OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
EXTENSION SERVICE

Co-operative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics,
Oregon Agricultural College, United States Department of Agriculture,
and Jackson County, Co-operating.

REPORT OF
Jackson County Agricultural
Conference

Suggesting an

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM FOR
JACKSON COUNTY

Printed and Distributed
by
CLAUDE C. CATE, County Agricultural Agent
Medford, Oregon
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FOREWORD

This bulletin is published by reason of the following resolution passed unanimously by the general assembly of the Jackson County Agricultural Economic conference on the concluding day of its three day session, February 18, 19, and 20, 1924.

"Whereas, this, the first Jackson County Agricultural Economic Conference, has adopted a program based upon a comprehensive study of production and marketing possibilities, which provides the best information for the further development of the agriculture of the county and

"Whereas, the ultimate benefits growing out of the conference will depend upon the extent to which the program is understood and followed,

"Therefore be it resolved that the general committee in charge of the conference be continued as a standing committee for the purpose of preparing the information and recommendations of the various groups for publication and the further purpose of devising ways and means of carrying the recommendations into effect."

The conference was planned by the Chamber of Commerce, Farm Bureau and Extension Service of the college, working co-operatively and it was carried out in the same manner. Therefore, the recommendations of the conference, it is hoped, will be observed and put into effect through the united effort of these organizations.

Painstaking effort was put into preparation for this conference by the various commodity committees. The best available data was at hand when the group recommendations were formulated. The conclusions and suggestions herein set forth should not be considered as final however. They will need revision and truing up as time goes on and new conditions arise.

This conference followed the state wide economic conference held at Corvallis, January 23 to 25, 1924. The conclusions of the state conference were available for consideration by the local conference groups and those that had application were interpreted in terms of local conditions and made a part of the local reports.

In the aggregate these reports make a program for Jackson county agriculture. Taken singly, the reports represent the most approved practices in the production and marketing of Jackson county's major agricultural products.

If the conference was a beginning, its ultimate value depends upon the knowledge and use of its findings by communities and by producers, either individually or through their organizations, in whose hands must rest the success or failure of agriculture in Jackson county.
EARLY HISTORY OF JACKSON COUNTY AGRICULTURE

In considering the reports made by the various groups of the agricultural economic conference it will be of interest to know just a little of the beginnings of agriculture in this county. The following few facts have been gathered from Walling's History of Jackson, Josephine, Douglas, Coos and Curry Counties, published in Portland, May 15, 1884.

Settlement of this county dates from 1851 but the real beginnings of agriculture dates from 1852 when gold was discovered on Jackson creek. By the middle of that year at least one thousand miners were in the Rogue River valley and its tributaries. In the fall of that year the demand for provisions exceeded the supply. Provisions were brought by pack train from the Williamette valley and from Scottsburg, the head of navigation on the Umpqua river.

Under the stimulus of an excellent home market agriculture flourished. Inasmuch as exportation was impractical, only those crops were grown that found ready sale locally. Wheat was the main crop because flour was the miners' chief article of subsistence. Vegetables, livestock and fruit were grown but wheat outranked all other crops combined.

Several thousand miners in Jackson, Josephine and Siskiyou counties depended exclusively upon the wheat fields of the Bear Creek valley, we are told. Prices often reached $4.00 per bushel and yields of from 50 to 60 bushels per acre were not uncommon. "Without competition from abroad and with the almost positive certainty of at least a tolerable crop, the provident and industrious farmers became, in the course of time, the most prosperous and wealthy of their class on the Pacific slope, and the Rogue River valley, partaking of their good fortune advanced with rapid strides toward prosperity and plenty." By the fall of 1855 Jackson county held first rank in the list of Oregon counties, being the most populous and the wealthiest.

Livestock Growing Becomes Important

The output of the mines began to fall off in the early sixties. This had its effect on agriculture. "When mining began to wane, wool, bacon and beef became staples as wheat growing absorbed less and less of the united efforts of farmers. There were in the county uncounted acres of rich and succulent grasses on which in summer horses, cattle and sheep waxed obese and contented."

The Beginning of Commercial Fruit Production

The coming of the railroad made a further change in the agriculture in the county, commercial fruit production dating from that time. Said a visitor to the valley some time after the railroad entered it: "Wheat raising in competition with California and the Willamette valley is inexpedient. Land is more valuable for other purposes. Fruit raising, especially apples, pears and stone fruits will prove at once a more laborious pursuit and a better paying one. For twenty years men have been prophesying an era when fruits of this valley will be regarded universally as the best in the world and sought for at the highest prices."

This man pointed out that the northwest offered a very good prospective market for fruits. He went on to state that "especially must fruit be put in an attractive and marketable manner, well assorted, conveniently packed for handling and attractive to the eye."
GROWTH OF JACKSON COUNTY AGRICULTURE

Jackson county was created January 12, 1853 from parts of the original Champoeg and Yamhill districts of the Oregon territory. The first U. S. census after that date (1860) showed a population of 3,736 and a total of 174 farms aggregating 50,861 acres.

The growth experienced by the county is traced below. Between 1860 and 1920, population increased to 20,405, number of farms to 1720 and total acres in farms to 312,936.

Area in Farms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>census Year</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Number of Farms</th>
<th>Improved Acres</th>
<th>% of total</th>
<th>Unimproved Acres</th>
<th>Total Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>3,736</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>32,527</td>
<td>63.95</td>
<td>18,334</td>
<td>50,861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>4,778</td>
<td>27,391</td>
<td>90,855</td>
<td>48.43</td>
<td>96,757</td>
<td>187,612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>8,154</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>90,855</td>
<td>48.43</td>
<td>96,757</td>
<td>187,612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>11,455</td>
<td>798</td>
<td>135,030</td>
<td>59.30</td>
<td>93,025</td>
<td>228,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>13,698</td>
<td>1,356</td>
<td>92,103</td>
<td>31.30</td>
<td>202,060</td>
<td>294,163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>25,756</td>
<td>1,714</td>
<td>103,238</td>
<td>34.74</td>
<td>193,933</td>
<td>297,171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>20,405</td>
<td>1,720</td>
<td>92,310</td>
<td>29.50</td>
<td>220,626</td>
<td>312,936</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 1920 U. S. census credits the county with a population of 7.3 to the square mile.

Growth of the county's agriculture is reflected in the following summary showing that farm property was valued at less than a million dollars in 1860 and more than 23 million in 1920 according to U. S. census report. The capital represented in the average farm has more than tripled since 1880.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census Year</th>
<th>Value of all Farm Property</th>
<th>Average Valuation Per Farm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>$ 992,730</td>
<td>$ 4,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>2,305,762</td>
<td>3,925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>5,356,410</td>
<td>17,863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>5,322,232</td>
<td>13,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>30,617,669</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>23,925,385</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PRESENT STATUES OF JACKSON COUNTY AGRICULTURE

The 1920 U. S. census gives the area of the county as 1,788,100 acres. Of that area 312,936 acres, or 17.5 per cent of the total area, are in farms. Only 5.1 per cent of the county's area is classed as improved farm land by the census.

Sources of Agricultural Income

The following table shows the sources from which the county derives its agricultural income. The figures are as of the year 1919 as furnished by the U. S. census of 1920. Duplications have been avoided in this compilation.

The amounts received from various agricultural commodities will not hold good for the year 1923, and unit price fluctuations may have altered the percentage figures. In general, however, this table gives an idea of the main sources of agricultural revenue.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>% of Total Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fruit</td>
<td>$1,150,000</td>
<td>38.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock and meats</td>
<td>630,000</td>
<td>21.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cereals</td>
<td>375,000</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy Products</td>
<td>291,150</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay and forage</td>
<td>210,000</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry products</td>
<td>143,898</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool and mohair</td>
<td>73,000</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables (including potatoes)</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other sources</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,953,139</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.1</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Value of Crops and Livestock

The preceding table on farm income does not fully represent agricultural production in the county. The value of all crops and all livestock, considered apart from sales, is indicated in the following table (1920 census).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VALUE OF ALL CROPS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fruits</td>
<td>$11,539,173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay and forage</td>
<td>1,180,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cereals</td>
<td>502,190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables, including potatoes</td>
<td>167,836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other grains and seeds</td>
<td>18,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other crops</td>
<td>21,867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3,429,635</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VALUE OF ALL LIVESTOCK</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beef Cattle</td>
<td>$1,192,402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horses</td>
<td>417,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy cattle</td>
<td>351,818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>218,784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swine</td>
<td>175,833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
<td>84,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats</td>
<td>35,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mules</td>
<td>31,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,507,430</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On succeeding pages will be found the detailed recommendations of the respective commodity groups, as approved by the conference.
Home Economics Committee Report

Approved by the Conference

I.

(a) In many homes in Jackson County all milk is skimmed and cream sent to the creamery. According to the New York Nutrition Council, "Fresh, clean, whole milk should be a prominent part of the daily diet of every child. Each child should have never less than a pint of milk a day, and a quart where possible. A quart, always for the undernourished and the younger children. It is not necessary to drink the whole quart. Some of it may be taken in the form of cocoa, cream soups, simple desserts, etc."

(b) Jackson county depends largely on the neighboring states of California and Washington for spring and winter vegetables. In order to insure an adequate food allowance for the family, "At least two vegetables a day for every child (Be sure every child eats his share.) One (or two) vegetables in addition to potatoes should be eaten every day. Leafy vegetables should be used at least two or three times a week. On the other four or five days, any other vegetable may be used in addition to the potato. Vegetables are abundant and relatively inexpensive in summer. When the supply is more limited in winter increase potatoes and suggest beets, cabbage, carrots, celery, canned toamtoes, escarolle, kale, onions, squash, and turnips or other inexpensive ones. Spinach and lettuce are frequently found in the city in winter at a low cost. (Rice and macaroni are not substitutes for potatoes.)

Fruit should be used (as part of a meal) at least once every day whenever it can be afforded. When fruit is too expensive, insist on a third vegetable every day. Dried fruits are valuable but do not take the place of fresh fruit or vegetables.

All young children and any one whose chief article of food is milk should have fresh fruit or tomato juice every day.

Food Recommendations

(a) To retain for home use an adequate supply of whole milk, the handling of this milk to be safeguarded by the use of modern sanitary methods.

(b) To insure an abundance of fresh vegetables in the diet throughout the year by growing both a spring and a winter garden.

(c) To take care of the surplus food by proper and improved methods of home canning and drying.

(d) To study the nutritional needs of the adults and child so that a balanced diet may result and to see to it that the child is taught to eat what is good for it.

(e) To study and apply the approved, simple methods of cookery which shorten labor and which insure thorough cooking.

(f) To insist upon and support the hot school lunch in every rural school in Jackson County.
General Health Practices

(a) To see that every member of the family has sufficient rest, every growing child at least nine hours of sleep; young children more than that.

(b) To see that the chores are not overtaxing the strength of the child.

(c) To insure a weekly bath as a minimum requirement for health.

(d) To actively support every agency in the county that is working for health betterment.

Educational and Social Development

(a) To support boys and girls club work—an important movement which has far-reaching economic and social results.

(b) To take an active part in community movements, making use of all available agencies, such as libraries, farmers' institutes, etc., for the development of individual and community social interests.

Home Improvement Recommendations

(a) The installation of a water system in the home.

(b) The use of electric power for running household machinery, cooking, etc.

(c) A rearrangement of the equipment already in the average home kitchen.

