
1946

AGRICULTURAL
PROGRAM
CONFERENCE

for

YAMHILL COUNTY

CONTAINING REPORTS OF COMMITTEES
SUBMITTED AND ADOPTED JANUARY 31, 1946

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FOREWORD

The Yamhill county agricultural program conference of 1946 was a continuation of the planned agricultural development that has characterized the farming activities for many years. Earlier planning conferences that contributed to this development were Yamhill County Agricultural Economics Conference, 1927, and Yamhill County Agricultural Outlook Conference, 1936.

Members of the Agricultural and Home Economics Extension staff of Yamhill county who assisted with the conference are Louie H. Gross, county agent; Jean McElhinny, Home Demonstration agent, and William M. Perry, 4-H Club agent. Cooperation of all agencies servicing agriculture in the county was also sought.

Eight committees were set up months in advance of the conference date which gathered data and considered all facts obtainable before preparing reports and recommendations for submission to the final one-day conference.

The conference adopted the reports and set up a committee to see that they were assembled and published for general distribution. The reports are accordingly presented in full in this pamphlet with the idea that they may serve as a guide, representing the best judgment of active farmers and farm leaders counseling with Extension specialists in the various fields as to the trend in agricultural development of the farming industry and rural home life in Yamhill county in the immediate postwar years.

The publishing of this report was made possible by Yamhill County Bankers Association.

GEORGE FULLENWIDER, General Chairman

LOUIE H. GROSS, County Agent, General Secy.

LAND USE COMMITTEE REPORT

CROP ADJUSTMENTS

The committee feels that crop farming has been on a sound basis during the war years in Yamhill county. There has been no definite mining of soil as was experienced during World War I.

Economic factors which lend themselves to fair income per farm have also been in favor.

It has been the general practice to include Willamette vetch, red clover, crimson clover, alfalfa, Austrian field peas, and hairy vetch into the cropping program on most farms. These crops are soil building and soil conserving crops. It is the opinion of the committee that our soils are more fertile than they were 10 years ago. This factor is mainly due to three things:

1. The practice of rotating crops including a legume in the rotation.
2. The practice of growing cover crops and turning them under as green manure in our orchards.
3. The practice of keeping livestock on general farms and spreading the manure back on the land. The committee further recommends that by continuing the above mentioned practices an average yield can be maintained at a higher level than the 1935-1939 average.

Grain and legume stubbles are sources of both organic and inorganic fertilizer. Many farmers in Yamhill county still burn this stubble and thereby rob their soil of considerable fertility.

The committee strongly recommends that the practice of burning this stubble be discontinued and that each farmer make every effort to return this valuable soil builder to the land.

It is recommended that hairy vetch be grown on that land where it now volunteers and also on land too wet for other legumes. It is considered a good soil builder, and also brings in a fair income per acre.

LAND SUBJECT TO EROSION

Land subject to erosion should be kept in crops as much of the time as possible. The hill soils of Yamhill County are subject to erosion. Annual losses of surface soil is an important factor in declining production on these lands.

The committee recommends that all hill soils be kept in permanent pastures as: grass seed crops, subterranean clover, etc., and that orchards located on these hill lands be kept in winter cover crops and cultivated on the contour.

Yamhill County has considerable forested areas, especially in the higher sections. This land is primarily suited to the production of forest crops and should be maintained in forest use. The committee believes that most of this land should remain in public ownership and that the public agencies charged with the responsibility of managing forest lands should take the proper steps to reforest cut-over and burned-over lands within the forest area and prepare adequate fire

protection and management practices to maintain these lands in productive use.

Many Yamhill County farms have wood lots or farm woodlands. As commercial timber harvesting further depletes the forested areas, the woodlands become of increasing importance to the farmers and other users of wood products. It is therefore recommended that those farmers who have woodlands develop a management program with the assistance of the County Agent and the Extension Forester. These lands will then become a continuous source of farm revenue and a work reservoir for winter months.

CLEARING NEW LAND

Only fertile valley soils should be cleared and put into cultivation. Fence rows are getting wider and are occupying an increasing proportion of our valley farms. By clearing these fence rows considerable land can be returned to profitable production. Also the appearance of the farm will be improved. These fence rows harbor many crop pests and their removal will enhance the control of these pests.

The present ratio of crops is well balanced for a healthy agricultural situation in the county. Of the 140,000 acres of cropland the percentages of crops grown at present are as follows:

Small Grain and Corn	42.9%
Hay Crops	18.8%
Forage Crop Seeds	14.3%
Tree Fruits and Nuts	13.9%
Small Fruit Crop	1.0%
Potatoes and Truck	3.2%
Other Special Crops8%
Miscellaneous	5.1

PURCHASING FARMLAND

The general agricultural economy suffers when purchasers buy farms with too small down payment and subsequently lose these farms. It is the opinion of this committee that in most instances a farmer should have stock, equipment, and cash for one year's operating expense and 60 per cent of the purchase price before attempting to purchase a farm under the present inflated value of farm land.

It is also felt by the committee that the farm must be of sufficient size to return the farmer enough income to pay interest on capital, taxes, and maintain his family.

For general farming where the principal income is to be made from legume seeds and grain crops it is recommended that the farm be not less than 100 acres. Smaller acreages will require more intensive types of agriculture such as poultry, fruit, vegetables, etc.

For dairy farming it is recommended that the acreage be sufficient to produce all the hay and pasture for 15 cows. This would require a minimum of 50 acres. If concentrates are to be grown an additional one acre per cow is required.

For fruit production the acreage should be large enough to justify the ownership of spray, cultivation, and other equipment necessary to operate.

IRRIGATION

At the present time further irrigation through extensive districts is not advisable. These districts put a heavy burden of expense and assessments on the land which must be paid by the land holders in the district. As the population demands increase, irrigation can be increased to produce more food on the present farm lands.

Supplemental irrigation for general farming, along the year-round streams, is considered a good practice. This is true especially for dairy farmers in order that they may maintain good pasture throughout the summer season.

DRAINAGE

Drainage on an individual basis and on a community basis is recommended where necessary.

Drainage improves the productive ability of most farms both through ditching and tiling.

The use of hired labor on farm drainage during winter months helps to maintain year-around employment.

In some areas drainage can be done only on a community basis. This is especially true of the following areas: south of Hopewell, Dayton Prairie, west of Amity, south of Sheridan, north of Cove Orchard, southwest of McMinnville and certain areas in Chehalem Valley.

These communities should immediately develop plans for constructing the necessary drainage ditches on a community basis in order that the individual farmer can tile his land out to the main or community ditch.

CROP COMMITTEE REPORT

Field crop production has always provided a major portion of the farm income for Yamhill County farmers. Until 1930 cereal grain crops were the principal crops grown. However, since 1930 annual legumes have increased rapidly.

It is estimated that at least 60 per cent of the total acres of field crop land are now being used for the production of legume and grass seed crops.

It is the opinion of the committee that not more than 60 per cent of field crop land should be used for the production of legume crops. It is possible that crop yields and farm income will reduce if a balance between legume and cereal crops is not maintained. At least 40 per cent of the crop land should be used for the production of cereal grains. These cereal grains should consist of barley, wheat and oats. During the past few years Yamhill County has been a heavy importer of these grains. These feed grains are used in large quantities by turkey growers.

GRASS SEED CROPS

Perennial grass seed crops have been increasing rather rapidly during the past 10 years. In 1934 there were less than 20 acres in perennial grass seed crops. At the beginning of 1946 it is estimated that there are at least 1000 acres of land used for the production of grass seed crops. This acreage does not include the acreage used for the production of perennial rye grass. The grass seed crops which offer the most promise for Yamhill County farms are chewing fescue, alta fescue, Tualatin oat grass, meadow foxtail and English rye grass.

Clean Seed Required—Farmers should exercise extreme care in the establishing of perennial grass fields for seed. Buyers of grass seed insist upon high purity seed. This high purity seed can not be obtained unless plantings are made on land which is free of volunteer grass. Farmers planning to make new seedings of perennial grass should insist that the seed is at least 99 per cent pure. Past experiences have indicated that best results are obtained by early fall seeding of grasses. Also best results have been obtained when land has been summerfallowed during the previous season. However, good results are obtained when plantings are made on spring seeded grain stubble.

Perennial grass fields are excellent in the prevention of soil erosion. These fields when properly managed are in production for many years, thus the soil losses from annual seed bed preparation is avoided.

For maximum return in grass seed production, farmers should have some kind of livestock to pasture fields after seed harvest and often very light pasturing can be obtained during the spring months. Sheep are better adapted for the pasturing of grass seed fields than are other types of livestock.

ROW SEEDING ADVANTAGEOUS

Many of the taller growing grasses such as alta fescue, tall oat grass and red creeping fescue have given a higher yield when seeded in rows. Growers planning to plant in rows should select clean land, and space the rows according to the cultivation equipment available. The first year after planting, the ground should be cultivated several times. Generally one cultivation per year after the first year is adequate to keep the field in a good state of productivity.

