

Oregon's
SPECIALTY
ANIMAL INDUSTRIES

1936

1946

Farm-raised Fur and Game
Fish and Sea-food
Horses and Mules
Goats and Mohair
Rabbits for Meat
Apiary Products, etc.

STATISTICAL YEARBOOK

Containing state and county estimates of production and value of farm marketings from 1936 through 1946, prepared by the Oregon State College Extension Service, Agricultural Economics Section.

Oregon State System of Higher Education
Federal Cooperative Extension Service
Oregon State College
Corvallis

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EXPLANATION OF TERMS

(Unless otherwise noted)

ESTIMATES are expressions of judgment regarding what is true at any given time based on incomplete data, past relationships, calculation, appraisement, and general knowledge of the subject under consideration, and are published subject to revision. Tables or data marked "preliminary" are especially subject to further consideration and revision.

NUMBERS for the different animal industries are estimates as of January 1 of the year indicated.

VALUE OF FARM MARKETINGS is intended to represent the money income to the producer from the sale of products grown by the seller and sold during the usual marketing season that begins in the year indicated. It is obtained by evaluating, at the average farm price, quantities produced during a crop year and sold or held for sale. Therefore, some of these data are for a marketing season, not the calendar year income. In the case of fish and sea foods, the term "value" is value of landings, intended to represent money paid to fishermen for their catch, during a calendar year.

AVERAGE FARM PRICE is the weighted average of prices received by farmers at usual marketing points for quantities sold during the marketing periods.

TYPE OF FARMING DISTRICTS

Much of the data for the state has been broken down into the following districts:

District 1—Willamette Valley counties: Benton, Clackamas, Lane, Linn, Marion, Multnomah, Polk, Washington, and Yamhill.

District 2—Coast and lower Columbia counties: Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Lincoln, and Tillamook.

District 3—Southern Oregon counties: Douglas, Jackson, and Josephine.

District 4—Columbia Basin counties: Gilliam, Hood River, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, Wasco, and Wheeler.

District 5—Snake River Basin counties: Baker, Malheur, Union, and Wallowa.

District 6—South Central counties: Crook, Deschutes, Grant, Harney, Jefferson, Klamath, and Lake.

Oregon's Specialty Animal Industries

PRODUCTION AND INCOME ESTIMATES

1936-1946*

IN 1943 the group of specialty animal industries in Oregon including farm-raised fur, the commercial fishing industry, horses and mules, mohair, and apiary products accounted for an income of \$10,055,000. This figure does not include the value of farm marketings of farm-raised game, goats and goat milk, rabbits, and karakul sheep, or receipts from wild fur. Value of farm marketings for the entire group probably exceeded \$11,000,000 in 1943.

Data on commercial fishing are not available for the years after 1943; hence estimates of totals could not be made for those years. It is evident, however, that income from some items was at least 25 per cent higher in 1945 than in 1943. The value of the annual take of wild game and game fish is not included. These and the other items of this group are discussed in detail in the body of the bulletin.

Table 1 shows value of farm marketings of some of these specialty animal industries from 1936 to 1945.

FUR AND GAME FARMING

There was a decline in the numbers of the principal fur bearing animals kept in captivity in Oregon between 1940 and 1945. Receipts from farm marketings of fox and mink furs and breeding stock, however, totaled \$1,485,000 in 1945, or 55 per cent more than in 1942, the first year for which separate figures are available. Production of muskrat and other miscellaneous fur bearing animals declined also during this period, and total receipts from these and from game farms did not rise in proportion to receipts from mink and fox.

Mink and fox are the principal fur bearing animals raised in captivity in Oregon. Muskrat, chinchilla, skunk, raccoon, beaver, and marten are among the miscellaneous animals kept for their furs.

* The estimates published herein are based on information obtained through personal contact with informed persons—producers, shippers, dealers, federal agricultural statisticians, county agricultural agents, experiment station staff, officials of the State Game Commission, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the State Fish Commission, the State Apiary Inspector, and others in the 36 counties of the state, as well as considerable correspondence and study of historical data. Indebtedness and appreciation are gratefully acknowledged to all who have cooperated and contributed in any way to make this publication as accurate and complete as possible. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, data were used for state average prices received by farmers for horses, mules, mohair, and honey; state numbers of horses, mules, goats clipped, and colonies of bees; and state figures on value of farm marketings of mohair.

This bulletin was prepared by B. E. Black, assistant extension statistician, under the direction of L. R. Breithaupt, extension agricultural economist at Oregon State College. Data on fur and game farming, apiary products, and miscellaneous specialty animal numbers for the year 1936 to 1941 were taken from Extension Bulletin 608 published in 1942. County estimates of animal numbers for other years were assembled by B. W. Coyle, assistant extension statistician.

Table 1. CERTAIN SPECIALTY ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS, OREGON 1936-1945

