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**Report of the  
Lane County Agricultural  
Economic Outlook  
Conference**

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**Eugene, Oregon  
February 17 and 18  
1928**

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**Containing a Survey of National and Local  
Statistics on Production of Agricultural  
Commodities and Suggesting an Agricul-  
tural Program for Lane County.**

*FOIA-441*

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## FOREWORD

THIS report is published as a result of a resolution unanimously passed by the general assembly of the Lane County Agricultural Economic Conference on the concluding day, February 18. This resolution provided for the appointment of a publicity committee to devise ways and means of printing the reports of the various committees. Funds for publication of the report were provided by the Lane County Court upon request of the committee.

The conference was planned and conducted by the County Agricultural Council cooperating with the Oregon Agricultural College Extension Service and the county extension agents. The purposes of the conference were (1) to gather accurate and detailed information on the local and national phases of agriculture, farm home life, and horticulture, (2) to present this information in concise and definite form, and (3) to draw conclusions from a study of the assembled facts. The recommendations of the conference constitute a compilation of the best opinions of the committees, supported by local experience and statistical data together with the results of extensive surveys of state, regional, and national economic conditions affecting production and marketing conditions in Lane County.

The various committees put painstaking effort into the preparations for this conference. Notwithstanding this fact and the fact that the best available data was at hand, as indicated, to aid in the formulation of conclusions, the recommendations herein set forth should not be considered as final. It is not assumed that farmers will completely change their systems of farming each year to meet changing conditions. On the contrary there should be greater stability, more gradual adjustment, and less violent fluctuation.

It is hoped that all persons interested in the agriculture of Lane County will individually and through their organizations study the group reports that make up this publication and use them as a guide for the best development of the agricultural resources of Lane County.

*(Signed)*

E. A. MCCORNACK, *President,*

H. S. MERRIAM, *Secretary,*

Lane County Agricultural Council.

# Personnel of Committee

Committees appointed by the Lane County Agricultural Council to prepare project reports are as follows:

## AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND MARKETING

C. W. Allen	E. R. Crowe	W. A. Ayres
A. C. Miller	Wm. Holliston	C. S. Calef
O. A. Nichols	H. N. Huntington	R. L. Stoneberg
F. B. Harlow	O. L. Clement	

## HORTICULTURE

*(Appointed by Lane County Horticultural Society)*

F. B. Chase	Frank Bartholomew	Wilmer Walton
H. S. Merriam	Harold Wing	Elmer Harlow
	Lee S. Turner	

## FARM CROPS

J. W. Maxwell	Bart Flanagan	Alvin Reetz
V. R. Sly	J. S. Walls	M. H. Stewart

## DAIRYING

L. D. Griggs	B. H. Brabham	G. M. Deyoe
H. L. Plank	J. S. Baugh	R. B. Thompson
	C. B. Swango	

## GENERAL LIVESTOCK

Cal Young	E. A. McCornack	Alfred White
L. F. Longcoy	Raymond Johnson	H. C. Wheeler
	Lester Millican	

## POULTRY

G. N. Bryant	George Gilmore	E. B. Tinker
V. E. Grousbeck	H. A. Stoneberg	

## HOME ECONOMICS

Mrs. F. B. Harlow	Mrs. Geo. Kappauf	Mrs. H. H. Gunther
Mrs. Ralph Laird	Mrs. J. W. Maxwell	Mrs. Clyde Wright
	Mrs. L. P. Cox	

## BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK

*(See Report for Names)*

## RODENT CONTROL

W. L. Wheeler	C. A. Stephens	J. L. Smith
T. W. Morgan	Chas. Mallette	

## PUBLICITY

J. O. Holt	C. E. Stewart	H. S. Merriam
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# Report of the Committee on General Economics and Marketing

Your committee has examined the State and Federal Agricultural Outlook reports for 1928, the report of the Lane County Economic Conference of 1924, a survey of local markets by a special committee of the Eugene Chamber of Commerce, the sample census of Lane County Agriculture conducted by the County Agent and the school district economics cooperators, and other pertinent data, including information gathered by several sub-committees of this committee, and reports as follows:

## THE GENERAL AGRICULTURAL SITUATION

Although the general index of farm prices for the United States as a whole advanced ten points in 1927 and the purchasing power of all farm products in terms of all non-agricultural products now stands at about 91 per cent of the pre-war average, this was not the result of any better demand situation, but rather because of reduced production of cotton, cattle, fruits and vegetables. Forces are not yet in evidence that would indicate any material improvement in the general situation during the next few years over the past three years, except as forward looking farmers may adopt more efficient methods and make further adjustments in production to market demands.

The trend in Oregon and in Lane County appears to be in the direction of an increase both in total number of farms and gross cash income, although the gross income from agricultural production for the entire country appears to have become stabilized during the past three years at 12 to 13 billion dollars. The net movement from the farms, for the country as a whole, reached 649,000 people in 1926. This movement has at most been small in Oregon. In Lane County there has been a tendency for the number of farmers to increase. The number of farms in 1925 was reported by the Census as 4,168 compared to 3,279 in 1920.

## THE DEMAND SITUATION

The general foreign demand situation for farm products from the United States does not appear to be quite so favorable as a year ago. Information developed in the National Agricultural Outlook report indicates that this is also true with respect to the commodities exported from Oregon, a large part of which is ordinarily sold in one of the four countries—United Kingdom, Germany, Japan or China.

Agricultural commodities which go into foreign commerce from the Port of Portland, of which Lane County is a producer, are principally hops, prunes and canned goods. Hops are marketed largely in Belgium and United Kingdom; prunes in Germany and United Kingdom, although some go to Holland, Belgium, France, Norway, Denmark, Italy and Sweden. Canned goods go principally to United Kingdom, although France, Germany and Japan took small amounts last year.

The domestic demand for agricultural products in the United States as a whole is not expected to be any better than last year. Any increase in total production would more than offset any probable improvement in domestic demand. Commodities produced in Lane County which go into interstate commerce by rail or water are canned fruits and vegetables, dairy products, dried prunes, fresh fruit, particularly apples, pears and prunes, hops, mohair and poultry products.

On the other hand, for crops for which there is a demand in Lane County, in Oregon or on the Pacific Coast, the demand for the 1928-29



crop will probably be as strong as and possibly stronger than the demand for the 1927-28 crop. The lumber industry seems to be in a more favorable position, with more men employed, than a year ago and prospects for some increase in production to supply future orders out of production, as stocks of lumber are now reported low. This should increase local demand for local products. There should also be some increase in the Lane County payroll in connection with new construction and railroad activities, and there may be a slight increase of the payrolls of creamery, cannery, poultry, and other agricultural commodity processing and packing establishments.

An inquiry made by the Eugene Chamber of Commerce indicates that local merchants would prefer to buy local farm products if they are of good quality, properly graded and packed.

The construction of power plants as a basis for increasing manufacturing and industrial activities in Lane County is of the utmost importance in increasing the local demand for local agricultural products.

### AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

The general agricultural credit situation is improved, if anything, over a year ago and no material change is anticipated in Oregon or in Lane County in 1928. The tendency is toward liquidation of short term obligations, without much net change in the farm mortgage situation.

The facilities of the intermediate credit bank of Spokane are gradually becoming recognized and used, the volume of business done by that institution in 1927 totaling \$5,554,773.85 compared with \$3,418,908.12 in 1926. The rate for direct loans to cooperative marketing associations remains unchanged at 4½ per cent.

### FARM LABOR

In general, the supply of farm labor is expected to exceed the demand in 1928. This situation is expected to prevail in Oregon and in Lane County, except perhaps in communities adjacent to lumber mills should there be much increase in mill activity.

### FARM MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

From present indications, wholesale prices of machinery will not differ greatly from the prices of 1927, but the demand for heavy lines of power machinery and harvesting machinery, particularly combines, appears to be strong.

