

**1956 Report of
Tillamook County's**

**EXTENSION
FILE COPY**

AGRICULTURAL PLANNING CONFERENCE



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FOREWARD

This report deals with the future of Tillamook County. It presents the judgment of over 100 local citizens concerning the opportunities for the development of the natural resources and advantages of Tillamook County. It supplies guides for the action of organizations and individuals interested in community development.

The reports contained in this book were developed by five committees for presentation at a county agricultural planning conference held in April 1956.

This conference was organized and conducted by the Tillamook County Agricultural Planning Council in cooperation with the Oregon State College Extension Service. Tillamook County Extension Staff members served as advisors and committee secretaries. Staff members from Oregon State College supplied statistical information and assisted as requested by the various committees. Similar conferences have been held in 1936, 1938, 1941 and 1946. Each of these conferences were effective in accurately predicting trends in the economy of the county as well as influencing developments in farming and rural living.

Each of the reports in this booklet is the work of a committee that met several times over a period of months. The committees studied data from a number of sources. This information as well as their knowledge of the local situation was used in arriving at their recommendations. They are published here with the thought that they may serve as guide to the trends that are probable and desirable in the development of the farming industry and home and community life in the years immediately ahead.

Publication of this report was made possible through the cooperation of the Tillamook County Court.

ARCHIE PYE, General Chairman

H. G. SMITH, General Secretary
County Extension Agent

AGRICULTURAL PLANNING CONFERENCE COMMITTEEMEN

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H. G. Smith, Conference Secretary

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Tillamook County Agricultural Planning Conference

LAND USE COMMITTEE REPORT

Erling Brauti, Chairman
D. H. Kennedy, Secretary

The total land area of Tillamook County is approximately 713,000 acres. Of this total acreage there are 78,816 acres in farmland; 608,807 acres in forest lands and 25,377 acres in towns, platted acreages etc.

In 1945 the total farm acreage was 86,331; in 1954 78,816 acres. Tillable acres have increased from 21,672 in 1945 to 29,477 in 1954. Pasture land has decreased from 36,178 acres to 20,189 acres. In the pasture land area, wooded pasture has increased from 6,729 acres in 1945 to 8,865 acres. Irrigated pasture land has increased from 4,045 acres to 6,358 acres.

From the period of 1950 to 1954 there has been a decrease in the number of commercial farms and a large increase in residential farms. Residential farms include those farms selling less than \$250.00 worth of farm products. For a comparison of farm numbers see the table below.

Farm Numbers

	1950	1954
Commercial	706	865
Other Farms	230	215
Part Time	60	85
Residential (Less than \$250 sold)		130

In 1947 there were 245,040 acres of state and county owned forest land. Ownership was divided about equally between state and county. The county has transferred all but 920 acres of county forest

land to the state forestry department. At the present time the state forestry department has 296,030 acres of forest land in the county.

Irrigation

In 1947 there was approximately 2,500 acres irrigated land in Tillamook County. This has increased to over 7,000 acres in 1955. There is an opportunity for increased irrigation, however irrigation water available in some areas is limited. This is particularly true of the Tillamook River. Careful consideration should be given to increasing irrigation acreage from this source. In the upper waters of other streams it may be difficult to secure water rights in the near future. It is recommended that every farmer secure a water right before the irrigation system is installed and that water rights on all irrigation systems be checked by the owners in order to be sure they are in order. With the increasing shortage of water a good water right may be very valuable in the years to come. We recommend that this committee continue to study water resources and develop plans for best utilization.

Deep wells have proved successful in several areas. Farmers planning to dig or drill wells for irrigation must apply for a water right in order to protect their interests.

Soil moisture studies have been carried out for two years in cooper-

ation with Soils Department of Oregon State College. These studies have indicated that it is easy to over irrigate. Irrigation should be used as needed and in accordance with soil moisture needs. Soil moisture can be determined by using a soil auger or electric soil moisture testing equipment. It is recommended studies conducted by Oregon State College be continued on soil moisture and irrigation needs in Tillamook County in effort to promote efficient use of water.

Flood Control and Drainage

There are approximately 8,000 acres of farm land that need improved drainage. This land is located in the watersheds of the Nehalem, Nestucca, Little Nestucca, Tillamook, Wilson, Trask and Kilchis Rivers. To improve drainage diking, stream channel clearance and installation of internal farm drainages systems by tilling and open ditches is needed.

Flood Control and Drainage Needed for Trask and Tillamook Rivers

There are approximately 4,000 acres in the South Prairie, Trask, Tillamook and Stillwell drainage districts requiring additional drainage, due to the physical characteristics of the area and to the location of the natural water courses and tidal action. In view of the complex nature of the drainage and flood control problems in the area it is recommended that:

Recommendation:

1. A drainage and flood control plan be developed for the entire area in cooperation with SCS, Army Engineers and the Highway Department.
2. Following the development of such a plan studies should be made to determine possibility of securing help from the Army Engineers or through the development of small water sheds project.

Wilson River Channel Stabilization And Flood Control

Canal stabilization and flood control studies should be made on the Wilson River from Mills Bridge to the Tillamook Bay. It is suggested that the possibility of securing assistance from the U. S. Army Engineers or small water shed program be investigated.

Kilchis Outlet a Problem

The outlet of the Kilchis River is restricting discharge. It is recommended that studies be made by SCS Engineers and U. S. Army Engineers as to the stabilization of the mouth of the Kilchis.

Diking and Flood Control On Nestucca and Little Nestucca Need Attention

The present dikes on the Nestucca and Little Nestucca are in need of repair. Wave and water action have eroded dikes in many areas leaving them thin and weak. It is recommended that a re-survey by the Army Engineers be requested in an effort to get assistance in the rehabilitation of dikes in this area.

The channel on the lower Nestucca is filling with sand. This results in increasing the drainage problem in the Nestucca Valley. The filling of this channel also affects sports fishing due to the difficulty of trolling during low water. It is recommended that the South Tillamook SCD in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service work on studies and development program for sand dune control along the lower Nestucca as well as channel clearance, also sand dune control on the Sandlake Peninsula. Sand dune stabilization by community volunteer effort, by youth groups and community clubs or federal assistance is needed.

The beaver population on the Nestucca River is diminishing rapidly. It is suggested that the State Game Commission review present beaver trapping policy on

the Nestucca in an attempt to increase beaver in the upper waters of the Nestucca River and its tributaries.

Drainage to Reclaim 800 Acres On Nehalem River

The Sunset and Peninsula drainage districts along the Nehalem River, as well as land not included in these drainage districts are affected by flooding. There are about 800 or 900 acres that could be reclaimed by diking and drainage. There is also a need for drainage and flood control on the North Fork. It is recommended that:

Recommendation:

1. A over-all drainage plan should be developed for the Nehalem Valley.
2. Requests for assistance should be made to the U. S. Army Engineers, the Highway Department and North Tillamook Soil Conservation District.

Drainage Problems and Roads and Highways

Road construction may increase the drainage problems on agricultural lands unless road drain tiles are planned to handle drainage of adjacent agricultural lands as well as the road.

Recommendation:

That when new roads are being planned or existing roads improved, the drainage problems be given careful study by the engineers and land owners advised of plans before the road is constructed.

Increased Use of Lime Needed

Use of Lime in Tillamook County:

1948—1,075 tons lime

1952—2,500 tons lime

1955—3,300 tons lime

Results of soil tests made by Oregon State College Soil Testing Laboratory in 1953-54 showed 51%

of all soils tested required 5 tons or more of lime to bring soil reaction to Ph of 6.5 which is considered ideal for growth of legumes and grasses. Thirty per cent of all soils tested had lime requirements of 4 to 5 tons and 19% had requirement of from 2 to 3½ tons per acre. Results of trials at John Jacob Astor Experiment Station, Astoria, indicated that the average application of two tons per acre was not enough to give best results. This was the rate used previous to establishing of soil testing laboratory at Oregon State College in Tillamook County.

Recommendation:

It is recommended that lime be applied according to soil tests and the type of crop to be grown. Present tonnage of lime used in Tillamook County is too low and should be substantially increased. Due to the high cost of lime delivered to Tillamook County it is recommended that the ASC lime cost sharing program be continued, but we would urge that the program be modified to permit payments for repeat application on the same piece of land until the full lime requirement is reached. All interested public and private agencies should extend every effort to lower the cost of lime delivered to the farm.

Holly—Ornamentals and Special Crops

Culture and marketing of Christmas holly has become a major item in the horticultural specialty crops industry in Oregon. In 1953 there were only 750 acres of holly in Oregon. The area of holly growing is limited to about 53,000 square miles in the U. S. and only about one fourth of this is adapted to holly production. The supply is not equal to the demand and little effort has been made in the development of markets. A new development in holly marketing on a mail order basis has been pioneered by Oregon Holly Growers Cooperative. Reports on this

year's operation indicated gift packages of holly shipped by the grower direct to purchaser has been successful. Shipments have arrived in good shape and reports on quality are very encouraging. The importance of selecting varieties which will meet market demand cannot be over emphasized. Quality is the key-note in sales promotion.

Holly plantings should be made on upland or foot slopes, open wooded lands, isolated fields having good drainage or farms where there is insufficient acreage to carry on commercial dairy enterprise may be utilized in growing of holly. Plantings may range in size from one to thirty acres. Harvesting usually starts about ten years after planting. Present commercial varieties suitable for planting in Tillamook County include Red Early, Yule Glow, Tuefel and Silvery. Silvery is a variegated holly and some local variegated trees excel Silvery in quality. Additional varieties are now under test at the Astoria Exp. Station.