Year	Fish and sea foods ¹		Fur and game farms		Apiary products		Horses and mules		Mohair ³		Total value of farm marketings
	Pounds caught ⁴	Total receipts	Number of farms	Value of farm marketings ²	Number of colonies ³	Value of farm marketings ⁴	Number on farms ³	Value of farm marketings ⁴	Goats clipped	Value of farm marketings	
1936	57,741,000	\$1,995,000	400	\$ 500,000	43,750	.....	165,000	.....	116,000	\$176,000	.....
1937	68,945,000	2,609,000	475	540,000	43,750	.....	161,000	.....	120,000	255,000	.....
1938	71,728,000	2,400,000	500	485,000	50,000	\$ 79,000	153,000	\$548,000	123,000	126,000	\$ 3,638,000
1939	83,513,000	2,459,000	600	575,000	50,000	77,000	148,000	291,000	129,000	159,000	3,561,000
1940	54,203,000	2,742,000	600	800,000	51,000	87,000	145,000	369,000	120,000	196,000	4,194,000
1941	91,725,000	5,350,000	560	850,000	51,000	82,000	142,000	328,000	120,000	237,000	6,847,000
1942	65,326,000	7,191,000	477	955,000	54,000	116,000	137,000	351,000	110,000	202,000	8,815,000
1943	70,289,000	7,781,000	317	1,190,000	57,000	152,000	132,000	741,000	106,000	191,000	10,055,000
1944 .....	.....	.....	316	1,390,000	59,000	169,000	121,000	430,000	85,000	142,000	.....
1945 .....	.....	.....	277	1,485,000	66,000	261,000	115,000	736,000	75,000	113,000	.....

¹Figures from the Fish and Wildlife Service statistical office, rounded to nearest 1,000.

²Includes income from sale of fur animals and ranch-raised game birds for years 1936 to 1941; ranch-raised fur only for years 1942 and 1945.

³Compiled from data published by U. S. Department of Agriculture.

⁴Interpolated by O. S. C. Extension Service.

There were 277 fur and game farms in Oregon in 1945, and 230 in the state in 1946, compared to 600 in 1940. These figures indicate a trend toward concentration of animal numbers on fewer and larger farms in the state.

Mink farms are located for the most part in the Willamette Valley and the Coast counties. Most of the fox farms are in the Willamette Valley, especially in Marion County, and in southern Oregon. Some fox and some mink, however, are produced in each of the six districts of the state.

Klamath, Deschutes, Clackamas, Coos, and Malheur counties each had several muskrat farms in 1940, but most of these farms are now out of business.

A few marten are produced, and chinchilla farms have been started in several counties over the state.¹ These and other miscellaneous fur and game enterprises will be discussed in the ensuing pages. Table 2 shows the value of farm marketings of fur and game through 1945.

Mink Farming

Mink farming has been developed into an important industry in Oregon in recent years. After 1941, however, there was a decline in the number of mink farms as well as number of animals kept. This decline continued through 1945 and was brought about largely by shortages of feed, labor, and other items during the war years. Numbers of breeders kept and the number of mink farms increased again in 1946.

There were approximately 130 farms keeping mink in 1945, with an estimated 16,700 breeders kept in the state. It is estimated that more than 42,500 mink pelts and 650 breeders were sold in 1945; the value of farm marketings of these items is estimated at \$1,197,000.

About 96 per cent of the total value of farm marketings was accounted for by the sales of pelts and 4 per cent by sales of breeding stock. Breeding animals sold for an average of \$75 each in the fall of 1945.

State average prices received for Oregon ranch-raised mink pelts were \$20 in the 1936-37 season, \$9.60 in the 1939-40 season, and \$27 in the 1945-46 season. Prices were indefinite at the beginning of the 1946-47 season, but improved later. Insufficient data were available at the time this bulletin was published to prepare averages for that season.

Most pelts are marketed at auction though some are shipped directly to buyers. Breeders are sold to other farmers interested in

¹Chinchilla is a small squirrel-like rodent of the Andes Mountains in South America, highly valued for its fur.

Table 2. FUR AND GAME FARMS: ESTIMATES OF NUMBERS AND VALUE OF FARM MARKETINGS, BY DISTRICTS, OREGON, 1936-1946p*

District and item	1936 ¹	1937 ¹	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946p
<i>District 1</i>											
Number of fur farms	200	270	260	250	215	133	134	96	.....
Number of fox kept	3,600	3,300	2,825	2,450	2,325	2,225	2,215
Number of mink kept	5,400	6,500	6,375	6,125	6,000	5,860	7,090
Number of other fur animals	1,075	1,080	1,080	1,075	1,025	820	370
Value of farm marketings	\$160,000	\$217,000	\$320,000	\$338,000	\$402,000	\$ 465,000	\$ 536,000	\$ 678,000	.....
<i>District 2</i>											
Number of fur farms	175	200	220	210	171	116	116	88	.....
Number of fox kept	350	320	295	275	250	145	130
Number of mink kept	13,000	13,800	10,900	10,050	9,950	9,150	11,085
Number of other fur animals	2,010	10	5	5	5	5	5
Value of farm marketings	\$200,000	\$225,000	\$337,000	\$360,000	\$324,000	\$ 480,000	\$ 570,000	\$ 610,000	.....
<i>District 3</i>											
Number of fur farms	35	40	35	30	26	21	21	21	.....
Number of fox kept	400	375	375	350	325	300	410
Number of mink kept	400	450	450	475	600	300	285
Number of other fur animals
Value of farm marketings	\$ 25,000	\$ 36,000	\$ 31,500	\$ 33,000	\$ 41,000	\$ 47,000	\$ 61,000	\$ 40,000	.....
<i>District 4</i>											
Number of fur farms	35	30	25	20	26	21	21	18	.....
Number of fox kept	900	850	825	725	575	575	570
Number of mink kept	300	350	325	225	150	140	190
Number of other fur animals	10	10	.....	20	20	.....	25
Value of farm marketings	\$ 60,000	\$ 45,000	\$ 49,000	\$ 55,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 63,000	\$ 58,000	\$ 45,000	.....
<i>District 5</i>											
Number of fur farms	25	25	20	20	17	14	13	10	.....
Number of fox kept	200	205	180	200	225	200	150
Number of mink kept	700	800	700	700	700	650	1,050
Number of other fur animals	2,000	50	.....	100	100	100	100
Value of farm marketings	\$ 15,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 34,000	\$ 48,000	\$ 58,000	\$ 48,000	.....
<i>District 6</i>											
Number of fur farms	30	35	40	30	22	12	11	11	.....
Number of fox kept	350	300	300	300	300	255	260
Number of mink kept	1,200	1,100	1,050	1,125	1,100	600	600
Number of other fur animals	2,750	2,750	2,450	2,350	1,600	1,100	200
Value of farm marketings	\$ 25,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 42,500	\$ 44,000	\$ 63,000	\$ 87,000	\$ 107,000	\$ 60,000	.....
<i>State Total</i>											
Number of fur farms ²	400	475	500	600	600	560	477	317	316	244	.....
Number of fox kept	5,800	5,350	4,800	4,300	4,000	3,700	3,735
Number of mink kept	21,000	23,000	19,800	18,700	18,500	16,700	20,300
Number of other fur animals	7,845	3,900	3,535	3,550	2,750	2,025	700
Value of farm marketings ³	\$500,000	\$540,000	\$485,000	\$575,000	\$800,000	\$850,000	\$955,000	\$1,190,000	\$1,390,000	\$1,485,000	.....