### FERTILIZERS

There may be some seasonal increase in fertilizer prices, but fertilizers are not expected to be much changed in 1928 as compared to last year. From the long time standpoint, increasing competition in nitrates as the result of improved manufacturing, may cause a gradual decline.

### FARM BUILDING MATERIALS

The present relationship between wholesale and retail prices of building materials in the United States would appear to give reason to expect some decline in the general level of retail prices, but on the other hand lumber, which is a large item in local farm construction, appears to be in a stronger position.

## LAND VALUES AND RENTALS

The decline in land values in Oregon and in Lane County appears to have been checked and there is a better demand for farms and farm leases than at any time since 1920.

## TRANSPORTATION COSTS

The general trend of rail, truck and ocean transportation is downward, if anything. Competition between trucks and railroads on short to medium hauls is becoming keener in Lane County, as elsewhere. There is a trend toward an increase in cooperative arrangements for trucking livestock, cream, and other products to market.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the foregoing and realizing that much remains yet to be done before Lane County farmers can be fully advised regarding the best procedure to adjust production with probable demand in the local, the state, domestic and foreign markets, develop the most efficient marketing facilities and standardize production and marketing along most profitable lines, we recommend that the Lane County Agricultural Council continue its program of work in agricultural economics in 1928, in cooperation with the O. A. C. Extension Service and that particular attention be given to the following:

A. A complete development of the cooperative statistical and crop reporting system, including the annual sample census and intentions to produce survey, to secure basic data.

B. Continue demand studies for Lane County farm products, particularly in the local markets but also in state, domestic and foreign markets.

C. Further development of cooperative marketing, including truck service for assembling and moving produce to market.

D. Investigate the use of the facilities of the Federal Intermediate Credit banks in Lane County for financing marketing operations.

E. Hold an economic-outlook conference early in the year 1929 to report progress and outline the county agricultural program.

# Horticulture Committee Report

## NUTS

### WALNUTS

Lane County has 262 acres of bearing walnuts averaging 1000 pounds per acre, with 146 acres of now bearing age of Mayette and Franquette and seedlings.

California expects to have 90,000 acres in full bearing in 1930. Her present acreage is about 75,000, which represents 22% increase. No increased acreage is recommended except on very favorable locations.

#### WALNUTS PRICE RANGE

*Four year average return to grower. Price per pound.*

	JUMBO	1	2	CULLS
Franquettes .....	30.9	27.1	23.6	15.
Franquettes, off grade .....	26.3	22.2	19.3	14.2
Mayettes .....	28.	24.2	20.5	16.7
Mayettes, off grade .....	23.	19.5	17.	14.2
Seedlings .....	28.7	24.6	21.	17.5
Seedlings, off grade .....	23.	19.5	16.5	15.

### FILBERTS

Lane County has about 35 acres of bearing filberts that average 600 pounds of nuts per acre. There are about 165 acres not of bearing age at present.

Average prices per pound for 1926 and 1927 were: Barcelona, large, 22c, medium 18½c, culls, 11½c; Du Chilly, 20c; and Aveline, 18c. The total amount of the last two named varieties is small.

Owing to the comparatively limited area for favorable filbert production the acreage in Lane County can probably be materially increased, but plantings should be confined to suitable locations.

## TREE FRUITS

### APPLES

Lane County has approximately 660 acres of bearing apple trees averaging 16 years of age. No new plantings of any extent have been made in the last 10 years. The County has ordered the removal of approximately 1,200 acres in the past several years.

Every section of the United States has possibilities as a commercial apple region and plantings are being made all over the country for the purpose of supplying a local market.

At present the following varieties are grown successfully in Lane County: Jonathan, Delicious, Spitzenburg, Yellow Newtown, Grimes Golden, Gravenstien, Ortley, King, Winter Banana, Arkansas Black, Rome Beauty. There are enough trees of other odd varieties to indicate we can grow any of the commercial varieties.

The average yield for the period 1923-27 for all varieties is 1.95 bu. per tree or about 125 bu. per acre orchard run. No attempt was made to determine relative quality. Some orchards produced 80-90% fancy fruit, while others as low as 10-20%.

Marketing falls under three general heads:

1. Shipping to outside markets.
2. Local sales, largely direct to consumer.
3. Bulk for canning or cider and vinegar.

Shipped apples for the period 1923-26, averaged 1.02 for fancy and .62 for C grade f.o.b. This figure includes the cost of packing, hauling and boxes of about 50c per bu. and does not take into account the percentage below C grade.



Apples sold direct to consumers without reference to grade averaged 74c per bu. for the grower, and in most cases no box was included, returning the grower an additional fourteen cents.

Canning apples for the same period brought \$12.37 per ton for No. 1, \$8.75 for No. 2, \$5.67 for No. 3.

From the foregoing figures it is evident that apples in Lane County should be produced for local consumption only and unless the orchard is far above the average it is not profitable. Also marketing is a personal problem of providing grade and variety that the consumer wants.

There will probably be a market for more apples in the next few years locally, but planting should be done very conservatively and only after a thorough study of existing conditions.

PEARS

Lane County has about 480 acres of Bartlett pears averaging 18 years of age, which produced 1,956,521 pounds of pears last year. Some new plantings just coming in. The national production has been increasing steadily, almost doubling between 1922-1927.

Bartletts are the principal variety with some acreage of Anjou, Comice and Bosc.

The Bartletts averaged 5 tons to the acre for the 5 year period 1923-27. The best orchards averaging about 9 tons per acre, 60% of No. 1 grade. No accurate figures on winter pears are obtainable.

Most of the Bartlett crop is sold to canneries. The average price for the years 1923-27—No. 1—\$51.60 per ton; No. 2—\$42.60, and No. 3—\$24.00.

With the increase in national production it is improbable that there will be any increase in price or that the present price will be maintained, so that for profit the grower must be able to produce a very high yield of good quality. Plantings should be confined to maintaining the present acreage except under most favorable conditions.

PRUNES

*Production*

There are about 3000 acres of prunes in Lane County, principally Italians, some Petite, Willamette Date, etc. This acreage has an average age of 15 years and an average production of 3 tons of green prunes per acre. This average yield is equivalent to 1 ton of dried prunes.

*Marketing*

Marketing conditions at present are very bad, chiefly due to over production, lack of cooperation and putting out a poor pack in the past.

Our prunes are sold to independent packers and through the North Pacific Prune Exchange.

The average price paid to the grower on green sizes over a period of five years for Italians is as follows:

SIZE	PRICE PER TON	SIZE	PRICE PER TON
9 .....	\$62.50	18 .....	\$21.84
10 .....	46.75	19 .....	22.91
11 .....	43.38	20 .....	12.91
12 .....	38.75	21 .....	14.55
13 .....	36.99	22 .....	14.05
14 .....	33.39	23 .....	13.63
15 .....	30.25	24 .....	13.30
16 .....	26.87	25 .....	12.97
17 .....	24.15	26-30 .....	9.77

## HORTICULTURE

*Petites*

SIZE	PRICE PER TON	SIZE	PRICE PER TON
12 .....	\$54.50	21 .....	\$21.84
14 .....	44.50	22 .....	20.12
15 .....	35.25	23 .....	19.05
16 .....	33.50	24 .....	18.23
17 .....	28.25	25 .....	17.00
18 .....	26.25	26 .....	13.99
19 .....	23.63	31 .....	8.39
20 .....	25.60	36 .....	5.87
		41-over .....	5.62

*Recommendations*

No profit is made by the average grower at present prices and little or no increase in planting could be advised at present. Cost of production can be decreased by increasing the present per acre yields and the value can be increased by better production methods.

## CHERRIES

*Production*

Lane County has approximately 500 acres of bearing cherries.

All varieties are raised, the principal one being the Royal Ann. Bings and Lamberts are being produced to some extent and there has been quite a planting of sour cherries in the past few years.

An estimated average yield of sweet cherries is 1½ tons per acre, about the same on sour cherries.