(b) We recommend and urge the intelligent use of such household conveniences as the pressure cooker, automatic electric fireless, linoleum on the floor, screened windows, and built in cupboards.
Boys’ and Girls’ Club Committee Report

Approved by the Conference:

1. Club work of the county should be made to conform with the program as outlined by this conference.

2. That each community take upon itself the organization of clubs and the selection of local leaders for the same.

3. That leaders work toward achievement day program in their respective communities.

4. That we extend to the several banks of the county that have given financial aid to Club work, our sincere appreciation of their interest and cooperation.

5. That we urge the county court to make the necessary appropriation to secure a county club, leader.

6. That each community arrange to have exhibited at the Jackson County fair the exhibits of the club members of that community.

Club Work is Valuable and Shows a Profit

There were 226 boys and girls in club work in Jackson County for the year 1923. That number reported production in the different clubs to the value of $5,682.27 at a cost to the members of $3,675.54 giving to these club members a profit in dollars and cents of $2,004.73.

The real value of club work is not in money but in the educational training and in the building of character. While profit in dollars is not evident now so far as several club projects are concerned, results will come later in better homes, better management, better home conditions in every way for these club members grown up.
Dairy Committee Report

I. MANUFACTURING AND MARKETING

Approved by the Conference:

1. Local manufacturing plants should be supported 100 per cent.

2. Butter manufacture should receive first consideration and quality of product should be emphasized. Cheese factories or condenseries are not to be recommended.

3. Inasmuch as quality product is highly essential to satisfactory marketing, cream grading and payment upon grade should be demanded of the creameries of the county, and only creameries complying with this request should be supported.

4. Since certain distributors of butter substitutes are apparently using the profit received thereby to unfairly manipulate butter and cream markets, financial and moral support should be given by local dairy interests in preventing the success of the referendum against the butter substitute law passed by the last legislature. A contribution should be made by each dairyman and dairy manufacturer proportionate to the amount of butterfat produced or received.

5. The Oregon Dairy Council should be supported in its advertising and educational work relative to dairy products and the activities of the council extended to all parts of the state.

6. Appointment of a committee of five, three from the Chamber of Commerce and such help as may be desired from the Oregon Agricultural College, to make report on a feasible plan for a marketing organization.

1. Local Creameries Should be Supported

   The three creameries in the county are adequate to take care of all dairy products produced in the county.

   The average butterfat price on the Portland market was 46.6 cents in 1923. The average price paid by the county creameries was 45.8 cents.

2. Butter Manufacture Should Receive First Consideration

   Cheese manufacture is only feasible where there is an effective organization to advertise and standardize the product.

   Condenseries are usually established by large private companies which expend their own money for plants and make them a private enterprise.

   There are now even more manufacturing plants than are needed to take care of the county's dairy products.

II. PRODUCTION

Approved by the Conference:

1. Small dairy herds tend to increase production costs and are the source of the products of poorer quality. Therefore, 10 cows should be recognized as the minimum herd for economical production. Smaller herds should not be discouraged, but their handicaps should be realized.

2. Average production of individual cows in Jackson County should be increased. To this end systematic keeping of records should be encouraged and cow testing associations of the most desirable type should be fostered. Not less than 600 cows should be placed on the test in 1924.

3. Rate of consumption of dairy products in the county not as high as United States average.

4. At least 15 grade or scrub sires to be replaced annually by good registered ones.
5. Every dairyman should strive to raise succulent feeds enough to provide 30 pounds daily per dairy cow, when not on pasture, and that as much as possible of the grain feed required be raised. Permanent pastures should be encouraged and the Oregon Agricultural College requested to recommend standard mixtures to be handled by local seed dealers.

6. Having in mind the largest amount of legume hay raised in this valley, dairying can be profitably expanded.

7. Adoption of the compulsory method of eradication of tuberculosis in dairy herds.

8. Seasonal meetings of dairymen to discuss feeding and other problems and investigations by local dairymen, state dairy and food commissioner and the Oregon Agricultural College of new and better markets and more economical methods of manufacture and production be supported.

1. **Herds Should be Larger**

   The 1920 U. S. census reports in Jackson county 3,765 cows two years old or older that produced 580,000 pounds of butterfat. These cows were on approximately 1,000 farms, making about 4 cows per farm. Cost of production studies in other sections indicate that the small herd has a very high labor and overhead cost which can be materially reduced by increasing the size of the herd to at least 10 cows.

2. **Average Production per Cow is Important**

   Average production of butterfat per cow in Jackson county is 154 pounds which is 14 pounds less than the state average and 76 pounds less than the average in Tillamook county. Cost studies indicate that it is very difficult to make the dairy business pay unless cows produce approximately 240 pounds of butterfat per year.

3. **Per Capita Consumption Probably Low in County**

   The production of about 580,000 pounds of butterfat per year in the county is 22 per cent less than the total required for local consumption if per capita consumption in the county conforms with that of the United States as a whole. However, since about 140,000 pounds of butter were shipped out of the county in 1923, it is evident that the rate of per capita consumption in the county is less than that for the United States.

4. **Increase Number of Pure Bred Sires**

   There are in the county about 90 dairy bulls one year old or older. They are probably no better bred than the average for the state, which would indicate that 45 of them are grades or scrubs.

5. **More Succulent Feed Needed**

   Approximately 3,270 tons of succulent feeds are produced in the county annually. That quantity is 9,400 tons short of the total required by the dairy cows of the county. The 46,000 tons of legume hay produced annually is probably sufficient to supply all the county livestock.

### III. GENERAL

Approved by the Conference:

1. Organization of calf clubs and dairy record clubs be encouraged and given fullest support.
Farm Crops Committee Report

I. GRAIN PRODUCTION

Approved by the Conference:

1. Wheat:
   (a) No change in winter wheat acreage.
   (b) Reduction of acreage of spring planted wheat.
   (c) Use of standard varieties and pure seed.
   (d) A workable plan should be developed for the use of home made flour by local merchants.

2. Oats:
   A moderate increase of acreage on the heavier soils with plenty of water, in order to stop importations. No oats on farms with insufficient water.

3. Barley:
   A slight increase in acreage, particularly in sections with insufficient water, in order to stop importations. When it is necessary to spring plant, barley is the highest yielding grain.

4. Corn:
   A 100% increase for silage, home feed and hogging off.

1 (a) No Change in the Winter Wheat Acreage

The acreage of wheat fluctuates widely in this county. About 25 years ago the acreage exceeded 25,000 and in 1910 it was only 3,962. Under the stimulus of war conditions it jumped to 16,263 and has since fallen to 11,687 in 1923. This is a 50% increase over that of 1922.

It is seen then that it is comparatively easy to increase or decrease the wheat acreage. We believe that under present conditions, about 10,000 acres will supply the amount needed for local use. This will keep the local price at approximately the Portland price plus the freight. Any appreciable increase would create a surplus and would make the price here the Portland or San Francisco price less the freight.

We therefore believe that no increase of the wheat acreage is justified.

1 (b) Reduce Spring Wheat Acreage

In 1923 there were 9,555 acres fall planted and 2,132 acres spring planted. The fall planted wheat has averaged in former years 1,280 pounds per acre and the spring planted grain 900 pounds. The fall planted thus averages over the county as a whole 40% more per acre. We believe that wheat should be spring planted in this county only in exceptional circumstances. If it is necessary to plant a spring crop, barley will exceed spring wheat fully 500 pounds per acre under average conditions.
1 (c) **Standard Varieties and Pure Seed Are Best**

The use of pure seed of standard varieties is urged. It rarely if ever pays to experiment with unknown varieties. As new varieties are developed by the experiment stations they should be tried out in a limited way here to test their yielding qualities under Jackson County conditions.

1 (d) **Use of Home Made Flour Should be Encouraged**

Jackson County is producing about the same quantity of wheat as should normally be used for flour, but it is largely used for feeding purposes. There are three flour mills in the county, these running only a part of the time. We estimate that home made flour constitutes about 10% of the consumption. This homemade flour is regarded as the best pastry flour by the local bakers and for home made bread it is as good as the imported flour. It is perfectly possible to make good flour for bread in the local mills.

Local flour mills are now about ready to shut down through lack of support. We believe that if a plan could be worked out whereby local wholesalers could handle the product of the local mills, it would result in doubling the sales of the local product. This would result in good to everyone. A stable milling industry would be developed, employing more people; less mill feed would be shipped in, benefiting our dairymen; and a better market would exist for wheat. To bring this about will require the cooperation of everyone concerned: millers, wholesalers, retailers, and farmers. We believe that the benefits will justify some effort in bringing about this cooperation.

We urge the Medford and Ashland Chamber of Commerce to consider the above question and appoint committees to work with a joint committee of farmers to see if such a plan cannot be perfected.

4. **Increase Corn Acreage 100 Per Cent**

In 1923 there were 3,410 acres of corn grown. In addition to the use of corn for dairy feeds we believe that the excellent yields secured here justify increasing the acreage of this crop at least 100 per cent. A cultivated crop is frequently needed to clear land of weeds and corn offers the most possibilities.

Labor is becoming of increasing importance as wages continue to climb. Growing small acreages of corn and turning in hogs, cattle, or sheep to do the harvesting is one way of cutting down labor costs. This system is especially valuable on farms where the last crop of alfalfa can also be pastured off.

II. **FORAGE AND PASTURE**

Approved by the Conference:

1. Slight reduction of alfalfa acreage.

2. Extension of acreage of permanent pasture. Rotation grazing, cutting pasture into at least two parts.

3. Reduction of grain hay. Substitution on dry farms of vetch and grain hay for straight grain hay.
1. **Reduce Alfalfa Acreage**

   There is a surplus of alfalfa hay in Jackson County. Last year 95 cars were shipped out and there is now on hand about the same amount of hay yet to be shipped. This is only a small per cent of the total hay grown but it necessarily sets the price on the remainder of the hay.

   About 40,000 tons of alfalfa hay are produced annually. The surplus shipped out rarely amounts to more than 5 per cent of the crop, but this small percentage sets the price on the entire crop.

   The freight rates under the new schedule to nearby points are as follows from Central Point:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Rate per Ton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Glendale</td>
<td>$1.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roseburg</td>
<td>2.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eugene</td>
<td>3.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshfield</td>
<td>4.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Myrtle Point</td>
<td>$5.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yaquina</td>
<td>4.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salem</td>
<td>4.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tillamook</td>
<td>5.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   Hay is usually high in southern California, but freight rates are prohibitive in a normal season. The rate per ton to Los Angeles and nearby points exceeds $14.00. Thus, hay prices in that territory must be about $30.00 before shipment from here is possible.

   The new hay rate from eastern Oregon puts that territory on a nearly equal basis with this county in supplying all Willamette valley and coast points. Jackson county is thus put into competition with large surplus hay producing sections. The farm crops committee does not believe that in normal years a profitable price can be secured from export hay under present freight rate conditions.

   Those intending to seed additional alfalfa acreage are urged to go slowly. With the normal rate of plowing up old fields some new seeding will be necessary each year, but there should not be any increase in the alfalfa acreage and a very slight decrease would benefit those who have hay to sell.

2. **Extend Acreage of Permanent Grass Pastures**

   Every alfalfa farm which has cows or sheep and which has suitable land could very well put part of the alfalfa acreage into permanent grass pastures. Good grass pastures, if handled right will furnish more feed for eight months of the year than when in alfalfa and will reduce labor.