p Preliminary.

* Prepared by O.S.C. Extension Service.

¹Information for 1936 and 1937 is not available on a district basis.

²Includes some game bird farms, 1936-1941.

³Includes income from the sale of fur and fur animals, and ranch-raised game birds from 1936-1941. Ranch-raised fur and fur animals only for years 1942-1946p.

improving their stock, or to new farms starting in the business. Many hybrids are being developed and a general improvement has taken place in the quality of breeders kept. This fact, coupled with high prices for furs during war years, caused most farmers to set higher values on breeding stock. According to recent surveys, mink farmers of the state placed an average value of \$90.60 on their breeding stock. According to these data, the total value of mink breeders on hand in Oregon, January 1, 1946 was in excess of \$1,800,000, an average of about \$13,800 per farm.

Table 3 shows pelt prices and the distribution of mink numbers and income from mink pelts for the 1945-46 season.

Fox Farming

Fox farming constitutes an important part of the farm-raised fur industry in Oregon. There was a decline, however, in both the number of farms keeping foxes and the number of fox breeders kept after 1940. An estimated 3,700 breeders were kept in 1945, and 3,500 in 1946, compared with 5,800 breeders on hand January 1, 1940. Shortages of feed and labor were the principal causes of this decline in numbers.

Survey data indicate that about 56,100 fox pelts were taken on farms in 1945, and more than 100 breeders were sold to bring a total of \$237,600. Sales of fox pelts and breeders contributed about 16 per cent of the total value of the farm marketings of fur breeders and furs of all types in Oregon in the 1945-46 marketing season.

It is estimated that 94 per cent of the receipts from the fox farms of Oregon occurred from the sale of pelts and the remaining 6 per cent from the sale of breeding stock.

According to available data, Oregon ranch-raised fox pelts sold during the 1936-37 season averaged \$40.00; 1940-41 season, \$31.50; 1941-42 season, \$31.50; 1942-43 season, \$31.00; 1943-44 season, \$50.50; 1944-45 season, \$52.00; and 1945-46 season, \$40.00.

Prices received for breeders in the 1945-46 season averaged about \$129.00, compared to \$87.50 in 1940. Data were too incomplete at the time this bulletin was published to prepare average prices for the 1946-47 season.

Most fox pelts are sold at auction. The demand for breeding stock has not been great in the last few years because of declining fox numbers. The development of new types has caused some activity, however. These new types plus increased pelt prices through 1945 tended to increase the valuation of the breeding stock. Survey data indicate that Oregon fox farmers valued their breeding stock on hand in January 1945 at about \$100 per head. These figures

Table 3. FUR FARMS: ESTIMATES OF NUMBERS AND VALUE OF FARM MARKETINGS OF PELTS BY COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS, OREGON 1945¹

District and county	Total number of fur farms, January 1	Mink			Fox		
		Number on farms, January 1	Average farm pelt price	Value of farm marketings	Number on farms, January 1	Average farm pelt price	Value of farm marketings
<i>District 1</i>							
Benton	5	50	\$20.00	*	50	\$40.00	\$ 3,800
Clackamas	9	450	20.00	\$ 22,200	110	*	*
Lane	17	900	27.00	60,000	400	34.00	25,500
Linn	10	750	24.00	44,500	75	*	*
Marion	25	1,500	28.00	102,600	800	44.00	21,000
Multnomah	12	1,750	43.00	200,100	350	35.00	23,000
Polk	4	160	27.00	10,700	100	*	*
Washington	9	100	27.00	*	300	55.00	31,000
Yamhill	5	200	29.00	14,300	40	*	*
Total, District 1	96	5,860	\$31.00	\$ 463,600	\$2,225	\$40.00	\$135,000
<i>District 2</i>							
Clatsop	19	1,000	\$28.00	\$ 69,000	.....	.....	.....
Columbia	16	1,500	31.00	114,700	35	*	*
Coos	10	300	27.00	20,000	100	56.00	10,000
Curry	5	150	27.00	10,000	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	5	1,200	27.00	90,000	10	*	*
Tillamook	33	5,000	24.00	296,300	.....	.....	.....
Total, District 2	88	9,150	\$26.00	\$ 600,000	\$ 145	\$40.00	\$ 12,000
<i>District 3</i>							
Douglas	6	200	*	*	75	*	*
Jackson	9	50	*	*	150	38.00	10,700
Josephine	6	50	*	*	75	*	*
Total, District 3	21	300	\$27.00	\$ 21,700	\$ 300	\$40.00	\$ 18,000
<i>District 4</i>							
Gilliam	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hood River	9	100	*	*	525	*	*
Morrow	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherman .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Umatilla	5	40	*	*	50	*	*
Wasco	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheeler .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, District 4	18	140	\$27.00	\$ 9,600	575	\$40.00	\$ 34,000