*Marketing*

The average price per pound received by the growers over a period covering the last five years is as follows:

VARIETY	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Royal Ann .....	.076	.058	.0388
Soft White .....	.053	.039	.025
Centennials .....	.06	.0425	
Eng. Morello .....	.057	.0435	.04
Mont. & Duke .....	.057	.0435	.04
Kentish .....	.033	.025	
Lamberts .....	.053	.04	
Bings .....	.06	.044	.033
Blk. Rep. ....	.044	.033	.025

Our cherries are marketed principally through the canneries. Local demands too light to consider.

*Recommendations*

Well cared for, well pollenized, old orchards should produce an average crop of 3 tons or more per acre. Cherry prices are not expected to change much in the near future over the last few years.

A grower must produce a minimum of 2 tons per acre average, to make cherry culture profitable.

Cherries of the principal varieties, especially Royal Anns, could be safely planted under most favorable conditions in Lane County. Care should be taken to supply enough proved pollenizers with cherries.

## PLUMS

Local market and cannery.

Average yields for profit, 6 tons per acre.

Must be large size—12 to 15 to the pound to return profit to growers.

## PEACHES

Local markets only. No cannery demand.

**RHUBARB**

Limited to local markets and cannery.  
Present acreage seems sufficient.

**MELONS**

Limited to local markets.  
Present acreage sufficient.

**PEPPERMINT**

Average yields per acre, 25-30 lbs.  
Present supplies greater than can be marketed at a profitable price.

**BERRIES****BLACK RASPBERRIES**

Present acreage, 2 commercial.  
Average price per pound (5 year average, cannery): No. 1, 8.7c;  
No. 2, 6.25c.  
Average yields, 1 ton per acre. Two tons per acre has been  
received from irrigated plantings.  
Certain pests of black raspberries make profitable production ques-  
tionable. Small increase in acreage recommended.

**GOOSEBERRIES**

Present acreage, 7 commercial.  
Average price per pound (5 year average, cannery): No. 1, 5.7c;  
No. 2, 4.3c.  
Average yield per acre, 2 tons.  
No increase in acreage recommended.

**CUTHBERT RASPBERRIES**

Present acreage, 2 commercial.  
Average price per pound (5 year average, cannery): No. 1, 9c;  
No. 2, 7.3c; No. 3, 5c.  
Average yields, unknown.  
Slight increase in acreage recommended. Investigate local markets  
and cannery. Certain pests reduce the yields of Cuthberts and must  
be considered.

**EVERGREEN AND HIMALAYA BLACKBERRIES**

No increase recommended.

**STRAWBERRIES**

Present acreage, 25 commercial.  
Average price per pound (5 year average, cannery), on Etters-  
burg, 121, Clark Seedling, Trebla, Wilson: No. 1, 6.8c; No. 2, 5.3c;  
No. 3, 4c. Other varieties: No. 1, 5.67c; No. 2, 4.25c.  
Average yields per acre, 3000 pounds.  
No increase in acreage recommended. Investigate local markets  
and cannery.

**LOGANBERRIES**

Present acreage, 50 commercial.  
Average price per pound (5 year average, cannery); No. 1, 4.3c;  
No. 2, 3.45c; No. 3, 2.5c.  
Average yields per acre, 2 tons.  
No increase in acreage recommended. Investigate local market  
and cannery.

## VEGETABLES

No recommendations as to varieties of vegetables are made, demands vary from year to year. The same factor applies to increased acreage.

Prospective growers should consult cannery officials and investigate.  
1. Vegetable yields figured on 5 year average.

## GREEN BEANS, 1928

1. *Production*

A—Cannery 90 acres, all cannery beans are irrigated. Local sale, 10 acres.

B—Varieties, Refugee, Burpee, Kentucky Wonder, White Crease-back.

C—Average yield, best cannery variety, 5½ tons per acre.

2. *Marketing*

A—Average price per pound, best cannery variety, 5 year average: No. 1, 4.6c; No. 2, 3.55c; No. 3, 3c.

B—Through cannery contracts, stores, public market, etc.

3. *Recommendations*

A—Present acreage sufficient to supply demands.

B—Minimum yield for profit, 4 tons per acre.

## SQUASH, 1928

1. *Production*

A—Cannery 80 acres, local 20 acres (all varieties).

B—Boston Marrow, Golden Delicious, Summer Crookneck, Table Queen, Winter Banana.

C—Average yield per acre, cannery, 7 tons.

2. *Marketing*

A—Cannery, 5 year average, price, \$9.00 per ton.

B—Through cannery, wholesale produce houses, stores, public market, etc.

3. *Recommendations*

A—Present acreage sufficient.

## CARROTS

1. *Production*

A—Cannery, 80 acres; local, 20 acres.

B—Chantenay, Danvers half long.

C—Average yield per acre, 17 tons.

2. *Marketing*

A—Average price per ton, 5 year average, cannery: No. 1, \$9.71; No. 2, \$7.85. Local price, 30c to 40c per dozen bunches or \$20.00 to \$40.00 per ton washed and sacked, according to quality.

B—Through cannery, wholesale produce houses, stores, public market, etc.

3. *Recommendations*

A—Present acreage sufficient to supply demands.

B—Minimum yields for profit, 15 tons per acre.

## PARSNIPS, 1928

1. *Production*

A—Cannery, 25 acres; local sale, 10 acres.

- B—Varieties, Hollow Crown, Tenderheart, Success.  
 C—Average yield, 10 tons per acre.

2. *Marketing*

- A—Average price per ton, cannery over 5 years, \$22.35 per ton.  
 Local, \$5.00 to \$40.00, washed and sacked.  
 B—Through cannery, wholesale produce houses, stores, public market, etc.

3. *Recommendations*

- A—Present acreage sufficient to supply demands.  
 B—Minimum yield for profit, 5 tons per acre.

BEETS, 1928

1. *Production*

- A—Cannery, 500 acres; local sale, 20 acres.  
 B—Varieties, Detroit Dark Red, Crosbys, Egyptian.  
 C—Average yield, cannery beets, 4 tons per acre; early market, 2½ tons per acre.

2. *Marketing*

- A—Average price per ton, cannery beets over 5 year average:  
 No. 1, \$27.78; No. 2, \$20.35; No. 3, \$17.00. Local market, 30c to 40c per dozen bunches, sacked \$35.00 per ton.  
 B—Through cannery, wholesale produce houses, stores, public market, etc.

3. *Recommendations*

- A—Present acreage sufficient to supply demands.  
 B—Minimum yields for profit, 4 tons per acre.

TOMATOES

Limited local markets and cannery.

Average yields per acre, 8 tons.

Average price per ton, 5 years, cannery: No. 1, \$16.50; No. 2, \$12.40; No. 3, \$8.80.

CABBAGE

Limited to local markets and cannery.

Average yields per acre, 8 tons.

Average price per ton, cannery: No. 1, \$18.20; No. 2, \$12.80; No. 3, \$10.00.

FLOWER BULBS

GLADIOLUS

This summer blooming flower is widely grown and has been propagated commercially longer in this county than any of the other flower bulbs. The acreage in Lane County is approximately 6 to 8 acres for bulb production. From 75,000 to 150,000 bulbs (all sizes) are produced per acre, worth from \$5.00 to \$50.00 per thousand. Competition is very keen in this crop and almost every state in the Union produces bulbs. The quality and production of bulbs are both high in this section but marketing seems to be the limiting factor.

HYACINTHS

Only a start has been made in this crop as they are still imported from Holland, hence possibilities are less than for other bulbs not imported.

Recommendations—Should be tried experimentally until propagation and other problems are worked out.

### NARCISSUS

A great deal of interest has been shown in this crop since the national embargo went into effect. Commercial plantings have been started by two or three growers in this section and they seem to be doing well. Prices for No. 1 stock for forcing purposes are still high, running from \$50.00 to \$60.00 for common varieties up to \$150.00—\$180.00 for giant flowering stock. Disease control, curing, and determining varieties best suited to this locality, should be carefully considered before planting.