3. **Reduce Acreage of Grain Hay**

   There are 2,500 acres of grain cut for hay. Except under special conditions this practice will not pay. Counting the labor and cost of plowing, harrowing, seeding, etc., there is ordinarily so much expense attached to these operations that the small amount of hay produced is too expensive. If grain is planted for hay, we believe that vetch and fall wheat or oats will make larger returns than wheat or oats alone. A spring sown crop for hay rarely pays expenses.
III. SEED PRODUCTION

Approved by the Conference:

1. Production of Grimm alfalfa seed should be encouraged.

Nearly $50,000 of Grimm alfalfa seed is imported into Oregon every year and perhaps $30,000 of common alfalfa seed. Climatic conditions are right in Jackson county for the production of alfalfa seed. Yields of 500 pounds or more per acre are not uncommon. On farms with dodder there is no use in trying to grow seed.

The committee recommends the production of Grimm alfalfa seed on a limited acreage. The seed should be sown lightly for this purpose; four pounds per acre is enough.

IV. POTATO PRODUCTION

Approved by the Conference:

1. Increase the potato acreage 200 per cent to more nearly meet local demands. Provide the storage facilities on farms.

2. Stability is essential to success in potato growing.

3. Give attention to early potato production.

1. Increase the Potato Acreage 200 Per Cent

This county produces only 25% of its potato requirements. There is a shortage of approximately 50,000 bushels. There are many acres of sandy or mellow lands in some parts of the county where good crops of potatoes can be grown. Profitable potato growing depends upon good seed. We recommend a 200% increase of the potato acreage on the mellow soils in the districts which can profitably grow them.

Storage space should be provided on potato growing farms.

2. Success Comes from Sticking With Potato Growing

Yields of at least 150 bushels per acre should be produced to make potato growing profitable. Money can only be made from this crop by staying in the business year after year as occasional years must be expected when the prices are very low. By staying with the crop these years are evened up by years with exceptionally high prices.

3. Potatoes Can be Produced for Early Market

The early season here makes it possible to produce potatoes for the early market. This industry is expanding. For this purpose we urge the use of the Earliest of All variety. It will be better to import seed of this variety at least every other year from cooler seed growing sections.
I. IN GENERAL

Approved by the Conference:

1. Development of the fruit industry should fit demand for horticultural products.

2. Commercial fruit production in the United States has greatly increased in recent years.

3. Fruit growing in Jackson county has become a $2,500,000 industry.

4. Resolution requesting one or more assistants to the present staff horticultural specialists of the O. A. C. Extension Service.

1. Development Should Fit Supply and Demand

Horticulture in the state of Oregon has sustained many losses because, at the inception of the industry, plantings were made with but little thought or consideration of what was to be done with the product when it was grown. Plantings were guided more by fancy than by reason, with the result that sound economic axioms, as the law of supply and demand, were entirely over-looked. Among many, it was the consensus of opinion that the more pears, apples, prunes, and loganberries that were planted, the greater would be our prosperity. It has been learned since, however, that after all the producer of any commodity is largely a servant of the consumer; that he must grow only what the consumer desires, and must produce only so much as the consumer can be induced to buy.

2. Increase in Commercial Production Heavy

Commercial fruit production in the United States has increased materially during recent years. For example during 1917 the total carlot shipment of all fruits and competing vegetables was 275,231 cars, while in 1923 the total was 443,397 cars—an increase of over 61% in seven years.

Indications are that the total consumption of fruit will not materially increase except when brought about by an increase in population. According to the recommendation of dietitians, an adequate diet of fruits for the present American population would be about 340,740,000 bushels. Our actual diet in 1922 was 336,672,821 bushels. Any material increase in consumption, therefore, would result in fruit consumption above actual diet requirements.

3. Fruit Growing is Jackson County's Biggest Industry

The value of the fruit crop in Jackson county has increased from about $5,275 in 1860 to approximately $2,500,000 in 1923.

Table No. 1 gives figures on acreages of pears and apples and valuations thereof.
III. SEED PRODUCTION

TABLE NO 1

Approximate Valuation Pear and Apple Lands
(Number acres from 1923 Assessor’s Report)

PEARS
Bearing 5,870 acres @ $700.00 ...................................................... $4,109,000.00
Non-bearing 1,286 acres @ $350.00 ........................................ 450,100.00
Total ................................................................................ $4,559,100.00

APPLES
Bearing 4,664 acres @ $300.00 ...................................................... $1,399,200.00
Non-bearing 148 acres @ $150.00 ........................................ 22,200.00
Total................................................................................ $1,421,400.00

Total approximate valuation of apples and pear acreage .................. $5,980,500.00

The apple and pear industry brought Jackson county growers a gross income of $2,277,028.80 in 1923 and a net income of $1,383,388.80. These figures are secured as follows:

Approximate Gross Income from 1923 Crop
(Growers Estimates)

Bartletts 842 cars 437,840 boxes @ $1.55 F. O. B. ................ $678,652.00
Late pears 1174 cars 610,480 boxes @ $1.91 F. O. B. ............ 1,166,016.80
Apples 723 cars 576,480 boxes @ $.75 F. O. B. ................. 432,360.00

Total gross income ................................................................ $2,277,028.80

Approximate Net Income from 1923 Crop
(Packing out @ .50 cts per box)

Bartletts 437,840 boxes @ $1.00 .............................................. $437,840.00
Late pears 610,480 boxes @ $1.36 ......................................... 836,252.80
Apples 576,480 boxes @ $.20 .............................................. 115,296.00

Total net income ................................................................ $1,383,388.80

The yearly growth of commercial production of apples and pears in the Rogue River valley in recent years is indicated in Table No. 2.
**TABLE NO 2**

Total Car-Lot Shipments of Apples and Pears from The Rogue River Valley, Years 1912 to 1923, Ashland to Gold Hill.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cars of Pears</th>
<th>Cars of Apples</th>
<th>Total Cars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>373</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>581</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>168</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>281</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>723</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>617</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>842</td>
<td>537</td>
<td>1379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>865</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>1172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>759</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>1529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>1458</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>1631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>723</td>
<td>2739</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to the income to growers, the fruit industry gives employment to many people and provides business for many industries. In 1923 the fruit growers expended in the county:

- $72,980 for 298,000 pounds of arsenate of lead spray.
- $260,590 for box shook.
- $83,730 for 837,329 pounds of paper.

The approximate cost of packing the 1923 pear and apple crop was $952,370, including paper, shook, nails, labor, etc.

4. **Additional Extension Specialists in Horticulture Requested**

**RESOLUTION**

**WHEREAS:**

The growth of the horticultural industry in the State of Oregon deserves efficient leadership. At present there is only one man who gives his time to field work. When it is remembered that this individual must take care of the tree fruits, small fruits, vegetables and nuts throughout the entire length and breadth of this great state of Oregon, the need of additional help is apparent.

**RESOLVED,** that the fruitgrowers of Jackson County petition the Oregon Agricultural College for the services of one or more assistants to the present horticultural specialist of the O. A. C. Extension Service, in order that the horticultural necessities of Jackson county receive adequate attention.
II. PEAR PRODUCTION, MARKETING, AND TRANSPORTATION

Production

Approved by the Conference:

1. In recent years pear plantings in Pacific Coast states have materially increased. Commercial production in the United States has practically doubled since 1917.

2. Pear production in Jackson county has steadily increased.

3. In Jackson county the Bartlett acreage should not be increased, while additional planting of certain fall and winter varieties are advisable.

4. Quality is important.

5. Yield per acre should be increased.

6. Frost protection is needed.

7. Absentee ownership of orchards is harmful to the industry.

8. The Rogue River valley should be kept free from pear blight. Appointment of committee to look into legislation regarding this disease. Resolution approved calling upon amendment to state horticultural law covering collection of liens for enforced clean-ups.
1. United State and Pacific Coast Pear Production Has Greatly Increased in Recent Years.

Figures show that during the past few years, the pear has been extensively planted in the Pacific Coast States and that commercial production has been materially increased. California alone now has 77,000 acres planted to pears, most of which are of the Bartlett variety. Oregon, at the present time, has approximately 12,000 acres of pears, a goodly portion of which is of winter varieties.

Nationally, there has been a reduction of approximately 26% in the number of trees since 1919. In spite of this however, the car-lot shipment has increased from 11,614 cars in 1917 to 17,600 cars in 1923, and indications are that the present acreage will yield considerably more than this when in full bearing. California, during recent years, has planted three times as many trees as are needed to keep her present acreage intact. Development of the pear industry in the United States from 1909 to 1922 is shown in table No. 3.

**TABLE NO. 3**

**PEAR PRODUCTION IN U. S. 1909-1922**

(U. S. Dept. Agriculture Year Book, 1922)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Production Bushels</th>
<th>Carlot Shipments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>8,841,000</td>
<td>11,614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>10,431,000</td>
<td>5,807,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>11,450,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>11,843,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>10,108,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>12,086,000</td>
<td>10,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>11,216,000</td>
<td>7,518,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>11,874,000</td>
<td>15,037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>13,287,000</td>
<td>12,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>13,362,000</td>
<td>5,527,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>15,101,000</td>
<td>5,538,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>16,805,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>11,297,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>18,661,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ANALYSIS MAJOR PEAR POOLS

OREGON GROWERS COOPERATIVE ASSN. ROGUE RIVER DIST. SEASON 1921

SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF FREIGHT AND REFRIGERATION CHARGES PAID RAILROADS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BART</td>
<td>140,317.43</td>
<td>63,600.74</td>
<td>27,785.84</td>
<td>36,814.90</td>
<td>65,833.22</td>
<td>.47</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>1.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOSC</td>
<td>68,198.96</td>
<td>45,154.21</td>
<td>8,654.84</td>
<td>35,499.75</td>
<td>18,668.69</td>
<td>.27</td>
<td>.41</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANJOU</td>
<td>78,474.41</td>
<td>47,648.01</td>
<td>12,558.15</td>
<td>35,089.86</td>
<td>25,244.43</td>
<td>.31</td>
<td>.55</td>
<td>.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOWELL</td>
<td>29,132.22</td>
<td>16,768.80</td>
<td>4,717.2</td>
<td>12,251.60</td>
<td>10,123.17</td>
<td>.34</td>
<td>.62</td>
<td>.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMICE</td>
<td>15,556.47</td>
<td>10,263.22</td>
<td>3,141.25</td>
<td>7,121.97</td>
<td>4,208.17</td>
<td>.27</td>
<td>.43</td>
<td>.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NELIS</td>
<td>52,947.70</td>
<td>27,046.15</td>
<td>10,657.27</td>
<td>16,388.88</td>
<td>22,234.81</td>
<td>.38</td>
<td>.72</td>
<td>1.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Major Pools</td>
<td>384,772.29</td>
<td>212,475.83</td>
<td>68,514.17</td>
<td>143,166.96</td>
<td>146,312.49</td>
<td>.38</td>
<td>.68</td>
<td>1.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NB. The F. O. B. Medford Price, column 2 is arrived at by deducting freight and sales cost from gross eastern selling price.  
From the F. O. B. Medford price is deducted cost of packing, concentration charges and over head giving the amount actually paid to the growers for the raw fruit in column four.
Distribution of production in the United States is shown in the following summary (figures by U. S. Department of Agriculture):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>(bushels) 1909</th>
<th>(bushels) 1919</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New England</td>
<td>1,233,845</td>
<td>1,060,522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East North Central</td>
<td>1,233,845</td>
<td>707,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West North Central</td>
<td>213,678</td>
<td>2,652,903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Atlantic</td>
<td>2,185,204</td>
<td>1,139,048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Atlantic</td>
<td>975,162</td>
<td>452,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East South Central</td>
<td>536,422</td>
<td>1,069,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West South Central</td>
<td>191,518</td>
<td>485,191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain</td>
<td>268,205</td>
<td>6,442,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific</td>
<td>2,613,523</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,840,733</strong></td>
<td><strong>14,204,265</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Approximate Totals (bushels)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1890</th>
<th>1900</th>
<th>1909</th>
<th>1919</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>725,750</td>
<td>2,286,768</td>
<td>2,881,728</td>
<td>6,927,936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East</td>
<td>2,338,625</td>
<td>4,338,649</td>
<td>5,959,005</td>
<td>7,276,329</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Jackson Co. Pear & Apple Shipments 1917 - 1923; figures refer to hundreds of cases.