Table 3 (Continued). FUR FARMS: ESTIMATES OF NUMBERS AND VALUE OF FARM MARKETINGS OF PELTS BY COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS, OREGON 1945¹

District and county	Total number of fur farms, January 1	Mink			Fox		
		Number on farms, January 1	Average farm pelt price	Value of farm marketings	Number on farms, January 1	Average farm pelt price	Value of farm marketings
<i>District 5</i>							
Baker	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malheur	6	450	27.00	30,000	175	30.00	9,800
Union	3	200	18.00	8,900	25	*	*
Wallowa							
Total, District 5	10	650	\$22.00	\$ 38,900	200	\$40.00	\$ 11,000
<i>District 6</i>							
Crook	3	100	27.00	6,900	100	*	*
Deschutes	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grant .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harney .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	5	500	27.00	33,300	155	*	*
Klamath	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake							
Total, District 6	11	600	\$27.00	\$ 40,200	255	\$40.00	\$ 15,000
State total	244	16,700	\$27.00	\$1,174,000	3,700	\$40.00	\$225,000

¹Prepared by O.S.C. Extension Service.

* Insufficient data; estimates are included in totals.

would indicate a total value of \$370,000 for all fox breeders kept in 1945, an average of about \$4,000 to \$5,000 per farm keeping foxes.

Table 3 shows distribution of fox numbers, pelt prices, and value of farm marketings from fur animals and their products in 1945.

Miscellaneous Fur Bearing Animals¹

An estimated 5,250 muskrat were kept on farms for breeding purposes in 1940 when many farms over the state raised them for their furs. Handling muskrats under controlled conditions has generally not been successful, and both the muskrat numbers and number of farms have declined in recent years until only a few such farms are still in operation. An estimated 300 muskrat were kept in January 1946. Data are too incomplete for estimates of the value of farm marketings from muskrat raised in captivity.

There has been increased interest in the production of chinchilla on farms in Oregon in recent years. A total of ten or more farms were keeping chinchillas in the state by the end of 1946. Most of the breeding stock now being brought to Oregon was obtained from California and was produced from stock imported earlier from South America. These animals are produced primarily for their fur; however, few pelts have been produced by Oregon farmers thus far, and the industry has been confined to the production of breeding stock. Cash outlay for breeding stock has been extremely high in some cases. No income data are available.

Other fur bearing animals—skunk, raccoon, marten, beaver, and others—contribute some additional income to the total value of farm marketings from the fur bearing animals raised in captivity in the state.

Karakul Sheep

Karakul sheep produce lambskins commercially known as broad-tail, Persian, or caracul fur. The production of karakul sheep attracted considerable attention in Oregon a few years ago, and several good-sized flocks were built up. Most of the breeders kept, however, were in very small flocks scattered over the state.

The quality of fur from the karakul sheep is extremely variable, and large imports and moderate to low prices for lambskin fur were against the profitable development of the karakul sheep industry.

The number of these animals kept on farms has declined slightly in recent years, and many of those remaining are mixed with other breeds.

¹See Table 2 for distribution of these miscellaneous fur bearing animals.

No attempt was made to prepare income statistics on the karakul sheep for this publication. Table 4 shows the distribution and trend in estimated numbers kept in Oregon in recent years.

Table 4. KARAKUL SHEEP: NUMBERS ON FARMS, BY DISTRICT, OREGON 1940-1946^p

District	Year						
	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946 ^p
District 1	270	820	685	920	725	740	705
District 2	45	110	110	160	90	50	45
District 3 .....	.....	125	125	100	75	75	180
District 4	60	70	70	120	110	90	95
District 5	200	400	375	380	365	385	400
District 6	75	175	235	320	135	460	75
State total	650	1,700	1,600	2,000	1,500	1,800	1,500

^p Preliminary.
¹Prepared by O.S.C. Extension Service.

Farm Raised Game

There were 33 game-bird farms in Oregon in 1945 and 31 in 1946, according to officials of the State Game Commission. No separate income figures are available on these and other game farms. In addition to the foregoing enterprises, some game birds were raised as 4-H Club projects. About 100 4-H Club members raised game birds in 1940, but shortages of feed and equipment made such projects impracticable during the war years.

Wild Fur, Game, and Sport Fishing

The catch of wild fur bearing animals contributes a substantial amount of income to Oregon trappers and hunters each year. Licensed trappers numbering 2,009 reporting to the Oregon State Game Commission in the 1945-46 season reported catching 61,395 muskrat, 6,567 mink, 4,027 raccoon, 2,045 coyote, 1,846 skunk, 1,067 wildcat, 873 marten, 756 civet cat, 495 fox, 282 weasel, 216 otter, 40 badger, 31 nutria, and 30 opossum. Reports were considered to be about 75 per cent complete. The estimated cash value of the foregoing catch is more than \$300,000.

Aside from the farm raised fur and game, and of considerable value to the state, is the wild game taken each year. Estimates made by officials of the Oregon State Game Commission place the average annual take of game for the 10-year period, 1936 through 1946, at 25,000 deer valued at \$625,000; 3,000 elk valued at \$300,000; 200,000 upland game, mostly pheasants, valued at \$200,000; and 175,000 waterfowl valued at \$175,000—a total annual average value of \$1,300,000.