Commercial Fertilizers Essential—Grass seed production requires annual application of commercial fertilizers. Many growers are applying annually 300 to 400 pounds per acre of concentrated nitrogen fertilizers. Indications are that the older the field becomes, the heavier the requirement of fertilizer application. Growers are urged to keep in close contact with educational agencies on the use of fertilizers.

PERENNIAL AND BIENNIAL LEGUMES

Alfalfa—Alfalfa has demonstrated its ability to be a profitable crop on better land. However, during the last three or four years the acreage of alfalfa has been reduced; this reduction being due to the unavailability of lime and to the scarcity of good grade seed. It is recommended by the committee that dairymen continue to plant alfalfa to meet hay requirements for their livestock.

Red Clover—Yamhill County at one time, was a major county in the production of red clover seed. However, during the past several years it has been the experience of farmers that good red clover seed yields are extremely rare.

The committee feels that the Oregon Experiment Station should conduct extensive trials to determine why red clover seed can no longer be produced profitably.

The committee recommends that farmers producing red clover seed plant Cumberland or other recommended hardy strains. Growers in the clover production areas are finding that Cumberland and similar strains are superior for their growing conditions. Growers of these strains have been receiving a premium for this seed. Growers planning to produce certified seed must contact the County Agent in order to be familiar with certification requirements.

VEGETABLE SEED PRODUCTION

Vegetable seed production has never been of major importance in Yamhill County. However, during the past two or three years, because of war conditions, many farmers have grown profitably various vegetable seeds. Growers contemplating the growing of vegetable seed should contact a reliable seed firm and plant only under contract.

Vegetable seed, like grass seed, must receive heavy fertilization if it is to be profitable. Growers are cautioned that vegetable seed production is an extremely specialized business, frequently requiring equipment which the ordinary farmer does not have.

WINTER ANNUAL LEGUME

Hairy Vetch—Hairy vetch has been the most important winter annual legume during the past ten years. However, the hairy vetch weevil has jeopardized this industry. Present indications are that new dusts are showing promise in controlling this insect. It is possible that the acreage will again increase. Growers are cautioned that for a profitable production of hairy vetch a suitable crop rotation must be followed. In past years growers have replanted hairy vetch several years in the same field. It is the opinion of the committee that hairy vetch should not be replanted more than two years on the same land without a spring crop and many growers indicated that annual rotation of spring crops is advisable.

Willamette Vetch—Willamette Vetch has proven more desirable in southern states than has common vetch. It has been recommended that all common vetch be disposed of in Yamhill County and that plantings be made of Willamette vetch. The future of Willamette vetch will depend on market conditions.

Austrian Field Peas—Austrian field peas is an important annual legume in Yamhill County and is grown on many farms where vetches are discouraged because of contamination of fields. The increase of Austrian peas will depend entirely upon annual market requirements. An advantage enjoyed by Austrian field peas over vetch is that it does have more feeding possibilities than the vetches.

Crimson Clover—Crimson clover is an annual legume which can be produced profitably in Yamhill County. The number of acres planted to this crop will depend entirely upon the prices paid for the seed.

The most satisfactory way to plant crimson clover is to spring seed, utilizing the field for pasture during the first season. However, good crops can be obtained from early fall seedings. Fall planting should not be made later than October 1.

Subterranean Clover—Subterranean clover is a new annual legume showing promise to Yamhill County farmers. This clover is an excellent clover for pasture and there is a very good demand at the present time for seed. Under the most favorable harvest conditions sufficient seed is shattered to make reseeding in the same field unnecessary.

Farmers who plant this for seed production must expect considerable difficulty in harvesting the seed. It is recommended that the Oregon Experiment Station do additional work on this seed harvest.

PASTURE IMPROVEMENT NEEDED

It is essential for profitable livestock husbandry that adequate pasture be available.

No pasture is as good as irrigated pasture. However, only a small part of the farmers in Yamhill County are located in places where irrigation is possible. When irrigation can be utilized for pasture purposes it is then recommended that farmers plant ladino clover with a mixture of grasses. Where irrigation is not available, farmers must develop pastures which are profitable over a long period. Such pastures can be obtained by using perennial grasses and legumes and by utilization of annual and biannual legumes and Sudan grass. Best grasses for pasture purposes are alta fescue, orchard grass, timothy, oat grass, meadow foxtail, reed canary, rye grass and for non-crop land, bent grass has proven of value.

Grasses should be selected for the land. Very few of the grasses are adapted for both wet conditions and dry conditions. Those planning on planting mixtures can obtain information on adapted varieties by contacting your County Agent or by contacting a reputable seed dealer.

GOOD MANAGEMENT IMPORTANT

Pasture management is of major importance for good pasture. Very few farmers get the maximum utilization from their pastures because of overgrazing and because of turning stock on the pasture too early in the season. For good pasture management, the pasture should be

divided into three or more fields so that the stock can be shifted from field to field during the pasture period.

Fertilization is essential for maximum results from pastures. No field on the farm provides more income than does a properly managed pasture. Pastures should receive annual applications of commercial fertilizers or annual applications of manure. Liquid manure is superior to other barnyard manure for pasture.

Hill pastures require more careful attention than does valley crop land pasture. Many of the hills in the western portion of Yamhill County could be profitable if seeded to adapted varieties and carefully managed. Such pastures require annual fertilization and livestock rotational grazing.

Red clover and alfalfa provide excellent pasture on non-irrigated land. These crops will provide green feed during the late season when many perennial grasses have dried up. Continuous pasturing of alfalfa is harmful to the alfalfa stand but it is the opinion of the committee that more frequent seeding of alfalfa could be made on land where pasturing is necessary.

Sudan grass is one of the outstanding annual crops for pasture purposes. Sudan grass should be seeded during the late spring and many growers have had excellent results when seeding this crop with clover. Livestock raisers are cautioned in the pasturing of sudan grass after frost or other crop setbacks. This crop sometimes develops prussic acid poison which is fatal to livestock.

FERTILIZERS

Many Yamhill County farmers are now using commercial fertilizers on many different kinds of crops. To date, positive information on the use of various commercial fertilizers is rather indefinite. Farmers are urged to contact County Agents, fertilizer dealers and other reputable individuals on the kinds of fertilizers to use on respective crops. And also each farmer should plan to make checks on his own farm where fertilizers were used. Soils respond differently to fertilizers.

Generally speaking, annual legume crops respond in excellent manner to phosphates. However, on many soils full utilization of super phosphate is not obtained without application of lime.

LIME—Lime is now being used in rather large quantities by Yamhill County farmers and will be used in larger quantities as it becomes readily available. Many farmers report that they have not been able to get good results from the use of commercial fertilizers until they have been making applications of lime. In the utilization of lime, farmers are urged to systematically cover their farm, applying in no case less than one ton per acre and in many cases as high as two or more tons per acre.

Because of the lack of definite information on the use of commercial fertilizers and lime, it is recommended that the Oregon Experiment Station conduct fertilizer and lime trials on rather extensive acreages in various sections of the county. These trials should be located where information can be obtained on crop yields and other information needed in the use of commercial fertilizers and lime.

WEED CONTROL

The control of noxious weeds is one of the important problems confronting Yamhill County farmers. Weeds which are causing particular

concern to farmers are morning glory and Canada thistles. Many new chemical products are appearing on the market with excellent recommendations for the control of weeds. Farmers are urged to keep in touch with County Agent's office and the Oregon Experiment station as to results obtained from the use of various chemicals. To date, best results for the control of Canada thistles has been obtained from the use of sodium chloride. Good results were obtained during 1945 in the control of morning glory by the use of various hormone sprays. Before positive recommendations can be made on these products, it is necessary that more trials be conducted.

Regardless of the type of control attempted by the farmer for the control of these weeds it is essential that follow-up work be done on all weed patches. It is unusual if 95 or more per cent kill can be obtained by any one application or during any one year.

It is recommended that consideration be given to a Willamette Valley Weed Control District. It is the opinion of the committee that maximum results in weed control will not be available until public land and privately owned non-crop land is under some type of control program.

Even with the rather indefinite results on the use of chemicals and of the painstaking methods of hoeing. It is recommended that every farmer systematically attempt to control all patches of noxious weeds on his own farm. Unless farmers are continually fighting these weeds it is possible that their farms will be completely overrun with noxious weeds.

HORTICULTURE COMMITTEE REPORT

Horticulture is a relatively important industry in Yamhill County. The combined horticulture products make up about 30 per cent of the income derived from farming in the county. There has been some shift in the past 10 years toward frozen foods. This factor has assisted in developing new markets in both fruits and vegetables.

