Report of Agriculture Planning Conference on Agriculture and Family Living in Yamhill County 2-28-57
A "Foreword" for the Yamhill County Program Planning Conference

This booklet reflects the thinking of the members of thirteen committees that delved into the future of Yamhill County Agriculture, and farm and home living during the winter months of 1956 and 1957.

These reports were presented at a county-wide conference on February 28, 1957. They were adopted at that conference which was a public meeting of interested citizens of Yamhill County.

The Conference was sponsored by the Yamhill County Agricultural Planning Council.

The purpose of the Conference was to bring up to date, thinking on trends in farming and home living.

We suggest the reader will find numerous facts regarding future agricultural development possibilities and ideas for better living of both city and farm dwellers in this booklet.

ROGER DUMDI,
Chairman Yamhill County Agricultural Planning Council

LOUIE H. GROSS,
Yamhill County Extension Agent and Secretary of the Council
MEMBERS OF YAMHILL COUNTY AGRICULTURAL PLANNING COUNCIL

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GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT YAMHILL COUNTY

The Physical Base

Yamhill County lies west of the Willamette River in northwestern Oregon. It is irregularly shaped, its western half forming a reversed L, the base of which stretches to within 8 miles of the Pacific Ocean. Greatest dimensions are 40 miles from east to west and 26 miles from north to south; the total area is 454,000 acres. McMinnville, the county seat and largest town, is located on the Pacific Highway 99W 38 miles southwest of Portland. Newberg, second largest town, is situated 14 miles northeast of McMinnville on the Willamette River. Other towns are from north to south, Yamhill, Carlton, Lafayette, Dayton, Amity, and then west to Sheridan and Willamina.

Topography and Resources—From the valleys of the Willamette and Yamhill Rivers, the land rises in terraces and rolling hills to meet the mountains of the Coast Range along the western boundary and the Chehalem Mountains to the north. About two-thirds of the county is mountainous or hilly. The southeastern third is valley land except for the Eola Hills, which separate the Willamette and Yamhill Valleys near the county’s southern boundary. The main divide of the Coast Range, with elevations ranging from 1,500 to 3,000 feet, lies from 1 to 2 miles within the western boundary and closely parallels it. East of the divide, elevations range from 500 to 1,000 feet; the valley section of the county averages about 200. Highest elevations in the Chehalem Mountains and the Eola Hills are about 1,000 feet.

Farmers owned 272,000 acres or three-fifths of the total area in 1957. This land was distributed as follows: cropland, 135,000 acres; pasture land, 40,200; pastured woodland, 75,000; woodland and other land not used for agricultural purposes, 25,000.

Climate—Mild temperatures, a fairly long growing season, and a favorable distribution of rainfall contribute to high crop and pasture yields. Temperatures at McMinnville vary from a January average minimum of 33 degrees to an August average maximum of 84 degrees. The average growing season is 174 days. These temperatures are characteristic of the eastern valley area. In the extreme southwestern end, the summer heat is tempered by cool ocean breezes which blow through a low pass in the Coast Range.

Average annual precipitation at McMinnville is 43 inches. Between mid-June and early September there is usually a period of 50 to 60 days with practically no rain, an ideal condition for harvesting seed crops and fruit. Snowfall at McMinnville averages 11 inches annually, and the snow rarely remains on the ground more than a few days at a time.

School Situation

Yamhill County has seven high schools covering the county except for a small area served by the Gaston High School in Washington County. Nearly 2,100 students are enrolled.

There are 34 grade schools in the county with about 5,500 pupils enrolled. Yamhill County has three colleges offering advanced education. Linfield College in McMinnville, a Baptist institution, is the largest with about 800 enrolled. George Fox College, a Friends Church sponsored school, is in Newberg. A Society of Jesus (Catholic) Novitiate is located near Sheridan.

Within 80 miles of Yamhill County are four state-supported schools of higher learning. They include Oregon State College at Corvallis, University of Oregon at Eugene with its Dental and Medical branches in Portland, Oregon College of Education at Monmouth, and Portland State College in Portland. In addition, there are about a dozen independent colleges and universities in the same area.

There are six parochial schools operating in the county. Four operate one or two rooms, one has three rooms, and one has six rooms. In some cases, public school buses transport certain pupils to these schools. Most of the teachers are well prepared for their profession. A generous percentage have one or more college degrees; the others with very few exceptions meet the state requirements. The pay schedule for all teachers is rather favorable. Very few receive less than $3,700 per year for full time services; salaries range upward to over $6,400 for class room teachers. Superintendents and principals are paid accordingly.
Medical Services

There are three hospitals in the county with 125 bed capacity. Twenty-six physicians are now practicing in Yamhill County and there are 15 dentists. The County Health Office operates with a staff of one County Health Officer, one Public Health Nurse, one clinic nurse, and one sanitarian.

Six nursing homes, are operated by various groups and private individuals in Yamhill County. An infirmary is available to students at Linfield College.

Churches

Yamhill County has many churches with most denominations being represented. A family will have little difficulty in finding a church of its choice in or near any community.

Recreational Services

Yamhill County offers many recreational opportunities. The Willamette River forms part of the eastern county boundary. The Yamhill River, which has two forks, the North and South Yamhill Rivers, flows into the Willamette at Dayton. It is within easy driving distance of the Pacific Ocean with its many scenic beauties and recreational opportunities including deep sea, tide water, and fresh water fishing. There are coastal and mountain lakes to the west, and east which provide fishing and water sport facilities.

There is also hunting of deer, pheasants, and water fowl close by.

McMinnville has a new all-year-round swimming pool, while Carlton and Newberg both have outside swimming pools for summer use.

Roads and Transportation

The general road situation for Yamhill County is good. One main state highway goes through the county north and south. Parts of this are now being widened into a four-lane highway. Also, Yamhill County is one of the main traveled areas for Portland folks going to the coast.

The county is serviced by several freight lines, Southern Pacific Railroad, and the Pacific Greyhound buses.

Crops and Income

There are 2,473 farms in Yamhill County. The average-sized farm is 110.2 acres, with an average value per acre of $213.14.

Farms marketings for 1956 were as follows: Beef and veal, $1,334,400; sheep and wool, $362,820; hogs, $200,000; dairy, $2,455,000; chickens and broilers, $1,867,500; turkeys, eggs, and poults, $2,600,000; miscellaneous livestock, $50,000; cereal grains, $3,000,000; seed crops, $1,200,000; vegetables, $1,588,750; berries, $1,306,000; tree fruits, $1,000,000; nuts, $360,000; farm forestry, $400,000; miscellaneous, $500,000; total, $18,333,720.

Marketing Facilities

Most of the livestock marketings are either at the Portland Union Stockyards, Salem, or Hillsboro. All of these markets are within easy trucking distance.

The Farmers' Cooperative Creamery of McMinnville has facilities for handling the milk in the area. Considerable milk goes into Portland as fresh milk, and there are several processors in the city of Portland as well as locally.

Grain Warehouses

Yamhill County is well supplied with reliable feed and seed dealers. These warehouses have done a good job in the past marketing specialty seed crops for growers in this area. This is proved by the dollar marketing of cereal grains and the seed crops.

Processing Plants

Processing plants for the nut crops are adequate with three cooperatives serving the area. There are also private buyers of filberts and walnuts serving
this area.
There is also some fruit processing in the area of Dayton and Newberg. Also Salem, which is the second largest processing area in the United States, is close by.
Considerable fruit also goes to Hillsboro and Portland for processing.

Federal and State Agencies

Facilities and services are available from the Yamhill County Soil Conservation District, the Agriculture Stabilization Conservation office, Farmers' Home Administration, and the cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics. There are two fulltime County Extension agents working in agriculture, a Home Economics agent, and a man 4-H Club agent and a woman 4-H Club agent.
LIVESTOCK PLANNING COMMITTEE REPORT

Predators

One big problem affecting predator control in Yamhill County is the fact that Washington County, on the north, is without any organized program at the present time for the control of predators. The county trapper in the past has had considerable trouble along the Washington County line and will continue to have trouble unless the vulnerable area can be covered completely.

On the south, Polk Co has a trapper only part time during the year. Those who live on the southern border of the county have had difficulty with coyotes coming in from that area.

There is a need for livestock men in both of these counties to emphasize the need for good full-time control programs in their county.

Another point brought out was the damage by bears to trees. While this has not been a problem of livestock folks, it is a predator problem and one in which all counties are concerned. The need for the control of bears might help to justify having a trapper in some of those counties that do not have them on a full-time basis.

The county trapper pointed out that the use of poison had helped in controlling fox and coyote and that its use should be continued under strict supervision and control.

MARKETING

Oregon is producing 40 per cent of the pork that is used here in the Portland area. There is need for a long, lean hog to help eliminate excess lard that is hard to sell at the present time.

The committee indicated a carcass show is needed to demonstrate various types of hogs and their conformation.

There are some new types of hogs in the county such as Beltsville No. 1 and Montanas, and some selection has been made on some of the older breeds in the county.

Besides being the desired quality of hog to sell, a leaner type of hog fits into swine use of pasture.

FEEDING

Pasture saves feed and produces a cheaper hog. Also, the use of silage is one way of getting forage into the hogs in the winter time. Sows can be fed 10 to 12 pounds per day up to a week before farrowing. It was reported that one operator saved 85 cents on each pig with this type of feeding program. It was also pointed out that the litter size can be increased by forage feeding.

DISEASE CONTROL PROBLEMS

The greatest disease control problem at the present time is rhinitis. It is considered to be approaching the 50 per cent mark on farms in this area. It was pointed out that sanitation was very important, and that this disease was caused by an organism similar to that of food rot; for that reason, one should be very cautious about the spread of these diseases. However, once either one is on the farm, it is very difficult to control except by eliminating livestock for a period during which sunshine will be a sure kill. The individual should check with a veterinarian in each specific case.

Another disease of hogs is brucellosis. It is recommended that where this occurs, the entire herd should be replaced with clean stock. Another disease, erysipelas, seen in both turkeys and pigs stays in the ground a considerable length of time. Cholera, which seems to be more of a problem in the central states, has occurred in the county, and swine producers should be on constant watch for it and be cautious about its spread. It is stated that cholera lives in meat 90 days. This is the reason for cooking all garbage that is fed to hogs.

Worms are a constant problem; there again sanitation is important, and should be followed with wormicides.

In the past, it has been the practice to concentrate the farrowing of pigs about two times a year. However, the committee feels that multiple farrowing has its advantages, especially if swine enterprise is a main one on the farm. It spreads out the use of equipment and also the marketing. One usually gets a higher total price for hogs raised if the marketing is spread throughout the year.

Consumer Education

The committee recommended that advertising of meat products should be on a dollar and cents basis, pointing out to the consumer how he can save money and get satisfaction from purchase of proper meat. The sale of whole carcasses for lockers was also recommended as another way to get more con-
sumption of meat, and perhaps help the consumer to get more satisfaction from meat purchases.

It was pointed out there are education materials available for schools. The Home Economics departments in the high schools should take advantage of this educational meat program. There is meat available for this source from the National Meat Board.

There also is need for more bulletins to illustrate the correct use of new stoves and electrical appliances to cook meat properly.

Sheep

A big problem in sheep is black fiber in wool of down breeds. This causes considerable loss in the sale of wool; even in handling wool with black fiber, some of it is carried over to wool that did not have it originally. The committee pointed out the need for selection of ewes and rams that do not have any black fibers for flock replacement. Especially in rams, the dam of the ram should be checked for black fibers as well as the ram.

Wool at present prices is an important part of the income from sheep.

DISEASES AND PARASITES

First, the committee gave consideration to tick control. There are new superior materials that should be used. One of the items is dieldrin. Dieldrin can do a very superior job and with much less labor and fuss than dipping sheep.

Foot rot is one of the severe nuisances in the sheep business. It takes considerable labor to control this problem. One should be very careful to avoid it in purchasing sheep, if possible. However, one of the problems is that it may not be detected at certain times and one can bring it on his farm innocently. Another disease mentioned was lambing paralysis which was thought to be a management problem.

Another disease mentioned was white muscle. More research should be done on this disease, also on interotoximia, or over-eating disease of lambs. Vaccination is a control for interotoximia.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP

When general management of sheep was considered, two items mentioned as important was breeding for January and February lambs, and the necessity of using two or three rams per 100 ewes. Very high quality rams are desirable since they are considered to be 80 to 90 per cent of the flock. When ewes are not tagged it is difficult at times to tell when they are going to lamb and sometimes trouble results later in the spring. There are many good known management practices about sheep which, if followed for a long time, would eliminate many problems confronting shepherds. A small sheep operator should spend more time looking after his sheep; there is room for more sheep on a basis of good care.

However, a lack of care by small flock owners is neither good for the industry nor for the individual who has sheep.

Another current problem was the failure to get lambs fat for the June market. Creep feeding of lambs was suggested as an aid in avoiding this and returning the producer more money.

It is desirable to sell the lambs before July and sell on a market where competition is active. Otherwise, experience has shown the price received does not seem fair in all cases. With lambs, early marketing usually has a big advantage over late marketing.

One great problem in the past has been the use of irrigated pasture for feeding sheep. Irrigated pasture should be used with extreme caution as there are many problems involved in running sheep on irrigated pastures that have not been solved, especially the parasite problem.

Ewe lambs for replacement should be saved out of earliest well-doing lambs.

The committee pointed out that keeping cost of production records on sheep is as important as it is on every other type of livestock.

The fencing law was discussed; it was decided there is need for improvement of the fencing laws and fence classification.

DISEASES AND PARASITES

Foot rot is also one of the important diseases of cattle and there is control through medication. However, beef operators should be ever cautious and concerned with the disease. Items mentioned for control were sulfas and penicillin, as well as blue vitrol walkways which are quite difficult to operate with cattle.