Oregon's many streams, lakes, and bays, and the Pacific Ocean are used for sport fishing. In a few counties, farm fish ponds are

being established. At present, these are used mostly for sport with a view eventually of developing a commercial enterprise. Data are not available on the value of the sport fishing catch.

FISH AND SEA FOODS

The commercial fishing industry is one of the major sources of income in Oregon. Estimates supplied by the Fish and Wildlife Service place the value of all fish and shellfish landed in Oregon during the 1943 season at \$7,781,000 from 70,289,000 pounds of fish and shellfish. In 1936 a total of 57,741,000 pounds was landed with a value of \$1,995,000. Income figures represent totals paid to the fishermen for the catch.

Many kinds of fish, both food fish and nonfood fish, are landed by commercial operators in Oregon from the rivers of the state, and from the Pacific Ocean. Clams, crabs, and oysters are also included in the figures mentioned above.

Table 5. ALL COMMERCIAL FOOD FISH AND SHELLFISH LANDED IN OREGON, ANNUALLY 1936 TO 1943¹

Year	Pounds	Value
1936	29,348,100	\$1,853,000
1937	35,482,400	2,391,000
1938	37,692,300	2,213,000
1939	38,859,300	2,213,000
1940	46,230,300	2,676,000
1941	58,130,300	4,189,000
1942	58,510,900	6,224,000
1943	62,062,500	6,094,000

¹These data do not include shark, skate, and pilchard, most of which were not used as food fish. Data taken from the Statistical Offices of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

An average of 20,330,000 pounds of commercial fish was taken from the rivers of Oregon annually from 1928 to 1937. The annual catch varied in the past few years from a high of 27,967,000 pounds in 1941 to a low of 13,798,000 in 1943. River caught fish for the years after 1943 are included in the figures in Table 8, but no separate data are available for these later years.

The several major kinds of food fish taken from the rivers are listed in Table 6. Table 7 shows pounds of fish caught in each of the 10 principal rivers of Oregon in recent years.

Oregon Landings of Ocean-caught Fish

An estimated 43,395,000 pounds of food fish taken from the Pacific Ocean was landed at Oregon ports in 1943. Data for other years are listed in Table 8, but separate data were not available on ocean-caught fish after 1943.

Table 6. COMMERCIAL FOOD FISH TAKEN IN ALL OREGON RIVERS, BY KIND. AVERAGE 1928-1937, ANNUALLY 1938 TO 1943¹ (1,000 pounds)

Fish	1928-1937 average	Year					
		1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Chinook salmon	11,546	10,176	10,504	10,849	17,355	13,406	9,092
Steelheads	1,712	1,849	1,510	2,637	2,287	1,614	1,243
Silversides	3,848	4,786	4,336	2,988	2,110	1,606	1,212
Blueback ²	166	290	199	243	348	138	116
Chums	1,834	1,989	1,250	1,303	4,588	5,909	941
Sturgeon (white)	59	60	69	67	69	70	102
Sturgeon (green)	13	9	12	12	8	5	6
Shad	878	406	973	790	860	981	686
Smelt ³	257	529	469	139	277	524	334
Bass ⁴	17	44	77	69	65	56	66
Total	20,330	20,138	19,399	19,097	27,967	24,309	13,798

¹Figures compiled from the Fish Commission, State of Oregon, Statistical Bulletin.

²Columbia River only.

³Mostly Columbia River.

⁴Striped bass and bass.

Table 7. ALL COMMERCIAL FOOD FISH TAKEN IN RIVERS OF OREGON, BY RIVER. AVERAGE 1928-1937, ANNUALLY 1938 TO 1943¹ (1,000 pounds)

River	1928-1937 average	Year					
		1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
Alsea Bay and River	341	511	600	368	383	222	143
Columbia River*	14,585	14,455	13,699	14,767	22,932	18,711	11,562
Coos Bay and tributaries	308	203	224	241	185	258	249
Coquille River	235	435	626	375	319	268	159
Nehalem River	827	911	770	688	599	547	173
Siletz River	257	244	230	149	122	109	42
Siuslaw River	322	451	473	288	237	173	131
Tillamook Bay and tributaries	1,701	1,621	1,383	1,159	2,343	3,154	861
Umpqua River	1,376	1,000	1,083	870	650	725	382
Yaquina Bay and tributaries	248	307	311	191	197	141	93

¹Figures compiled from the Fish Commission, State of Oregon, Statistical Bulletin.

* Columbia River, Oregon side.

Table 8. COMMERCIAL FOOD FISH CAUGHT IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN AND TAKEN TO OREGON PORTS, BY KIND, 1941-1945¹

	1941	1942	1943	1944*	1945*
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Chinook salmon ..	1,419,000	715,000	537,000	11,304,000	11,329,000
Steelheads	32,000	.....	8,000	1,609,000	1,571,000
Silversides	2,261,000	1,049,000	670,000	4,721,000	4,987,000
Chums .....	.....	11,000	2,000	533,000	1,168,000
Sturgeon (white)....	1,000	.....	5,000	183,000	179,000
Sturgeon (green)...	2,000	9,000	24,000	18,000	30,000
Smelt	755,000	84,000	7,000	435,000	1,748,000
Ocean-bottom fish..	9,789,000	15,760,000	31,623,000	20,652,000	27,891,000
Tuna	7,545,000	10,943,000	10,519,000	22,866,000	12,160,000

¹Based on figures supplied by the Fish Commission, State of Oregon.