Recommendations—Crop shows much promise and should be encouraged. However, large outlay for planting stock and careful attention are necessary to successful growing.

### TULIPS

Production is limited by cheap production from Holland, which makes it difficult for American growers to compete. Approximately 100,000 bulbs planted in Lane County.

### IRIS

Bulbous type is used for flower production. Spanish and Dutch varieties being used. About 150,000 bulbs planted in Lane County. Prospects are very favorable. Prices for top size \$35.00 to \$60.00 per thousand.

### GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS ON HORTICULTURE

Growers favorably situated as to soil and location, who are following better production methods are securing large annual yields of high quality at a much lower cost per unit of crop than the average. They are making a small profit in spite of the low prices received for their produce and are justified in expanding their business if they are in position to handle a larger acreage.

Growers unfavorably located and who are securing yields below the minimum recommended for the different horticultural crops are urged to either improve their production methods, forcing their yields to a higher level and improving their quality or get out of a profitless business.

Decreasing per unit cost of production by increasing yield or increasing per unit value by improving size or quality, by better cultural practices is always to be highly recommended. This recommendation is just as effective with crops suffering from overproduction as with any others.

## Rodent Control Committee Report

The rodent control project committee recommends that:

1. An intensive campaign be carried on against the gray digger ground squirrel by the county agricultural council cooperating with the county agent and other interested parties.
2. Farm organizations nominate one rodent control supervisor for each school district covered by the organizations to be appointed by the county court, with the understanding that where there are two organizations in a community representatives of these organizations shall meet and select supervisors for districts covered, and with the further understanding that the county agent shall select supervisors in school districts not covered by any farm organization.
3. Notices to control the ground squirrels be given first publication on March 8 and that Monday, April 2, be set as poisoning day.
4. Four demonstrations be conducted on the control of gophers.
5. All poisoning of squirrels on neglected land by committeemen be completed before July 1.
6. Poison barley as prepared for gray diggers be used in poisoning mice in orchards and also in barns to protect hay and grain.

# Dairy Committee Report

With national demand and production conditions appearing to be practically the same as for the past year and with prospects on the coast showing no particular change over last year, and with no disturbing local factors, dairy conditions in Lane County may be considered as satisfactory and dairymen of the county are therefore justified in fully maintaining their herds during the coming year and may even expand where feed conditions on their own farms will permit.

Dairying has made material progress since 1924 when the last dairy report was adopted, for instance:

A. The number of dairy cows two years or over has since that time increased about 18%.

B. A cow testing association was maintained for one year which showed an average production on cows completing the tests of 296.5 lbs. of fat.

C. Notable increases have been made in the number of pure bred sires used.

D. Compulsory testing for tuberculosis has been put into effect.

E. Payment for cream on grade has become an established principle.

F. Meetings for the discussion of cattle feeding and disease problems have been held with increasing interest.

G. Increased amounts of succulent feeds, especially silage, have been raised for dairy cattle feeding.

H. Of special importance to dairymen, improvement has been made in the growing of legume hays, alfalfa in the valley portion of the county and vetch in the coast section.

These improvements are in line with the recommendations of the previous conference and the progress made is gratifying. Still further progress can be made. The average production per cow in the county could be much improved to the advantage of all concerned. This can be accomplished through systematic culling of low producers, the use of carefully selected pure bred sires, and by proper feeding methods.

In connection with better feeding, dairymen who have not been interested previously, should give serious consideration to possibilities of alfalfa or vetch for hay, and Ladino clover for pasture. Demonstrations of the growing of these crops are within reach of every dairyman of the county and should be viewed by those who have not already visited them. The quality of hay produced could properly receive greater consideration by all dairymen, for the better the quality the less grain is required in feeding. More succulent feeds are yet necessary for the proper feeding of dairy cows in milk. Whether the succulent feed be silage or root crops will depend on possible yields obtainable. Kale is also an important succulent feed, being almost as good as corn silage but because of injury from severe cold cannot be depended upon as the only succulent feed.

Further improvement can also be made in the size of herds kept. The same equipment and labor necessary for the small herds of six to eight cows would care for herds of almost twice that size, and in many cases even a greater number would be more profitable since with the increased number the latest labor saving machinery would prove economical.

Of increasing importance to dairymen of Lane County is the matter of controlling the abortion disease. This disease is causing more loss to dairy herds than all other diseases together. All dairymen will find it to their advantage to inform themselves as to the methods of spread and control and definitely determine whether or not the disease is present in their herds.

To further improve dairy conditions of the county it is recommended:

1. That a joint meeting of breeders and dairymen of all dairy

breeds be held during the summer with view to establishing a county dairy association.

2. That a cow testing association be organized provided representatives of the several communities deem the project feasible.

3. That one-day dairy schools be held during the fall in interested communities.

4. That the proposed accrediting of herds and areas as abortion free, by the State Livestock Sanitary Board receive our support.

5. That payment for dairy products on the basis of quality as instituted by our local dairy plants receive our continued support.

6. That the county agricultural agent and the Eugene Farmers' Creamery be highly commended for their persistent and untiring efforts in introducing alfalfa growing to this county, which is now a demonstrated success and which will prove of immense value to dairymen of the county.

## Livestock Committee Report

The livestock committee wishes to emphasize that all who engage in general livestock production will find the future outlook in the business, over a period of years, encouraging providing production is based on available feed supply. It should also be remembered that with improved management there is an increased unit turnover annually. For instance, turnover in beef cattle is increasing with the larger calf crop saved. With sheep there is a turnover of about forty per cent at present compared with twenty-five per cent a few years ago. There is also a larger average fleece weight. With hogs the turnover has increased very materially during the last few years.

### HOGS

Hog production is still below the needs for pork consumption in the county. Some 18,000 hogs are needed annually to take care of the per capita consumption in Lane County. Hogs have decreased in numbers from 16,703 in 1920 to 10,656 in 1928. While the immediate price outlook seems unfavorable, it is the feeling of the committee that over a period of years the following recommendations will apply:

1. Better breeding stock should be maintained.

2. The growing and production of hogs is recommended in Lane County insofar as it may be carried on using wastes, by-products, and feeds grown on the farm. We would not recommend hog raising becoming a major industry where these feeding conditions are not met.

3. In our judgment the county is facing a shortage in brood sows, and we recommend that on farms keeping as many as five cows one brood sow be maintained or on farms where by-products justify the keeping of five pigs or more, that one brood sow be kept for every five pigs needed.

4. We recommend that greater emphasis be placed upon the importance of providing suitable green pasture such as alfalfa, rape or clover.

5. Due to the freight differential which operates unfavorably to the importation of pork products from the Middle West, the swine industry in Oregon should be profitable to the producer as long as the production of pork products in this state does not exceed the local demand.

### GOATS

The world outlook for mohair at present is favorable. The future of the goat business would be greatly improved if goat meat could be established as such in the channels of trade, due to the fact that it is a particularly delicious product. The number of goats in Lane County has increased slightly since 1920. The committee wishes to encourage better management practices with the goat flocks toward



increasing the number of kids saved to maturity. The following recommendations are offered in this connection:

1. Having in mind their great value as land cleaners as well as their annual return from mohair, we strongly recommend the maintenance of goats on all brushy areas or on farms where brush or stump land is present.

2. Goats may well be made a major industry on much of our logged-off land and on the brush mountains of the Coast and Cascade ranges where there is unlimited natural feed, and where their presence will greatly increase the carrying capacity of the land for other stock.

3. The limiting factors in the expansion of the goat industry today seem to be the matter of fencing and the presence of predatory animals upon many of our best ranges.

### SHEEP

The number of sheep is increasing in nearly all countries. However, at present the business is good. It has always been satisfactory when considered over a ten-year period, in spite of the fact that there have been off years when prices have been low. These low price years are likely to occur again. While prices are good, the grower should fortify himself against the lean years, and by so doing, he will find sheep raising profitable year in and year out. We call attention to the handicaps due to disease which often can be overcome by treatment or management.

