

REPORT OF LAND USE COMMITTEE

CLACKAMAS COUNTY FARM PLANNING CONFERENCE 1946

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The committee members are of the belief that the farmlands of Clackamas county came through World War II in much better condition than they came through World War I. In fact, they may even have been improved in spite of heavy war production.

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Increased knowledge on the part of farmers, which has led them to use sound soil building and maintenance practices, is responsible for this condition. Extensive use of limestone and phosphate fertilizers enabled increased acreages of legumes. Enormous increases in legumes and grass for seed along with increases in permanent pastures have been helpful in preventing erosion and increasing the humus content of the soil.

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Clackamas county farmers have also realized the fallacy of burning stubble and combined straw. It is a common practice to allow volunteer grain and vetch to germinate in the fall of the year, after which the new growth along with the residue of the last crop are turned under for soil improvement.

EROSION STILL PREVALENT

The committee believes, however, that we still have too much sheet erosion and small gully erosion on rotation crop land and we recommend increased education in this field. Strip cropping and contour seeding have a place here.

In spite of warnings on every hand, inflation of land prices is with us, although farmers have not practiced speculation as in the last war.

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Farmers, like anyone else, are tempted to sell at high figures. Several factors are responsible for present high prices.

1. Many from other walks of life have been willing to pay exorbitant prices for farm land. Some are fearful that inflation will wipe out the value of the dollar and are willing to pay prices, unjustified by expected return, in order to have investment in real property.
2. Farmers, in some instances have purchased additional acreages for which they have paid cash.
3. Shipyard workers and other city workers have, in many cases paid high prices for small acreages which they believe they can fall back on in case they cease to find industrial employment. These purchasers, the committee believes, are in for a tough time.
4. Some city dwellers have purchased farmland as a homesite and do not expect much farm income.
5. Many from other states have been willing to pay excessive prices because they like the climate and wish to retire here.

The total county mortgage debt has increased in spite of higher earnings and the large percentage of cash transactions.

The mortgage debt in Clackamas County, November, 1941 was \$140,000 and in November, 1945 was \$600,000. With all this increase in gross debt, it appears that the average mortgage debt per farm has decreased.

Many subsistence farms have been, and are, being sold on a small margin of investment, and may result in indigent purchasers of these tracts being on relief rolls following the period of high dollar income. Persons purchasing such places are tied down, suffer from deflated land prices and will not be able to move on to new opportunities without sacrificing their investment. The committee feels that operation of these small place is made more difficult by the trend toward power farming in which it becomes necessary that each unit maintain a basic amount of power farm equipment. The cost of maintaining this equipment on a small place will force the cost of production far above economic values.

In line with possible action on the above points, the committee recognizes the following possibilities:

Lending agencies could be of much help by discouraging credit deals made at too high prices. It is felt by the committee that older credit institutions are following this practice and it seemed advisable that private capital might well be guided by the same principle.

Attention of investors might be called to the type of purchase which is least economic - the medium sized stump farm which requires a large investment, but still is not large enough to be an economic unit.

The committee recognizes the value of a subsistence acreage for industrial workers, if that acreage is limited to a sufficient amount to produce food for the owner's family. The committee also recognizes the value of returning marginal lands to the tax rolls through their addition to adjacent farming units.

NON ECONOMICAL UNITS NOT ENDORSED

The committee does not endorse the sale of such lands as separate farming units, in sizes which could not produce economically. In this connection, the committee calls attention to their previous recommendation on size of farms, which indicate the desired minimum of 80 acres of crop land, or a gross income of \$4,000 as a full time farming operation.

When the recommendation was made in 1936, considerable opposition was heard. Now the committee believes that the gross income of \$4,000 should more nearly be a net income of \$4,000 under present conditions.

It is expected that, so long as industry continues to use the large number of persons who have come into this area and bought county homes, the situation with regard to owning small acreages will be satisfactory, and even advantageous to the man who can thus raise a part of his own living. In the event of decrease of industry in the area there will immediately be large numbers of people who are without work and yet can not move to new jobs because they own property which they cannot liquidate without suffering considerable loss.

Previously recommended practices for erosion control have been successful in the county. Chief among these was the seeding of grasses on steeper areas for pasture and seed production.

FERTILIZATION

Farmers should conserve and use all the manure produced on their farm but it is usually not economical to buy barn yard manure.

Cover crops or green manure crops are recommended for increasing organic matter and soil fertility.

The most pressing need at the present time is an adequate supply of ground limestone at a reasonable price. Approximately 40,390 tons of limestone has been used during the past ten years. This will cover about 20,195 acres at two tons per acre, leaving at least 109,015 acres in Clackamas County still needing lime.

Placement of phosphate should be given more care and study. At present, about 50 percent of all phosphate is lost with the methods of application used.

More attention should be given by the Extension Service to the placement of all fertilizers and use of fertilizer attachments.

LAND USE COMMITTEE

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REPORT OF POULTRY COMMITTEE

CLACKAMAS COUNTY FARM PLANNING CONFERENCE 1946

The Poultry Committee of the Clackamas County Farm Program Conference presents the following recommendations for the betterment of the poultry industry locally and over the nation.

The production of poultry and poultry products in the United States has increased approximately 50 percent during the war period. However, per capita production on the Pacific coast remains at or below the pre-war level due to our wartime increase in population. During the past 15 years the Pacific coast has reverted from a large exporting to an importing area. The poultry industry on the Pacific coast has not expanded as greatly as have other areas, and yet there has been a substantial increase of approximately 15 percent in our population. There has been little variation in the total number of Pacific coast laying hens for the past 15 years, with the exception of a possible 15 percent increase during the war partially commensurate with our population increase, but still inadequate for consumptive requirements.

Oregon exports from 10 to 15 percent of the eggs produced. The exports include about 250 to 300 carloads of market eggs and about 100 carloads of hatching eggs. Most of the hatching eggs and a majority of the market eggs are now shipped to neighboring Washington and California.

EGG SHOULD BE MAINTAINED

Although it is apparent that farm poultry flocks throughout the nation as a whole should be reduced from 20 to 30 percent, it is our belief that Clackamas County commercial poultrymen should maintain egg production at the present level to help keep our Pacific coast supplied with locally produced eggs.

During the past 10 years there has been a substantial shift from White Leghorns to meat breeds. This shift has been due to the increased demand for broilers and to the improved laying characteristics of the heavier breeds. It is believed that this shift has now reached its limit and is already receding with the close of meat rationing. At the present time there is no expectancy for any increase in meat birds locally.

During the war the demand for chicks was so great that the standards of quality for chicks hatched were lowered. Also the high price for eggs has encouraged some poultrymen to retain poor producers in their flocks. The culling out of these poor producers and improvement in quality of chicks purchased must be uppermost in the minds of commercial poultrymen who wish to continue in business on a profitable scale. In buying baby chicks, poultrymen should seek real quality chicks, disease free, and from reliable breeders or hatcherymen. The proven breeds are to be preferred over hybrid little known breeds.

CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

To enter the poultry business one should, under present conditions, figure on a capital investment of \$5.00 per bird for building and equipment and \$1.50 to \$2.00 to raise pullets to laying age. One should plan on having about four acres of range space for every 500 pullets to be raised. A good range will materially lower the cost of producing pullets.

If the major source of farm income is to be derived from poultry, a unit of not less than 2000 laying hens should be developed.

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For the farm with only a side line income from poultry, the unit should number at least 500 laying hens to justify a sound marketing program.

For the average farm family that wants eggs for home consumption only, a flock of 25 laying hens will be adequate.

It is desirable to brood chicks entirely separate from the laying flock to prevent contamination from the older birds. Five hundred chicks should be the maximum brooded in one group. Half this number is much to be preferred and will result in more and better pullets at maturity. Fifty square feet of inside floor space is an irreducible minimum per 100 chicks. Twice this space will prove a sound investment. Sun porches are recommended.

Two-thirds or more of the commercial laying flock should be replaced each year with a fresh supply of pullets. In breeding flocks, hens of two years and older and which have demonstrated a capacity to live and resist disease, are preferred for the production of hatching eggs.

Pullets should never be housed with older birds. Under such conditions they do not have an equal chance to eat and mature properly.

QUALITY ESSENTIAL

To stay in the poultry business, quality and economical production of eggs and meat are essential. In a long time breeding program there are many factors fully as important as high egg production that should be taken into consideration, such as egg quality, more desirable meat type, uniform conformation, livability and disease resistance, hatchability, fertility, rate of growth, rapid feathering, early maturity, freedom from broodiness, and freedom from winter pause in egg production. These additional factors pointing toward a balanced breeding program should receive greater attention by poultry breeders throughout the nation.

The work being done by the Poultry Improvement Association is to be commended and it is hoped that all possible educational work shall continue to be conducted in the direction of better poultry, better housing, better feeds, and in every possible avenue looking toward general poultry improvement and knowledge.

The committee also recommends that more work be done by the Oregon State College Experiment Station on poultry housing, especially to improve ventilation, to develop heating systems to keep litter dry, and to study methods to reduce labor of plant operation.

The committee further proposes to the Oregon State College the establishment of a commercial poultry demonstration farm unit of not less than 2000 laying hens and recommends the selection of a site off the campus. The Clackamas County Red Soils Experiment Station is suggested as a suitable and accessible location in the heart of a major poultry-producing area.

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REPORT OF DAIRY COMMITTEE

CLACKAMAS COUNTY FARM PLANNING CONFERENCE 1946

The Dairy Situation in Clackamas County

The Dairy Committee believes the most outstanding developments by the industry in the past decade to be: The improvement of the quality of milk and cream produced, the establishments of cooperative marketing organizations for the handling and distribution of their products, and improvement in pasture and local hay production.

The Committee believes that the future of dairying in Clackamas County depends upon the continued increased production of a greater percentage of good quality feed of higher protein value on the dairy farm and upon the ability of dairymen to reduce the unit cost of production of milk and butterfat.

Recommendation for Clackamas County Dairying

Dairy Cattle Numbers:

Dairy cattle numbers are now at 16,000 head in Clackamas County. The Committee recommends that the number of cows per farm be determined in accordance with amount of pasture and home grown hay available. Further, that more emphasis be given to selection of replacement stock on basis of production of the individual and unit cost thereof. It is felt that further increase in numbers is undesirable, but that there is much room for increased efficiency of production per cow. As competition grows keener, efficiency of operation becomes increasingly important.

The size of farm, the feed supply, and the home labor available are important considerations in determining the number of dairy cows to maintain.

Feed Supply:

Good pasture is the most economical feed for dairy cattle. Increased development in acreage and quality of legume and grass pastures by proper seed mixture selection, a regular fertilization program, and managed rotational grazing are strongly recommended.

The feed situation is tighter now than at any time during the war. Protein concentrates and feed grains are scarce, difficult to obtain, and are selling at, or close to, ceiling prices. It is anticipated that this situation will continue next harvest season or until poultry and livestock numbers are reduced. There is some maldistribution of feeds indicated, especially concentrates; but reports are that poultry and livestock numbers exceed the feed supply. The shortage of commercial protein supply is a temporary or seasonal proposition.

It is recommended that quality of home grown feeds be improved from the standpoint of protein to help offset the lack in commercial concentrates.

Dairymen should produce all roughage and succulent feeds and as great a portion of concentrates as is practical to maintain their dairy herds. The Committee believes that development of any or all irrigation possibilities and the use of lime and phosphorous fertilizers are essential if the dairy industry, particularly on upland soils, is to be continued on a prosperous basis.

There is now an adequate volume of legume and grass seed of approved varieties produced locally to permit improvements of native pastures and cutover lands on a sound basis. It is believed that a smaller amount of a good pasture mixture is more economical than larger seedings of cheap mixtures. Average unimproved up-land

pastures require from 5 to 10 acres per cow, while the average ladino clover pasture when irrigated will carry three cows per acre. It is the belief of the Committee that the cost of production can be materially reduced through the use of irrigated pasture or good pasture mixtures on up-lands.

Every dairyman should supply a minimum of 25 pounds of succulent feed per day for each cow milking, either in the form of pasture, soiling crops, root crops or silage. The Committee recommends preservation of high quality succulent feeds during the flush growing period for supplemental feeding in late summer in form of silage. Legume and grass mixtures in excess of pasture needs should be cut at the stage of highest protein value and preserved for slack pasture periods. Feed losses due to adverse weather conditions may, in large, be overcome by this practice besides gaining a longer pasture season of improved feed quality.

Marketing and Quality of Production

It is believed that the success of the dairy industry depends, to a considerable extent, upon the production of high quality milk and butter, that production of such butter depends, primarily, upon the quality of cream produced, and that an education campaign among the cream producers would be the most desirable method of improving the quality of cream. Clackamas County creamerymen report that, following such a campaign in 1934, the average butter score was increased by two points. As this improvement was made when butterfat was low in price, the Committee feels that the dairymen of the county should be highly commended and encouraged to continue such improvement.

We recommend that manufacturers grade all cream purchased and pay for it according to grade so that there will be additional incentive for producers to take proper care of their cream.

The position of Clackamas County is as above discussed for the industry as a whole.

It is strongly recommended that the State Dairy Council take up the enforcement of laws pertaining to the labeling of dairy products, including ice cream, as to actual ingredients contained.

Dairy Herd Improvement

The average butterfat production per cow in the United States is about 189 pounds, and the average in Oregon is about 248 pounds per cow; whereas the average per cow in Oregon D.H.I.A. is 350 pounds. Income over feed costs gains rapidly as the production per cow increases.

