REPORT OF THE
Grant County Agricultural Economic Conference

Conducted in
Canyon City, Oregon, March 19 & 20, 1936
FOREWORD

The Grant County Agricultural Economic Conference was planned by a general committee of farm leaders representing various organizations, communities, and commodity interests in the county. Extension Service of the Oregon State Agricultural College, through its local representative, Ralph Brooke, county agent, assisted in organizing the event, assembling data, and interpreting the data used by the various committees.

Six committees, each consisting of a number of practical producers, gave painstaking effort and careful consideration to the reports presented to the general conference for adoption. On the first day of the session all interested growers in the county were invited to participate in the committee discussions and final drafting of committee reports. The various committee reports, therefore, constitute a compilation of the best opinion in the county supported by local experience and statistical data. Taken together, the reports constitute a program for Grant county agricultural adjustment development through democratic discussion procedure in which all interested persons had an opportunity to participate.

While recommendations contained in this bulletin are based upon the best available data and the judgment of successful and practical producers, these should not be considered final. Conditions are constantly changing and in accordance with these changes the recommendations herein contained will need revision and adjustment as time goes on.

This conference was one of a series of similar events held in most of the important agricultural counties in the state early in 1936.

The conference developed a program to guide Grant county agriculture. Its ultimate value stands upon knowledge and use of its findings by individual producers and by the various organizations and agencies in the county.

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ECONOMIC CONFERENCE REPORT

BEEF CATTLE COMMITTEE REPORT

With cattle numbers in the United States showing an increase of one-half of one percent January 1, 1936, compared with the number of January 1, 1935, the outlook for this industry is not much different to what it was in 1935. However, on January 1, 1936, was somewhat higher than a year earlier and, if price levels are maintained on an equal basis for 1936, fair returns may be expected from this industry.

5. Agricultural Census shows the county ranking sixth in numbers of all cattle, or a total of 46,646 head on farms. This is the largest in Grant County agriculture and, considering this fact, the committee makes the following recommendations:

1. Cattle Numbers and Forage Supplies

A very close balance exists between the livestock numbers and farm feed requirements. Any appreciable increase in cattle numbers may upset this balance, create a situation for feed shortage and result in considerable losses of stock. Also, with forage conditions on the National Forests filled, the outlook for the coming year in cattle would be unjustified unless forage conditions can be materially improved. The trend in regard to futures policies which may be made by the Forest officials and also the problem of game as affecting forage on ranges. This committee recommends that, until such time as the present existing close balance between livestock numbers and feed supplies is changed, any sizable increase in cattle numbers would not be warranted.

The tendency of the average cattle owner to make a more marketable and economical operation of range cattle is strong, and the tendency being a more uniform age and size of cattle that can be fed on an average poor pasture.

2. Water Development

The cattle committee recognizes the importance of more water development on the range. Water holes should be distributed as much as possible to the best number of sheep, all things considered, to handle in a band, with the best number of sheep, all things considered, to handle in the best condition and when they are liberally watered, to pay farmers for raising soil-improving crops and, with these soil-improving crops, a large amount of grass will be raised and fed. Also, beef or dairy cattle, will be used to feed it off. This may lead to a great increase in numbers of sheep, which, of course, will affect the market for markets for they will come in direct competition with sheep raising in our western country.

3. Calf Crop

The individual operator would find it profitable to give more study to the factors that influence calf crop. It was pointed out by cattlemen present at the present cattle show that the present calf percentage is low. It is the opinion of the committee that there are some things that can be done to help the calves to use all kinds of bulls and not enough of them on the range.

10. Bang’s Disease Testing

In view of the fact that the Bang’s Disease program now being staged by the Federal Government still represents an indemnity and that the program is likely to terminate sooner or later, and further that there will be a compulsory testing program without indemnity to follow, the cattle committee recommends that the cattle raisers in the county avail themselves of the opportunity of participating in the testing program is in effect. It is believed that the committee should be more liberal in all concerned and will have a tendency to speed up the testing program.

11. Forest Service Reductions

The cattle committee feels that there should be no reduction in cattle project areas, except where an actual shortage of feed exists.

