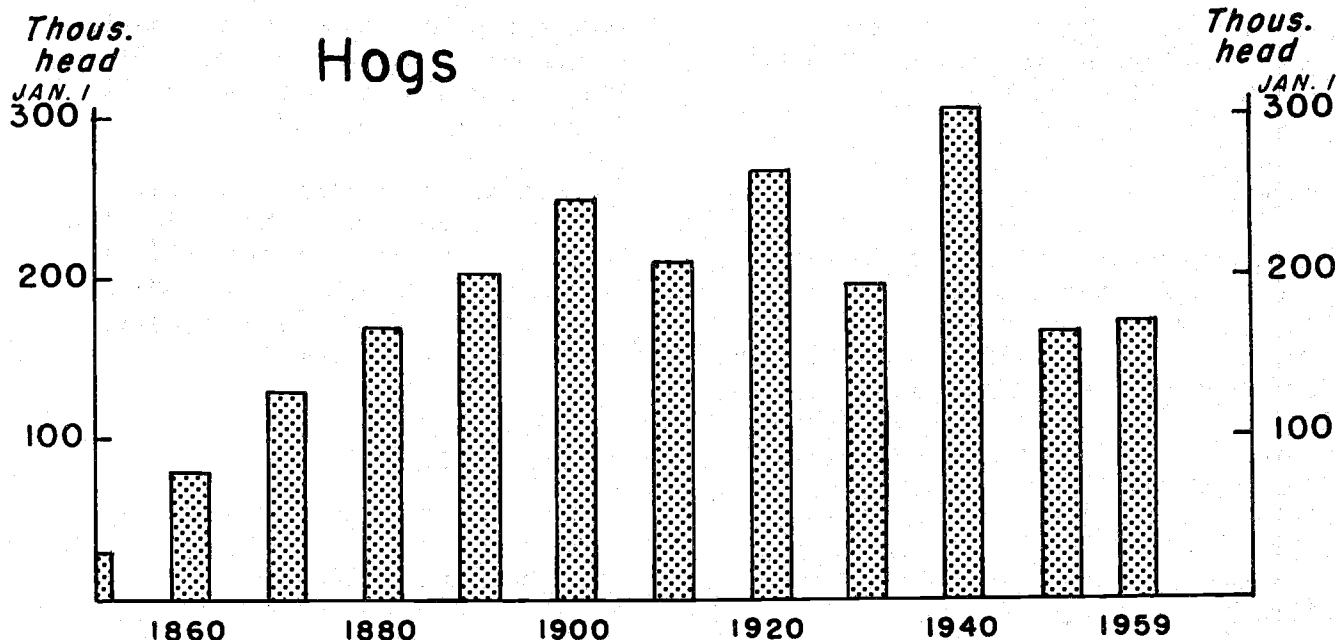
In 1900 Oregon ranked seventh in the number of sheep on farms and fourth in wool production. Since 1935, Oregon has become less important in wool production and in numbers of sheep and lambs marketed. In 1958, Oregon ranked 12th in sheep and wool production.

Previous to 1945, the greater portion of the sheep were produced in eastern Oregon. Since that time, western Oregon has become relatively more important. In 1940, less than 20 years ago, western Oregon had only about a fourth of the state's total. In 1958, sheep numbers were almost evenly divided between eastern and western Oregon. Douglas, now the leading sheep-producing county, has nearly twice as many sheep as any other county. Malheur, Klamath, Lake, Linn, and Marion are other important counties.

Hogs

Following their introduction in 1811, hogs were very popular with pioneer farmers. Nearly every pioneer farmer raised hogs on his farm to provide meat for the table and fat for soap, candles and cooking. The number of hogs and pigs on Oregon farms increased until 1896, then followed irregular trends. Numbers fluctuated, reached a peak in 1915, a low in 1935, and a record high of 359,000 hogs at the beginning of 1944. Following this record level, numbers decreased rapidly to a long time low of 94,000 in 1954, then turned upward again. Pork production has followed the same general trend as hog





numbers; but in recent years production per hog has increased, partially offsetting lower hog numbers.

Due to decreased production and numbers, the income from hogs now accounts for a smaller portion of the total agricultural income than in 1900.

Hog numbers are about evenly split between eastern and western Oregon. Marion, Clackamas, Linn, Wallowa, and Union are the leading counties.

Chickens

Chickens came to Oregon with the early settlers during the 1830's. At first they provided mainly for meat and eggs for home consumption. Later they were frequently bartered for necessities at the general store, but by the end of the nineteenth century in Oregon, eggs had become a full-fledged source of income. Production increased almost steadily over the years, although dips were recorded during the depression years and again from 1944 to 1949. An all-time high was reached in 1956 when 640 million eggs were produced. The 1958 production was about 3% below the record high.

Commercial broiler production in Oregon increased from 120,000 birds in 1934, the first year of record, to a high of 8,382,000 in 1956. This number dropped to 7,697,000 in 1957, then increased again in 1958 to 8,340,000.

Although Oregon is not an important producer of chickens or eggs, it has been the scene of two record-making events in the poultry industry. The first hen in the world to produce 300 or more eggs in one year was raised in the state. In 1912-13 an Oregon hen laid 303 eggs during a twelve-month period. During the 1916-17 season this same hen produced the 1,000th egg in her lifetime.

The chicken and egg enterprises have kept pace with other agricultural enterprises during the twentieth century, as chickens now account for about the same portion of the total agricultural income as in 1909. Total poultry production was more important in 1958 than in 1909. This was due largely to the increased income from turkeys.

Production of chickens is concentrated in western Oregon, with the Willamette Valley raising two-thirds

of the state's number. Clackamas, Lane, Washington, Marion, and Yamhill are the leading counties.

Turkeys

Although turkeys were produced in Oregon during the nineteenth century, the turkey industry developed in the twentieth century. Prior to 1900 very few turkeys were found in Oregon, and it was not until the late 1920's that commercial production of turkeys became popular. Numbers increased steadily until 1945 when a record 3,105,000 birds were raised. Turkey numbers have since fluctuated downward. Slightly more than a million and a half birds were raised in 1958, mostly heavy breeds.

Turkeys developed from an agricultural enterprise of minor importance prior to 1929 to an enterprise contributing over six million dollars to the 1958 agricultural income of the state.

During the early period of the turkey industry, 1929 to 1953, Oregon ranked

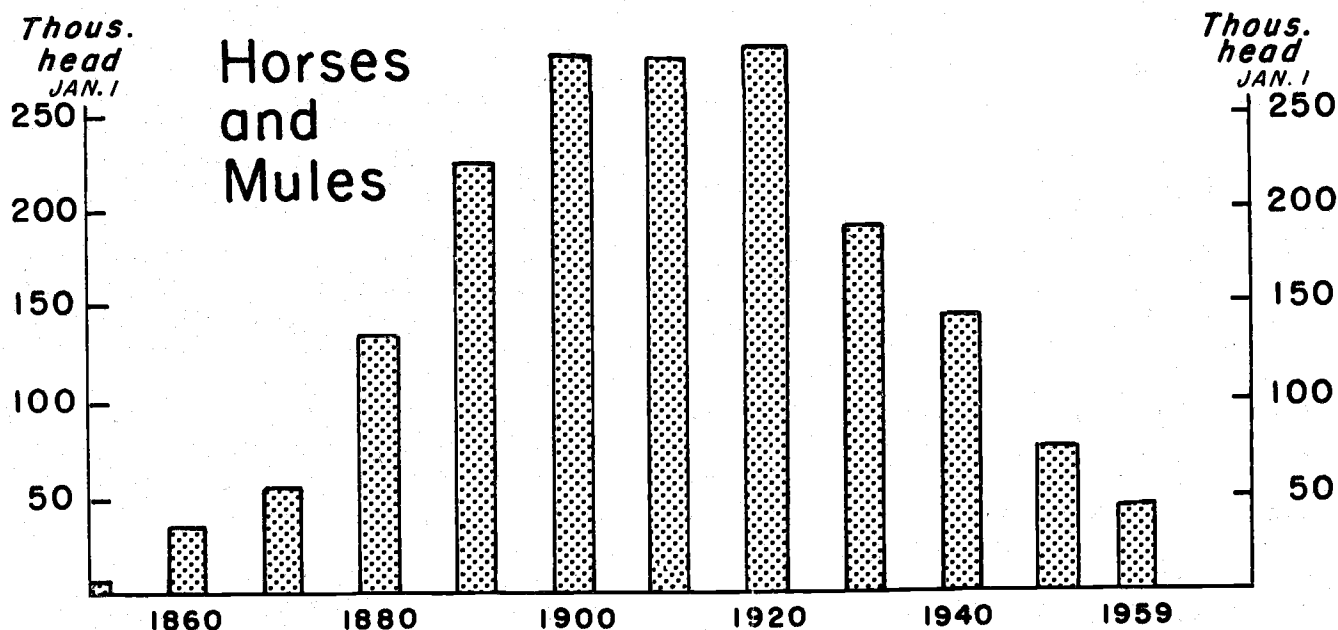
in the top ten states in the nation in number of turkeys raised. Since 1951, Oregon's position has declined. It ranked 13th in 1958.

Most of the turkeys are raised in western Oregon, with the Willamette Valley accounting for over 80% of the state total in 1958. The leading counties were Yamhill, Clackamas, Marion, Linn, and Umatilla.

Horses and Mules

Horses and mules replaced oxen as work stock on Oregon pioneers' farms in the nineteenth century. In turn, horses and mules have been replaced by tractors and trucks in the twentieth century.

Numbers of all horses and mules on Oregon farms increased steadily from the early pioneer days, until 1900, followed by five years of decrease. Horse and mule numbers again built up to a record 311,000 head in 1916. Since then they have decreased rapidly. On January 1, 1959 there were only 45,000, the lowest number since records were started in 1867.



Although horses for farm power have almost disappeared from the scene, the horse is being used for pleasure riding and exhibition at an increasing rate.

Other livestock and livestock products

Goats: These animals have declined in importance as land-clearing and brush became less of a problem. Mohair production from them is a minor part of Oregon's agriculture. The clip reached a record high of 592,000 pounds in 1909, declined until 1917, then was about unchanged until 1939. Since 1939 production has declined rapidly, reaching a record low of 84,000 pounds in 1958.

Most of the mohair is produced in western Oregon. Oregon accounts for only a small part of the national total.

Fur-Bearing Animals: Oregon's fur-farming industry developed from a few domesticated animals in the 1920's to

a sizeable business. The early fur industry was composed mainly of foxes. However, fox numbers decreased in the 1940's and are now of little importance. Mink is now the leading fur-bearing animal. Mink production increased during the 1930's, decreased during World War II, and has since increased.

Oregon is one of the leading mink producing states in the nation due to an available supply of fish, which is an economical mink feed. Clatsop, Columbia, Marion, and Tillamook counties produce most of Oregon's mink.

Bees: The first person to succeed in bringing a hive of bees to Oregon was John Davenport in 1854. Since then, honey production has fluctuated widely, reaching a high of 2,576,000 pounds in 1949. Bees are used for pollinizing orchards and seed crops throughout Oregon. Rentals for these purposes and sales of honey contribute to Oregon's farm income.

POPULATION AND NUMBER OF FARMS: Oregon, 1850-1958

Year	Population <u>1/</u>					Number of farms <u>2/</u>
	Total	Urban	Total	Nonfarm	Farm	
1850	12,093		12,093	3/	3/	1,164
1860	52,465	2,874	49,561	3/	3/	5,806
1870	90,923	8,293	82,630	3/	3/	7,587
1880	174,768	25,852	148,916	3/	3/	16,217
1890	317,704	88,491	229,213	3/	3/	25,530
1900	413,536	133,180	280,356	3/	3/	35,837
1910	672,765	307,060	365,705	3/	3/	46,400
1920	783,389	390,346	393,043	181,034	212,009	51,200
1930	953,786	489,746	464,040	242,495	221,545	58,500
1940	1,089,684	531,675	558,009	301,726	256,283	63,200
1950	1,521,341	819,318	702,023	473,788	228,235	62,600
1958	1,773,000	3/	3/	3/	3/	54,000

1/ Data from U. S. Census publications except 1958, which is U. S. Department of Commerce estimate. 2/ 1850-1900 data from U. S. Census publications; 1910-1958, U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates. 3/ Data not available.

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

PERCENT OF FARMS REPORTING SPECIFIED FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT 1/: Oregon, 1920-1957

Year	Elec- tricity	Tele- phones	Running water	Home freezers	Auto- mobiles	Motor- trucks	Tractors
1920	10.9	50.5	2/	2/	41.1	3.4	5.8
1930	33.4	48.2	2/	2/	75.3	16.5	16.6
1940	61.5	33.9	2/	2/	78.6	24.1	25.0
1945	76.6	40.6	72.9	2/	80.5	36.8	38.3
1950	91.2	50.3	2/	15.5	79.3	49.7	61.6
1954	96.8	70.9	92.9	41.7	85.0	61.7	74.1
1957	2/	76.3	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/

1/ Percentages based on U. S. Census data except telephones in 1957, based on Agricultural Marketing Service estimate. 2/ Data not available.

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARMING: Oregon, 1924-1958

Year	Cash receipts from marketings			Government payments 1/	Total cash receipts from farming 1/
	Crop	Livestock	Total		
	<u>1,000 Dollars</u>	<u>1,000 Dollars</u>	<u>1,000 Dollars</u>	<u>1,000 Dollars</u>	<u>1,000 Dollars</u>
1924	52,318	58,369	110,687		
1925	62,139	67,815	129,954		
1926	60,667	66,003	126,670		
1927	65,986	63,804	129,790		
1928	61,638	73,482	135,120		
1929	60,070	73,562	133,632		
1930	53,954	57,904	111,858		
1931	33,814	46,284	80,098		
1932	27,899	32,787	60,686		
1933	38,091	33,973	72,064	61	72,125
1934	36,094	40,393	76,487	4,184	80,671
1935	41,241	54,335	95,576	3,562	99,138
1936	50,973	58,747	109,720	2,815	112,535
1937	55,886	66,303	122,189	2,502	124,691
1938	45,013	58,166	103,179	2,499	105,678
1939	47,841	58,313	106,154	6,818	112,972
1940	50,982	61,445	112,427	5,699	118,126
1941	72,009	79,195	151,204	4,545	155,749
1942	101,513	105,114	206,627	6,585	213,212
1943	136,358	127,051	263,409	5,613	269,022
1944	158,344	131,331	289,675	9,269	298,944
1945	182,427	145,875	328,302	9,969	338,271
1946	201,684	153,055	354,739	8,766	363,505
1947	209,064	176,014	385,078	4,016	389,094
1948	224,681	172,192	396,873	4,196	401,069
1949	179,428	172,690	352,118	2,450	354,568
1950	211,175	179,415	390,590	3,411	394,001
1951	233,211	204,685	437,896	3,352	441,248
1952	235,344	184,158	419,502	2,994	422,496
1953	227,903	173,478	401,381	2,696	404,077
1954	211,053	163,499	384,552	5,108	389,660
1955	232,915	170,195	403,110	2,589	405,699
1956	236,427	171,610	408,037	4,857	412,894
1957	223,602	173,770	397,372	9,553	406,925
1958	218,210	173,243	391,453	6,441	397,894

1/ Data not available prior to 1933

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

WHEAT: Acreage, yield, production, price and value, Oregon 1849, 1859, and 1869-1958 1/

Year	Harvested Acreage	Yield per Harvested Acre	Production	Price per Bushel	Value of Production
	<u>1,000 Acres</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>1,000 Bushels</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>1,000 Dollars</u>
1849			200		
1859			827		
1869	120	19.5	2,340		
1870	115	20.0	2,300		
1871	125	19.5	2,438		
1872	135	19.0	2,565		
1873	165	20.0	3,300		
1874	250	20.0	5,000		
1875	255	19.0	4,845		
1876	275	17.5	4,812		
1877	345	21.0	7,245		
1878	365	18.5	6,752		
1879	445	16.8	7,476		
1880	465	20.0	9,300		
1881	495	19.5	9,652		
1882	485	20.0	9,700		
1883	535	17.0	9,095		
1884	575	19.0	10,925		
1885	585	18.0	10,530		
1886	590	15.0	8,850		
1887	610	18.0	10,980		
1888	590	17.0	10,030		
1889	560	16.8	9,408		
1890	590	17.0	10,030		
1891	620	19.0	11,780		
1892	645	18.0	11,610		
1893	665	19.0	12,635		
1894	660	19.5	12,870		
1895	685	20.0	13,700		
1896	710	19.0	13,490		
1897	770	19.0	14,630		
1898	875	18.0	15,750		
1899	873	16.6	14,492		
1900	865	13.7	11,890		
1901	775	21.3	16,480		
1902	750	20.7	15,555		
1903	680	18.3	12,448		
1904	655	18.0	11,817		
1905	670	18.2	12,195		
1906	555	19.1	10,610		
1907	585	22.3	13,030		
1908	680	17.7	12,067		
1909	764	16.3	12,445	.93	11,583

(Continued)

WHEAT: Acreage, yield, production, price and value, Oregon 1849, 1859, and 1869-1958 1/

Year	Harvested Acreage	Yield per Harvested Acre	Production	Price per Bushel	Value of Production
	1,000 Acres	Bushels	1,000 Bushels	Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1910	715	19.5	13,938	.88	12,265
1911	810	21.0	16,995	.76	12,916
1912	870	22.8	19,860	.74	14,696
1913	795	20.6	16,392	.74	12,130
1914	870	20.7	18,000	.88	15,840
1915	960	22.0	21,090	.86	18,137
1916	840	20.8	17,475	1.18	20,620
1917	810	15.8	12,820	1.97	25,255
1918	1,095	15.2	16,660	2.05	34,153
1919	1,080	18.3	19,759	2.05	40,506
1920	1,049	20.8	21,795	1.94	42,282
1921	992	22.4	22,219	.94	20,886
1922	990	17.6	17,377	1.00	17,377
1923	916	24.4	22,320	.88	19,642
1924	890	16.8	14,930	1.26	18,812
1925	964	19.6	18,893	1.34	25,317
1926	1,064	18.1	19,222	1.21	23,259
1927	1,102	25.0	27,541	1.17	32,223
1928	1,019	22.7	23,182	1.04	24,109
1929	1,075	20.0	21,530	1.10	23,683
1930	1,027	23.0	23,621	.74	17,480
1931	945	18.7	17,662	.38	6,712
1932	991	20.2	20,060	.42	8,425
1933	903	19.5	17,608	.65	11,445
1934	835	15.1	12,610	.74	9,331
1935	878	17.7	15,503	.72	11,162
1936	1,000	20.3	20,340	.90	18,306
1937	993	20.6	20,424	.77	15,726
1938	1,068	21.3	22,760	.53	12,063
1939	740	21.1	15,611	.71	11,084
1940	839	20.2	16,960	.66	11,194
1941	820	28.9	23,725	.92	21,827
1942	720	27.6	19,896	1.07	21,289
1943	728	27.6	20,124	1.29	25,960
1944	914	26.5	24,200	1.38	33,396
1945	921	23.7	21,810	1.45	31,624
1946	984	25.6	25,168	1.77	44,548
1947	976	22.8	22,232	2.19	48,688
1948	1,052	28.5	29,954	2.01	60,261
1949	1,058	21.5	22,698	1.98	44,942
1950	952	24.9	23,693	2.05	48,570
1951	1,063	28.2	29,972	2.17	65,039
1952	1,167	27.4	32,016	2.16	69,155
1953	1,220	28.1	34,298	2.12	72,711
1954	888	29.5	26,196	2.17	56,845
1955	824	26.6	21,899	2.03	44,455
1956	816	31.4	25,607	2.03	51,982
1957	745	36.0	26,788	2.04	54,647
1958	821	34.1	28,000	1.81	50,680

1/Acreage and yield data not available for 1849 and 1859. Price and value data not available for years prior to 1909.

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. 1849 and 1859 data are U. S. Census figures.