* All fish caught in Oregon rivers and the Pacific Ocean; no separate data available.

It is estimated that 382,200 pounds of clams and 5,437,000 pounds of crabs were sold to Oregon dealers in 1945 (Table 9). No figures were available on oysters.

The ocean fishing industry of Oregon is distributed throughout the coastal cities and up the Columbia River to Portland. Astoria probably has the greatest number of fisheries of the group. Newport and Coos Bay are among the other important fishing ports of the state.

Table 9. CRABS AND CLAMS SOLD TO OREGON DEALERS 1936-1945¹

Year	Clams	Crabs
	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
1936	447,500	2,821,000
1937	471,600	4,372,000
1938	664,300	5,318,000
1939	608,000	5,106,000
1940	654,600	5,963,000
1941	276,800	7,026,000
1942	132,200	6,475,000
1943	194,200	9,202,000
1944	267,500	6,735,000
1945	382,200	5,437,000

¹Figures obtained from offices of Fish and Wildlife Service.

Data on some of the nonfood fish landed in Oregon annually, 1936-1943, are shown in Table 10. The kinds included in this group are shark, skate, and pilchard. No data are available on landings of other nonfood fish.

Table 10. COMMERCIAL NONFOOD FISH LANDED IN OREGON 1936-1943¹

Year	Pounds	Value
1936	28,393,300	\$ 142,000
1937	33,462,500	218,000
1938	34,035,700	187,000
1939	44,653,200	246,000
1940	7,972,500	66,000
1941	33,594,500	1,161,000
1942	6,815,300	968,000
1943	8,226,500	1,687,000

¹Includes sharks, skate, and pilchard. Figures obtained from Statistical Offices of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

APIARY PRODUCTS

Apiary products became increasingly important to Oregon farmers during the war and immediately afterward, when shortages of sugar caused an increased demand for honey. An estimated 68,000 stands of bees were kept on Oregon farms in 1946, compared to 51,000 in 1940 and 1941. Production of honey rose from an estimated 2,142,000 pounds in 1940 to 2,442,000 pounds in 1945, then declined to 1,904,000 pounds in 1946 because of lower yield per

Table 11. APIARY PRODUCTS: COLONIES OF BEES, PRODUCTION, AND VALUE OF FARM MARKETINGS, BY DISTRICTS, OREGON 1940-1946p¹

Year	District 1		District 2		District 3		District 4	
	Colonies	Value of farm marketings ²	Colonies	Value of farm marketings ²	Colonies	Value of farm marketings ²	Colonies	Value of farm marketings ²
1940	19,000	\$ 26,000	4,300	\$ 4,500	5,000	\$ 7,500	6,500	\$12,500
1941	19,000	21,000	4,300	5,000	5,000	8,000	5,700	12,500
1942	20,200	42,900	4,550	4,800	5,400	11,000	6,215	10,200
1943	21,100	63,000	4,850	5,300	5,800	15,400	6,750	16,800
1944	22,150	65,700	4,900	7,900	6,000	20,000	6,765	18,400
1945	25,500	100,700	5,850	11,300	6,900	25,400	7,250	26,900
1946p	26,200	92,300	5,900	9,900	6,900	25,400	7,250	26,000

Year	District 5		District 6		State total			
	Colonies	Value of farm marketings ²	Colonies	Value of farm marketings ²	Colonies	Honey marketings ²	Beeswax Colonies	Value of farm marketings ²
1940	10,200	\$21,000	6,000	\$15,500	51,000	2,142,000		\$ 87,000 ⁴
1941	10,500	18,000	6,500	17,500	51,000	1,683,000	³	82,000 ⁴
1942	11,175	31,000	6,460	16,100	54,000	1,620,000	39,000	116,000
1943	11,850	29,000	6,650	22,500	57,000	1,881,000	43,000	152,000
1944	12,385	30,700	6,800	26,300	59,000	1,888,000	49,000	169,000
1945	13,300	67,000	7,200	29,700	66,000	2,442,000	56,000	261,000
1946p	14,100	57,500	7,650	29,900	68,000	1,904,000	44,000	241,000

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p Preliminary.
¹State figures for honey and beeswax production and colonies of bees were compiled from data published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. District and state estimates of value of farm marketings and district estimates of colonies of bees were prepared by the O.S.C. Extension Service.
²Includes honey and beeswax.
³No available data.
⁴Includes income from sale of queen bees, etc.

colony. Production of beeswax rose markedly from 1942 to 1945, but declined between 20 and 25 per cent in 1946.

The value of farm marketings of apiary products was estimated at \$261,000 in 1945, or about three times greater than in 1940. In

Table 12. BEES: NUMBER OF COLONIES ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS, OREGON 1941-1946^{p1}