A compilation of data obtained in dairy herd improvement associations in 1944 shows how sharply income over feed cost rises as the production level increases.

<u>Level of butterfat production (pounds)</u>	<u>Value of Product (dollars)</u>	<u>Feed Cost (dollars)</u>	<u>Income Over Feed Cost (dollars)</u>
100	94	83	11
200	176	98	78
300	258	114	144
400	338	130	208
500	411	142	269
600	493	159	334

On the basis of figures obtained from Dairy Herd Improvement Association records, if a dairyman had a herd of 20 cows with an average butterfat production of approximately 200 pounds, his total income over feed costs would be (20×78) \$1,560. If his herd had an average production of 300 pounds of butterfat per cow, his total income over feed cost would be (20×144) \$2,880. A herd with an average production of 400 pounds would yield a total income over feed cost of (20×208) \$4,160.

Production testing is the only way of proving the value of sires as well as the value of each cow in the herd. The number of sires proven in Oregon each year is far too small to meet the demands of the industry. The Committee recommends a strong artificial insemination educational program as planned through the Oregon Dairy Breeders' Association.

Artificial insemination has passed the experimental stage. It provides the best known means for the mass improvement in dairy herds through the use of good sires that has ever been tried. Over 900,000 cows were artificially inseminated in the United States during 1944. Several states are now inseminating 10 per cent of their dairy cattle. Data from New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts show that cows resulting from artificial insemination with semen from good sires have, on an average, produced 20 to 30 pounds more fat than their dams. One of the problems is finding sires with a high enough production index to meet the needs of artificial breeding associations. The cost of breeding service through an association is no greater and, in most instances, is less than natural service. The efficiency of conception is equal to natural service.

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REPORT OF TURKEY COMMITTEE

CLACKAMAS COUNTY FARM PLANNING CONFERENCE 1946

Turkey growers in the United States produced approximately 30,000,000 birds per year in the 5 prewar years 1937 through 1941. The 1945 crop was around 44,000,000. This is a 43 percent increase over the prewar level.

In Oregon, the turkey industry has expanded even more than in other of the states. During the 5 prewar years Oregon raised 1,500,000 birds per year. The 1945 crops was around 2,605,000 which was a 65 percent increase. It is estimated that Clackamas County growers produced more than 200,000 turkeys in 1945. During the past three years the army purchased about 25 percent of the entire national turkey crop. With army purchases out of the picture in 1945, civilians consumed 25 percent more turkey meat than ever consumed previously during any like period in this country. Before the war the average per capita consumption was 3.5 to 3.7 pounds. It would require a 5 pound per capita consumption to take care of a crop the size of that produced in 1945.

TURKEY CONSUMPTION INCREASING

The consumption of turkey meat is gradually increasing and eventually it may reach 5 pounds per capita. This increase in consumption may be slow. Taking this, together with the absence of purchase by the armed forces and the protein concentrate shortage into consideration, it appears advisable to reduce production in Oregon from 20 - 25 percent as compared to 1945.

Oregon ranks fourth in number of market birds produced and second in producing hatching eggs and poults.

The production of hatching eggs and poults has developed into a major part of the Oregon turkey industry. In 1945 about 10,000,000 eggs and two and one-half million poults were exported to other states in addition to the two and one-half million market birds. Oregon has developed a wide reputation for production of large broad breasted turkeys that are free from pullorum disease.

Hatcheries and producers from various sections of the United States are coming more and more to Oregon for hatching eggs, poults and breeding stock. Oregon has many natural advantages; such as, mild winters, early springs, cool summers, and low altitude, all of which are conducive to the production of hatching eggs and poults. Because of our mild winters turkey hens start laying a month or six weeks earlier than hens found in states farther east and growers there demand these early season eggs and poults. If growers continue to improve the quality of stock, fertility and hatchability, the export business will continue and possibly expand.

CAUTION TO TURKEY GROWERS

However, growers are to be cautioned. The demand for Oregon hatching eggs and poults has been great, but the industry can be very easily over expanded.

The majority of Oregon turkeys are Large Broad Breasted Bronze. The average size of Oregon turkeys has increased during the past 15 years from 14 to 18 pounds. Along with this increase in size has come lower fertility and hatchability. To take care of this situation it may be necessary to select slightly smaller toms. In any event it is recommended that considerable work be done to improve fertility and hatchability.

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There has been considerable argument in favor of smaller type turkeys over the large Broad Breasted toms but large turkeys usually make more economical gains and, for smaller birds to compete, it will be necessary to have at least a five cents per pound premium.

In the future, turkeys will undoubtedly be sold eviscerated and quick frozen, and many larger birds will be cut in half or quarters.

Growing turkeys require a large amount of capital. Growing operations are financed partially or entirely by growers and partially by lending agencies. A grower should have all his equipment and sufficient capital to purchase poults and pay the cost of producing the poults to eight weeks of age. Credit, where extended to provide brooder houses, brooders, fuel, poults feed and groceries to beginners is unfair competition to established growers and carries undue risk for lending agencies and grower alike.

RANGE REQUIREMENTS

If a turkey grower expects to stay in business he should figure on at least 2 acres for every 100 birds. One acre will usually provide range for 100 birds but it is advisable to have sufficient land for at least a two year rotation and preferably a three to four year rotation.

Under present conditions it will cost at least \$2.00 per bird for the first year's capital investment which includes brooder house, brooding equipment, range shelters, roosts, feeders and watering devices.

The cost of maturing a market bird will be \$5.50 to \$6.00 exclusive of the first year investment, while feed represents 60 percent, labor 20 percent and price of poults 12 percent. Overhead is 8 percent of the cost.

For breeder flocks the costs are divided 33 percent for feed, 27 percent for labor, 31 percent for depreciation of breeders, and 9 percent for overhead.

QUALITY POULTS RECOMMENDED

Securing poults of good quality is the first essential of successful brooding. Poults with this qualification come from breeding flocks of vigorous broad breasted well balanced, early maturing birds, free from transmissible diseases. Poults should come from flocks tested and free from pullorum disease.

Good brooding equipment is also essential.

The inexperienced grower will profit by discussing with established producers the various problems of management. Feeding and management is covered in bulletins available in the county agent's office so it will not be discussed here.

Breeders and late hatched birds should be kept on sod such as chewings fescue. Abruzz rye is recommended for winter green feed. Breeders should be moved frequently to obtain cleaner eggs and lower mortality.

In a long time breeding program many factors should be considered such as fertility, hatchability, rate of growth, rate of gain, rate of feathering, body conformation, symmetry, action, early maturity, free from broodiness, egg production, egg quality and livability.

Pg. 3 - Turkeys

Greater material progress in the industry will have to be brought about by the trap nest pedigree hatching progeny testing, family average program. This is a very expensive process and few growers can carry it on. Considerable progress can be made by examining prospective breeders at least once between the age of 16 and 18 weeks.