Recommendation:

It is recommended that one third to one fourth of the acreage planted include a variegated variety. Under average conditions in Tillamook County it is estimated yearly production will be 40 pounds holly per tree. The wholesale price varies from 15c to 50c a pound. Trees are usually planted at the rate of 100 to 150 per acre. Some protection from strong winds is desirable. The advantages of growing holly in Tillamook are as follows:

1. Produce holly of high quality.
2. No damage or loss from freezing.
3. More rapid growth than Willamette Valley.

At the present time there are a few commercial holly plantings in the county. Many homes have a few holly trees serving as ornamental plants. Many of these trees

have reached considerable size at the present time. The committee recommends study be made of the possibility of organizing a cooperative to handle Tillamook produced holly.

Rhododendron, Azaleas and Camellias in Demand

Ornamental shrubs such as rhododendrons, azaleas, and camellias grow rapidly and produce plants of excellent quality. The demand for shrubs for landscaping new homes and florist trade appears good. There are several successful producers in the county at the present time. A relatively small acreage is required to engage in this business.

Bulbs and Tubers Market Outlook Poor

Croft lilies, calla lilies, gladioli, dahlias, daffodils and tuberous begonias all do well in this area. The successful production of these crops is dependent on markets. At the present time the outlook for this type of crop does not appear encouraging. A careful study of the demand and outlook should be made by any producer planning to put out a commercial acreage of this crop for bulb production.

Some Opportunity in Cranberries

It is estimated that there are from 150 to 200 acres of bog land in Tillamook County suitable for cranberries. Most of this land is located in the Sandlake and Bay-side Garden Communities. The cost of establishing a cranberry bog is high. Present acreage in Oregon and Washington is meeting market demand. Price outlook for the future is not bright. The development of cranberry bogs should only be undertaken after careful study of market situation.

Blueberries Offer Possibility

The production of blueberries appears to offer possibility both as berries and plants. Selection of correct varieties is of the utmost

importance. There are many new varieties available now and new varieties are appearing at rather rapid rate. Research is needed to determine best cultural methods and varieties for the area.

Tree Fruits Only for Home Consumption

The following varieties of apples have proved most desirable: Yellow Transparent, Gravensteins, Yellow Newton and King and Spitzenberg. Apples do best when protected from N. W. summer winds.

Cherry production is erratic, due to unfavorable weather conditions during pollination. In sheltered localities sour cherries recommended include May Duke Montmarence; Sweet Cherry varieties are Royal Ann, Bing and Lambert. Pollinizers are necessary.

Other tree fruits including pears and plums are often rather difficult to grow. The peach-plum and Bradshaw seem to be the best varieties. The Bartlett pear seems to be preferred if grown in areas protected from wind.

Recommendation:

The committee recommends planting of tree fruits only for home use. That present orchards be renovated, sprayed and fertilized in accordance with extension recommendations.

Caneberries Insufficient for Local Demand

Local consumption of berries exceed supply. Acreage may be increased to meet local demands. Following varieties of raspberries are recommended: Newburgh, Lloyd George, and Latham. Varieties recommended for blackberries: Pacific or Cascade. Other caneberries include youngberries, loganberries, boysenberries. Increased acreage dependent on market. Cannery needed for larger plantings. Try to interest canneries.

Possibility in Producing Certified Strawberry Plants

The production of certified strawberry plants offers limited opportunity, providing the operator has the time and skills required in roguing, disease control and cultural practices. Grass is the worst hazard in producing strawberry plants. Production of plants will vary from 50,000 to 100,000 plants per acre. If the plants meet certification standards they have ready market in Willamette Valley and other commercial strawberry producing areas. Dormancy is a problem.

Cut Flowers for the Late Season Market

Climate conditions are favorable for the production of high quality cut flowers for the late season trade. Flowers include: Sweet Peas, Calla Lillies, Stock, Dolphinium and Dahlias. Markets must be located before growers plant acreages for commercial sale.

Family Gardens should be Increased

The home garden can supply a large part of the family living. Garden soil should be limed and fertilized with barnyard manure and commercial fertilizer. Committee recommends that farmers plant gardens of sufficient size to meet farm family needs.

Commercial Production of Vegetables Offers Opportunity

The production of certain fresh vegetables to meet local demands and to supply markets requiring high quality vegetables during mid-season, offers opportunity to the person interested in this type of enterprise. Commercial vegetable production requires special interest and aptitude. In this area it is possible to produce excellent lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, carrots, celery and beets. Peas and beans of high quality can be produced but due to the competition of frozen vegetables the possibility of a

premium price for the fresh product is limited. Committee points out that market must be located before growers go into production and quality is the keynote to success.

Farm Forestry

In Tillamook County there are 22,347 acres of farms not classified as pasture or cropland. This area offers opportunity for the production of timber on farms. On some farms existing stands may be put to good forest management and return a substantial income to the farmer annually. Land now grown up to brush, could be planted to Douglas Fir, Spruce or Hemlock and substantially increase the value of the farm. Hemlock can be thinned at about 40 years according to present market. The demand for forest products is expected to increase. Prices are high at the present time. As timber becomes less available there may be a market for trees less than 40 years of age and the possibility of selling alder is improving. Income from farm forest lands in 1954 was \$154,874.00.

Christmas Trees Offer Possibility

Christmas trees are big business in many areas of the Pacific Northwest. The committee feels there is a potential market for Christmas trees grown in Tillamook County. In the past few years trees sold locally have been brought in from outside the county and there is a strong market for Christmas trees in the Portland area. Christmas trees will do well on poor land. The ideal climatic conditions for the growth of fir can indeed be a disadvantage on the better sites because of the rapid growth. On some sites it may be necessary to scar or prune to slow their growth. For best quality trees usually about 3,000 well spaced trees per acre is recommended. The first trees cut will be small trees that come as

thinning when the spacing is closer than 4 by 4 feet. These are 4 to 5 year old trees about 3 feet tall, that may be sold as table-top trees. The most popular Christmas tree sizes range between 5 and 8 feet. By cutting the trees so as to leave 3" of stump above the lowest limb, the limb will turn up and form a new tree on the stump. This may be repeated three or four times. Christmas trees are sold on grade. Varieties include Douglas Fir, Noble Fir, Grand Fir, Silver Fir, and White Fir. Douglas Fir and Silka Spruce is the major source of Christmas trees and it may be a good practice to intersperse the Douglas Fir planting with a few trial trees of the above varieties. Planting stock is available from the Oregon State Nursery.

Cascara Offers Opportunity

The planting of Cascara on waste farmland offers some possibility of increasing farm income. Trees to be harvested should be cut about 18" from the ground. The stump should not be peeled. Rodent damage and unauthorized peeling of cascara stands are the greatest hazards to the successful development of cascara plantings. Plantings should be made on well drained sites.

National Forest Lands

There are approximately 92,746 acres in National Forest land in Tillamook County. This forest land is on a sustained yield basis producing approximately 54 million board feet annually. Last year receipts from the sale of timber from National Forest lands exceeded one million dollars. Twenty-five per cent of the sales from National forest lands was given to the state to be distributed to the county: In 1955 \$104,546 was returned to Tillamook as a result of timber sales in the National Forest lands. In 1954 it was \$41,000. On the basis of the 1955 payments to the county on sales the return per acre in lieu

of tax was \$1.31. Tax returned on similar private lands was \$1.10 to \$1.20 per acre. It is expected that the return per acre will increase to \$1.50 to \$1.80 annually in the immediate future on National Forestry lands.

In Tillamook County there are five established forest public camps being maintained by the forest service and are being handled on maintenance basis.

Recommendation:

The committee recommends that there be an increase in funds for federal forest public camp grounds in Tillamook County and these areas be improved.

STATE FOREST LANDS

State Forestry Department has 290,000 acres in Tillamook County. At the present time approximately 17 million trees have been planted on 22 thousand acres. This planting is financed by a bond issue authorized in 1948. Last season there was an 80-man planting crew plus a crew of 40 convict laborers working on planting and development in the Tillamook Burn Area. Fire protection in the Tillamook Burn area is progressing in a satisfactory manner, there being 90 miles of fire breaks completed up to the present time. These fire breaks are from ½ to 1 mile wide. There are 11 lookouts serving the area. Timber sales contracted by the county on forest lands turned over to the State Forestry Department returned 90% of the timber sale value to the county. Last year's sales amounted to over \$200,000 and it is expected that next year's sales will be approximately \$400,000. No green timber has been sold by the State Forestry Department. The above contract is based on old sales. New sales made by the State Forestry Department will return 75% of gross sales to the county.

Recommendation:

The committee recommends that fire protection and planting program carried on by the State Forestry Department be continued.

PRIVATE FOREST LAND

In view of the large acreage in tree farms the committee recommends:

Recommendation:

That a study be made of tree farms privately owned, in order to determine the economic impact on the county in years to come.

LAND MANAGEMENT

County Zoning Study Needed

With the increase in population the problem of best land use in connection with location of industrial areas, residential districts and agricultural areas becomes more complex. The present situation does not encourage the best use of the land and many lead to severe problems such as junk yards in high class residential districts, etc. For this reason the committee recommends that the following action be taken:

Recommendation:

1. The county court, city and interested civic groups give careful study to county zoning and zoning laws.
2. Develop a sound zoning law after careful study, public discussions and research.
3. Give voters an opportunity to approve or reject a county zoning law as soon as the need is recognized and a workable plan is developed.