Other important diseases are pneumonia and shipping fever. These have become a constant problem to the operators. It seems as though they attack whenever an animal gets into a weakened condition. Vaccination is recom-
mended before weaning and before shipping, followed with a booster shot in five days.

Bangs disease was discussed briefly. The blood test was considered as probably the best program of control. However, some areas are vaccinating calves. This is a must for complete control.

Outside breeding was discussed, and it was thought there was no safe procedure for outside breeding to prevent the hazard of the spread of disease. In this regard, the committee recommended that the purebred beef association in the United States accept the use of artificial breeding of beef for 4-H and FFA members. Many times it is not economical for members to own a bull, and these youths need a way to get started in the business without hazarding the purebred livestock operator or their own herds.

White muscle disease, in beef was mentioned and research requested.

The big problem with heel flies is to get district-wide or county-wide control. A farmer can control these on his own farm, but is not able to get complete control because his cattle will be reinfested by flies from the neighbor cattle.

Other problems such as ticks, lice, and common flies can be controlled with regular management program. Bloat which is many times a problem, especially on irrigated pastures, can be helped by feeding dry feed. Oil fed to cattle also reduces bloat. Another problem was pink eye, especially in the light-pigmented cattle. It has not been found on the Aberdeen Angus which have a black pigment.

DWARFISM

Dwarfism is another threat to the beef enterprise.

It is recommended that all bulls be checked with the profilimiter before purchase, in order to avoid spreading this particular kind of weakness.

Wintering cattle economically in this area is a major problem. It was suggested the molasses can be used with poor grade hay to winter cattle quite satisfactorily.

It was pointed out that in the future practically all steer cattle will be stilbestrol-fed. The tested sire will cause money invested in a herd to go farther than almost any other factor. Again the importance of good records was stressed if cattlemen are to keep ahead.

Present trends are toward specialization and larger units. It appears that to meet competition in production one must have an economic unit. Trends in livestock production are shown by the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1920</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1940</th>
<th>1945</th>
<th>1950</th>
<th>1955</th>
<th>1956</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Beef Cows</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>689</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>1,400</td>
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<td><strong>Swine</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Farms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>569</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>189</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sows</td>
<td>1,827</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>1,546</td>
<td>693</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>700</td>
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<td><strong>All Sheep</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Farms</td>
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<td></td>
<td>322</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>290</td>
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<td>Numbers</td>
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<td>21,000</td>
<td>17,600</td>
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<td><strong>Hay</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Acres</td>
<td>31,446</td>
<td>30,667</td>
<td>22,277</td>
<td>15,596</td>
<td>18,655</td>
<td>15,531</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Production (tons)</td>
<td>68,583</td>
<td>54,534</td>
<td>39,914</td>
<td>30,168</td>
<td>30,819</td>
<td>28,690</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Silage</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Grass—Acres</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pasture</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>5,200</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Crop. Land Pasture (acres)</td>
<td>1/</td>
<td>15,536</td>
<td>15,612</td>
<td>8,826</td>
<td>16,989</td>
<td>16,883</td>
<td>17,000</td>
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</table>

1/- Not Available

DAIRY PLANNING COMMITTEE REPORT

Two rather significant things in the way of a trend have occurred in the dairy industry during the past 15 years. The dairy industry has fewer cows for milking in Yamhill County, and fewer farms upon which cows are milked than it did either 5, 10, or 15 years ago. Illustrating this trend, the number of cows has dropped from 11,200 cows in 1940, to 9,100 cows in 1955. The number of farms milking cows has dropped from 2,215 to 1,425.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1920</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1940</th>
<th>1945</th>
<th>1950</th>
<th>1955</th>
<th>1956</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of Farms</td>
<td>2,215</td>
<td>2,085</td>
<td>1,771</td>
<td>1,425</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>No. of Dairy Cows</td>
<td>8,563</td>
<td>9,024</td>
<td>11,200</td>
<td>11,500</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>9,100</td>
<td>8,500</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

There has also been a change in the dairy business in the type of milk produced. The trend has been away from production of factory milk and toward production of grade A milk for fresh consumption.

Farmers give reasons for quitting the dairy business as not being able to get enough reliable help at the price they can afford to pay, and not being able to produce milk at the prices being paid to them for the product they sell.

The committee recommended that dairymen get profitable cows in their herds. A report showed that it took 10,000 pounds of 4 per cent milk to equal the costs of production of the average cow in cost studies made by the Agricultural Economics Department of Oregon State College. Wages were included at $1.24 per hour. It was pointed out that some dairymen keep cows in a herd in order to maintain production of their quota. It is the thought of some that it would be better not to maintain a quota than to produce milk from unprofitable cows for any substantial length of time.

The committee recommends that every dairymen check the production of his herd and, if his entire herd produces less than 400 pounds butterfat average, he no doubt has many cows in his herd that produce less than 10,000 pounds of milk and 400 pounds of butterfat.

A summary of the Dairy Herd Improvement Association production records for all of Oregon in 1955 showed that these herds averaged 8,549 pounds of milk per cow with an average test of 4.65 per cent. If this production were converted to terms of 4 per cent milk it would be 9,427 pounds of 4 per cent milk.

It has been asked how to maintain production per cow when the herd is increased. The committee answers this question by saying that the herd owner who uses production tests and follows a good feeding program and good management can increase his herd if he raises replacements from the proper cows in the herd or buys heifers from herds of like production.

Economic Unit

A study of many records has advanced the idea that 25 cows should produce 250,000 pounds of milk or more per year. At the present time, the annual production per cow is only 6,282 pounds of milk per cow or 62 per cent of the efficiency considered desirable in an economic unit.

It was thought there is an efficient size for every dairymen which he himself determines. However, discussion among the committee men pointed toward a 25-cow herd for one man who produces most of his own feed on the farm. It seems that a two-man herd consisting of 50 to 60 cows and that a three-man herd would include from 75 to 85 cows. Dairymen in Yamhill County historically produce their own feed with the purchase of some supple-mental feed during the year.

One 60-cow dairy is producing all of the forage for its cows and purchasing only the concentrates for the cows. This 60-cow dairy has 80 acres of farm land on it, most of which is irrigated. In the future, most dairymen must pay more attention to records and management to be successful. Feeding concentrates according to production with a free choice of high quality roughage and minerals is recommended. It is reported that one dairyman has been feeding free choice silage this year in Yamhill County. He said his production was considerably evener than it had ever been before, with a slightly higher production of the herd. This type of program requires more silage base on the farm.
Labor Requirements

Labor requirements vary greatly from farm to farm, but the committee showed that at present it would be reasonable to expect that a man could take care of one cow a year with 108 man hours labor, or about 18 minutes a day per cow.

The committee recommends that dairymen consider push button control gimmicks very carefully. These can be an advantage or a disadvantage. These labor-saving devices take capital and, once they are installed, there are increased taxes, depreciation, and interest on the investment that must be paid.

On the other hand, they save labor; thus one must weigh carefully the two factors.

The committee recommends that, when figuring costs, wages for operator-manager should be comparable to industry.

One of the first questions raised was: In what industry will men work for $1.24 per hour other than on the farm? That is the figure that has been used in cost studies. The $1.24 per hour rate is the price the dairymen have been paying for help and represents the situation as we have it today.

Marketing

The committee recommends that the entire industry seek the type payment fairest to dairymen.

Legal milk is now 3.2 per cent fat; 8.5 per cent solids not fat. The committee suggests that the type of payment in the future might be on a nutrition basis, or it might be on a total solids basis. More research is required to find a simpler method of testing for total solids before a change in method of payment can be made.

The committee would recommend that the co-ops consolidate their efforts in the marketing of milk.

Advertising

In some other industries, one-half to one per cent of gross income has been devoted to public relations. The committee recommended increased advertising in papers toward developing better relations with the entire public. It was shown that television advertising has helped sell dairy products.

Unity for Dairymen

Unity among all dairymen was discussed. This could be obtained through organization of other dairymen associations, or it might be accomplished through the present cooperatives. The committee recommends that boards of directors of the co-ops get together and discuss marketing problems.

The dairy committee recommended unity of action in securing a shavings supply for the future.

It was recommended that the farmers should show more appreciation for shavings obtained at the various planers. The committee suggested that these mills be asked to consider a fair value for the shavings before taking them off the market.

It was suggested that one might put the shavings in deep in the summer time and keep taking them out throughout the winter. This might help the shaving situation as they are plentiful and easy to get in the summer and hard to get in the winter time.

Some farmers stockpile shavings with success and cover them with cheap plastic materials.

Some are now using a combination of straw and shavings. Some dairymen have gone entirely to the use of straw.

Members of the committee are: Ned Palmer, Dayton; H. C. Maynard, McMinnville; Robert Niehus, Dayton; William Warmington, McMinnville; Ernest Leffler, Gaston; Russell Baker, Gaston; Douglas Dickie, Newberg; Norman Longhurst, McMinnville; John DeJong, McMinnville; Emil Wyffels, Yamhill; Milton Daniel, Newberg; Harley Belt, Yamhill; Austin Warner, Carlton; Richard Reyne, McMinnville; Ronald Finnicum, Dayton; Earle Day, Dayton.
POULTRY PLANNING COMMITTEE REPORT

The Poultry Committee realizes that a change has taken place in the chicken business during the past 9 or 10 years. Poultry farms are fewer, but the ones still in business are larger. The census of 1949 showed that 945 Yamhill County commercial egg farms produced 1,537,000 dozen eggs. In 1954 the census showed 666 farms produced 2,295,000 dozen eggs.

The committee feels this is a good healthy growth for the territory and, as long as the poultrymen develop to this size through good sound thinking and management, they will just keep up with the needs of the area.

Vertical Integration

The vertical integration that is taking place in several parts of the United States is something to be concerned about. Another name for vertical integration of the industry is a package deal in egg production. What is happening is that feed companies, together with some hatcheries, are pushing the commercial egg enterprise with a financing program. In so doing, they are encouraging some folks to go into the egg business only because someone will finance them. The committee stated definitely that the disadvantage of this program is that it provides capital too quickly through poor planning. They are quite sure it will result in production and cause prices to fall below the point where they are economically sound, or where a legitimate poultryman can make an honest living.

The committee further thinks there is a chance this program will eliminate small producers, small hatcherymen, small feed dealers and processors. The committee feels that the strength of this nation lies in the family farm that grows with the times. These get-rich-quick ideas are contrary to the economic laws of good sound business.

The committee also pointed out that the Farm and Home Administration is making loans in some areas to these poultrymen to put up buildings. The committee agrees that in disaster areas perhaps this is a good thing, as it helps the folks who are down and out.

This same thing has taken place in the broiler industry and, at the present time, December, 1956, broilers are 14c per pound in California and 15c per pound more in Oregon. This price is about 4c per pound below the cost of production on the most efficient farm.

Poultrymen have been encouraged to go into the broiler business with the idea of making money. In some areas, insurance companies have insured a profit to the grower. The committee doubts if insurance companies will continue further to insure this profit in the poultry industry at a reasonable rate. This was a new venture for insurance companies and since they base their future charges on experience, future premiums will no doubt increase. Very few people insure livestock any more because the rates are so high due to the great risk involved.

Another point discussed was the contracts which have been given in many instances to insure a certain margin in this poultry industry. However, these contracts do not always hold when the going gets tough.

In summing up this vertical integration for the future, the committee recommends that anyone considering going into such a program should make unlimited investigation and check with Better Business Bureaus, Chamber of Commerces, and the major farm organizations as well as their educational institutions before going into it. Over-expansion can hurt the individual who is going into the business as well as the entire industry.

The present statistics show there is room for sound and healthy growth in the commercial chicken enterprise in Yamhill County. At present there are a few more eggs shipped into Oregon than are shipped out. But eggs can be shipped quite economically and, if there is an over-production in any part of the United States, the market, like water, will seek the level within the basin quite quickly.

Consumer Education

It was pointed out that people eat less eggs per capita now than they did a few years ago. The committee sees no sound reason for this happening, unless it is the lack of advertising and selling of its product by the poultry industry.

The committee would like to see the place of origin written on each package of eggs. Consumers also need to know more about eggs. Many folks have eaten eggs for years without knowing how to buy quality in eggs. Another factor that seems inequitable is that some people do not consider the price of the various grades and sizes of eggs. The price of eggs of different sizes vary too

—11—
much at some seasons of the year. This past year the price of mediums went extremely low. In December and January the price difference between mediums and large is very small and smaller than the difference in true value.

The committee recommends that the poultrymen keep their poultry houses full the year round; this tends to even out the supply of eggs and will help to eliminate the extremely high and extremely low prices. This trend is already happening in the commercial egg business. They feel that this is good since it will require less explanation as to why eggs are so high at one season of the year and so low another.

The committee feels that keeping an even supply of eggs the year around also tends to keep out those who would jump into the poultry business when prices are high and sell out when prices are low. This type of operation causes chaos in the business.

There are several phases of the poultry business: One is the hatcheryman who mainly produces eggs for hatching chicks for broilers or permanent layers. Another phase is the strictly commercial egg enterprise, one in which every stress is to produce high quality eggs for the market at an even level the year round.

The committee would caution anyone going into the poultry business to consider the facts. It is usually true that when one produces broiler chicks, they are working with meat birds, and the lay is not as high as it is with the strictly commercial egg type chicken. In the sale of hatchery eggs, one should consider carefully contracts that might be given. These contracts cannot always “hold water” when the going gets tough, and the poultryman should consider this hazard when he gets into the production of hatching eggs.

In the hatching egg business mortality is usually greater, lay is usually lower, and feed consumption is greater. This is because you are dealing with meat birds, and secondly, there must be a certain percentage of roosters in the flock that do not lay any eggs.