The most likely looking birds should be marked or separated from the balance of flock. The final selection should be made from 24-26 weeks of age and before any birds are marketed.

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REPORT OF FARM HOME AND RURAL LIFE COMMITTEE
CLACKAMAS COUNTY FARM PLANNING CONFERENCE -- 1946

We believe that farm families generally want a well balanced life, one that provides the social needs for good family living as well as the material necessities for comfortable living. War years brought many changes, adjustments, and problems in home and family living. Many of the material necessities for comfortable living could neither be obtained new nor replaced due to shortages of material and labor. Improvement of housing has become an urgent problem everywhere. Many farm dwellings are in a bad state of repair, over-crowded and lacking in modern equipment and facilities. In 1940, 24% of farms in Clackamas County were reported as needing major repairs. This has no doubt increased considerably since then. Crowded living conditions have prevailed with the influx of people to work in war industries.

The family living pattern has not been a normal one due to fathers being in the armed services, families re-locating due to wartime circumstances, and both mothers and children working away from home. The number of divorces has been higher than the number of marriages in Clackamas County in the past three years. This means, of course, many more broken homes and family relationship problems.

Because of higher incomes the past several years, farm families find themselves in a position where they can build new homes or make major improvements on their houses, install water and heating systems and obtain new equipment and furnishings.

Changing economic and world conditions are also affecting adjustments in peace-time family living.

In light of these facts, we offer the following recommendations:

1. That a housing program be developed which will assist rural families in providing more adequate and comfortable housing facilities. In Clackamas County there is still a great need for bathrooms and showers, adequate bedroom space, screened windows and doors and running water in the home. That families carefully plan for the construction of new dwellings and remodeling of the present ones keeping future needs in mind. That in building new homes, provision be made for adding additional rooms or space as the need arises and that families utilize information available from the O.S.C. planning service through their extension office.

That more emphasis be given in home economies and agriculture classes in the schools to discussion and planning of houses.

2. That rural families avail themselves of the assistance and cooperation of the County Sanitarian in providing a safe water supply and adequate sewage disposal.

That health cards be required of all people handling unpackaged or otherwise unprotected food in such places as grocery stores, bakeries, meat markets, etc.

3. We wish to encourage farm families to give additional attention and effort to home landscaping plans.

Since home roadways and drives generally need improvement, we feel that there is need for information relative to the proper construction and upkeep of these. We recommend that people make use of the bulletins and information available through the County Extension Office.

4. As new labor saving equipment for the farm home becomes available, we recommend that information and assistance be available to families to help them evaluate, select wisely and use carefully the equipment that they will purchase.

5. Home produced food has paid dividends in better nutrition as well as cash savings. Therefore, we recommend that all farm families continue to produce the major part of their own food supply.

We believe that the educational program on good nutrition should be continued and expanded and that research on nutrition be increased.

We recommend that wherever possible, food surpluses be canned and distributed for use in the school lunch program.

We recommend that the school lunch program be expanded and the emphasis be given to the improvement of equipment and sanitary facilities of school lunch rooms. We favor the continuance of Federal aid for this program.

We wish to encourage the raising of gardens, particularly winter gardens so that food needs of the family can be adequately met the year round. One effective means of accomplishing this would be the organization of more 4-H and F.F.A. garden and food preservation clubs.

We recommend that an educational program on insect and pest control be given emphasis and that control measures be made more reasonable in cost.

6. We favor an increase in informative and descriptive labeling for all types of ready-made clothing and fabrics.

With many synthetic fibers and blends of fibers being used for fabrics we feel there is a need for information on the purchase, use and care of these materials.

We recommend that the production of better work clothing be encouraged, particularly clothing which is water repellent, durable, and easy to care for.

7. We wish to encourage the establishment of more adequate medical service and facilities for rural families.

We recommend that all families make use of the services available from the county health office, particularly the immunization service.

We recommend that a careful check be made on water supply and toilet facilities in all rural schools and wherever found inadequate that the school board be informed and the situation be remedied immediately.

We favor a definite program of health education in the schools and the continuance of home nursing classes for adults.

8. Now that we have more time for recreation and since we are usually best entertained when we entertain ourselves we recommend that a more self-participating form of recreation such as hobbies, handcrafts etc, be encouraged.

We also favor the idea that every family should plan one night a week for family fun and good times together at home.

FARM HOME AND RURAL LIFE REPORT - Pg. 3

We favor an enlargement of our recreational programs for home and community recreation and recommend that a program for training recreation leaders be established.

In view of the appalling increase in the divorce rate and the subsequent broken homes and families, we believe that the study of family and social relationships should receive greater emphasis in the home, school and community programs.

We believe that it is the duty of every individual and civic minded organization in the community to assume responsibility for the control or elimination of forces and agencies in the community which contribute to the delinquency of youth or in other ways have harmful effect.

We recommend that increased attention be given to religious life in the home and community.

We recommend more cooperation and interest on the part of parents whose children are enrolled in 4-H clubs, F.F.A., Scouts, etc.

We believe there is a need for projects and programs which meet the needs of older youth, and which prepare them for leadership responsibilities. We recommend that the 4-H and adult extension program give attention to this.

We recommend that more training for volunteer 4-H club leaders be given and that older 4-H club members be encouraged to become leaders of clubs.

"A better home for better living" might well be the slogan of every family. A home which is comfortable, clean, well lighted and of adequate size for all family needs. Meals which will build the optimum of good health. Wholesome recreation for both family and community. And understanding and cooperation developed among family members which will carry over to relationships with neighbors nationally and internationally.

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REPORT OF LIVESTOCK COMMITTEE

CLACKAMAS COUNTY FARM PLANNING CONFERENCE 1946

For a number of years approximately fifty percent of the annual farm income in Clackamas County has been derived from the sale of livestock and livestock products including poultry. The remainder is from crops and crops products. The livestock committee believes that an increase in the numbers of livestock with a corresponding larger proportion of the total annual income coming from livestock and livestock products may soon take place. A greatly improved pasture program makes cheaper production possible and it is also possible that sale of certain small seeds may lag to the point where farmers may find it more profitable to raise feed for livestock on the same acreage.

The possible partial or total loss of the Willamette vetch seed market illustrates the point. The committee is informed that an enormous surplus of Willamette vetch seed exists and that sales to Europe under the Lend Lease program avoided a catastrophe in the 1945 market. Clackamas County produces approximately 13,000 acres of vetch seed. Should this market fail, feed and pasture for livestock could logically take up the acreage formerly devoted to vetch seed production.

In Clackamas County there has been an increase during the past five years in beef cattle to account for the present number of 2,200 head of cows over two years old. All cattle numbers have increased from about 23,800 in 1941 to 30,000 in 1945.