OATS: Acreage, yield, production, price, and value, Oregon 1849, 1859, and 1869-1958 1/

Year	Harvested Acreage	Yield per Harvested Acre	Production	Price per Bushel	Value of Production
	<u>1,000 Acres</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>1,000 Bushels</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>1,000 Dollars</u>
1849			55		
1859			886		
1869	54	38.0	2,052		
1870	59	32.0	1,888		
1871	68	26.0	1,768		
1872	79	24.0	1,896		
1873	98	33.0	3,234		
1874	106	32.0	3,392		
1875	121	30.0	3,630		
1876	128	33.0	4,224		
1877	139	30.0	4,170		
1878	133	26.0	3,458		
1879	152	29.0	4,408		
1880	155	27.0	4,185		
1881	155	28.5	4,418		
1882	158	28.0	4,424		
1883	174	25.5	4,437		
1884	191	28.5	5,444		
1885	187	31.0	5,797		
1886	193	26.5	5,114		
1887	197	28.0	5,516		
1888	209	28.5	5,956		
1889	211	27.2	5,739		
1890	238	28.0	6,664		
1891	260	30.0	7,800		
1892	275	26.5	7,288		
1893	285	28.5	8,122		
1894	305	26.5	8,082		
1895	330	31.0	10,230		
1896	250	17.0	4,250		
1897	255	32.0	8,160		
1898	270	27.0	7,290		
1899	261	25.7	6,708		
1900	275	19.0	5,225		
1901	295	31.5	9,292		
1902	295	30.0	8,850		
1903	305	33.0	10,065		
1904	305	23.5	7,168		
1905	315	24.0	7,560		
1906	320	34.0	10,880		
1907	320	31.5	10,080		
1908	330	30.5	10,065		
1909	339	32.1	10,882	.54	5,876
1910	345	30.5	10,522	.47	4,945
1911	345	31.0	10,695	.41	4,385
1912	335	34.0	11,390	.42	4,784
1913	325	37.0	12,025	.39	4,690
1914	320	31.0	9,920	.42	4,166

(Continued)

OATS: Acreage, yield, production, price, and value, Oregon 1849, 1859, and 1869-1958. ^{1/}

Year	Harvested Acreage	Yield per Harvested Acre	Production	Price per Bushel	Value of Production
	1,000 Acres	Bushels	1,000 Bushels	Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1915	315	36.0	11,340	.39	4,423
1916	305	37.5	11,438	.44	5,033
1917	310	25.0	7,750	.83	6,433
1918	300	20.0	6,000	.97	5,820
1919	284	30.5	8,662	.94	8,142
1920	300	32.0	9,600	.75	7,200
1921	272	29.0	7,888	.45	3,550
1922	267	23.5	6,274	.54	3,388
1923	270	32.0	8,640	.45	3,888
1924	280	28.0	7,840	.59	4,626
1925	308	28.5	8,778	.48	4,213
1926	293	25.0	7,325	.47	3,443
1927	258	29.5	7,611	.55	4,186
1928	253	31.0	7,843	.52	4,078
1929	253	36.0	9,108	.53	4,827
1930	240	35.0	8,400	.35	2,940
1931	223	32.0	7,136	.27	1,927
1932	238	29.0	6,902	.29	2,002
1933	298	36.0	10,728	.34	3,648
1934	301	22.6	6,803	.41	2,789
1935	306	29.0	8,874	.34	3,017
1936	315	34.0	10,710	.44	4,712
1937	261	36.0	9,396	.38	3,570
1938	241	25.0	6,025	.38	2,290
1939	308	32.0	9,856	.35	3,450
1940	308	25.0	7,700	.35	2,695
1941	296	29.5	8,732	.50	4,366
1942	302	34.0	10,268	.54	5,545
1943	326	38.0	12,388	.75	9,291
1944	398	30.5	12,140	.73	8,862
1945	342	23.5	8,054	.75	6,040
1946	356	27.5	9,782	.94	9,195
1947	356	28.5	10,132	1.11	11,247
1948	271	26.5	7,182	.97	6,967
1949	366	28.0	10,248	.80	8,198
1950	344	26.2	8,996	.88	7,916
1951	288	26.8	7,728	1.04	8,037
1952	289	35.2	10,183	.98	9,979
1953	257	31.9	8,186	.87	7,122
1954	330	36.3	11,970	.78	9,428
1955	273	34.4	9,381	.70	6,567
1956	279	42.0	11,709	.72	8,430
1957	299	36.0	10,764	.67	7,212
1958	311	34.0	10,574	.67	7,085

^{1/} Acreage and yield data not available for 1849 and 1859. Price and value data not available for years prior to 1909.

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. 1849, 1859 figures are from U. S. Census Bureau.

BARLEY: Acreage, yield, production, price, and value, Oregon 1859, and 1869-1958 1/

Year	Harvested Acreage	Yield Per Harvested Acre	Production	Price Per Bushel	Value of Production
	<u>1,000 Acres</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>1,000 Bushels</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>1,000 Dollars</u>
1859			26		
1869	6	35.0	210	.74	155
1870	7	30.5	214	.75	160
1871	8	28.5	228	.92	210
1872	11	30.5	336	.67	225
1873	15	33.0	495	.57	282
1874	17	29.0	493	.61	301
1875	20	29.0	580	.80	464
1876	21	28.0	588	.73	429
1877	25	35.0	875	.73	639
1878	27	25.0	675	.62	418
1879	29	31.4	911	.64	583
1880	29	29.0	841	.67	563
1881	29	33.0	957	.58	555
1882	30	29.5	885	.60	531
1883	33	27.5	908	.65	590
1884	34	30.5	1,037	.47	487
1885	35	29.5	1,032	.49	506
1886	35	26.0	910	.52	473
1887	36	29.0	1,044	.45	470
1888	39	29.0	1,131	.55	622
1889	38	23.2	882	.47	415
1890	42	27.5	1,155	.70	808
1891	46	30.0	1,380	.48	662
1892	49	26.5	1,298	.46	597
1893	51	28.0	1,428	.40	571
1894	52	30.0	1,560	.33	515
1895	55	22.5	1,238	.40	495
1896	54	26.5	1,431	.45	644
1897	55	28.5	1,568	.45	706
1898	56	27.5	1,540	.49	755
1899	60	25.1	1,506	.50	753
1900	66	28.0	1,848	.42	776
1901	70	29.0	2,030	.49	995
1902	76	27.0	2,052	.52	1,067
1903	81	23.0	1,863	.59	1,099
1904	85	27.0	2,295	.59	1,354
1905	92	28.5	2,622	.52	1,363
1906	99	26.0	2,574	.52	1,338
1907	107	32.5	3,478	.57	1,982
1908	105	21.0	2,205	.58	1,279
1909	109	21.8	2,376	.69	1,639
1910	100	23.0	2,300	.63	1,449
1911	96	23.0	2,208	.67	1,479
1912	90	28.5	2,565	.56	1,436
1913	85	26.0	2,210	.56	1,238
1914	82	23.5	1,927	.56	1,079
1915	85	25.0	2,125	.55	1,169
1916	82	27.0	2,214	.76	1,683
1917	90	18.0	1,620	1.25	2,025
1918	84	17.0	1,428	1.46	2,085
1919	67	21.5	1,440	1.43	2,059

(Continued)

BARLEY: Acreage, yield, production, price, and value, Oregon 1859, and 1869-1958 1/

Year	Harvested Acreage	Yield per Harvested Acre	Production	Price per Bushel	Value of Production
	1,000 Acres	Bushels	1,000 Bushels	Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1920	67	27.5	1,842	1.24	2,284
1921	47	27.5	1,292	.69	891
1922	47	24.0	1,128	.71	801
1923	61	27.5	1,678	.67	1,124
1924	65	22.0	1,430	.94	1,344
1925	84	28.0	2,352	.69	1,623
1926	63	24.0	1,512	.66	998
1927	66	32.5	2,145	.82	1,759
1928	76	29.0	2,204	.78	1,719
1929	84	30.5	2,562	.75	1,922
1930	72	31.2	2,246	.48	1,078
1931	70	30.0	2,100	.40	840
1932	87	28.0	2,436	.34	828
1933	105	29.5	3,098	.41	1,270
1934	77	26.8	2,064	.58	1,197
1935	112	27.0	3,024	.47	1,421
1936	106	30.0	3,180	.73	2,321
1937	139	32.0	4,448	.59	2,624
1938	151	25.0	3,775	.45	1,699
1939	177	29.0	5,133	.50	2,566
1940	213	25.0	5,325	.50	2,662
1941	209	32.0	6,688	.66	4,414
1942	334	32.5	10,855	.71	7,707
1943	287	36.5	10,476	1.00	10,476
1944	238	34.8	8,282	1.06	8,779
1945	257	29.5	7,582	1.06	8,037
1946	278	34.0	9,452	1.32	12,477
1947	300	35.5	10,650	1.68	17,892
1948	351	34.5	12,110	1.19	14,411
1949	274	32.0	8,768	1.16	10,171
1950	337	32.0	10,784	1.25	13,480
1951	337	31.0	10,447	1.39	14,521
1952	276	38.0	10,488	1.56	16,361
1953	301	38.0	11,438	1.19	13,611
1954	527	37.0	19,499	1.17	22,814
1955	559	32.0	17,888	.99	17,709
1956	570	37.5	21,375	1.04	22,230
1957	616	35.5	21,868	.98	21,431
1958	585	34.0	19,890	1.00	19,890

1/ Production is the only data available for 1859.

SOURCE: Agriculture Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. '1859 figure is from the U. S. Census

ALL CORN: Acreage, yield, production, price and value 1/, Oregon 1849, 1859 and 1869-1958

Year	Harvested Acreage	Yield per Harvested Acre	Production	Price per Bushel	Value of Production
	<u>1,000 Acres</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>1,000 Bushels</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>1,000 Dollars</u>
1849	2/	2/	3		
1859	2/	2/	76		
1869	3	25.0	75		
1870	3	23.0	69		
1871	4	25.0	100		
1872	4	26.5	106		
1873	4	26.0	104		
1874	4	25.0	100		
1875	5	25.0	125		
1876	6	27.0	162		
1877	6	25.0	150		
1878	6	25.0	150		
1879	6	22.5	135		
1880	6	22.0	132		
1881	6	22.0	132		
1882	6	24.0	144		
1883	7	24.0	168		
1884	8	26.5	212		
1885	8	22.5	180		
1886	9	25.5	230		
1887	9	26.0	234		
1888	11	24.0	264		
1889	12	19.7	236		
1890	13	21.5	280		
1891	14	25.5	357		
1892	14	22.0	308		
1893	15	24.0	360		
1894	16	25.5	408		
1895	17	25.0	425		
1896	19	22.0	418		
1897	20	27.0	540		
1898	22	21.0	462		
1899	23	22.0	506		
1900	24	23.0	552		
1901	27	21.0	567		
1902	28	23.0	644		
1903	29	25.0	725		
1904	29	26.0	754		
1905	30	23.0	690		
1906	32	26.0	832		
1907	30	26.0	780		
1908	32	23.0	736		
1909	34	26.1	887	.94	834
1910	35	25.0	875	.91	796
1911	39	25.5	994	.87	865
1912	40	29.5	1,180	.81	956
1913	42	28.5	1,197	.74	886
1914	45	25.0	1,125	.81	911

(Continued)

ALL CORN: Acreage, yield, production, price and value ^{1/}, Oregon 1849, 1859 and 1869-1958

Year	Harvested Acreage	Yield per Harvested Acre	Production	Price per Bushel	Value of Production
	1,000 Acres	Bushels	1,000 Bushels	Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1915	49	30.0	1,470	.80	1,176
1916	59	29.0	1,711	1.19	2,036
1917	64	26.0	1,664	1.68	2,796
1918	68	27.5	1,870	1.70	3,179
1919	81	26.5	2,146	1.60	3,434
1920	79	27.5	2,172	1.16	2,520
1921	77	27.5	2,118	.91	1,927
1922	70	32.0	2,240	.97	2,173
1923	68	35.0	2,380	1.03	2,451
1924	59	29.5	1,740	1.22	2,123
1925	59	28.0	1,652	1.03	1,702
1926	61	29.0	1,769	1.12	1,981
1927	62	30.0	1,860	1.12	2,083
1928	63	32.0	2,016	1.13	2,278
1929	63	31.0	1,953	1.05	2,051
1930	60	30.0	1,800	.82	1,476
1931	62	31.0	1,922	.65	1,249
1932	65	28.0	1,820	.55	1,001
1933	71	30.0	2,130	.68	1,448
1934	54	29.0	1,566	.85	1,331
1935	60	31.0	1,860	.79	1,469
1936	68	31.0	2,108	.97	2,045
1937	72	33.0	2,376	.65	1,544
1938	60	28.0	1,680	.61	1,025
1939	68	30.5	2,074	.72	1,493
1940	60	30.5	1,830	.76	1,391
1941	61	33.0	2,013	.92	1,852
1942	51	33.5	1,708	1.03	1,759
1943	46	36.5	1,679	1.34	2,250
1944	36	35.3	1,271	1.34	1,703
1945	31	36.0	1,116	1.45	1,618
1946	31	35.5	1,100	1.67	1,837
1947	25	46.0	1,150	2.50	2,875
1948	27	38.0	1,026	1.63	1,672
1949	26	41.0	1,066	1.59	1,695
1950	25	41.0	1,025	1.93	1,978
1951	27	46.0	1,242	2.13	2,645
1952	25	46.0	1,150	1.90	2,185
1953	23	48.0	1,104	1.85	2,042
1954	29	55.0	1,595	1.84	2,935
1955	40	61.0	2,440	1.68	4,099
1956	40	60.0	2,400	1.70	4,080
1957	36	70.0	2,520	1.52	3,830
1958	45	70.0	3,150	1.40	4,410

^{1/} Price and value of production data not available for years prior to 1909.

^{2/} Data not available.

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. 1849 and 1859 data from U. S. Census publications.

RYE: Acreage, yield, production, average price and value, Oregon 1859, 1869 and 1877-1938 2/

Year	Harvested Acreage	Yield per Harvested Acre	Production	Price Per Bushel	Value
	<u>1,000 Acres</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>1,000 Bushels</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>1,000 Dollars</u>
1859	1/	1/	3		
1869	1/	1/	4		
1877	1	14.5	14		
1878	1	15.0	15		
1879	1	16.0	16		
1880	1	13.5	14		
1881	1	15.0	15		
1882	2	12.5	25		
1883	3	8.5	25		
1884	4	13.5	54		
1885	4	13.0	52		
1886	5	10.0	50		
1887	5	12.0	60		
1888	6	11.0	66		
1889	7	9.2	64		
1890	7	11.0	77		
1891	8	10.0	80		
1892	9	8.5	76		
1893	9	10.5	94		
1894	10	12.0	120		
1895	9	10.0	90		
1896	9	10.5	94		
1897	9	14.0	126		
1898	10	14.0	140		
1899	10	10.8	108		
1900	10	16.0	160		
1901	12	13.5	162		
1902	12	13.5	162		
1903	12	11.5	138		
1904	12	14.0	168		
1905	12	14.0	168		
1906	12	13.5	162		
1907	13	16.0	208		
1908	13	9.0	117		
1909	13	11.4	148	. 98	145
1910	15	13.0	195	. 97	189
1911	18	13.0	234	. 96	225
1912	22	15.5	341	. 68	232
1913	20	13.5	270	. 78	211
1914	21	13.0	273	. 92	251

(Continued)

RYE: Acreage, yield, production, average price and value, Oregon 1859, 1869 and 1877-1958 2/

Year	Harvested Acreage	Yield per Harvested Acre	Production	Price per Bushel	Value
	1,000 Acres	Bushels	1,000 Bushels	Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1915	23	15.0	345	.87	300
1916	31	12.0	372	1.14	424
1917	31	12.0	372	1.81	673
1918	35	10.5	368	2.04	751
1919	42	7.5	315	1.84	580
1920	38	12.0	456	1.49	679
1921	43	14.2	611	.84	513
1922	30	12.0	360	.91	328
1923	22	15.0	330	.88	290
1924	9	12.5	112	.99	111
1925	11	14.0	154	1.01	156
1926	17	13.0	221	.99	219
1927	16	16.0	256	.96	246
1928	19	15.0	285	1.00	285
1929	20	13.5	270	1.11	300
1930	24	14.0	336	.64	215
1931	18	11.5	207	.55	114
1932	30	11.5	345	.44	152
1933	30	10.5	315	.64	202
1934	29	12.3	357	.71	253
1935	34	13.0	442	.60	265
1936	41	14.0	574	.71	408
1937	39	13.5	526	.67	352
1938	33	12.5	412	.44	181
1939	25	12.5	312	.59	184
1940	45	13.5	608	.58	353
1941	44	14.5	638	.70	447
1942	36	14.0	504	.74	373
1943	34	15.0	510	1.04	530
1944	32	14.1	451	1.13	510
1945	31	14.0	434	1.22	529
1946	32	13.5	432	1.67	721
1947	32	14.0	448	2.03	909
1948	24	14.5	348	1.35	470
1949	15	10.3	154	1.27	196
1950	22	11.0	242	1.37	332
1951	23	12.0	276	1.47	406
1952	21	15.0	315	1.63	513
1953	21	14.5	304	1.27	386
1954	18	11.5	207	1.35	279
1955	15	14.5	218	1.39	303
1956	20	14.5	290	1.24	360
1957	24	17.5	420	1.24	521
1958	24	14.5	348	1.15	400

1/ Data not available

2/ Price and value data not available prior to 1909.

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. 1859 and 1869 data from U. S. Census publications.

ALL HAY: Acreage, yield, production, price and value, Oregon 1909-58

Year	Harvested Acreage	Yield per Harvested Acre	Production	Price per Ton	Value of Production
	1,000 Acres	Tons	1,000 Tons	Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1909	929	1.53	1,422	11.90	16,922
1910	958	1.58	1,509	11.40	17,203
1911	1,003	1.59	1,596	9.40	15,002
1912	1,055	1.67	1,767	7.90	13,959
1913	1,060	1.60	1,692	9.00	15,228
1914	1,120	1.51	1,688	8.50	14,348
1915	1,120	1.67	1,866	9.50	17,727
1916	1,150	1.76	2,028	11.00	22,308
1917	1,182	1.66	1,965	15.40	30,261
1918	1,157	1.57	1,819	19.30	35,107
1919	1,177	1.65	1,947	18.20	35,435
1920	1,156	1.64	1,892	16.60	31,407
1921	1,175	1.73	2,031	9.00	18,279
1922	1,126	1.59	1,792	11.80	21,146
1923	1,125	1.78	1,998	10.60	21,179
1924	1,122	1.32	1,477	13.20	19,496
1925	1,176	1.55	1,819	11.70	21,282
1926	1,148	1.47	1,692	10.30	17,428
1927	1,142	1.75	1,999	9.90	19,790
1928	1,122	1.68	1,886	11.80	22,255
1929	1,107	1.61	1,778	13.80	24,536
1930	1,126	1.68	1,897	9.20	17,452
1931	1,113	1.48	1,650	9.00	14,850
1932	1,200	1.61	1,935	7.10	13,738
1933	1,142	1.57	1,788	8.60	15,377
1934	1,128	1.61	1,811	8.20	14,850
1935	1,149	1.46	1,680	8.70	14,616
1936	1,108	1.68	1,864	9.10	16,962
1937	1,094	1.61	1,759	9.20	16,183
1938	1,113	1.65	1,834	8.40	15,406
1939	1,076	1.73	1,857	11.00	20,427
1940	1,087	1.73	1,876	10.30	19,323
1941	1,045	1.87	1,959	12.10	23,704
1942	1,079	1.82	1,964	16.90	33,192
1943	1,164	1.76	2,051	22.60	46,353
1944	1,156	1.73	1,996	23.40	46,706
1945	1,158	1.70	1,970	21.60	42,552
1946	1,062	1.73	1,839	24.30	44,688
1947	1,078	1.69	1,817	24.60	44,698
1948	1,061	1.74	1,846	27.00	49,842
1949	970	1.58	1,530	26.00	39,780
1950	1,020	1.69	1,721	25.00	43,025
1951	991	1.64	1,621	28.40	46,036
1952	1,006	1.85	1,866	27.90	52,061
1953	1,028	1.92	1,972	20.20	39,834
1954	1,003	1.81	1,822	21.40	38,777
1955	1,040	1.72	1,784	26.60	47,454
1956	1,065	1.88	2,006	23.20	46,539
1957	1,046	1.89	1,975	16.00	31,600
1958	1,009	1.87	1,886	18.00	33,948

1/ Data not available until 1909.