SOILS IMPORTANT FACTOR IN ORCHARDS

Soils have been found to be one of the most determining factors to the grower of tree fruits and nuts. These require a deep, well-drained soil. It is suggested that the soils be eight to 10 feet deep. Trees are grown and sometimes profitably in soils of less depth but on shallow soils especially those underlaid with rock, hardpan or high water table the growers have been faced with production difficulties throughout the life of the orchard. Some of these orchards have been abandoned and are left uncared for and become a menace to the adjacent orchards. Orchard soils need annual additions of humus to assist with the soil fertility and also as an important part in the prevention of soil erosion. A large part of our hill soils are adapted to orchards and this latter factor presents a continuous challenge to the grower. The planting of cover crops annually has been found to be one of the most important single items in keeping up the fertility of our orchards.

On planting new orchards it is quite important that one consider the market and find out from canneries the best varieties in demand for both canning and freezing. It is also important to determine varieties that take well on the fresh market.

The committee has discussed each of the more important tree fruits and are presenting a few recommendations that should serve as a careful guide for orchardists.

In all tree fruits and nut orchards it would be advisable to have large enough acreage to justify the ownership of all equipment needed to handle these orchards. The spray program must be timed carefully and unless this is done the spray programs are worthless. This factor does not allow for haphazard ways of getting the work done and for that reason growers are urged not to plant orchards they cannot properly equip to care for.

CHERRIES

It is recognized that the cherry fruit fly has become a problem of economic importance and that its control requires the assistance of all cherry growers. It is suggested that the control order to be issued by the State Department of Agriculture be given plenty of publicity of an educational nature and that information regarding the emergence of the fly be rushed to the grower with a maximum speed.

There appears to be an enormous increase in the acreage of young non-bearing sour cherries in other parts of the United States. New growers must proceed with caution for this reason, since the acreages below indicate heavy competition in a very few years to come.

Present plantings show:

	Trees Bearing	Trees Non-Bearing
Michigan	96,000	290,000
Wisconsin	9,000	90,000
Washington	217,000	21,000
Oregon	78,000	10,000

The committee feels that due to the large damage done by diseases that cherry growers should follow thoroughly a spray program for blossom blight, syneta beetle, leaf spot and the cherry fruit fly. Spray recommendations for these diseases may be found in Oregon Stone Fruits bulletin obtainable at any extension office.

It is very possible that the packers in the Willamette valley will absorb the present acreage of all cherries if kept free of worms and might absorb a limited increase. The more successful orchards of sweet cherries are on the higher, well-drained land.

PEACHES

It was thought best at the present time to concentrate on a few varieties. The Improved Elberta is considered in first place at present. The fresh market supply of peaches is thought to be sufficient at the present time. Increased acreages in peaches, if any, should be of canning varieties. However, growers should contact the cannery before making new plantings.

The quality of peaches is very important. Peaches require a very heavy spray program and unless the schedule is closely followed the quality of peaches will be poor.

Peaches are being grown both on river bottom and well-drained valley floor soils.

PEARS

Pears are known to be grown both on soils heavier and more moist than peaches and cherries. However, it is important that the land be well drained. It is thought that the acreage could be slightly increased if growers will stress the quality of pears that are grown. It is felt with the proper spray equipment and effort a very good quality pear can be produced in the area.

When making new plantings it is important to get stock that is free of black bottom. This is a problem of the nurseryman. This disease is hereditary and in orchards that have the disease there is no remedy but to pull the trees.

PRUNES

The acreage of prunes in Oregon has dropped about 40 per cent in the period 1930-43. The decrease in Yamhill County has been smaller than that over the whole state. Some of our orchards are becoming quite old and due to lack of care during poor price periods many of them are in quite bad condition. It is felt that the market can absorb a limited amount of new plantings. It is important that these plantings be made on upland and experiments show higher percentages of crops on upland than on floor soils.

Handpicking of prunes should be carefully considered by growers. The quality of fruit delivered to the plants can be increased enough most years to justify the extra expense incurred in hand picking. By keeping new plantings low to the ground, picking can be greatly aided and the older, taller trees will be at a decided disadvantage.

The committee feels that it would be much better for all abandoned orchards to be removed. Also all petite type prunes should be removed.

It is recommended that disease control can be effected by vigorous spraying and a pruning program. There are many driers in the county

that have not been cared for during the past few years. It is recommended that better care should be taken of these present driers to guard against drier capacity in the future.

APPLES

It is the thought of the committee that there are about 400 acres of apples in the county. They feel there is room for limited expansion for the freshmarket types. They would include the transparent and the Gravenstein varieties. The best market for other varieties are to be the processors and it is doubtful if an increased acreage for this purpose is advisable.

It is very important that strict adherence be given to the spray program if good quality apples are to be produced.

It is suggested that growers bothered with dry-rot make application of boron to control this disease.

WALNUTS

At present Yamhill County has the largest number of walnuts of any county in the state. Walnuts require a deep, well-drained soil.

It is felt quite safe to maintain the present acreage, however, growers should make new plantings with caution and study carefully the plant stock. Mushroom root rot is dangerous when the seedling root stock is used. The grafted root stock on California black walnut has been separating at the graft from 20 years on up. This factor materially limits the life of a grafted walnut tree.

The recommended spray program of Bordeaux for blight control has been giving good results. Growers must continue to spray if they are going to control this disease. It is recommended that walnut trees be planted 60 feet apart. This distance makes considerable space not in use for a number of years unless intercropped. It is felt more desirable to plant berries in the center 20-foot strip rather than plant trees, which has been done many times in the past. Either cranberries or strawberries would be desirable. When walnuts are grown on the hill soils the blackcap would probably be more desirable than the other cane berries. However, if the walnuts are on the valley floor soils any of the more popular berries could be used successfully.

FILBERTS

Filbert acreage has been rapidly increasing during the past five years. There are large acreages of young non-bearing orchards at present which will come into bearing in the next few years. Filberts will probably be in competition with imported filberts from Europe in the future. Both our walnuts and filberts must compete with the wild Brazil nuts that are imported into the country.

Filberts are grown well on the heavier valley floor soils. However, drainage is very important.

The filbert worm is gradually getting into all orchards. If growers will make an attempt to keep this worm down from the start of its appearance in their orchard it will undoubtedly be much easier to control in the end.

The committee recommends the use of the present dusting program as being very good control.

BLACKCAP RASPBERRY

Blackcap raspberries represent the largest acreage of any berry in the county at present. There has been much difficulty in the last few years with this berry dying out. The life of the plant has decreased from 10 years and up to four and five years at the present time. There is a definite need for a certification program for the raising of cane fruit plantings. It is felt that this is the only way which we can lengthen the life of new plantings, especially of the blackcap raspberry. There is room for an increased acreage of blackcaps. The demand is very good for this berry.

STRAWBERRY

At the present time the trend is going up on the acreage of strawberries. This factor is thought to be desirable, as the demand seems to be very strong at present. Growers are cautioned, however, to plant berries on upland, and land that is known to be free of the strawberry fruit worm. Many plantings have had to be abandoned because of this factor. Marshall variety is in favor for general purpose planting.

In making new plantings of strawberries only certified plants are recommended. New growers are cautioned at planting large acreages at the present high prices for plants. It is thought much more advisable to set out small acreages and raise their own plants for large plantings.

Growers should check with authority to be certain their new plantings remain disease-free during the production of more plants.

YOUNGBERRIES AND BOYSENBERRIES

Youngberries are thought to be less desirable than Boysenberries and that is the reason in the trend for planting Boysenberries as a preference. The yield of Boysenberries has been slightly heavier and the berries themselves seem to be in favor.

The stamen blight effects the tonnage of these berries and there is need for control of this disease. At present the recommended program will give partial control. It is felt very important to cut out the old vines immediately after harvest and get them out of the patch as they are a source of infestation to the young shoots coming on.

It is felt important to grow a cover crop in the cane berries if possible as the fertility and moisture holding qualities of the soils must be retained if a continuous high yield is to be had year after year.

LOGANBERRIES

It is felt that the present acreage should not be increased and that growers should use care in growing them as applies to other cane berries.

RED RASPBERRIES

Red raspberries have been relatively unimportant in the county but there is room for small plantings for fresh market and for cannery use when the markets are available but this can only be determined by talking with the canneries and freezer plants.

VEGETABLE CROPS

The area along the Willamette river bottom and along the Yamhill river is becoming very important to the production of both cannery and fresh market vegetable crops. This industry has developed very rapidly during the past decade. Practically all of this acreage which in 1945 was approximately 4500 acres is under irrigation and is a very intensive type of agriculture, requiring a lot of labor per acre. The committee has considered some of the more important crops in the county that are being grown for market at present.

GREEN BEANS

There is between 400 and 500 acres of green beans being grown for cannery purposes. Present indications are that there will be few less acres of beans grown in the future. The war demand was large for canned beans. The committee feels that quality is going to be very important in the future and that there is still a demand for a stringless bean that will yield heavier and hold up its quality.

It requires a large amount of hand labor to harvest a crop of beans and the growers are subject to a loss from over-sized beans at any time that something happens to the labor supply.