Sheep numbers have remained about the same with 14,000 in 1941, and 15,000 in 1945. Hogs have decreased considerably; 15,000 in 1941; 20,400 in 1944 and 12,000 in 1945.

Swine

Swine numbers have been sharply reduced during the war period, due in large part to the fact that marketing conditions have been unsatisfactory and production of turkeys have been more profitable. Lowered freight rates on meat animals from the middle west put Oregon swine producers to a further disadvantage. The committee believes the profit advantage in raising turkeys may be less in the future because of increased numbers of turkeys and increased feed costs. An adjustment between hogs and turkey numbers may take place.

The committee calls attention to the possibility of raising hogs as a major farm enterprise in addition to using them for cleaning up surplus feeds and points to wise swine producers who have made good money here even during relatively unsatisfactory war marketing conditions. The profit making producers give careful attention to the pasture program for cutting costs and for provision of better sanitation.

Locally grown corn remains an important swine feed. The grower on valley soils should average 50 bushels of corn per acre. The committee recommends interplanting corn with rape at the last cultivation, in addition to providing a convenient lot of rape grown alone. The corn-rape combination may be hogged down, saving the cost of harvesting corn and providing a fairly well balanced ration when protein supplements are unavailable or too high in cost. Under average conditions, rape makes a good fall and winter growth and provides winter pasture for brood sows, shoats and sheep after fattening shoats in the fall.

The possibility of using abruzzi rye as winter and early spring pasture for brood sows and pigs should be investigated as seed of this new winter pasture crop should be adequate by the fall of 1946.

Sheep

Recent development of good pasture crops and grazing practices justify an increase in the number of sheep. With adequate pasture, committee members recommend provision of 50 pounds of good hay per ewe per head for possible winter feeding. Without adequate pasture, 200 pounds of hay per head should be provided. The committee points to the fact that the sheep producer who relies on dry winter feed is at a disadvantage. His cost of production will be higher and a large portion of his breeding and lambing troubles may be traced to lack of green feed when the ewes most need it. Use of permanent pasture is a "must" for the sheep breeder.

Use of sheep for keeping down excessive winter growth is good for the sheep and improves seed production of such crops as vetch, crimson clover and grain on farms where excessive growth reduces seed yields and adds to harvesting costs.

Fescue grass seed producers are beginning to realize the importance of including sheep in the farm program. Sheep are valuable for controlling weeds and volunteer ryegrass which often appear in fescue fields to contaminate and reduce the purity of fescue seeds. Closely grazed fields are less subject to sod web worm attack and some growers are considering close grazing with seed production on alternate years.

The committee suggests, that in addition to permanent pastures, the sheepman provide either rape or abruzzi rye or both for assurance of adequate winter green feed. Sheep prefer well matured rape to young plants and these higher growing plants may prevent the sheep from picking up parasites found near the surface of the soil.

Grain is unnecessary for fattening lambs where adequate pasture is provided. Lambs dropped before March 1 are readily fattened on subterranean clover, permanent mixtures containing subterranean clover and grain and legume mixtures such as vetch and oats. Certain growers also pasture crimson clover and red clover in order to prevent excessive growth and to delay seed harvest. These early lambs are marketed from March until July.

Late lambs dropped after March 1 are often carried over for fall and winter fattening on sub clover, rape, crimson clover and volunteer vetch and grain pastures.

Many farmers make a practice of purchasing feeder lambs for fall and winter fattening on the previously mentioned pasture crops. Valley lambs are preferred by some but the committee believes in the possibility of fattening eastern Oregon feeder lambs, especially on fall and winter rape and crimson clover and suggests increased trials with the idea of making this practice a major livestock industry.

The committee also calls attention to the possibility of increasing the number of purebred sheep of the breeds popular with sheepmen east of the Cascades and commends growers who have recently introduced the Columbia breed which they will try to develop with this market outlet in mind.

The committee points to the necessity for better sheep management, which includes pasture rotation, incase of increased numbers on individual farms.

These recommendations are made with full recognition of the wool surpluses now on hand in this country. It is believed that such surplus may disappear. Sale of lambs

for meat is an important part of our program and our recommendations are made for a period of years and not necessarily for the next year or two.

The Willamette valley closely approaches the favorable conditions for sheep production found in New Zealand and it is likely that sooner or later this may become a major sheep producing area.

BEEF

Beef cattle are recommended only as a secondary enterprise on those farms having plenty of pasture and hay. The possibility of placing feeder cattle on clover and grass pasture and feeding hay and grain should be investigated. The feeding method might possibly cut feed costs and do away with the need of protein concentrate. There is a possibility that Eastern Oregon wheat may become cheap enough to make this plan feasible. Local cattle should be fed to market in June and July.

Livestock numbers are now out of balance with grain supplies, but as transportation improves, this condition should level off.

Where beef cows are kept they should be tested regularly for Bang's disease and Tuberculosis

Marketing

The main problem at the present time is price ceilings. This is believed to be temporary so no long time affect should be felt. A cooperative slaughter house and packing plant is recommended by the committee. It is believed that such a plant would tend to stabilize the market without controlling it. A cooperative plant would also aid farmers with custom slaughtering.

Clackamas County livestock growers have gone a long way towards realizing a cooperative slaughtering plant in the organization of the Oregon Livestock Cooperative. This organization is endorsed by this committee.

Livestock Committee Members

Edwin Ridder (Chairman)
V. C. Doppleb
Walter Dreher
Carl Joehnk
J. F. Meier
M. S. Shrock
Henry Heerdt
Otto Lucht
Albert Eyman
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Molalla, Route 3
Canby
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Oregon City

REPORT OF FARM LABOR COMMITTEE

CLACKAMAS COUNTY FARM PLANNING CONFERENCE 1946

Thought and consideration was given to six major topics which were deemed to be of first importance in planning the future labor program.

Topics and recommendations follow:

1. General Outlook for 1946.

It was felt that farm boys are not generally returning from the services to agriculture in this section, although the reverse may be true for the state as a whole. For this reason, it is considered likely that the local year-round worker situation will be about the same in 1946 as was experienced last year.

Now and more intensive approaches will be necessary to recruit seasonal help, as increased acreages will increase the demand for harvest workers. In addition, it is felt that labor is now more interested in wages than in patriotic motives.

The subject of transported labor can probably best be described by quoting a letter of January 2, 1946, from Mr. Ralph Beck:

"In reply to your letter and clipping of December 29, as finally passed by the Congress the Office of Labor has about nine-tenths as much money to operate the transported labor program in 1946, as they had in 1945. How this will translate into numbers remains to be seen.

In discussing this with any grower be sure to point out that Oregon had 3800 Mexicans and 2650 prisoners in 1945. The prisoners certainly will not be available in 1946. Even if we have the same number of Mexicans, they will have to be spread much thinner because of the cancellation of the prisoner labor. In other words, 3800 would have to spread over jobs handled last year by 6400."