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture
1859 data are from the U. S. Census Bureau.

ALFALFA HAY: Acreage, yield, and production, Oregon 1899, 1909, and 1919-1958

Year	Harvested Acreage	Yield per	Production
		Harvested Acre	
	1,000 Acres	Tons	1,000 Tons
1899	54	2.72	146
1909	120	3.12	375
1919	211	2.85	601
1920	217	2.15	467
1921	220	2.80	616
1922	240	2.40	576
1923	246	2.65	652
1924	244	2.10	512
1925	212	2.60	551
1926	244	2.40	586
1927	254	2.70	686
1928	249	2.65	660
1929	250	2.55	638
1930	255	2.65	676
1931	263	2.40	631
1932	276	2.45	676
1933	259	2.40	622
1934	249	2.40	598
1935	254	2.55	648
1936	267	2.65	708
1937	280	2.45	686
1938	288	2.60	749
1939	294	2.55	750
1940	300	2.55	765
1941	303	2.60	788
1942	291	2.55	742
1943	276	2.55	704
1944	259	2.55	660
1945	246	2.65	652
1946	234	2.60	608
1947	234	2.65	620
1948	211	2.65	559
1949	248	2.55	632
1950	263	2.75	723
1951	274	2.75	754
1952	279	2.90	809
1953	310	2.85	884
1954	294	2.80	823
1955	309	2.70	834
1956	328	2.90	951
1957	348	2.70	940
1958	336	2.80	941

CLOVER HAY MIXTURES: Acreage, yield, and production, Oregon 1909 and 1919-1958

Year	Harvested Acreage	Yield per	Production
		Harvested Acre	
	1,000 Acres	Tons	1,000 Tons
1909	154	1.82	280
1919	166	1.75	290
1920	171	1.85	316
1921	176	1.90	334
1922	190	2.10	399
1923	197	2.10	414
1924	197	1.25	246
1925	167	1.55	259
1926	150	1.40	210
1927	142	1.60	227
1928	156	1.60	250
1929	133	1.65	219
1930	132	1.60	211
1931	134	1.50	201
1932	126	1.60	202
1933	95	1.55	147
1934	119	1.95	232
1935	111	1.50	166
1936	80	1.70	136
1937	112	1.70	190
1938	125	1.70	212
1939	94	1.65	155
1940	89	1.75	156
1941	102	1.90	194
1942	122	1.85	226
1943	132	1.85	244
1944	132	1.85	244
1945	115	1.85	213
1946	122	1.85	226
1947	126	1.80	227
1948	134	1.85	248
1949	126	1.70	214
1950	132	1.75	231
1951	139	1.60	222
1952	145	1.80	261
1953	148	1.90	281
1954	155	1.85	287
1955	164	1.75	287
1956	167	1.75	292
1957	177	1.80	319
1958	159	1.80	286

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. 1899 and 1909 data are from U. S. Census Bureau.

GRAIN HAY: Acreage, yield, and production,
Oregon 1899, 1909, and 1919-1958

Year	Harvested Acreage	Yield per Harvested Acre		Production
		1,000 Acres	Tons	
1899	246		1.31	321
1909	374		1.36	509
1919	467		1.30	607
1920	452		1.65	746
1921	489		1.55	758
1922	410		1.25	512
1923	413		1.45	599
1924	410		1.10	451
1925	415		1.40	581
1926	369		1.35	498
1927	351		1.55	544
1928	316		1.50	474
1929	292		1.30	380
1930	310		1.45	450
1931	313		1.10	344
1932	335		1.35	452
1933	355		1.20	426
1934	344		1.10	378
1935	337		1.00	337
1936	303		1.30	394
1937	257		1.15	296
1938	244		1.10	268
1939	220		1.25	275
1940	224		1.20	269
1941	197		1.45	286
1942	223		1.50	334
1943	259		1.45	376
1944	268		1.45	389
1945	249		1.35	336
1946	219		1.45	318
1947	226		1.30	294
1948	194		1.45	281
1949	196		1.25	245
1950	196		1.30	255
1951	161		1.20	193
1952	145		1.55	225
1953	136		1.65	224
1954	148		1.30	192
1955	178		1.15	205
1956	183		1.45	265
1957	150		1.40	210
1958	140		1.30	182

OTHER TAME HAY: Acreage, yield, and
production, Oregon 1919-1958

Year	Harvested Acreage	Yield per Harvested Acre		Production
		1,000 Acres	Tons	
1919	107		1.70	182
1920	113		1.50	170
1921	117		1.50	176
1922	133		1.60	213
1923	145		1.70	246
1924	151		1.30	196
1925	147		1.55	228
1926	150		1.40	210
1927	160		1.70	272
1928	166		1.75	290
1929	198		1.55	307
1930	218		1.65	360
1931	203		1.50	304
1932	203		1.70	345
1933	173		1.85	320
1934	208		1.90	395
1935	229		1.50	344
1936	242		1.65	399
1937	218		1.60	349
1938	231		1.50	346
1939	247		1.80	445
1940	235		1.85	435
1941	228		1.85	422
1942	217		1.80	391
1943	212		1.75	371
1944	219		1.75	383
1945	237		1.80	427
1946	201		1.85	372
1947	192		1.80	346
1948	192		1.80	346
1949	109		1.20	131
1950	132		1.40	185
1951	117		1.30	152
1952	125		1.70	212
1953	125		1.70	212
1954	116		1.65	191
1955	111		1.50	166
1956	115		1.50	172
1957	104		1.65	172
1958	94		1.65	155

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. 1899 and 1909 data are from U. S. Census Bureau.

ALL TAME HAY: Acreage, yield, production, Oregon 1869-1958

Year	Harvested Acreage	Yield per Harvested Acre	Production
	<u>1,000 Acres</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>1,000 Tons</u>
1869	47	1.35	63
1870	60	1.45	87
1871	70	1.40	98
1872	80	1.35	108
1873	90	1.40	126
1874	100	1.40	140
1875	110	1.35	148
1876	120	1.45	174
1877	138	1.05	145
1878	150	1.30	195
1879	167	1.60	
1880	190	1.40	267
1881	215	1.40	301
1882	265	1.40	371
1883	275	1.25	344
1884	295	1.50	442
1885	300	1.25	375
1886	305	1.25	381
1887	320	1.40	448
1888	345	1.35	466
1889	365	1.35	493
1890	390	1.40	546
1891	430	1.30	559
1892	450	1.35	608
1893	475	1.40	665
1894	490	1.55	760
1895	495	1.35	668
1896	485	1.55	752
1897	475	1.45	689
1898	505	1.55	783
1899	521	1.50	782
1900	580	1.75	1,015
1901	590	1.55	914
1902	600	1.60	960
1903	640	1.65	1,056
1904	655	1.60	1,048
1905	675	1.75	1,181
1906	680	1.70	1,156
1907	690	1.60	1,104
1908	700	1.60	1,120
1909	711	1.65	1,173

ALL TAME HAY: Acreage, yield, production, Oregon 1869-1958

Year	Harvested Acreage	Yield per Harvested Acre	Production
	<u>1,000 Acres</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>1,000 Tons</u>
1910	740	1.70	1,258
1911	785	1.70	1,334
1912	835	1.80	1,503
1913	840	1.70	1,428
1914	890	1.60	1,424
1915	890	1.80	1,602
1916	925	1.90	1,758
1917	950	1.80	1,710
1918	930	1.70	1,581
1919	951	1.77	1,680
1920	953	1.78	1,699
1921	1,002	1.88	1,884
1922	973	1.75	1,700
1923	1,001	1.91	1,911
1924	1,002	1.40	1,405
1925	941	1.72	1,619
1926	913	1.65	1,504
1927	907	1.91	1,729
1928	887	1.89	1,674
1929	873	1.77	1,544
1930	915	1.85	1,697
1931	913	1.62	1,480
1932	940	1.78	1,675
1933	882	1.72	1,515
1934	920	1.74	1,603
1935	931	1.61	1,495
1936	892	1.84	1,637
1937	867	1.75	1,521
1938	888	1.77	1,575
1939	855	1.90	1,625
1940	848	1.92	1,625
1941	830	2.04	1,690
1942	853	1.98	1,693
1943	879	1.93	1,695
1944	878	1.91	1,676
1945	847	1.92	1,628
1946	776	1.96	1,524
1947	778	1.91	1,487
1948	731	1.96	1,434
1949	679	1.80	1,222

ALL TAME HAY: Acreage, yield, production, Oregon 1869-1958

Year	Harvested Acreage	Yield per Harvested Acre	Production
	<u>1,000 Acres</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>1,000 Tons</u>
1950	723	1.93	1,394
1951	691	1.91	1,321
1952	694	2.17	1,507
1953	719	2.23	1,601
1954	713	2.09	1,493
1955	762	1.96	1,492
1956	793	2.12	1,680
1957	779	2.11	1,641
1958	729	2.15	1,564

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

WILD HAY: Acreage, yield and production, Oregon 1899 and 1909-1958.

Year	Harvested Acreage	Yield per Harvested Acre	Production
	1,000 Acres	Tons	1,000 Tons
1899	202	1.16	234
1909	218	1.14	249
1910	218	1.15	251
1911	218	1.20	262
1912	220	1.20	264
1913	220	1.20	264
1914	230	1.15	264
1915	230	1.15	264
1916	225	1.20	270
1917	232	1.10	255
1918	227	1.05	238
1919	226	1.18	267
1920	203	.95	193
1921	173	.85	147
1922	153	.60	92
1923	124	.70	87
1924	120	.60	72
1925	235	.85	200
1926	235	.80	188
1927	235	1.15	270
1928	235	.90	212
1929	234	1.00	234
1930	211	.95	200
1931	200	.85	170
1932	260	1.00	260
1933	260	1.05	273
1934	208	1.00	208
1935	218	.85	185
1936	216	1.05	227
1937	227	1.05	238
1938	225	1.15	259
1939	221	1.05	232
1940	239	1.05	251
1941	215	1.25	269
1942	226	1.20	271
1943	285	1.25	356
1944	278	1.15	320
1945	311	1.10	342
1946	286	1.10	315
1947	300	1.10	330
1948	330	1.25	412
1949	291	1.06	308
1950	297	1.10	327
1951	300	1.00	300
1952	312	1.15	359
1953	309	1.20	371
1954	290	1.10	319
1955	278	1.05	292
1956	272	1.20	326
1957	267	1.25	334
1958	280	1.15	322

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.
1899 data are from U. S. Census Bureau.

ALFALFA SEED: Acreage, yield, production, price, and Value, Oregon 1909 and 1926-1958

Year	Harvested Acreage	Yield per Harvested Acre	Production Clean Seed	Price per 100 Pounds	Value of Production
	<u>1,000 Acres</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>1,000 Pounds</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>1,000 Dollars</u>
1909	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	8	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1926	1.0	140	140	15.40	22
1927	2.0	140	280	14.50	41
1928	3.0	140	420	18.60	78
1929	3.9	135	526	15.90	84
1930	3.0	140	420	16.20	68
1931	3.0	140	420	9.80	41
1932	3.0	120	360	9.80	35
1933	3.0	115	345	9.00	31
1934	2.0	94	188	19.70	37
1935	5.0	140	700	12.60	88
1936	6.4	120	768	23.10	177
1937	7.7	150	1,155	25.80	298
1938	9.6	125	1,200	20.20	242
1939	12.0	79	950	19.70	187
1940	9.6	105	1,000	15.20	152
1941	6.0	60	360	23.00	83
1942	5.0	78	390	32.20	126
1943	4.0	90	360	36.00	130
1944	4.5	64	290	39.00	113
1945	6.0	80	480	38.00	182
1946	6.0	90	540	41.80	226
1947	4.0	80	320	32.20	103
1948	4.0	105	420	48.50	204
1949	5.4	150	810	40.20	326
1950	7.0	185	1,300	45.00	585
1951	10.5	225	2,362	50.50	1,193
1952	10.5	350	3,675	36.00	1,323
1953	5.0	350	1,750	21.50	376
1954	5.5	285	1,568	37.40	586
1955	6.0	400	2,400	20.50	492
1956	6.5	390	2,535	32.50	824
1957	9.0	345	3,105	23.70	736
1958	10.0	350	3,500	27.50	962

1/ Data not available.

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. 1909 data are from U. S. Census Bureau

RED CLOVER SEED: Acreage, yield, production, price and value, Oregon 1919-58

Year	Harvested Acreage	Yield per Harvested Acre	Production Clean Seed	Price per 100 Pounds	Value of Production
	<u>1,000 Acres</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>1,000 Pounds</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>1,000 Dollars</u>
1919	11.0	63	693	46.30	321
1920	9.3	73	679	18.80	128
1921	17.6	91	1,602	15.60	250
1922	11.3	49	554	18.50	102
1923	12.4	100	1,240	19.20	238
1924	9.7	44	427	22.40	96
1925	11.1	78	866	25.90	224
1926	16.4	77	1,263	28.30	357
1927	20.0	125	2,500	23.50	588
1928	22.0	115	2,530	25.30	640
1929	23.0	110	2,530	15.20	385
1930	16.3	86	1,402	19.10	268
1931	28.0	110	3,080	10.30	317
1932	14.7	73	1,073	8.00	86
1933	10.4	110	1,144	11.50	132
1934	27.0	92	2,484	17.00	422
1935	15.7	84	1,319	13.70	181
1936	11.8	170	2,006	22.20	445
1937	27.0	135	3,645	28.20	1,028
1938	24.0	140	3,360	13.10	440
1939	19.0	125	2,400	14.70	353
1940	13.0	125	1,600	9.33	149
1941	12.0	125	1,500	15.50	232
1942	12.0	145	1,700	20.50	348
1943	10.0	160	1,600	30.20	483
1944	12.0	135	1,600	32.80	525
1945	12.0	125	1,500	33.20	498
1946	19.0	125	2,400	39.70	953
1947	23.0	150	3,400	47.50	1,615
1948	25.0	145	3,600	39.80	1,433
1949	24.0	135	3,200	40.00	1,280
1950	26.0	130	3,400	35.20	1,197
1951	20.0	165	3,300	37.20	1,228
1952	11.0	180	1,980	37.30	739
1953	13.0	190	2,470	28.30	699
1954	17.0	145	2,465	54.80	1,351
1955	17.0	200	3,400	30.40	1,034
1956	13.0	185	2,405	34.10	820
1957	21.0	215	4,515	27.00	1,219
1958	18.0	200	3,600	33.00	1,188

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

ALSIKE CLOVER SEED: Acreage, yield, production, price and value, Oregon 1919-58

Year	Harvested Acreage 1,000 Acres	Yield per Harvested Acre Pounds	Production Clean Seed 1,000 Pounds	Price per 100 Pounds Dollars	Value of Production 1,000 Dollars
1919	5.0	96	480	40.20	193
1920	4.7	115	540	21.50	116
1921	4.4	120	528	14.00	74
1922	2.7	76	205	13.70	28
1923	1.6	150	240	14.50	35
1924	5.3	52	276	14.70	41
1925	2.9	120	348	21.00	73
1926	1.6	140	224	23.50	53
1927	2.0	150	300	22.50	68
1928	2.0	125	250	26.50	66
1929	2.5	175	438	15.80	69
1930	4.7	165	776	17.50	136
1931	14.0	180	2,520	8.30	209
1932	12.3	125	1,538	8.10	125
1933	10.6	160	1,696	12.20	207
1934	7.0	160	1,120	19.20	215
1935	12.3	160	1,968	16.00	315
1936	7.8	295	2,301	17.80	410
1937	21.0	195	4,095	25.80	1,057
1938	24.0	210	5,040	11.20	564
1939	17.0	240	4,100	15.20	623
1940	23.0	215	4,900	10.20	500
1941	20.0	260	5,200	14.80	770
1942	17.5	200	3,500	20.00	700
1943	12.5	185	2,300	27.20	626
1944	14.5	195	2,800	30.30	848
1945	9.0	200	1,800	30.70	553
1946	12.5	265	3,300	33.70	1,112
1947	15.0	255	3,800	33.00	1,254
1948	15.0	225	3,400	27.00	918
1949	10.4	230	2,400	29.70	713
1950	9.5	365	3,468	36.30	1,259
1951	10.5	430	4,515	39.00	1,761
1952	11.5	420	4,830	26.00	1,256
1953	10.5	410	4,305	15.90	684
1954	7.4	380	2,850	31.30	892
1955	6.5	375	2,438	21.70	529
1956	7.0	430	3,010	33.20	999
1957	6.5	400	2,600	18.00	468
1958	5.0	400	2,000	19.50	390

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

COMMON RYEGRASS SEED: Acreage, yield, production, price and value,
Oregon 1936-58

Year	Harvested Acreage	Yield per Harvested Acre	Production Clean Seed	Price per 100 Pounds	Value of Production
	<u>1,000 Acres</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>1,000 Pounds</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>1,000 Dollars</u>
1936	23.5	417	12,900	3.90	503
1937	21.0	257	7,055	5.50	388
1938	42.0	355	18,300	3.60	659
1939	55.0	500	30,500	4.20	1,281
1940	65.0	360	27,500	3.10	852
1941	70.0	300	24,000	4.30	1,032
1942	84.0	320	30,000	5.00	1,500
1943	60.0	340	23,000	7.90	1,817
1944	72.0	370	31,000	7.00	2,170
1945	80.0	450	39,500	7.50	2,962
1946	92.0	510	51,000	7.50	3,825
1947	87.0	500	47,500	5.95	2,826
1948	73.0	400	32,700	7.80	2,551
1949	86.0	450	42,200	9.70	4,093
1950	115.0	630	72,450	7.50	5,434
1951	100.0	660	66,000	9.00	5,940
1952	113.0	800	90,400	6.70	6,057
1953	100.0	660	66,000	8.90	5,874
1954	115.0	920	105,800	7.00	7,406
1955	124.0	980	121,520	5.60	6,805
1956	89.0	1,000	89,000	4.75	4,228
1957	72.0	930	66,960	4.40	2,946
1958	72.0	880	63,360	7.80	4,942

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

PERENNIAL RYEGRASS SEED: Acreage, yield, production, price and value,
Oregon 1936-58

Year	Harvested Acreage	Yield per Harvested Acre	Production Clean Seed	Price per 100 Pounds	Value of Production
	<u>1, 000 Acres</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>1, 000 Pounds</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>1, 000 Dollars</u>
1936	.8	258	200	8.35	17
1937	2.2	193	425	12.00	51
1938	3.7	252	932	6.25	58
1939	7.0	193	1,350	8.00	108
1940	9.5	181	1,720	8.00	138
1941	12.5	184	2,300	8.85	204
1942	13.2	250	3,300	10.50	346
1943	14.5	220	3,200	13.50	432
1944	16.5	280	4,600	12.90	593
1945	15.0	300	4,500	14.00	630
1946	17.0	330	5,600	14.00	784
1947	18.0	340	6,100	9.40	573
1948	17.0	380	6,500	10.70	696
1949	14.0	400	5,600	13.30	745
1950	14.0	500	7,000	12.50	875
1951	15.0	530	7,950	13.60	1,081
1952	17.0	710	12,070	9.40	1,135
1953	20.0	830	16,600	11.60	1,926
1954	27.0	830	22,410	13.00	2,913
1955	33.0	950	31,350	9.40	2,947
1956	41.0	1,050	43,050	7.00	3,014
1957	39.0	910	35,490	5.10	1,810
1958	36.0	780	28,080	9.30	2,611

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

TALL (ALTA) FESCUE SEED: Acreage, yield, production, price and value,
Oregon 1938-58

Year	Harvested Acres	Yield per Acre	Production Clean Seed	Price per 100 Pounds	Value of Production
	<u>1,000 Acres</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>1,000 Pounds</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>1,000 Dollars</u>
1938	.07	320	22.5	32.70	7.4
1939	.15	155	23.5	34.00	8.0
1940	.75	320	240.0	12.75	31.0
1941	1.25	185	232.0	20.00	46.0
1942	1.5	180	270.0	25.00	68.0
1943	2.1	240	500.0	33.00	165.0
1944	3.8	180	680.0	38.50	261.8
1945	5.0	200	1,000.0	41.50	415.0
1946	7.0	230	1,600.0	37.50	600.0
1947	10.0	200	2,000.0	29.50	590.0
1948	12.0	285	3,400.0	29.00	986.0
1949	15.0	185	2,800.0	39.00	1,092.0
1950	22.0	250	5,500.0	39.00	2,145.0
1951	26.0	235	6,100.0	40.00	2,440.0
1952	28.0	325	9,100.0	21.50	1,956.5
1953	18.0	320	5,760.0	11.90	685.0
1954	11.0	390	4,290.0	16.00	686.0
1955	11.0	455	5,005.0	10.00	500.0
1956	8.0	480	3,840.0	12.80	492.0
1957	7.5	530	3,975.0	9.40	374.0
1958	5.5	390	2,145.0	13.50	290.0

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of
Agriculture.