SHEEP COMMITTEE REPORT

With Grant County in numbers of sheep, according to the 1935 U. S. Department of Agriculture Census, ranking seventh in the state of Oregon as of January 1, 1935, and the county being essentially a livestock county and the sheep industry having an importance. The outlook for this industry is fair at the present time with a short lamb crop in 1936 and prospects for higher prices. For wool is due to support being shown in the following four principal countries exporting wool. The wool prospects are due to increased acreage of the woolen mills and an increased demand for wool goods.

3. Breeds

This may lead to a great increase in numbers of sheep, which, of course, will affect the market for markets for they will come in direct competition with sheep raising in our western country.

4. Ewes

It is our belief that the downward trend of sheep has been downward partly due to decreased rainfall, causing a semi-drouth, especially in the mountain areas. The downward trend of sheep has been mostly in the Western or range area with the numbers of sheep in the corn-belt states maintaining about the same, with sheep up to January 1, 1936, at a uniform level in this in mind, the committee on sheep has formulated the following recommendations:

1. Soil Conservation Program

The present Soil Conservation Program recently introduced in the State of the AAA may work to the disadvantage of the Western sheep raisers in making a move of the AAA’s best interests, except where an actual short time period does not exceed a year or two. This reason it was recommended that the British or old ewes be fed a small amount of grain or corn, a good longer winter feeding period rather than be fed a larger amount of grain or concentrates for a very short time just before lambing.

9. Age of Ewes

It is important to consider an economical unit in planning the raising of sheep. In the opinion of the committee, 1000 to 1200 ewes is a good number of sheep, all things considered, to handle in a band, to pay the ewes before lambing time. This may lead to a great increase in numbers of sheep, which, of course, will affect the market for markets for they will come in direct competition with sheep raising in our western country.

5. Size of Band

It is important to consider an economical unit in planning the raising of sheep. In the opinion of the committee, 1000 to 1200 ewes is a good number of sheep, all things considered, to handle in a band, to pay the ewes before lambing time.
time the following fall. A further advantage mentioned by the committee is that the men on the sheep ranch may be employed in other work during the winter months. A sheep ranch work is usually slack at this season of the year, and the lambing operations do not begin to be out of the way before the spring ranch work begins. With good management, it is potentially possible to have a profit on crop with early shed lambing than with any other range lambing.

9. Creeps
Creeps for twin lambs have been found to pay and make it possible to do away with sheep flocks. This is possible because they are more nearly the same size as the single lambs at the time of marketing. To a certain extent the creeps are ground oats with a mixture of bran and third cutting alfalfa hay.

10. Lamb Feeding
As a recommended practice the committee favors the feeding of the small lambs after the marketing of the main lamb crop. This has proved to be a profitable enterprise in other localities where it has come to be a common practice. The fattening of these small lambs on home-grown feeds provides a home market for this feed at a higher price than it would usually bring.

11. Considerable death loss may be avoided by good management practices, especially during the winter feeding period to prevent ewe death. Proper sanitary methods and the prevention of parasites during lambing time will keep down the loss from naval infection and scour to a very large extent. The use of iodine on the navels of the young lambs will lessen the losses from naval infection and reduce the number of still lambs to a very great extent. Early use of iodine is absolutely necessary when it should be done just as soon as possible after the lamb is born; other substances are of little value.

12. Coyotes
The committee goes on record as an urged recommendation to have coyotes on coyotes to be uniform in the Western range states. However, if the county could not do this, the committee is in favor of the following:

13. Shelter Belts
In many instances, shelter belts located conveniently to the feed growing regions of the county would serve to save expenses. Besides the Black Locust, a number of other hardy trees are available and can be obtained from the Oregon Forest Nursery through the County Agent's office at a very low cost.

14. Wool Growers' Association
For a long period of time, the Oregon Stockgrowers Association has been active in the county, and it is estimated that the introduction and result in a saving of hay during the winter months. These shelter belts can be grown from Black Locust trees and these trees also make excellent fence posts. Besides the Black Locust, a number of other hardy trees are available and can be obtained from the Oregon Forest Nursery through the County Agent's office at a very low cost.