A virus disease has become a problem in the beans this past season, and this will make a demand for a resistant variety in order to control the disease.

SWEET CORN

It is estimated that 2600 acres of sweet corn is being grown annually for cannery and for shipping to the California markets. Sweet corn has been one of the stable vegetables grown by the vegetable men. The average tonnage per acre on irrigated land is around five tons. This crop does not require as much labor as many of the other vegetables, it also does not return as high an income per acre. However, the margin per acre has been quite attractive and large enough to furnish the major income for a large share of the growers.

The 12-spotted cucumber beetle larvae thinned several stands this past spring. It also eats off the base roots and allows corn to fall in adverse weather conditions. The wire worm and cut worms also caused considerable damage. The corn ear worm has been a problem for a long time and does considerable damage annually. It is very evident that more work needs to be done on the control of these pests as they will more likely get worse than better.

Sweet corn seed stock has been slightly inferior during the war period. The canneries supply seed for their own growers; a large share of which comes from other areas. This inferior seed is a factor in lowering the yield. The committee feels that some attention should be given to securing good seed stock.

BEETS

During the war period a lot of beets were dehydrated. There is a trend now that beets will be canned rather than dehydrated. This will result in marketing smaller but higher quality beets.

It is very important that borax be applied to beets for the control of the beet canker. It is very important that growers use care in making

these applications and two applications are recommended per season. Borax can be mixed with ammophos and may be put on as a combination fertilizer.

ITALIAN BROCCOLI AND CAULIFLOWER

These two vegetables are just entering the picture. Several canneries are taking contracts for these vegetables for this coming season. There is a plan to freeze these products and ship them to the larger markets.

These two vegetables also need boron. This produces quality products. A browning results where boron is deficient. These two crops should prove an advantage to growers in that the season of harvesting is different than most other crops.

The location of growth must be on land that does not flood. Flood waters will ruin the crop and make them unsatisfactory for market.

SPINACH

Spinach has not proven to be very profitable in the county. A few growers have been successful but on the whole it has been unprofitable and very little is grown at the present time.

SQUASH

Quite a few acres of squash have been grown for cannery and for seed purposes. It is considered a good crop, however the price has changed very little during the war period and it is felt that the price is low in comparison to other vegetables.

PEAS

Growers feel that too much time has been lost in the viner. This is due to poor management and results in considerable increase in cost to the grower.

This crop has one advantage in that it can be followed by sweet corn, Italian broccoli, or cauliflower the same season.

TOMATOES

It is felt that the price of tomatoes has been very low and too low for profitable production during the higher prices of labor. The acreage has been small and the most of the tomatoes have been sold on the freshmarket where prices have been much better than the cannery price. Recommended varieties are the Pritchard, Wasatch Beauty and Stokesdale.

MELONS

Melons are on a decrease in acreage. At one time there were 400 acres in the county. The recommended melon is the sparmelon but it has been the experience that cantaloupes ripen too slowly to compete on the market. There has been considerable damping off at present because of wilt in the soil. Most of these sparmelons are grown on or near Grand Island and are taken to the early fresh market.

Watermelons have been relatively unimportant, also the wilt materially effects the economical production of this crop.

There are several other small vegetables grown which are relatively unimportant at the present time from a commercial standpoint. It is quite important that vegetable growers attempt to keep up the fertility of the soil by rotation with legume crops such as clover, alfalfa and cover crops. At the present time red clover seems to be the more popular as the rotation crop because of its short life. At the present time there are canneries and freezing plants at Hillsboro, Woodburn, Newberg, Salem, and Unionvale that serve as markets for crops. This past season some new packers have come into the territory and are contracting acreage for next year's crops.

DAIRY COMMITTEE REPORT

A vast change has occurred in Oregon's agricultural industry since 1939, physically and economically. Over-all production in 1944 was about 41 per cent greater than the 1935-1939 average. A similar increase occurred in the nation as a whole. This increase was due mostly to better farming methods, better seed, better livestock, more fertilizer and more attention paid to over-all farm planting.

In the period 1939-1945 the national cow population had increased about 8.7 per cent, heifers one to two years of age about 14.5 per cent and heifers under one year about 31.7 per cent. In Oregon the number of dairy cows, two years old and over, have increased from 267,000 in 1939 to about 286,000 in 1945. In Yamhill County there were 11,200 cows in 1940 and this number increased to 11,500 cows in 1945.

GROWING DAIRY INDUSTRY

The development of the dairy industry in Yamhill County has been steady and continuous during the past 25 years. Dairying continues to be a sound agricultural enterprise for the county.

The following table shows the relative position of the agricultural enterprises of the county and the important place occupied by the dairy industry which leads all others.

TABLE I

Dairy Products	14.7
Livestock	11.9
Eggs and Poultry	15.1
Miscellaneous Animal Products5
Forage Crop Seeds	13.5
Grain and Hay	6.8
Tree Fruits and Nuts	17.4
Miscellaneous Specialty Crops	3.2
Farm Timber Products	4.6
Potatoes and Truck Crops	8.2
Small Fruits	3.4
Specialty Horticultural Products7

YAMHILL COUNTY FARM MARKETINGS

The members of the dairy committee of the Yamhill County Farm Program conference have reviewed the dairy industry of the county and have discussed the major problems thereof. The committee believes that dairy cattle numbers in the county should remain at about the present level. Now is the time for each dairy farmer to survey his operations, giving consideration first to the right number of livestock for the acres and the feed-producing ability of his farm, and second the production level of his herd; third to the efficiency of his pasture and other roughage program, and fourth to a long-time plan of operation and labor efficiency. The need for greater farm cooperation in the production of high-quality dairy products and in the advertising and sale of these products is recognized. The withholding of an additional ½ cent per pound of butterfat during May is suggested for use in advertising.

The following table illustrates fully the value of high-producing herds. While this data is based on national figures, a summary of the Yamhill D. H. I. A. data will indicate similar returns.

A compilation of data obtained in Dairy Herd Improvement Association in 1944 shows how sharply income over feed cost rises as the production level increases.

TABLE II

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

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

HIGH BUTTERFAT BRINGS PROFITS

It is worth noting that eight cows with an average butterfat production of 400 pounds would yield a greater total income over feed cost than would a herd of 20 cows averaging only 200 pounds per cow.

Ten cows producing an average of 400 pounds of butterfat would return more income over feed cost than 14 cows producing 300 pounds of butterfat.

These facts are particularly important at this time when the dairy industry is faced with readjustment to peacetime operation. The first problem of the dairyman is to maintain a satisfactory family income. If he attempts to do this by milking more cows rather than getting more milk per cow, he increases his labor and feed problems. He also places more milk on the market and thereby increases that industry problem.

The value of the use of good proved sires both individually and in artificial breeding association is illustrated in the following table:

Twenty-three per cent, or 147, of the 650 sires in service in artificial breeding associations January 1, 1945, had DHIA proved-sire records. Of the 147 sires, only eight had daughters that averaged less than 350 pounds of butterfat while 104, or about 71 per cent, had daughters that averaged 400 pounds or more. The average butterfat production of all the daughters of all the 147 sires was 428 pounds. The data in the following table indicates the inheritance for producing capacity the 147 sires are transmitting to herds enrolled in the artificial breeding associations.

TABLE III

**PROVED SIRES IN SERVICE IN ARTIFICIAL BREEDING
ASSOCIATIONS JANUARY 1, 1945**

Grouped according to butterfat range of dams to which they were mated

Butterfat Production Range of Dams	Sires	Si- res That Main- tained or In- creased Pro- duction	Si- res That De- creased Pro- duction	Ave. Production DAMS	Ave. Production DAUGHTERS	Difference
Pounds	Number	Number	Number	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
				Milk	Fat	Fat
225-249	1	1	0	5,043	240	407
250-274
275-299	4	4	0	7,284	282	411
300-324	6	5	1	7,543	316	405
325-349	20	18	2	8,765	340	389
350-374	28	28	0	9,010	362	412
375-399	29	21	8	9,436	386	419
400-424	33	25	8	9,945	412	446
425-449	14	10	4	10,680	438	453
450-474	4	3	1	13,008	457	476
475-499	6	6	0	12,429	484	510
500-524	1	1	0	14,193	503	514
525-549	1	0	1	16,238	549	516
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—
or Ave. 147	122	25		9 629	387	428

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

1. Dairy cattle numbers should remain at about the present level. The number of cattle per farm should be adjusted to the most economical number consistent with feed producing ability of the farm and the labor available. Greater total production should be made through more production per cow rather than by increasing cow numbers.

2. Each dairyman should strive to increase his herd production in the following ways:

- Increase production per cow by feeding higher quality roughages and the full use of pasture. Feed grain according to individual production and the kind of roughage being fed.
- Production test the herd by any one of these three methods: Owner-Sampler, Standard D. H. I. A. or Official Herd Test. Then cull low-producing cows and save calves from high producers.
- Use good proved registered bulls or registered bulls from proved ancestry with high production.