CHEWINGS FESCUE SEED: Acreage, yield, production, price and value,
Oregon 1936-58

Year	Harvested Acre	Yield per Acre	Production Clean Seed	Price per 100 Pounds	Value of Production
	<u>1, 000 Acres</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>1, 000 Pounds</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>1, 000 Dollars</u>
1936	.05	200	10	30.00	3.0
1937	.19	158	30	35.00	10.5
1938	.5	216	108	46.50	50.2
1939	.925	200	186	40.00	74.0
1940	2.2	180	393	25.50	100.0
1941	3.75	215	800	26.00	208.0
1942	4.0	240	960	33.00	317.0
1943	4.2	215	900	44.00	396.0
1944	5.3	195	1,000	55.50	555.0
1945	6.0	220	1,300	49.50	643.5
1946	10.0	280	2,800	48.50	1,358.0
1947	12.0	240	2,900	29.50	855.5
1948	13.0	245	3,200	36.50	1,168.0
1949	12.0	200	2,400	34.00	816.0
1950	13.0	270	3,510	50.00	1,755.0
1951	15.0	140	2,100	67.00	1,407.0
1952	16.5	300	4,950	47.00	2,326.5
1953	17.0	260	4,420	43.00	1,901.0
1954	20.0	340	6,800	25.00	1,700.0
1955	21.0	380	7,980	19.00	1,516.0
1956	17.0	300	5,100	32.00	1,632.0
1957	20.0	390	7,800	29.50	2,301.0
1958	21.0	280	5,880	32.00	1,882.0

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

RED FESCUE SEED: Acreage, yield, production, price and value,
Oregon 1940-58

Year	Harvested Acres	Yield Per Acre	Production Clean Seed	Price per 100 Pounds	Value of Production
	<u>1,000 Acres</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>1,000 Pounds</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>1,000 Dollars</u>
1940	.1	200	20	52.00	10.0
1941	.2	200	40	45.00	18.0
1942	.35	215	75	45.00	34.0
1943	.5	300	150	49.00	74.0
1944	.8	300	240	61.00	146.4
1945	1.0	350	350	51.00	178.5
1946	2.5	440	1,100	49.00	539.0
1947	4.0	350	1,400	31.50	441.0
1948	5.0	380	1,900	40.50	769.5
1949	4.0	180	720	39.00	280.8
1950	4.5	360	1,620	51.50	834.3
1951	5.0	180	900	71.00	639.0
1952	5.5	300	1,650	49.50	816.8
1953	6.0	290	1,740	42.00	731.0
1954	7.5	480	3,600	26.00	936.0
1955	6.5	230	1,495	22.50	336.0
1956	5.5	300	1,650	43.00	710.0
1957	5.5	435	2,392	37.00	885.0
1958	7.5	320	2,400	34.00	816.0

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

BENTGRASS SEED: Acreage, yield, production, price and value,
Oregon 1936-58

Year	Harvested Acreage	Yield per Harvested Acre	Production Clean Seed	Price per 100 Pounds	Value of Production
	<u>1,000 Acres</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>1,000 Pounds</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>1,000 Dollars</u>
1936	5.2	128	664	37.50	249
1937	4.4	105	460	39.70	182.6
1938	4.1	138	566	42.70	241.7
1939	4.5	140	632	40.00	253
1940	5.8	130	752	40.00	301
1941	6.2	140	875	43.50	381
1942	6.4	125	800	45.00	360
1943	6.6	100	660	57.00	376
1944	7.0	130	910	55.00	500
1945	7.0	145	1,000	69.00	690
1946	9.0	120	1,100	81.50	896
1947	11.0	135	1,500	59.50	892
1948	12.0	125	1,500	58.70	880
1949	13.0	110	1,400	63.60	890
1950	14.0	160	2,240	67.00	1,501
1951	14.0	120	1,680	82.00	1,378
1952	15.0	150	2,250	52.50	1,181
1953	16.5	190	3,135	61.00	1,912
1954	17.5	180	3,150	54.00	1,701
1955	20.0	220	4,400	46.00	2,024
1956	23.0	240	5,520	43.50	2,401
1957	26.0	300	7,800	24.00	1,872
1958	24.0	250	6,000	23.00	1,380

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

HAIRY VETCH SEED: Acreage, yield, production, price and value,
Oregon 1936-58

Year	Harvested Acreage	Yield per Harvested Acre	Production Clean Seed	Price per 100 pounds	Value of Production
	<u>1,000 Acres</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>1,000 Pounds</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>1,000 Pounds</u>
1936	40	219	8,750	6.90	604
1937	29	259	7,500	7.00	525
1938	28.4	250	7,100	6.20	440
1939	37	259	9,600	7.55	725
1940	84	286	24,000	7.30	1,752
1941	120	192	23,000	7.30	1,679
1942	125	225	28,100	9.90	2,782
1943	80	270	21,600	11.70	2,527
1944	72	250	18,000	11.00	1,980
1945	47	240	11,300	10.80	1,220
1946	38	230	8,700	14.00	1,218
1947	44	290	12,800	15.30	1,958
1948	50	280	14,000	17.70	2,478
1949	53	250	13,200	15.70	2,072
1950	70	300	21,000	14.30	3,003
1951	64	235	15,000	14.10	2,115
1952	69	375	25,875	13.90	3,597
1953	46	460	21,160	10.80	2,285
1954	20	355	7,100	10.60	753
1955	22	500	11,000	13.00	1,430
1956	25	400	10,000	13.50	1,350
1957	44	400	17,600	9.60	1,690
1958	36	230	8,280	11.50	952

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

COMMON AND WILLAMETTE VETCH SEED: Acreage, yield, production, price and value, Oregon 1936-58

Year	Harvested Acreage	Yield per Harvested Acre	Production Clean Seed	Price per 100 Pounds	Value of Production
	<u>1,000 Acres</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>1,000 Pounds</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>1,000 Dollars</u>
1936	7.9	551	4,350	3.00	130
1937	8.0	550	4,400	3.50	154
1938	7.6	470	3,575	2.85	102
1939	15.5	371	5,750	3.65	210
1940	34.4	420	14,440	3.05	440
1941	52.0	276	14,360	3.85	553
1942	58.0	372	21,600	5.40	1,166
1943	45.0	510	23,000	6.15	1,414
1944	68.0	500	34,000	6.05	2,057
1945	95.0	525	49,900	5.80	2,894
1946	102.0	430	43,900	6.00	2,634
1947	82.0	410	33,600	6.10	2,050
1948	54.0	480	25,900	8.05	2,085
1949	75.0	200	15,000	8.80	1,320
1950	77.0	550	42,400	6.40	2,714
1951	25.0	160	4,000	6.40	256
1952	34.0	560	19,040	5.50	1,047
1953	25.0	720	18,000	4.15	747
1954	13.0	635	8,255	4.85	400
1955	15.0	775	11,625	6.00	698
1956	8.0	310	2,480	8.50	211
1957	17.0	390	6,630	5.00	332
1958	14.0	350	4,900	5.70	279

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

AUSTRIAN WINTER PEAS SEED: Acreage, yield, production, price and value, Oregon 1936-58

Year	Harvested Acreage	Yield per Harvested Acre	Production Clean Seed	Price per 100 Pounds	Value of Production
	<u>1,000 Acres</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>1,000 Pounds</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>1,000 Dollars</u>
1936	20.7	715	14,800	2.80	414
1937	21.2	960	20,350	3.70	753
1938	28.0	760	21,280	2.30	489
1939	38.5	680	26,200	2.83	741
1940	69.0	696	48,000	2.95	1,416
1941	48.0	625	30,000	3.20	960
1942	78.0	950	74,100	4.90	3,631
1943	62.0	1,100	68,200	4.90	3,342
1944	20.0	900	18,000	5.00	900
1945	25.0	840	21,000	3.50	735
1946	14.0	1,020	14,300	3.75	536
1947	20.0	950	19,000	4.60	874
1948	20.0	1,200	24,000	6.20	1,488
1949	44.0	825	36,300	4.50	1,634
1950	65.0	1,100	71,500	4.45	3,182
1951	9.0	600	5,400	4.00	216
1952	11.0	1,250	13,750	3.30	454
1953	20.0	1,350	27,000	2.60	702
1954	24.0	950	22,800	2.60	593
1955	27.0	1,300	35,100	3.40	1,193
1956	19.0	750	14,250	3.30	470
1957	21.0	900	18,900	2.30	435
1958	17.0	500	8,500	3.50	298

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

ALL POTATOES: Acreage, yield, production, price and value, Oregon 1849, 1859 and 1869-1948 1/

Year	Harvested Acreage	Yield per Harvested Acre	Production	Price per CWT	Value of Production
	<u>1,000 Acres</u>	<u>CWT</u>	<u>1,000 CWT</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>1,000 Dollars</u>
1849	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	35		
1859	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	182		
1869	4	72	288	1.23	355
1870	5	62	312	1.42	442
1871	5	62	312	1.88	588
1872	5	64	321	1.03	332
1873	6	80	479	1.02	487
1874	7	73	512	.95	487
1875	8	85	682	1.45	988
1876	9	70	632	1.15	727
1877	8	70	562	1.10	618
1878	8	56	451	1.00	451
1879	10	82	816	.70	571
1880	9	74	664	.98	653
1881	11	83	911	.83	759
1882	11	68	746	.95	709
1883	13	55	710	1.17	828
1884	15	83	1,242	.50	621
1885	15	64	963	.60	578
1886	16	48	768	1.03	794
1887	16	52	835	.87	724
1888	17	75	1,275	.60	765
1889	18	48	864	.80	691
1890	18	59	1,069	1.08	1,158
1891	20	74	1,476	.67	984
1892	21	64	1,336	.93	1,247
1893	23	59	1,366	.78	1,070
1894	26	69	1,794	.60	1,076
1895	28	59	1,663	.65	1,081
1896	26	52	1,342	.65	872
1897	28	74	2,066	.67	1,378
1898	28	56	1,579	.78	1,237
1899	30	75	2,250	.82	1,838
1900	31	63	1,953	.75	1,465
1901	32	46	1,478	1.17	1,725
1902	36	59	2,138	.92	1,960
1903	36	66	2,376	.83	1,980
1904	37	45	1,665	.98	1,637
1905	40	64	2,544	1.00	2,544
1906	40	59	2,352	.93	2,195
1907	42	68	2,873	.93	2,681
1908	43	54	2,322	1.13	2,632
1909	44	65	2,878	1.02	2,926
1910	42	53	2,218	1.32	2,920
1911	45	61	2,727	1.28	3,500
1912	65	70	4,524	.57	2,564
1913	54	65	3,499	.85	2,974
1914	53	45	2,385	1.08	2,584

(Continued)

ALL POTATOES: Acreage, yield, production, price and value, Oregon 1849, 1859 and 1869-1948 1/

Year	Harvested Acreage	Yield per Harvested Acre	Production	Price per CWT	Value of Production
	1,000 Acres	CWT	1,000 CWT	Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1915	54	58	3,143	1.13	3,562
1916	62	68	4,204	2.33	9,808
1917	75	48	3,600	1.35	4,860
1918	50	52	2,610	1.58	4,132
1919	40	53	2,136	3.95	8,437
1920	38	78	2,964	1.45	4,298
1921	36	54	1,944	1.70	3,305
1922	41	63	2,583	.97	2,497
1923	37	62	2,309	1.50	3,463
1924	34	52	1,958	1.70	3,329
1925	32	68	2,170	2.78	6,039
1926	36	64	2,290	1.70	3,892
1927	40	72	2,880	1.23	3,552
1928	41	74	3,026	1.02	3,015
1929	33	61	2,020	1.78	3,602
1930	34	93	3,162	.95	3,004
1931	46	78	3,588	.67	2,392
1932	48	72	3,456	.50	1,728
1933	46	96	4,416	.85	3,754
1934	52	86	4,493	.75	3,370
1935	41	81	3,321	.92	3,044
1936	37	109	4,040	1.67	6,734
1937	40	102	4,080	.67	2,720
1938	35	116	4,053	.65	2,634
1939	33	112	3,703	.90	3,332
1940	35	144	5,040	.60	3,024
1941	35	132	4,620	1.42	6,545
1942	34	129	4,386	1.92	8,406
1943	58	132	7,656	1.98	14,661
1944	45	150	6,750	2.13	14,400
1945	52	144	7,488	2.00	14,976
1946	50	156	7,800	1.90	14,820
1947	36	150	5,400	3.20	17,280
1948	38	186	7,068	2.35	16,610

1/ Price and value of production data not available for years prior to 1869.

2/ Data not available.

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. 1849 and 1859 data from U. S. Census publications.

FALL POTATOES: Acreage, yield, production, price and value,
Oregon 1949-1958 1/

Year	Harvested Acreage	Yield per Harvested Acre	Production	Price Per CWT	Value of Produc- tion
	<u>1,000 Acres</u>	<u>CWT</u>	<u>1,000 CWT</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>1,000 Dollars</u>
1949	28,000	180	5,040	2.35	11,844
1950	26,000	240	6,240	1.51	9,422
1951	20,000	235	4,700	3.36	15,792
1952	23,000	230	5,290	3.10	16,399
1953	28,000	220	6,160	1.32	8,131
1954	27,000	220	5,940	2.40	14,256
1955	25,000	220	5,500	2.04	11,220
1956	27,000	240	6,480	1.52	9,850
1957	28,000	245	6,860	1.89	12,965
1958	28,000	250	7,000		

1/ Data not available prior to 1949.

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

LATE SUMMER POTATOES: Acreage, yield, production, price and value,
Oregon 1949-1958 1/

Year	Harvested Acreage	Yield per Harvested Acre	Production	Price Per CWT	Value of Production
	<u>1,000 Acres</u>	<u>CWT</u>	<u>1,000 CWT</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>1,000 Dollars</u>
1949	10,000	190	1,900	1.44	2,736
1950	10,500	160	1,680	1.38	2,318
1951	10,500	170	1,785	1.48	2,642
1952	7,500	240	1,800	3.56	6,408
1953	10,500	175	1,838	.99	1,820
1954	11,000	215	2,365	1.74	4,115
1955	11,000	195	2,145	.90	1,814
1956	10,000	205	2,050	2.47	5,064
1957	10,500	225	2,362	1.37	3,236
1958	12,500	220	2,750		

1/ Data not available prior to 1949.

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

SUGAR BEETS: Acreage, yield, production, price and value, Oregon 1909, 1919, 1925, 1927, and 1936-58 1/

Year	Harvested Acreage	Yield per Harvested Acre	Production	Price per Ton	Value of Production
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>1,000 Tons</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>1,000 Dollars</u>
1909			7.0	4.80	31
1919			1.0	12.00	10
1925	300	4.7	1.4	7.86	11
1927	500	3.2	1.6	8.12	13
1936	500	13.0	6.5	6.20	40
1937	5,200	11.6	60.3	5.25	317
1938	8,200	15.3	125.3	4.40	551
1939	6,900	14.6	101.0	4.07	411
1940	8,700	13.3	116.0	4.65	539
1941	6,600	16.8	110.7	6.42	711
1942	11,500	17.5	200.7	7.01	1,407
1943	8,500	18.8	159.7	7.95	1,270
1944	12,700	14.6	185.0	10.10	1,868
1945	15,600	16.3	253.8	9.90	2,513
1946	19,300	17.0	328.9	11.70	3,848
1947	24,700	21.2	524.7	11.80	6,191
1948	23,400	17.1	399.9	10.30	4,119
1949	15,600	21.9	340.9	10.10	3,443
1950	20,800	19.9	414.0	10.60	4,388
1951	15,600	21.0	328.0	11.00	3,608
1952	13,200	22.9	302.0	11.60	3,503
1953	16,800	23.0	387.0	10.90	4,218
1954	17,900	21.7	389.0	11.20	4,357
1955	16,800	22.7	381.0	11.00	4,191
1956	17,300	24.7	428.0	11.00	4,708
1957	19,200	24.1	462.0	10.80	4,990
1958	19,200	26.5	509.0	--	--

1/ Acreage and yield data not available for 1909 and 1919.

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. 1909 and 1919 data from the Bureau of Census.

HOPS: Acreage, yield, production, price and value, Oregon 1859, 1869, 1879, 1889, 1899, 1909 and 1915-1958. ^{1/}

Year	Harvested Acreage	Yield per Harvested Acre	Production	Price per pound	Value of ^{2/} Production
	1,000 Acres	Pounds	1,000 Pounds	Cents	1,000 Dollars
1859			.5		
1869			9.7		
1879	.3	804	244.4		
1889	3.1	1,156	3,613.7		
1899	15.4	951	14,675.6	6.4	938
1909	21.8	761	16,582.6	17.1	2,839
1915	20.0	1,050	21,000.0	11.0	2,310
1916	20.0	950	19,000.0	10.0	1,900
1917	10.0	500	5,000.0	24.0	1,200
1918	8.0	435	3,480.0	21.0	731
1919	8.0	850	6,800.0	80.0	5,440
1920	11.0	725	7,975.0	35.0	2,791
1921	12.0	770	9,240.0	25.0	2,310
1922	12.0	800	9,600.0	9.0	864
1923	11.6	722	8,339.0	20.0	1,668
1924	12.0	1,150	13,800.0	10.0	1,380
1925	13.0	1,200	15,600.0	23.0	3,588
1926	13.0	1,300	16,900.0	25.0	4,225
1927	16.0	994	15,904.0	25.0	3,976
1928	17.0	1,000	17,000.0	20.0	3,400
1929	17.0	1,085	18,445.0	12.0	2,213
1930	14.0	1,025	14,350.0	15.0	2,152
1931	15.5	1,096	16,988.0	14.0	2,378
1932	15.5	840	13,020.0	18.0	2,344
1933	19.0	1,135	21,565.0	30.0	6,470
1934	23.0	900	20,700.0	15.0	3,105
1935	26.0	992	25,792.0	9.9	2,331
1936	21.0	530	11,130.0	29.0	3,228
1937	22.3	1,100	24,530.0	15.0	3,300
1938	19.8	830	16,434.0	20.0	3,047
1939	19.3	900	17,370.0	25.0	4,198
1940	19.6	1,035	20,286.0	26.0	5,274
1941	20.0	840	16,800.0	30.0	5,040
1942	19.3	680	13,124.0	46.0	6,037
1943	16.5	880	14,520.0	62.0	9,002
1944	18.7	920	17,204.0	66.0	11,355
1945	19.9	1,045	20,796.0	64.0	13,309
1946	20.0	950	19,000.0	62.0	11,780
1947	18.9	870	16,443.0	67.0	11,017
1948	17.7	890	15,753.0	49.0	7,719
1949	14.5	1,015	14,718.0	53.0	5,991
1950	14.6	1,115	16,279.0	59.0	8,134
1951	14.9	1,260	18,774.0	65.0	8,779
1952	12.8	1,310	16,768.0	61.0	5,932
1953	6.8	1,010	6,868.0	46.0	3,159
1954	5.7	1,230	7,011.0	44.0	2,085
1955	3.9	1,180	4,602.0	40.0	1,841
1956	3.8	1,260	4,788.0	40.0	1,915
1957	4.5	1,230	5,535.0	51.0	2,823
1958	5.0	1,080	5,400.0	50.0	2,700

^{1/} Acreage and yield data not available for 1859 and 1869. Price and value data not available for years prior to 1899.