Marketing

The committee feels that a method of raising money among poultrymen and spending this money advertising the sale of poultry products is needed. One possible method of collecting funds for egg promotion is an egg commission. This method is being used in some other industries in the state of Oregon. Another possible method is the voluntary check off of money at the hatchery level. It was stated that this is being done in some cases and the money is being given to the Poultry and Egg National Board. However, most of this money has been spent in other areas rather than in Oregon. There was to be one representative located in San Francisco working for this board. The committee felt that this is not adequate to take care of Oregon. It might be better to spend locally the money that was raised in this area for promotion here.

Roadside egg dispensers are taking hold in certain areas very well. This is thought to be a good idea if good locations can be found for the dispensers.

Marketing Costs

Handlers of commercial eggs in this area indicated there was a variation in costs from 5 cents to 10 cents in the candling, handling, cartoning, and distribution of wholesale eggs to retailers. One handler gave a price of 2½ cents to 2⅞ cents per dozen for candling, 1½ cents for handling, while the price of cartons runs from 1.4 cents to 2.2 cents per carton.

Size of the commercial egg enterprise was considered with the recommendation that one man and family can care for 2,500 birds, grade, candle, and sell the eggs wholesale; that same man, if he only produced, cleaned his eggs, and sold them to the wholesaler, could handle up to 5,000 chickens with that same family operation.

Acronizing of Poultry Meat

This is a process of preserving meat through the introduction of terramycin and aureomycin. Two companies now have the franchise for selling materials that are used in this process. It was stated that most processors now dip their birds in this material at a cost of about 5 cents per bird to treat. It has been proved that the birds can be held fresh 14 to 21 days longer at just above freezing than they could before this process was used.

The quality of the birds seems to be just as good, so apparently this product is here to stay. It does further the possibility of shipping birds more easily, which means that the cost of shipping would be less. The areas that can pro-
duce broilers at a low cost have some advantage in that their market can be further from home.

The committee pointed out that the broiler market is in chaos and will be corrected only when someone gets hurt badly enough that they will stay out of the business. Perhaps the burnt fingers of the insurance companies may help to solve the problem in the future. Also, the committee would like to point out to these large feed companies that are financing birds unlimited, that the "goose that lays the golden egg" could be killed.

A code of ethics for poultrymen was suggested. Always carry on sound, ethical dealings. Don't over-expand, stay financially sound and always work toward improved cultural practices resulting from new ideas and research.

If one wants to get rich quick, get on a quiz program and leave chickens alone.

Committee members who developed this report are: Paul Fritz, McMinnville, chairman; Earl Ryals, Newberg; Henry Attebury, Newberg; Dale Pfoucher, Newberg; Roland Waterman, Newberg; Paul Mills, Newberg; Martin Zimmerman, Yamhill; Oran Ryals, McMinnville; Harry Wicks, McMinnville.
TURKEY PLANNING COMMITTEE REPORT

Turkey operations have followed the trends of the nation and of other types of farming in Yamhill County during the past 15 years.

There are fewer farms raising more turkeys per farm than was true any time in the history of turkey farming in Yamhill County.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Farms</th>
<th>Number of Turkeys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>146,535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>240</td>
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<td>1950</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>270,872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>347,941</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following problems of the turkey industry were recognized by the committee and have been considered in this report:

1. Excessive off-grade turkeys.
2. Wide price between A and C grade turkeys.
3. Low price received for break-down turkeys which compete with the white fryer market.
4. Knowing proper weight at which to sell market birds.
5. Some growers do not have economic units.
7. Knowing the most economical feeding program, considering price, growth rate, and finish of the turkey to be marketed.
8. Lack of carry-through of grade from eviscerated line to consumer.
9. Maintaining a supply of shavings for breeder hen lots.
10. Keeping the consumer buying turkey the year around.

Off-Grade Turkeys

Turkeys were slightly heavier during 1956 than in immediately past years. It is thought this is one of the reasons more blisters have been found during 1957. Off-grades ran as high as 30 per cent of the flock in some instances this past year. Leg weakness has also been considered a factor in heavy birds being graded down. Another one of the causes of off-grades was black pigment in the turkeys. In the opinion of some, there is a relationship between the hot weather and the lack of shade for birds and the resulting black pigment in turkeys.

The committee recommends improved type of management to prevent this problem.

Wide Price Between A and C Grade Turkeys

There were more off-grade turkeys this year than in other years. This apparently made the off-grade turkeys harder to sell. Also, due to the fact that the price of turkeys was lower, the buyer was more willing to take the top grade and shunned the off grade turkeys.

It was pointed out that all grading is done by government graders at the present time. It was felt the grading was quite fair and uniform in all plants, and it was supervised by men going from plant to plant within the area.

A factor that enters into the off-grade problem is under the eviscerated program from 2 to 5 per cent of the off-grade losses once were absorbed by the processor but now going from New York dressed to eviscerated more of the off-grades are taken out before the grower is paid. The bird purchased now is ready for the package and no more loss usually occurs.

Fryer Break-Down Turkeys

It is pointed out that a bronze just can't compete with white fryers on the market. The small lots are usually not good quality. The buyers handle these birds for the grower mainly as an accommodation.

Proper Weight to Sell Market Birds

Research work has shown that there is a time when turkeys should be sold in order to get the most efficient return for feed and investment. It is con-
sidered that growth and feed consump-
tion is quite constant from 21 to 25
weeks on Bronze toms, and that perhaps
the best time to sell most years is at
26 weeks for these toms and 21 weeks
for the broad-breasted Bronze hens.
The committee recommends that tur-
key growers keep good records, as these
are extremely important in order for the
turkey grower to determine the most
efficient time at which he can sell his
birds.
When considering Beltsville, it was
the thought that hens kept growing
made good use of their feed up to 16
weeks of age, and the toms, for the
most part, up to 17 weeks of age. But
there is need for more research and
study along with a constant record kept
by the grower. These factors used in
relation to the current price of turkeys
helps a man to figure out a proper
time to sell.
The finish of birds is thought to be
very important in meeting competition.
The committee recommends that grow-
ers make special efforts to put quality
turkeys on the market.

Economic Units

Five thousand turkeys seem to be
about the minimum economical unit at
the present time. The grower can pro-
duce that many turkeys and do his
other farm work, and perhaps have
some other enterprise on the farm in
order to spread out the risk of farm-
ing. However, it was pointed out that
some growers are doing quite an ef-
ficient job with 10,000 to 12,000 birds.
There are instances where four men
produce 40,000 turkeys a year as well as
do the farming along with the operation.

Using Investment to Best Advantage

One of the problems was sequence
brooding which would give the grower
an opportunity of spreading brooder in-
vestment. However, problems involved
include spring weather being severe
sometimes. Late brood turkeys have
to finish out in the mud. There is a
great hazard of running into disease
difficulties plus the actual mechanics
of feeding in the mud.

Knowing Most Economical Feeding Program

The committee recommends that
growers build storage for whole grains
so that grain can be purchased at har-
est time. It is recommended that bulk
feeding saves labor and is a more ef-

ficient way of feeding the birds.
The committee recommends that re-
search be speeded up in feeding, and
that special consideration be given to
the use of local grown grains with the
emphasis on cost.

Lack of Labor Carry-Through

Turkeys should carry the grade giv-
en them at the eviscerating plant on the
label as well as the packing company
trade name.
The committee would encourage grow-
ers to be present at the plant during
processing. This will give them a better
understanding of the true quality of the
birds they are marketing, and will make
for a better understanding between pro-
cessors and the turkey grower.

Shavings

An effort should be made by turkey
men to organize with other groups to
maintain a supply of shavings for ag-
ger to the producing area.

Keeping Consumer Buying Turkey Year Round

A consumer education program should
be continued. The committee recom-
mends that more money should be spent
locally on advertising turkey. The com-
mittee thinks that the support of the
voluntary check-off would be greater if
more money were spent closer to the
producing area.

The members that served on this com-
mittee were as follows: Larry Sohrweid,
Chairman, McMinnville; Douglas Sco-
field, Yamhill; Pat Paola, Carlton; Har-
vey Stoller, Dayton; Newton Fruit,
Dayton; Webb Alexander, McMinnville;
Walter Oberg, Carlton; Carl Kreder, Jr.,
Dayton; and C. O. Norton, McMinnville.
FARM CROPS PLANNING COMMITTEE REPORT

Yamhill County farmers are able to grow a large number of field crops in commercial quantities. Several reasons for this diversity include the wide range of soil types for which each has adapted crops, availability of irrigation, the frequency of mild winters, and Yamhill summer weather permitting harvest of good quality grain, grass, and legume seeds.

This makes it possible for farmers on the better soil types to practice good crop rotations and spread their farming over a number of field crops in the same year. At the same time, it does increase some of their problems in pest control, fertilization, etc. Field crop production in Yamhill County makes up a very sizeable portion of the farm income. The estimates of 1956 farm marketing show that farmers in the county received somewhat near $4,200,000 for their crops.

This income is made up predominate-ly from cereal crops; however, the seed crop industry of the county is also sizable. The main seed crops raised in the county are legumes such as crimson clover, red clover, hairy vetch, Austrian peas.

### Crimson Clover

Crimson Clover Acreage and Clean Seed Production, 1946-1956

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Yamhill County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>64,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>78,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>3,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>170,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>2,500</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>4,300</td>
<td>105,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### GENERAL COMMENTS

The committee felt that crimson clover is a good crop for Yamhill County field crop growers to be producing. It fits in especially well in the rotation with grains. Besides giving a good cash return, it is building up the soil and fixing nitrogen for following crops. It is felt that a gross return of $75 per acre makes this crop profitable under present conditions. Four to five hundred pounds of clean seed per acre is not an uncommon yield for Yamhill County. It also ties in very well for livestock producers, especially sheepmen, as it is valuable as early sheep pasture in spring months. Crimson clover has been a major crop in Yamhill County for several years; it is the committee’s feeling that it should continue to be used in rotation and even increased to some extent.

### PROBLEMS

1. Hairy vetch in crimson clover seed fields with the resulting loss of seed due to the difficulty of harvesting with green vetch in the field.

2. The extreme difficulty of harvesting crimson clover with the problem of selecting proper harvest time, separating seed from hull, etc. The lack of adequate machinery and know how to do the job at the present time.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That Oregon State College Farm Crops Research Department be urged to work more on finding a chemical control for hairy vetch in crimson clover seed fields which will not cause, at the same time, yield reduction.

2. To encourage the Oregon State College Agricultural Engineering Department to continue their work in finding better methods of harvesting crimson clover seed. It is the feeling that much good work is being done along this line at the present time, and the committee would like to see it encouraged.

3. Growers are urged to plant the reseeding type of crimson clover. Markets at the present time desire this type.

4. Growers are urged to plant crimson clover on well-drained better type soils. Seed Crops on these soils tend to be better.

5. The growing of good quality, high purity seed is emphasized as this is the type that is going to find a more readily available market. Grow certified seed.
Red Clover

Red Clover Acreage and Clean Seed Production, 1946-1956

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Yamhill County</th>
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<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>3,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>3,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>2,500</td>
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<td>1952</td>
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<tr>
<td>1954</td>
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<td>16,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>13,000</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

**GENERAL COMMENTS**

The committee feels that this is a crop that ties in nicely in the rotation program for field crops growers. These farmers are urged to continue production of red clover, making sure to grow desired varieties from the market standpoint. It appears that more sure seed crops can be obtained of this crop on river bottom type soil than anywhere else. It is a good soil building crop.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. Growers are urged to continue red clover in their rotation program.
2. Growers should use the latest recommended varieties desired by the users of the seed in eastern markets.
3. Growers should grow certified seed for better returns.
4. More work should be done on the nitadulid problem from the standpoint of cultural practices or chemicals that will give longer lasting control.

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Hairy Vetch

Hairy Vetch Acreage and Clean Seed Production, 1946-1956

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Yamhill County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>5,000</td>
<td>38,000</td>
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<td>1948</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>14,000</td>
</tr>
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<td>1950</td>
<td>14,000</td>
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<td>1952</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>69,000</td>
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<td>1954</td>
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<td>26,000</td>
<td>7,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>9,120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GENERAL COMMENTS**

This crop covers considerable acreage in Yamhill County each year, and has proved to be a good one over a long period of time for growers of field crops. Although the market at the present time is not good, it is felt that it will probably improve again in the future, and growers are urged to continue using it in their rotation programs. It is felt that hairy vetch should be used in a short rotation to prevent building up of weed seeds in the ground resulting in volunteer growth when other crops are planted. Hairy vetch is a good legume rotation crop and should be continued in use as long as the market situation demands the seed.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. The committee recommends that hairy vetch should be confined to ground suitable only for vetch and not planted on land where other crops can be grown to better advantage. This would mean planting hairy vetch on adapted lower hill soils ond poorer type of valley soils.
2. Hairy vetch should not be planted on land that will be seeded to crimson clover or other clovers in the future.
3. Growers should be watching for slug damage during the early winter months after seeding of hairy vetch, and apply control measures when needed.
4. Follow control programs for vetch weevil.
Austrian Field Peas

**Austrian Field Peas, Acreage and Clean Seed Production, 1946-1956**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Yamhill County Acres</th>
<th>Oregon Acres</th>
<th>United States Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>2,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>22,000</td>
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</tr>
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It is felt that the field pea has lost its importance as a cover crop seed, but is still a good one to use in field crop rotations. It is certainly a soil building crop and can be grown for feed as many growers are doing at the present time. It is the committee's feeling that growers should be urged to continue use of this crop, especially when market conditions show demands for it for seed or feed purposes.

**Grass Seed Crops**

The committee feels that grasses have not proved to be as good in the field crop rotations as the legume seeds. Some growers, however, have been doing an outstanding job of grass seed production; the committee feels that these growers should be encouraged to continue. There is room for a certain amount of grass seed to be grown in the county from year to year. Growers are urged to be watchful for new varieties to grow that will meet the market demands. Many different types of grasses can be grown successfully in Yamhill County for seed purposes when the markets are good enough to warrant their production. Growers are urged to grow pure seed of the various varieties. This is highly important from the marketing standpoint. Growers that have grass seed fields should either keep them entirely clean through spraying and cultivation, or get rid of the fields.