3. Dairy men not carrying on their own breeding program should make use of the Yamhill County Artificial Breeding Association as a means of getting better dairy cattle. Every effort should be made to

prove bulls at an early age and then extend the use of the good proved bulls.

4. Production testing in the county should be developed to the fullest extent possible. The committee particularly urges this step as a means toward more efficient and profitable dairying. Every dairyman pays the cost of testing when he keeps border cows.

5. More attention should be given to the production of roughage with higher feed value and greater palatability. The steps toward this end are:

- a. Cut forage before it is too mature.
- b. Field cure only long enough to reduce moisture to about 22 per cent for safe storage.
- c. Proper use of modern hay handling equipment will aid in curing and saving more of the leaves.
- d. More use of the silo to preserve early forages, particularly when weather conditions prevent hay making, is highly recommended.

6. The greater development of both dry land and irrigated pasture offers one of the best methods of establishing an economically sound dairy farm enterprise and the following is suggested:

- a. Determine the proper legume and grass mixtures for your particular conditions.
- b. Prepare seed beds very carefully.
- c. Annual application of fertilizer in adequate amounts are a necessity.
- d. Where irrigation is used, start early and irrigate regularly.
- e. Rotational grazing is recommended.
- f. Excess early grass can best be preserved as silage.

7. A high standard of quality of dairy products must be maintained if the dairy industry is to keep its proper place among food-producing industries. Each dairyman is urged to do his part in producing a clean wholesome, high-quality milk. It is suggested that the use of an adequate price differential be made between grades of milk to encourage and promote the quality program.

8. Dairywomen should continue to watch closely the health of their herds. It is recommended that the State Department of Agriculture be urged to carry out and enforce the present Bang's law. The movement of Bang's infected cattle except to slaughter should be stopped. Herd replacements should be purchased only from those herds that have not had Bang's disease for a number of years.

Mastitis must be given more attention in the future in dairy herd management. Dairywomen should follow the program of control recommended in Oregon Station Circular 163.

The outlook of the farm family is better than it has ever been and the best insurance to keep it that way and to continue to improve farm family income is for each operator to plan his program along the lines discussed herein.

LIVESTOCK COMMITTEE REPORT

The program committee on livestock has considered beef, sheep, and hogs.

BEEF

Cows two years and older in Yamhill County:

1920	1925	1930	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
689	588	889	800	900	1000	1100	1100	1200

The committee feels that Yamhill County could profitably keep around 100 head of breeding cows two years old and older over a long period of time. There has been a slight increase in the number of cows kept during the war period. In looking back during World War I they found a slight increase at that time also, and a slight drop again after the war was over. It is the thought of the committee that this same thing will happen again and perhaps will be the sound program.

The committee has outlined a few items which it felt very necessary to make a success in the feeding of beef cattle for market. These items are listed as follows:

1. Farmer must like to feed cattle in order to make a success of it.
2. Find out the amount of feed it takes for each individual and the amount of space needed before buying cattle.
3. Main quantity of feed should be produced on the farm.
4. Ensilage should be a part of the ration for the most economical feeding. It also facilitates better feeding of straight grains.
5. New feeders should obtain qualified assistance and advice before feeding cattle.

Some means of supplying pasture may be had by planting red clover and using it mainly for a pasture. Alta fescue is one of the best perennial pastures and either red clover or alta fescue will feed one steer per acre under dry land conditions.

Where it is possible to grow it, irrigated pasture will furnish feed for two steers per acre. Experiments at Oregon State College have shown that 475 pounds of beef can be produced per acre on ladino clover pasture a season. Yamhill County could easily feed from 1500 to 2000 feeder cattle annually. Plenty of pasture is needed for weaner calves. The bulk of the feed, however, must be grown in the planned program of the feeder. It is felt that feeding cattle is a special business and at best not considered as merely a way to use waste products on the farm.

Generally it is more profitable feeding steers than cows because of the higher price brackets received from them when sold. Feeding cattle is not a great get-rich-quick program. Over a long-time period it is figured that \$15 per head may be netted per steer.

SHEEP

The committee feels that sheep have a definite place on valley farms along with production of legumes and grass seeds. The opinion is that sheep are users of waste crop residue and fit into that picture better than beef cattle.

The place for purebred breeders of quality bucks for range purposes is limited and new breeders should proceed with caution. Yamhill County has been maintaining about 15,000 head of sheep one year old and over and this is felt to be about the right number under our present cropping program. The committee feels that the quality of sheep within the breeds can be improved and heavier wool-producing breeds have a place. Crossing heavy wool producers with mutton-type rams also may be done satisfactorily. Under this program sheepmen are warned that replacements must be purchased if the quality of the ewes are to be kept up.

Parasites cause considerable loss in sheep feeding. Phenothiazine for the control of worms in sheep shows promise. Parasites are considered one of the most hazardous enemies of sheep. The grower must consult with specialists in that line frequently in order to keep down his loss from that cause.

HOGS

Number of sows six months of age and over:

1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945
1827	1276	972	820	1800	850

In swine production it is felt that utilization of farm waste is still the basis for production in this area. This area has been an importer of pork for a long time. It is felt that under the present farming set-up that hogs will continue to stay in relatively the same position. At the present time Yamhill County is down considerably on its number of hogs. There is probably room for a light increase in hog numbers but with the present price feed ratio the increase will not come for a while.

Cost-of-production figures indicate that it will require 950 pounds of grain or its equivalent to carry a sow from the time she is bred until the litter is weaned. It will require 710 pounds of grain or its equivalent to carry a 30-pound weaner pig to the weight of a 200-pound market hog. Pasture will reduce the grain requirement for growing and fattening pigs by one-fourth or more. Protein concentrates when available should make up 10 to 12 percent of the grain ration.

The committee feels that youth should be encouraged in all lines of livestock through 4-H Club and FFA projects.

REPORT OF CHICKEN COMMITTEE

TRENDS IN CHICKEN POPULATION AND INCOME

A comparison of the poultry situation from 1935 to 1943 shows a chicken population in Oregon of 4,646,000 in 1935 to 4,289,000 in 1943. The egg production during the year 1935 was 301,000,000 eggs and in 1943 it was 497,000,000 eggs. The meat chickens sold were 4,411,000 in 1935 and 5,975,000 in 1943. These figures by the U. S. D. A. were reported in Jull's *Poultry Husbandry* for 1935.

The following table shows the cash income from chickens in Oregon:

From eggs sold	\$4,370,000 (22.7c doz.)	\$16,796,000 (40c doz.)
From birds sold for meat	1,133,000	5,346,000
Total Oregon income	\$5,503,000	\$22,142,000

The Pacific Coast has changed from an egg exporting area to an egg importing area during the war. The increase in human population has not met with a proportionate increase in market egg production. Since the Pacific Coast should be able to produce all of its own egg requirements without importation the committee recommends that no limitation on the amount of chickens to be produced be made.

ECONOMICAL EGG PRODUCTION

Since many inquiries are now being made of poultrymen and others as to the possibilities in the industry the committee suggested that the following egg factors be publicized:

1. At the present time there are four breeds of chickens which are considered of economical importance in this area. They are as follows: Leghorn, 46 percent; New Hampshire, 34 percent; Rhode Island Reds, 7 percent; and Barred Rocks, 2 percent.

New Hampshires in Oregon are now an important source of hatching eggs for the California market.

2. Size of flocks comprising economically feasible units.

- a. If the major income is from a poultry flock (commercial eggs for market) 2,000 laying hens should be the minimum.

- b. If a "side-line" flock for cash income is desired one should have at least 500 birds. This size flock allows twice weekly egg marketing and at least one good laying house.

- c. For family use 25 birds are considered sufficient for this kind of unit. When family flocks are larger the market is glutted during the spring season. A heavy spring laying comes from indifferently operated flocks. Cornell reports in 1930 that 82.8 percent of the eggs produced that year came from flocks of less than 400 hens. Careful operators produce maximum eggs during the fall season and use the spring lay somewhat for hatching purposes.

3. Capital requirements. The committee expressed their opinion that the text book "capital requirements" are seldom available to beginners, some of whom have been very successful.

A few recommendations on capital are: (a) That the high cost of buildings, equipment, baby chicks, and feed that are now prevailing be

considered carefully and accurately computed in each individual case by the beginner. (b) That the source of capital such as Cooperative Credit Associations, banks, feed companies, and private sources be consulted and established before a start is made. (c) That a fair estimate for equipment and the laying house is \$5 per bird. On hens add \$2.50 for the cost of raising a pullet to laying age. In addition the cost of the farm and home must be considered.

ECONOMIC FACTORS IN BROILER PRODUCTION AND MEAT TYPE CHICKENS

Commercial productions of broilers require buildings and equipment suitable for at least 10,000 chicks at one brooding and from two to three broods annually.