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Farm Crops Committee Report

HAY

A. The Situation

1. Hay Occupies 95% of Cropped Land

The 1934 census showed 56,800 acres of land devoted to crops in this county. Of this, 62,800 acres were hayed.

2. Wild Hay About Half of Area

The different kinds of hay with the yield per acre in each, in 1934, are listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kind of Hay</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Grav Hay</th>
<th>Alfalfa</th>
<th>Timothy &amp; Clover</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acro</td>
<td>20,690</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass Hay</td>
<td>16,291</td>
<td>3,700</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>37,136</td>
<td>12,700</td>
<td>2,900</td>
<td>2,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is seen by the above table that alfalfa is the king yielding grass, much per acre as the hay grass and about twice as much per acre as the timothy & clover hay.

3. Balance Between Livestock and Hay

Grant County has for a balance between haystock and hay supplies as any county in Oregon. The hay supply is of the Harney County where conditions are worse. In the ordinary year there is plenty of grass and hay supplies. There is only one county in Oregon where there is a substantial carry-over, but the grass stock is usually always needed the following year. Two long winters in succession would result in the depletions of hay or out-shipments of stock.

4. Possibilities of Increasing Hay Supplies

The possibilities in increasing the hay supply seems to be:

a. Direct seedings on poorly drained land.

b. Drainage of wet lands.

c. Development of storage water.

5. Possibilities of Increasing Hay Production

a. Weeds Increasing

b. Weeds Increasing

B. Recommendations

1. Ladak Alfalfa Recommended

Ladak alfalfa should be substituted for other kinds as soon as possible, because of the following advantages:

a. Resists cold better.

b. Resists spring frosts.

c. Does not tend to die in drought years when water is lacking during the growing months.

d. Resists most of alfalfa diseases and to some insects.

e. Is longer lived than other kinds.

2. Reed Canary Grass Recommended for Swamps

Additional and better hay could be secured from wet lands if planted to this grass.

3. Mixed Grasses Recommended in Place of Timothy

A mixture of timothy, meadow fescue and orchard grass will give a more stable and better hay than timothy alone.

Grasses is recommended. Created grass will last indefinately.

4. Wild Meadow Improvement Suggested

Some of the grass meadows are very low yielding due to damage from fire, drought or over grazing. These wild hay meadows make up a bulk of the hay tonnage and can be improved in some cases by better irrigation and in other cases by reseding with better grasses.

PASTURES AND RANGES

A. The Situation

1. Grass Is the Greatest Resource of the County

An overwhelming proportion of the county is grasslands. It is estimated 2,802,000 acres in the county are grassed. The 96% is used for grazing. Stock are increased in numbers in grass the greater part of every month in the year. The more of the weight of the weight of the mother which can be put onto the ewes the better off the stock owner is.

2. Classification of Ranges

About two-thirds of the county is in National Forest or other public land while 935,000 acres or 30% of the county is in private ownership. Of the above only 27,000 acres is plowable pasturage.

B. Recommendations

1. Mixed Grasses Recommended for Irrigated Pastures

In most cases mixed grass pastures will give greater pasture returns than native grasses when irrigated. The mixtures to use will depend upon water supply and location. So the committee advises supplying the county agent with better grass seed.

2. Credited Wheat Grass for Dry Land

In all of the dry land grass nurseries conducted by the county agent's office credited wheat grass has shown itself to be outstanding in this county. It is recommended that credited wheat grass be seeded on lands upon which there has been plowing or burning or tilling and are now abandoned. Such grass can be plowed up and used as seed bed prepared so that a stand is easy to get.

On range now run over by bronco grass where plowing is impossible credited wheat grass also but different methods of seeding are necessary. It is a little better later under these conditions to get a stand but it can be done.

On all ranches desiring to seed credited wheat grass we recommend a broadcast plot of 25 pounds per acres where seed can be produced. A large Scotts threshing machine is available the county agent. Where it is not available, the seed can be cut and the grass scattered over the land to be seeded.