Columns on left: pears; right: apples. Black shows proportion of pear crop formed by Bartlett. Data from S.R.B. records.

2. JACKSON COUNTY PRODUCTION HAS STEADILY INCREASED

Table No. 4 traces the growth of the pear industry in this county since 1889.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop Year</th>
<th>Bearing Acres</th>
<th>Total Boxes</th>
<th>Commercial Bushels</th>
<th>Non-bearinging acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1889</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>1,871</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>20,592</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>655</td>
<td>87,589</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>5,226</td>
<td>413,584</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>5,264</td>
<td>526,360</td>
<td>438,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td>481,700</td>
<td>860,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>910,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>5,870</td>
<td>1,100,736</td>
<td>1,048,000</td>
<td>1,286</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Bearing acres figured on basis 70 trees to the acre. Figures from 1889 to 1919 from U. S. Census. Figures for 1920, '21, and '22 from U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates (F. L. Kent, statisticia.) Figures for 1923 from report of county assessor.
3. Certain Winter and Fall Varieties Should be Increased, but Increase in Bartlett Acreage is not Advisable at Present.

Jackson county is particularly adapted to the production of pears. It seems desirable that plantings of certain fall and winter varieties be increased. In view of the big plantings of Bartletts in other districts, it would seem inadvisable to increase our acreage of this sort just now.

The two main points of consideration—PRODUCTION and MARKETING—have led your committee to recommend as follows:

**Where the Pear Consumer's Dollar Goes**

- **Grower** 26%
- **Sales** 7.5%
- **Packing** 19.5%
- **Freight and Refrigeration** 47%

**RECOMMENDED VARIETIES**

**BARTLETTS**—Heavy and consistent bearers; very susceptible to blight, especially where growing rapidly. Harvest preceeds other varieties and fits into harvesting schedule. Requires thinning. Requires two or three pickings. Market broadest. Price uncertain. Brings early returns which provides funds for harvest of following varieties. Advise against further planting, but the preserving of present acreage unless blight seriously effects yield. Where an orchard has a considerable acreage of young, nonbearing trees, recommend grafting part, if there is a gap in the harvesting program.

**HOWELL**—Follows closely after the Bartlett and precedes other varieties. Affords a continuity of harvesting. Yields well. Subject to sour-sap and susceptible to blight. Quality inferior to other late pears grown here. Market is narrow. Where producing well, do not advise grafting over, but do not recommend further planting.

**BOSC**—Reasonably consistent producer. Susceptible to blight and frost. Self fertile. Should be well russeted for best results. Proper ripening is a difficulty. Market returns the highest price of all pears. Market broad, but probably not possible to enlarge at present prices. Season intermediate. This district is considered especially adapted to this variety and has little competition to date. Most of the grafting over, and new planting, in recent years, have been to this variety. Understand other sections are planting freely.
D’ANJOU—A well standardized variety. Tree grows to large size and produces heavily. Subject to nonsetting and drop after setting which is said to be functional. Susceptible to blight in the crotches. Requires careful picking and handling to avoid bruising and stem punctures. Market broad and price satisfactory. Late keeper. Produced in Hood River, Colorado, Washington, and California, and to a limited extent, East. Should be in all commercial plantings.

COMICE—Produces poorly except in most favorable localities. Subject to nonsetting and drop. Susceptible to blight. Fruits of highest quality. Requires special care in picking and handling to avoid bruising and stem punctures and may need a special package to reach market in satisfactory condition. A large percentage of the acreage here has been grafted over. Market broad but price has receded from high level of ten years ago. Produced in California. Good keeper. Not recommended for planting.

WINTER NELIS—Reasonably consistent producer. Naturally small but must be increased beyond the size usually produced here. Russett very desirable. Reputed to be reasonably free from blight, but where growing freely it blights badly. Subject to bloom wilt in localities. Market broad. Price satisfactorily. Very late keeper. Grown in California and Washington. Should be in all commercial plantings where size can be attained.

OTHER VARIETIES NOT STANDARD HERE

PATRICK BARRY—Winter pear of variable quality. Blights badly. Very late keeper. Demand probably beyond supply, which is limited.

SECKEL—Normally a small pear but where size and color can be attained it should return well. Reasonably free from blight. Must be thinned. Quality of highest rating. Market broad. Competition from New York and Michigan.

CLAIRGEAUX—Not recommended. We advise grafting all of this variety to one of the sorts recommended in the report.

FORELLE—Not recommended on account of blight. With increased planting of winter pears, it is highly essential that the American people be taught the desirability of these pears.

4. Quality is Important

The matter of delivering a high class product to the consumer needs special attention. Cultural and handling practices must be shaped with this in view. It is especially important that to produce quality, these pears be properly grown, be harvested at the right time and be ripened under proper storage conditions. More information is needed on correct handling practices for winter pears.
5. High Yields per Acre Should be Secured

This conference has brought out the fact that our yield per acre is very low. In 1921 the yield per acre was 87 boxes. In 1922, 151 boxes, in 1923, 187 boxes. This shows a trend in the right direction. However, we are still far short of the ultimate production ideal. Every orchardist should strive to at least double our present average production. Your committee has taken cognizance of the large number of young bearing pear trees included in these averages.

Improved methods in handling our soils are greatly needed to make possible higher yields indicated.

6. Frost Protection is Needed.

The marked increase in the production of pears in Jackson county the last two years, when contrasted with seasons in which we experienced heavy spring frosts, indicates very clearly the need of frost protection. Every grower should give this matter serious consideration.

7. Absentee Ownership is Unsatisfactory

Experience proves beyond a doubt that absentee ownership of pear orchards, and, for that matter any fruit growing venture, has been unsatisfactory. Fruit growing, as practiced today, is a highly specialized business which, at best, requires one’s entire time and attention. Promotion schemes, wherein individuals are interested in exploitation rather than in the profits that may be derived from the fruit business itself, should be condemned. Experience proves that such ventures have been the cause of many failures in Jackson county.

There are quite a few tracts in the Rogue River valley that come under the heading of “absentee ownership.”

8. Rogue River Valley Should be Protected from Pear Blight.

Irasmuch as pear blight is well known to every grower in the Rogue River valley it is not our intention to enter into a lengthy discussion of it.

We feel, however, in view of the serious condition that prevailed in the Sacramento valley, of California, and in some sections of the Rogue River valley last year, that a committee, (preferably composed of growers who have had to combat this menace every year) be appointed to look into the legislation surrounding this feature and report what steps to take in this connection.

There are tracts in the hands of men who refuse to clean up. There are other tracts in which the owner or tenant is slow to recognize the gravity of this deadly disease. Absentee ownership tracts are a problem. More stringent enforcement is suggested for all such cases.

An isolated valley such as we have here is better able to protect itself against blight than is a district such as the Sacramento valley, and it should be a matter of pride with every grower in the valley to keep our small acreage free from blight.

RESOLUTION

The conference adopted the following resolution pertaining to pest and disease control:
WHEREAS, it is of the utmost importance that the horticultural industry be protected to the utmost from pests and disease, and

WHEREAS, it has been found to be impossible to collect the liens placed upon condemned property, thus encouraging the owners to let the county stand the expense of their delinquency at a great loss to the tax payers,

BE IT RESOLVED, that this meeting, representing the horticultural industry of Jackson county, hereby petition the legislature of the State of Oregon to amend the horticultural law providing for the collection of liens, to the end that such bills for enforced clean-up be placed on the tax rolls of the county in which such work is done.

II. PEAR PRODUCTION, MARKETING AND TRANSPORTATION (cont.)

MARKETING AND TRANSPORTATION

Approved by the Conference:

1. Centralized packing is best.

2. Certain practices in packing should be observed for best financial returns.

3. The Pacific Coast States should join hands in advertising the pear and in solving the large problems confronting the pear industry.

4. Resolution that growers sell large percentage of Bartletts to canners if grading rules not too high and that special attention be given Bartlett marketing situation; plant no more Bartletts until logical markets developed for fall varieties; appointment of special committee.

1. Centralized Packing

Except under special conditions centralized packing is recommended.

2. Quality of pack is Important. Suggestions are Made as to Procedure in Packing

Stiff bottom picking boxes made with a smooth side in, should be part of every orchard’s equipment, in quantities about three to four times the average daily pick. Fruit hauled loose in such boxes arrives in far better condition than in packing boxes and permits using fresh boxes for fruit going East.

For hauls of any distance, picking boxes require lining of paper or other suitable materials to avoid box-burn, excepting only the Bosc and Winter Nelis varieties.

Sorting should be done from the picking boxes into two or three groups of sizes of extra fancy and fancy grades. Competent overseers in charge of small squads of sorters are necessary for satisfactory results. To obtain best results, all packing house labor should be paid by the hour, with the exception of box makers.

Machine grading of pears is bad practice. Established grades must be maintained if not bettered and a “C” grade for D’Anjou and Comice established.
Gravity roller conveyors avoid confusion, save bruising, and pay well on the investment by saving labor.

A packing house should be so arranged as to permit the fruit enjoying a continuous voyage from the entrance of the loose fruit into the house, through the various operations of sorting, packing, stacking and loading.

Likewise all empties should be discharged at the end of the building opposite to the entrance, thus avoiding any doubling back in the operation.

We recommend Federal-State inspection of all shipments.

Instructions for proper ripening of pears should be printed on wraps to insure satisfied customers.

Growers brands are recommended only where an annual tonnage of large quantity is assured.

It is common practice in every packing house to use small pears in every box to secure a tight pack. Every precaution should be taken to see that the packer stays within the group of sizes represented by the number marked on the outside of box and does not insert ridiculously small specimens.

No package should leave the packing house with the number of pears in box so blurred as to be unreadable. The labeling of the box should be clear and distinct.

Every box placed in car for shipment should be so attractive as to be regarded as an advertisement package from the famous Rogue River valley, and in keeping with the quality of fruit produced here.

3. Large Problems Call for Coordinated Effort

The three great states of California, Oregon and Washington should combine in an intense advertising campaign of fresh and processed pears. A local group should be authorized to take such steps as are necessary to bring this about. Such action would lead to other coordinated effort on the part of every grower in these three states. Following are a few of our problems:

(a) Material reduction in the number of distributors.

(b) Possibility of a Federal licensing system for distributing concerns.

(c) Why west bound refrigerator cars are not utilized to augment the revenue of the carriers, in order that the lowering of east bound freight rates might be more easily obtained.

Following are local problems confronting the pear industry:

(a) Collection and presentation of further data looking to a reduction in freight charges on Jackson county fruits.

(b) A group of packing houses owned by the grower, looking toward the elimination of excessive packing costs.

(c) A precooling and storage plant is a necessity. The rapid growth of the pear industry of Jackson county demands insurance against car shortage and canning facilities for our Bartlett crop.
4. Bartlett Pear Situation Calls for Special Attention

RESOLUTION

The following resolution, proposed by the horticultural committee, was adopted by the conference:

RESOLVED, that it is the sense of this body of growers that growers should sell at least a large percentage of their Bartlett pear crop to canneries, providing the canners' grading rules are not too high, and that a permanent committee be appointed by the chairman whose duty it shall be to gather information each season regarding the situation, and to call the growers together for the purpose of laying before them for action the results of said committee's investigations.