The Increase in Areas for Use by Tax Exempt Organizations Opposed

At the present time there are over 14,000 acres of park land under the control of the Federal Forest Service, State Forestry Depart-

ment, State Highway and County Court. In addition to this parkland there are approximately 650 acres owned by exempt organizations who do not pay taxes on the land. For this reason the committee recommends:

Recommendation:

That no additional land be sold by the county to tax exempt organizations until such time as they have fully developed lands they already own.

State Parkland Should Remain Under Highway Department

The development of the Cape Lookout Park and other state parks in the county under the supervision of the highway department has been successful. The committee commends the State Highway Department for their work on state park land.

Recommendation:

The supervision of park lands be continued under the State Highway Department.

WATER RESOURCES

The 1955 legislature established a state water resources board to assume responsibility for full use of all water for all purposes. The development of such a program will require full cooperation of all interested people. The full development of water resources in Tillamook is important to agriculture, industry, tourist, commercial and sports fishing. To aid in guiding the full development of water resources in Tillamook county the committee recommends the following:

Recommendations:

1. A permanent committee be established to cooperate with the state water resources board, army engineers, SCS the state water resources and other interested agencies, to acquaint them with local possibilities and problems.

2. Urge state water resources board to aid in securing cooperation of all interested agencies in completing an inventory of surface and ground water supply in the county.
3. Studies be conducted on soil moisture needs to secure most efficient use of irrigation water.
4. Army engineers and SCS to make flood control studies on all streams in the county.
5. In established or future drainage districts that full interior drainage be established by farmers or groups of farmers making full utilization of financial and technical aid through ASC and Soil Conservation Districts.
6. Because of the importance of tourist trade, sports and commercial fishing to the economy of the county the committee urges that all water development and control work done in the county be accomplished with the objective of preserving or increasing the value of water for fishing or recreational purposes.
7. Future plans for disposal of waste water that might contribute to harmful stream pollution include the utilization and purification of such water by secondary use for sprinkler irrigation.

TAXATION

Increasing cost of Government has brought about a critical tax situation in the State of Oregon and in Tillamook county. In order to have a clearer understanding of the entire tax problem and to devise some method of spreading the tax load in an equitable manner the committee recommends the following:

1. That commissions or committees be set up to study tax expenditures and make recommendations to avoid waste and duplications in government expenditures.

Those studies should be made on a state and county basis.

2. A careful study be made of the sales tax. If a sales tax is to be proposed it should accomplish the following objectives:
 - a. Lower property and personal tax;
 - b. Repeal the state income surtax;
 - c. Eartag a certain percentage of sales tax revenue

for schools to offset county property and personal property tax;

- d. Take the place of any state property tax;
- e. There be no basic change in sales tax rate without the vote of the people.
- f. The sales tax should apply at the retail sales level only.

DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL AND INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE REPORT

John Gienger, Chairman
H. G. Smith, Secretary

The development of natural and industrial resources offers the best opportunity to increase income to Tillamook County residents. The development of natural and industrial resources will increase income and will also help raise tax base. This will help in meeting increasing cost of schools, roads, and other essential county tax-supported activities by spreading the tax load. This is the most desirable method of meeting the local tax problem as it will also increase the prosperity of all the people residing in Tillamook County.

The establishment of small businesses is encouraged. Manufacture of wood and wood products appears to offer good opportunity

to those interested. There is an adequate labor supply. Available power was increased, and, in the near future, there will be additional power lines constructed. Schools in the area are good. There are excellent recreational facilities. The climate is proving attractive to people coming into the area. The area is served with good rail and truck line connections. There is a possibility of an air feeder line being established in the near future. In considering a development program for our natural resources this Committee has studied needs in timber utilization, tourist attractions, industrial opportunities, highway improvement and port and recreational facilities.

DEVELOPMENT OF TOURIST BUSINESS OFFERS GREAT OPPORTUNITY

Tillamook County has many natural tourist recreational attractions. There are nine major streams in the county offering excellent fishing, boating, and other water sport activities. There are also four major bays and over fifty miles of coast line.

Sports fishing in streams and bays for steelhead, cutthroat trout, Chinook and silverside salmon, in addition to surf fishing for rock cod, ling cod, sea bass, and kelp,

make it possible for fishermen to have fishing the year around. Hunting-elk, deer, and bear are the major big game in the area. Duck, brandt, and geese are found on bays or lakes. Clamming and crab fishing are available at Nes-tucca, Netarts, and Nehalem bays.

Parks are important tourist attractions. Tillamook County has a total of 14,187 acres in county, state, and Forest Service parks. These parks are as follows:

COUNTY OWNED

Barview Wayside	8 acres
Roy Creek Park	12 acres
Lower Kilchis Park	1,120 acres
Whalen Island Park ...	6 acres
Woods Landing	2 acres
Peninsula (Trask River)	280 acres
DeMolay Camp	
Lions Camp	40 acres
Fall Creek	75 acres
Wilson River (1)	160 acres
Wilson River (2)	150 acres
Wilson River (3)	93 acres
Trask River CCC	120 acres
Trask River (1)	160 acres
4-H Club Forestry	240 acres
Wilson River Water	
Shed	273 acres
Total	2,739 acres

STATE OWNED**State Highway and State Forestry Park**

Oswald West State Park (Short Sands) (Hwy)	2,219 acres
Cape Meares Park (Hwy)	138 acres
Tillamook River Wayside (Hwy)	5 acres
Cape Lookout State Park (Hwy)	1,393 acres
Park	2 acres
Farmer Creek Wayside	
Salmon Berry	272 acres
Cook Creek	1,073 acres
North Fork of Kilchis ...	640 acres
West Fork of Kilchis ...	40 acres
Upper Kilchis	1,222 acres
North Fork of Trask	1,141 acres
South Fork of Trask ...	960 acres
H. B. Van Duzen Forest Co. (Hwy)	549 acres
Nehalem Sand Spit (Hwy)	820 acres
Sunset Forest Wayside (Hwy)	215 acres
Wilson River Wayside (Hwy)	652 acres
Total	11,341 acres

Forest Service

East Beaver	40 acres
Hebo Lake	40 acres
Mt. Hebo	10 acres
Rocky Bend	10 acres
Alder Glen	5 acres
Neahkahnie Wayside ...	2 acres

The State Park at Cape Lookout is well developed, with tables, fireplaces, rest rooms, piped water, overnight camping facilities, and trailer facilities. The 1954 reports showed that attendance exceeded 75,000. The Oswald West State Park at Short Sands Beach is also well developed and attracts large crowds through the summer. Several other parks have rest rooms, tables, and piped water; however, most of the park land is undeveloped. This is particularly true in the park areas set aside in the Tillamook Burn. The State Forestry Department has 5,468 acres in the Burn area and the county has 2,552 acres. The county has developed the lower portion of the Kilchis River Park. This is receiving heavy use at the present time.

Recommendation: In view of the large acreage dedicated to park land in Tillamook County, the Committee recommends that careful study be made regarding methods of development. For example, county park areas might be zoned as to best use as follows:

1. Public picnic areas.
2. Public areas for fishing and sports.
3. Areas to be developed for water sports, swimming and beaches for public use.
4. Zoned areas for leasing of building sites for summer cabins. Area selected not to interfere with the public use of streams, beaches, or picnic areas. Homes to be constructed to minimum standards set by the county.
5. Any area dedicated to youth groups to be zoned.

6. No trailer homes allowed until facilities available in county parks. Zone trailer home areas and develop facilities as need arises.

A considerable amount of the park area is now covered with second growth alder. The committee suggests there may be possibility of carrying on a timber management program to improve timber stands and to develop the area in the best possible manner.

State Parks

There is a total of 6,950 acres in state parks. There are 5,468 acres in the Tillamook Burn under the supervision of the State Forestry Service. Park areas in the Tillamook Burn need more development. It is suggested Zoning of use areas in the state parks might follow the same general plan as those recommended for county parks.

Recommendation: In view of the large acreage now in state parks, the Committee feels that no additional land should be dedicated to state parks in Tillamook County at the present time.

FOREST SERVICE CAMPS

There is a need for development of Forest Service camps. The Committee recommends that efforts be made to get the Siuslaw National Forest to include more money in their budget for the development of park areas under their supervision in Tillamook County. There is a possibility of developing a winter sports program at the Mount Hebo Forest Camp.

Recommendation: It was recommended that the Forest Service develop a winter sports program as soon as practical.

HOUSING—HOTELS & MOTELS

Recent decades have seen marked changes in facilities catering to vacationists. They have changed in character and location. At first, the buildings were relatively simple

in construction with no central heating systems, no elaborate sewer disposals, and minimum lighting standards. Today vacationists wish to enjoy the environment of the great outdoors but require facilities just as modern and complete as their own homes. There is a need in the county for additional modern motels and hotels. In certain areas there is a need for improved sanitation and water supply.

Recommendation: The Committee recommends that every effort be made to interest investors in construction of modern tourist facilities in the county. With additional modern facilities Tillamook County can offer many attractions, not only to vacationists but to national and state conventions.