It is, therefore, concluded that there will be little change in the year-round worker situation; that seasonal help will be more difficult and must be recruited through new appeals; and that local male labor will be required to offset the lack of transported workers who were available in former years.

2. Housing for Farm Workers

Farmers with suitable housing for family men, will be the employers of the best permanent help. Those without adequate facilities can only rectify the situation by building as soon as possible.

Growers who hire seasonal workers can expect best results by offering camping facilities which influence family groups to stay on the job to completion of the harvests. It was suggested that the Agricultural Engineering Department of Oregon State College be asked for information on plans for suitable cabins.

It is therefore agreed that housing for employees at the farm is an important factor in securing and keeping help.

3. Youth Activities on Seasonal Work.

Very definite opinions were expressed on the desirability of child labor in harvesting work.

Supervised platoon groups are now considered necessary, as crops of recent years could not have been gathered without them. Every effort should be made to continue this activity.

When children are safeguarded, and under trained adult direction, there is no reason to prohibit their work on farms, and agitation to the contrary should be discouraged.

Due to educational value of city youth performing farm work, the chief of the Victory Farm Volunteer Division, Extension Farm Labor Program, has written, in part, as follows:

"Indications are that increased attention will be given in the near future to work experience as an essential part of general education in the secondary school curriculum. Farm work has much to offer in this connection."

Clean and healthful work habits are of value in any child's training.

4. Social Security for Farm Workers.

The committee was in favor of social security for farmers and farm employees.

Because of the fact that 94% of our total placements last year were jobs lasting one month or less, it was recommended that temporary and short term seasonal workers be excluded, and only full-time yearly employees receive the benefit of social security. No solution was reached regarding those transients who follow the crop harvests.

If legislation should be passed to include all employees, (regardless of length of service), the growers would try to cooperate, but the clerical work involved would be terrific and unreasonable for those employing seasonal help.

5. Crop and Labor Balance in Oregon.

Since 1940, there has been a decided increase in plantings of the following 7 major crops in Oregon which require extensive hand labor:

1. Hops
2. Potatoes
3. Snap Beans
4. Dry onions
5. Peppermint
6. Sugar beets
7. Peas for processing

The estimated 1945 acreages on the last 5 items was practically twice the 1940 acreage, and in some cases, more.

Increased plantings of the above crops grown in our community, as well as increases of other local crops, (such as berries and nuts), mean greater than ever demands for seasonal workers.

Therefore, since seasonal help is expected to be in greater demand, and more difficult to secure, it is recommended that definite and constructive steps be taken to plan the necessary recruitment procedures for assurance of adequate labor at the necessary times.

6. Wage Ceiling Program of the Oregon Wage Board.

Since Clackamas County has a variety of crops on small acreages, rather than large plantings of any single crop, it is therefore not normally as subject to competitive bidding for seasonal labor as other sections.

The establishment of a wage ceiling, however, is helpful as a guide, regardless of whether or not our county is included in the territory concerned.

We would recommend that the activities of the Wage Board be continued, PROVIDING that notices of their decisions be forwarded to ALL county Farm Labor offices for their instruction or guidance in aiding the growers of their respective communities.

Committee Members:

Chairman -- George Ropp - Wilsonville - Nut grower
William Edwards - Hood View - Strawberry grower
Simon Roth - Milwaukie - Raspberry grower
George Harrington - Rosemont - Filbert grower
Ralph DuRette - Aurora - Hop grower
Thomas Barrett - Aurora - Bean grower
Harold Loughhead - Assistant County Agent
Secretary -- Ralph Lose - County Farm Labor Assistant

HORTICULTURE COMMITTEE REPORT

Production of strawberries, cane fruits, and tree fruits, is an important major industry in this county, due to the fact that the quality of fruit in this area is tops, and yields here put us in position to compete with both similar and competing products raised elsewhere. It remains however, that in times of comparatively low national income, our horticultural products must be in position to compete for a place in the market with other horticultural products. During such times, comparative prices are a big factor with the consuming public.

It would seem that we are in position to maintain prewar acreages and even to increase production of certain fruits, but the grower should always be sure that he has an outlet for his product before planting.

OUTLETS FOR FRUITS

Present outlets for berries are through canneries, which either can or freeze the fruit, and wineries. It is possible the latter may take additional quantities of berries which we now produce, along with certain other berries including gooseberries and currants which we can produce but do not grow extensively.

Outlets for vegetables for freezing, including sweet corn, spinach, cauliflower and the broccoli may also continue good.

A good market for bulbs is likely to continue, and it is advisable that we increase the acreage of nursery products.

Red raspberries--

It seems likely that a substantial increase in acreage is justified. This area has been famous for its excellent Cuthbert red raspberries. The Cuthbert, however, has been practically eliminated by a virus disease. Yields of the Cuthbert are unprofitable from that standpoint and pickers complain that they cannot pick enough fruit of this variety in a day to earn a reasonable wage.

The new Washington and Willamette varieties are recommended for planting at this time, but growers should scrutinize several other new varieties originated by the Oregon Experiment Station, but as yet unnamed. These varieties are under field test, and will undoubtedly be released if they prove satisfactory.

Blackcaps--

The blackcap has been a profitable crop, especially in the Beavercreek area, southeast of Oregon City, but the committee is not in a position to recommend an increase in plantings at this time.

Boysenberry--

This excellent berry is used as a base for jams, and is excellent for the fresh market, canning or freezing. Increased plantings are recommended, provided the grower is sure of his outlet.

Youngberry--

The youngberry is quite similar in appearance to the Boysenberry, but the quality is not so good, and the plants are subject to disease which decimates the stand. No increase in acreage is recommended.

Loganberry--

The loganberry is an excellent acid fruit, but prices are not always satisfactory. Unless wineries are willing to take additional fruit, no increase in planting is recommended.

Strawberries--

Strawberries are one of our best and most profitable fruits, but they are becoming more difficult to grow because of the unceasing battle against disease and insect pests. Only the most expert growers can produce high yields at low costs, but the rewards are large to those who learn the game. Increases for several years are recommended.

The committee recommends at least a four year interval between plantings of strawberries, with at least two heavy green manure crops turned under prior to setting new fields. Growers should use extreme care in selecting planting stock, and should secure plants as free as possible from virus diseases.

Commercial fertilizers are extensively used in strawberry plantings as trials conducted on the Red Soils Experimental area have not been too conclusive. The committee urges continuation of these trials for there is indication that different methods of application of commercial fertilizers may produce desired results. In this connection, the committee recommends trials placing commercial fertilizer, four to five inches below the surface of the soil in place of surface applications and shallow side dressings as practiced in the past.

Tree fruits--

Apples, pears, and cherries are of limited commercial importance.

Peaches--

Peaches in this area have always been produced only for local consumption. There is some tendency to increase the acreage beyond this point. It is suggested that cannors and processors be consulted relative to demands and varieties best suited to their needs before planting.