District and county	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946 ^p
<i>District 1</i>						
Benton	900	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,500	1,500
Clackamas	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	2,000	2,500
Lane	3,100	3,200	3,300	3,400	3,800	3,800
Linn	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,500	3,000	3,000
Marion	2,500	2,700	2,800	3,000	3,500	3,700
Multnomah	2,400	2,600	2,700	2,800	3,100	3,100
Folk	1,300	1,500	1,600	1,650	2,000	2,000
Washington	2,600	2,700	2,800	3,000	3,500	3,500
Yamhill	2,500	2,600	2,700	2,800	3,100	3,100
Total, District 1	19,000	20,200	21,100	22,150	25,500	26,200
<i>District 2</i>						
Clatsop	600	650	700	700	800	800
Columbia	1,800	1,850	1,900	1,900	2,100	2,100
Coos	850	900	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,200
Curry	150	150	200	200	450	500
Lincoln	400	400	400	400	500	500
Tillamook	500	600	650	700	800	800
Total, District 2	4,300	4,550	4,850	4,900	5,850	5,900
<i>District 3</i>						
Douglas	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,500	1,700	1,700
Jackson	3,000	3,100	3,200	3,300	3,700	3,700
Josephine	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,200	1,500	1,500
Total, District 3	5,000	5,400	5,800	6,000	6,900	6,900
<i>District 4</i>						
Gilliam	5	5	5	5	25	25
Hood River	100	100	135	150	300	300
Morrow	800	900	1,000	1,000	1,100	1,100
Sherman	10	10	10	10	25	25
Umatilla	4,100	4,500	4,800	4,800	5,000	5,000
Wasco	600	600	700	700	700	700
Wheeler	85	100	100	100	100	100
Total, District 4	5,700	6,215	6,750	6,765	7,250	7,250
<i>District 5</i>						
Baker	4,000	4,100	4,250	4,300	4,500	4,500
Malheur	5,500	6,000	6,500	7,000	7,500	8,000
Union	950	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,500
Wallowa	50	75	100	85	100	100
Total, District 5	10,500	11,175	11,850	12,385	13,300	14,100
<i>District 6</i>						
Crook	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,500
Deschutes	1,800	1,800	2,000	2,000	2,100	2,100
Grant	400	400	400	400	500	600
Harney	200	200	200	200	300	300
Jefferson	200	200	200	200	300	300
Klamath	2,500	2,400	2,400	2,500	2,500	2,500
Lake	200	260	250	300	300	350
Total, District 6	6,500	6,460	6,650	6,800	7,200	7,650
State total	51,000	54,000	57,000	59,000	66,000	68,000

^p Preliminary.

¹County estimates prepared by O.S.C. Extension Service and adjusted to state totals published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1945 about 90 per cent of the value of farm marketings is estimated to have come from the sale of honey and 10 per cent from the sale of beeswax.

Besides receipts from sales of the foregoing items, it is estimated that 5 to 10 per cent of the total honey produced was consumed in the homes of the producers in 1946.

More colonies of bees are located in the Willamette Valley than in any other district of the state; a large portion of these are on farms having only a few colonies. Honey production on these farms is not usually of great commercial importance, and yields are generally low. During the war years, however, production was probably more efficient than usual.

In eastern Oregon, a larger proportion of the bees is kept by operators who specialize in honey production, and yields average better than in western Oregon, although weather conditions cause considerable variation from year to year.

The main honey flow in eastern Oregon comes from alfalfa and clover blossoms, while in the Willamette Valley it comes mainly from vetch and clover. In the Coast counties, bees work principally on fireweed and other native vegetation.

Honey prices vary with the size, type, and quality of the container, and time and method of sale. The average price received for all types of honey was 20¢ per pound in 1945, compared to 5.3¢ in 1940. Preliminary figures indicate that the 1946 seasonal average price was 29¢. Beeswax sold for 44¢ a pound in 1946, compared with 31.3¢ in 1941.

Strained honey packaged in 60-pound tins usually enters the wholesale trade and accounts for the bulk of the honey sold, but a portion is packaged in small pails or jars and sold more directly to the consumer. This latter practice was followed more frequently during the years of price control in order to take advantage of the higher prices allowed for the retail type of package.

MISCELLANEOUS ANIMALS ON FARMS

The miscellaneous specialty animal industries, including horses and mules, goats for mohair and milk, and rabbits for meat and fur, are important sources of income to Oregon farmers. There was insufficient information available for estimates of the total value of farm marketings from this group.

Estimates for some items are included, however. Data on numbers of these animals for the state and by counties are included in Tables 13 and 14, respectively. Data on value of farm marketings of horses and mules and mohair are included in Table 1.

Horses and Mules

The number of horses and mules kept on farms in Oregon has declined rapidly in the past decade, from 165,000 of these animals on farms as of January 1, 1936, to only 95,000 on January 1, 1947, a decrease of about 42 per cent for that period.

Value of farm marketings of horses and mules in Oregon in 1945 is estimated at \$736,000, compared to \$369,000 in 1940. Average prices on horses ranged from \$90 in 1936 and \$95 in 1937 to \$63 in 1941, \$70 in 1943, and down again to \$56 in 1946 (preliminary). The average farm price of mules stood at \$100 in 1936, rose to \$101 in 1937, declined to \$68 in 1940 and 1941, rose to \$75 in 1943, and declined again to \$64 in 1946 (preliminary).

While every county in the state still has 500 or more horses and mules, the greatest numbers are in the eastern Oregon counties. Saddle horses probably make up a large proportion of the total numbers in the livestock-growing areas of eastern Oregon.

Goats

Goats are still of considerable economic importance in Oregon despite a decline of almost 50 per cent in numbers since 1939. In 1946, an estimated 79,000 goats of all kinds were kept by Oregon farmers, compared to 150,000 in 1939. Milk goats numbering 13,500 were kept in 1946, compared to 15,500 on farms in 1939.

Most of the goats are raised in the Willamette Valley, the Coast counties, and in southern Oregon. Milk goats are kept in every county of the state, with a few larger goat dairies around Portland, and in southern Oregon.

Mohair is the principal source of income from goats, which are used to pasture down the brush in cut-over and burned-over forest areas in western Oregon.