**Wheat**

**Wheat Acreage and Clean Seed Production, 1946-1956**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Yamhill County Acres</th>
<th>Oregon Acres</th>
<th>United States Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>1953</td>
<td>26,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>888,000</td>
<td>54,556,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956p</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>816,000</td>
<td>49,817,000</td>
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</table>

**GENERAL COMMENTS**

Wheat has long been a staple cereal crop of field crop growers of Yamhill County, with a peak of nearly 30,000 acres having been grown in the early 1950's. At the present time, the acreage is roughly 15,000 acres in the county. Growers are urged to continue growing wheat up to their allotment, while following recommended fertilizer and weed control programs to produce good clean wheat. Also, growers are urged to follow good rotation programs with legumes and other grains to keep fields clean of volunteer grain and to prevent mixtures. Fertilizer programs pay off in good returns on wheat crops and growers should follow the current recommended programs. The committee felt at the present time that not too much further can be said in regards to wheat acreage-wise because of the federal regulation programs on acreage.

**PROBLEMS**

1. The need for a better spring wheat with plenty of good, clean seed for production in the Yamhill County area.
2. Moisture testing of grain at harvest time should be better standardized, possibly through more uniform sampling methods at the warehouse and more uniform type machines to do the testing.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. The two fall wheat varieties that appear to the committee to be satisfactory for the Yamhill County area at the present time are Redmond and Elmar, these two varieties produce quite well...
and growers are urged to grow them, at least for the present. They should always be watching for new varieties.

2. Work needs to be done through the federal government to arrive at a more adequate method of moisture testing of grains at harvest time in the warehouses.

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**Barley**

**Barley Acreage and Clean Seed Production, 1946-1956**

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>259</td>
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<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>276,000</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>527,000</td>
<td>468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956p</td>
<td>26,000</td>
<td>570,000</td>
<td>513</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/—Oregon State College Estimates
p—Preliminary

**GENERAL COMMENTS**

1. Inability of growers to obtain a premium price for malting barley.

2. The need for a good winter-hardy barley for this area.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. Growers are urged to grow the Hannchen variety of barley on their spring barley ground.

2. The committee recommends that Oregon State College continue their research work on cereal varieties, especially trying to find a barley that is more winter-hardy for this area.

---

**Oats**

**Oats Acreage and Clean Seed Production, 1946-1956**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Yamhill County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acres 1,000 Tons</td>
<td>Acres 1,000 Tons</td>
<td>Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>41,600</td>
<td>356,000</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>34,000</td>
<td>271,000</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>37,000</td>
<td>344,000</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>32,000</td>
<td>289,000</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>24,500</td>
<td>330,000</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956p</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>281,000</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

p—Preliminary
1—Oregon State College Estimates

**GENERAL COMMENTS**

- Oats are grown quite extensively on grainland in Yamhill County with predominant varieties being Victory spring oats and grey winter oats.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. Growers should grow the current recommended varieties with Victory being the spring variety recommended at the present time.

2. Growers are urged to grow oats only on adapted soils; in many cases, this includes our hill soils where other grain crops are adapted.
Field Corn Acreage and Clean Seed Production, 1946-1956

The committee feels that this crop is one that has decreased in importance in the county in the past 10 years, but for some growers it has a place, if handled properly. They recommend that growers who are interested in growing corn should have the necessary handling facilities such as harvesting and cultivating equipment. Growers are urged to plant field corn by the first of May, if at all possible, and not later than the 10th of May in Yamhill County area. Crops planted later than this will undoubtedly run into trouble at harvest time. The committee felt that a grower can probably expect 70 bushels per acre as an average return from non-irrigated corn fields, and probably as high as 120 bushels per acre on irrigated land. It is a crop that can fit in adequately with the operations of some growers who have row crop equipment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Yamhill County Acres 1,000 Tons</th>
<th>Oregon Acres 1,000 Tons</th>
<th>United States Acres 1,000 Tons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>31,000</td>
<td>87,585,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>27,000</td>
<td>84,778,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>81,818,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>80,940,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>26,000</td>
<td>80,186,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956p</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>75,950,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

p—Preliminary
1—Oregon State College Estimates

Alfalfa Acreage and Clean Seed Production, 1946-1956

This crop, it is felt, has possibilities for expansion in the county. Growers have reported good results with alfalfa on good, well-drained soil as a cash return crop, growing hay for livestock men. Growers have reported grossing up to $100 per acre, which is as good or better than can be realized on some crops, while at the same time building up the soil with this very important crop. It is the committee's feeling that recommended varieties should be planted, this being the DuPuitts variety at the present time. The crop should be rotated every four or five years. Also, growers should be prepared to put the first cutting up as silage in years when weather conditions prevent making hay. Alfalfa acreage has been going up in the county slightly over the past few years and it is felt that it can be increased.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Yamhill County Acres 1,000 Tons</th>
<th>Oregon Acres (Thous.)</th>
<th>United States Acres (Thous.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956p</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>951</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1—Oregon State College Estimates Alfalfa Alone
2—Alfalfa and Alfalfa Mixtures for Hay
p—Preliminary

Weed Control

Growers of field crops are urged by the committee to carry out the best possible weed control practices to maintain good quality seed production on all field crops. Also, growers are urged not to depend entirely on chemicals for weed control, but to follow good cultural practices and crop rotations to keep fields clean of weed and other undesirable seeds. This is especially true for growers interested in growing certified seeds. Also growers should plant clean seed so...
as to cut down on weed populations in crop fields. Probably the worst weed problems in the Yamhill County area at the present time are as follows: Canada thistle throughout the county, and nutgrass and quackgrass on river bottom overflow lands. Growers are urged to follow the latest control recommendations on use of weed spray materials put out by Oregon State College.

GENERAL DISCUSSION

It is the feeling of this committee that many farmers are losing considerable amounts of their income by not doing a better job of farm management. It is recommended that all farmers should keep a better set of records for their farm and run their farm like a business. It is felt that those farmers who follow such programs as this are getting much better returns for their farm, and are able to spend their time where it is most profitable.

Field crops growers should consider the possibilities of feeding some of their products to livestock and should not specialize too much in field crops alone. In many cases, growers have the equipment and facilities for raising livestock and it is a practical way of rounding out the farm program.

This committee re-emphasizes the importance of planting and growing certified varieties of field crops. Not only will this give the individual higher returns for his efforts, but will help maintain Western Oregon's reputation as a high quality seed producing area.

Farm Crops Planning Committee Members:
Ernest Jernstedt, Carlton, Chairman.
Eric Pekkola, Carlton.
Ivan Gubser, Dayton.
Joe Beatty, Route 1, Salem.
Ted Rossner, Route 3, McMinnville.
Otto Brandt, Sheridan.
Irwin Teegarden, Yamhill.
Clinton Sheldon, Carlton.
Stuart French, Carlton.
William H. Mills, Dayton.
Clair Stringer, Route 1, McMinnville.
Rudy Leffler, Route 1, Newberg.

SMALL FRUITS AND VEGETABLE PLANNING COMMITTEE REPORT

The small fruit and vegetable industry of Yamhill County is becoming more important to the area all the time. In 1956 there were slightly more than 7,000 acres of cropland producing these crops, with a total estimated gross farm income of $3,094,750. About five crops make up the majority of the acreage listed above, these being strawberries, black raspberries, sweet corn, green beans, and potatoes. Besides these, many other small fruit and vegetable crops are grown in smaller amounts in the county at the present time.

It is this committee's feeling that there is a great deal of acreage available in Yamhill County that can be used for the production of small fruit and vegetable crops. The land is irrigable and well-drained and would be ideal for the production of these crops. At the present time these lands are growing small grains and other types of field crops which return much less per acre. It is felt that sometime in the future these lands will be used for the more intensified crops, as other areas in the state are forced to go out of small fruit and vegetable production due to urbanization, or as market outlets are increased. When this time comes, farmers interested in producing these types of crops should be alert to putting soils of adapted types into production of these crops.

At the present time, this committee feels that lack of market outlets is the limiting factor as far as small fruit and vegetable production is concerned in Yamhill County. Until such time as these markets are more widespread and available, growers must certainly check in with canneries and other processing outlets before going into production of these crops.

Many changes have taken place in the fields of producing berry and vegetable crops. Growers must avail themselves of all available information to do the best job of production.

The committee feels that these crops have a definite future in the agriculture of Yamhill County.

The following table shows the acreages of the principal small fruit and vegetable crops grown in Yamhill County during recent years:

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Acreage of Principle Small Fruit and Vegetable Crops

Strawberries are by far the most important small fruit crop acreage-wise in Yamhill County. This crop is very well adapted to production in many areas of the county, and is one of the better crops grown. The committee feels that the acreage of this important crop should be kept near the present level for the present time. With a probable low price facing growers for the coming year, it is a poor time for growers to be thinking of increasing their acreage of this crop. Due to the large increased acreage in California in recent years, the strawberry market has tightened up considerably. Growers feel, however, that this crop is still a good one for the area, and should be maintained at its present acreage and possibly increased in future years.

Strawberries are almost entirely a frozen, or otherwise processed, crop for this area. Growers are urged to check market outlets thoroughly before attempting to plant new acreages.

Two of the most important problems of strawberries at the present time are symphilid damage to new plantings and fruit rot in producing fields. This committee would like to recommend that Oregon State College carry out extensive research programs on control of these pests, as well as carrying out research in all phases of strawberry production.

Growers producing strawberries must get well above average production if they expect to stay in the strawberry business, especially in low-price years such as is expected in the coming year. The committee feels that a grower should produce 5 tons per acre under irrigation to do well in the industry.

Better varieties than we now have which will produce better quality fruit and give heavier production per acre are needed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strawberries</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Raspberries</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackberries (tame)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boysenberries and Youngberries</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Raspberries</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loganberries</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Corn</td>
<td>1,175</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snap Beans</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>1,850</td>
<td>1,250</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Small Fruits

**STRAWBERRIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Yamhill County Acres</th>
<th>Oregon Acres</th>
<th>United States Acres</th>
<th>Avg. Price Per Ton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>90,250</td>
<td>$384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>116,650</td>
<td>$340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>126,850</td>
<td>$294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>129,360</td>
<td>$294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>107,050</td>
<td>$294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956p</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>16,800</td>
<td>125,400</td>
<td>$310</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*—1950 census figures
p—Preliminary

**BLACK RASPBERRIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Yamhill County 1/</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Avg. Price Per Ton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>.865</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>4,049</td>
<td>$126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>.556</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>3,289</td>
<td>$262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>.839</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>6,092</td>
<td>$388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>.251</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>23,868</td>
<td>$628</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/—Includes red raspberries of which acreage is very small in Yamhill County
This crop is the second most important crop acreage-wise for the county and has been quite good for growers in the Newberg area. It is grown primarily on the hill type soils with some being grown in the valley. This crop can be over-produced quite easily, as has been done in past years, and many growers tend to jump in and out of black raspberry production. However, growers who have grown black raspberries continually for years have done quite well with them, leveling out the high and low price periods. The acreage of this crop has been lower the past three or four years, with resultant better-than-average prices. However, more acreage has been planted in the past year or two, and prices are beginning to drop accordingly.

There have been several problems bothering this crop in recent years, mainly strawberry crown moth and verticillium wilt. The committee would like to recommend that the Experiment Station carry out further research programs on the control of these two problems.

This crop has been increasing in acreage in the county recently and has been quite good. However, as with other crops in this field, a market must be found before planting. In 1956, the price received per pound was outstanding, averaging about 15 to 16 cents per pound. The average price over the years of about 7 to 8 cents per pound is good enough that the good grower can do above average on them if he follows a good cultural program. This is a crop which is definitely grown best with irrigation, where it will pay off in increased production. It is estimated a good yield would be close to five tons per acre with irrigation.

A possible problem with this crop could be picking in the fall after school starts, when many of the school children harvesters are in school. The picking must be done mostly by older women who can be in limited supply in the harvesting of the crop. The picking season usually runs from August 25 to as late as October 1.

This is a crop which has been decreasing acreage-wise in Yamhill County in recent years. The crops have been plagued with production problems and production per acre has been downward. In past years it was a fairly good-paying crop. The problems of cane tip dieback after the canes have been put up on the wire, as well as leaf and cane spot diseases, and cane and crown gall have caused reduced yields.

The committee feels, however, that if an 8 to 10 cent berry can be produced each year on a good producing field, this crop will make a good income for the grower. It is one berry crop that can be grown under dry-land conditions and do fairly well, especially if the grower used disease-free planting stock.

RED RASPBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES AND LOGANBERRIES

These three crops are of minor importance in Yamhill County but have fitted in quite well with a few growers' farm operations. They are crops, however, that can be quite easily over-done acreage-wise. The committee can not see room at the present time for expansion of these crops, except on a very limited scale.

Gooseberries have been grown for many years in the Newberg area and have done well on the hill-type soils. Powdery mildew and gooseberry maggot are probably the main problems in the

---

BLACKBERRIES

Blackberry Acreage, Production and Price Received, 1939-1954

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Yamhill County Acres</th>
<th>Oregon Acres</th>
<th>United States Acres</th>
<th>Avg. Price Per Ton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>813</td>
<td>26,606</td>
<td>$ 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>1,380</td>
<td>21,791</td>
<td>$242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>4,234</td>
<td>13,417</td>
<td>$176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>2,157</td>
<td>10,621</td>
<td>$178</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Boysenberry and Youngberry Acreage, Production and Price Received, 1939-1954

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Yamhill County Acres</th>
<th>Oregon Acres</th>
<th>United States Acres</th>
<th>Avg. Price Per Ton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>4,341</td>
<td>8,389</td>
<td>$ 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>3,932</td>
<td>11,366</td>
<td>$242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>5,221</td>
<td>19,189</td>
<td>$132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>2,521</td>
<td>14,167</td>
<td>$236</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
production of gooseberries. Two tons per acre is considered a good average yield for this crop; however, growers have gone as high as 5 tons.