1. In our opinion many more sheep can be advantageously kept on our valley farms. If properly handled, they will prove highly profitable; but should not be kept in such numbers as to interfere with the major operations of the farm. On some of our hill farms and on certain types of rough land where conditions are especially favorable to sheep, larger flocks may well be maintained and under proper management may be made a major industry.

2. Due to the fact that the fat lamb is the greatest single item of profit in the sheep industry, we would most strongly discourage the carrying of more sheep, either on the farm or on the hill ranges, than may be maintained in the best of condition. Sheep not properly fed cannot show an adequate profit.

3. We find it necessary to the profitable pursuit of the sheep industry that all lambs going to market be docked and buck lambs castrated.

4. The greatest limiting factor in increasing or in maintaining our present flocks is the presence of predatory animals on our hill ranges and losses from sheep-killing dogs on the valley farms.

### BEEF CATTLE

The present beef cattle situation on the whole looks encouraging. Several years of good prices are in prospect, due to greatly reduced numbers. This is not a time however to buy, as prices are high. On the other hand, those engaged in the business should stay on, improve the quality of their stock by the use of good bulls, and demand that beef be sold on a quality basis in the markets, as advocated by the "Truth in Meats" campaign.

The number of beef cattle in Lane County at present is approximately one-third less than it was in 1920. It is the feeling of the committee that fully fifty per cent more beef cattle can be run than at present, if the available range and feed supply is utilized.

### PREDATORY ANIMAL CONTROL

This committee desires to call attention to the excellent progress in the control of predatory animals, especially coyotes, that is being made by our cooperative hunter. We also wish to commend the county court for making this service possible and to bespeak continued support of this valuable work.

# Poultry Committee Report

## STATUS OF POULTRY INDUSTRY IN LANE COUNTY

The poultry industry in Lane County is one of the important agricultural industries. The value of chickens and eggs produced in the county in 1924 was, according to the 1925 census report, \$883,437.00, or \$319,513.00 greater than given in the 1920 census. This increase has developed during the deflation period following the war.

Eugene is the largest receiving and distribution center for poultry and eggs in Oregon outside of Portland.

Lane County now ranks third in value of poultry and eggs produced in the State of Oregon.

A branch station of the Pacific Cooperative Poultry Producers Association is now under construction in Eugene and will be ready to serve the industry about April 1. This is the only branch station of the above cooperative organization at the present time.

In view of the growing magnitude of the poultry industry producers are interested in its security. A careful analysis of conditions is hereby given upon which conclusions have been drawn that will give the producers a better insight into expected conditions of 1928.

## LANE COUNTY EGG AND POULTRY OUTLOOK FOR 1928

Oregon produces a surplus of 500 carloads of eggs annually which is finding satisfactory markets in eastern states due to the successful operation of the Pacific Cooperative Poultry Producers Association. Lane County is governed by the same economic conditions as affect the poultry situation in the State as a whole and subject to the same influences.

Oregon egg prices are not governed by Oregon egg production but by the New York market. The surplus eggs of Oregon comprise such a small per cent of the total crop in the United States that prices would not be affected either by decreased or reasonably increased production in the county or the State.

Production trends in the central states, where greater volume is produced, is the greatest factor in determining price.

The year of 1927 returned slightly lower prices for commercial eggs in Oregon than any year since the world war. This was not unexpected because of the rapid expansion of the industry throughout the nation since 1920. This expansion was due to the fact that poultry suffered less deflation than most other agricultural commodities.

The number of laying hens in the United States on January 1, 1928, showed no increase over the same date in 1927. The number of hens in the central states show no increase. Present conditions indicate that egg production will be no greater in 1928 than for the year just passed.

## EFFECTS OF COLD STORAGE SITUATION

Due to prevailing low prices and early disposal of cold storage eggs, operators and speculators showed a profitable margin in 1927 as contrasted to heavy losses the two preceding years. This fact plus the low storage holdings of shell eggs January 1, 1928, should result in better egg prices during the present year for quality eggs for fancy storage pack.

Cold storage holdings of frozen eggs showed a heavy surplus over last year and over the preceding five year average. This fact will have a tendency to lower the price for under grade eggs such as are used by the breaking operators.

The holdings of dressed poultry on January 1, 1928, were less than on the corresponding date in 1927. With supplies lighter and demand slightly stronger the prospects of a higher level of prices for dressed and live poultry appear favorable during the first half of the year.

### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

There will be practically no import eggs on the American market. The supply usually comes from packing plants in China. Internal disturbances in China excludes this factor.

Exports to South American countries will be slightly increased but the volume involved is a negligible factor in relation to the nation's output.

### OTHER FACTORS AFFECTING THE OUTLOOK

The Washington Cooperative Poultry Producers report an indicated reduction of 10 to 15% in receipts. The Poultry Producers of Central California report a decrease in receipts of from 15 to 20%. A further slight reduction is reported from some of the arid southwestern states.

Many hatcheries in various sections of the coast states and other sections report that less chicks have been sold and contracted for this year than last.

### WINTER AND SPRING PRICE SPREAD

The spread has decreased between high, peak winter prices and ruinously low spring prices. The volume of fresh eggs coming on the early fall market from greater number of early hatched pullets and established confidence by the consuming public in fancy packed storage eggs are factors working to decrease the price spread.

This condition forces the specialized farm to operate on a slightly smaller margin. However this condition also safeguards the business by keeping the price of eggs within the means of the average American family, thus serving to increase consumption throughout the year.

### CONSUMPTIVE DEMAND FOR POULTRY AND EGGS

Producers of eggs have been manufacturing daily a perishable article of food but doing no advertising to sell their product.

The prevailing low prices of 1927 served to advertise eggs. Consumption of eggs is now the greatest in history. Business conditions appear to be stable and the present level of consumption will be maintained or increased during the year.

Nation-wide, organized publicity campaigns are now under way, by the National Poultry Council, to advertise the food value of eggs. These facts should prove of great value to the poultrymen who may view the poultry unit on their farm in a pessimistic manner.

### FUTURE OF LANE COUNTY POULTRY PRODUCERS

Specialized poultry farms have increased rapidly during recent years. The use of mechanical equipment; large commercial hatcheries; large scale brooding operations, etc; have increased the size of the producing unit per man basis. These conditions force greater efficiency upon the operator under present conditions.

The outlook for 1928 is quite favorable to the poultry producer of Lane County. However his welfare depends more upon the system of management he chooses to follow, than upon any slight variation in the price of his product over a period of years.

The poultry business is fundamentally sound. The success of the individual producer therefore depends upon his management practices.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Undergrade, undersize and off-colored eggs are hard to dispose of. The eastern demand calls for and pays a premium for a 24-ounce chalk white shell, slightly pale yolk, clean, fresh-content eggs. It is recommended that all producers use greater efforts to produce a greater per cent of high quality eggs.

## POULTRY

2. Lane County poultry producers striving to produce quality eggs should be encouraged to either maintain or increase their flock in 1928 over 1927.

3. With the new branch station of the Pacific Cooperative Poultry Producers in Eugene, it is recommended that producers do the following things in order to improve egg quality and net egg prices:

- a. Gather eggs at least twice daily.
- b. Use greater care in keeping nest material clean.
- c. Keep eggs in room of cool and uniform temperature.
- d. Deliver eggs to Association at least twice each week.

4. It is recommended that a further increase in brown, yellow or cream colored shell eggs be discouraged at this time. The export markets do not call for them and they have to be sold locally, often in competition with undergrade eggs that can not stand transportation charges and compete with the volume of similar eggs produced nearer the markets, by the central states.

5. The security of commercial egg production has been made possible through the state-wide system of marketing the surplus production cooperatively.