3. Range Management

If the Triple A should accept recommendations of the Snake Lake conference $500 seed paid in advance to be available in the future for those desiring to increase their grasses by good range management. Such management will necessarily include preventing the grass a chance to grow every other year. In any case this method of handling dry land

GRAINS

A. The Situation

1. Only Small Amounts of Grains Introduced

The 1934 census reports grains as follows:

- Kind of Grain | Acres |
- Wheat         | 1742  |
- Oats          | 733   |
- Barley        | 388   |
- Rye           | 1713  |

B. Use of Grain Increasing

There is considerable demand for grain of all kinds for winter feeding and more livestock is fed out from year to year whenever conditions are favorable.

If the new Triple A program develops as seems likely so that the Middle West produces more stock and fattens less, one result may be the spread between feeders and stock and fat stock than now exists. This would develop a demand for the next ten years there will be a demand for winter fattening of a different kind.

B. Recommendations

1. Varieties Recommended

For wheat we recommend Federation on all except the heaviest yielding lands. On the very best recommendation Union Wheat.

For barley we recommend Union as a barley for hay production and anchorn for all except the heaviest yielding lands. Where barley can be more than 60 bushels Trebi should be used. For oats we recommend Victory on the highest productive lands and Markien on the others.

2. Ripe Following Grains

We never grow grain that has been on about two months of excellent pasture can be secured by seeding 4 or 5 pounds of rape with the grain.

SPECIALIZED CROPS

A. The Situation

1. County Imporits Vegetables, Fruit and Seed

The county spends about $12,000 for fresh fruit and an unknown amount for grass, clover and grain seed.

2. Recommended Crops

We recommend that a few farmers who may want to develop this fruit and vegetable business that the development of a local seed industry may be considered. We recommend that a few farmers in the county should either be taken out or cared for.

Dairy, Poultry & Hogs Committee Report

DAIRY COWS

The General Dairy Situation

The number of dairy cows in the United States of milking age as shown by the census has steadily increased since 1890. There have been a number of changes in number between the last few census periods. From 1928 until 1934 the number of cows of milking age on farms in the United States increased about three per cent per year, reaching an all-time peak of an estimated 8,105,000,000 early in 1933. During that period pastures and climate conditions were below normal in all or part of the major dairy states of the country, so that production only increased one per cent per year. The 1934 drought has shown itself in a decline in dairy cattle numbers which brought them down to an estimated 25,500,000 on January 1, 1935.

The following table shows the number of dairy cows by census periods since 1890 in the United States, the eleven western states, Oregon and Grant County.

Eleven western states have a little net movement of dairy products between the Pacific slopes and the east and until 1935 when considerable eastern butter was shipped to California and there was a surplus of cheese and butter, marketing most of it in California. For a number of years nine and ten million pounds of butter and about two million pounds of butter. This amount of cheese is about all that

B. Recommendations

1. Seed Crops

We recommend that a few farmers with threshing equipment available give some attention to the development of a local seed business. Possibilities are ladak alfalfa, ladino clover, sweet clover, Aliken clover, white clover, orchard grass, and crested wheat grass. The Greater use of spring barley, and grain seed.

2. Vegetables

We urge farmers living on some of the smaller irrigated farms to give additional attention to fruit for local needs only. The old neglected orchards are a menace to growers who may want to develop this fruit business. We recommend that a few orchards is a breeding ground for pests and disease. Such orchards should either be taken out or cared for.

3. Berries Grow Exceptionally Well Here

A few growers could probably produce small amounts profitably from local needs only. The county agent should be consulted for recommendations as to varieties.

4. WEEDS

A. The Situation

1. Weeds Increasing

White top, Russian knapweed and morning glory are found here and in the county and the patches are increasing. Quack grass is scattered more or less all up and down the valley.

2. Most of these weeds are not beyond the control stage in this county and are not beyond the control stage in the county and the patches are increasing. Quack grass is scattered more or less all up and down the valley.

B. Recommendations

1. We urge farmers to be careful in seed buying. Lots of seed offered for less than market price are almost certain to contain seeds of noxious weeds.