^{2/} For years 1935, 2,250 lbs.; 1937, 2,530 lbs.; 1938, 1,200 lbs.; 1939, 580 lbs.; 1949, 3,415 lbs.; 1950, 2,492 lbs.; 1951, 5,268 lbs.; and 1952, 7,043 lbs. Quantities not harvested and having no value have been excluded in computing value of production.

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. 1859, 1869, 1879, 1889, 1899 and 1909 figures are from U. S. Census.

PEPPERMINT: Acreage, yield, production, price and value, Oregon 1919 and 1929-58.

Year	Harvested Acreage	Yield per Harvested Acre	Production	Price per Pound	Value of Production
	Acres	Pounds	1,000 Pounds	Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1919	116	18	2	5.00	10
1929	2,300	37	85	2.75	234
1930	2,000	35	70	1.35	94
1931	1,500	32	48	1.25	60
1932	1,500	25	38	1.35	51
1933	900	29	26	1.85	48
1934	1,600	40	64	2.10	134
1935	1,500	40	60	1.50	90
1936	2,100	42	88	1.80	158
1937	2,000	42	84	1.90	160
1938	2,300	36	83	1.85	154
1939	2,500	42	105	1.85	194
1940	2,800	39	109	2.10	229
1941	3,100	43	133	3.75	499
1942	3,600	45	162	4.90	794
1943	3,800	35	133	6.60	878
1944	6,000	50	300	7.00	2,100
1945	8,000	41	328	5.80	1,902
1946	9,000	44	396	6.45	2,554
1947	11,000	50	550	7.00	3,850
1948	12,600	45	567	6.40	3,629
1949	14,500	42	609	4.70	2,862
1950	14,600	45	657	5.35	3,515
1951	14,000	38	532	6.50	3,458
1952	15,000	48	720	5.90	4,248
1953	13,500	39	526	4.15	2,183
1954	11,500	44	506	5.30	2,682
1955	13,000	53	689	6.00	4,134
1956	14,000	56	784	5.65	4,430
1957	14,800	50	740	4.35	3,219
1958	14,600	67	978	4.35	4,254

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. 1919 figures from the U. S. Census Bureau.

SNAP BEANS: Acreage, production, yield, season average price and value, Oregon 1918-58.

Year	PROCESSED				
	Harvested	Yield per	Production		Value
	Acres	Acres	Tons		1,000
	Acres	Tons	Tons	Dollars	Dollars
1918	270	3.3	900	66.88	60
1919	440	3.3	1,500	53.33	80
1920	200	2.6	500	58.96	29
1921	160	3.2	500	56.67	28
1922	320	2.5	800	61.67	49
1923	750	2.5	1,900	62.50	119
1924	1,040	3.0	3,100	62.50	194
1925	1,200	4.0	4,800	60.18	289
1926	800	2.5	2,000	64.00	128
1927	650	2.5	1,600	65.00	104
1928	650	3.0	2,000	65.00	130
1929	930	3.0	2,800	62.00	174
1930	880	3.5	3,100	60.00	186
1931	400	4.0	1,600	58.00	93
1932	200	5.0	1,000	50.00	50
1933	400	5.6	2,200	45.00	99
1934	900	4.8	4,300	47.00	202
1935	1,100	5.6	6,200	53.60	329
1936	1,340	5.7	7,600	56.60	430
1937	1,890	6.2	11,700	59.20	693
1938	2,600	5.3	13,800	48.80	673
1939	1,950	4.8	9,400	48.50	456
1940	2,210	6.8	15,000	51.10	766
1941	3,800	5.8	22,000	64.00	1,423
1942	4,000	5.3	21,200	103.70	2,198
1943	4,400	6.6	29,000	127.40	3,695
1944	4,500	6.2	27,900	130.40	3,638
1945	4,400	6.1	26,800	117.00	3,136
1946	4,800	6.0	28,800	124.10	3,574
1947	4,700	7.0	32,900	129.70	4,267
1948	4,900	7.0	34,300	131.70	4,517
1949	6,600	8.2	54,100	134.30	7,266
1950	6,600	8.1	53,500	125.70	6,725
1951	7,370	8.0	59,000	124.70	7,357
1952	6,550	7.9	51,700	121.50	6,403
1953	7,650	7.2	55,100	131.10	7,224
1954	9,400	7.6	71,400	133.10	9,503
1955	10,500	7.8	81,900	126.30	10,344
1956	10,600	7.3	77,400	128.20	9,923
1957	10,600	8.1	86,000	129.70	11,154
1958	10,700	8.3	88,800	129.20	11,473

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

SWEET CORN: Acreage, production, yield, season average price and value,
Oregon 1934-58. 1/

Year	Harvested Acres	Yield per Acre	PROCESSED		Value 1,000 Dollars
			Production	Price per Ton	
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	
1934	1,480	1.5	2,200	15.70	35
1935	2,600	1.4	3,600	15.70	57
1936	2,880	1.7	4,900	16.40	80
1937	4,000	2.4	9,600	13.90	133
1938	2,250	2.4	5,400	13.70	74
1939	1,770	2.2	3,900	12.90	50
1940	1,500	3.3	5,000	13.90	70
1941	2,450	4.3	10,500	17.10	180
1942	3,100	2.8	8,700	18.80	164
1943	4,700	3.5	16,400	26.80	440
1944	4,800	3.2	15,400	27.80	428
1945	5,700	3.6	20,500	28.90	592
1946	9,700	2.8	27,200	32.40	881
1947	11,200	3.8	42,600	32.90	1,402
1948	10,900	3.8	41,400	31.40	1,300
1949	11,900	4.4	52,400	28.20	1,478
1950	9,100	3.7	33,700	27.80	937
1951	13,700	4.0	54,800	32.90	1,803
1952	15,500	4.5	69,800	32.80	2,289
1953	17,800	4.6	81,900	32.50	2,662
1954	13,500	4.5	60,800	25.90	1,575
1955	11,500	4.7	54,000	27.40	1,480
1956	17,000	5.2	88,400	27.80	2,458
1957	15,100	5.35	80,800	27.60	2,230
1958	15,200	5.02	76,300	25.60	1,953

1/ Processing data not available for years prior to 1934 for sweet corn.

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

GREEN PEAS: Acreage, production, yield, season average price and value,
Oregon 1934-58. 1/

Year	P R O C E S S E D				
	Harvested	Yield per	Production	Price per	Value
	Acres	Acre		Ton	
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>1,000 Dollars</u>
1934	3,050	1,800	2,740	53.00	145
1935	8,180	1,750	7,160	54.50	390
1936	16,150	1,590	12,840	51.50	661
1937	21,200	1,460	15,480	55.30	856
1938	20,450	1,690	17,280	50.70	876
1939	19,100	1,920	18,340	47.90	878
1940	29,000	1,420	20,590	43.80	902
1941	20,400	3,440	35,090	43.00	1,509
1942	21,200	3,800	40,280	54.30	2,187
1943	36,200	2,890	52,310	75.90	3,970
1944	48,400	1,910	46,220	77.90	3,601
1945	44,300	1,860	41,200	81.80	3,370
1946	58,400	1,970	57,520	81.10	4,665
1947	57,200	2,040	58,340	83.20	4,854
1948	40,830	2,420	49,400	86.80	4,288
1949	47,600	1,580	37,600	87.50	3,290
1950	52,260	2,120	55,400	75.50	4,183
1951	57,400	1,900	54,530	88.80	4,842
1952	48,800	2,300	56,120	88.00	4,939
1953	46,400	2,370	54,980	91.00	5,003
1954	56,400	1,530	43,150	85.10	3,672
1955	59,000	1,310	38,640	87.10	3,366
1956	64,000	2,600	83,200	85.40	7,105
1957	63,900	2,230	71,250	86.20	6,142
1958	52,000	2,100	54,600	77.20	4,215

1/ Processing data not available for years prior to 1934 for green peas.

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

ONIONS: Acreage, production, yield, season average price and value, Oregon 1918-58

Year	FRESH MARKET				
	Harvested	Yield per	Production ^{1/}	Price per	Value
	Acres	Acre	1,000 CWT	100 pounds	1,000 Dollars
	Acres	CWT		Dollars	
1918	750	134	100	1.88	189
1919	760	171	130	2.51	326
1920	880	211	186	.69	128
1921	870	171	149	3.39	505
1922	770	171	132	1.43	189
1923	870	175	152	1.96	298
1924	1,230	171	210	1.73	363
1925	1,200	217	260	1.99	517
1926	1,380	181	250	1.42	355
1927	1,300	200	260	1.44	374
1928	1,650	214	353	2.67	943
1929	1,600	220	352	1.04	366
1930	1,600	255	408	.87	355
1931	1,800	275	495	2.55	1,262
1932	1,600	250	400	.44	176
1933	1,900	280	532	1.10	585
1934	2,100	240	504	1.45	731
1935	2,200	285	627	1.21	759
1936	2,200	150	330	.96	317
1937	2,300	300	690	1.30	897
1938	2,900	290	841	.90	757
1939	3,600	242	870	.72	624
1940	3,300	228	706	1.18	830
1941	3,000	292	876	2.44	2,144
1942	3,500	196	610	1.74	1,062
1943	3,600	250	898	2.56	2,306
1944	4,800	273	1,185	1.76	2,092
1945	4,500	312	1,405	2.72	3,814
1946	4,800	308	1,371	1.36	1,858
1947	3,700	334	1,234	3.62	4,465
1948	3,600	304	1,097	2.00	2,204
1949	4,100	444	1,822	2.27	4,130
1950	4,600	385	1,770	1.07	1,893
1951	4,800	414	1,989	2.70	5,361
1952	4,600	433	1,990	3.58	7,124
1953	5,500	404	2,221	.82	1,829
1954	5,200	428	2,228	1.51	3,374
1955	4,800	423	2,028	1.80	3,650
1956	4,700	388	1,822	1.87	3,412
1957	4,700	364	1,712	2.40	4,115
1958	4,900	400	1,960	2.16	4,242

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested and included in computing value: Malheur County 45,000 cwt in 1940, 75,000 cwt in 1942, 125,000 cwt in 1944, and 105,000 cwt in 1946.

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

STRAWBERRIES: Acreage, yield, production, price and value, Oregon, 1899, 1909, 1919, 1929, 1935 and 1939-58.

Year	Harvested Acreage	Yield per Harvested Acre	Production of Value	Price per Pound	Value of Production
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>1,000 Pounds</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>1,000 Dollars</u>
1899	1,792	3,212	5,757	1/	1/
1909	2,941	2,714	7,983	5.0	395
1919	2,812	2,219	6,239	12.7	790
1929	12,155	2,370	28,805	7.6	2,176
1935	10,633	1,447	15,389	4.7	718
1939	11,300	2,739	30,956	5.5	1,698
1940	12,500	3,418	41,082	5.1	2,092
1941	13,500	3,426	46,250	5.7	2,640
1942	11,900	2,914	31,244	8.5	2,647
1943	7,500	1,883	13,452	13.8	1,864
1944	5,300	2,925	15,200	18.4	2,797
1945	6,000	2,573	15,134	18.2	2,744
1946	7,500	3,416	25,618	27.8	7,116
1947	11,000	2,914	30,242	17.5	5,288
1948	15,000	3,905	57,424	20.2	11,605
1949	14,000	2,900	39,584	14.8	5,835
1950	14,000	3,070	42,980	22.4	9,615
1951	14,500	2,220	32,190	17.2	5,521
1952	15,300	3,610	55,233	15.4	8,481
1953	15,500	4,020	62,310	16.6	10,356
1954	15,200	3,890	59,128	15.0	8,897
1955	17,500	4,770	83,475	15.7	13,144
1956	16,800	4,210	70,728	15.5	10,968
1957	18,300	5,000	91,500	8.4	7,650
1958	15,400	4,500	69,300	12.5	8,670

1/ Data not available.

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. 1899, 1909, 1919, 1929 and 1935, data from the Bureau of Census.

OTHER SMALL FRUITS: Production of red raspberries, black raspberries, loganberries, youngberries, boysenberries, and tame blackberries, Oregon 1939-58

Year	Black Raspberries	Red Raspberries	Boysen and Youngberries	Logan- berries	Tame Black- berries
	<u>1,000 Pounds</u>	<u>1,000 Pounds</u>	<u>1,000 Pounds</u>	<u>1,000 Pounds</u>	<u>1,000 Pounds</u>
1939	3,300	6,900	7,000	6,000	3,029
1940	3,600	6,200	8,100	5,500	3,600
1941	5,200	7,000	8,700	4,300	3,600
1942	5,800	7,900	9,800	4,400	3,800
1943	4,400	6,800	9,000	3,500	4,200
1944	3,800	4,000	8,000	3,900	3,900
1945	2,500	3,200	7,225	2,450	4,200
1946	3,650	4,500	9,700	3,650	6,300
1947	3,450	6,300	10,600	3,300	6,000
1948	4,900	5,880	13,400	3,300	6,500
1949	5,500	7,000	11,000	3,500	8,500
1950	6,800	6,500	5,400	2,700	3,000
1951	4,700	5,000	6,500	2,600	8,000
1952	5,300	6,600	7,300	3,000	9,600
1953	3,400	6,500	6,600	2,700	12,100
1954	3,700	9,900	7,800	2,200	13,000
1955	5,700	9,400	8,200	1,600	14,800
1956	3,700	8,000	2,200	350	12,700
1957	8,800	14,500	9,200	1,600	18,600
1958	8,600	12,200	6,200	1,050	14,400

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

CRANBERRIES: Acreage, yield, production, season average price and value, Oregon 1924-58.

Year	Harvested Acres	Yield Per Acre	Production	Price per Barrel	Value
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Bbls.</u>	<u>Bbls.</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>1,000 Dollars</u>
1924	120	35.0	4,200	8.50	36
1925	120	55.0	6,600	11.50	76
1926	120	58.0	7,000	7.50	52
1927	120	50.0	6,000	10.50	63
1928	120	50.0	6,000	13.50	81
1929	140	41.4	5,800	14.50	84
1930	140	21.4	3,000	13.50	40
1931	140	35.7	5,000	7.50	38
1932	140	16.4	2,300	8.50	20
1933	140	27.9	3,900	7.95	31
1934	140	42.9	6,000	11.50	69
1935	140	32.1	4,500	13.00	58
1936	140	32.9	4,600	16.00	74
1937	140	27.1	3,800	9.00	34
1938	140	53.6	7,500	11.50	86
1939	140	42.1	5,900	10.80	64
1940	140	83.9	12,300	11.20	138
1941	140	73.0	10,200	10.80	110
1942	150	74.7	11,200	11.60	130
1943	160	49.4	7,900	16.60	131
1944	170	74.7	12,700	24.60	312
1945	180	59.4	10,700	21.20	227
1946	230	65.7	15,100	31.30	473
1947	240	59.2	14,200	17.90	254
1948	260	51.2	13,300	9.30	124
1949	325	42.5	13,800	7.75	107
1950	390	37.7	14,700	8.60	108
1951	440	47.3	20,800	12.90	268
1952	450	47.8	21,500	16.90	363
1953	460	70.2	32,300	13.90	449
1954	470	63.8	30,000	11.00	330
1955	470	58.1	27,300	8.90	243
1956	470	85.1	40,000	9.50	380
1957	490	83.7	41,000	12.00	492
1958	520	61.5	32,000	12.00	384

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

APPLES, ALL: Production, farm disposition, price, and value, Oregon 1889, 1899, and 1909-33 1/

Year	Production			Farm Disposition		Price per Bushel Dollars	Value of	
	Total	Not Utilized	Having Value	Farm Use	Sold		Production	Sales
	1,000 Bushel	1,000 Bushel	1,000 Bushel	1,000 Bushel	1,000 Bushel		1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1889	1,038							
1899	874							
1909	1,931		1,931	452	1,479	1.27	2,452	1,878
1910	3,800		3,800	535	3,265	.98	3,724	3,200
1911	1,500		1,500	400	1,100	.99	1,485	1,089
1912	4,100		4,100	559	3,541	.56	2,296	1,983
1913	3,500		3,500	546	2,954	1.11	3,885	3,279
1914	3,600		3,600	559	3,041	.61	2,196	1,855
1915	3,264		3,264	544	2,720	.83	2,709	2,258
1916	4,264		4,264	607	3,657	.90	3,838	3,291
1917	4,200		4,200	592	3,608	1.06	4,452	3,824
1918	4,095		4,095	572	3,523	1.36	5,569	4,791
1919	6,924		6,924	812	6,112	1.46	10,109	8,924
1920	4,400		4,400	584	3,816	1.12	4,928	4,274
1921	6,557		6,557	740	5,817	1.38	9,049	8,027
1922	6,560		6,560	745	5,815	.68	4,461	3,954
1923	7,650		7,650	810	6,840	.74	5,661	5,062
1924	5,991		5,991	634	5,357	1.36	8,148	7,286
1925	5,100		5,100	604	4,496	1.26	6,426	5,665
1926	7,857	79	7,778	851	6,927	.81	6,300	5,611
1927	4,446		4,446	578	3,868	1.20	5,335	4,642
1928	6,700		6,700	793	5,907	1.05	7,035	6,202
1929	3,800		3,800	610	3,190	1.30	4,940	4,147
1930	6,000		6,000	765	5,235	.94	5,640	4,921
1931	4,150	1,200	2,950	614	2,336	.68	2,006	1,588
1932	4,950	700	4,250	706	3,544	.52	2,210	1,843
1933	3,500	800	2,700	616	2,084	.71	1,917	1,480

1/ Includes total production from commercial and non-commercial producing areas.

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. 1889 and 1899 data from Bureau of the Census publications.

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP: Production, farm disposition, price, and value,
Oregon 1934-58 1/

Year	Production			Farm Disposition		Price	Value of	
	Total	Not	Having	Farm	Sold	per	Production	Sales
	1,000 Bushel	Utilized 1,000 Bushel	Value 1,000 Bushel	Use 1,000 Bushel	1,000 Bushel	Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1934	3,778		3,778	320	3,458	.73	2,758	2,524
1935	3,260	550	2,710	290	2,420	.71	1,924	1,718
1936	3,600		3,600	300	3,300	.94	3,384	3,102
1937	3,402	145	3,257	247	3,010	.52	1,694	1,565
1938	3,546	240	3,306	275	3,031	.77	2,546	2,334
1939	2,900	310	2,590	239	2,351	.63	1,632	1,481
1940	3,244	98	3,146	214	2,932	.73	2,297	2,140
1941	2,419		2,419	184	2,235	.93	2,250	2,079
1942	2,534	130	2,404	173	2,231	1.42	3,414	3,168
1943	2,431		2,431	153	2,278	2.43	5,907	5,536
1944	3,157		3,157	184	2,973	2.22	7,009	6,600
1945	2,645		2,645	184	2,461	2.94	7,776	7,235
1946	2,970		2,970	184	2,786	2.50	7,425	6,965
1947	2,864	20	2,844	184	2,660	1.57	4,465	4,176
1948	2,668	100	2,568	175	2,393	2.10	5,393	5,025
1949	2,953	130	2,823	180	2,643	1.70	4,799	4,493
1950	3,018	115	2,903	170	2,733	1.46	4,238	3,990
1951	2,280		2,280	170	2,110	2.18	4,970	4,600
1952	2,600		2,600	170	2,430	2.56	6,656	6,221
1953	1,940		1,940	160	1,780	2.95	5,723	5,251
1954	2,610		2,610	170	2,440	2.49	6,499	6,075
1955	2,350		2,350	170	2,180	2.39	5,616	5,219
1956	1,820		1,820	150	1,670	3.02	5,496	5,043
1957	3,100		3,100	170	2,930	1.94	6,014	5,684
1958	2,400					2.10	5,040	

1/ Estimates of commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of the State.

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

ALL PEARS: Production, farm disposition, price, and value, Oregon 1889, 1899, and 1909-24 1/

Year	Production		Farm Disposition	
	Total	Having Value	Farm Use	Sold
	1,000 Bu.	1,000 Bu.	1,000 Bu.	1,000 Bu.
1889	106			
1899	112			
1909	375	375	36	339
1910	549	549	47	502
1911	452	452	40	412
1912	575	575	49	526
1913	587	587	51	536
1914	574	574	50	524
1915	573	573	51	522
1916	644	644	55	589
1917	670	670	58	612
1918	850	850	65	785
1919	761	761	60	701
1920	840	840	71	769
1921	1,020	1,020	94	926
1922	1,343	1,343	106	1,237
1923	1,530	1,530	108	1,422
1924	1,447	1,447	109	1,338

1/ Total production is the only data available for 1889 and 1899.