GENERAL APPEARANCE IMPORTANT TO VACATIONISTS

The Committee recognized need to sponsor a Paint-up and Clean-up program in rural areas as well as city and resort property. Attractive buildings and farm lay-outs can aid in securing tourist business.

Recommendation: The Committee recommends that painting and cleaning up buildings be considered by the assessor as normal maintenance and repair. It should not reflect increased assessed valuation.

SPORTS FISHING

Deep sea fishing for sportsmen is increasing in popularity. Tillamook harbors are close to some of the best salmon fishing grounds on the Pacific Coast. Commercial sports fishing boats have started operating out of Garibaldi. Boats can be launched at Pacific City.

Recommendation: It is recommended that the Tillamook Chamber of Commerce and other groups interested in promotion of the tourist industry encourage commercial deep sea fishing boats to schedule deep sea fishing trips for sports fishermen and tourists.

Trout and steelhead fishing on Tillamook streams now attract

hundreds of fishermen throughout the season. The Committee recommends the following action be taken:

1. Encourage studies by the State Game Commission and other public agencies as to the best methods of restocking Tillamook County rivers and streams
2. Work should be done by the combined efforts of the Chamber of Commerce, sportsmen organizations, and farm organizations to improve relationships between the sportsmen and the land owners along streams and rivers.

PROMOTION

The need to sell Tillamook County and its resources was never greater than at the present time. In order to do an effective job of promotion there is a need for a coordinated county-wide advertising program. The Committee feels there is a recognized need for advertising and promotion on a county-wide basis.

Recommendation: It is recommended that the Chambers of Commerce develop a plan to coordinate promotional work on a county-wide basis.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The stabilization and development of the timber industry is essential to Tillamook County's economy. There still remains in the county considerable amounts of salvage and marketable timber. There is also considerable alder that is now attracting attention of manufacturers. At the present time there is no accurate cruise of alder in the county. The last cruise was made in 1942.

Recommendation: The Committee recommends that the State Board of Forestry conduct a cruise on alder as soon as possible and also take inventory of alder and marketable and salvage timber in the Burn area. The Committee further recommends that the State Board of Forestry at an early date set up a planned sales program in

order that timber and logging operators will know how much timber will be available each year.

MANUFACTURING POSSIBILITY

In view of the large potential supply of alder there is a good possibility of developing markets and encouraging mills to cut and manufacture alder wood products in the county. A continuous supply of fresh water is one of the problems encountered with the processing of pulp wood. The Committee points out there might be a possibility of establishing a pulp mill on the Nehalem. It is also suggested continued studies be made as to feasibility of a dam on the Wilson River.

Wood compressed board or hardboard offers another possibility of utilizing wood waste. The Diamond Lumber Company is doing some research work on hardboard, and there are some reports of eastern capital becoming interested in hardboard manufacturing in Tillamook. The possibility of utilizing wood waste from the Tillamook Burn should be thoroughly investigated. A study of the hardboard industry shows market for hardboard in all fields is rapidly increasing. The development of a hardboard industry in Tillamook may prove to be one of the best answers to utilization of waste wood products.

Recommendation: It is recommended that studies be made as to the possibility of developing markets and encouraging mills to cut and manufacture alder wood products in the county. The Committee also recommends that the Tillamook Chamber of Commerce continue its studies and investigation of the possibility of developing this hardboard industry.

TIMBER UTILIZATION

Under existing contract with the State Forestry Department, Tillamook County will receive 90 per cent of the gross sales on old sales contracts. These contracts will terminate in 1960. Sales made by

the State Forestry Department after 1960, and new timber sales will return 75 per cent of the gross sales value to the county. There is considerable salvage timber in the Burn area. It is expected that next year salvage timber sales will net the county over a million dollars. Sales on the Kilchis are expected to exceed four million dollars in the next two years. These timber sales will be helpful in meeting present tax situation. It is expected there will be additional new timber sales by the State Forestry Department after 1960, which will give continuing help. Due to the rapid increase in the value of timber, it is expected timber sales will contribute materially in the future to the county's economy as well as supplying additional funds to meet county costs of government.

Recommendation: In view of the importance of the lumber industry to the economy of the county the Committee recommends that local saw mills make every effort to handle all manufacturing of timber harvested from the Burn area.

U. S. NAVAL AIR STATION BOOSTS COUNTY ECONOMY

The Committee commends the Tillamook County Naval Airport Commission for the fine piece of work in developing industry on the Naval Air Station. At the present time there are more than 700 men employed in private industry on the base. The use of facilities could be doubled. Valuation of the buildings exceeds 10 million dollars. The base has good railroad connections, and business located on the base enjoys low rentals. The goal of the Airport Commission is to encourage development of industries in order to serve the community and increase payrolls. Fifty families are permanently employed in maintenance and repair of present facilities.

Recommendation: For security reasons the Committee recommends that there be no changes in the area now making up the U. S. Naval Air Station and that the best use of

lands adjacent to the hangars and buildings be determined by the Airport Commission.

ROADS AND HIGHWAYS IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The development of good highways is essential to successful tourist and business economic welfare in Tillamook County. Excellent progress has been made in the last few years. It is desirable to have several super highways connecting Tillamook County with Portland, Salem, and the Willamette Valley. It is also essential that Highway 101 be improved as rapidly as possible from the Otis Junction to Neahkahnne Mountain.

Recommendation: The Committee recommends the following road projects in the following order:

1. Completion of the Wilson River (cut-off to the Sunset Highway) in 1956. Improvement of Wilson River Highway from Tillamook to the Washington County line as rapidly as feasible.
2. Start work on construction on Cascade Road in 1956. \$565,000 has been appropriated by the Forest Service for the construction of this road. This road is essential to improve the road between Otis and Neskowin. It will also stimulate timber sales in the Siuslaw National Forest.
3. Completion of feasibility survey on the road from Bay City to Garibaldi and the Elsie cut-off from the Sunset Highway to Wheeler. The improvement on the road from Bay City to Garibaldi is essential to the development of Highway 101. It will also improve travel time between Tillamook and the north end of the county. The Elsie cut-off is important to developing tourist industry as it will provide another road to Tillamook from the Sunset Highway and substantially reduce travel time between Portland and North Tillamook County.

4. The Dolph-Boyer cut-off should be completed at the earliest possible date.
5. The road from Beaver to Carlton up the Nestucca River offers another excellent opportunity to provide a short route to the Willamette Valley. Work on the road should be continued and feasible survey requested in the near future.
6. The road from Cape Meares to Oceanside should be developed in the near future. This is a federal aid road and will provide a scenic route for tourists and open up areas for homes and vacation lodges. It was recommended that the State Highway Department take over the Bayocean Cape Meares Netarts Loop road. The development of the Cape Meares Park consisting of 320 acres would provide additional needed recreation facilities. The Committee felt that county roads were in good repair and recommended that present maintenance program be continued.
7. Completion of Meda-Dolph State Highway be requested.

State Highway Department improve road between Dolph and Highway 101 on the Little Nestucca.

PORT FACILITIES

The deep sea fishing industry could be increased substantially if there was a good deep water harbor available for fishing boats. The best fishing areas are off the Tillamook coast line. Boats working the area now must travel from Astoria to Newport. A deep water harbor is also needed for development of heavy industry. Sale of salvage timber products could be enhanced if deep sea boats and barges could be used in transportation.

Recommendation: The Committee recommends that Tillamook County Chamber of Commerce continue its efforts in securing deep water harbors for Tillamook County. To aid in the orderly development of the natural and industrial resources, the Committee recommends that a current survey be made of properties available for development.

REPORT OF THE DAIRY COMMITTEE

Albert Bohren, Chairman
H. G. Smith, Secretary

Dairy Products Major Source of Agricultural Income	1940	1945	1950	1955
	15,500	16,706	17,200	18,000
	248,000	244,000	211,000	244,000
	23,689,000	25,003,000	25,597,000	22,200,000

Dairying income accounts for over 90% of the agricultural income of the county. Dairy cattle numbers have increased each year in Tillamook. Cattle numbers in the United States have decreased sharply since 1950.

Dairy Cattle Numbers		U. S.	
Cows 2 Years or Over	Yr. Tillamook	Oregon	U. S.
1930	2,225	114,000	16,512,000
1920	10,370	200,000	19,675,000
1930	12,594	229,000	22,910,000

Total Production-Pounds of Milk

Year	(Millions)* (Millions) (Billions)		
	Tillamook	Oregon	U. S.
1940	84.4	1,394	111.9
1945	94.7	1,354	120.6
1950	101.6	1,253	117.3
1955	120.0	1,252	124.4

* Milk delivered to Factory
Tillamook County has increased 42% since 1940.

Cost Price Relationship-Milk Production - Tillamook 1940-1955

Year	Butterfat Ave.	Cheese	Feed Costs		Labor Month
	Price-Grade A Inc. Surplus		Hay-Ton	Dairy Mix Ton	
1940		39.6	\$30.00	\$52.00	\$ 30 to \$ 50
1945		77.5	35.00	65.00	100 to 120
1950	\$1.27	103.0	40.00	65.00	150 to 180
1955	1.05	91.8	35.00	68.00	175 to 200

Size of Enterprise

In view of the present cost-price squeeze experienced by the dairy industry the committee recommends that dairymen make every effort to increase production per worker and lower production cost. The production goal recommended by the committee is 250,000 to 300,000 pounds of milk (4% fat corrected) or 10,000 to 12,000

pounds of fat per worker. The farm operator is counted as one worker and each hired man as an additional worker, excluding family help. The average milk production per cow on 4% fat corrected milk in the county is 7,500 pounds and 300 pounds fat. The following table shows the number of cows required to reach this goal at different levels of production.