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can be expected to be marketed from this state at profitable prices. It appears that any increase in surplus milk production of Oregon should be made with the view of producing high quality butter for dairy products. The following table shows the human population of the United States and the eleven Western States and Oregon since 1890:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>25,621,000</td>
<td>61,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>31,993,951</td>
<td>72,021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>113,483,720</td>
<td>229,000</td>
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**Table Notes:**
- The table is based on data from various sources including the United States Census and the Oregon State Department of Agriculture.
- The data reflects the population changes over the years, indicating growth and stability in Oregon's population.

The committee wishes to call attention to the fact that the present estimates of cow numbers show only 700,000 less than in 1910 when about 100,000,000,000 of butter were placed in storage in excess of normal requirements. If consumers' buying power should increase, particularly as indicated by numbers shows only 700,000 less than in 1910, the desire to call attention to the fact that the human population of the Western States and Oregon is expected to grow significantly in the coming years.

**The Situation in Grant County**

There has been a small volume of dairy production in Grant County for the past several years. The dairy industry has been conducted on the smaller irrigated and non-irrigated farms of the valley. During the period from 1920 to 1925 many dairy operations were started in various parts of Grant County.

The following table shows the human population of the United States and the eleven Western States since 1880:

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**Feed Requirements for Successful Dairy Production**

The production studies show conclusively that milk and cream can be produced at lower costs in a dairy herd where the feed is grown on the farm. On the average it requires 3½ tons of concentrated feed, 300 tons of hay, and 500 bushels of grain to feed a cow of milking age for twelve months in the irrigated regions. It will be seen from this that the requirements for successful dairy farming in the irrigated regions are mainly an adequate supply of hay and of pastures and a relatively small amount of grain.

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**Herd Record Keeping**

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<td>61,902</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>31,993,951</td>
<td>72,021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>41,976,355</td>
<td>82,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>61,071,620</td>
<td>113,483,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>131,677,177</td>
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<td>1940</td>
<td>151,325,794</td>
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</tr>
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**Table Notes:**
- The data reflects the population changes over the years, indicating growth and stability in Oregon's population.
- The table is based on data from various sources including the United States Census and the Oregon State Department of Agriculture.

**Growing Young Stock**

Growing Young Stock.

The average cost of raising dairy cattle on sufficient scale to make a satisfactory living on the farm. Any such contemplated change should be based upon the consideration of the best possible supply on the farm in question.

**Feed Requirements for Successful Dairy Production**

The production studies show conclusively that milk and cream can be produced at lower costs in a dairy herd where the feed is grown on the farm. On the average it requires 3½ tons of concentrated feed, 300 tons of hay, and 500 bushels of grain to feed a cow of milking age for twelve months in the irrigated regions. It will be seen from this that the requirements for successful dairy farming in the irrigated regions are mainly an adequate supply of hay and of pastures and a relatively small amount of grain.

The following table shows the human population of the United States and the eleven Western States since 1880:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>United States</th>
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- The table is based on data from various sources including the United States Census and the Oregon State Department of Agriculture.

**Herd Record Keeping**

The committee believes that the keeping of accurate records is essential to the successful practice of any branch of agriculture. A dairy herd sire.

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**Growing Young Stock**

Growing Young Stock.
to raise their own replacements they should be careful only to raise from the best crosses.

The committee believes that on many farms the cost of raising heifers is much lower than the average for the state or than in that of the country.

This is particularly true where non-irrigated hill pasture or out- range is available.

The committee recommends that serious consideration be given to the changes in those whose facilities seem to meet the necessary requirements.

The committee recommends that the Experiment station bulletin analyzing the cost of raising heifers.

POULTRY

Grant County in 1930 had 626 farms; 356 of these farms (56%) reported poultry.

They reported poultry flocks of less than 50 hens-a home table set-up; 80 farms reported more than 50 hens but less than 100.

For a short period, these flocks under normal care might have a few surplus eggs above home needs.

Certain areas of the county, however, had 100 hens only to raise to the Portland price, minus transportation costs.

There is one commercial poultry farm in the county, and except for the special conditions engaging in the county to the outside to meet the needs of local consumption.

Commercial poultry would be very easy to over-supply under special conditions engaging in the production of turkeys in the county.