That the Bartlett committee take up the feasibility of cooperation with California and Washington growers as regards advertising Bartlett pears.

That the committee also endeavor to get as good a deal as possible as regards sizes of Bartlett pears for cannery purposes.

That the chair appoint a committee of five growers to represent the Bartlett growers and comprise a committee to be known as the Bartlett committee.

That it is the sense of this conference that no more Bartlett pear trees be planted until we develop our logical markets for our fall varieties.
III. APPLE PRODUCTION

GROWTH OF THE INDUSTRY IN JACKSON COUNTY

Development of the apple industry in Jackson county is indicated in table No. 5 given below.

### TABLE NO. 5

**Apple Acreage and Bushels Harvested—Jackson County**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop Year</th>
<th>Bearing Acres</th>
<th>Total Bushels</th>
<th>Commercial Bushels</th>
<th>Non-bearing acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1889</td>
<td>861</td>
<td>47,698</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>2,545</td>
<td>90,261</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>2,526</td>
<td>170,087</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>4,600</td>
<td>481,636</td>
<td></td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>5,091</td>
<td>509,100</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>856,000</td>
<td>685,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>428,000</td>
<td>151,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>4,664</td>
<td>720,300</td>
<td>626,328</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** Bearing acres figured on basis of 50 trees to the acre.

Figures for 1920, 1921, 1922 are from U. S. Burau for Crop Estimates (F. L. Kent, statistician).

Figures for 1923 from report of county assessor.

APPLE PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES

Inasmuch as apple production in the United States must be taken into consideration in considering the future of that industry in Jackson county a summary of production in the nation is given in table No. 6. Carlot shipments 1917 to 1923 are indicated in table No. 7.

It will be noted that on the basis of production in 1917 the total bushels harvested have varied but that there has been a rather steady increase in commercial production. In other words, in recent years the commercial crop has been steadily increasing even though the total crop has not increased each year.
## TABLE NO. 6

TOTAL APPLE PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES  
(1921 Yearbook of the U. S. Department of Agriculture)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Bushels</th>
<th>% Increase over 1917</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1889</td>
<td>143,105,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>80,142,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891</td>
<td>198,907,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892</td>
<td>120,536,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893</td>
<td>114,773,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>134,648,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>219,600,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>232,600,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>163,728,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>118,061,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>175,397,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>205,930,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>135,500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>212,330,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>195,689,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>233,630,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>136,220,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>216,720,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>119,560,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1908</td>
<td>148,940,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1909</td>
<td>146,122,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>143,640,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>214,020,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912</td>
<td>235,220,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>145,410,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>253,200,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915</td>
<td>230,011,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916</td>
<td>193,905,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>166,749,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>169,925,000</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>142,086,000</td>
<td>-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>223,677,000</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>99,002,000</td>
<td>-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>203,628,000</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Columns show total production in U.S. in millions of bushels. Black shows carlot shipments (est. 75% per cent) 1932-33. Shipped figures from O.A.C.
TABLE NO. 7

CARLOT SHIPMENTS OF APPLES IN UNITED STATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cars</th>
<th>% Increase over 1917</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1917</td>
<td>57,048</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>68,840</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1919</td>
<td>81,552</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>102,962</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>95,837</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922</td>
<td>112,267</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td>121,000</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Approved by the Conference:

1. Cost of production per acre and per box varies with yield per acre. Growers should know their cost of production.

2. In the next few years orchards with good tonnage and fair quality will probably show a good margin of profit.

3. Money has been made in apples because of great care in grading and use of the box as a container. Progressive eastern sections are adopting these practices; a fact which will probably diminish our favorable price differential.

4. Movement of our apples in bulk to the east should not be considered. Some growers may find it profitable to sell to canneries.

5. Certain varieties are best from commercial standpoint. Top working old trees or undesirable varieties is not satisfactory.

6. Good cultural practices are necessary.

1. Cost of Production Varies with Yield per acre

Based on one acre out of a 20 acre unit of good, mature trees capable of good yields and having first class cultural attention, cost of production per acre can be figured approximately as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost per Acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>$ 81.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spray material</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery and tools</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Team</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation</td>
<td>11.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest and depreciation on buildings</td>
<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on land and value of trees</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$253.75</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For an analysis of these costs see article by Messrs. Brown and Childs in "Oregon Business" of February 10, 1924. These costs do not include harvesting expenses.
Applying the above figures to different yields per acre it appears that cost per box varies somewhat as follows:

- 200 packed boxes ........................................... $1.25 per box
- 500 packed boxes ........................................... .50 per box
- 1000 packed boxes .......................................... .25 per box

To arrive at the proper FOB cost less loading expense it would seem that a total of $0.73 per box should be added to the above costs, itemized as follows:

- Picking ......................................................... 8 cents
- Thinning ....................................................... 6 cents
- Hauling ......................................................... 4 cents
- Packing ......................................................... 55 cents

Total .......................................................... 73 cents

The average price received for Oregon apples from 1918 to 1922 inclusive was about $1.17. This average is figured for all apples sold throughout the state. According to these figures, then, the orchard producing approximately 500 packed boxes, or more, during this period made some profit.

Due to the fact that Jackson county produces a large percentage of commercial apples it might be reasonable to assume that the average for this valley was somewhat over the figure $1.17.

It is apparent that any orchard producing, say, below 300 packed boxes to the acre during this period did not pay total expenses.

**Price Outlook for Next Few Years is Encouraging**

In an endeavor to arrive at an estimate of a probable price that may be received over, say a period of the next seven years, a general study has been made of apple production throughout the United States in relation to price.

Total production for the United States from 1890 to the present time roughly shows three periods of over production centering in the years 1895, 1904, and 1914. (see table No. 6. Two periods of under production are shown, centering at approximately 1900 and 1910. A study of price in relation to production shows that practically without exception over this entire period prices have been high when production was low and correspondingly low when production was high.

These periods of over production and underproduction have lasted five years each, or a complete cycle every ten years. The figures also show in that in the last several years there has been a decline in total production, exclusive of seasonal variations and other unusual conditions.

It would seem, therefore, that if we can estimate that the period of the next seven years is going to be one of underproduction we may also assume that it will be one of comparatively good prices. For the last two years both the east and the west have had good crops resulting in above average production. This has caused prices to be so low that many orchards are being neglected or are being pulled out and there is practically no planting. This would seem to accentuate the period of under production, which we estimate is soon to come.

Roughly, then, the conclusion of your committee is that apple crops of good tonnage and fair quality will probably show a good margin of profit over the period from 1924 to 1931.
3. Favorable Price Differential May be Diminished

We have made money in the past through great care in grading and the use of the box container. The more progressive sections of the east are adopting these two practices and this, it would seem, will diminish our price differential in the eastern markets. From the present point of view it seems problematical that this district is particularly suited for apple production. In order to reach seaports we have a very heavy local freight charge, which is not borne by the districts to the north of us. Then, too, in order to compete with eastern apples we have also a heavy freight differential.

4. Bulk Shipments not Practical

The movement of apples in bulk to the east, thereby eliminating the major portion of our packing cost seems to be unworthy of consideration, in view of the facts set forth in the preceding paragraph. Should we be able to arrange to sell our bulk apples to the canneries or dryers at a net price to the growers of, say, $25.00 a ton, there is little question that some growers would find the business profitable. With the tremendous tonnage in the northwest it seems unlikely that this avenue of disposal will ever prove adequate.

5. Top Working Not a Good Practice

Varieties of apples which have been found of commercial importance and value here are: Newtons, Spitzenberg, Winter Banana, Johanathan, Delicious, Winesap, and Ortley.

The practice of top working old trees rarely gives satisfactory results. By the time new varieties come into full bearing we will probably be in the midst of or approaching another period of overproduction.

6. Cultural Practices Must be Good

In such a highly competitive game as the apple industry a grower, to be at all successful, must practice most careful cultural methods, using every endeavor to get the maximum yield of clean fruit of first class quality.
IV. SMALL FRUITS AND TRUCK CROPS

SMALL FRUITS

Approved by the Conference:

1. Increase the acreage of strawberries; best varieties named. Variety investigations needed.

2. Increase raspberry acreage; plant Cuthberts for cannery purposes.

3. Try out other small fruits for adaptability.

Some specific small fruits can be grown to special advantage in Jackson county, especially strawberries, raspberries and some miscellaneous berries. There is a strong demand for fresh marketing and also for canning purposes. Berries are needed by the management of some canneries in order that their packing season may be lengthened. It is probable that future development of small fruits in the county will be largely for canning purposes.

1. Increase Acreage of Strawberries and Raspberries

The acreage of strawberries should be increased to take care of the fresh market demand and the demand of the canning factories. Varieties recommended for canning purposes are: Clark's Seedling, Wilson and Ettersburg 121. It is recommended that these varieties be thoroughly tested out by various growers on their own particular soil, in order to ascertain the best varieties for cannery purposes. We also recommend that the Experiment Station at Talent make investigations as to the value of these varieties.

Oregons are recommended for planting for fresh market purposes. Mangos have also proved their value.

2. Plant Only the Cuthbert Raspberry for Canneries

More raspberries should be planted for fresh market and cannery purposes. It is recommended that no other variety than the Cuthbert be planted for cannery purposes.

3. Test Blackberries, Gooseberries, etc., Before Planting Extensively

Approved by the Conference:

Small fruits such as blackberries, gooseberries, etc., should be given a thorough trial as to their adaptability to various soil conditions before being planted on an extensive scale for cannery purposes.

TRUCK CROPS

Approved by the Conference:

1. Tomatoes and beets are important crops for cannery purposes.

2. Growers should follow suggestions of cannery management in selection of varieties and extent of acreage to be planted.

3. Tomatoes should be produced from one source of seed as far as possible, in order to provide uniformity for the canneries.
4. Investigating of better varieties of tomatoes for canneries and catsup should be made by the Talent Experiment Station.

5. If markets are available for other cannery vegetables not here mentioned these should be produced in Jackson county of the varieties named by the management and in such quantities as are demanded by the factories.

MARKETING AND ORGANIZATION

Approved by the Conference:

1. Attention is called to the success of the vegetable growers of the Ashland district in being able to dispose of their vegetables at good prices through the medium of the association operating there.

2. It is our recommendation that an association or union of growers of truck crops in various sections of the county be formed, in order to cooperate with the Ashland association to the extent that these growers be kept informed as to prevailing market prices for vegetable products.

3. We wish to go on record as being unalterably opposed to the practice of price-cutting in the selling of vegetables below the existing market prices and we hereby condemn the silling of small fruits and vegetables at prices below those established by said association.

PUBLIC MARKETS

Approved by the Conference:

1. Whereas at the present time the public market of Medford is not strictly a farmers' market, salesmen other than bona fide growers now being permitted to operate, we recommend that a real farmer market be organized to be under the control of farmers in cooperation with the city and organized in such a way as to cooperate with other marketing organizations, so that fair, uniform market prices may be maintained.

2. We recommend that a committee of three truck growers be appointed to work with the city of Medford officials to put this market on such a basis.

SURVEY OF ACREAGE OF MISCELLANEOUS VEGETABLES

Approved by the Conference:

1. At the present time data in regard to the acreage or tonnage of miscellaneous vegetable crops for local market and for shipping are scarce and practically unobtainable.

