

EXTENSION
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1958
*Lane County
Outlook Conference*

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Co. Planning
Councils*

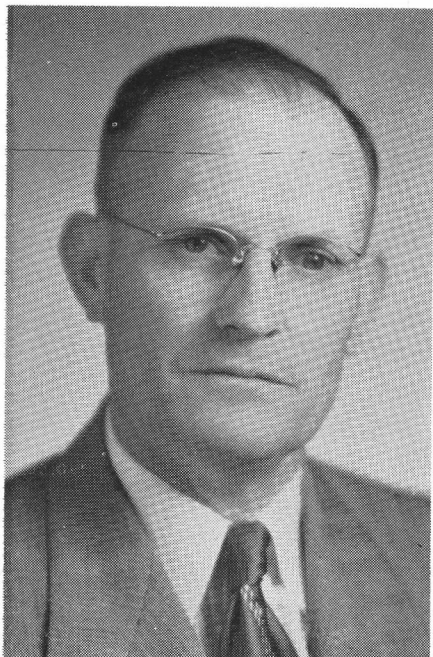
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FOREWORD



The report of the 1958 Lane County Outlook Planning Conference, as presented in this booklet, is the summation of the work of 30 committees meeting in study groups during a four months period to consider both the current situation and to underscore trends in four major phases: Agricultural Enterprises; Youth Activities; Community Affairs; and Family Living.

More than 300 Lane County residents representing cropmen and stockmen, dairymen and businessmen; homemakers and educators, and research specialists participated in these committee meetings to reach the conclusions and recommendations as given in this report. The work of each committee was reported at the Lane County Outlook Planning Conference held Saturday, February 15, 1958, at the Lane County Fairgrounds in Eugene.

Lane County extension staff members served as advisors, and other Oregon State College staff members furnished statistical information and assistance as requested by the various committees.

The sponsors of this Conference were the Lane County Agricultural Council, the 4-H Leaders' Association and the Lane County Home Economics Advisory Committee, all advisory groups to the Lane County Extension Service.

Similar Lane County Planning Conferences were held in 1928, 1936, and 1946. In keeping with Lane County's phenomenal population increase within the last decade, a broadened industrial base, and a new concept of the county's agricultural development bringing in close to \$20 million annually, the 1958 conference was the most ambitious to date.

The review of current situations, the projection of the future, the pinpointing of trends and the presentation of recommendations are intended as guide-posts for all individuals, groups and organizations looking to the future of Lane County.

Sincerely,

Ernest E. Schrenk

ERNEST E. SCHRENK, chairman,
Lane County Outlook Conference

Land Use Committee Report

Proper land use for the 38 basic soil types of Lane County is a major problem. Land and water are the county's basic resources, coupled with the products grown. Agriculture, as it affects the economy of the county, is of great importance, since about 86% of the county income is from forestry and its allied industries, and about this same percentage of the county land is in forestry. Land use problems such as damage by debris, silting, eroding, and flooding are often the result of poor forest management. Lane County's economy is dependent on wise conservation of both forest land and agricultural land.

The county is cut up in many outlying areas by small valleys and streams, with a major portion of the open agricultural land at the head of the Willamette Valley section, extending from Cottage Grove to Junction City. The main streams of the county are the Willamette, McKenzie, Siuslaw, and their tributaries. These streams are highly beneficial during the summer, because they provide necessary irrigation water and carry diluted pollution, but they are also a tremendous flooding problem in the winter.

Land area break-down by acres is as follows:

Land Area (total)	1944	1954
Total	2,940,160	2,926,720
Land in farms	512,280	442,158
Cropland	170,708	157,501
Harvested	124,269	98,004
Pastured	32,268	44,855
Summer fallow		4,335
Other (idle and failure)	14,171	10,307

Pasture land*	270,810	185,403
Wooded	140,205	129,485
Other	130,605	55,918
Improved		8,615
Other farm land**	70,762	99,254
Land not in farms	2,427,880	2,484,562

* Not including cropland pastured.

** Includes woodland not pastured.

More than 20,000 acres in the county are irrigated. Most of this is in pasture and vegetables. Farms are gradually decreasing in number with the size of farms increasing. As of 1954, there were 4,042 farms with an average acreage of 109.4 acres, in comparison with 1945, when there were 5,232 farms with an average of 97.9 acres. Many of these are owned by part-time and absentee owners, which contributes to land-use problems because of neglect and lack of interest in making a living on the farm as such.