250,000 Pounds Milk 4% (FCM) and 10,000 Pounds Fat Per Worker

	Milk Prod. 4% FCM	Fat Prod. 4% FCM	No. of Cows Req.
The County's Ave. Production	7,500 lbs.	300 lbs.	34
County DHIA Average (1955)	9,275	371	27
Ave. 10 High Herds DHHIA (1955)	11,450	458	22

Recommendations:

1. The committee recommends that each dairyman set his goal to produce all of the forage for the dairy herd on the farm, and
2. Produce 250,000 to 350,000 pounds of milk or 10,000 to 12,000 pounds butterfat per farm worker.

Increase Efficiency of the Dairy Enterprise

In order to reach the dairy goal it is important that each dairyman make every effort to increase his production per cow as well as increase the production of forage on each acre of land on the farm. Some of the present methods may include increased use of milking parlors and loafing sheds. In other types of barns the installation of barn cleaners, pipe line milkers

and in some cases the use of loafing sheds may be practical answers.

The use of machinery to handle hay and silage offers another method of increasing labor efficiency. On larger dairies the use of field chopper to put up silage and hay as well as to chop straw for bedding offers an opportunity. Smaller dairymen may find it advantageous to hire custom operators to fill the silos and bale or chop hay. In certain instances the joint purchase of equipment by several neighbors offers a practical method of decreasing costs on the harvesting of silage, hay and other field operations.

Recommendation:

The committee recommends that dairymen take advantage of all labor saving devices practical for their farm in order to cut labor costs.

Field Crops for Dairy Cattle

The recommended goal is for the production in the county of all forage needed for feeding dairy cattle. Needed forage should be produced on the farm where fed.

The first step in increasing forage production is soil improvement. This includes liming according to soil tests, improving drainage on certain fields and use of fertilizers according to plant needs and moisture available. Fertilizers recommended include liquid manure, droppings from loafing sheds, barnyard manure and commercial fertilizers. The committee points out that loafing sheds are replacing the liquid manure tanks on many dairy farms.

To secure maximum forage production it is essential that the fields be seeded to high yielding grasses and legumes and re-seeded as soon as weedy grasses such as bent grass, sweet vernal or other low producing grasses predominate the stand. This is usually from five to ten years, depending on management, soil type and weather conditions. Grasses which have proved successful in Tillamook County and are recommended by the committee include the following: Alta Fescue, S-143 or Akaora Orchard Grass, Perennial Rye Grass, Meadow Foxtail, Reed's Canary Grass.

The committee wished to point out that present strains of orchard grass are subject to leaf spot, commonly called rust, under certain conditions. Alta fescue is a high yielding grass which presents management problems in order to maintain high palatability. Controlled grazing, adequate fertilization and clipping are usually necessary to maintain the palatability of alta fescue. It is one of the earliest grasses and probably out-yields most of the other varieties under most conditions. The rye grasses are high in palatability but fail to yield as much forage as alta fescue or improved or-

chard grass. They are usually short lived. Common rye grass is excellent for temporary stands and perennial rye grass fits in well with other high yielding grasses in a mixture. Meadow foxtail has a high palatability rating. It is intermediate in yield and is best adapted to land with restricted drainage. It will grow in areas that are too wet for orchard or rye grass, but the total yield is below alta fescue. Rood's Canary grass will grow in areas too wet for meadow foxtail or any of the other improved grasses. Rood's Canary grass is rated lower in palatability than most other grasses. However, under very wet conditions it maintains a stand for a long period of time.

Clovers are essential to a well balanced pasture and important in increasing the feed value and palatability of silages and hay. Varieties recommended include New Zealand White Clover, Tallarook, Subterranean Clover, Lotus Major, Common White Clover and in temporary seedings Red and Alsike Clover. Liming is essential for the growth of the clover.

Recommendation:

It is recommended that mixtures of high yielding grasses and clover be seeded for pasture, silage or hay. The best stands usually are secured by seeding a combination of clover and grasses at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds per acre of total seed. Usually 3 to 7 pounds per acre of clover depending on variety is used with 20 to 25 pounds of grass seed.

More Grass Silage Needed

Grass and legume silage provides the most practical method of preserving protein carbohydrates, minerals and vitamins. Grass and legume silage can be made successfully during rainy weather with a saving of from 10 to 20% of the nutrients as compared to field curing of forage crops. With a good crop of le-

gume silage cut at pasture stage, protein supplements can be reduced.

Tonnage Grass Silage Made in Tillamook

1945	9,000 tons
1950	22,500 tons
1955	35,000 tons

Methods of Storing Silage

1. Upright Silos: Wood, concrete, metal.
2. Trench: Concrete or wood lined or dirt wall.
3. Temporary Upright: Snow fencing or similar material lined with heavy paper.
4. Horizontal Above Ground: Wood or concrete retaining walls.

Good silage may be stored successfully by any of these methods. However, in Tillamook it is desirable to protect the silage from rains by using a roof.

The above the ground pole frame silo is attracting considerable attention and may offer a method of reducing labor cost in feeding silage. The silage can be removed from the pit by using a tractor powered scoop. Some farmers have been successful in self feeding. Further trials are indicated before definite recommendations can be made. Packing silage is important to reduce top spoilage. This is particularly important in the pit and above the ground horizontal silo. Top spoilage has been reduced in this type of silo by using a tractor to pack the silage as the silo is being filled and re-packing several times following the completion of filling.

Cannery waste has been used to fill silos for several years. This is particularly true of corn cannery waste. This material can be used providing the delivered cost to the farm is not excessive. The supply may vary from year to year as well as the quality. One ton of hay is usually considered to be equal to 4 tons of corn cannery waste silage. The price of hay should be used to deter-

mine the feasibility of using this type of feed. Good grass legume silage cut at the pasture stage will provide a better quality feed than corn cannery waste.

Recommendation:

The use of preservative is generally recommended and usually the quality of the silage will be improved. Molasses, beet pulp or grain can be used as a preservative. The types of preservative to be used will depend on the moisture content of the silage and the market price of the preservative.

Improved Utilization of Forage

The possibility of increasing the amount of forage available to the dairy herd by using new methods is pointed out. These include Green Chop, All Silage and Strip Grazing.

GREEN CHOP This method of harvesting forage requires that the pasture be cut daily and hauled to the cows usually held in a dry feed lot. This system has not been used to any extent in the county. It may offer possibilities under certain conditions, and the committee feels that this method of harvesting should be studied in an attempt to develop, if possible, a practical method of feeding dairy cattle under Tillamook county weather conditions. It is pointed out that a stand of high yielding grasses and legumes together with correct fertilizers and irrigation is essential to the success of this program.

Recommendation:

More research needed on this system of management.

ALL SILAGE Under this method dairymen would feed silage the year around. Cattle would usually be held in a dry lot and silos filled and refilled during the growing season. This type of operation is not followed in Tillamook county at the present time, and the committee recommends that this also be given careful

study in an effort to determine both advantages and disadvantages.

Recommendation:

More research is needed on this system of management.

STRIP GRAZING OR DAILY RATIONING OF PASTURE The daily rationing of high yielding grass and legume pasture, if properly fertilized, has proved successful in trials in 1954-55 in Tillamook county. Pastures are usually divided into 7 or 8 strips. The strip should be large enough to provide 3 or 4 days pasture for the entire herd. Each strip is cross fenced with a temporary electric fence allowing cattle enough grass for one day's feeding. The temporary fencing is then advanced farther down the strip each succeeding day, allowing as much pasture as the cattle will clean off each time the fence is moved. After the strip is grazed off, preferably in three or four days, the herd is moved to a new strip and the process repeated. This makes it possible to keep the cows on new pasture each day and gives the grazed-off strips from 20 to 30 days rest between grazings.

Strip grazing or daily rationing of pasture requires careful management, adequate fertilizer and irrigation. The pasture must consist of a good stand of high yielding grasses and legumes. Best results will be attained if the temporary fence is changed twice each day. The strip should be fertilized and the droppings spread as soon as the area is grazed over.

IMPROVED ROTATION PASTURE In this method of grazing the pasture is divided into several rather large fields and the herd is allowed to graze off one field before being moved to another field. Five or six fields usually give the best results. The field can be harrowed, fertilized and irrigated

as soon as it is grazed off. This method will produce more pasture than continuous grazing in one large field. However, yield per acre is below strip grazing.

The committee recommends that strip grazing be increased as it offers an economical way of increasing pasture production.

Irrigation Needed

To maintain top production of pasture irrigation is needed. This is especially true when fertilizer is being used at high rates.

Recommendation:

1. Pastures seeded to high yielding grasses and legumes and fertilized for top production should be irrigated.
2. Pastures should be irrigated when soil moisture tests show there is need for additional water.
3. The minimum acreage should provide one acre of irrigated pasture for each two cows in the herd.

Management

DISEASE CONTROL-BRUCellosis After 10 years of intensive control work Tillamook county was declared a Modified Certified Brucellosis Free Area on May 15, 1955. Tillamook was the ninth county in Oregon to receive this certification under the Federal-State Brucellosis Control Program.