An operator entering the turkey business, however, should have adequate means obtained for the purchase of alfalfa hay to feed the birds and should keep in mind that this is a highly competitive field.

Grant County producers cannot produce much more care than it now takes with the possibility that this next year there will be an over-production of turkeys.

The committee finds that while there may be a possibility of a very few individuals under special conditions engaging successfully in this commercial production of turkeys, that as a principal industry in this county is open to question.

HOGS

Grant County does not produce enough fresh pork in addition to a large amount of cured, is shipped to market.

However, the general rule of product shipped into the county is hardly considered sufficient for the consumption of any great expansion of the industrial production.

Those pastures and hay stands as the grain requirements for the production of pork are high.

The committee recommends any expansion of the hog industry should be at a side to the dairy industry.

When pigs are not on pastures from two to three pigs can be kept for each gallon of skim milk available.

Alfalfa, will pasture approximately twenty pigs to the acre during the summer months.

In order to take care of the home market now supplied from cure, it is apparent that the communities interested in this type of enterprise will require transportation.

The committee believes that it is capable of producing enough hogs to feed the farm waste, including the skimmed milk that is produced.

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The committee believes that Grant County can profitably produce enough hogs to cushion the farm waste, including the skimmed milk that is produced.

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Your committee has examined the proposal of the National Cooperative Marketing Association that, at its annual meeting and reading as follows:

"The grazing use of land under control of the Federal Government should be controlled so as to regulate cattle and sheep population in harmony with our market requirements so as to maintain more stable price structures for these classes of livestock plus the interest of protecting the grazing lands from overstocking."

This resolution was offered by C. A. Locksley, President of the National Livestock Marketing Association, with the purpose of being passed. Your committee would not give the proposal a second thought. Let us point out that the public land states have a very small proportion of the total beef numbers in the entire nation. Even in the public land states not nearly all the beef animals are grazed on federal controlled land. The proposal thus would unduly tax upon a small percentage of the total beef population the necessity for taking up the slack in livestock numbers for the entire country. The proposal is so inequitable that it appeals to your committee as unsound other than fantastic. However, the National Cooperative Council is a responsible national organization and its representations and frequent demands has made its presence felt in national legislative affairs.

The effect upon sheep operators would not be as sharp and so tressorous as upon cattle since the public land states have a much larger proportion of the total numbers of sheep than they do in the case of cattle. The state of Texas has no federal land, within its boundaries, hence the other western states would be less affected or not affected at all. Farm animals are deemed to the fact that Texas with its heavy population both of sheep and cattle would be most affected.

Proposed Increase of Forage Resources

While your committee is disposed to approve of the activities of the agricultural administration seeking the truly desperate crisis of 1933 and 1934 we are more than a little concerned at the probable effect upon livestock operators of national legislation now under consideration. The announced intention of the administration under legal obligation, to give the present month is to replace 30,000,000 acres of "soil depleting crops" with an equal area of "grass and legumes" of which there is alleged to be no surplus. We feel that the committee, particularly the members that other and better use could be made of these areas of grass and legumes. Any disturbance of this balance can not but affect favorably, or otherwise, the welfare of livestock operators, beef, sheep and dairymen. We urge upon the administration the absolute necessity of so regulating the lands diverted from soil depleting crops to pasture and forage crops that the detrimental effect upon these classes of livestock operators may not offset the beneficial effects to producers of cotton, of wool, and other soil depleting crops.

Destruction of Land by Dredging

The attention of your committee has been called to the proposal advanced by the Baker County Agricultural Outlook Conference in September 1936, and to its provision for protecting the tax revenue of the county and state incidental to the destruction of agricultural lands by dredging for gold. The proposal of the Baker County Agricultural Outlook Conference is that whoever engages in the dredging operation be placed under legal obligation to pay a stipulated sum, say $100.00, into the county treasury for each acre dredged for agricultural purposes. This fund would be invested and the revenue therefrom used as an offset for the tax revenue lost incidental to the dredging operation. Your committee is sympathetic with the objective sought by the Baker committee we doubt the constitutionality of the proposal and place little confidence in it. We grant that the destruction of agricultural lands will for the future especially when the improvement between land and the total land area is as it is in Grant County. Not only is the tax revenue lost materially but the use of tributary gold lands affected by this operation of destruction of habitation depends. It is obvious that the tax revenue derived from the remaining tax payers.