2. A survey of this situation should be made by the county agent's office in order to obtain as approximate an estimate as possible of the present acreage of miscellaneous truck crops now being grown. We refer to such crops as head lettuce, celery, asparagus, peppers, cabbage, cauliflower, etc., with a view to encouraging to a sufficient point the local production in the county of those vegetables which local shipping markets demands.

Such amounts of these vegetables and such others as are deemed advisable should be grown so that Jackson county of itself may be capable of furnishing its own markets with home grown produce.
V. THE CANNING INDUSTRY

Approved by the Conference:

1. The equipment of canneries in the Rogue River valley is not employed so as to utilize its fullest efficiency in output. Capacities are in advance of warehouse and shipping facilities.

2. Canners can be operated more steadily and for a longer season by providing:
   
   (a) Sufficient labor and capital.
   
   (b) Adequate cold storage facilities.
   
   (c) Greater adversity of raw material, such as a full line of berries, more of the canning varieties of cherries and vegetable crops.

3. Marketing or selling is not a limiting factor.

4. By-product plants are the nearest market for raw fruit and vegetables and the grower must raise quality products and must furnish them to the canner on equal basis of cost as the growers are doing north and south of us.

5. Existing canneries should be made successful business institutions.

1. Canneries Not Operated to Capacity

The three canning plants (at Medford, Ashland, and Talent) have a combined capacity of syruping machines, exhaust boxes, closing machines and processing facilities including modern agitating cookers sufficient to handle 8000 cases of pears per day. This is in advance of present housing, warehousing and shipping facilities, which would reduce the possible output by about one-half.

This means that existing canneries could handle 100 tons of pears per day employing about 1000 women and 200 men, with practically no new investment of money.

The location of canneries close to the raw fruit and vegetable supply is an advantage. Distance from consuming markets is a handicap that is overcome by higher returns on the manufactured product, which offset the freight rates due to distance from raket as well as offsetting cost of the inbound shipment of supplies such as tin cans and sugar.

2. (a) More and Better Labor Necessary

Lack of sufficient and efficient labor is the one outstanding obstacle to prevent use of existing facilities.

2. (b) Adequate Cold Storage Facilities Needed

Cold storage will extend the packing season and help to reduce the peak load on the labor supply so that the same number of men and women can be held to do more work.

At present the only commercial canning fruit crops in the Rogue River valley are Bartlett pears and apples. Pears do not come on ready for canning until September 1. Without cold storage this season is quite short and will not last until the apples are ready, which is about the middle of October.
If only cull apples are handled the apple season will practically close by Christmas. The present length of the season, then, for apples and pears is somewhat under four months. With adequate cold storage facilities the pear and apple season alone could be lengthened possibly two months.

2. (c) Greater Diversity of Raw Material Desirable

Under present conditions the canning season can be augmented with one year vegetable crops, such as string beans, tomatoes, beets, etc. These, however, are only fill-ins. Tomatoes are of great advantage, inasmuch as they come in right with the pears. Beans will also overlap into the pear season, but are an advantage because they start much earlier.

It is at the early part of the season that most of the improvement can be made on the load of the canning plants.

The advantage in beets is in making them a spring vegetable, but the established market on this one item will not warrant canning on too large a scale.

The greatest possibility in development of the local canning industry is in the production of a full line of berries, beginning in the early spring with strawberries and followed by red raspberries, etc. A complete line is necessary from a commercial standpoint for marketing of seasonal bearing products to insure a long and steady operating period. Berries promise practically unlimited development provided suitable canning varieties can be produced on a par of quality and price with other producing centers.

Suitable canning varieties of cherries could be further developed.

3. Marketing or Selling Not a Limiting Factor

Marketing or selling of the manufactured product has not been any more of a problem than usual. It is felt that the entire output of existing manufacturing facilities could be sold by present canneries if labor was available and if season of run could be extended to justify employment of competent help.

Financing of cannery operations is possible of solution by present methods.

Following is a summary showing the combined record of the canneries for Medford, Ashland and Talent for 1923. The figures for 1922 are for the Medford and Talent plants only, (the Ashland plant did not operate that year.)
### 1922

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>No. Tons</th>
<th>Amount paid Growers</th>
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<tr>
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<td>373</td>
<td>5,674.37</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pumpkin</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>926.46</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prunes</td>
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Totals: 2,622 $71,230.22

### 1923

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<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>5,674.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pumpkin</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
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<td>907.88</td>
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</table>

Totals: 2,627 $49,890.83

To increase this distribution of cash to the growers and to cannery labor there must be available sufficient varieties, quantities and quality of suitable canning products that will give the longest and steadiest possible operating season. In other words the existing canneries must be made successful business institutions, to promote development of this industry locally.
Land Settlement and Land Reclamation
Committee Report

I. THE LAND

Approved by the Conference:

1. Appointment of committee to appraise general land values and prices. Committee of five to be appointed to work out the problem.

2. Lands not now developed should be appraised and classified in order to designate those most valuable for farming, grazing, reforestation, etc. Committee named for this work.

3. Logged off lands should be utilized for agriculture or reforested.

4. Soil and agriculture surveys should precede construction of reclamation projects. These should show areas, kinds and qualities of soils present, future needs for drainage and also the most profitable farm enterprises. Such surveys should also be made on existing projects not fully settled.

5. Unregulated public domain should be brought under control for grazing purposes.

1. Lands for Settlement Should be Appraised

There is a need and a means can be determined, not only of listing the lands in each section of the county, available, desirable and on the market for settlement, but also making sound appraisal of the general values and prices of these lands, so that the settlers may have reliable information and a fair chance for realization on his investment and efforts, and to this end we recommend the appointment of a committee of five to work out the problem and report to the chamber of commerce of each community with a recommendation that immediate steps be taken to carry out the plan as outlined.

2. Lands Not Now Settled Should be Appraised and Classified

There is a need and a means of making an inventory and classification of the lands of the county not now in farms, so that those respectively most valuable for farming, or justifying reclamation, or more valuable for grazing or reforestation, or of doubtful value for agriculture under present conditions, may be designated, both for the benefit of the settler and the whole public.

A practicable means for this should be undertaken by a committee consisting of Mr. H. B. Rankin of the U. S. Forest Service, Mr. Miles Cantrall representing the farmers, Mr. Earl Tumy of the realty board and a member to be appointed by the Chamber of Commerce of Ashland and Medford. This committee to appraise, inventory and classify lands not now developed.

3. Logged Off Lands Should be Utilized

This conference recognizes the fact that the cost and tax burden on these lands, and on the localities where they occur, steadily grows heavier and the area of such lands steadily grows larger.
The settlement of these lands in some localities is already of vital importance and in many other localities will soon become vital to their continued prosperity.

Wherever suitable for agriculture, all agencies concerned should unite in an effort to work out and demonstrate a feasible method for bringing these lands into farm production.

All agencies in the county should work unitedly for the reforestation of all such lands not suitable for agriculture.

4. Surveys Should Precede Reclamation Project Construction

Through soil and agriculture surveys of all proposed reclamation projects should be made prior to their construction, showing not only the areas, kinds and qualities of soils and present and future needs for drainage, but also the most profitable farm enterprises and combinations thereof and what returns they would give when reclaimed so that reclamation costs and farm returns might both be more fully considered prior to expenditures for reclamation and be made available to the public at large.

On existing projects which are not completely settled or are under consideration for settlement, such surveys should be made, in order to establish fully the best procedure for building up profitable production, these surveys should also be made available to the public.

5. Unregulated Public Domain Should be Brought Under Control

Recognizing that there is a very large body of our remaining public domain that is not suitable either for irrigation or dry farm use and is valuable only for grazing purposes—

We urge that congressional action be taken such as will bring these lands under local control and into controlled use for grazing purposes, in suitable sized units, and that wherever practicable such grazing lands be made an added asset to adjacent irrigation projects.

II. THE SETTLER

Approved by the Conference:

1. Settlers are best selected at the source of supply.

2. Tourists should be told of advantages of this county.

1. Select Settlers at Source of Supply

Granting that many of the settlers that come to us are for various reasons not well fitted for success on the land and that this causes loss and hardship to all concerned—

We urge as opportunity offers that in so far as possible the settlers be selected at the source of supply, so that larger numbers of settlers, better fitted physically, financially and through experience and nativity be secured.

2. Tourists Should Know our Country

For the immediate future, we should confine our efforts largely to coop-
rative work with the State Chamber of Commerce, the realty board and the local Chamber of Commerce of the various communities of the county, in working the various camp grounds, registration offices and hotels to the end that the tourists be thoroughly informed of our splendid climatic conditions, scenery, hunting and fishing possibilities, together with the many opportunities for business development.

III. SETTLING THE LAND

Approved by the Conference:

1. Keeping the settler is as important as getting him. County agricultural agent is a factor in successful land settlement.

2. Successful settlement of lands already developed is of the first importance. Profitable use of these lands and better marketing facilities should be encouraged.

3. Reclamation projects not fully occupied should be settled up.

4. A concrete plan for land settlement as proposed by the land settlement group.

5. Resolution proposing formation of county unit as contemplated in program of State Chamber of Commerce.

1. Keeping the Settler Should be Our Aim

It is the sentiment of this body that throughout the county we give our efforts not only to getting settlers but equal or greater effort to keeping settlers after we secure them.

We urge upon the county the importance of the county agriculture agent as a most necessary factor in successful land settlement and, with him as a leader, greater organized community effort to aid the settler.

2. Settling Developed Land is of First Importance

While we recognize we must develop new lands as expansion of population and demands for settlement require, it is the united sentiment of this conference that we should give a greater proportion of our effort than heretofore to the successful settlement of lands already developed, to more intensive, diversified and profitable use of these lands, and to better marketing facilities.

3. Concentrating Settlement Will Aid Reclamation Projects

There is a need of reducing, both for existing and future settlers, the cost burden of the unsettled lands on reclamation projects not yet fully occupied, by concentrating public and semi-public efforts on the more rapid settlement of such projects.

We endorse and urge market effort in this direction as a special duty of the land settlement committee of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, the State Chamber of Commerce and the local chambers—contingent in each case, however, upon the effort of the project itself and the local organization to do their share of the work.
4. A Definite Plan is Proposed and Action Called For

We, the land settlement group, realizing the vital necessity of immediately getting lands under the irrigation projects sub-divided, and settlers on every unit, recommend to the general conference, as follows:

First, That the various Chambers of Commerce working with the boards of directors of the irrigation projects, and the realty boards of Jackson county, plan a campaign to sell to every business and professional man, as well as to every citizen in the county, the idea of the value of the lands in the county, especially the land under these projects.

Second, That the real estate men throughout the county be asked to organize themselves into real estate boards so that they will better be able to cooperate with these other organizations in this settlement work.

Third, That these different boards, and directors of these different organizations, immediately compile and publish information and statistics relative to the various industrial pursuits such as would prove profitable in this county and encourage their location here, that payrolls may be created and surplus labor taken care of, as well as having in view the utilizing and manufacturing into finished products of the lumber and farm products of the county.

Fourth, That the bankers association, the various farm loan associations and the directors of the irrigation districts of Jackson county be asked to undertake to get the Federal land bank to approve loans on land in various irrigation districts and that the bankers of Jackson county be asked to formulate some plan to help finance sub-division work.

Fifth, That the boards of directors or private owners of the various irrigation projects be asked to furnish the realty boards of the county blue prints of the different projects showing the names of the owners of the land and as complete a list as possible of non-resident owners of land with their addresses, and a list of the lands that become delinquent through non-payment of assessments. And also do what they can to advertise, by signs along the highway, and in any other way, the opportunities for settlers on the various projects. Also, it is recommended that the realty board meet with the boards of directors of the projects from time to time to discuss ways and means of getting settlers on their projects.