Recommendation:

In order to keep the incidence of this disease at the present low level the committee recommends the following:

1. Continue the present yearly testing program for Brucellosis.
2. Encourage calfhood vaccination.
3. Recommend dairymen raise their own replacements.

4. Herd replacements purchased by dairymen should be only from disease free herds.
5. Recommend additional education on the control of Bangs Disease.
6. Follow a rigid sanitation program in order to prevent disease from entering the county from outside sources, or the possibility of the spread in the herd should reactors be found.

Other Disease Control

Tillamook County has been a Modified Accredited T.B. Free Area for a number of years. Mastitis continues to be the foremost disease problem in dairying. Mastitis reduces the value of the best dairy cows to salvage price. The most practical method of reducing loss is by following proper prevention and control methods. Leptospirosis is a relatively new disease and to date there has been only one case reported in the county. Any dairyman suspecting Leptospirosis should call his local veterinarian immediately. Rats are reported to be the carriers. The disease is highly contagious. Production losses are usually high during the incidence of the disease.

Recommendation:

1. The committee recommends: That the county continue the present program which calls for regular testing of all herds in the county.
2. That emphasis be placed on proper sanitation and management practices to protect the herd from Mastitis.
3. That the State Veterinarian prepare a short article on Leptospirosis and that this be given wide publication in the county.

Herd Sires

The herd sire is a very important factor in increasing produc-

tion. There is a need for more high quality purebred sires with proven ability to transmit high production and desirable type to daughters. If proven sires are not available careful selection of sires based on records is essential. The following standards are recommended:

Recommendation:

1. Proven sires should have at least ten daughter-dam comparisons.
2. All sires should be backed by three generations of ancestors with uniform high production. The following minimum level of production of three generations of ancestors is desirable:

Breed	Milk	Fat
Jersey	10,000	500 lbs.
Guernsey	10,000-11,000	500
Holstein	14,000	500
3. Daughters and/or ancestors should possess desirable type.

Artificial Insemination One Answer

The need for high quality sires is great. For the commercial dairyman the use of artificial insemination offers an economical method of using carefully selected sires with high production records for several generations on both sides of the pedigree.

At the present time only 25 to 30 percent of all dairy cows in the county are bred artificially. Artificial insemination may be the answer to the need for high quality sires.

Some advantages of artificial insemination are:

1. More than one sire used in the herd.
2. More economical for commercial dairymen.
3. A real advantage in a mixed herd.
4. Less disease spread.
5. Less danger to the dairyman.

Recommendation:

It is recommended that dairymen increase the use of high

quality herd sires in order to increase milk and fat production per cow.

D.H.I.A. Testing Important

Production testing has made a steady gain since 1947. However there is still only about 25% of all the cows in the county on test. Results of DHIA testing is shown below:

Year	Cows On Test	DHIA Co. Ave.	
		Fat	All-Cows Fat
1947	2820	356	275
1956	4666	371	300

The committee believes it is essential that every dairyman should keep individual production records on each cow in the herd. DHIA testing provides this type of record at a minimum cost.

Advantages of Production Records

Individual production records help the dairyman by:

1. Making it possible to feed according to production.
 2. Helping improve herd management.
 3. Providing basis for culling low producers.
 4. Helping determine what calves should be raised.
 5. Improving net income.
 6. Aiding in improving breeding program by proving sires.
- The committee recommends that testing be increased by 50% in the next ten years. Methods suggested to reach the goal include:

1. Increase in publicity.
2. Development of some type of award system for herds making outstanding records.
3. Providing a good DHIA service, accurate records, continue to make available both standard and owner sampler plans.
4. Encouragement of the use of weigh-a-day records for dairymen who do not enroll in regular DHIA testing.

The Oregon Dairy Products Commission collects one cent per

pound butterfat for the months of May and June. These funds are used as follows:

1. To supply funds for Oregon Dairy Council work which makes educational material available to professional and educational leaders.
2. To Contribute to ADA for mass advertising.
3. To encourage research.
4. To promote a state-wide dairy advertising program.

The committee recognizes the value of all types of dairy products promotion. The Tillamook County Creamery Association is now spending over 100,000 dollars annually in the advertising of dairy products. In addition they are supplying approximately 10% of funds collected by the Oregon Dairy Products Commission. In view of this fact it is felt that Tillamook dairymen are carrying their share of the dairy products promotion work in the state.

Recommendation:

1. That the Oregon Dairy Products Commission collect on a monthly basis without substantially increasing total collections.
2. That the Oregon Dairy Products Commission annual budget not be substantially increased. Any increases should be only for essential promotional material.

Quality Improvement

Tillamook County enjoys a premium on cheese sales due to superior quality. A successful Grade "A" program is based on top quality milk.

Recommendation:

1. That Tillamook County dairymen take all necessary steps to produce the highest quality milk, prevent feed flavors by proper management, and increase the use of strip cups.
2. That Tillamook County dairy-

men study feasibility of bulk tanks and their effect on the quality of milk.

Use of By-Products

Whey from the cheese factories is not finding a market at a price that is attractive to dairymen.

Recommendation:

1. That research be carried out by Oregon State College on the use of whey and other by-products of the cheese factories in an effort to find profitable uses for these products.

Grade "A" Milk

The production of Grade "A"

milk is an important part of the dairy industry in Tillamook County. Sales last year accounted for about 25% of the total county production.

Recommendation:

1. Grade "A" production should be increased only as fast as market demand justifies.
2. Grade "A" producers should adjust milk production to quotas and avoid surplus production.
3. Producers should work towards one grade of milk for human consumption — this grade to be determined by the quality of milk.

FUR FARMING AND OTHER LIVESTOCK COMMITTEE REPORT

Harland Woods, Chairman

D. H. Kennedy, Secretary

The raising of ranch mink is one of the county's major agricultural industries. Total estimated county income in 1955 was \$750,000.

RANCH MINK

Year	Value of	
	Breeders	Pelts
1923	100	\$ 3,000
1945	6,000	250,000
1956	7,500	750,000

Climatic conditions are favorable to ranch mink production. The progressive action of Tillamook mink breeders in improving quality and keeping abreast of market demands for the different types of mutations is to be commended.

An economic unit for one man is a minimum of 250 females. Three hundred females per man is considered to be the optimum number for best results. Quality breed stock will cost \$100 each. Housing costs \$5 per pen. For 250 to 300 mink a refrigeration plant will cost about \$10,000 to \$12,000. Feed

grinder mixer and feed room costs about \$2,000. The total investment is from \$45,000 to \$50,000 per worker.

Feed Supply Critical

New breeders must be certain of a feed supply before starting in the business. The basic diet for mink generally consists of meat, fish and cereal. Meat included horse meat, day-old calves, or other red muscle meat. Fish included Red Snapper, Rock Cod, mixed sole, and certain other scrap fish. The diet has a marked effect on growth, pelt quality, and reproduction. The Oregon Fur Producers, a cooperative, supplies the major part of mink feed for Tillamook mink ranchers.

The Oregon Fur Producers are not taking in new members at the present time due to the shortage of mink feed.

Feed for mink is higher priced in the Pacific Northwest than in

the Midwest. This places mink growers in this area at a disadvantage.

Recommendations:

1. A good deep water harbor could encourage increased commercial fishing out of Garibaldi which in turn would offer a possibility of an increased supply of scrap fish locally.

2. The committee recommends that the expansion of mink in Tillamook county be made only as rapidly as additional feed supplies become available.

3. In view of the critical feed situation the committee recommends that the Oregon State Fish Commission be encouraged to do everything possible to make additional supply of ocean fish available to the mink industry.

Tillamook has Certain Advantages to Mink Raising

Cheap feed from day-old calves, scrap fish and scrap meat from local slaughter houses encouraged the development of the mink industry in this area; however, with the increase in mink numbers and changes in economic conditions this advantage has disappeared. To insure an adequate supply of mink feed the Oregon Fur Producers was organized. This cooperative has its headquarters at Astoria and purchases scrap fish, etc., from local canneries for members. The large fishing industry in Astoria gives Tillamook mink growers the advantage of being relatively close to the source of supply.

Sanitation

Sanitation is essential for profitable mink raising because it aids in maintaining the health of the stock. Clean pens, nest boxes, feed rooms, and feed dishes are necessary.

Disease Problems

Distemper is probably the most important disease problem, and most successful mink raisers inoculate all breeders for distemper. Improper handling of feed due to poor refrigeration, etc., can cause high loss as a result of digestive disturbances. Certain types of feed are also poisonous to mink. The Aleutian disease causes some trouble. There is no standard method of treatment.

Recommendation:

The Committee recommends that research be continued in treatment of the Aleutian disease, and that Oregon State College continue research on mink nutrition with special emphasis on utilization of scrap fish.

Breeds of Mink

Natural Dark Mink are basic to the development of mutations. Principal mutations are pastel Aleutian and Sapphires. The successful mink breeder must have a thorough knowledge of genetics as well as detailed knowledge of pedigree and ability to select animals and class that will produce superior pelts.

Markets

The market for mink pelts depends upon general economic conditions. Periods of high national income are usually favorable to mink fur sales. The export market takes from 15 to 18 per cent of all mink fur sales in the United States each year. About two million pelts are imported. Total annual sales of mink pelts in the United States is over five million. Ten years ago total sales were above one million pelts. Fifty-six per cent of the mink pelts come from the Midwest. Oregon ranks sixth in mink production in the United States.