Red raspberries are grown to a minor extent in the county, with not too many soils being adapted to the production of this crop. To do best, this crop should be planted on the sandier type soils with good drainage where irrigation is available. It is felt, however, that a grower with proper soils could probably do quite well with a planting of red raspberries.

Loganberries have almost disappeared from the picture as far as production is concerned in Yamhill County. There might possibly be room for a few small plantings of loganberries on good clean ground. This crop can be grown quite well under dry-land conditions.

**SWEET CORN**

Sweet Corn Acreage, Production and Price Received, 1946-1956

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Yamhill County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Avg. Price Per Ton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>Tons</td>
<td>Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1,175</td>
<td>9,700</td>
<td>27,200</td>
<td>505,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>10,900</td>
<td>41,400</td>
<td>466,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>9,100</td>
<td>33,700</td>
<td>336,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td>15,500</td>
<td>69,800</td>
<td>489,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>13,500</td>
<td>60,800</td>
<td>453,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956p</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>88,400</td>
<td>442,530</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sweet corn, as well as the other vegetable crops grown in Yamhill County, is primarily a canny crop at the present time, which makes the market outlet somewhat limited. Growers are urged to check into markets before they go into plantings of sweet corn.

Some fresh market sweet corn is being grown in Yamhill County, but it is in the minority acreage-wise. These growers have, in most cases, done fairly well, but there is a limited outlet for sweet corn production.

**SNAP BEANS**

Snap Bean Production, Acreage and Price Received, 1946-1956

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Yamhill County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Avg. Price Per Ton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>Tons</td>
<td>Acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>4,800</td>
<td>28,800</td>
<td>124,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>4,900</td>
<td>34,300</td>
<td>106,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>595</td>
<td>6,600</td>
<td>53,500</td>
<td>122,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>6,550</td>
<td>51,700</td>
<td>114,420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>9,400</td>
<td>71,400</td>
<td>154,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956p</td>
<td>1,250</td>
<td>10,600</td>
<td>77,400</td>
<td>131,960</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Although this crop is second to sweet corn acreage-wise in Yamhill County, it is probably by far the most important vegetable crop grown in the county, requiring a large amount of labor for harvesting the crop as well as producing it. Like sweet corn, however, it is controlled primarily by canny contracts, as these are the only outlets for this crop on a large scale basis.

The committee felt that labor is probably one of the main problems facing this crop in future years, especially if acreage is increased in times to come. Many times adequate labor can be found; however, other times there is a shortage, especially in late harvest seasons when school children have to start back to school before the crop is completely harvested. Growers interested in going into bean production when markets are right should check thoroughly into labor resources and the cost of production before going into this crop.

Machinery to improve methods of raising the crop is being adapted at all times, and growers should make use of all available machinery to cut down labor costs in bean production. Growers are urged to carry out the
latest fertilizer programs as well as the latest pest control programs in bean production. This crop can not be grown without irrigation and proper fertilizer programs.

**BEETS, BROCCOLI, CAULIFLOWER, SPINACH AND CARROTS**

These crops are very similar in the way they are handled by growers. Here again, are crops that growers should certainly check on as to contracts and markets before planting. This is to make sure they have a market for the crop before they spend a large amount of money in the production of the crop and not be able to harvest it. These crops can be grown in Yamhill County as there are many soils adapted to their production. Probably the sandier type soils of the river bottoms are preferable, especially if given proper care in growing the crop. With a crop like carrots, it is felt that good weather at harvest time is very important even on the better adapted soils. Trying to grow this crop on heavy soils is very risky on the grower’s part.

**TOMATOES**

This is a vegetable crop grown in the county on a limited scale, primarily for the “You pick” customers in the county. It has been rather stable acreage-wise in recent years, and this committee feels that there is not too much room for increasing the acreage of this crop.

**POTATOES**

Potato Acreage, Production and Price Received, 1946-1956

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Yamhill County Acres</th>
<th>Oregon Acres</th>
<th>United States Acres</th>
<th>Avg. Price Per Ton $ / Cwt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>1,850</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>2,526,600</td>
<td>292,389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>1,250</td>
<td>38,000</td>
<td>1,980,700</td>
<td>269,937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>36,500</td>
<td>1,697,900</td>
<td>259,112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>30,500</td>
<td>1,397,400</td>
<td>211,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>38,000</td>
<td>1,412,600</td>
<td>219,547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>36,000</td>
<td>1,390,900</td>
<td>243,238</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This crop, although quite large acreage-wise for the county during recent years, is primarily the specialty of just a few growers, Alderman Farms of Dayton being responsible for 90 to 95 per cent of the acreage planted from year to year. The committee felt that probably potatoes are good for some growers on specialized fields, but for vegetable growers in general there are other crops better adapted for them. At the present time, the potato chip industry seems to be the main outlet for the potatoes in the county, and, for this, specialized varieties need to be planted.

**SQUASH**

Here is a crop that can be grown quite satisfactorily in Yamhill County. Again it is a cannery contract crop and growers are urged to follow this field of production. Growing this crop without any contract is risky business.

**BUSH BEANS**

This crop has been grown to a small extent by a few growers in recent years. It is felt that there are great possibilities for the crop in coming years, if a variety can be developed that has the quality of the Blue Lake pole bean. There are varieties that will give good production, but there is a need for the quality of the Blue Lake bean. If this type of bean eventually replaces the pole bean acreage, it may solve one problem of the pole bean industry—labor supply. There is a great possibility of machine harvesting of the bush beans in the future.

**ONIONS**

This crop has been quite stable acreage-wise over the years in the northern part of Yamhill County in the Gaston acres on the Wapato Lake bed. It is rather a specialized industry in that one area, and the committee does not feel that there is room for expansion to other areas.

**Members of the Small Fruits and Vegetables Committee:**

Victor Scroggan, Dayton, Chairman.
Charlies Carr, Dayton.
Worth Wiley, Dayton.
Ersel Gubser, Dayton.
Russell Coburn, Dayton.
Clark Noble, Rt. 1, Dayton.
Lawrence Bourland, Rt. 2, McMinnville.
Larry Renne, Rt. 1, Newberg.
Clyde Todd, Rt. 3, McMinnville.
TREE FRUIT AND NUT PLANNING COMMITTEE REPORT

Approximately 11.5 per cent of the crop land in Yamhill County is utilized in the production of tree fruit and nut crops. In 1956 a poor nut production year because of freeze damage to trees in November of 1955, only $1,460,000 gross farm income was marketed from 14,185 acres. Employment was provided for thousands of people in harvesting of the crops.

The county is so situated that an adequate labor supply is generally available. There are also many soils good for orchard crops. The amount of land in the county suitable for tree fruit and nut crops far exceeds the present market outlet for such products. The committee believes that farmers and processors of the area should be always on the alert to expand these horticulture enterprises whenever the demand appears.

It is noted that the 1946 report emphasized cultural practices on these crops. In the committee discussions it seems that more emphasis at the present time is on marketing of these crops as the growing is a secondary problem. Crops grown in the past in some instances have not been profitable; such examples are apples and, in some cases pears, while some of the other tree fruit and nut crops are better adapted to the area.

The committee feels that the outlook for tree fruit and nut crops is probably better than in past years. It is the committees' feeling that growers should diversify their acreage where possible, keeping in mind such factors as harvest time, availability or labor, equipment investment, etc. There is still a need for a higher production per acre of these crops.

Further research in the field of new outlets for tree fruit and nut crops needs to be explored to help relieve the market situations of some of these crops.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year and Classification</th>
<th>Yamhill County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100 Trees Tons</td>
<td>100 Trees Tons</td>
<td>100 Trees Tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bearing ..............510</td>
<td>811</td>
<td>6,366</td>
<td>20,179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-bearing ......77</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,279</td>
<td>6,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ..................587</td>
<td>7,645</td>
<td></td>
<td>27,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bearing ..............510</td>
<td>1,132</td>
<td>6,782</td>
<td>18,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-bearing ......102</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,552</td>
<td>5,537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ..................612</td>
<td>8,334</td>
<td></td>
<td>23,994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bearing ..............418</td>
<td>2,124</td>
<td>4,816</td>
<td>15,205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-bearing ......56</td>
<td></td>
<td>703</td>
<td>3,690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total ..................474</td>
<td>5,519</td>
<td></td>
<td>18,895</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GENERAL COMMENTS

The committee feels that market prospects for this crop look quite good at the present time. It could possibly be one of the most promising expansion crops for tree fruits and nut growers in the future. Several young orchards have been planted in the area in the past two to three years; however, the acreage has been rather small. Some older unproductive orchards are being removed, but it appears that the production is increasing for the county. This crop does well on hill soils of which there is an abundance in certain areas of the county; growers should be planting some of this acreage in a limited way to sweet cherries.

PROBLEMS

1. Dead bud in the fruit spurs; no control program has been worked out.
2. Gummosis.
3. Better marketable pollinizers are needed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Removal of old unproductive cherry orchards in the county.
2. Limited planting of new sweet cherry acreage.
3. Growers are urged to plant only disease-free virus index trees.

---26---
GENERAL COMMENTS

This crop is not in as good shape as sweet cherries as far as increasing acreage is concerned, but it is felt that here also is a possibility for a small increase in acreage. However, growers should be cautious and expand only on a very limited scale; they should inquire thoroughly into market conditions.

Yamhill County's market for peaches at the present time is primarily fresh markets, mostly at the local level. At the present time, Oregon produces about 1 per cent of the peaches in the United States; at the same time, Oregon's population is about 1 per cent of the national total. Trends show that as long as peach production holds about the same level as population percentage-wise, marketing does not appear to be a problem. At the present time this is holding true, and there does not appear to be too much room for expansion on a large scale. However, the committee feels that possibly there is room for small scale plantings of orchards by growers interested in doing a good job of marketing their production locally.

PROBLEMS

Probably the main problem and only severe one bothering this crop at the present time is the virus diseases.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Growers are urged to use only virus-free planting stock in their planting of sour cherries.

Number of Trees and Production of Sour Cherries, 1939, 1949, 1954

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Yamhill County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100 Trees</td>
<td>Tons</td>
<td>100 Trees</td>
<td>Tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Bearing</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-Bearing</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>Bearing</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-Bearing</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>945</td>
<td>51,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>1,653</td>
<td>2,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>Bearing</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>1,083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-Bearing</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>18,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>1,341</td>
<td>2,988</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GENERAL COMMENTS

The number of trees and production of sour cherries, 1939, 1949, 1954.

Number of Trees and Production of Peaches, 1939, 1944, 1949, 1954

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Yamhill County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100 Trees</td>
<td>Tons</td>
<td>100 Trees</td>
<td>Tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Bearing</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>3,476</td>
<td>11,948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-Bearing</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>1,452</td>
<td>4,928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>827</td>
<td>4,928</td>
<td>15,906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>Bearing</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>1,792</td>
<td>5,592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-Bearing</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>5,592</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>5,592</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>Bearing</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>1,004</td>
<td>4,489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-Bearing</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>1,569</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>667</td>
<td>6,058</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td>Bearing</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>2,918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-Bearing</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>754</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>3,672</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/—Converted on basis of one bushel equals 48 pounds.

GENERAL COMMENTS

Yamhill County's market for peaches at the present time is primarily fresh markets, mostly at the local level. At the present time, Oregon produces about 1 per cent of the peaches in the United States; at the same time, Oregon's population is about 1 per cent of the national total. Trends show that as long as peach production holds about
PROBLEMS

1. Marketing of the crop.
2. Many orchards are planted on land subject to late spring frosts which results in unsure crops.
3. The cost of spraying and dusting of this crop is getting nearly prohibitive.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Continued research for new varieties.
2. Research as to the comparative values of spraying versus dusting in insect and disease control programs.
3. Growers who make new plantings of peaches are cautioned to do so only on adapted well-drained lands free of frost areas.

Number of Trees and Production of Prunes, 1939, 1944, 1949 and 1954

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year and Classification</th>
<th>Yamhill County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100 Trees</td>
<td>Tons</td>
<td>100 Trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939 Bearing</td>
<td>7,434</td>
<td>13,858</td>
<td>35,804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Bearing</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>1,037</td>
<td>1,037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,522</td>
<td>36,541</td>
<td>36,541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944 Bearing</td>
<td>7,490</td>
<td>48,701</td>
<td>546,712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Bearing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,173</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949 Bearing</td>
<td>4,408</td>
<td>10,570</td>
<td>21,423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Bearing</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>1,578</td>
<td>1,578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4,555</td>
<td>12,138</td>
<td>23,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954 Bearing</td>
<td>3,101</td>
<td>10,492</td>
<td>12,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Bearing</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>1,231</td>
<td>1,231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,297</td>
<td>14,133</td>
<td>14,133</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/—U. S. includes both plums and prunes—converted to ton unit from bushel on basis of bushel equals 56 pounds.

GENERAL COMMENTS

It is noted by the committee that the acreages of this crop have declined quite steeply in Yamhill County during the past 25 years. There has been a great change in the marketing of this crop from the dried product to more of the canned product for the Yamhill County area. Most of the export markets of several years ago have been lost; it is the feeling that there is a possibility of regaining these markets. It is probable that the prune acreage will continue to decline until all of the unproductive prune orchards in the county have been removed and possibly replaced with young trees.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Oregon State College should carry out research programs toward increasing the size of prunes. It is felt a great deal of work is needed along this line.
2. The committee recommends that all driers available in the county at present should be kept in good shape, and those owning them should be urged to operate them.
3. The planting of younger orchards to replace the old orchards in the county is needed to keep the acreage at approximately the present level.
4. A growers' marketing organization is needed.
5. Consult the county agent as to the latest recommended root stocks.
6. Growers putting out new plantings are urged to use virus-free indexed stock and to plant varieties of the Italian type for the canning market. Other varieties that have shown promise do not appear to be as widely acceptable as the Italian variety.
7. Efforts should be made to reopen export dried fruit markets.