Prunes--

The former export demand for dried prunes has long disappeared because of unsatisfactory international trade relations. However, a new domestic outlet for canned prunes developed before the war, and it is possible that a market may develop for frozen prunes.

Prune growers are well justified in rejuvenating old orchards by well demonstrated methods, and it is even possible that some new plantings may be feasible.

Holly--

Holly growing is a highly specialized industry. Some increase in acreage may be justified if the grower knows the business. Many established plantings are unusable varieties.

Filberts and walnuts--

The present large acreage and foreign competition does not seem to justify and increase in filberts. In fact we may be seriously over-planted. There may be room for some new plantings of walnuts on good soil.

The committee recommends experimental work on non-irrigated cover crops for all types tree fruits.

Grapes--

We now have enough grapes for local consumption. Additional plantings should only be made where the grower is sure of his outlet. Wineries may be in position to use more grapes.

Nursery stock--

Oregon has for some years been noted for production of excellent stock and it seems likely that the Extension Service in this county should encourage and help additional nurserymen to produce nursery stock such as bush roses which is in steady demand.

Bulbs--

Bulb growing is a highly specialized practice requiring great skill and a heavy investment. Rewards may be satisfactory for those who can qualify as good growers of daffodil and lilly bulbs.

Vegetables--

Some increase in asparagus for local use, and rhubarb for freezing may be justified especially if the grower is sure of an outlet.

There seems to be little justification for increased production of snap beans, beets, carrots and melons.

Freezers may take increased amounts of cauliflower and broccoli, especially green broccoli. Sweet corn production is often profitable provided the crop is contracted prior to planting.

HORTICULTURE COMMITTEE

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PART-TIME FARMING COMMITTEE REPORT

The U. S. Census in 1939 reported 20,000 farms in Oregon which produced little for sale. Such farms include rural residences and part-time farms. The part-time farm family usually lives on the farm--a portion of its income coming from the farm and a portion from outside sources.

Part-time farming is not a new way of living, but is one which is increasing in popularity and importance. It is a natural thing for man to want to be independent to some degree. This is evidenced in his desire for ownership of his home and perhaps a small piece of land. This desire is indicated by present high real estate values brought about by competition for ownership of land. Ambitions toward security through the period of low ebb in the economic cycle prompt many permanently employed in other walks of life to purchase a small place which offers the possibility of producing some food for home consumption and perhaps a small amount for market. This is the part-time farm.

THE PART-TIME FARMING SITUATION

Census figures show that in Clackamas County in the year 1880 there were 1,385 farms averaging 177 acres in size of which 51 acres were improved land. In 1940 there were 5,475 farms averaging 55 acres having 25 acres improved land per farm. This increase in farm numbers with corresponding lessened acreage per farm has been, for the most part, a gradual process over the span of years mentioned. This process is continuing and with it is coming an increasing number of farms which cannot be classed as economic units but which must be classified as "Part-time farm units" as indicated in the following tables which set forth production and income figures.

Farms Reporting "Farm Products Used by Farm Household" as Major Source of Income, Oregon 1939

		<u>No. of Farms Reporting:</u>		<u>Value of All Products:</u>		<u>Val. of Farm Furn. Living</u>	
		<u>Total</u>	<u>% of Tot</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Per Farm</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Per farm: % of tot.</u>
State		59,333	20,035	33.6	\$6,393,173	\$319.10	\$3,899,914 : 194.66 : 61.0
Willamette Valley		31,757	11,235	35.4	3,387,255	301.49	2,046,441 : 182.15 : 60.4
Clackamas County		5,297	2,140	40.4	607,584	283.92	359,124 : 167.81 : 59.1

FACTORS ENCOURAGING PART-TIME FARMING

1. Industrial slumps, resulting in stranded industrial population groups.
2. Aged workers seeking security.
3. Shorter industrial work days and work week, affording time to be used in supplementary income production.
4. Cyclical unemployment, in which case it is hoped that home products will aid in lessening the depth of the depression slump,

5. Seasonal labor requirements.
6. Decentralization of industry.
7. Living by preference on productive soil.

Before deciding to become a part-time farmer one should give consideration to many factors including: How much income is needed to support the family? How much of this income can I expect to make from a farm and how much from the outside job? How much time will I and my family be able to give to the farm? At what seasons of the year will this time be available? What crops shall be raised and what livestock kept? How much land will be needed?

Is ~~there a chance~~ for steady work within reach of the part-time farm? Do all members of the family realize what they will have to do in order to succeed? What are the advantages of part-time farming? What are the disadvantages?

The realistic approach of the prospective farmer to these questions and the soundness of the answers he works out will have much to do with his chances for success.

If a part-time farmer expects his farm to provide only enough vegetables and fruits and perhaps eggs and milk for his own family, not much labor will be needed. Most families have enough spare time during the mornings, evenings, and week ends to care for a garden large enough to meet most of their needs for fruits and vegetables, and to preserve some food, and still have a little time left for recreation.

GARDEN AIDS INCOME

If a large garden is properly cared for and part of the produce is preserved for winter use, it will add to the income the equivalent of \$100 to \$300 a year, depending upon the size of the family. The work that is put on the garden probably will return less per hour than that received from regular employment. If a man tries to include in the cost of the produce the value of his labor at the regular rates paid by his employer, he will probably find that the produce is costing more than if it were bought at the neighborhood grocery. But if he enjoys the work in a garden so much that it is at least partly recreational, if he and his family value the superior quality of freshness which cannot be bought at the market, and if he takes pride in growing a large share of his family's food, he will find garden work very profitable.

If more income is wanted from the farm, more time must be devoted to farm work. But if a man has full-time employment, he cannot expect to expand his farming profitably much beyond production for family use, unless he has children of working age or is willing to give up practically all recreation, or decides to hire help. Generally, part-time farmers hire very little labor.

WHAT SHOULD BE RAISED FOR HOME USE?

When deciding on the crops to be grown, the first to be considered are vegetables and small fruits for family use. One-half to three-fourths of an acre of good land will be enough to supply nearly all the vegetables and small fruits, both summer and winter, for a family of five. A few hand tools, a sprayer, duster, wheel hoe, and perhaps a wheelbarrow are needed for a garden of this size. The annual cash cost of such a garden would be from \$20 to \$40, which includes the cost of having the plot plowed and buying the seeds, fertilizer, and insecticides.

A few fruit trees will make a welcome addition to the home food supply if the trees are well cared for, including pruning, cultivating, fertilizing and spraying. Spraying requires suitable equipment unless the place is in a locality where the spraying can be hired. About 10 bearing trees of different kinds will supply an abundance of fruit for the average family. Unless the owner intends to take good care of his fruit trees, it is not recommended that they be planted.