Mink growers must produce high quality furs. It is also necessary to put on the market the latest popular mutations. The success-

ful breeders must keep pace with changing styles and demands.

Market information is available to members from the National Board of Fur Farmers. Tillamook breeders are members of the Pacific Milk Breeders Association and also a member of the Oregon State Fur Breeders Association. The Pacific Coast Mink Breeders Association holds membership on the National Board of Fur Farmers and makes market information available to members of the Pacific Coast Mink Breeders and Oregon State Fur Breeders Association. All of these organizations are active in legislative work in the interest of mink breeders. Mink breeders producing mutation mink become members on individual basis of the Mutation Mink Breeders Association at Racine, Wisconsin. The Mutation Mink Breeders Association sets quotas for breeders at each of the following auctions: Seattle, New York, and Minneapolis. Members pay 1¼ to 1½ per cent of proceeds of sales at these auctions to the Mutation Mink Breeders Association. Breeders having dark mink to sell may join the Olympic or Great Lakes Association. A breeder must have a minimum of 100 females and produce pelts of a quality satisfactory to the Association to become a member. Each member is placed on a probation for two years. The Association for dark mink operates on about the same basis as the Mutation Association. The average pelt price for 1955 was \$18 to \$20 for dark mink and \$25 to \$30 for mutations. The average production cost including feed, labor, depreciation, etc., is from \$16 to \$20 per pelt.

Mink raising is a high risk enterprise. Those interested must have adequate financing, be assured of feed supply, understand genetics, nutrition and markets.

NUTRIA

The raising of nutria is being encouraged through an active pro-

motional campaign by the Oregon Purebred Nutria Association, Inc. After careful study the Committee finds that there is no active demand for nutria fur at public fur auctions. Wild nutria are not popular and the pelts are selling at about \$2 each in the major fur markets. The pelt wearability has a comparatively low rating. It appears that the cost of breeding stock is out of line with the existing price of pelts.

Recommendation:

The Committee recommends that anyone interested in nutria should make a very careful study of the entire fur market before engaging in this type of fur production.

RABBITS

There is a limited commercial production of rabbits in the county at the present time. There is very little local market for rabbit meat. Prices of other meat are forcing rabbit meat out of the market.

The cost of production prohibits shipping to outside markets. There seems to be little future in rabbit production at the present time.

POULTRY

There are only a few commercial poultry units in the county. Most eggs are produced from the farm flock. Production is usually up during the spring months when occasionally there is a surplus of local eggs which results in the egg price dropping to the Portland prices less the cost of shipping eggs to Portland. Poultry numbers have declined rapidly, and in view of the present situation it is not expected that there will be an increase in poultry numbers in the near future.

Poultry Numbers

1945	24,280
1950	17,341
1954	11,968

Although climatic conditions are generally favorable for the production of poultry, high feed costs

place the local poultryman at a disadvantage. This is particularly true during the spring months. For those interested in poultry it is recommended that the enterprise should be large enough to give the poultryman full-time employment. Two thousand to 2,500 birds are considered satisfactory unit for one worker.

Increase in poultry numbers should not further increase production during spring months. Chicks hatched in February and March are recommended. Culling should be done in May, June or July and all old breeds be disposed of by August. The entire flock should be replaced by pullets each year.

Farm flocks should be reduced to the number needed for producing eggs sufficient to meet household needs.

SHEEP, HOGS, BEEF CATTLE

Sheep

Production of sheep offers limited possibilities on farms where there is insufficient land to graze on profitable dairy enterprise or where the land is too rough and steep to be practical for grazing dairy animals. Sheep can also help control tansy ragwort under carefully controlled grazing conditions.

Sheep Numbers

1945	385
1950	196
1954	479

Hogs

Due to high cost of feed grain, hog production has been declining since 1945.

Hog Numbers

1945	1,075
1950	689
1954	535

The price of whey from the cheese factory has been declining steadily. The Committee recom-

mends that a study be made of the possibility of feed-whey to hogs. If the utilization of whey should prove economically feasible, there could be substantial increase in the number of hogs produced in Tillamook County.

Beef Cattle

Production of beef cattle in Tillamook has always been on a limited scale due to the excellent market of milk through the Tillamook County Creamery Association. Land suitable for dairy cattle production has returned more income per acre when used for dairy than beef. There is possibility of utilizing some rough land or good cut over land although the acreage of this type of grazing land is limited. Beef cattle numbers reached the peak in 1953 and are dropping rapidly at the present time.

Beef Cattle Numbers

1945	200
1950	600
1953	900
1955	600

Limited production of beef cattle on small farms too small for profitable dairy operation whose owners are full-time employed in industries or business may be possible; however, the high cost of land is unfavorable to production of beef in most situations.

HORSES

Saddle horse numbers have declined rapidly, there being 418 in the county in 1950 and only 209 in 1954. Demand for saddle horses changes with economic conditions and the interest in saddle clubs, sheriffs' posses, and other organized activities for horsemen. Very few saddle horses are raised in the county. There appears to be a very limited opportunity in the production of saddle horses except for those interested in horses as a hobby.

HOME AND COMMUNITY LIFE COMMITTEE

Bernice Tubhesing, Chairman

Florence Bromley, Secretary

I. The Tillamook County Home and Community Life Committee has attempted to study various phases of living that directly affect the happiness and well being of our homes. Changing conditions in our county have produced changes in our mode of living. We have endeavored to study these changes, to evaluate them and to make recommendations which will apply directly. Some of the changing conditions which we noted were: less difference between rural and urban living, more farm rentals, more part-time farming, more homemakers employed outside of the home, more modern equipment in homes, and sanitation problems brought on by increased population due to the trend of building homes outside the urban area.

II. The opening statement of both the 1938 and 1947 Farm Home and Rural Life reports was, "Successful and happy living on a farm depends largely upon two important factors—a good home and good nutritious food." These two factors are equally important wherever the home may be. The 1938 and 1947 reports made many recommendations about food and nutrition. Progress has been made through studies on nutrition, having more available money for family living, more electric power, and with it more equipment such as ranges, refrigerators, freezers, etc. All of these factors have helped in carrying out the first part of the recommendations of 1947 concerning the well fed family. In reviewing the 1947 report we find that some of the recommendations, other than nutrition, were: The County Bookmobile, study of housing, shopper's lounge, hot school lunches, traffic signals on Main Street. Some of these sugges-

tions were of the type that could be and were accomplished. Some were continuing projects which required further study by this committee and some of them are incorporated in this report. The thinking and planning of the 1956 group seems to turn more to the "good home" part of the previous statement as we made studies of civic and community improvement, health, welfare, family relationship, use of school buildings for adult education, health insurance, zoning and a Community Events Calendar.

III. Economics of the Family in the Community

A. Employment

The outlook for the next several years is for less employment than in previous years. This is due chiefly to the depletion of timber supplies.

Recommendation:

The committee recommends that the conference urge full consideration of new industries and employment, as well as encourage expansion of existing industries.

B. Teen-age Employment

Discussion of teen-age needs brought to light the desirability of making a greater effort to provide suitable employment opportunities for our youth. Publicity of these opportunities needs to be broadened through all available channels so that young people may have the advantage of gaining work experience in various vocations.

Recommendation:

The committee recommends that a suitable means of getting and publicizing job opportunities for teen-agers be developed and maintained in the county.

C. Health Insurance

A study was made of the various types of health insurances available.

Recommendation:

*** Because of the many technicalities involved in buying health insurance the committee recommends that organizations, such as extension units, make a thorough study of how and what to buy in health insurance, particularly noting the provisions which would adequately protect the purchaser in years when he needs greatest protection.

IV. Community Development

A. Zoning

There are pressing problems in sanitation in the county, the largest problems being in the unorganized communities and the fringe areas lying next to towns. There are city problems in country living. Sanitation in rural areas needs continuous study.

The committee recognized that one means of meeting this situation could be accomplished through zoning. The chairman appointed a committee which made a study of the possibilities of zoning in Tillamook county. It was reported that zoning procedures represent the will of the voters because plans of action are recommended by a planning commission made up of citizens appointed by the court.

This commission works without salary and has the duty to make a comprehensive plan for county development of road locations, school grounds and industrial development, but may not concern itself with agriculture, horticulture or timber growing.

The commission collects facts, makes recommendations at a public hearing which are voted upon at a general election.

Recommendation:

*** The committee recommends that the county court appoint a planning committee to start a study of the situation, and further, to do an educational campaign of the results of their study in order to improve social and sanitary aspects of family living.

B. The Community Shopper's Lounge

This was a repeated request of the 1946 recommendation for a shopper's lounge. After exploring the problem, it was pointed out by Mr. Gardner that the YMCA can be used for that purpose.

Recommendation:

The committee recommends that the use of the YMCA as a lounge be publicized and that the public adhere to the following regulations:

- a. The kitchen may be used only for bottle warming,
- b. That the YMCA board consider having an attendant at the building during the noon hour,
- c. That the front entrance which is adjacent to the rest rooms be used by shoppers in order to avoid disturbing groups using other facilities.

C. Community Events Calendar

The committee found that the county is highly organized with service clubs, youth organizations, churches and their affiliates, fraternal and professional groups. Surveys of various localities throughout the nation show an average of only fifty percent of families belonging to an organization.