About 12 pounds of feed will raise a three-pound fryer. A Maryland plant in 1937 invested per 10,000 chicks the following: Brooder houses \$1,148, brooders \$253, equipment \$100, land \$75, machinery \$27, fencing \$25, and miscellaneous \$14. This cost of 30,000 chicks annually is \$4,926 with the present feed cost of \$3,600 for the first 10,000 chicks makes a starting capital requirement of \$8 526.

The profit per fryer or broiler is very low and that is the reason for such a large number of chickens that must be raised in order to make a satisfactory income for the operator. Home-dressed poultry may increase the income per bird but the market for this type of thing is limited.

The broiler and fryer industry in California has made a good demand for hatching eggs from this area. Oregon exports from 75 to 100 carolads of hatching eggs at the present time.

MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

1. A start should be made from pullorum-free baby chicks. Started chicks are sometimes a source of disease and are not recommended to purchase them in this form. It is recommended, where possible, new ground be used to raise the poultry and that a system of yearly rotation be used.

2. The present practice is to replace the laying flock by at least 50 to 100 percent of new stock annually. It is generally considered that a decrease of 20 percent in laying will result from the old hens. Old hens are, however, a better source of hatching eggs.

3. The prospect for poultrymen is for present plants to improve stock, operate economical units, and maintain egg quality with minimum cost. The business is now so specialized that training should precede the start of a poultry project, preferably at a college, but at least in a plant of an experienced poultryman. A later start does not risk capital, provides experience with the business and increases chances of survival of new plants. The project should be approached as a business and not as "that little chicken farm" of a bygone day.

SOCIAL FACTORS OF POULTRY ESTABLISHMENTS

The committee recommends that FFA and 4-H poultry projects be emphasized and record keeping be taught children before they are ready to undertake their own projects. Children on poultry plants have already become prominent in such projects in this county. Children should be taught both the skills of the work and also should participate in such profits for which they are responsible.

On poultry farms the former system of giving children small sums of money by parents for pin money is unnecessary if a child is given recompense for work in proportion to their own accomplishments.

A modern poultry establishment can be maintained at a high level of comfort in home if attention is given to modern conveniences, proper original selection of locality, avoidance of placing unnecessarily large parts of work on the family as a whole.

TURKEYS

Turkey growers in the United States produced approximately 30,000,000 turkeys per year during the five-year prewar average, 1937 to 1941. The 1945 crop of turkeys is over 44,000,000. This is a 43 percent increase over the prewar average. In Oregon the industry has expanded even greater than it has for the nation. During the five years prewar Oregon was raising an average of about 1,500,000 turkeys annually. The 1945 crop is 2,605,000 which is a 65 percent increase. While the increase has been fast and large the expansion has been on a fairly sound basis. Most growers have reasonably good equipment, adequate land and are operating economic units.

The army has purchased about 25 percent of the entire turkey crop for the past three years. With the army purchases out of the picture, the 1945 turkey crop is at least 25 percent greater than has ever been consumed in this country. Before the war the per capita consumption was ranging from 3.5 to 3.7 pounds. It would require a per capita consumption of five pounds to consume the 1945 crop if the army had not purchased its quota. The consumption of turkey is gradually increasing and eventually it may reach or even exceed five pounds per capita. However, the increase will no doubt be slow and gradual.

Oregon ranks fourth in the number of market turkeys and second in the production of hatching eggs and poults. Oregon is well equipped with marketing, processing facilities and has several other advantages such as climate and reasonably good feed supplies, which means it should be able to compete with other large producing areas. There was about 9,000,000 turkeys on the Pacific Coast in 1945 or about one bird per person, or about 14 or 15 pounds of dressed meat per person. Yamhill County raised about 350,000 birds in 1945. It is recommended that the turkey production in Oregon and Yamhill County be cut back about 10 to 15 percent in 1946. There is also a probability of a few new turkey growers coming into the field this year.

PRODUCTION OF HATCHING EGGS

The production of hatching eggs and poults has developed into a major part of the turkey industry in Oregon. In 1945 Oregon exported about 10,000,000 hatching eggs and two and one-half million poults in addition to the over two and one-half million market birds produced in the state. We have a very fine future in hatching eggs and poults for export. We must control pullorum and paratyphoid. We must continue to develop a superior type of bird. Producers of eggs should have a market secured before keeping hens for egg production. Hatcherymen should have a market for poults before incubating eggs. Even with this precaution when market for poults fails, the egg market fails too.

Turkey raisers should make a down payment to 10 to 15 percent at time of ordering poults.

The majority of turkeys in Oregon are the large Broad Breasted Bronze. They are very popular for market birds because they grow fast, make rapid gains and are heavy at marketing time. The average size of turkeys in Oregon has increased from 14 to over 18 pounds during the past 15 years. As the average size has increased, there has been some decline in fertility and hatchability. To improve these factors or avoid further decline it may be necessary to select slightly smaller toms that have better symmetry, action, and balance. The army will not be buying many early birds for overseas next year.

NEW MARKET FOR TURKEYS

There will be times when hens and small type turkeys will sell for a premium over the large Broad Breasted toms. The larger birds should be produced because they make cheaper gains. They also carve more economically. The premium will have to be more than five cents per pound for the small type birds to compete. In the future, the majority of turkeys will be eviscerated, quick frozen and many of the large toms will be cut in half and some quartered to be sold to consumers.

The use of the younger toms in the breeding flock may increase the fertility of the eggs.

It requires a large amount of capital to handle a commercial flock of turkeys. Some growers finance themselves, however the majority borrow money or are carried by feed companies or processors. Most agencies, in financing turkeys, have adopted the policy of not extending credit until the poults are through the brooding period and ready to go on range. In other words, the grower should have all of his equipment and sufficient capital to purchase the poults and to pay the cost of production to eight weeks of age or have other security to back up the turkey operation.

Credit when extended to the extent of furnishing brooder houses, brooders, fuel, poults, feed and groceries to new beginners is unfair competition against established growers. It results in exploiting an industry to the detriment of all.

Growers in Oregon have a choice of marketing their turkeys through independent packers or processors or through an established cooperative marketing association. Producers also may purchase feeds and supplies either from commercial feed companies or cooperative channels.

There should be several competing concerns in the feed and marketing field to prevent a strangle hold by any one concern. The grower should know where he will get his feed before he orders his poults. There seems to be a concentrate shortage due.

LARGE CAPITAL OUTLAY NECESSARY

It requires a good-sized farm and a large amount of capital to operate a commercial turkey unit. Established growers that expect to stay in business should figure on at least two acres of range for every 100 turkeys. One acre will care for about 100 turkeys a year. However, sufficient range should be available to provide a two-year rotation. Turkeys and chickens should not be kept on the same farm due to the danger of diseases.

It will cost in the neighborhood of two or three dollars per bird for a first-year investment which would include a brooder house, brooding equipment, range shelters, roosts, feeders, and watering devices. Under present conditions it will cost from \$5.50 to \$6 to mature a market bird exclusive of the first-year investment for equipment. Feed represents 60 percent of this cost, labor 20 percent, cost of poults 12 percent and overhead 8 percent.

In handling a flock of breeder hens, feed represents 33 percent of the costs, labor 27 percent, depreciation on breeders 31 percent, and overhead 9 percent. Beginners often think in terms of profits instead of costs.

Good brooder houses and equipment are essential for successful turkey production. A stationary brooder house 30 feet wide, with a

six to ten-foot alleyway down the center with a series of pens 12'x14' or 10'x12' equipped with wire or slat porches of the same size, is the most popular and has produced satisfactory results. A wire or slat sun-porch of equal size as the brooder house pen is very desirable in brooding poults.

FEEDING PROGRAM NECESSARY

Every year many poults die for lack of feed and water. Poults have very poor eyesight while young; as a results, light, feeders and watering devices must be adequate and available. Poults that do not learn to eat and drink at an early age soon die. A well-planned program of feeding and management should be adhered to throughout the entire brooding and rearing period. The most widely accepted feeding system is that of keeping starting mash or pellets before the poults at all times. Starting the second week they should have, in addition, free access to cracked grains and grit. After the first week chopped succulent green feed should be fed liberally each day.

After the birds are on range the most common method of feeding is to give the flock free access to mash or pellets, scratch grains, grit and also oyster shell if the ration does not contain an adequate supply. As a rule, the birds will balance their own ration and make satisfactory gains. Turkeys will consume approximately 60 percent of their ration in mash or pellets and about 40 percent in grains from day-old to market maturity when given free access to these feeds during the brooding and rearing periods.

Brooding and rearing operations should be entirely isolated from older birds to prevent the spread of diseases. All range equipment should be portable to control diseases, prevent contamination, obtain better distribution of the fertilizer and avoid killing out of green feed.

There may be times when commercial growers that do not keep breeders may want to utilize their brooding equipment by raising a flock of fryers during the fall or winter months.

Feed costs can be reduced 10 to 20 percent if an adequate supply of green feed is available.