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. 1889 and 1899 data from Bureau of the Census.

ALL PEARS: Production, farm disposition, price and value, Oregon 1925-58

Year	Production			Farm Disposition		Price per Ton 1/	Value of	
	Total	Not Utilized	Having Value	Farm Use	Sold		Produc- tion	Sales
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1925	41,370		41,370	3,020	38,350	80.60	3,311	3,091
1926	55,080		55,080	3,330	51,750	49.80	2,728	2,576
1927	54,680		54,680	3,350	51,330	85.00	4,584	4,364
1928	76,800		76,800	3,680	73,120	54.70	4,184	3,999
1929	74,900		74,900	3,420	71,480	75.30	5,648	5,381
1930	88,260		88,260	4,030	84,230	24.40	2,146	2,054
1931	50,320		50,320	3,470	46,850	37.10	1,847	1,740
1932	74,420	8,750	65,670	3,800	61,870	11.30	739	700
1933	71,240	10,750	60,490	3,550	56,940	23.90	1,431	1,361
1934	65,660	4,550	61,110	3,580	57,530	32.40	1,979	1,864
1935	84,830		84,830	3,650	81,180	23.70	2,010	1,923
1936	93,050	2,820	90,230	3,750	86,480	30.80	2,763	2,662
1937	88,700		88,700	3,430	85,270	19.90	1,773	1,694
1938	105,350	13,030	92,320	3,850	88,470	15.60	1,440	1,381
1939	105,030	4,520	100,510	3,850	96,660	20.80	2,109	2,013
1940	106,230	2,000	104,230	3,850	100,380	26.20	2,732	2,628
1941	99,800	3,250	96,550	3,850	92,700	40.40	3,902	3,742
1942	106,880	4,750	102,130	4,450	97,680	66.60	6,795	6,506
1943	69,230		69,230	3,480	65,750	129.20	8,901	8,492
1944	109,950		109,950	4,500	105,450	92.30	10,123	9,728
1945	134,300	1,000	133,300	4,600	128,700	89.50	11,904	11,519
1946	153,000		153,000	4,625	148,375	96.70	14,768	14,343
1947	143,100		143,100	4,500	138,600	57.90	8,378	8,024
1948	120,625	1,625	119,000	4,000	115,000	61.80	7,400	7,110
1949	152,575	9,500	143,075	4,750	138,325	43.90	6,252	6,072
1950	142,825		142,825	3,500	139,325	68.60	9,857	9,557
1951	124,925	2,875	122,050	4,500	117,550	79.70	9,755	9,374
1952	140,450	3,750	136,700	4,500	132,200	72.90	9,907	9,634
1953	148,125	1,875	146,250	4,625	141,625	57.80	8,477	8,193
1954	102,750		102,750	3,375	99,375	76.60	7,877	7,608
1955	151,250	1,500	149,750	4,500	145,250	70.00	10,477	10,161
1956	162,250	2,250	160,000	4,875	155,125	80.80	12,940	12,533
1957	156,250		156,250	4,875	151,375	68.00	10,613	10,293
1958	137,500		137,500	5,000	132,500	67.50	9,276	8,944

1/ Equivalent packing house door.

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

**BARTLETT PEARS: Production, farm disposition, price and value,
Oregon 1925-58.**

Year	Production			Farm Disposition		Price	Value of	
	Total	Not Utilized	Having Value	Farm Use	Sold	Per 1/ Ton	Produc- tion	Sales
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1925	17,020		17,020	2,400	14,620	68.00	1,158	994
1926	28,580		28,580	2,580	26,000	42.80	1,223	1,113
1927	19,280		19,280	2,600	16,680	55.60	1,072	927
1928	30,680		30,680	2,880	27,800	48.00	1,472	1,334
1929	31,400		31,400	2,650	28,750	79.60	2,499	2,288
1930	33,780		33,780	2,980	30,800	21.60	730	665
1931	20,200		20,200	2,770	17,430	27.60	558	481
1932	26,900		26,900	2,850	24,050	9.60	258	231
1933	22,920		22,920	2,630	20,290	17.20	394	349
1934	28,780		28,780	2,800	25,980	32.40	932	842
1935	35,550		35,550	2,900	32,650	24.40	867	797
1936	39,700		39,700	2,900	36,800	24.80	985	913
1937	32,200		32,200	2,480	29,720	25.60	824	761
1938	40,350	8,750	31,600	2,900	28,700	14.80	468	425
1939	43,150	2,020	41,130	2,900	38,230	27.60	1,135	1,055
1940	43,900		43,900	2,900	41,000	27.60	1,212	1,132
1941	44,350		44,350	2,900	41,450	42.80	1,898	1,774
1942	45,600	1,000	44,600	3,500	41,100	63.60	2,837	2,614
1943	34,650		34,650	2,680	31,970	108.00	3,742	3,453
1944	44,850		44,850	3,500	41,350	85.20	3,821	3,523
1945	56,250	1,000	55,250	3,600	51,650	80.40	4,442	4,153
1946	58,375		58,375	3,625	54,750	89.60	5,230	4,906
1947	49,375		49,375	3,500	45,875	89.20	4,404	4,092
1948	46,525	625	45,900	3,125	42,775	78.40	3,599	3,354
1949	65,450	4,000	61,450	3,750	57,700	34.80	2,138	2,008
1950	47,400		47,400	2,750	44,650	93.60	4,437	4,179
1951	53,675		53,675	3,500	50,175	88.00	4,723	4,415
1952	55,750		55,750	3,500	52,250	54.00	3,010	2,822
1953	59,175		59,175	3,625	55,550	63.20	3,740	3,511
1954	37,500		37,500	2,500	35,000	82.00	3,075	2,870
1955	67,500		67,500	3,500	64,000	70.40	4,752	4,506
1956	63,750		63,750	3,625	60,125	85.20	5,432	5,123
1957	62,500		62,500	3,625	58,875	63.60	3,975	3,744
1958	57,500		57,500	3,750	53,750	65.60	3,772	3,526

1/ Equivalent packing house door return.

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

OTHER PEARS: Production, farm disposition, price and value, Oregon 1925-58.

Year	Production			Farm Disposition		Price	Value of	
	Total	Not Utilized	Having Value	Farm Use	Sold	Per Ton ^{1/}	Production	Sales
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1925	24,350		24,350	620	23,730	88.35	2,153	2,097
1926	26,500		26,500	750	25,750	56.80	1,505	1,463
1927	35,400		35,400	750	34,650	99.20	3,512	3,437
1928	46,120		46,120	800	45,320	58.80	2,712	2,665
1929	43,500		43,500	770	42,730	72.40	3,149	3,093
1930	54,480		54,480	1,050	53,430	26.00	1,416	1,389
1931	30,120		30,120	700	29,420	42.80	1,289	1,259
1932	47,520	8,750	38,770	950	37,820	12.40	481	469
1933	48,320	10,750	37,570	920	36,650	27.60	1,037	1,012
1934	36,880	4,550	32,330	780	31,550	32.40	1,047	1,022
1935	49,280		49,280	750	48,530	23.20	1,143	1,126
1936	53,350	2,820	50,530	850	49,680	35.20	1,778	1,749
1937	56,500		56,500	950	55,550	16.80	949	933
1938	65,000	4,280	60,720	950	59,770	16.00	972	956
1939	61,880	2,500	59,380	950	58,430	16.40	974	958
1940	62,330	2,000	60,330	950	59,380	25.20	1,520	1,496
1941	55,450	3,250	52,200	950	51,250	38.40	2,004	1,968
1942	61,280	3,750	57,530	950	56,580	68.80	3,958	3,892
1943	34,580		34,580	800	33,780	149.17	5,159	5,039
1944	65,100		65,100	1,000	64,100	96.80	6,302	6,205
1945	78,050		78,050	1,000	77,050	95.60	7,462	7,366
1946	94,625		94,625	1,000	93,625	100.80	9,538	9,437
1947	93,725		93,725	1,000	92,725	42.40	3,974	3,932
1948	74,100	1,000	73,100	875	72,225	52.00	3,801	3,756
1949	87,125	5,500	81,625	1,000	80,625	50.40	4,114	4,064
1950	95,425		95,425	750	94,675	56.80	5,420	5,378
1951	71,250	2,875	68,375	1,000	67,375	73.60	5,032	4,959
1952	84,700	3,750	80,950	1,000	79,950	85.20	6,897	6,812
1953	88,950	1,875	87,075	1,000	86,075	54.40	4,737	4,682
1954	65,250		65,250	875	64,375	73.60	4,802	4,738
1955	83,750	1,500	82,250	1,000	81,250	69.60	5,725	5,655
1956	98,500	2,250	96,250	1,250	95,000	78.00	7,508	7,410
1957	93,750		93,750	1,250	92,500	70.80	6,638	6,549
1958	80,000		80,000	1,250	78,750	68.80	5,504	5,418

^{1/} Equivalent packing house door return.

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agricultural.

PEACHES: Production, farm disposition, price and value, Oregon, 1889, 1899 and 1909-1958. 1/

Year	Production			Farm Disposition		Price	Value of	
	Total	Not Utilized	Having Value	Farm Use	Sold	Per Bushel	Production	Sales
	1,000 Bu.	1,000 Bu.	1,000 Bu.	1,000 Bu.	1,000 Bu.	Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1889	70							
1899	101.							
1909	179		179	55	124	1.09	195	135
1910	317		317	69	248	1.37	434	340
1911	190		190	58	132	1.74	331	230
1912	292		292	66	226	1.33	388	301
1913	311		311	69	242	1.30	404	315
1914	387		387	69	318	1.10	426	350
1915	432		432	78	354	.84	363	297
1916	276		276	66	210	1.00	276	210
1917	273		273	66	207	1.10	300	228
1918	128		128	46	82	2.00	256	164
1919	504		504	77	427	1.40	706	598
1920	121		121	45	76	3.30	399	251
1921	164		164	51	113	2.50	410	282
1922	382		382	70	312	1.25	478	390
1923	335		335	67	268	1.65	553	442
1924	184		184	53	131	1.75	322	229
1925	212		212	58	154	2.15	456	331
1926	384		384	74	310	1.20	461	372
1927	164		164	51	113	1.60	262	181
1928	292		292	65	227	1.40	409	318
1929	227		227	60	167	1.70	386	284
1930	300		300	67	233	1.15	345	268
1931	220		220	62	158	1.10	242	174
1932	348		348	68	280	.60	209	168
1933	227		227	63	164	1.15	261	189
1934	316		316	70	246	1.05	332	258
1935	319		319	61	258	1.15	367	297
1936	309		309	61	248	1.05	324	260
1937	314		314	61	253	1.20	377	304
1938	456	15	441	67	374	.85	375	318
1939	550		550	74	476	.80	440	381
1940	546		546	76	470	.85	464	400
1941	459		459	72	387	1.20	551	464
1942	582		582	84	498	1.85	1,077	921
1943	491		491	76	415	3.20	1,571	1,328
1944	730		730	90	640	2.60	1,898	1,664
1945	562		562	79	483	2.80	1,574	1,352
1946	664		664	80	584	2.85	1,892	1,664
1947	722		722	80	642	2.25	1,624	1,444
1948	512		512	75	437	2.70	1,382	1,180
1949	784	78	706	80	626	1.35	953	845
1950	250		250	32	218	3.70	925	807
1951	400		400	60	340	3.50	1,400	1,190
1952	500		500	60	440	2.50	1,250	1,100
1953	370		370	60	310	2.80	1,036	868
1954	170		170	40	130	3.10	527	403
1955	400		400	60	340	2.75	1,100	935
1956	600		600	60	540	2.55	1,530	1,377
1957	400		400	60	340	2.70	1,080	918
1958	450		450	60	390	2.85	1,282	1,112

1/ Total production is the only data available for 1889 and 1899.

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. 1889 and 1899 data from the Bureau of the Census.

PRUNES: Production, farm disposition, price, and value, Oregon 1889, 1899, 1909 and 1919-58. 1/

Year	Production			Farm Disposition		Price Per Ton Dollars	Value of	
	Total	Not Utilized	Having Value	Farm use	Sold		Produc- tion	Sales
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons		1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1889	5,592							
1899	10,075							
1909	48,932							
1919	59,000		59,000			99.73	5,884	
1920	50,300		50,300			74.31	3,738	
1921	47,500		47,500			65.56	3,114	
1922	102,500		102,500			51.55	5,284	
1923	89,500		89,500			37.27	3,336	
1924	69,900		69,900			49.04	3,428	
1925	49,300		49,300			47.32	2,333	
1926	125,500		125,500			38.44	4,824	
1927	80,000		80,000			31.74	2,539	
1928	46,500		46,500			40.45	1,881	
1929	186,300	3,000	183,300	2,000	181,300	33.10	6,076	6,010
1930	107,700	20,400	87,300	2,000	85,300	26.70	2,334	2,281
1931	100,800	5,000	95,800	2,000	93,800	17.30	1,662	1,627
1932	101,700	9,400	92,300	2,000	90,300	19.50	1,798	1,759
1933	95,600	3,800	91,800	2,000	89,800	28.70	2,635	2,578
1934	118,800	7,700	111,100	2,000	109,100	23.80	2,640	2,592
1935	139,600	5,900	133,700	2,000	131,700	17.50	2,335	2,300
1936	133,000		133,000	2,100	130,900	20.00	2,663	2,621
1937	60,700	3,800	56,900	2,000	54,900	27.50	1,565	1,510
1938	92,700	22,200	70,500	2,000	68,500	17.10	1,203	1,169
1939	154,300	16,900	137,400	2,000	135,400	15.30	2,096	2,065
1940	42,700	6,100	36,600	1,600	35,000	32.20	1,179	1,127
1941	69,400	3,300	66,100	2,000	64,100	30.20	1,998	1,938
1942	70,500	13,000	57,500	2,600	54,900	49.80	2,863	2,734
1943	104,000	4,800	99,200	3,100	96,100	68.90	6,833	6,619
1944	60,400	3,300	57,100	2,800	54,300	78.10	4,458	4,239
1945	92,100	11,700	80,400	3,000	77,400	77.10	6,202	5,971
1946	101,100	4,200	96,900	3,000	93,900	77.00	7,458	7,227
1947	34,400	3,500	30,900	1,800	29,100	78.50	2,424	2,283
1948	48,800	10,900	37,900	2,200	35,700	68.20	2,586	2,436
1949	107,700	29,800	77,900	3,100	74,800	41.60	3,241	3,112
1950	22,300		22,300	1,700	20,600	105.00	2,342	2,163
1951	59,800	2,600	57,200	2,500	54,700	67.80	3,878	3,709
1952	45,100	1,600	43,500	2,300	41,200	81.90	3,563	3,374
1953	48,400	4,200	44,200	2,200	42,000	69.70	3,081	2,927
1954	42,500		42,500	2,000	40,500	61.10	2,597	2,475
1955	52,600	700	51,900	1,900	50,000	67.20	3,488	3,360
1956	59,000		59,000	3,060	55,940	49.40	2,915	2,763
1957	34,000	5,000	29,000	1,800	27,200	56.70	1,644	1,542
1958	19,700		19,700	1,200	18,500	97.20	1,915	1,798

1/ Total production is the only data available for 1889, 1899, and 1909. Farm disposition and value of sales figures are not available prior to 1929.

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. 1889, 1899, and 1909 data from the Bureau of Census

ALL CHERRIES: Production, farm disposition, price, and value, Oregon 1889, 1899, 1909, 1919, and 1924-44 ^{1/}

Year	Production		Having Value	Farm Disposition		Price per Ton	Value of Produc- tion
	Total	Not Utilized		Farm Use	Sold		
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>1,000 Dollars</u>
1889	1,091						
1899	1,692						
1909	4,690						270
1919	7,871						1,064
1924	10,400		10,400	1,680	8,720	160.00	1,664
1925	7,200		7,200	1,540	5,660	160.00	1,152
1926	15,100		15,100	1,840	13,260	120.00	1,812
1927	11,300		11,300	1,750	9,550	160.00	1,808
1928	11,500		11,500	1,710	9,790	160.00	1,840
1929	9,000		9,000	1,770	7,230	160.00	1,440
1930	12,600	400	12,200	1,800	10,400	120.00	1,464
1931	9,000	2,000	7,000	1,820	5,180	60.00	420
1932	14,000	2,000	12,000	1,940	10,060	45.00	540
1933	16,000	700	15,300	1,970	13,330	50.00	765
1934	13,000	1,000	12,000	1,300	10,700	75.00	900
1935	15,700	400	15,300	1,430	13,870	100.00	1,530
1936	15,650	1,000	14,650	1,400	13,250	85.00	1,245
1937	15,100	1,050	14,050	1,350	12,700	134.00	1,883
1938	20,600	2,150	18,450	1,550	16,900	52.80	975
1939	22,200	1,650	20,550	1,650	18,900	69.10	1,421
1940	22,650	200	22,450	1,750	20,700	93.00	2,088
1941	20,300	1,000	19,300	1,600	17,700	113.00	2,178
1942	20,800	2,350	18,450	1,850	16,600	124.00	2,280
1943	23,900	1,600	22,300	2,100	20,200	198.00	4,423
1944	20,700	300	20,400	2,000	18,400	250.00	5,101

^{1/} Total production is the only data available for 1889 and 1899. Total production and value of production are the only data available for 1909 and 1919.

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. 1889, 1899, and 1919 data from Bureau of the Census publications.

SWEET CHERRIES: Production, farm disposition, price and value,
Oregon 1934-58. 1/

Year	Production			Farm Disposition		Price	Value of	
	Total	Not Utilized	Having Value	Farm Use	Sold	Per Ton	Produc- tion	Sales
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1934	11,700	1,000	10,700	1,100	9,600			
1935	13,600	400	13,200	1,200	12,000			
1936	14,100	1,000	13,100	1,200	11,900			
1937	12,700	900	11,800	1,100	10,700			
1938	18,100	1,900	16,200	1,300	14,900	56	907	834
1939	19,600	1,500	18,100	1,400	16,700	72	1,303	1,202
1940	20,300		20,300	1,500	18,800	98	1,989	1,842
1941	18,900	800	18,100	1,400	16,700	115	2,082	1,920
1942	18,400	2,300	16,100	1,600	14,500	127	2,045	1,842
1943	21,700	1,600	20,100	1,800	18,300	201	4,040	3,678
1944	18,100	300	17,800	1,700	16,100	262	4,664	4,218
1945	20,800	1,100	19,700	1,800	17,900	259	5,102	4,636
1946	31,000	1,000	30,000	1,800	28,200	263	7,890	7,417
1947	10,800		10,800	1,500	9,300	211	2,279	1,962
1948	18,500		18,500	1,600	16,900	258	4,773	4,360
1949	34,200	3,000	31,200	1,800	29,400	129	4,025	3,793
1950	17,400		17,400	1,400	16,000	252	4,385	4,032
1951	16,700		16,700	1,300	15,400	274	4,576	4,220
1952	17,100		17,100	1,600	15,500	183	3,129	2,836
1953	25,500		25,500	1,500	24,000	266	6,783	6,384
1954	25,400		25,400	1,400	24,000	279	7,087	6,696
1955	31,000		31,000	1,900	29,100	191	5,921	5,558
1956	15,200		15,200	1,300	13,900	292	4,438	4,059
1957	17,800		17,800	1,400	16,400	310	5,518	5,084
1958	25,300		25,300	1,500	23,800	311	7,868	7,402

1/ Data not available prior to 1934. Price and value data not available prior to 1938.