Many part-time farmers may want to produce their own eggs and milk, and perhaps their own meat. Even with regular employment, the head of the family, be it man or wife, may have enough spare time to care for some chickens or rabbits, possibly a hog and a milk cow or a goat or two, in addition to the garden, if he or she really wants to do the necessary work. It must be remembered that any kind of livestock requires regular care every day of the year. Livestock cannot be neglected. The garden permits more flexibility. If the operator wants to do something else today he may put off garden work until tomorrow and probably not lose much by the delay. But livestock requires that he follow a regular schedule. Departure from the schedule may bring a sharp decline in production or actual loss of the animals. If one is unwilling to tie himself down, or cannot be at home at regular times every day, he had better give up the idea of keeping animals. About a dozen hens if cared for properly will provide from 90 to 110 dozen eggs a year--enough for a family of five.

In view of the facts heretofore presented, the committee offers the following recommendations:

1. That indiscriminate purchase of part-time farm units by inexperienced people without first seeking qualified advice on agricultural problems involved, be discouraged. Recommended sources of advice: (a) neighboring residents; (b) long established residents of the community; and (c) Extension Service.
2. That prospective buyers devote considerable study to technical publications.
3. That purchase be for cash wherever possible, otherwise indebtedness should be limited to the purchasers ability to retire indebtedness from income other than that from the farm.
4. That capitalization, particularly in machinery, be held at a minimum.
5. The investment made in tractor and equipment may sometimes be justified. It is warned, however, that competition in custom work may become severe as machinery becomes more readily available.
6. That custom operators be employed for plowing and a smaller, less expensive garden tractor be owned for cultivating, discing and other light operations.
7. That home production of fruits and vegetables be given first importance.
8. That rabbits be given consideration as a source of family meat supply. Three or four does and a buck will supply the average family adequately.

9. That milk goats be considered for the family milk supply. Goats per head require less capitalization in foundation stock, feed, and housing than a cow, but cost of feed per pound of butterfat is just as costly.

10. That chickens be kept for eggs and meat but the committee points out, at the same time, that a dozen hens properly cared for should produce 90 to 110 dozen eggs which is adequate for a family of five persons.

PART-TIME FARMING COMMITTEE

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STATE AND CLACKAMAS COUNTY

Department of Farm Management
Oregon State College
November 30, 1945

Table 1. Farms Reporting and the Value of Farm Products Sold, Traded or Used by Farm Households,
Classified by Major Source of Income, 1939 /1

Item	State					Clackamas County				
	Farms reporting			Value of products		Farms reporting			Value of product	
	Number	% of total	% of group	Total	Per farm reporting	Number	% of total	% of group	Total	Per farm reporting
<u>Under \$250, Total /2</u>	13043	21.9	100.0	1,685,069	129.19	1518	28.7	100.0	197,019	129.84
Livestock sold or traded	2172		16.6	93,556	43.07	263		17.3	10,589	40.26
Dairy products sold or traded	2173		16.7	102,359	47.10	288		19.0	13,248	46.00
Poultry & poultry products sold or traded	2826		21.7	82,068	29.04	380		25.0	11,526	30.33
Other livestock products sold or traded	850		6.5	27,610	32.48	95		6.2	2,985	31.42
Field crops sold or traded	2208		16.9	137,246	62.16	241		15.9	11,974	49.68
Fruits & nuts sold or traded (hold	2106		16.1	104,865	49.79	261		17.2	13,099	50.19
Farm products used by farm house	12329		94.5	1,090,522	88.45	1464		96.4	126,152	86.17
<u>\$250 to \$399, total</u>	7373	12.4	100.0	2,349,464	318.65	746	14.1	100.0	237,991	319.02
Livestock sold or traded/3	2926		39.7	197,959	67.65	364		48.8	23,463	64.46
Dairy products sold or traded	3088		41.9	262,483	85.00	372		49.9	26,194	70.41
Poultry and poultry products sold or traded	2895		39.3	158,482	54.74	338		45.3	20,237	59.87
Other livestock products sold or traded	1081		14.7	52,049	48.15	112		15.0	4,089	36.51
Field crops sold or traded	1641		22.2	182,562	111.25	186		24.9	16,655	89.54
Fruits and nuts sold or traded (hold	1973		26.8	193,839	98.24	238		31.9	21,041	88.41
Farm products used by Farm house-	7128		96.7	1,214,612	170.40	733		98.2	114,360	156.02
<u>\$400 to \$599, total</u>	6843	11.5	100.0	3,352,305	489.89	678	12.8	100.0	330,280	487.14
Livestock sold or traded/3	3661		53.8	383,718	104.24	375		55.3	37,081	98.88
Dairy products sold or traded	3862		56.4	525,826	136.15	394		58.1	46,051	116.88
Poultry & poultry products sold or traded	3388		49.5	278,505	82.20	353		52.1	32,242	91.34
Other livestock products sold or traded	1432		20.9	91,200	63.68	147		21.7	8,639	58.77

Item	State					Clackamas County				
	Farms Reporting		Value of products			Farms reporting		Value of product		
	Number	% of total	% of group	Total	Per farm reporting	Number	% of total	% of group	Total	Per farm reporting
Field crops sold or traded	2056		30.0	323,057	157.13	214		31.6	31,174	145.67
Fruits and nuts sold or traded (hold	2108		30.8	325,681	154.49	271		40.0	39,138	144.42
Farm products used by farm house-	6624		96.8	1,291,187	194.92	658		97.1	119,341	181.37
\$600 to \$999 total	8683	14.6	100.0	6,772,201	779.94	848	16.0	100.0	664,632	783.76
\$1,000 to \$1,499, total	6483	10.9	100.0	7,929,536	1,223.12	569	10.8	100.0	694,561	1,220.67
\$1,500 to \$2,499, total	6943	11.7	100.0	13,424,861	1,933.58	510	09.6	100.0	967,700	1,897.63
\$2,500 to \$3,999, total	4498	07.6	100.0	14,098,140	3,134.31	235	04.4	100.0	728,701	3,100.86
\$4,000 to \$5,999, total	2405	04.0	100.0	11,666,421	4,850.90	96	01.8	100.0	464,655	4,840.26
\$6,000 to \$9,999, total	1749	02.9	100.0	13,244,686	7,572.72	61	01.2	100.0	457,544	7,404.00
\$10,000 and over, total	1513	02.5	100.0	33,028,114	21,829.55	34	00.6	100.0	632,626	19,194.88
TOTAL	59533	100.0	100.0			5259	100.0	100.0		

- /1 In some cases the figures are shown only for the principal products under each value group; therefore, the summation of the value for the individual products may not equal the total for "All farm products".
- /2 Excludes farms with no products sold traded, or used by farm households.
- /3 Excludes poultry, bees and fur bearing animals.

SOURCE: Census of Agriculture, Oregon, Third Series, 1940; County Table XX