PROBLEMS

1. Small size of fruit. Processors paying on a size-grade basis increases the problem.
2. The lack of up-to-date driers in the county.
3. Old age of a large percentage of prune orchards in the county.
4. A need for some type of growers' organization for marketing.
Apples

Number of Trees and Production of Apples, 1939, 1944, 1949, 1954

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year and Classification</th>
<th>Yamhill County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100 Trees</td>
<td>1,000 Boxes</td>
<td>100 Trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bearing .....</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>154.5</td>
<td>9,319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Bearing</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1,168</td>
<td>10,487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>709</td>
<td>9,016</td>
<td>4,084.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bearing .....</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>61.0</td>
<td>6,628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Bearing</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1,350</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>9,016</td>
<td>4,084.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bearing .....</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>23.5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Bearing</td>
<td>19</td>
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<td>6,123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>6,123</td>
<td>4,701</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GENERAL COMMENTS

Apples have ceased to be a very important crop for tree fruit and nut growers in Yamhill County. The acreage of commercial apple production is almost nil and it almost entirely a fresh market program at the present time. Growers have in some cases done quite well with this crop; however, it was in the fresh market. Those interested in this crop should not plan a very large acreage.

Pears (Bartlett)

Number of Trees and Production of Pears, 1939, 1949, 1954

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year and Classification</th>
<th>Yamhill County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100 Trees</td>
<td>Tons</td>
<td>100 Trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bearing .....</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>986 1/</td>
<td>4,576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Bearing</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>917</td>
<td>5,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>5,493</td>
<td>4,576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bearing .....</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>808</td>
<td>5,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Bearing</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1,442</td>
<td>7,082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>7,528</td>
<td>5,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bearing .....</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>5,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Bearing</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>1,555</td>
<td>7,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>7,065</td>
<td>5,510</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/-Converted on basis of one bushel equals 50 pounds.
2/-U. S. figures include only the Pacific Coast States (California, Washington, and Oregon.)

The pear acreage in Yamhill County has decreased during the past few years due primarily to the poorer returns per acre than can be achieved with some of the other fruit and nut crops. It seems that pears, if grown properly under good cultural practices, have a possibility for expansion in the county. State-wise, pears have reached their peak production on acreage already planted.
GENERAL COMMENTS

The acreage of filberts in Yamhill County has been reduced by 33 per cent from 1949 to 1955, due primarily to reduced grower prices, low production per acre, and freeze damage. This trend has not only been so in Yamhill County, but also throughout the state. It is the committee’s feeling that the acreage should not be reduced below the present level. Growers should be encouraged to keep their orchards and do a good job of production. Most of the orchards removed have been on land not suitable for filbert production. Moderate expansion of acreage is recommended.

PROBLEMS

1. Excessive blanks present in the Barcellona crop.
2. Timing of filbert worm control measures.
3. Need for better varieties.
4. Need for more economical harvesting methods.

Number of Trees and Production of Filberts, 1939, 1944, 1949, 1954

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year and Classification</th>
<th>Yamhill County</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 Trees Tons</td>
<td>100 Trees Tons</td>
<td>100 Trees Tons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bearing</td>
<td>1,309</td>
<td>7,931</td>
<td>9,613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Bearing</td>
<td>607</td>
<td>3,669</td>
<td>4,548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,916</td>
<td>11,600</td>
<td>14,161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bearing</td>
<td>802</td>
<td>4,799</td>
<td>5,707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Bearing</td>
<td>3,031</td>
<td>18,438</td>
<td>21,492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bearing</td>
<td>2,233</td>
<td>17,064</td>
<td>19,293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Bearing</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>4,376</td>
<td>4,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,609</td>
<td>21,440</td>
<td>24,181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1954</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bearing</td>
<td>2,274</td>
<td>14,745</td>
<td>16,365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Bearing</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>585</td>
<td>688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,402</td>
<td>15,330</td>
<td>17,053</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


5. Marketing—competition from imports.
6. Low average production per acre.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Moderate acreage expansion on adapted locations.
2. Growers should follow a good fertilizer program.
3. Research work in the field of better filbert varieties.
4. Research work is needed to find a cheaper insecticide for worm control.
5. Growers must follow best cultural practices possible to increase yields.
6. The following practices will help to cut costs of production:
   a. Machine harvesting where acreage will support cost of machinery.
   b. Hand raking and hauling to a central cleaning point for smaller acreages.
   c. Thorough and meticulous ground preparation prior to harvest for any harvesting method.
   d. Sucker removal by spraying with hormone sprays.
GENERAL COMMENTS

Yamhill County has been the leading producer of walnuts in the State of Oregon for many years; walnuts have been one of the principal orchard crops for this area. Much damage was caused to walnuts by the severe freeze of November, 1955, and the walnut situation in Yamhill County at the present time is not good. Many trees were completely killed; many acres were severely damaged; it will be several years before they will be producing normal walnut crops again. This factor, together with the problem of black line which has been bothering walnuts for many years in the area, has reduced the acreage of walnuts somewhat in the past few years. Oregon has only approximately 10 per cent of the walnut acreage for the nation, with the rest of it being in California. California’s walnut acreage has been holding fairly level for the past 10 years with a shift from southern California to the northern California area. It is felt by the committee that Yamhill County is getting very close to the northern limits of the walnut producing area for Oregon, and there is a need for a better variety to grow in this area.

PROBLEMS

1. Need for better varieties, earlier maturing and harder than present varieties.
2. Low average production for walnut orchards in Yamhill County.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is recommended that walnut growers in Yamhill County hold their acreage at the present level for the time being until better adapted varieties are available. Growers, however, are urged to replant damaged orchards and continue our present level of acreage.
2. It is recommended that Oregon State College be encouraged to intensify their work in selecting a better variety of walnut for the state of Oregon. It should be one that will give a higher percentage of kernel because of the trend in markets to walnut meats rather than to in-shell walnuts. It should also be a variety that is earlier than the present Franquette variety, and one that will produce heavier tonnages per acre.
3. Growers are encouraged to carry out good fertilizer practices to improve their production per acre.

Holly

Holly was discussed by the committee at short length as it was felt that here was the possibility of a small diversification type crop for a tree fruit and nut grower to grow. At the present time the commercial acreage of holly is practically nil in Yamhill County. However, some growers have expressed interest in it, and it is known that there is one new 14-acre patch being planted. The committee felt that there is possibly a good future for holly on a small scale, but that there is likely to be need of some type of marketing agency when the acreage is increased by any extent. Also, growers are reminded that it takes several years before holly produces its first crop; possibly interplanting with
small fruit crops might be advisable. Growers should check thoroughly on varieties that are desired by the market before they do any planting; their holly should be planted on good well-drained soil in frost-free areas.

**GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. Growers are urged to follow the latest recommended pest control programs for production of best quality fruits or nuts.
2. Also, growers should check thoroughly latest varieties of fruit and nuts recommended before making new plantings.
3. Tree fruit and nut growers are urged to plan a diversified program for their farm, keeping in mind the importance of an efficient economical unit for each crop.

4. Experience has proved that there are other tree fruit crops that can be grown successfully in this area. In all cases, growers are urged to investigate market outlets prior to planting.

**Members of the Tree Fruits and Nut Committee:**
- Phil Haworth, Route 2, Newberg, Chairman.
- Keith Schrepel, Yamhill.
- Ben Forbes, Route 1, Newberg.
- Harry Fortner, Dayton.
- Lawrence Baker, Route 1, Newberg.
- Ansel Tykeson, Route 1, Newberg.
- George Stermer, Jr., Carlton.
- Rudy Schaad, Route 2, Newberg.
- Bert Wepster, Sheridan.
- Chester Mulkey, 624 E. 2nd, McMinnville.
- George Irey, Yamhill.
- Carl Marnach, Route 1, Newberg.
FARM FORESTRY PLANNING COMMITTEE REPORT

Farm forestry, as an important agricultural crop of Yamhill county, has come into its own in growing and management only in very recent years. This change in thinking has been brought about by many groups and persons working together in an effort to demonstrate that timber can be a profitable enterprise, if handled properly.

According to most recent figures, Yamhill County has 213,000 acres of commercial forests. Of this total, 51,000 acres are federally owned or managed, 12,000 acres are state or county owned and 150,000 acres are privately owned.

A further break-down reveals that of the 150,000 acres in private ownership, 119,000 acres are owned by 1,389 owners, each having less than 5,000 acres. The 1954 census of agriculture further shows that 85,000 of these acres are owned by farmers. It is the owners of these 85,000 acres that the Yamhill County Forestry Committee is attempting to reach in this program.

The following information is presented to show the importance of timber production in the economy of Yamhill county.

VOLUME AND PRODUCTION OF TIMBER IN YAMHILL COUNTY in 1945 and 1954

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount Million board feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Volume of live sawtimber, Scribner rule (trees 11 inches and larger DBH)</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td>1,473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log production, log scale</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated log production, 1975*</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumber Production</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*First National Bank of Portland

| Estimated employment in forest products industries | 1945 | 1,789 |
| Estimated employment in forest products industries | 1954 | 1,950 |
| Payrolls in forest products industries in 1955 | $7,684 |
| Payrolls in forest products industries, 1975 | $14,700 |

These data were collected from the First National Bank of Portland, U. S. Forest Service, U. S. Bureau of Land Management, Industrial Forestry Association, U. S. Bureau of the Census, State Unemployment Compensation Commission, State Board of Forestry, and other sources.

As has been presented by many reports in the past, the United States is going to need more wood in the future than it has in the past. The estimated use of timber in future years is going up all the time and the growing of this timber has not kept pace. The demand will probably continue to grow as the population is increasing rapidly. It is estimated that the United States may expect a population of 210,000,000 by 1975 and possibly 275,000,000 by the year 2000.

The total net growth for the Douglas-fir region of western Oregon and Washington has been reported at 5.15 billion board feet. The total cut for the region has been reported at 12.2 billion feet.

The markets for timber from farm woodlots are expected to be much better in the future than they have in the past. Owners of these farm woodlots should consider this fact when thinking about selling or managing their farm forestry woodlots.

Problems of Farm Forestry in Yamhill County

Cutting of Immature Timber—Much of Yamhill County's second-growth Douglas-fir on farm forest lands is being cut at an age when it is really coming into its maximum production. This can be illustrated by the following comparison:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of Stand</th>
<th>Yield per Acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cords</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 years</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 years</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 years</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COMPARATIVE YIELD PER ACRE OF SECOND-GROWTH DOUGLAS-FIR
Many owners of farm timber are cutting the timber or selling it off the land at the age of 40 to 50 years when the timber is making its best growth and returns to the owner. Considerably more income can be realized by holding onto the forest plot for a longer period of time.

**RESTOCKING OF CUT-OVER LANDS**

It is this committee's feeling that restocking of cut-over land is a problem on many farm forest lands as well as on other forest lands in Yamhill County. It is very difficult to get a restocking of once-logged lands due to brush and fern competition with natural seeding of the area. Owners of cut-over land are urged to replant as soon as possible.

**Limited Market Outlets**—This is a problem which is hard to overcome due to the reduction of the timber economy in Yamhill County. Many farm forest plots have timber that would be suitable for pulp production and other use if closer markets were available.

...Obtaining Planting Stock—In many instances, growers of farm forest tracts have tried to obtain nursery seedlings for planting of their land and, due to the great demand, planting stock has not been available for all who wanted it.

**Need for more planting site information**—It is felt that more work is needed to aid owners of farm forest lands in determining what sites and tree species are best for replanting to forest timber in their particular area.

**Obtaining True Value for Timber**—Many owners of farm forest plots receive only a fraction of the true value of their timber.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

The following recommendations are presented by this committee as an aid in improving the situation of the farm forests of Yamhill County.

1. **It is recommended that growers of farm forest timber in Yamhill County make use of all available personnel working with forestry products.** Such persons as the Farm Forester, located at the Hillsboro County Extension Office and personnel of the State Forester's office, the Extension Service at Oregon State College, County Extension Office, and Soil Conservation District should all be used in the development of complete management programs for farm forest woodlots. These agencies can aid inexperienced persons in problems such as harvesting of timber, selective logging, selling of timber, approximate determination of timber volume (except more intensive cruise should be made where sales are contemplated), and many other phases of the industry.

2. **This committee recommends that farm forest timber owners in Yamhill County follow good management programs on immature stands of timber.** Proper handling of young timber stands through selective logging and thinnings at an early age will result in a great deal more volume and better quality of timber per acre to the owner, and will present an off-season job where the farmer can realize more income for himself.

3. **Owners of farm timber are urged to make use of consulting foresters when thinking about selling timber.** Many times these foresters can give a more accurate picture of the timber value on a piece of land and greatly increase the value for the farm owner. This would be especially true for absentee land owners.

4. **Owners of farm timber should avail themselves of information about markets for timber, as well as other types of forest products.** Keeping better informed at all times may result in a better price for the timber.

5. **Many times small tractors may be used in the selective logging in farm timber lots.** Growers of these timber plots are urged to look into the possibility of this program, especially in young stands of timber where selective cutting is desirable.

6. **The committee feels that the present ad valorem tax program for farm should be continued.** It is felt that it encourages good forestry practices in management and reforestation, and that changing to other programs may lead to the destruction of these practices.