Sixth, That the managers of the various auto camps be asked to cooperate with the committee appointed by the county unit of the State Chamber of Commerce to formulate plans whereby visitors may receive comprehensive information about the county they are now in.

Seventh, That the county court, the city councils, the irrigation districts, and all commercial bodies be asked to cooperate in not only ways and means of laying out and building roads that will facilitate the sub-division of lands, but to assist in financing the making and putting out of literature and advertising necessary to carry out successfully the plans and intents of this conference.

5. Formation of County Land Settlement Unit Proposed

RESOLUTION

RESOLVED, That we request the general conference to proceed with the formation of a county unit as contemplated in the program of the State Chamber of Commerce and that in the formation of same we recommend that the se-
lection of the membership of said Jackson county unit be made by the directors of the chamber of commerce of Ashland and Medford in joint session and that the personnel of said unit include one member from each town or city of the county and this personnel also be such that it includes representation of the commercial bodies, the county court, the realty boards and the American Farm Bureau Federation.

RESOLVED, Further that it is the sense of this group that it will be to the best interests of any irrigation project not now operating under an operating manager to adopt said plan of management.
Livestock Committee Report

I. IN GENERAL

Approved by the Conference:

1. Oregon produces 166 per cent of its beef requirements, but Oregon, Washington and California together produce only 87 per cent of their combined requirement.

2. Our cheapest beef is produced on grass.

3. The United States produces less than one-half its wool consumption requirements.

4. The sheep industry of the county is assured permanence by reason of available range that cannot be used for other than grazing sheep and cattle.

5. Oregon produces less pork than it consumes.

6. Jackson county produces a surplus of livestock.

1. Pacific Coast States Produce only 87% of Their Beef Requirement

According to the 1920 census report the beef cattle of Oregon are valued at approximately 29 1/2 million dollars, sheep at 24 1/2 million, and dairy cattle at less than 19 million. In all probability the low prices since the war which have made beef production a losing venture financially, have resulted in some retrenchment in production and slightly changed the relative values of different classes of stock prevailing in 1918. The actual reduction is, however, doubtless less than is popularly assumed. On the 1920 census report basis Oregon produces 166 percent of its beef requirement, while Oregon, Washington, and California together produces 87 percent of the beef requirement of their combined population.

2. Cheapest Beef is Produced on Grass

It is the range land that has made beef production an important agricultural enterprise in Jackson county. Our cheapest beef is produced on grass, and the extent of the carrying capacity of our ranges may be accepted as placing the limitation upon our beef production.

3. The United States Produces Less Than One-half its Wool Requirements

The average annual production of wool in the United States for the three years 1920, 1921, and 1922 was 226,549,000 pounds. The average quantity imported annually was 342,059,000 against an average annual exportation of 4,573,000 pounds. Our net annual importation, therefore, exceeds our annual production. In other words the United States as a whole produces less than half its wool consumption requirements.

4. Range Sheep and Farm Flocks Constitute Permanent Industry

The sheep, like the cattle industry, is assured a permanent place in the agriculture of the county by virtue of the range land that cannot otherwise be utilized than by grazing sheep and cattle. In addition to the range sheep business, the farm flocks may be regarded as a permanent feature of a diversified farming program destined to grow somewhat rather than diminish.
5. Oregon Produces Less Pork Than is Consumed

At the present time, Oregon produces far less pork than is necessary for local consumption. The reason for this is that we do not produce sufficient feed grains at a price that will justify the production of pork. The fact is that if we produce a surplus, it will come in competition with the corn belt pork in the eastern markets. So long as we produce slightly less than enough for state consumption, the price here tends to be the Chicago price plus the freight. Our pork, unlike our beef and mutton, is not produced upon the cheap range lands, but upon the farms. We have no advantage in the way of lower costs of production that enables us to compete with the corn belt farmers and absorb the payment of a much higher freight rate.

The needs for the state of Oregon are approximately one half hog per person. On that basis, Oregon should produce approximately 390,000 hogs to feed the population of the state. At the present time our production is far below that point.

6. Surplus of Livestock is Produced Locally

According to the 1919 census, Jackson county received about 25 percent of her total farm income from livestock. At that time there were in the county the report shows, 25,000 beef cattle, 20,000 sheep, 11,500 swine and 7,600 goats. The needs for local consumption in numbers is—cattle, 3,300; for wool, 15,800 sheep; and park, 12,000 swine. Surplus products are marketed in California and Oregon.

II. HOG PRODUCTION

Approved by the Conference:

1. Standardization of breeds should be encouraged.

2. Each farm should carry hogs to utilize farm wastes on basis of one pig for every dairy cow, one pig for every five to ten acres of grain and one pig to consume household garbage.

3. Relation of hogs to orchard industry should be ascertained—value of orchard wastes in feeding and effect of raising hogs on irrigated alfalfa in orchards.

4. Cooperative marketing of hogs should be continued.

1. Breed Standardization Recommended

Breed standardization in hogs is recommended. Only well bred hogs should be raised on farms.

2. Farm Wastes Should be Utilized by Hogs

Inasmuch as feed grain production in Jackson county does not justify the production of hogs as a major industry it is strongly recommended that each farm carry sufficient hogs to utilize the farm wastes on the following basis:

Dairy farms not selling whole milk: one pig for each dairy cow of producing age.
Grain farms: about one pig for every five to ten acres of grain, to glean the wastes from the stubble fields.

In general: one pig per farm to properly consume the garbage from the household.

It is felt that by properly utilizing all of the wastes practically enough hogs can be raised to take care of local consumption.

3. Information Needed on Relation of Hog Raising to Orchard Production

It is the feeling of the meeting, and is recommended for consideration, that the State College of Agriculture in connection with the county agent, undertake feeding experiments in regard to value of orchard wastes in feeding hogs, and the effect of raising hogs on alfalfa in irrigated orchards, and that they carry the experiment far enough to prove the value of the hogs to the orchard from a standpoint of fertilization as effecting future production of the orchard.

4. Cooperative Marketing of Hogs Should be Continued

The meeting strongly recommends that the system of cooperative marketing be continued.

III. GOAT RAISING

Approved by the Conference:

It is recommended that goats be kept on all brush lands. Where the brush and other forage is suitable to such stock, goats may be considered a valuable asset on the farm as a means of clearing land. Aside from the land clearing possibility, the profit from goats has been very satisfactory to those engaged in the business, where proper attention and management is given.

IV. FARM FLOCKS OF SHEEP

1. This enterprise should be enlarged, but care should be used to avoid overstocking.
2. Improved flock management is essential to success.
3. A government hunter should be secured to check losses from predatory animals.
4. Only prime lambs should be marketed.

1. Farm Flock Industry Should be Enlarged

Inasmuch as the keeping of a few sheep on the farms of Jackson county has been a profitable undertaking, we recommend that this enterprise be enlarged.

We recommend, however, that only enough sheep be kept to properly utilize the available feeds of the farm suitable for this purpose. Extreme care should be given by each ranchman not to overstock in this connection.
2. Improved Management Essential

Improved management of the farm flock is recommended. A large lamb crop, improved type and heavy fleeces are considered most essential to success in the business. This can come only as a result of culling and attentive management.

Castration and docking of lambs is urged because neglect of this practice results in a greatly reduced price on the market lamb.

3. Government Hunter is Recommended

Inasmuch as predatory animals are a source of loss to Jackson county sheepmen and turkey raisers, it is recommended that this body go on record favoring such movement necessary to bring about the services of a government hunter under the jurisdiction of the Biological Survey.

4. Only Lambs in Prime Condition Should be Marketed

In view of the fact that the consumption of lambs depends on the quality of the product, we recommend that only such lambs be marketed as are in prime condition for market. Experience has shown that off grade lambs when slaughtered and placed on the market result in turning the consuming public against lamb. This emphasizes the importance of not carrying on the farm, more sheep than for which there is sufficient feed.

V. RANGE LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

Approved by the Conference:

1. Permanence and stability rather than alternating inflation and contraction in the sheep and beef industries.

2. Present slight shortage of stock on ranges is not critical, and will tend to improve feed conditions. Careful range management is of paramount importance.

3. Beef bulls for breeding purposes purchased from reputable California breeders should be moved across line easier than is now possible because of quarantine restrictions.

4. Work of Oregon Cattle and Horse Raisers' association is endorsed.

5. County wool growers association should be organized.

6. Bear preserves around Crater Lake National park is not favored.

7. Use of pure bred sires of best types is urged for all classes of livestock.

8. Boys and girls club work is endorsed.

9. Study of cost of production factors recommended to individual stockmen.

10. If local sheepmen do not trespass on land owned or used by cattlemen they should have right to range their sheep on any land they have leased.

11. Committee of stockmen should carefully analyze data on which proposed increases in forest grazing fees are based, act upon its findings and...
transmit same to the forest service. Cost of production figures should be analyzed in cooperation with the college Extension Service.

1. Alternating from Sheep to Cattle or Cattle to Sheep not Justified

We recommend that range land where the grazing and feed conditions are best suited to beef production, should be continued as such. Alternating from sheep to cattle, or cattle to sheep, under the influence of temporary price fluctuations, is not justified on such lands.

Range lands where grazing and feed conditions are best adapted to sheep, should continue to be utilized for that purpose. Selling cattle at bottom prices and purchasing sheep at top prices is not deemed advisable.

2. Shortage of Stock on Ranges Will Improve Feed Conditions

It is the feeling of the livestock group, that there is a slight shortage of stock on Jackson county ranges. However, this shortage is not considered critical, but on the other hand will tend to improve the feed conditions. Careful management of the grazing area with the view to the improvement of grazing conditions is considered paramount, as permanence and stability in livestock production in the county is based on available grass.

3. Modification of Quarantine Regulation Asked

Inasmuch as Jackson county cattlemen purchase beef bulls in Siskiyou county, California, and whereas the present quarantine regulation recently enacted by the State Livestock Sanitary board works a hardship on such cattlemen, and whereas these bulls are purchased from reputable breeders, it is the sense of this meeting that the State Livestock Sanitary board be asked to make such modifications as necessary to allow for a freer movement of such bulls purchased for breeding purposes.

4. State Cattle and Horse Raisers' Association Endorsed

The Jackson county livestock group endorses the work of the Oregon Cattle and Horse Growers' association, and urges that stockmen of the county take out membership in this organization in order to assist in strengthening it and at the same time deriving some of the benefits offered by organized effort.

5. County Wool Growers Association Worth While

It is recommended that the sheepmen of Jackson county perfect a wool growers organization to assist them in their management and grazing problems.

6. Bear Preserve Around Crater Lake Park Not Wanted

The livestock group has voted to go on record as against the "Bear Preserve" around Crater park, which calls for a twenty mile limit beyond the borders of said park. It is felt that such preserves endangers sheep grazed within this area, based on past experience of losses.

7. Good Pure Bred Sires Improve Quality of Livestock

Inasmuch as all market classes of livestock command a price based on the
quality of the animal, we strongly recommend that Jackson county stockmen and farmers improve their types. We feel that this can best be accomplished through the use of pure bred sires of the best type. We therefore, recommend that all Jackson county farmers and stockmen avail themselves of the services of pure bred sires in all classes of stock.

8. Livestock Clubs Endorsed

We recommend boys and girls livestock clubs, as a means of encouraging the youngsters in better farm practices and that such work be extended in the county.