No such organization functions to enable the poultry producers to reap similar benefits by marketing their broilers, hens or other poultry sold for meat purposes.

It is hereby recommended that the directors of the Pacific Cooperative Poultry Producers from this district be requested to investigate the advisability of developing such an organization to serve the producers in disposing of their live poultry cooperatively.

## TURKEYS

Many sections of Lane County are well adapted for turkey production. Oregon turkeys bring relatively higher prices than in some of the more noted turkey producing states. The price has been quite favorable during the past three years. Until prices seek a much lower level production will doubtless increase.

An increase in turkey production is justified and recommended.

Lane County turkey growers however have not received as favorable prices as other turkey centers who have marketed cooperatively on grade.

It is hereby recommended that the Lane County Agricultural Agent assist the turkey growers in forming a marketing organization prior to the 1928 sales season, by calling them together, to go over the plans used in other sections of Oregon.

## POULTRY FIELD PROGRAM

1. Hold 3 one-day poultry schools in the county to stress management and disease control.
2. Hold 4 culling demonstrations with flocks kept only for commercial egg production (July 15 to Aug. 15).
3. Hold 6 feeding pullets for egg production meetings (Sept. 15 to Oct. 15).
4. Hold 3 days in reserve for individual farm service and follow-up work.

meetings on

# Farm Crops Committee Report

This committee recommends that farmers plan their operations with the idea of growing their own feed.

## GRAINS AND CORN

### WHEAT

Where winter wheat makes good yields per acre it may be expected to maintain its place on the larger farms of the county. It is doubtful if returns of 15 bushels an acre or less will pay on even the lowest priced lands of the county.

The following varieties of wheat are recommended: For fall seeding, Jenkin, white winter, Rink on the poorer drained land; for spring planting, Huston, Zimmerman, and Defiance.

### OATS

The good demand for milling oats justifies a normal acreage of oats. Gray winter is the only variety recommended for fall and winter seeding. Victory, or three grain oats are recommended for spring planting.

### BARLEY

The barley acreage in the county has increased during the past five years from 1052 to 4200 acres. In spite of the fact that the acreage has increased this rapidly, barley is still being shipped into the county. Barley is a first class feed for cows, sheep, hogs and poultry and its use could well be expanded in the county. In addition there is some demand for it as an export cereal.

On well drained, fertile land, barley will, as a rule, yield more pounds of feed to the acre than any other small grain. The figures for 1922 are typical: Barley, 1056 pounds to the acre; winter wheat, 960; spring wheat, 540; and oats, 640.

We recommend an increase in the acreage on the lands to which the crop is particularly adapted and that trials of different varieties be made on the types of soils to which it is not now thought to be adapted. Recommended varieties are Hannchen for spring planting and O. A. C. No. 7 for fall seeding.

### PURE SEED

The committee recommends that all parts of the county standardize on the above mentioned varieties of wheat, oats, and barley and try to build up strains of pure seed and have the strains inspected by the Agricultural College and certified.

### CORN

Corn averages about 30 bushels to the acre on the 5000 acres that are grown in the county. Approximately 60 per cent of this is harvested for grain and the remainder is used for silage and green feed. Corn produces about 1680 pounds of grain to the acre, thus exceeding any other grain. Though the cost of growing it is greater, cultivated crops are needed on many farms to clean up the land and to put it in better shape for the succeeding crop.

Therefore, it is recommended that the corn acreage be increased on those farms on which good yields can be obtained. For grain, Minnesota 13 is recommended; for silage Golden Glow will do well. It is noteworthy that in a three year trial the seed of H. C. Bushnell, of Junction City, has shown up well in comparison with seed from all parts of the state of Oregon. This seed is known locally as Bushnell's Yellow Dent.

## HAY CROPS

## VETCH

There are several times more vetch hay produced in the county than all other leguminous hays combined. Some of the grain hays could be supplanted with vetch and larger crops of better forage would thus result. Hungarian vetch has proved to be a crop of good producing capacity and one that is highly palatable. This variety is not damaged by aphids and is more winter hearty than common vetch. We commend it to those who have not so far tried it for its dependability, both as a forage and seed producer.

## CLOVER

Lane County will have approximately 5,600 acres of red clover for all purposes this year out of a total cultivated acreage of 105,990, or less than five per cent. Red clover is an excellent feed for all classes of livestock and the pasture it produces has considerable value for hogs, sheep and cattle. In general, where it is grown as a regular crop in the production program, stands can be secured at less cost than can other legumes. It is our most valuable crop for rotation purposes. We, therefore, recommend that it supplant a share of the vetch acreage in the county.

## ALFALFA

Sales of seed during the past three years indicate that there are at least 800 acres of Grimm alfalfa in Lane County at this time. The sample census conducted last month indicates that this acreage will be increased at least one-third during 1928. Alfalfa is not only a heavy hay producer (the average yield being about four tons per acre) but it is also an excellent hog pasture and the cheapest source of summer green feed for poultry. We recommend alfalfa for the well drained, fertile soils of the county.

Late spring seeding without a nurse crop on a fine firm seed bed free from weeds has given the best results in Lane County. Inoculation is necessary. Application of land plaster before seeding and during March in succeeding years pay well. Liming pays on soils that are more than slightly acid. Grimm alfalfa has proved to be best adapted to our conditions. Cultivation of old stands with an alfalfa spring tooth harrow is necessary to prevent grass from taking the alfalfa.

## PASTURES

We commend good pasture to Lane County farmers as capable of producing as much profit per acre as many other crops. This applies to all classes of land in the county. In England, in spite of the high price of land, about 50 per cent of the tillable land is continually in pasture, the pasture being rotated over the farm in the same manner that legume crops are.

Feed records taken from a western Washington cow testing association indicate that irrigated grass pasture there supplanted hay, grain and silage worth \$35.00 a head a year. Some of the best irrigated pastures in Oregon have a carrying capacity of five milk cows to the acre. It is therefore apparent that the producing capacity of this pasture land is comparable to some of the most intensively cultivated crops that are grown in the state. We recommend that farmers watch particularly the irrigated pastures of Ladino clover that have been seeded as demonstrations.

Pasture mixtures for various types of soil and rainfall conditions have been developed. We recommend that these mixtures be used instead of "letting the land go back to pastures." (See Addenda beginning on page 28.)

## SEED CROPS

## RED CLOVER

Owing to the necessity for the development of varieties suited to the demands of mid-west clover seed buyers, no change in the red clover

planting program for seed is recommended except that the acreages of the hardy American type and anthracnose resistant type be multiplied as rapidly as available seed will permit.

#### ALSIKE CLOVER

In sections of Lane County where yields of alsike clover seed are large and in sections where red clover will not do well, increased acreage of this crop for seed is recommended in view of the fact that annual imports into the United States still continue. Alsike clover is one of the few legumes that will thrive on poorly drained land.

#### WEED CONTROL

This committee heartily endorses the action of the Lane County Court in making this county a weed control district, and recommends that it be continued as a weed control district.

#### POTATOES

This committee recommends the growing of potatoes for local consumption only; heartily endorses the potato grading law; and recommends the following varieties: Earliest of all for early potatoes; low vine Burbank for the main crop, with some Netted Gems for the main crop. Netted Gems are particularly well received by the trade because of their cooking qualities.

#### COAST FORAGE CROPS

##### HAY AND SILAGE

The use of lime on representative farms in western Lane County has made it possible to grow vetch successfully on the limed soil and has resulted in better crops of clover on the same land. Since these crops are essential to good dairying we recommend the increased use of lime and the growing of more vetch and clover in western Lane County. Other recommendations on vetch are as follows: On good land that is well drained, common vetch is first choice and Hungarian is second. On heavy land that is wet, Hungarian vetch should be used. On poor or light soil hairy vetch or woolly podded vetch is recommended. On land seeded to vetch for the first time, use ten pounds of hairy vetch with the other vetch to insure inoculation. Inoculate either by soil transfer or by the use of pure culture. Good silage and good hay can be made from a mixture of vetch and oats.