7. **Farm timber owners are also cautioned that many times a small plot of timber is not worth as much as they feel that it is.** Such facts as size of the timber, as well as the number of board feet, quality, and location of the tract must be considered by the logger in buying a piece of timber. Consult the farm forester for true value.

8. **The committee feels that some type of a post-treatment plant in the Yamhill county area to utilize thinnings from young stands of timber is possible.** It would provide an outlet for small timber from farm woodlots as well as provide treated posts to be used by farmers in the area. The possibilities of such in this area were felt to be very good by this committee. Also, at the same time, a trial in the use of treated posts could be used to advantage.

9. **There is a need for pressed board plants in the Yamhill County area for utilization of small trees obtained from thinning or natural die out.** Such trees are now lost from the forest economy of this area.
Many areas of farm land in Yamhill county should be placed back into forest crops for the future. If properly managed, an owner can realize an income over a period of years from this type of a planting through production of Christmas trees, poles, piling, and finally timber.

This committee feels that a great deal of damage is being done by bears to young timber stands in the western part of Yamhill county. It is recommended that a federal government trapper be hired to control bears in that area. Possibly this recommendation could be tied in with recommendations for a trapper from the livestock committee.

With the price of fuel oils increasing, it is felt that hardwoods can be utilized to good advantage as fuel, and return a farmer some off-season income.

Farm forest owners are urged to keep their timber lands and not sell to larger ownerships. This committee feels that smaller land ownership of farm forests is a healthy situation. Farm forests have proved profitable under good management.

This committee plans to use the 85-acre timber harvest tract in the McMinnville watershed assigned to them by the McMinnville Water and Light Department for management and demonstration of various beneficial forest practices. Both adult and youth groups will be invited to take part in this program.

OTHER DISCUSSION

The committee calls attention to the bulletin "Your trees—A crop, How to Grow and Harvest Them in the Douglas Fir Region". Copies of this bulletin are available from the State Forester's Office, Salem, or from your county extension agent.

A.S.C. Forestry Practices—Farm forest land owners planning on planting trees or developing a management program are urged to investigate assistance available on forestry practices offered under the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee program. Details may be secured from the A. S. C. Office in the Palm Building, McMinnville.

Committee Members:
Rex Brown, Carlton — Chairman.
Wayne Roberts, McMinnville — Secretary.
Verne Waide, Newberg.
Robert Thornton, Yamhill.
George Yates, Yamhill.
Harley Mischler, Willamina.
Victor Gunderman, McMinnville.
Frank Stiller, Yamhill.
Paul Barber, Willamina.
This committee set up the following as major problems regarding land use in Yamhill County:

1. Future water supply for all needs in the county.
2. Soil fertility—Are we making proper use of our fertilizers when they are applied?
3. Zoning—Problem on a long-time basis in loss of land to highways, the possible use of hills instead of bottom land for cities and industrial development, and the converting of certain land into trees.
4. General conservation problems—The need for more permanent sod, drainage, care of drainage systems, cover crops on vulnerable hill lands, and rotation of legumes in the crop program.
5. Weeds—The committee considered tansy ragwort, morning glory, and Canada thistle.
6. The final major point for study was the improvement of the Soil Bank program.

Irrigation

The committee recommends that the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation restudy the Yamhill Basin for the purpose of developing a multiple use water project. We believe that since previous preliminary studies were made, the need for water control measures has been emphasized by:

1. An immediate demand for additional water to permit the expansion of irrigation in the basin.
2. A critical demand for water for domestic purposes, and for the use of municipalities brought about by the sharp increase of population in the area. Indications are that this demand will become increasingly great.
3. A possible demand for increased water supplies for industrial use, and for the reduction of stream pollution resulting from waste discharge from industrial plants.
4. The increasing demand for additional water for recreational purposes, including the development of fish and other wildlife.
5. The increasing demand for the control of recurring winter floods which inflict substantial damage to agriculture and other property.

Yamhill County farmers are developing supplies of water for irrigation, domestic livestock, and recreation purposes through the construction of small farm reservoirs. We believe that this type of development should be encouraged. It justifies the investment of additional public funds, because water stored for any purpose benefits the general public through flood control and by helping maintain the low summer-time flow. We believe that a substantial increase in cost sharing payments through the agricultural Conservation Program for the construction of farm reservoirs would be justified.

It is apparent that the future expansion of irrigation in the county will require the construction of community projects to permit the delivery of water to lands lying back from the natural streams. The effective completion of these projects will require some type of administrative organization. Under Oregon law, farmers can organize as a mutual improvement district, a water control district, or an irrigation district. Each type of organization has the necessary legal powers to make successful operation possible; further each would satisfy the requirements for a legal organization to cooperate with government agencies such as the Bureau of Reclamation or the Corps of Engineers. The committee recommends that farmers become acquainted with the advantages and disadvantages of each type of organization.

The committee would like to point out that community irrigation developments have been completed successfully in the county. The first community project was constructed to divert water from Mill Creek in 1933. A community project was also developed in 1937 to deliver water from the North Yamhill River in the vicinity of St. Joe.

The continuing and increasing demand for high production per acre to meet overhead costs emphasizes the need for the development of additional crops and the development of crop rotation to make profitable use of irrigation water. Marketing and other limitations will permit only moderate increases in the acreage of vegetables, berries, and other intensive crops. We badly need crops that can be grown under irrigation to supplement irrigated pasture on the general farm. Crops are needed that will make it possible for the farmer to profitably irrigate his entire farm every year. The development of an irrigation system of farming would not only be helpful to individuals, but it would also aid in developing economic community projects. Community projects are now being considered on the basis that only one-half of the land would be irrigated. Costs would be substantially reduced if water could be profitably used by all of the land served by the project.
The committee strongly urges that the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station begin immediately to launch a research project with the purpose of developing new crops and varieties of crops for production under irrigation. This work should also include the optimum use of commercial fertilizer and the development of rotation to make full use of land and water. To best meet the need, this work should be conducted on heavier soils not adapted to the production of intensive crops.

**Soil Fertility**

The committee believes that the use of commercial fertilizer in Yamhill County farms will become increasingly intensified. Within the past 10 years, most Yamhill farmers have recognized that the annual use of commercial fertilizer is a profitable annual necessity. To make the best use of fertilizers, the committee recommends more widespread use of the soil testing laboratory to guide the use of fertilizer. We further recommend that the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station intensify fertilizer experimental work for the purpose of perfecting fertilizer recommendations and, in particular, supply information on the need and use of minor elements.

**Rotation**—The committee pointed out the great value of rotation of crops on farms. They strongly feel this is still one of the great factors in increasing production of the land most economically.

**Liming**—The lime that has been applied through the A. C. P. program has helped develop a rotation of legume with grains; there is a definite need for a continuation of this program.

**Zoning**

Zoning presents one of the most difficult problems to those in government. This is due to the fact that highways seek the shortest line between two spots, and that the highest productive use of land sometimes is industrial. Consequently, at the present time when land is not short, little consideration is given to the thought of possible future need of that land.

The committee made one recommendation. If zoning does come into our agricultural areas, they feel it is only fair that agricultural land continue to be assessed on its productive value until such time as it is actually put to industrial or civic housing use. It is pointed out that California is losing 80,000 acres of land a year to housing, industry, and so forth.

**Conservation**

The committee agreed that grass and clover returns are just as good as annual cropping in many instances and will hold the soil for the future. For this reason, they would encourage a still greater increase in the permanent sod in the county.

**Drainage**

Tiling—The committee recognizes the tangible contribution of the A. C. P. program to drainage development in the county through cost sharing payments for the construction of both open and tile drains. We hope that this phase of the program can be continued.

To make drainage work more effective, we urge that all drainage work be installed according to a well-developed long-time plan. Such plans are available through the local Extension Soil Conservation District and A. C. P. office.

Community developments are necessary in many sections of the county to provide adequate drainage outlets. The committee believes that greater use should be made of the A. C. P. pooling agreement in the construction of these community projects. The committee would like to point out the necessity of the completion of local organizations to aid in the construction and maintenance of these community drainage projects. Many projects have failed because of the lack of adequate maintenance. Three types of organizations could satisfactorily meet this need. They are a mutual improvement district, the water control district, or a drainage district.

Care of Drainage Systems—An im-
important item that has been overlooked considerably is maintenance of ditches that have been dug in the past. Ditches can readily become ineffective if not cleaned annually and the brush kept out of them. Here again there is need for community organization of farmers to handle such maintenance problems.

**Weed Control**

Regarding weed control, the committee recommends continued vigilance on the tansy ragwort, morning glory, and Canada thistle. The committee feels that any district which calls for compulsory control of these weeds can not be 100 per cent effective, because of the physical impossibility of complete control of these weeds. They are sometimes on cut-over land, river banks, and brush land; however, the committee feels that these weeds can be controlled on agricultural land, and that extra effort should be put forth in that direction.

**Soil Bank**

Points brought out for improvement of the Soil Bank were: First, farmers would put more land in the soil bank if there were a larger payment for non-soil base crops. Two, summer fallow lands should not have to be fenced. This recommendation was made since there is really no productive growth on summer-fallow land, and weed control can sometimes be obtained by allowing sheep to run over it. Three, the committee would like to have non-soil base crops included in the program at the same rate as the crops not considered soil base crops. A fourth point, the committee feels that tree planting should be allowed on grass land, since there is a closer tie of grass land geographically to the timber area than from the timbered area to areas that have been growing soil base crops such as the annual cereals and annual legumes. The committee also feels that the owner of the land should be allowed to interplant Douglas-fir trees with a Christmas tree species that might be harvested before the contract period expires. This interplanting would be done at the expense of the land owner.

Members of the Land Use Committee:

TAX PLANNING COMMITTEE REPORT

This committee was newly organized in the fall of 1956 in preparation for the Agricultural Planning Conference. It is the feeling of the committee that there are many tax problems facing farm people at the present time, and that a committee such as this is worth while and should be continued. Annual meetings should be held by the committee in ensuing years much the same as the other planning committees. The committee members feel that they cannot cover all of the problems at this one time, but they have attempted to present the tax program situation as far as the farmer is concerned at the present time, and their recommendation as to things that should be done in the future.

Situation

In the past 10 years, there has been an increasing tax load on property holders in Yamhill County, the same as in other areas of the state. Farmers, who must own considerable property to make adequate income, are saddled with increasing amounts of taxes to pay, while others are not being proportionately taxed at the same time. Schools have continued to demand more tax dollars for operation, and costs have increased roughly from 32 per cent of the tax dollar in 1930 to nearly 73 per cent of the tax dollars collected in 1955. School costs are exceptionally high due to large fees for architectural services in building school buildings as well as other high costs of running schools. The property tax at the present time averages roughly 12 per cent to 18 per cent of the gross farm income for the average farmer in the county. It varies according to the types of farms. It is felt that this is an extremely high tax for a farmer to shoulder, something needs to be done to level out the tax load with other portions of the population. Also, the personal property tax is severe and unfair as far as the farm population is concerned, because farmers are penalized for their production equipment. This committee felt that the Yamhill County reappraisal program now in process is going a long way toward ironing out many of the inequities in the tax structure existing in the past. However, more work needs to be done to level off the tax load to various people in the population of the county. The committee would like to encourage the County Assessor to continue his present reappraisal program.

Recommendations

1. This committee feels that there is a need for a more even distribution of the tax load for schools to all peoples in the community. It is felt that probably the only way this can be done is through a sales tax. After considerable discussion both for and against a retail sales tax, it was decided, with just one dissenting vote, that the group was in favor of a retail sales tax for the State of Oregon. This must be tied in with a reduction in property tax for the State. It must not be an additional tax on the people, and is not to be put in the general fund, but is to be marked for schools only.

2. This committee feels that the tax authority for the county should be kept on the local level in the county and not allowed to become centralized in the state. This committee feels that centralized administration of taxes causes many problems there is not a proper handling of localized problems. These could be handled better by a local tax authority. Also, it gives the local people a better opportunity to keep control of their own tax situation. A motion by the group was passed unanimously stating that the State Tax Commission should be restrained from interfering with county tax policies, and that the County Assessor should be the tax authority in the county.

3. This committee discussed thoroughly the problem of schools and the lack of control over expenditures in the school programs. The committee felt that no person associated with the school as a teacher, principal, superintendent, janitor, or other capacity should hold the job of school clerk in the same district.

4. In discussing the school problems and high costs of running the school districts, a great deal of discussion centered on the voting on bond issues. The committee felt that nothing can be done at this time to change the state law which says that all registered voters may vote on a bond issue, but the committee thought that there should be a minimum percentage of the eligible voters voting before a bond vote would be legal. This group went on record through a motion passed unanimously, that, of those persons voting on a bond issue in a school district, 60 per cent must be in favor of the bond issue before it can be passed. Another motion put before the committee, which was passed with one dissenting vote, was
that there should be a restriction that at least 30 per cent of the legal voters in any school district must be required to vote on a bond issue, or the vote is void.

5. Another motion passed unanimously by the committee was that the state should stay out of the property tax field and leave this up to the local county authorities.

6. Timber taxation at the present time is not a severe problem in Yamhill county. It is this committee's feeling that timber should pay its fair share of the property tax for the county. However, it was also the feeling that timber should not be taxed so heavily that it would cause people having forest lands to clean-cut the area. It was felt that these people should not be penalized for carrying out good forestry practices such as reforestation and conservation, but they should pay an equitable tax for the land and crop value. The committee also felt that the farm wood lots should be classed differently than large timber holdings.

Tax Committee Members:
The part of the Willamette Valley west of the river is recognized as a water deficient area insofar as supplies available for summer irrigation are concerned.

Sizeable quantities of water for irrigation would have to come from reservoirs on the South Yamhill, North Yamhill and the Willamina Rivers.

Sufficient interest has not been shown by residents of the county to request even a complete survey of potential supplies and costs.