SELECT BREEDERS BEFORE MARKET BIRDS

Turkey breeding stock should be selected before any birds go to market. It is difficult to obtain high fertility with extremely large, awkward, unbalanced, inactive birds. They should have free and easy action when walking and any tendency to tip forward should be avoided. The breast should be broad, heavily fleshed, and carry its width well back. The width of the breast at a point one and three-fourths inches above the keel should be at least three and one-half inches wide. Breeding stock should meet the minimum requirements of Oregon Broad Breasted stock approved as set up in the Oregon Turkey Improvement program.

If early eggs are desired the breeders should be provided with some type of shelters and lights applied to the hens four weeks and the toms six weeks before hatching eggs are wanted.

Breeding stock should be placed on a breeder's mash four weeks before hatching eggs are saved. They should consume at least 50 percent of their ration in breeders mash or pellets.

Equipment for breeding stock should be portable to control diseases, prevent contamination, to obtain better distribution of fertility and to

avoid kill-out of green feed. If equipment is portable and the breeders are on a good sod, cleaner eggs will be obtained if the birds are frequently moved.

In a long-time breeding program there are many factors that should be taken into consideration such as: Fertility, hatchability, rate of growth, rate of gain, rate of feathering, body conformation, symmetry, action, early maturity, free from broodiness, egg production, egg quality, and liveability.

The eating quality of the finished bird must be improved.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMITTEE

1. That turkey production be cut back 10 to 15 percent in 1946.
2. That pullorum and paratyphoid diseases must be controlled among breeding flocks.
3. That we continue to develop an outstanding type of meat bird.
4. That producers of eggs and poults have market secured before keeping hens for egg production.
5. That growers should know they will get feed before ordering poults in 1946.
6. That growers should continue to produce large birds.
7. Turkey raisers should maintain flocks of 4,000 or more poults in order to have a full-time unit.
8. We give Mr. Bennion a vote of thanks for his timely suggestions and opinions.

FARM HOME AND RURAL LIFE COMMITTEE

REPORT

Success and happiness on a farm can be a vital power to keep our young people in our rural areas where complete living is attainable to a rewarding degree. The home which is the principal source of contentment, physically, mentally, and emotionally, needs much consideration.

HOUSING

The population in Yamhill County has in the last five years increased from 19,670 to about 24,600 people. In the rural farm and non-farm areas over 2,000 homes need major repairs. Since little construction has been undertaken during the war years, it is reasonable to believe that much remodeling and new construction of farmsteads will be undertaken.

The committee suggested that every family set a goal and plan the farm unit as the family would like to see it complete. Thus in the coming years as remodeling and new construction take place, the whole farm unit will ultimately produce the objective desired. It is good to keep the home a bit apart from the farm buildings in the opposite direction of the prevailing winds from the house. Ample parking space should be provided with good roadways and entrances. The rural people suggest that a better plan be inaugurated for year-around maintenance of roads and bridges. A small well-kept lawn around the house is preferred to a large area which takes more time and effort than can be allowed for it. A bit of landscaping with a plan of the whole unit in mind adds greatly to the satisfaction of those living on a farm. Native shrubs and trees could make a very satisfactory and inexpensive basis for home landscaping. Nursery stock from the O. S. C. nursery may be secured also to improve home grounds. The garden close to the house not only saves steps, but because of its nearness, allows the family to get the much-needed vegetables more easily.

In planning the interior of the house, consider the need of a utility room, closet space, height of working surfaces, position of working spaces in relation to each other so that extra steps and work may be saved. The United States Department of Agriculture, the Extension Service of our state college have excellent materials on these subjects which are worthwhile and helpful.

FAMILY INCOME A FACTOR

Consideration should be given to the cost in comparison to the average income of the family over a number of years. It is said that a family can afford to pay for a home two times that of the average yearly income. The average yearly income should be considered over a period of 10 to 20 years to include periods of inflation and deflation. A study of the financing of a building project should be made so that the amount paid for interest may be compared to the amount paid on the principal.

Because the public services in rural areas need improvement, the committee recommended improvement in roads, more telephones, and greater use of electricity. Our country roads could have better drainage to prevent water from making creek beds of the roadway. A long-time plan should be inaugurated to hard surface the secondary

roads as well as the primary roads. Even though the initial cost may be greater, the upkeep would be considerably reduced. The conference recommends to the county court that a trained engineer be hired to supervise road work in Yamhill county. About one-half of the farm homes need telephones and those that have telephones could help the service by using it more discreetly and by helping the Mutual Co-operative Units to check the lines and batteries more often.

In comparison to other counties in the state Yamhill County ranks high in the number of dwellings that have electricity, 87.4 percent; but only 78 percent of the rural homes use electricity. The other 22 percent need to install it and many need more efficient use of the electricity. In 1940 nearly 800 rural families or about 15 percent did not enjoy the pleasure of a radio while about 31 percent of rural families had no refrigerator, a vital part of healthful living. Consideration should be given to better lighting and a greater use of electrical labor-saving devices.

WATER SUPPLIES NEED IMPROVEMENT

The water supply on most farms could be improved, but because one-third of Yamhill County's rural dwellings have no running water less than 50 feet from the house and 260 dwelling units have no water, much attention should be given to the improvement of the water supply on rural farmsteads.

As more people come into Yamhill County the problem of sanitation is of primary importance for good public health. There are still over 3,000 outside privies which could easily contaminate many more wells which will be dug as population increases and people live closer together. Two-thirds of the dwelling units in our rural areas do not have bathtubs or showers. The committee recommends that rural citizens make a concerted effort to improve the water and sewage disposal systems. An effective sewage system consists of drainage for receiving the waste from the house, a septic tank, and a seepage drain. Our state law explains that a septic tank should be placed at least 10 feet from the buildings and drainage should be downhill at least 100 feet from any source of water. Yamhill County has a sanitarian who will gladly inspect any arrangement and will give useful advice without charge to those who ask for his help.

Since it is evident that many articles for our homes in the furniture and electrical fields will be bought, the committee recommends that each family give time to the study of costs, the construction, and services for the upkeep of each article before he buys any new item. The Extension Division of our State College, and the companies themselves provide informative material worthy of study.

EDUCATION

The committee was of the opinion that, in many cases, the present system of schools, namely high school, is not preparing graduates adequately to meet problems with which they are confronted after graduation. It was the committee's opinion that, in many cases, too much training is given in preparation for attending college. It was felt that more vocational training should be encouraged. In many cases arrangements could be made whereby students could be given special training in industry by arrangements being made with various private industries whereby students could obtain credit for doing a certain amount of work in various industrial plants and shops.

Since there is a feeling that the curriculum of the small high schools often limit the subjects available, the committee suggests that in most areas consolidation of the small high school would be advantageous. Evaluation of some of the small high schools by a committee from the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Educational Institute might help and improve standards.

Non-attendance of rural children in schools has become more prevalent so the committee suggests that a county juvenile officer be appointed to help investigate such cases.

In planning youth activities the committee felt that parents should be encouraged to take more active part in the guidance of the young people. In a recent study which was made it was found that parents provide the greatest motivation for the activities of their children. In a study of two schools where the children were of equal mentality and background, it was found that in one where the parents encouraged and helped their children there was 20 percent more progress than in the other where parents did not take a special interest in their children's progress.

The committee felt that young people should be encouraged to take their place in society or earlier in life by giving them an opportunity to discuss the problems of the community, state, and world. This might be done by having more discussion groups such as public forums or conferences which could include school administrators, members of P. T. A. organizations, parents, and students.

In recent years since children have been spending more of the hours of the day under supervision of teachers and members of public agencies, parents have gradually transferred the responsibility for their children to these agencies. Parents must be made to realize that the training received in schools and churches can never take the place of that which is furnished by the home. Each parent has something of value to offer to his children even though he may not have had the opportunities for education and training that his own child has had.

EMPHASIZE FARM LIVING

The committee recommends that more emphasis be placed upon the education of youth for farm living. This can be done through the 4-H clubs, F. F. A., and homemaking classes of the high schools. Suitable buildings must be constructed to house exhibits and other youth activities. Exhibiting of completed work is an important factor in encouraging continued projects. The committee feels that open classes for both F. F. A. and the high school homemaking girls should be included in the fairs so that the older youth would be encouraged to continue their projects.

Parents can help promote better results from youth projects by cooperating with the young people in planning and carrying out their projects. Parents must be made to realize that it is important that young people have an opportunity to use good quality materials and animals so that the results will be worth the work entailed in carrying the project. Many parents do not realize the importance of a sharing of the income as well as a sharing of the work in the training of young people on the farm. The committee recommends that young people on the farm be allowed to produce and be completely responsible for some one project and also receive the benefits. Pride of ownership and accomplishment can be a great factor in increasing the interest of the farm young people.

YOUTH LEADERS NEEDED

The need for leaders for youth organizations is great. It is recommended that more parents take the time and make the effort to lead 4-H clubs. Special training of leaders should be given by the 4-H club office. More teachers would be willing to lead clubs if the teaching load could be lightened. Leaders should be given more recognition for their work so that they will realize that their efforts are appreciated.