Agricultural Credit

Borrowed capital is necessary in any livestock region for making marketable capital is not the use of borrowed capital that is to be condemned. But the abuses that have occurred in 1906, and it is a knowledge that during periods of substantial or high prices operators tend to over-borrow relative to the equities they have in their own property. On the other hand substantial showing of property and yet be a poor borrower on the reason that he can not show sufficient earnings from which to pay a loan.

The activities of the Farm Credit Administration have been reviewed briefly, and your committee feels that the administration is to be commended for the activities in the field of agricultural finance. One reservation is made, however. We feel that the regulations of the Federal Land Bank by all means should be simplified and that the time necessary for making a loan should be and can be reduced. To some considerable extent the services of the Federal Land Bank are weakened by the long delay in getting loans through. Your committee have a further observation of your committee that Federal Land Bank loans do not seem to be regarded as collateral to the character of the borrower. Not only have loans been made to individuals that other and better credited institutions would regard as hazardous, but, in some instances, have been denied others of excellent standing in their community and the reason may be the character of the borrower.

Savings and loan associations do not make the same kinds of loans that have occurred. The Federal Land Bank activities may be liquidated for the equities they have in their own properties. Any livestock region for making marketable capital and not government capital at all but government enterprises. The Federal Land Bank loans are single exception of the so-called "credit" loans the emergency crop loans, funds loaned are made for the single exception of the so-called "credit" loans to the character of the borrower. Not only have loans been made to individuals that other and better credited institutions would regard as hazardous, but, in some instances, have been denied others of excellent standing in their community and the reason may be the character of the borrower.

Government credit under the Federal Credit Administration is more in name than effect, as the single exception of the so-called "commissioner's loan" the emergency crop loans, funds loaned are neither government capital at all but government enterprises. The Federal Land Bank obtains its funds by the sale of its debentures to the holders. The Intermediate Credit Bank obtains its funds by the sale of its notes or debentures to the public. The bank for cooperatives and the rural credit associations discount the notes taken from the members. Savings and loan associations and individual farm borrowers with the Intermediate Credit Bank, thus reaching the markets of the country. It is the conclusion of your committee that the Farm Credit Administration should so conduct its business that the individuals that other and better credited institutions would regard as hazardous, but, in some instances, have been denied others of excellent standing in their community and the reason may be the character of the borrower.

Agricultural Development

Table A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Farms</th>
<th>Average Acres per Farm</th>
<th>Improved Land in Farms per Ac.</th>
<th>% thereof</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1930 1,397.389</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>64.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925 1,423.081</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>62.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920 1,304.400</td>
<td>22.6</td>
<td>61.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1915 1,365.181</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>63.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910 1,406.862</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>64.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905 1,458.551</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>65.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900 1,510.240</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>66.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895 1,561.930</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>67.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890 1,613.620</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>68.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885 1,665.310</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>69.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880 1,717.000</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>70.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875 1,768.690</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>71.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870 1,820.280</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>72.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1865 1,871.870</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>73.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860 1,923.460</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>74.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1855 1,975.050</td>
<td>35.1</td>
<td>75.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850 2,026.640</td>
<td>36.1</td>
<td>76.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845 2,078.230</td>
<td>37.1</td>
<td>77.6</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1840 2,129.820</td>
<td>38.1</td>
<td>78.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1835 2,181.410</td>
<td>39.1</td>
<td>79.6</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1830 2,233.000</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>80.6</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1825 2,284.590</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>81.6</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1820 2,336.180</td>
<td>42.1</td>
<td>82.6</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1815 2,387.770</td>
<td>43.1</td>
<td>83.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1810 2,439.360</td>
<td>44.1</td>
<td>84.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1805 2,490.950</td>
<td>45.1</td>
<td>85.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1800 2,542.540</td>
<td>46.1</td>
<td>86.6</td>
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