As long as crop products are on the surplus side, it is doubtful that interest will develop, especially since domestic requirements are mainly fairly well taken care of.

It is important that consideration be given to this problem before it becomes a major one.

### Rural Beautification

Way of making our rural areas more attractive were discussed. Those phases needing attention were roadsides, mail boxes and farm yards.

The committee made the following recommendations:

1. Young peoples' groups in each community should be contacted about the possibility of starting a project to repair mail boxes and paint names and numbers clearly.

2. Key organizations in each community should be contacted and asked to help sponsor a home beautification contest.

### Vending Machines

The committee considered the subject of fruit and milk vending machines because they felt that school children should be provided with nutrition between meals—snacks that are not harmful to health or teeth.

Seven schools in Yamhill County have milk vending machines installed so that students will have chocolate milk, white milk, and orange drink available to them. These machines are also being installed in some factories and other places where people congregate in groups.

The success of the machines in the county is encouraging. They compete favorably with the soft drink machines. Milk machines are owned and maintained by a local dairy. It is not possible for a dairy to install machines in all schools because there are not always enough students so that sufficient milk will be sold to make the enterprise profitable.

1. The committee recommends that milk vending machines be made available to youth and adults in our county wherever feasible. The organizations of the county could assist in planning and sponsoring the use of the vending machines.

2. The committee feels milk vending machines are needed to replace soft drinks and candy bars in our schools and to compete with candy and soft drinks at other public places.

### Fruit Machines

Installation of fruit vending machines in the county school was considered by the committee.

The machines would be installed and maintained by a Portland company that owns them. Fruits, milk, juices, and snacks are all available through the machines.

At the present time the best quality products are available through the machines at 10 cents per serving.

The company considers $100 a month gross sales adequate income from each machine. At the present time there are no vending machines in the county.

The committee felt that fruit vending machines should be installed in as many county schools as possible.

### Cancer

The committee read a report of the meeting of the International Union against Cancer, which indicated that food additives such as dyes, thickeners, sweeteners, flavorings, and preservatives are capable of producing cancer.

Contact was made with the Oregon Medical School and the Food and Drug Administration. The Medical School representative pointed out that there is no food that causes cancer to the knowledge of physicians in the United States.

The fact was brought out that physicians in this country are not alarmed about the influence of food adulterants on cancer. The food additives are not included in foods in sufficient amounts to be dangerous. There is no conclusive evidence that foods or food additives have anything to do with causing cancer.
Home Visits by Teachers

The question of school teachers in Yamhill County paying a yearly visit to the home of each student was discussed.

The principal and teachers at the Dayton Grade School were contacted to see what their attitude is about this question.

Most of the teachers felt this idea is workable. The visits now made by teachers are to the homes of students who are in need of help. Yearly visits would help to develop a better understanding between the parents and the teachers.

Because there is a lack of contact between public schools and the home, the committee recommended a program of visitation by teachers in the home of each pupil annually. We suggested that a committee be appointed to plan methods of promoting this program.

Courtesy to Others' Property

The population of Yamhill County has increased slowly during the past years. As the population has become more concentrated, the problem of trespassers lacking consideration for others' property has become more pronounced. The problem of proper ways to handle guns has become important now that there is a limited space in which to shoot.

The committee recommended that all youth organizations, as well as home, church, and school, be informed of the need for more stress on courtesy and responsibility toward property of others. Since many families possess firearms, careful use of them is urged.

Members of the Family and Community Living Planning Committee: Mrs. Sanford Brown, Route 2, Box 35, McMinnville, chairman; Mr. and Mrs. Guy Shumway, Route 1, McMinnville; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Youngman, Route 2, McMinnville; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Magee, Route 1, Dayton; Mr. and Mrs. Jamie Ediger, Route 1, Box 580, Salem; Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Bourland, Route 2, Box 157, McMinnville; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Fritz, Route 3, Box 14, McMinnville; Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Schreiber, Route 3, McMinnville.
HOME ECONOMICS PLANNING COMMITTEE REPORT

Possible County Population Increase During Next Ten Years

During the past few years, population in the three Pacific Coast states has increased at a more rapid rate than for the United States as a whole. Both the westward movement of large numbers of people from other parts of the country and the increase in the birth rate have been contributing factors.

Yamhill county is primarily agricultural. Therefore, changes which have taken place in agriculture have influenced the entire population of the county. In recent years, the year-around labor needs for farming have decreased as agriculture has become mechanized. Today, the added labor requirements for farming come at seasonal peaks.

New Developments Affecting the Homemaker

Fabrics
During the last few years many changes have taken place in fabrics. Synthetic fibers have been developed and are rapidly being put to use in the home. These fibers may be used in their pure form or are found blended with other fibers, both natural and synthetic. This leads to a wide range of materials from which the homemaker must choose. The synthetic fibers are being used for rugs, upholstered furniture, and other home furnishings as well as for clothing. It is difficult to determine the particular characteristics of each of these materials. There are problems for the homemaker both in the selection of the material best suited for her purpose, and in the care of the fabric once it is purchased. Some garments, and much of the yardage, are not labeled at the present time. This situation is expected to continue in the years ahead, and means that there is greater need for accurate and complete labeling of fabrics as to fiber content and care. This information is needed to help the consumer.

The committee recommends that the Extension Service should offer demonstrations, radio talks, and news stories to keep homemakers up-to-date on the use and care of fabrics.

HEATING EQUIPMENT

Heating new homes by using wood for fuel is becoming less and less common in Yamhill County. This is due to the shortage of wood.

The use of oil as a fuel may become impractical during the next ten years because of anticipated price increases.

Most of the homes now being built in Yamhill County are installing electric heat. This type of heating will become more prevalent during the next few years.

Migrant workers and school-age young people now furnish this labor. In this county the timber industry is disappearing from the scene as an important enterprise. An approximate 6 per cent decrease in the population from 1950 to 1955 is attributed to this change.

More people employed in Portland will continue to move to the Newberg area so they can live in a small community.

The committee expects a small increase in population during the next few years. The program which is recommended for young mothers would help women who might move into this area.

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Natural gas is not available as a fuel for heating homes in the county except in Newberg at the present time. Local business men dealing with home heating do not feel that gas is likely to come into this area in the near future.

The conversion from wood or oil to electricity is not an easy one.

The committee believes the Extension Service should make available to the people of Yamhill County current information on heating systems for new homes. Assistance should also be given to those needing help in converting from one fuel to another.

APPLIANCES

Great changes are occurring in the field of household appliances at the present time. For instance, there seems to be a trend toward combination of separate pieces of household equipment, such as the washer-dryer combination and the freezer-refrigerator.

At the same time, there is a trend today toward separation of kitchen equipment. The electric range is now installed with a built-in oven separate from the surface cooking units. There is increased use of small special-use appliances in the kitchen, also.

It is anticipated that electronic cooking may become fairly important in the next few years.

The committee recommends that the Extension Service should make available current, up-to-date, reliable information on questions which should be considered when buying appliances.

WIRING

Local representatives of electric companies report that there is a need for adequate wiring in about 50 per cent of the Yamhill county homes. This situation is caused by the additional electrical requirements brought on by the
new appliances being used in the home. Many commercial companies are trying to get people to check their wiring to see if it is adequate.

The committee recommends that the Extension Service should make available information to help home owners know whether or not their wiring is adequate, and ways to insure a safe wiring system.

County Fair

The Yamhill County Fair is held the latter part of August at the Fairgrounds in McMinnville. The fair also includes 4-H exhibits, a livestock open class display, commercial exhibits, and evening entertainment. Homemakers of the county have a chance to enter exhibits in the open class division of the fair.

A premium book is published shortly before the fair explaining the various events and rules governing exhibits.

The committee makes the following recommendations:
1. Each extension unit should have a special committee chairman who will report on fair activities and let unit members know ways they can participate in the fair.
2. A booklet should be published in the spring each year containing information about what can be exhibited at the fair and methods of judging the exhibits.
3. 4-H club youngsters should compete only in the 4-H club divisions of the fair.
4. An effort should be made to make the fairgrounds more attractive by doing some landscaping. Perhaps organizations using the building could cooperate to do this.

Civil Defense

The importance of a family action program in civil defense is being stressed by many groups. The homemaker can do a great deal to insure the safety of her family in the event of an emergency by making some preparations at home.

The civil defense program for homemakers includes information on first aid, mass feeding, preparation of emergency kits, etc.

It is important that each home be prepared in case of an emergency.

The committee recommends that extension units in Yamhill County should include a program on civil defense as a part of their activity.

Extension Program for Young Married Women

Surveys were made of the interests of young married women to see if some of their needs could be met through the Extension program.

One problem is the amount of work involved in caring for children; it is difficult for mothers to find time for outside activities.

When there are children in the family, activities such as Scouts, 4-H Clubs, P.T.A.'s, and Church Youth Groups take the parents' time. Some women felt that it is more important to train the children than it is for parents to learn.

Some women said that if meetings were held at night they could attend. Night meetings would also help working women attend the meetings.

Food demonstrations and crafts seem to be of greatest interest to the women.

The committee makes the following recommendations:
1. A program planned by the young married women should be started in Yamhill County. A committee of women should be appointed and this group would discuss further plans for the program.
2. Consideration should be given to having the young women's groups have part of the same program as the present groups take. Thought should also be given to holding night meetings and fewer meetings than are held in the present program. Leaders of the extension units could present the lessons to the young women's groups.

Members of the Home Economics Committee: Mrs. Kenneth Simpson, 114 E. Sherman, Newberg, chairman; Mrs. Carolyn McGanty, Route 1, Yamhill; Mrs. Edna Duncan, Route 1, Carlton; Mrs. Lois Schaefer, Route 2, Box 20, McMinnville; Mrs. Virginia Lucas, Route 2, Box 48, McMinnville; Mrs. Bunice Noyes, Route 1, Box 332, Newberg; Mrs. Cecelia Kirsch, Route 2, Box 157, McMinnville; Mrs. Dorothy Kreder, Route 2, Dayton; Mrs. Helen Scroggins, Route 1, Dayton; Mrs. Lenna Wilson, Route 1, Box 608, Salem; Mrs. Barbara Knutson, Route 1, Box 155, Sheridan.
YOUTH PLANNING COMMITTEE REPORT

Recommendations

1. Encourage the formation of auto mechanic clubs of young people. Each club should emphasize one special interest, such as customizing, maintenance, or hot rods, so that members could specialize in their main interest.

2. Encourage community organization of rifle clubs. The subjects covered should be: safe handling of firearms, hunting laws, target practice, actual hunting practice and food for game.

3. Organize fisherman's clubs. Suggest subjects should include: tackle and other equipment, boats and boating, habits of fish, fish ponds, lakes, rivers, fly tying and lure making, and food for fish.

4. Form athletic clubs. These could include baseball, swimming, basketball and wrestling.

5. Form square dancing clubs for young people.

Requirements for all of these clubs should include: a suitable meeting place; one of more leaders for each group; specialists for topics within the club program; and funds for equipment.

The Youth Committee prepared a questionnaire to be filled out by high school students in Yamhill County. Approximately 1,600 boys and girls filled in and returned the questionnaire. From these answers we ascertained that:

Students agree that a complete high school education is very important in earning a living; a majority of students thought classes should be divided according to the ability of the pupils, or as to whether the student planned on attending college.

As a result of our study of other questions answered by the high school students, we also recommend:

6. That more foreign languages be taught in high schools—Latin, French, German, Spanish.

7. That more mechanics be taught in high schools, as a regular course for those mechanically inclined.

It is suggested in the driver training courses that the fundamentals of the mechanics of cars be taught to all students. This should include some instruction on how engines, transmission, and differential work, so that their relative functions is understood.

8. That certain schools be encouraged to give training to students wanting to enter the business field. This could be done with the cooperation of business men offering on-the-job training on a part-time basis.

9. That schools increase the amount and quality of mathematics and science courses taught, to meet the demand for qualified scientists by industries.

In regard to younger children we recommend:

10. That the church groups, Scouts, Campfire Girls, 4-H Clubs and similar organizations be encouraged to continue their good work. These programs should be directed toward boys and girls not now enrolled in any club.

11. That parent interest in school and club work be encouraged.

12. That present leaders and teachers be ever on the alert for new leaders. There never seems to be quite enough to go around.

We found that many people who were anxious to help on a given program, but who would not take an actual leadership. Leaders should be encouraged to accept the help of these people.

Samples of Youth Activities

1. McMinnville Tie Rods Club, with 35 to 40 members, with good leadership.
2. Newberg Rod and Gun Club, with full membership and a waiting list, too.
3. Amity Boys' Club—an all-around group.
5. Junior Baseball Leagues—sponsored by American Legion and Service Clubs, etc.
6. Boy Scouts, Explorer Scouts, Cub Scouts, Girl Scouts, etc. Some have adequate leadership, but many leaders are needed.
7. Over 100 4-H clubs in all parts of the county, generally with adequate leadership. Room and need for another 100 clubs with leaders in the county.
8. Some of our high schools are now giving special help to students college bound, and are planning more "in school" training for those who will enter commercial work after high school.

9. There are a few young people in the county not interested in or taking part in any activity. They often may be the potential start of delinquent individuals or groups. It is possible their parents are at least partly responsible for this.

Committee Members: Mr. and Mrs. Don Landauer, Chairmen, Newberg; Mrs. Byron Webster, McMinnville; Mrs. Harriet Jones, McMinnville; Mrs. Dorothy Braithwait, McMinnville; Marvel Smith, Amity; Mr. and Mrs. Dick Blenkinson, McMinnville; Walter Schaad, Newberg;
Mr. and Mrs. John Holm, Sheridan; Mr. and Mrs. William Noyes, Newberg; Frank Maynard, McMinnville; Mrs. Helen Klaus, McMinnville; Mrs. Lucille Sams, Lafayette; Mrs. Adolph Hraba, Dayton.
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