It is recommended that the state office furnish better guides for leaders and particularly more complete and explicit instructions in carrying on livestock crops, and other farm projects. Guides for advanced projects for older youth should be prepared so as to encourage continued activity in the farm and home fields.

There has been a general feeling that older people cannot learn as quickly as children. At a university in the east tests were made to determine the degree of learning at various ages. It was found that a person of 70 years could learn as quickly as a 14-year-old child. It was suggested by the committee that efforts be made to strengthen the adult and parent education program (1) Encouraging the use of the state library books (perhaps by rural loan libraries); (2) Helping rural organizations to improve their regular programs; (3) Presenting more evening programs for family relationships with both parents and children present; and (4) Presenting more talks on the radio concerning rural education.

RURAL COMMUNITY AND FAMILY LIFE

Recreation is one of the most important items in a contented farm life. It was felt that more community activities should be encouraged whereby farm people could assemble at a minimum cost and become better acquainted and exchange ideas. It was felt that more of such community clubs should be encouraged in the county. It was recommended that a specialist hold special training meetings for the recreation chairman of groups throughout the county.

With the increase of population in Yamhill County the public health department has shown an increased demand for service. The committee recommends that the staff of the county health office be enlarged to allow for better service.

HEALTH PROGRAM

It was felt that it would be advantageous to have a complete inspection of all school children by the health officer at the beginning of each school year, larger personal supervision and follow-up on TB cases, venereal disease control, crippled children and well baby conferences.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS

In order that the farm income may be expended wisely so as to afford better living as well as development of the farm itself, it is necessary that the farmer and homemaker incorporate their plans and keep a joint farm and home account. The committee recommends that a joint account be kept by the farmer and the homemaker on farm and home accounts, and that a budget be worked out by all the members of the family to insure continued improvement in the standards of living and the happiness of the farm family. Account books for this purpose may be secured from the U. S. Department of Home Economics, Washington, D. C., or through your county extension office.

The average person needs a better understanding of inflation buying. The committee recommends that ceiling prices be retained on materials and that the farmer and homemaker pay not more than is reasonable for products. Buying only what is necessary will help to hold prices down until there are more goods available.

Income tax computation has become a part of the business of the farmer. Since this is a complicated process the committee recommends that some help be provided through the extension service in keeping of farm accounts and the computation of income taxes. A study of different types of household and farm accounts and the establishment of a simple filing system is recommended.

FOOD

Rural families of Yamhill County are particularly fortunate in being able to supply all essential foods through home production. The committee recommends that families continue to preserve surplus foods. Since it is possible for the farmer to raise a winter garden in Yamhill County because of favorable weather conditions the committee recommends that information be made available on the kinds of seed most suited to this section, types of irrigation, times for planting, etc.

Although there has been a great deal of emphasis placed on the necessity for a balanced diet in the past few years we must continue to spread this information to all the people in Yamhill County. According to a spot survey made in 1943 in the school in Yamhill County it was found that the children did not receive enough Vitamin C or calcium in their diets. The committee recommends that the dissemination of information on nutrition be continued. It also recommends that the flour enrichment program be continued.

Hot lunches for school children are an important health item, particularly now that there has been a consolidation of many schools. The noon lunch must furnish one-third of the day's food requirements, therefore it is important that all children have a balanced hot lunch. The committee recommends that hot lunches be continued in the schools that are now following this practice and that other schools investigate the opportunity of obtaining this service for their students.

CLOTHING

During the past five years the homemaker has learned to expect new fabrics and many types of synthetics that she has never seen before. However, she feels that she should have more information concerning the use and care of these new fabrics. The committee recommends that information be made available concerning the use and care of the new materials, that there should be more labels and better labels on yardage and ready-mades and that there should be better standards set up for all yardage and ready-made articles.

These recommendations are made by the committee on Farm and Rural Life after careful consideration and analysis of the existing conditions in the county. The recommendations are made with the idea that several years will be necessary to carry them out, and that it is

advisable to begin making improvements as soon as possible, so that some changes may be noted in four or five years time.

The ultimate purpose and design in making these recommendations is to make the farm home a happier, healthier and better place in which to live. By so improving living conditions on each farm, the standard of living is also raised for the entire community or district.

FARM LABOR COMMITTEE REPORT

The work of this committee was divided into three divisions. First, was an appraisal of the work experiences of farmers during the war years. The next part of our committee's work was to define our purpose. The third division of our work has been to set up definite recommendations.

PEOPLE HAVE AIDED HARVEST

A study of the farm labor records for Yamhill County during the war years shows that people have responded to labor calls and the crops have been planted and harvested in a very satisfactory manner. Our committee attributes the success of these years to two important factors: Our own citizenry has responded patriotically when the needs arose and a number of our far-sighted farmers have taken the lead in securing transported laborers. Without these two sources of labor our crops could not have been harvested.

Our committee believes that some word of recognition should be given to the Extension Service and Oregon State College, who, under the direction of Ralph Beck, have taken the lead in both of these aforementioned programs. The tremendous publicity put out through these agencies kept the people well informed relative to farm labor needs in the various localities of our state. Yamhill County's success can be attributed to this carefully planned wartime farm labor service.

The purpose of our committee is very well set up in points submitted by Ralph Beck, Farm Labor Supervisor for the State of Oregon, which are as follows:

1. Outlook for 1946. In 1945 in Oregon there were 50 000 urban women and children in farm harvest, there were 3,800 Mexican Nationals, and there were 2,650 prisoners of war. In 1946 there will be only one-half as many transported workers, or about 1900. There will not be any prisoners of war. There will not be the patriotic urge for home folks. Also, the state acreage reports for snap beans, dry onions, potatoes, hops, peppermint, and sugar beets, which are harvested at the same season of the year—August 1-October 10—show a five-year increase (1940-1945) of 40,000 acres or 55 percent more than in 1940.

2. Housing is utilized by people working in industry. There are not sufficient houses to take care of the needed workers. There were 25 portable labor camps used in 1945 that, according to reports, will not be available for dwellings. Several thousand units have been removed.

3. Youth Labor. There were many youth that helped in 1945 that will not be available this year. The age of the worker must be such that the health of the individual boy or girl is not jeopardized. Labor conditions for these workers need careful attention.

4. We need to consider the needs of our state and county for a longer period than one year. We should set up machinery for beyond 1946 for recruitment and placement of farm laborers.

5. Farmers and farm labor should give serious consideration to Social Security. The chief drawback is bookkeeping on labor.

6. We should formulate plans to assist the Veteran's Bureau so that they can best get the returning veteran in the right jobs.

The recommendations of this committee are as follows:

1. Since the record shows that the 1946 crop acreages for Yamhill County indicate a 10 percent increase in those crops that are perishable and have peak labor needs, we recommend that transported labor be sought to help care for the peak harvest to these much-needed crops.

2. We recommend that the farmers of Yamhill County make an effort to help solve the housing problem by building permanent living quarters on the farm for year-around laborers and that those farmers who need a large number of workers during a crop harvest provide grounds, tents, and adequate sanitary facilities for temporary camps.

3. There are so many people working in groups that we make the following recommendations for their general welfare:

- a. The farmer must comply with state industrial accident safe transportation code and carry adequate insurance.
- b. The water supply must be adequate, convenient and safe.
- c. The toilets must be kept sanitary. There must be toilet facilities for both sex if both groups are working in the same field.
- d. A maximum of six hours work for those youth platoons in which the age range is under 14.
- e. All youth groups work under adult supervision. The adult supervisor shall look after the welfare of the workers as well as the interest of the farmer.

4. We recommend that Yamhill County cooperate with a state-wide program that will develop relative to farm labor. We believe that some transported labor will be necessary to satisfactorily harvest our row crops.

5. Our committee appointed a special committee to study Social Security and bring a report to us. The recommendations we wish to make as a result of this study is that we endorse social security as a satisfactory program for the farmer and farm laborer, providing nothing would be included in the program that would encourage farm labor unions.

6. We recommend that the Farm Labor Committee, Veteran's Advisory Committee, and Land Use Committee work together in working out a helpful program for our returning veterans. Any suggestions developed could be incorporated in the present program of the Yamhill County Veteran's bureau. This program would be able to assist in placing a veteran as a farmer or a farm laborer providing he was qualified.

7. We recommend that wage ceilings be maintained during the year 1946 through the Hour and Wage Board of the State of Oregon. The conference wishes to go on record as favoring farm labor to be on the same par with common labor in industry provided that the farm income be on a par with industrial income.

8. Since farm prices look to be the same as 1945 and net income probably will be lower, we recommend that farm wages be held at no increase over 1945.

9. We recommend that the schools of the county be used as a medium for signing workers for crop harvest.

10. We recommend that some means be worked out by which a statement of our appreciation be presented to the women and children of our county for the excellent manner in which they have helped with our crops.