9. Cost of Production Can be Reduced

Inasmuch as there are many factors that enter into cost of livestock production and whereas many of these factors can be reduced, we recommend that these factors be carefully analyzed by the individual stockmen with the idea of placing the business on a more profitable basis.

10. Local Sheepmen Can Use Land not Utilized by Cattlemen

It is recommended as the sense of this meeting that as long as sheepmen do not trespass on lands owned or utilized by cattlemen they (the sheepmen) should have the right to range their sheep on any land that they may lease; and further, that this recommendation should apply only to local sheepmen.

11. Study of Increased Grazing Fees Data Provided

It is recommended that this body go on record as favoring a careful study of the data on which the proposed increases in forest service grazing fees are based by a committee of ten stockmen of Jackson county and that after such study this committee should take such action as it deems advisable based on local facts to support their argument and that such argument be sent to the forest service.

It has been explained to this meeting that the range appraisal is in no sense complete until stockmen have had ample time and opportunity to analyze the data presented.

It is urged that during the next two years cost of production figures be carefully analyzed in cooperation with the Extension Service of the State Agricultural College. It is believed that these results will prove our contention that increases in fees for range on the national forests should be made.

All stockmen are urged to report losses of cattle on the range.
Poultry Committee Report

INTRODUCTION

The poultry industry of Jackson county is a valuable agricultural asset. According to the census report the value of chickens and eggs produced in the county in 1919 was $273,405.00 as compared with $110,764.00 in 1910. In value of chickens and eggs produced, Jackson county ranks twelfth in the state of Oregon. It produces a surplus of eggs that must be exported from the county. Facing this condition, the poultry interests of the county must consider now or later, the cooperative marketing of surplus products and any expansion of the industry must be along the lines of producing a product of exportable quality.

The poultry industry has not received the sympathy of the press and economists to the extent that other lines of agriculture have. This is due to the fact that the poultry industry has suffered less, perhaps, in agricultural deflation than other lines.

The fact that poultry keeping has been a profitable crop during this period of deflation has resulted in many farmers rushing into the business without due knowledge of the many problems involved that are necessary to permanent financial success.

The poultry business is increasing rapidly not only in Jackson county but the state as a whole. It was therefore the work of this commodity group to make a study of the production and marketing conditions and to recommend a poultry program for Jackson county that will permit the permanent continuance and expansion of the industry along economic lines of production, marketing and management.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Approved by the Conference:

1. Side line unit flock of 400 laying hens and pullets is recommended where adequate housing and management can be given. On farms not interested to this extent, it is recommended that only a number be kept sufficient to supply the needs of the home table.

2. Commercial poultry raising should not be encouraged on less than ten acres of systematically yarded, tillable soil for each one thousand hens. One, two and three acre poultry tracts are a temporary and dangerous undertaking.

3. Healthy and vigorous pullets are to be raised, chicks must be produced on disease free soil and with access to free range.

4. Kale is the best succulent feed. A root crop should be grown to supplement kale or take the place of that crop in emergencies.

5. Employment by the state of a veterinarian to devote full time to poultry diseases.

6. Chicks should be hatched sufficiently early that they may be old enough to lay eggs in the fall and winter, when eggs are high in price.

7. All chicks for brooding purposes should be secured at one time. This will simplify brooding, feeding, growing, housing and production problems.
8. Poultry houses should be constructed along lines proven successful in Jackson county.


10. The present system of cooperative marketing of poultry products must be perfected if the industry is to expand. Territorial organization should be formed to give volume needed.

1. A Flock of 400 Laying Hens; Otherwise Just Enough to Supply the Home Table

The poultry business is a technical one, and requires much regular detailed work and careful supervision. It is not presumable that every Jackson county farmer or farm is adapted to successful poultry keeping. Small farm flocks too small to be considered an important unit of farm work usually suffer from poor management and neglect. Jackson county produces more eggs than can be consumed at home, which forces the issue of producing a high grade exportable quality. Eggs of this necessary quality will never be produced by the haphazardly managed, nondescript and ill kept flocks. A drawback to the industry in the county is the fact that in the aggregate the greater volume is produced by the general farm flocks, rather than by the well managed economical unit. The poultrymen assembled at this conference therefore specifically recommend to the general farmer, where adequate housing and management can be given, a side line unit flock of not less than 400 laying hens and pullets. A flock of this size commands respect, regular attention and returns a more profitable return per labor hour. A flock of this size further contributes to the ultimate solution of the marketing problem. For the farmers that are not interested to this extent, and for those who cannot pro-rate the necessary daily time, it is recommended that only a sufficient number of hens be kept to supply the needs of the home table.

2. Ten Acres Required for Each One Thousand Hens

The greatest undermining factor of permanent poultry farming in Jackson county is the general lack of understanding upon the part of everyone relative to the amount of land necessary to commercial poultry keeping. Many established farms throughout the state and county, successful for a few years have been compelled to close their doors and go out of business as a result of soil contamination. It is therefore strongly recommended by the poultrymen assembled that no one be influenced or even encouraged to engage in commercial poultry keeping on less than ten acres of systematically yarded, tillable soil for each one thousand hens. Commercial poultry keeping on one, two, and three acre tracts, where the young stock is to be reared each year, must be considered only a temporary and dangerous undertaking. Real estate dealers should be discouraged from exploiting small acreage tracts as desirable units for permanent and successful intensified poultry farming.

3. Chicks must be Produced on Disease Free Soil

The success of poultry keeping in Jackson county depends upon the ability of the producers to raise to maturity pullets that are healthy, vigorous, and free from intestinal parasites and inflammation. This can only be done through careful effort to produce chicks on disease-free soil and providing free soil and providing free range conditions for growing them to maturity. On farms desiring to build permanent brood houses, it is recommended that they be constructed in the center of a given area, so that the area may be divided into four yards; one yard to be used each year and then only until such time...
as they may be moved out on free range, as explained in Station Circular No. 54 of the Oregon Agricultural college. It is also recommended that the movable colony brooder house be used on farms wherever possible in accordance with the Oregon Agricultural college in Station Circular No. 52.

4. Kale and a Root Crop Should be Grown for Green Feed

Green succulent feed is one of the four major classes of poultry feeds. Kale should be the main succulent feed. There are times in some winters when it is frozen or made unfit for feed. There are times in mid-winter when the supply of kale on some farms is very limited. It is therefore recommended that Jackson county poultrymen protect the health, growth and production of their flocks against such disaster by growing a root crop to be used to supplement kale or to take the place of kale in emergencies.

5. Full Time Veterinarian Urged for Poultry Disease Study

One of the limiting factors of Jackson county poultry production is the increase of poultry diseases. It is recommended that the conference of Jackson county endorse the action of the poultrymen assembled at the state economic conference at Corvallis, January 23 to 25, 1924, in asking the state to employ one veterinarian to devote full time to the investigation and study of poultry diseases and their prevention. Poultry raising in Oregon is a ten million dollar industry annually, and its magnitude and permanent security warrant at least a one man study of its problems along this line.

6. Fall and Winter Eggs Needed from Pullets

It is recommended that chicks be hatched sufficiently early to be old enough to lay eggs during the fall and winter, when eggs are high in price. Poultry producers must have the benefit of the high price months in order to get more months of laying from the pullet before molting time as well as to secure the best average price per dozen for the year.

7. A Uniform Lot of Chicks Simplifies Brooding and Management

It is recommended that the poultry producers make the effort to secure all chicks for brooding purposes at one time because of the dangers underlying the attempt to brood together chicks of several different ages. In terms of results, financial, labor and permanency it is cheaper for the average producer to purchase for example, 500 day old chicks to secure 200 vigorous laying pullets, than to attempt to hatch this number at two or three hatchings from insufficient incubator capacity. A uniform lot simplifies the brooding feeding, growing, housing and production problems and contributes largely towards a successful undertaking.

8. Successful Operation Should Dictate Type of House

Proper poultry houses are essential to successful poultry keeping. There is too great a tendency to construct houses along lines of individual hobbies rather than to construct poultry houses that through experimentation have proven successful in Jackson county. It is recommended, therefore, that producers desiring to construct new laying houses be guided by the plans recommended by the Oregon Agricultural college as fully explained in Station Circular No. 51.
9. State Association Merits Support

The poultrymen of Oregon in January organized an association to encourage attention along poultry lines; to secure the passage and enforcement of legislation, which will protect and develop the poultry interest of the state and to perform such other functions as will promote the welfare of the industry. The name of this organization is "Oregon Poultryman's Association." It is therefore recommended that the Jackson county poultrymen and others interested, support this organization. The annual dues are one dollar.

10. Marketing a Limiting Factor in Greater Production

The poultry industry of Jackson county has reached the state of development where it is forced to recognize the critical situation of marketing its surplus product. It is useless at this time to encourage further production unless efforts are directed towards perfecting the present system of cooperative marketing.

The census figures relative to the poultry industry are not comparable to the present status inasmuch as a tremendous increase in poultry products has taken place since 1919. An example of this growth may well be shown by the cold storage situation in the cities of Medford and Ashland for the past three years: 1921—1944 cases; 1922—3765 cases and 1923—5038 cases. The Ashland Fruit and Product association and the Southern Oregon Poultry Producers association in 1922 did an egg business of $70,369.87 and in 1923 a total of $88,791.21.

It is hereby recommended that the poultry producers of Southern Oregon expand the present cooperative marketing agencies into a territorial producers cooperative organization with a volume necessary to properly distribute the overhead expenses.
PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEES

Committee in General Charge
B. E. Harder, Medford, chairman
A. C. Joy, Ashland
H. L. Walther, Medford
J. H. Fuller, Ashland
C. C. Cate, Medford

Committee for Horticulture
Harry Rosenberg, Medford, general chairman

Pear Committee
D. R. Wood, Medford, chairman
E. W. Carlton, Central Point
Bert Anderson, Medford
R. J. Henry, Phoenix

Apple Committee
Paul Scherer, Medford, chairman
W. E. Brayton, Medford
Chase Gardner, Talent

Small Fruits and By-Products Committee
W. H. Crawford, Medford, chairman
Vernon Vawter, Medford
Robert Shinn, Medford

Statistical Committee
Ned Vilas, Medford, chairman
A. C. Allen, Medford
Captain S. M. Tuttle, Central Point
F. C. Reimer, Talent

Committee for Dairying
D. M. Lowe, Talent, chairman
A. A. Boyce, Central Point
Ralph Billings, Ashland

Corn Committee
A. R. Brashear, Rogue River
Lester Merriman, Medford
E. R. Carter, Rogue River

Committee for Farm Crops
Victor Bursell, Central Point, chairman
L. Neidermeyer, Jacksonville
William Gore, Medford

Committee for Land Settlement and Reclamation
H. L. Walther, Medford, chairman
B. E. Harder, Medford
Earl Tumy, Medford
Hugh B. Rankin, Medford
E. H. Janney
Committee for Livestock
Miles Cantrall, Ruch, chairman
Fred Homes, Ashland
Justin Judy, Medford
C. V. Loosely, Medford
Ralph Cowgill, Medford
E. Coleman, Phoenix

Committee for Poultry
W. E. Reed, Ashland, chairman
L. H. Gallatin, Talent
Geo H. Stowell
T. Heimroth
H. E. Cosby, O. A. C.

Committee for Boys and Girls Club Work
Mrs. Susanne Homes Carter, Jacksonville, chairman
Mrs. A. C. Joy, Ashland
Mrs. Meyers, Central Point
W. W. Walker, Medford
Elton Beeson, Talent