Because of the number of organizations in the county, several events are frequently scheduled for the same date. The committee found that the Chamber of Commerce provides a means of avoiding scheduling conflicts, but that

many organizations do not make regular use of it.

Recommendation:

The committee recommends that the organizations throughout the county be encouraged to make extensive use of the Community Events Calendar.

D. Promotion of Civic and Community Improvement

The committee found that there is a misconception of property appraisal regulations in relation to "paint-up, clean-up" activity. The assessor reported that paint-up, clean-up results do not add to the appraisal for tax purposes. They are considered to be beautification. Also routine repairs of property are considered upkeep, and do not increase taxes.

Recommendation:

The committee, therefore, recommended that effort be made to encourage all communities to take part in "paint-up, clean-up" campaigns. It further recommends that school and youth groups be urged to take an active part.

E. Library

The county-wide library service has been meeting a serious need in supplying, reference materials and literature to all the county schools and citizens who were formerly without this service. Statistics show a wide acceptance and use of this service.

Recommendation:

The committee recommends continued financial support of the county-wide library service and bookmobile by the citizens of Tillamook county.

F. Health

It was reported to the committee that a program of health education is going on, and that the activities recommended in the 1947 report are

being carried out in a satisfactory manner.

The particular problem of sewage in the rural communities is unsolved, but it was pointed out that a county zoning program would alleviate the situation.

Recommendation:

The committee, therefore, recommends that the health programs be fully supported as they are scheduled by the Health Department.

G. Welfare

A report of the Welfare Department stated that the work of the Public Welfare Commission has been growing more costly to the county because of several factors: 1. greater population, 2. larger proportion of the population growing old, 3. larger families among those seeking assistance during the periods of unemployment.

The administrator pointed out three specific problems related to welfare.

1. The 14-18 year olds must be taken off the public assistance during the months of June, July and August. They need employment to meet expenses.
2. Homemakers living on assistance grants generally need to develop skills in use of money.
3. More good foster homes.

Recommendation:

The committee recommends that educational programs informing the public of welfare work in the county be promoted. That consideration be given to the three problems just related.

V. Schools

The attention of the committee was directed toward greater use of the school buildings and furnishings for purposes of adult education. Consensus of opinion pointed

out that there is a definite interest in evening classes for (a) job improvement, (b) personal development, and (c) hobbies.

Reports from school administrators indicated unqualified interest and readiness to cooperate.

Recommendation:

The committee, therefore, recommends that people investigate the courses that are available in their localities and that they take the necessary steps to set up adult courses which meet their own needs.

VI. The Family

The conference of 1947 noted progressive instability of family life as indicated by statistics of marriage and divorce in the county. It then recommended studies of family relationships and marriage preparation.

This committee's studies found that conditions have become worse. Instability of family life was pointed up in reports of cases of desertion and child neglect, as well as the present ratio of divorce to marriage. The committee believes that some contributing factors leading to these situations are: 1. lack of preparation for marriage, 2. lack of understanding of the responsibilities of marriage, 3. social immaturity, 4. a lack of understanding of each other's personality and needs, 5. the need of better knowledge of managing family finances. The committee believes that studies to meet some of these needs would tend to strengthen the ties of family living.

Recommendation:

It, therefore, recommends that Marriage Preparation courses

be made available to high school students.

Recommendation:

It also recommends that, after further study, some work in marital counselling be made available in the county.

VII. Youth Program

The committee feels that some communities and individuals are not taking full advantage of all youth programs available. There is need for parents to encourage their children by also taking part as leaders in the various activities.

They feel that every organization should have a youth chairman to co-ordinate their program with youth groups. Youth programs can be successful if they have the full support of the parents and the community. Personal interest and leadership by adults mean more than funds.

Recommendation:

Youth programs be strengthened by enlisting greater parent and adult participation.

YMCA, campfire, boy scouts, girl scouts, 4-H clubs as well as church and lodge junior organizations have a definite value as a character building program as well as teaching skills.

There are ample opportunities for young people within the present organizations if properly handled.

Recommendation:

Older youth be encouraged to act as junior leaders in their organizations and be given recognition for this leadership.

FACTS ABOUT TILLAMOOK COUNTY

CLIMATE

Tillamook County is located on the Oregon Coast. Tillamook is the county seat located on Tillamook Bay at the intersection of Highway 6 and Oregon Coast Highway 101. Tillamook has a definitely marine climate with rainfall averaging 89 inches annually. The rainy season from October to March averages 13.0 inches per month. During the summer season, June to September, rainfall averages only 2.27 inches per month. Irrigation is usually necessary during these months on pasture and other crops with high water requirement.

Other records of U. S. Department of Commerce Weather Bureau show these normal temperatures: Spring 48.8 degrees F.; Summer 57.8 degrees F., Fall 52.1 degrees F., and Winter 43.3 degrees F., Annual temperature 50.5.

Over 70% of the annual total rainfall occurs during five months, November through March, less than 7% during the three months June through August. One of the heaviest rainfall areas in the U. S. is found on the west slope of the Coast Range less than 20 miles from the city of Tillamook. Here the average total rainfall based on record obtained over sixteen year period was 120 inches. Usually there are 3 or 4 light snows a season and melting within a few hours.

POPULATION

The population of Tillamook County is 20,380 with the population in Tillamook City being 4,273. The 1954 U. S. Census of Agriculture shows 957 farms in Tillamook County averaging 90.2 acres per farm for a total of 78,816 acres of land in farms. About 7,000 acres is irrigated.

In 1954 Tillamook County's 854 farms reported 615 telephones; 855 farms with electricity; 885

farms with running water; 215 television sets; 340 home freezers; 710 motor trucks on 570 farms; 815 tractors on 580 farms; 1,075 autos on 790 farms; 660 milking machines.

SCHOOLS

Tillamook County has 17 public grade schools; one Jr. High and 4 High Schools. There are also 2 parochial grade schools and 1 parochial High School.

CHURCHES

Tillamook County has many churches with almost every denomination being represented. A family will have little difficulty in finding the church of its choice in or near its community.

MEDICAL SERVICES

There are two hospitals in the county with a total bed capacity of about 100. A recent check showed 14 practicing physicians and 7 dentists in the county. The Tillamook County Health office consists of one public nurse, one sanitarian and 1 county health doctor. The County Health Dr. serves on part time basis.

RECREATIONAL SERVICES

Tillamook County is ideally located in respect to attracting visitors from Portland and other Willamette Valley towns. Tillamook County has 60 miles of beautiful coastline, more than 600 miles of fishing streams, many county and state parks. Clamming, crabbing; deep sea, surf, lake, river and bay fishing offers great opportunities to the fisherman. Hunting includes wild fowl, deer, bear and elk. Golf courses, swimming pools and skating rinks add to the recreational attractions.

ROADS & TRANSPORTATION

The road situation for Tillamook County is generally good. The Ore-

gon coast highway U. S. 101 skirts northern beaches then inland south through Tillamook, Cloverdale and Neskowin. The Wilson River Highway (Ore. Highway 6) runs directly East to Portland. The Tillamook County Municipal Airport is located three miles southeast of Tillamook. There is also an airstrip equipped for light craft located 1½ miles east of Tillamook on the county fairgrounds. Another airstrip is located at Pacific City. Tillamook County is served by two truck lines which maintain regular delivery schedules. Pacific Greyhound bus lines provide bus service to Portland and Astoria. The Southern Pacific R. R. operates a branch line from Portland through the Nehalem Valley to Wheeler and south along the coast to Tillamook. Water transportation now consists of shipment of small peeler logs and lumber from Tillamook Bay to Grays Harbor and Columbia River Plywood Mills.

CROPS AND INCOME

Agriculture is approximately a seven million dollar business in Tillamook county. More than 90% of the gross agricultural income is from the dairy industry. Estimates for 1956 are summarized as follows:

Crops

Field Crops	\$ 3,000
Vegetables	1,000
Fruits & Berries	7,500
Horticultural Spec. Crops	
Including Holly	30,000

For a total of **\$41,500**

Livestock

Dairy Products	\$5,500,000
Poultry & Poultry Prod.	30,000
Cattle Inc. Breeding	
Stock	300,000
Hogs	15,000
Mink	750,000
Forest Products	170,000

\$6,765,000

MARKETING FACILITIES

The specialized type of agriculture in Tillamook County has made possible the development of an outstanding cooperative for marketing of dairy products. The Tillamook County Creamery Association is the selling agency for the 10 cooperative cheese factories and the Grade "A" Shippers Association. Through a vigorous advertising program, careful inspection and a high quality product, Tillamook dairymen have received a premium of 10 to 15c per pound butterfat, the Association handles more than 95% of all milk produced in the county.

FEDERAL & STATE AGENCIES

Facilities and services are available from two soil conservation districts. The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee office is located in the Courthouse, Tillamook. The Farmers Home Administration Fieldman visits Tillamook monthly.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

The offices of the County Agricultural Agent, the Home Economics Agent and the 4-H Agent are located in rooms 202-206 Courthouse, Tillamook with a staff of three agents serving Tillamook County. The County Agent works with all phases of agriculture in the county. The Home Economics Agent works with 11 organized extension units as well as offering personal service to individuals or groups. The 4-H Club Agent spends full time with the 4-H program.

This staff offers services and information from Oregon State college to the residents of the county.

For further information contact:
Tillamook County Extension Office
Room 206, Courthouse
Tillamook, Oregon