Available information indicates that the production of mohair ranged from 529,000 pounds in 1939 to 203,000 pounds in 1946; the value of farm marketings of mohair was only \$89,000 in 1946 (preliminary). During the past 11 years, 1936-1946, the seasonal average price of mohair in Oregon has fluctuated widely. The high point in this period was reached in 1937 when mohair brought 56 cents a pound, and the low point in 1938 when the price declined to 25 cents. The 1946 price was estimated at 44 cents a pound (preliminary). No price or income figures are available on goat milk.

Rabbits

The production of rabbits became of increasing importance during the war years when shortages of other meats caused an in-

Table 13. MISCELLANEOUS ANIMAL NUMBERS, OREGON 1939-1946*

Kind of animal	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Horses and mules ¹	148,000	145,000	142,000	137,000	132,000	121,000	115,000	103,000
All goats	150,000	140,000	140,000	137,000	130,000	122,000	82,000	79,000p
Milk goats	15,500	15,700	16,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	14,000	13,500p
Rabbits	57,000	53,000	64,500	70,200	76,000	100,000	103,000	92,000p

* Numbers of horses and mules compiled from data published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Number of all goats, milk goats, and rabbits prepared by O.S.C. Extension Service.

¹There were 95,000 (preliminary number) horses and mules on farms in Oregon on January 1, 1947.

p Preliminary.

Table 14. MISCELLANEOUS ANIMAL NUMBERS, JANUARY 1, BY COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS, OREGON 1946^p

District and county	Horses and mules	All goats	Milk goats	All rabbits
<i>District 1</i>				
Benton	1,100	4,500	405	2,000
Clackamas	3,950	3,500	1,200	10,000
Lane	3,500	10,000	1,000	9,500
Linn	2,700	5,900	425	3,000
Marion	4,000	5,000	500	8,000
Multnomah	1,200	800	500	10,000
Polk	1,300	6,000	300	2,000
Washington	3,100	1,400	1,000	2,000
Yamhill	2,300	5,000	300	6,500
Total, District 1	23,150	42,100	5,630	53,000
<i>District 2</i>				
Clatsop	500	500	100	1,200
Columbia	1,400	800	725	1,000
Coos	1,600	1,300	400	1,300
Curry	500	3,400	100	100
Lincoln	650	4,000	400	600
Tillamook	600	100	50	.....
Total, District 2	5,250	10,100	1,775	4,700
<i>District 3</i>				
Douglas	2,600	20,000	1,500	5,000
Jackson	3,300	2,000	1,000	2,600
Josephine	1,200	2,900	2,450	600
Total, District 3	7,100	24,900	4,950	8,200
<i>District 4</i>				
Gilliam	1,200	10	5	500
Hood River	500	275	100	3,000
Morrow	2,000	50	25	.....
Sherman	1,000	10	10	.....
Umatilla	5,000	180	140	3,200
Wasco	3,000	200	200	2,000
Wheeler	2,000	50	25	100
Total, District 4	14,700	775	505	8,800
<i>District 5</i>				
Baker	6,200	50	25	1,500
Malheur	12,000	200	175	400
Union	3,500	30	30	1,300
Wallowa	4,400	50	35	300
Total, District 5	26,100	330	265	3,500
<i>District 6</i>				
Crook	2,700	20	10	3,000
Deschutes	2,000	150	110	1,600
Grant	4,000	30	10	400
Harney	6,000	175	50	.....
Jefferson	1,000	70	20	.....
Klamath	6,000	300	150	8,000
Lake	5,000	50	25	800
Total, District 6	26,700	795	375	13,800
State total	103,000	79,000	13,500	92,000

^p Preliminary.

* County estimates of horses and mules prepared by O.S.C. Extension Service and adjusted to state total published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. County and state estimates of all goats, milk goats, and all rabbits prepared by the O.S.C. Extension Service.

creased demand and higher prices. The number of breeder rabbits kept in Oregon rose from 57,000 in 1939 to 103,000 in 1945, then declined to 92,000 in 1946.

Clackamas, Multnomah, Lane, and Marion counties lead in the production of rabbits. These counties had more than one-third of the total number of rabbits produced in the state in 1946.

Rabbits are produced principally for their meat, although the sale of fur from these animals accounts for some income. A few breeds are raised especially for their fur. The sale of breeding stock is an important item to some rabbit growers.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL STATISTICAL BULLETINS

At the present time, bulletins containing Oregon agricultural statistics include the following:

- Extension Bulletin 680, Oregon's Dairy Industry, 1867-1947
- Extension Bulletin 679, Oregon's Specialty Animal Industries, 1936-1946
- Extension Bulletin 678, Oregon's Farm-Raised Poultry Products, 1909-1947
- Extension Bulletin 677, Oregon's Specialty Horticultural Crops, 1936-1945
- Extension Bulletin 660, Oregon's Farm Price Data, 1909-1944
- Extension Bulletin 656, Oregon's Small Fruit Crops, 1936-1944
- Extension Bulletin 654, Oregon's Grain and Hay Crops, 1869-1944 (being revised)
- Extension Bulletin 651, Oregon's Shipments and Unloads of Potatoes and Truck Crops, 1925-1943
- Extension Bulletin 641, Oregon's Farm Products for Market, 1936-1940
- Extension Bulletin 640, Oregon's Shipments and Unloads of Tree Fruits, 1925-1943
- Extension Bulletin 636, Oregon's Miscellaneous Specialty Crops, 1936-1943.
- Extension Bulletin 631, Oregon's Tree Fruits and Nut Crops, 1910-1943 (out of print)
- Extension Bulletin 613, Oregon's Forage Seed Crops, 1941-1942 (being revised)

Other bulletins are in the process of preparation.