##### SOILING CROPS

A succession of crops to be cut and fed green, or soiling crops, is essential to good dairying in the coast section of Oregon. The crops mentioned in the hay section of this report are good soiling crops. Japanese barnyard millet is particularly recommended as a special crop to cut and feed green during the summer after hay crops are harvested.

##### ROOT CROPS

Roots produce so heavy a tonnage in western Lane County and are so good a succulent feed for winter use that all farms in that section may well provide roots for winter use. Turnips, rutabagas, and mangels are all good. Rutabagas produce the greatest tonnage on most farms. Recommended varieties of roots are as follows: Rutabagas, Monarch and Improved American; turnips, Imperial Green Globe and Pomeranian White Globe; carrots, Chantenay and White Belgian; mangels, Mammoth Long Red, Danish Sludstrup, Prize Winner, Big Cropper, Giant Intermediate, and Half Sugar.

##### PASTURE

Reid canary grass and creeping bent grass are recommended for pasture on very wet land and Ladino clover for use on better drained lands.

# Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club Committee Report

The 4-H Club section wishes to report the following recommendations to the Agricultural Economic Conference. No program for farm and home betterment is complete unless consideration is given the boys and girls. The most economic and efficient plan yet devised for the training of the rural youth is through 4-H club work as conducted by the Extension Service of the Oregon State Agricultural College and the State Department of Education. Lane County is cooperating and employs a part time County Club Agent who is also assistant to the County School Superintendent and supervisor of attendance. During three years' work by the present County Club Agent the completion of projects by club members has increased from 192 to 1169. The percentage of completion has grown from 65% to 100% this year.

Looking forward with the most economic and constructive plan for the promotion of this great work, your committee divided itself into five sub-committees, and we respectfully submit the reports by groups.

## COUNTY CLUB AGENT

We, the committee on the County Club Agent, recommend that a person be employed to give his full time to 4-H club work and that a full time secretary be provided for the office routine.

Whereas, the work has been so satisfactorily handled through the office of the County School Superintendent, and in that the Department of Education assists in club work, we recommend that the County Club Agent continue the work through the office of the Superintendent of Schools. This committee takes the liberty to compliment the faithful work and accomplishments of the present County Club Agent, who reports that the profit among the 113 clubs last year was \$13,367.50 and the 1169 boys and girls 4-H club members be praised for standing by the club pledge, which is:

I pledge,

My head to clearer thinking,  
My heart to greater loyalty,  
My hands to larger service,  
and My health to better living,  
for  
My club,  
My community  
and  
My country.

Respectfully submitted,  
H. A. STONEBERG,  
MRS. MARTHA WALLACE,  
MRS. BESSIE ROGERS.

## PUBLICITY

We, the committee on publicity, wish to commend the press for the great part it has played in advancing 4-H club work. We recommend that through the press, club news be given from one club to another and that some suitable award be given for the best journalistic effort by club members. We further recommend that through the County Club Agent, demonstrations be prepared and that teams put on these demonstrations at meetings of the service clubs, farm organizations, women's clubs, P. T. A.'s and other community gatherings. We further recommend that the 4-H club emblem be used on arm bands for club members. We also recommend a special club day at the Lane



County Fair and to urge that communities hold district fairs in preparation to show the work in the community and that an exhibit may be selected at this time for the county fair.

Whereas the radio is used in the majority of rural homes, we recommend that county club programs be broadcast and that items of club news be a part of the program.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. H. A. STONEBERG,  
MRS. W. H. ELLIOTT,  
MRS. SADY BAHLING,  
MRS. F. M. PORTERFIELD.

#### LOCAL LEADERS

We, the committee on the subject of local leaders recommend that a meeting each month would be extremely helpful to local leaders, and that the second Saturday of each month be set aside for such meetings. It is suggested that groups should take up different projects after the institute plan at these Saturday meetings. We further recommend that groups meet in districts and map out a program for demonstrations and other educational features for the local leaders. This committee feels that the local leaders should assist financially in helping the club members in attaining suitable exhibition places at the county fair, and that at the next regular local leaders' meeting, a plan be worked out for this assistance.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. C. D. GATCH,  
MRS. L. D. GRIGGS,  
MRS. O. J. EIDSON.

#### STATE AND NATIONAL EXHIBITS

In view of the ever increasing interest which has been shown by the general public from year to year in the club exhibits at the various fairs, both state and national, and in view of the educational value to the club members themselves gained through the experience of exhibiting and in that there is an increased interest among the members of the boys' and girls' 4-H clubs, which the fairs create, we, your committee recommend that county 4-H club exhibits be prepared for all available fairs, and that any means of giving the club members financial assistance in handling their exhibits is necessary and will be accepted by those in charge of the exhibits.

Signed,

MRS. WM. MCCOY,  
E. G. HARWOOD,  
J. W. MAXWELL.

#### COUNTY FAIR BUILDINGS

We, your committee on county fair buildings, find that there are inadequate facilities for exhibition at the county fair, and we recommend that three buildings be started at once, and finished for the 1928 fair if possible. These buildings to be a barn for livestock, a building for poultry and rabbits, and a building for home economic and miscellaneous exhibits. It is recommended that 4-H club members be the builders and the plans for building and financing be handled by them so far as possible. It is further recommended that local leaders, business men, and community organizations get behind their local clubs and make the 4-H building plan a reality.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. RUBY DUNN,  
MRS. CORA A. SAUNDERS,  
W. L. WHEELER.

# Home Economics Committee Report

The home economics report adopted by the Lane County Agricultural Economic Conference, February, 1924, presents a broad program for home improvement and portrays the conditions, problems, and needs so clearly that we present it again in this report. For, notwithstanding the progress made through extension classes and organized groups the general problems remain very much the same.

The standard of living on a farm is largely determined by the agricultural and economic conditions, but even while working toward reforms necessary to give adequate profits to farms, every effort should be made to maintain good standards of home life.

Successful home life depends not only on conveniences and equipment, but also upon the physical condition and health of individual members of the family. The close relation between food and health has been more clearly realized in recent years than ever before. There are distinct food needs, not one, but all of which must be consistently met to maintain health. These facts are either unknown, or are not applied in the daily living of a considerable proportion of the population of the United States.

Notwithstanding the latent advantages of country life, it is nevertheless a surprising fact that health conditions in cities on the whole average higher than in the country, due to the rapid progress cities have made in positive health programs.

A large percentage of the illness that comes to men and women in mature years is due to improper food habits during some period of their lives, perhaps in early childhood.

County-wide studies of the nutritional condition of Lane County have not been undertaken, but contacts made show physical defects, as in other counties of the state, due to poor food habits.

To clothe the family economically, healthfully and suitably is the responsibility of the women in the home. Since the development of the clothing industry has taken textile manufacture from the home and increased the output of ready-to-wear garments, the problem of the selection of household and clothing materials and articles has become highly complicated. Suitable dress is a definite factor in promoting health and happiness.

The American farm home offers the best opportunities for conservation of American home and family life. To that end we urge serious study of the problems involved and a whole-hearted desire and effort to eliminate the objectionable features which cause families to drift cityward, placing emphasis on the desirable features of life in the country.

We again endorse the recommendations in that report which has been the basis for the past extension home economics program and present similar recommendations which are the basis for the present extension program conducted by the present home demonstration agent.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. We recommend that the rural organizations which are carrying on organized programs include some definite systematic studies of home problems, including the sanitary and health conditions of rural homes, nutrition, clothing, recreation and standards of living.
2. Time and strength may be conserved through the adoption of better methods, arrangement of equipment, routing work, correct working heights, proper working conditions of heat, light and ventilation in the home and through maintaining the best physical condition of the housewife herself through right habits of exercise, rest, food and recreation. To this end we recommend that individuals and organizations

encourage that and study and give cooperation in bringing about the best working conditions in the home.