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

SOUR CHERRIES: Production, farm disposition, price and value,
Oregon 1934-58. 1/

Year	Production			Farm Disposition		Price Per Ton Dollars	Value of	
	Total	Not Utilized	Having Value	Farm Use	Sold		Produc- tion	Sales
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>		<u>1,000 Dollars</u>	<u>1,000 Dollars</u>
1934	1,300		1,300	200	1,100			
1935	2,100		2,100	230	1,870			
1936	1,550		1,550	200	1,350			
1937	2,400	150	2,250	250	2,000			
1938	2,500	250	2,250	250	2,000	30	68	60
1939	2,600	150	2,450	250	2,200	48	118	106
1940	2,350	200	2,150	250	1,900	46	99	87
1941	1,400	200	1,200	200	1,000	80	96	80
1942	2,400	50	2,350	250	2,100	100	235	210
1943	2,200		2,200	300	1,900	174	383	331
1944	2,600		2,600	300	2,300	168	437	386
1945	2,100		2,100	300	1,800	168	353	302
1946	2,900		2,900	350	2,550	215	624	548
1947	1,400		1,400	230	1,170	200	280	234
1948	1,700		1,700	340	1,360	208	354	283
1949	2,800		2,800	400	2,400	159	445	382
1950	2,400		2,400	380	2,020	140	336	283
1951	3,700		3,700	400	3,300	156	577	515
1952	2,600		2,600	400	2,200	125	325	275
1953	3,100		3,100	400	2,700	192	595	518
1954	3,400		3,400	300	3,100	194	660	601
1955	3,800		3,800	300	3,500	133	505	466
1956	3,000		3,000	300	2,700	163	489	440
1957	4,000		4,000	300	3,700	154	616	570
1958	3,300		3,300	300	3,000	166	548	498

1/ Data not available prior to 1934. Price and value data not available prior to 1938.

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

FILBERTS: Production, farm disposition, price, and value, Oregon 1927-58.

Year	Production ^{1/}			Farm Disposition		Price Per Ton	Value of	
	Total	Not Utilized	Having Value	Farm Use	Sold		Produc- tion	Sales
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons		1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1927	60			10	50	320	19	16
1928	200			20	180	380	76	68
1929	200			20	180	300	60	54
1930	300			20	280	340	102	95
1931	380			30	350	250	95	88
1932	400			30	370	200	80	74
1933	930			50	880	300	279	264
1934	1,000			50	950	200	200	190
1935	1,100			70	1,030	260	286	268
1936	1,850			80	1,770	270	500	478
1937	2,230			90	2,140	215	479	460
1938	2,060			100	1,960	220	453	431
1939	3,300		3,300	120	3,180	220	726	700
1940	2,700		2,700	110	2,590	240	648	622
1941	4,900		4,900	130	4,770	300	1,470	1,431
1942	3,600	100	3,500	130	3,370	346	1,211	1,166
1943	6,200	100	6,100	210	5,890	500	3,050	2,945
1944	5,600	100	5,500	150	5,350	540	2,970	2,857
1945	4,500		4,500	170	4,330	550	2,475	2,382
1946	7,300		7,300	200	7,100	380	2,774	2,698
1947	7,700		7,700	230	7,470	250	1,925	1,868
1948	5,300	200	5,100	240	4,860	260	1,326	1,264
1949	9,700	100	9,600	250	9,350	220	2,112	2,057
1950	6,000	650	5,350	240	5,110	350	1,872	1,788
1951	6,100	250	5,850	250	5,600	350	2,048	1,960
1952	11,000	220	10,780	280	10,500	296	3,191	3,108
1953	4,300	100	4,200	200	4,000	344	1,445	1,376
1954	8,000	150	7,850	250	7,600	320	2,512	2,432
1955	7,400		7,400	250	7,150	420	3,108	3,003
1956	2,900		2,900	100	2,800	510	1,479	1,428
1957	12,000	200	11,800	300	11,500	300	3,540	3,450
1958	6,800					390	3,652	

^{1/} Production having value is not available prior to 1939.

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

WALNUTS: Production, farm disposition, price and value, Oregon 1899, 1909 and 1919-58 1/

Year	Production			Farm Disposition		Price per Ton Dollars	Value of	
	Total	Not Utilized	Having Value	Farm Use	Sold		Produc- tion	Sales
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons		1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1899	3							
1909	74						10	
1919	230		230	50	180	560	129	101
1920	250		250	50	200	425	106	85
1921	350		350	60	290	425	149	123
1922	400		400	70	330	390	156	129
1923	450		450	70	380	425	191	162
1924	450		450	70	380	480	216	182
1925	550		550	80	470	480	264	226
1926	900		900	120	780	500	450	390
1927	1,100		1,100	130	970	360	396	349
1928	1,500		1,500	200	1,300	440	660	572
1929	1,400		1,400	200	1,200	360	504	432
1930	900		900	120	780	400	360	312
1931	2,600		2,600	250	2,350	275	715	646
1932	3,200		3,200	300	2,900	240	768	696
1933	1,300		1,300	150	1,150	280	364	322
1934	3,100		3,100	300	2,800	250	775	700
1935	4,100		4,100	350	3,750	230	943	862
1936	1,600		1,600	200	1,400	255	408	357
1937	2,600		2,600	300	2,300	200	520	460
1938	6,300		6,300	450	5,850	215	1,354	1,258
1939	5,100		5,100	440	4,660	170	867	792
1940	4,400		4,400	430	3,970	200	880	794
1941	7,000		7,000	460	6,540	240	1,680	1,570
1942	3,600	450	3,150	370	2,780	286	901	795
1943	5,300	200	5,100	450	4,650	420	2,142	1,953
1944	6,800	300	6,500	500	6,000	450	2,925	2,700
1945	6,900	200	6,700	500	6,200	460	3,082	2,852
1946	8,900		8,900	500	8,400	440	3,916	3,696
1947	5,600	100	5,500	500	5,000	310	1,705	1,550
1948	9,100	450	8,650	550	8,100	240	2,076	1,944
1949	7,900	300	7,600	500	7,100	220	1,672	1,562
1950	6,300	100	6,200	400	5,800	320	1,984	1,856
1951	9,100		9,100	500	8,600	340	3,094	2,924
1952	8,200		8,200	500	7,700	360	2,952	2,772
1953	4,400		4,400	350	4,050	370	1,628	1,498
1954	8,400	300	8,100	450	7,650	260	2,106	1,989
1955	5,400	300	5,100	400	4,700	470	2,397	2,290
1956	2,800		2,800	300	2,500	390	1,092	975
1957	5,300			400	4,900	400	2,120	1,960
1958	6,500					380	2,470	

1/ Total production is the only information available in 1899. Total production and value of production are the only data available for 1909.

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. 1899 and 1909, data from the Bureau of Census.

LIVESTOCK: Number on farms and total value, Oregon, January 1, 1850, 1860, and 1867-1959

Year	All Cattle And Calves		Dairy Cows		Hogs		Sheep		Horses & Mules	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
		1,000 Thou. Dollars		1,000 Thou. Dollars		1,000 Thou. Dollars		1,000 Thou. Dollars		1,000 Thou. Dollars
1850	27	1/	9	1/	29	1/	4	1/	7	1/
1860	147	1/	53	1/	82	1/	86	1/	38	1/
1867	308	7,028	36	1,044	112	336	270	513	51	2,766
1868	342	8,125	37	1,110	119	381	324	616	52	2,716
1869	371	8,813	40	1,200	125	400	389	739	54	2,816
1870	373	8,626	42	1,344	131	393	467	887	58	3,082
1871	380	8,687	42	1,352	139	348	513	975	64	3,464
1872	406	10,037	42	1,592	145	551	590	1,446	72	3,468
1873	428	8,888	43	1,419	150	622	649	1,785	77	3,925
1874	449	7,643	45	1,098	155	364	681	1,702	84	3,620
1875	465	7,111	46	994	159	596	770	2,002	92	3,786
1876	496	6,772	47	1,025	164	722	847	1,694	99	4,263
1877	534	6,714	48	979	167	568	1,016	1,829	106	4,660
1878	564	7,294	49	960	169	617	1,189	2,081	114	5,576
1879	596	7,591	50	930	170	544	1,308	2,027	123	6,153
1880	631	7,508	50	885	171	445	1,504	2,181	137	7,136
1881	612	8,782	53	1,124	170	629	1,672	2,424	146	8,188
1882	578	9,147	59	1,310	175	1,015	1,672	2,675	157	8,505
1883	597	13,824	62	1,947	180	990	1,722	3,702	168	9,942
1884	599	16,341	66	2,376	170	714	1,843	3,317	179	11,321
1885	603	16,350	69	1,932	164	615	1,751	2,802	191	10,744
1886	628	15,157	72	1,980	171	479	1,663	2,411	199	10,591
1887	636	15,753	80	2,520	180	513	1,715	2,401	209	11,362
1888	607	13,165	85	2,516	187	561	1,720	2,924	215	10,840
1889	596	12,134	90	2,520	190	988	1,800	3,150	220	11,280
1890	587	11,086	98	2,675	204	867	1,910	3,629	225	10,200
1891	626	11,920	102	2,907	220	902	1,950	4,095	238	11,266
1892	620	11,080	106	2,650	207	890	2,000	4,500	250	11,075
1893	601	10,324	107	2,568	205	912	2,090	5,016	260	11,990
1894	571	9,269	110	2,354	229	1,065	2,154	3,770	268	7,868
1895	605	8,184	113	2,034	260	1,040	2,220	2,553	275	6,116
1896	617	8,436	114	2,098	280	882	2,118	2,859	277	5,859
1897	636	9,601	116	2,529	250	588	2,195	2,963	278	5,028
1898	598	11,326	115	2,680	215	785	2,085	3,440	281	5,949
1899	616	12,899	117	3,019	224	896	2,056	5,140	282	7,635
1900	628	15,569	115	3,565	250	1,250	2,179	5,774	282	8,523
1901	688	16,489	118	4,177	255	1,326	2,345	7,152	277	10,284
1902	737	17,235	121	4,114	260	1,430	2,556	6,390	273	10,962
1903	839	19,158	125	4,450	272	1,850	2,620	6,681	270	13,778
1904	815	14,940	125	3,762	234	1,357	2,452	5,027	268	13,676
1905	846	14,113	130	3,588	238	1,452	2,378	5,469	265	14,382
1906	838	14,265	135	3,861	228	1,300	2,497	7,116	267	16,377
1907	830	14,830	140	4,480	230	1,587	2,525	8,964	269	21,870
1908	766	15,722	150	5,250	246	1,525	2,441	8,788	273	26,238
1909	775	16,120	155	5,580	228	1,414	2,563	7,945	279	25,778
1910	677	15,900	160	6,336	213	1,747	2,717	10,053	280	28,890
1911	607	16,477	165	6,930	225	2,070	2,690	10,491	295	32,755
1912	575	18,161	165	7,788	240	2,040	2,630	8,679	300	30,699
1913	633	24,336	170	9,520	260	2,470	2,520	9,576	304	30,184
1914	708	31,629	175	11,375	290	3,190	2,314	9,025	307	29,604
1915	779	33,174	180	11,430	330	3,135	2,083	9,374	310	27,972
1916	818	30,672	190	10,450	304	2,158	2,010	10,452	311	27,727
1917	899	37,073	200	11,000	270	2,700	2,015	16,322	311	30,543
1918	944	41,490	205	12,300	295	5,162	2,160	26,136	308	30,236
1919	908	44,982	203	13,398	282	5,386	2,220	26,640	302	26,934

(Continued)

LIVESTOCK: Number on farms and total value, Oregon, January 1, 1850, 1860, and 1867-1959

Year	All Cattle And Calves		Dairy Cows		Hogs		Sheep		Horses & Mules	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
		1,000		1,000		1,000		1,000		1,000
	Thou.	Dollars	Thou.	Dollars	Thou.	Dollars	Thou.	Dollars	Thou.	Dollars
1920	891	46,599	200	16,000	267	4,833	2,225	23,823	286	24,896
1921	828	36,929	202	14,544	248	2,951	2,125	14,082	279	23,665
1922	846	30,371	202	12,120	235	2,350	1,926	8,582	275	21,490
1923	834	28,773	205	11,890	251	2,610	1,838	11,823	264	21,910
1924	814	28,571	218	12,862	270	2,646	1,899	15,919	252	17,868
1925	796	27,382	217	12,586	223	2,275	1,989	20,806	243	16,371
1926	730	28,178	214	12,840	223	2,899	2,065	23,874	232	15,224
1927	716	28,640	214	13,054	245	3,479	2,182	22,829	219	13,714
1928	702	34,749	216	15,552	270	3,294	2,329	26,399	210	13,762
1929	723	43,308	220	19,360	230	2,415	2,461	28,402	201	13,155
1930	757	41,408	229	18,320	195	2,282	2,530	22,825	192	11,754
1931	790	32,153	247	15,067	205	2,276	2,624	14,219	183	9,673
1932	820	24,436	263	11,835	246	1,599	2,510	9,099	176	7,804
1933	880	18,568	268	8,308	221	950	2,375	6,914	171	8,070
1934	915	14,324	275	6,325	190	789	2,425	9,530	170	9,580
1935	928	21,840	275	9,900	176	1,117	2,440	11,458	171	12,145
1936	910	29,302	264	12,144	211	2,469	2,115	12,902	165	14,528
1937	919	34,830	261	15,399	258	3,225	2,100	13,650	161	14,985
1938	919	35,290	267	15,486	265	2,915	1,882	12,609	153	13,035
1939	919	32,900	267	13,350	261	2,819	1,848	11,088	148	11,140
1940	937	35,231	262	13,362	301	2,378	1,675	11,499	145	10,175
1941	984	41,848	265	15,370	277	2,176	1,696	12,766	142	8,776
1942	1,073	58,937	276	20,976	299	4,432	1,637	15,596	137	7,742
1943	1,148	71,472	290	25,230	329	6,067	1,457	14,267	132	8,508
1944	1,194	73,737	284	23,572	359	4,889	1,227	11,256	121	7,854
1945	1,158	73,186	284	23,572	212	3,689	1,075	8,930	115	6,611
1946	1,089	78,299	253	24,288	204	4,366	901	9,174	103	5,395
1947	1,056	98,419	243	30,861	161	5,361	786	10,280	95	4,789
1948	1,035	124,200	236	35,636	164	6,429	733	12,104	87	4,296
1949	1,107	151,659	231	42,735	184	6,366	722	14,071	82	3,805
1950	1,085	119,350	233	35,183	166	4,133	689	12,518	75	2,886
1951	1,096	178,648	228	45,600	141	4,442	672	19,443	66	2,640
1952	1,238	229,030	226	53,562	180	4,914	743	24,439	50	2,700
1953	1,374	167,628	228	42,408	135	2,754	763	14,926	57	2,736
1954	1,443	134,199	233	33,086	94	3,017	811	13,371	52	2,704
1955	1,486	135,226	233	28,193	127	3,543	847	14,703	50	2,900
1956	1,456	120,848	219	24,309	157	2,763	846	13,019	48	3,024
1957	1,398	120,228	217	25,389	135	3,132	861	14,108	47	3,619
1958	1,412	163,792	219	33,288	135	3,267	881	18,518	46	4,416
1959	1,497	223,053	215	41,065	170	4,352	912	19,385	45	5,130

1/ Data not available.

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. 1850 and 1860 data from U. S. Census publications.

MILK: Production (total and per cow) and value, Oregon 1899, 1909, 1919 and 1924-58

Year	Total Production		Percentage of fat in milk	Production per Cow		Value		Gross Income
	Milk	Milkfat		Milk	Milkfat	Sales	Home Consumption	
	Million Pounds		Per Cent	- - Pounds- - -		- - - - - 1,000 Dollars - - - - -		
1899	418	1/	1/	3,414	1/	2,006	1,545	3,551
1909	619	1/	1/	3,586	1/	5,171	1,745	6,916
1919	798	1/	1/	4,205	1/	15,916	1/	1/
1924	1,053	45	4.3	4,920	212	19,325	3,555	22,880
1925	1,047	45	4.3	4,940	212	20,580	3,696	24,276
1926	1,134	49	4.3	5,400	232	21,674	3,580	25,254
1927	1,150	49	4.3	5,450	234	22,220	3,526	25,746
1928	1,166	50	4.3	5,500	236	23,919	3,690	27,609
1929	1,199	52	4.3	5,450	234	24,737	3,538	28,275
1930	1,265	54	4.3	5,500	236	21,498	2,900	24,398
1931	1,307	56	4.3	5,380	231	16,820	2,371	19,191
1932	1,300	56	4.3	5,200	224	12,742	2,030	14,772
1933	1,256	54	4.3	4,850	209	12,571	2,081	14,652
1934	1,323	57	4.3	5,050	217	15,520	2,570	18,090
1935	1,329	58	4.4	5,210	229	19,132	3,114	22,246
1936	1,333	59	4.4	5,420	238	21,194	3,400	24,594
1937	1,336	59	4.4	5,410	238	21,749	3,412	25,161
1938	1,350	59	4.4	5,400	238	18,604	2,772	21,376
1939	1,364	61	4.5	5,500	248	18,529	2,786	21,315
1940	1,394	63	4.5	5,620	253	21,477	3,111	24,588
1941	1,428	64	4.5	5,710	257	27,244	3,523	30,767
1942	1,446	65	4.5	5,670	255	33,521	4,282	37,803
1943	1,411	63	4.5	5,470	246	38,826	5,039	43,865
1944	1,408	63	4.5	5,520	248	40,121	5,177	45,298
1945	1,354	61	4.5	5,550	250	39,936	5,533	45,469
1946	1,284	58	4.5	5,630	253	47,219	7,008	54,227
1947	1,295	58	4.5	5,860	264	52,676	7,200	59,876
1948	1,233	55	4.5	5,760	259	54,880	7,627	62,507
1949	1,247	56	4.5	5,800	261	48,263	6,718	54,981
1950	1,253	56	4.5	5,940	267	48,824	6,504	55,328
1951	1,196	54	4.5	5,950	268	54,408	7,722	62,130
1952	1,176	53	4.5	5,850	263	55,714	7,616	63,330
1953	1,214	54	4.4	5,980	266	54,030	6,708	60,738
1954	1,238	55	4.4	6,040	269	49,504	5,707	55,211
1955	1,208	53	4.4	6,100	268	46,212	4,829	51,041
1956	1,156	50	4.4	6,150	268	46,279	5,071	51,350
1957	1,135	49	4.4	6,200	270	46,748	4,851	51,599
1958	1,125	48	4.3	6,250	269	45,304	4,488	49,792

1/ Data not available.

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. 1899, 1909, 1919 data from U. S. Census publications.

MILK: Disposition on Oregon farms 1879, 1889, 1899, 1909, 1919, and 1924-58

Year	Total production	Farm Usage		Farm produced butter	Total	Milk Sold		
		Fed to calves	Used in home			Wholesale Cream	Milk	Retail
	Million pounds	Million pounds		1,000 pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds		Million pounds
1879	1/	1/	1/	2,444	1/	1/	1/	1/
1889	215	1/	1/	4,786	1/	1/	1/	1/
1899	418	1/	1/	8,107	89	1/	1/	1/
1909	619	1/	1/	5,668	126	1/	1/	1/
1919	798	1/	1/	4,178	1/	1/	1/	1/
1924	1,053	36	158	3,901	859	448	319	73
1925	1,047	36	154	3,700	857	459	308	73
1926	1,134	40	155	3,600	939	504	347	75
1927	1,150	40	152	3,300	958	510	360	78
1928	1,166	42	150	2,900	974	511	376	81
1929	1,199	42	145	2,529	1,012	528	397	83
1930	1,265	46	145	2,450	1,074	548	437	85
1931	1,307	47	156	2,600	1,104	597	416	87
1932	1,300	46	172	3,100	1,082	597	393	87
1933	1,256	43	172	3,000	1,041	570	380	86
1934	1,323	40	182	3,328	1,101	589	417	89
1935	1,329	45	180	3,260	1,104	561	447	91
1936	1,333	44	178	3,000	1,111	532	483	91
1937	1,336	45	175	2,800	1,116	522	501	89
1938	1,350	46	169	2,800	1,135	532	512	87
1939	1,364	48	172	2,629	1,144	528	525	87
1940	1,394	50	170	2,400	1,174	518	567	86
1941	1,428	51	158	2,200	1,219	516	617	83
1942	1,446	53	158	2,050	1,235	449	700	84
1943	1,411	53	156	2,150	1,202	400	720	80
1944	1,408	51	155	2,000	1,202	340	785	75
1945	1,354	49	159	2,200	1,146	266	800	77
1946	1,284	45	160	2,000	1,079	196	800	80
1947	1,295	47	150	1,850	1,098	197	830	69
1948	1,233	44	145	1,850	1,044	206	770	66
1949	1,247	45	147	1,700	1,055	193	800	60
1950	1,253	45	144	1,500	1,064	186	820	58
1951	1,196	46	143	1,500	1,007	161	790	56
1952	1,176	45	136	1,350	995	143	805	47
1953	1,214	46	129	1,250	1,039	134	860	45
1954	1,238	47	123	1,200	1,068	130	895	43
1955	1,208	46	110	1,000	1,052	120	889	43
1956	1,156	43	110	950	1,003	100	868	35
1957	1,135	39	103	850	993	92	869	32
1958	1,125	38	98	720	989	85	872	32

1/ Data not available

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. 1879, 1889, 1899, 1909, 1919, data from U. S. Census publications.