3. Since a large percentage of women do the family sewing and only a small percentage have had any training in that art, we recommend that women be encouraged to avail themselves of opportunities for improving methods used.

4. Because of the effect of clothing upon health and happiness of the individuals, we recommend that women be given sympathetic cooperation in their efforts to dress the family economically, healthfully and becomingly.

5. That the women be encouraged to investigate the use and possibilities of labor saving equipment and to adopt it if desirable and conditions permit.

6. We recommend that an effort be made to bring about a realization of the true relation between existing abnormal physical conditions and family food habits.

7. We recommend that an effort be made more generally to establish essential food habits; first to prevent and second to correct, abnormal physical conditions, with emphasis on the serving of hot lunches in rural schools.

8. We recommend that an adequate food supply for the year be insured through storing, canning and drying those fruits and vegetables which are not otherwise available throughout the year.

9. Recognizing the fact that about four-fifths of our girls eventually become homemakers, we recommend the support of scientific home economics as an essential in the course of study in schools and that provision be made for giving girls in rural schools this training.

10. In order that home economics projects in club work may receive due recognition, we recommend that the same financial support and other recognition be given girls who excel in home economics projects in club work as are given boys and girls who excel in livestock club work.

11. We recommend that rural organizations, as well as those of the cities, take an active interest in the national Better Homes Week, which this year is April 22-28, and that in it the emphasis be placed on the mechanical improvement and equipment which will mean shortened hours and less exacting labor for women.

12. Because of the unfilled demand for educational assistance in home economics from the Extension Service, we think a greater number of home economics workers is needed. The requests for the home demonstration agent's help are already enough for a full year's work, and these requests are from only about three-fifths of Lane County's communities. The Lane County women need a full time home demonstration agent and we recommend that efforts be made to secure one on that basis.

# Addenda

## FIELD PROGRAMS FOR 1928

(Outlines of programs of work to be carried on during 1928 by the county agricultural agent in cooperation with the Lane County Agricultural Council, other interested organizations, and individuals. See preceding reports of committees for programs on projects not listed below.)

### HORTICULTURE

(Conduct in cooperation with Lane County Horticultural Society)

#### CERRY POLLINATION

1. Start ten cherry pollination demonstrations. (Secure ten cooperators who will pollinate part of at least one tree this year for the first time.)
2. Get ten cherry growers to top work at least two trees with cions from trees that are known to be pollinators for the trees that are to be top worked, or save wood for use in the spring of 1929.

#### CERRY FRUIT FLY

1. Announce dates for spraying for cherry fruit fly and disseminate information on importance of spraying for this pest.

#### PRUNES

1. Conduct six prune tree pruning demonstrations.
2. Check results secured in orchards pruned according to recommendations made at pruning demonstrations.
3. Continue campaign for prunes of larger size and better quality.
4. Conduct three trials of fertilizers in bearing prune orchards.

#### WALNUTS

1. Conduct two demonstrations on use of fertilizers in controlling walnut blight.

#### VEGETABLES

1. Conduct three demonstrations on use of fertilizers for vegetable and truck crops.
2. Hold at least one meeting to discuss root knot nematodes and their control.
3. Conduct tour to study supplemental irrigation systems. >

### CROP IMPROVEMENT

#### WILLAMETTE VALLEY PART OF COUNTY

##### CEREALS

1. Secure cooperators to grow pure seed of as many as possible of the following crops: Oats: Victory and Gray Winter. Winter wheat: Jenkin, White Winter, and Rink. Spring wheat: Red Huston, Zimmerman, and Defiance. Barley: Hannchen and O. A. C. No. 7.

##### FORAGE CROPS

###### ALFALFA

1. Cooperate with Eugene Farmers' Creamery in distributing Grimm alfalfa seed at cost.
2. Give special assistance to farmers growing alfalfa this year for first time.
3. Carry on the 31 cooperative demonstrations started in 1925 and also check results on other alfalfa plantings started in and since 1925.
4. Hold alfalfa tour.

## CLOVER SEED

1. Conduct one demonstration to show the influence of super phosphate on clover grown for seed.

## CLOVER MILDEW

1. Conduct four demonstrations on control of clover mildew.
2. Hold a tour to observe results secured in clover mildew control demonstrations.

## POTATOES

1. Help growers locate pure seed of desired varieties.
2. Inspect fields of potatoes for certification of seed.
3. Hold one field meeting to study potato diseases and their control.

## COAST SECTION OF COUNTY

## VETCH

Conduct 5 demonstrations on the growing of vetch on limed soil.

## CLOVER

Conduct 5 demonstrations on the growing of red clover on limed soil.

## ROOT CROPS

Conduct two variety trials on mangèls, turnips and rutabagas.

## LADINO CLOVER

Assist farmers in securing Ladino clover seed.

## TOUR

Conduct tour to observe and discuss forage crops adapted to western Lane County conditions.

## SHEEP

## GENERAL LIVESTOCK

1. Hold one or more market lamb grading demonstrations to acquaint growers with type, quality and weight of lamb desired on the market.
2. Encourage use of lamb creeps where necessary.
3. Establish one community dipping plant as a demonstration.

## SWINE

1. Emphasize importance of economical production.
2. Emphasize importance of pasture crops.

## BEEF CATTLE

1. Continue "Truth in Meats" demonstration.
2. Stage housewives' beef-judging contest at Lane County Fair.

## MISCELLANEOUS

1. Revise directory of Lane County breeders of purebred livestock.
2. Continue "for sale" and "exchange" lists in cooperation with Lane County Purebred Livestock Breeders' Association.

## PASTURE MIXTURES

Following is a statement in regard to pasture mixtures suitable for Lane County conditions prepared by Professor G. R. Hyslop, head of the farm crops department of the Oregon Agricultural College:

"The following is a pasture mixture that we recommend for ordinary Western Oregon hill land or other well drained upland:

	LBS. PER ACRE
English rye grass .....	6
Kentucky bluegrass .....	3
Orchard grass .....	3
Tall oat grass .....	3
Red top .....	2
Timothy .....	2
Red clover .....	3
Ladino clover or white clover .....	1
	23

"This is a very satisfactory mixture and if the seed is good may be sowed at the rate of 12 to 15 pounds per acre. On hill land particularly and where cattle are to do most of the pasturing I suggest that three pounds of burr clover be used instead of the red clover.

"Following is the recommended mixture for wet or heavy land:

	LBS. PER ACRE
English rye grass .....	6
Red top .....	3
Orchard grass .....	3
Alsike clover .....	2
Ladino clover or white clover .....	1
Timothy .....	2
	17

"This may be planted at 12 to 15 pounds an acre. When a suitable supply of meadow foxtail seed is available we will want to include that in the mixture in place of part of the orchard grass and red top.

"We recommend the following mixture for sandy bottom lands and it may be seeded at 16 to 22 pounds per acre:

	LBS. PER ACRE
English rye grass .....	5
Orchard grass .....	3
Kentucky bluegrass .....	3
Timothy .....	2
Tall oat grass .....	3
Smooth brome grass .....	2
Grimm alfalfa .....	1
Red clover .....	2
Ladino clover .....	1
	22

"We follow the practice of omitting certain grasses or legumes from mixtures if the soil is already seeded to them. For instance, many of the bottom lands already have rye grass or white clover so that is taken into consideration in making up the mixtures.

"The first mixture listed in this statement is suitable for logged-off land. When the mixture is made up of good seed it may be sowed at the rate of ten pounds per acre on dry ashes in the fall as soon as the ashes are cool. I am convinced that mixtures for logged-off land must have a good sod former and that burr clover will have great value in the mixtures. Therefore, be sure that the bluegrass and red top seed are good, or increase the amount if they do not show excellent germination.

"We believe fall sowing of pastures is best and early spring sowing, as in February or March, next best. Spring sowing is a little hazardous in the Willamette Valley."

KOKE-CHAPMAN CO., EUGENE, ORE.



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