BEEF PRODUCTION: Marketings, price, and value, Oregon 1924-58

Year	Production	Marketings	Price per Cwt.		Value of		
		1/ Total	Cattle	Calves	Cash receipts	Home con- sumption	Gross income
	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	Dollars	Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1924	175,500	162,550	5.90	8.70	11,674	446	12,120
1925	181,775	206,350	6.30	9.30	15,305	458	15,763
1926	158,095	147,690	6.70	9.80	11,794	369	12,163
1927	153,735	144,750	7.10	10.90	12,326	391	12,717
1928	160,815	143,340	9.40	12.50	15,023	353	15,376
1929	157,510	141,860	9.30	12.80	14,657	304	14,961
1930	156,150	122,350	7.50	10.40	10,546	271	10,817
1931	162,220	127,860	5.60	7.50	8,309	230	8,539
1932	160,120	108,910	4.10	5.50	5,470	226	5,696
1933	181,210	130,310	3.70	5.00	6,095	290	6,385
1934	203,220	167,220	3.70	5.00	7,514	326	7,840
1935	212,690	213,320	5.70	7.20	13,307	256	13,563
1936	210,850	199,520	5.50	7.30	12,019	225	12,244
1937	212,530	201,210	6.80	8.40	14,937	273	15,210
1938	215,790	205,120	6.00	7.80	13,501	237	13,738
1939	212,130	189,770	6.60	7.90	13,948	318	14,266
1940	222,765	188,370	7.10	8.80	14,917	343	15,260
1941	248,200	185,200	8.40	10.70	17,604	408	18,012
1942	271,040	221,120	10.30	12.40	25,339	524	25,863
1943	265,595	242,100	11.20	13.40	29,551	503	30,054
1944	290,445	307,300	10.60	12.70	35,290	518	35,808
1945	276,620	336,390	12.20	13.20	43,563	578	44,141
1946	264,040	302,400	14.40	15.50	46,811	758	47,569
1947	275,955	306,360	17.90	21.10	59,118	857	59,975
1948	264,515	246,320	20.30	25.10	55,016	1,004	56,020
1949	294,200	320,490	17.20	20.90	59,470	832	60,302
1950	300,900	295,660	21.80	25.80	69,732	1,042	70,774
1951	325,870	253,590	27.40	32.80	75,557	1,553	77,110
1952	357,355	245,150	21.50	26.60	57,448	1,465	58,913
1953	412,325	321,450	15.20	17.10	51,944	1,440	53,384
1954	408,570	353,555	14.90	17.10	55,577	1,359	57,436
1955	421,690	416,980	14.20	16.70	61,852	2,033	63,885
1956	396,305	428,760	13.40	15.30	59,908	2,103	62,011
1957	379,190	357,435	16.70	20.60	65,798	2,573	68,371
1958	414,370	357,270	21.30	26.00	80,473	3,279	83,752

1/ Excludes interfarm sales.

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

WOOL: Number of sheep shorn, production, price and income, Oregon 1849, 1859, 1869, 1899, and 1909-58. 1/

Year	Number of sheep shorn	Average fleece weight	Production	Price per <u>2</u> / pound	Value of Sales
	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>cents</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
1849			12		
1859			219		
1869			1,081		
1879	1,083	5.3	5,719		
1899	2,140	8.6	18,350	13	2,397
1909	2,360	8.9	21,004	21	4,411
1910	2,527	8.2	20,721	21	4,351
1911	2,475	8.6	21,285	15	3,193
1912	2,446	8.9	21,769	16	3,483
1913	2,344	8.8	20,627	16	3,300
1914	2,152	8.2	17,646	15	2,647
1915	1,937	8.1	15,690	22	3,452
1916	1,849	8.0	14,792	27	3,994
1917	1,834	8.0	14,672	40	5,869
1918	2,009	8.1	16,273	56	9,113
1919	2,065	8.5	17,552	49	8,600
1920	2,070	8.4	17,388	43	7,477
1921	1,966	8.6	16,908	14	2,367
1922	1,828	8.4	15,355	24	3,685
1923	1,700	8.7	14,790	38	5,620
1924	1,800	8.8	15,840	36	5,702
1925	1,927	8.8	16,958	39	6,614
1926	1,970	9.3	18,321	35	6,412
1927	2,060	8.8	18,128	29	5,257
1928	2,210	9.2	20,332	34	6,913
1929	2,271	8.6	19,531	30	5,859
1930	2,380	9.0	21,420	18	3,856
1931	2,500	8.8	22,000	14	3,080
1932	2,240	8.1	18,144	09	1,633
1933	2,210	8.5	18,785	20	3,757
1934	2,280	8.7	19,836	21	4,166

(Continued)

WOOL: Number of sheep shorn, production, price and income, Oregon 1849
1859, 1869, 1899 and 1909-58. 1/

Year	Number of sheep shorn	Average fleece weight	Production	Price per 2/ pound	Value of Sales
	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>cents</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
1935	2,139	8.7	18,609	18	3,350
1936	1,925	8.6	16,555	27	4,470
1937	1,843	8.6	15,850	32	5,072
1938	1,708	9.1	15,543	19	2,953
1939	1,667	8.9	14,836	22	3,264
1940	1,575	8.9	14,016	28	3,924
1941	1,528	9.2	14,058	34	4,780
1942	1,452	8.9	12,923	39	5,040
1943	1,277	8.2	10,471	40	4,188
1944	1,097	8.8	9,654	41	3,958
1945	954	8.7	8,300	40	3,320
1946	800	8.5	6,800	41	2,788
1947	705	8.8	6,204	42	2,606
1948	663	9.2	6,100	48	2,928
1949	635	8.2	5,207	47	2,447
1950	624	8.6	5,366	61	3,273
1951	611	9.3	5,682	107	6,080
1952	680	9.0	6,120	54	3,305
1953	693	8.7	6,029	55	3,316
1954	750	8.7	6,525	53	3,453
1955	764	8.8	6,723	46	3,093
1956	764	8.7	6,647	46	3,149
1957	821	8.4	6,932	58	4,021
1958	846	8.4	7,145	39	2,787

1/ Production is the only data available for 1849, 1859, and 1869. Price and value of sales data not available for 1879.

2/ Computed using April-March average prices beginning with 1943 and calendar year average prior to 1943.

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. 1849, 1859, 1869 and 1899, Bureau of Census.

SHEEP PRODUCTION: Marketings, price, and value, Oregon 1924-58

Year	Production	Marketings	Price per Cwt.		Cash receipts	Value of	Gross income
		1/ Total	Sheep	Lambs		Home consumption	
	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	Dollars	Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1924	83,673	71,578	7.00	9.60	6,498	77	6,575
1925	80,472	72,539	7.40	10.90	6,990	85	7,075
1926	93,545	79,860	7.20	10.70	7,663	88	7,751
1927	91,634	78,994	7.20	10.50	7,378	93	7,471
1928	108,441	92,304	8.60	11.10	9,674	115	9,789
1929	96,103	83,706	7.20	10.60	8,211	104	8,315
1930	118,422	107,200	4.80	6.30	6,528	64	6,592
1931	120,484	125,939	3.20	4.65	5,485	57	5,542
1932	93,758	109,227	2.25	3.70	3,681	47	3,728
1933	86,848	81,617	2.75	4.80	3,712	67	3,779
1934	96,834	107,774	3.10	5.10	4,849	73	4,922
1935	91,294	111,904	3.25	6.00	5,784	65	5,849
1936	84,218	85,898	3.80	7.40	5,708	76	5,784
1937	72,540	93,425	4.10	8.10	6,454	76	6,530
1938	84,950	87,070	3.35	6.10	4,903	60	4,963
1939	81,181	97,276	3.60	6.90	5,855	62	5,917
1940	77,564	75,624	3.75	7.50	5,330	66	5,396
1941	82,973	90,188	4.65	8.80	7,121	75	7,196
1942	65,549	81,884	5.10	10.80	7,606	83	6,689
1943	50,428	71,858	6.10	11.60	7,334	87	7,421
1944	50,738	66,568	6.10	11.40	7,007	83	7,090
1945	47,327	64,897	6.20	12.00	7,036	104	7,140
1946	42,472	55,042	7.10	15.40	8,014	100	8,114
1947	41,051	47,561	7.50	20.30	9,104	118	9,222
1948	39,609	42,854	8.70	22.80	9,367	120	9,487
1949	33,686	38,876	8.40	19.90	7,298	79	7,377
1950	37,090	40,260	9.50	23.00	8,861	79	8,940
1951	37,909	34,869	13.70	29.60	10,175	90	10,265
1952	44,779	40,014	8.80	24.10	9,393	88	9,481
1953	46,018	41,333	5.90	18.30	7,447	77	7,524
1954	50,942	47,897	4.90	17.30	8,031	65	8,096
1955	52,851	53,051	5.50	17.00	8,803	56	8,859
1956	49,091	52,766	5.00	17.80	9,068	68	9,136
1957	50,551	53,086	5.40	19.00	9,836	73	9,909
1958	55,187	57,207	7.10	20.30	11,539	80	11,619

1/ Excludes interfarm sales.

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

HOGS: Production, marketings, price and value, Oregon 1924-58

Year	Production	^{1/} Marketings	Price Per 1 00 Pounds	Cash Receipts	Value Home Consumption	Gross Income
	1, 000 Pounds	1, 000 Pounds	Dollars	1, 000 Dollars	1, 000 Dollars	1, 000 Dollars
1924	47,655	38,800	7.60	3,698	828	4,526
1925	49,705	33,000	11.00	4,714	1,199	5,913
1926	51,360	34,000	12.90	5,491	1,222	6,713
1927	56,925	38,000	10.30	4,880	1,070	5,950
1928	61,775	50,250	9.20	5,601	1,083	6,684
1929	54,470	39,210	10.40	5,312	1,366	6,678
1930	49,645	30,280	9.80	3,998	1,142	5,140
1931	67,260	41,310	6.50	3,413	805	4,218
1932	62,465	44,740	3.95	2,231	514	2,745
1933	46,427	33,820	4.05	1,816	481	2,297
1934	39,815	28,690	4.55	1,661	395	2,056
1935	47,450	32,400	8.90	3,439	641	4,080
1936	65,340	44,690	9.60	5,039	864	5,903
1937	75,225	59,655	9.50	6,413	862	7,275
1938	76,800	63,840	8.00	5,727	716	6,443
1939	85,930	64,370	6.90	5,014	661	5,675
1940	84,015	73,200	6.00	4,877	559	5,436
1941	83,535	66,780	9.50	7,050	814	7,864
1942	97,448	79,023	13.20	11,413	1,133	12,546
1943	111,545	95,680	13.80	14,262	1,220	15,482
1944	86,758	93,308	13.40	13,499	1,150	14,649
1945	63,899	53,794	14.90	9,106	1,259	10,365
1946	64,418	55,863	18.20	11,604	1,658	13,262
1947	61,045	51,195	26.10	15,011	1,903	16,914
1948	61,155	46,620	25.20	13,466	1,982	15,448
1949	64,376	56,526	20.20	12,678	1,454	14,132
1950	51,248	46,848	20.10	10,405	1,141	11,546
1951	52,451	40,401	22.50	10,036	1,239	11,275
1952	52,511	50,601	20.30	11,080	1,206	12,286
1953	37,920	37,490	23.20	9,294	1,021	10,315
1954	41,912	32,822	24.30	8,485	1,006	9,491
1955	54,139	45,629	17.50	8,338	815	9,153
1956	51,593	49,103	16.20	8,239	656	8,895
1957	50,080	46,320	19.80	9,497	752	10,249
1958	56,701	46,356	21.80	10,536	993	11,529

^{1/} Excludes interfarm sales.

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

FIG CROP BY SEASONS: Sows farrowed, pigs per litter, and pigs saved,
Oregon 1924-1958

Year	Sows Farrowing		Pigs per Litter		Pigs Saved		
	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Spring	Fall	Annual
	1,000 Head	1,000 Head	Number	Number	1,000 Head	1,000 Head	1,000 Head
1924	22	19	6.2	6.4	136	122	258
1925	21	19	7.1	6.4	150	122	272
1926	23	20	6.7	6.5	155	130	285
1927	28	22	6.4	6.5	179	143	322
1928	31	22	6.3	6.4	195	141	336
1929	26	17	6.9	7.1	180	121	301
1930	23	19	6.6	6.5	153	124	277
1931	29	28	6.6	6.6	192	185	377
1932	30	23	6.2	6.4	187	148	335
1933	23	17	6.4	7.0	147	119	266
1934	20	13	6.7	6.4	134	84	218
1935	23	20	6.4	6.7	147	134	281
1936	31	23	6.6	6.9	205	159	364
1937	36	22	6.7	7.3	241	161	402
1938	34	24	7.0	7.0	238	168	406
1939	39	28	6.9	7.1	269	199	468
1940	39	25	7.0	7.0	273	175	448
1941	35	28	7.1	6.9	248	193	441
1942	43	31	6.7	7.0	288	217	505
1943	46	37	6.6	6.8	304	252	556
1944	34	18	6.7	6.9	228	124	352
1945	23	20	6.9	6.9	159	138	297
1946	24	15	6.7	7.0	161	105	266
1947	23	17	7.0	6.9	161	117	278
1948	24	18	6.9	6.9	166	124	290
1949	25	16	7.0	7.2	175	115	290
1950	20	14	6.7	7.2	134	101	235
1951	19	19	6.8	7.3	129	139	268
1952	21	13	6.7	7.4	141	96	237
1953	14	10	7.1	7.5	99	75	174
1954	16	14	6.9	7.3	110	102	212
1955	20	17	7.2	7.3	144	124	268
1956	20	14	7.0	7.4	140	104	244
1957	19	15	7.2	7.5	137	112	249
1958	19	20	7.8	7.4	148	148	296

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

EGGS: Number of layers, production, price, and income, Oregon 1879, 1889, 1919, and 1924-1958 1/

Year	Hens and Pullets		Production		Price per dozen	Cash receipts	Value of home con- sumption	Gross income
	On hand January 1	Average number during year	Rate of lay per layer during year	Total				
	Thousand	Thousand	Number	Millions	Cents	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1879				20				
1889				53				
1899				93				
1909				143	24.6	1,532	1,381	2,913
1919				176	44.4	3,740	2,695	6,435
1924	3,079			373	26.9	6,613	1,659	8,272
1925	3,152	2,676	141	378	33.3	8,380	1,998	10,378
1926	3,061	2,512	151	380	28.4	7,171	1,728	8,899
1927	3,066	2,536	151	383	25.6	6,485	1,579	8,064
1928	3,201	2,495	155	387	27.3	7,030	1,661	8,691
1929	3,332	2,621	158	413	31.0	8,680	1,886	10,566
1930	3,090	2,537	149	377	24.2	6,030	1,492	7,522
1931	3,224	2,607	157	409	17.2	4,658	1,132	5,790
1932	3,185	2,586	156	404	15.0	3,962	1,038	5,000
1933	2,992	2,287	156	356	15.5	3,513	1,033	4,546
1934	2,932	2,271	165	375	17.6	4,224	1,217	5,441
1935	2,897	2,305	155	357	22.7	5,202	1,494	6,696
1936	3,111	2,519	158	398	20.1	5,192	1,424	6,616
1937	3,398	2,764	161	446	20.1	5,930	1,508	7,438
1938	3,267	2,602	163	425	21.3	5,982	1,509	7,491
1939	3,099	2,572	164	423	19.0	5,288	1,346	6,634
1940	3,438	2,677	166	444	18.0	5,340	1,260	6,600
1941	3,228	2,691	169	456	25.3	7,801	1,750	9,551
1942	3,435	2,805	171	480	31.8	10,626	2,014	12,640
1943	3,737	3,031	167	506	40.8	14,552	2,516	17,068
1944	4,056	3,060	173	530	35.4	13,157	2,390	15,547
1945	3,565	2,868	173	497	43.7	15,149	2,804	17,953
1946	3,642	2,770	177	491	45.0	15,450	2,888	18,338
1947	3,184	2,654	182	482	54.5	18,348	3,452	21,800
1948	3,182	2,756	173	477	57.6	19,344	3,456	22,800
1949	3,092	2,557	187	479	52.8	17,688	3,300	20,988
1950	3,445	2,822	195	550	45.1	18,040	2,593	20,633
1951	3,607	2,867	199	570	55.6	23,398	2,965	26,363
1952	3,540	2,888	204	588	50.8	22,225	2,625	24,850
1953	3,554	2,936	204	599	55.7	24,972	2,785	27,757
1954	3,456	3,032	204	620	43.0	20,067	2,114	22,181
1955	3,507	2,940	210	616	47.1	21,744	2,394	24,138
1956	3,571	2,958	216	640	45.0	21,788	2,175	23,963
1957	3,573	2,864	218	624	39.8	18,839	1,824	20,663
1958	3,550	2,805	221	621	41.6	19,725	1,768	21,493

1/ Total production is the only data available for 1879, 1889, and 1899. Number of hens and pullets on hand January 1 data are not available prior to 1924. Average number of hens and pullets during the year and rate of lay data not available prior to 1925.

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. 1879, 1889, 1899, 1909, and 1919 data are from the Bureau of Census.

TURKEYS: Number raised, production, price and income, Oregon 1929-58

Year	Number Raised	Production		Price Per Pound	Cash Receipts	Value of Home Consumption	Gross Income
		Av. Live Wt.	Total				
	Thousands	Pounds	1,000 Pounds	Cents	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars
1929	660	14.1	9,250	25.1	2,085	173	2,258
1930	625	14.3	8,880	22.3	1,897	140	2,037
1931	650	14.5	9,366	22.1	1,977	131	2,108
1932	750	14.7	10,981	14.2	1,440	90	1,530
1933	600	14.9	8,880	13.0	1,151	70	1,221
1934	750	14.2	10,607	14.9	1,483	76	1,559
1935	900	15.4	13,814	18.9	2,328	93	2,421
1936	1,166	15.0	17,430	16.3	2,670	81	2,751
1937	1,240	15.5	19,128	17.0	3,165	74	3,239
1938	1,460	16.3	23,717	18.4	4,175	81	4,256
1939	1,762	16.5	28,974	15.1	4,196	57	4,253
1940	1,709	17.0	28,900	14.6	4,237	57	4,294
1941	1,726	18.2	31,286	20.2	5,654	77	5,731
1942	1,864	18.8	34,855	28.5	9,553	113	9,666
1943	2,255	18.2	40,786	33.1	12,374	102	12,476
1944	2,300	18.4	42,007	33.2	13,892	98	13,990
1945	3,105	18.4	56,672	34.7	19,224	121	19,345
1946	2,049	19.4	39,324	31.5	14,043	116	14,159
1947	1,639	19.6	31,889	34.8	12,707	102	12,809
1948	1,508	19.9	29,851	44.4	12,043	115	12,158
1949	1,855	20.1	36,985	31.0	11,309	94	11,403
1950	1,985	19.6	38,494	27.9	10,855	82	10,937
1951	2,223	19.6	43,355	34.1	14,483	87	14,570
1952	2,134	19.4	41,109	29.7	12,659	58	12,717
1953	1,814	19.7	35,558	29.5	10,240	64	10,304
1954	1,633	18.0	29,196	25.0	7,326	54	7,380
1955	1,535	18.3	27,816	27.9	7,638	66	7,704
1956	1,428	19.0	26,828	26.8	7,083	61	7,144
1957	1,471	19.3	28,159	21.7	6,165	59	6,224
1958	1,603	19.2	30,528	22.0	6,657	55	6,712

SOURCE: Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.