The valley section of the county has an average of about 40 inches of rainfall per year, with practically all of this occurring from October through April. The eastern part of the county has more than 100 inches of rainfall, with a heavy snow pack in the forested areas during the winter. All of this melts during the summer, resulting in water run-off to the lower areas, which contributes to land-use problems. The coastal part of the county has approximately 100 inches of rainfall or better, with practically no snow. The rain itself can cause considerable soil run-off and high water, resulting in extensive agricultural and road damage.

Drainage

Drainage in Lane County is a chief problem.

Although material progress has been made in individual drainage projects,

such as Amazon and Muddy Creeks, there are still many yet to be accomplished to help prevent further flooding. There is further need for improve-

ment of material drainage channels, removal of brush and debris, realignment, relocation, and enlargement. Major drainage of this type is flood control.

There is a need for construction of planned projects of adequate size and outlets to take care of watershed drainage. Projects can be planned and enlarged on a master plan basis with the cooperation of the Soil Conservation Service, and other agencies. Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation makes share payments for these practices.

Flood Control

Proper control of flood waters and the utilization of the water resources of the Willamette watershed will have a vital influence on the future agricultural progress and prosperity of Lane County and of the entire Willamette Valley.

The Willamette project is now approximately 45% completed in Lane County with Fern Ridge, Cottage Grove, Dorena, and Lookout Point dams in operation with a combined control storage of 831,900 acre feet.

Reservoir sites on the authorized Hills Creek on the Willamette and Cougar Creek on the south fork of the McKenzie are being cleared and will be ready to start construction in 1958. No work has been done on Blue River and Fall Creek sites. When completed, these four authorized dams will have a control storage of 555,000 acre-feet. Further control will be needed on the McKenzie tributaries by a proposed dam on Gate Creek.

Horse Creek also should be resurveyed to locate an acceptable site for a flood control dam.

Flooding on the Willamette is fairly well controlled above the confluence of the McKenzie. But the McKenzie and the Willamette, below the confluence of the rivers, are subject to severe erosion damage and destruction of property from annual floods. The 1955 flood caused an estimated damage of \$1,344,460 in Lane

Drainage districts or community projects are necessary to establish this type of improvement, where more than one farm is involved.

Projects can be handled as problem agreements under ASC. The county is covered by Soil Conservation districts. Improvement projects can be authorized under Pulic Law 566.

Main drains must be laid out with adequate depth and outlet before tile drains can be effectively installed.

County, within the Willamette drainage area. This recurring flood damage can be reduced only by the construction of flood control dams on the McKenzie tributaries. Work done so far on revetments has been on areas where there was erosion damage.

Bank Protection

The Willamette River flows through an alluvial plain of easily erodible material. Areas adjacent to banks have been covered by a heavy growth of brush. As this is very rich land, owners in recent years have been clearing the brush. Erosion problems have probably been increased also by cutting timber on the upper slopes.

Many of the tributaries are characterized by steep stream slopes, the material that is brought down from upper reaches, composed of debris, gravel, etc., deposits on bars and in channel. This then reduces the carrying capacity of the stream, the stream starts a new channel, and hundreds of acres of fine land is lost.

The proposed reservoir system will reduce the over-bank stage of floods, but will maintain a longer bank-full stage, and that is the stage where the principal bank erosion occurs. It then becomes necessary to protect the banks.

Locations change from flood to flood. There have been 145 revetments com-

pleted and present estimate is 171 new ones to build.

Levees

A glance at the map will show that eight dams are authorized above the mouth of the Long Tom River. These dams will store 1,105,000 acre feet. One-half, or four, have been built, and store about one-half of the total. When all eight are in operation, it will be necessary to protect lower lands from flooding by a system of levees. These levees will span low areas, only, and rarely will be over 1,000 or 2,000 feet long.

Below the mouth of Long Tom many streams enter the river, so any system of levees below that point would be too expensive.

After levees and all reservoirs are constructed, they will confine a flood similar to 1861 to the banks.

Flood damage on numerous small streams, especially those watersheds which lie in the Coast Range, is aggravated by channel stoppages where trees and brush are allowed to block the stream flow. These accumulations of logs and debris from logging operations form drifts. As a result of the channel impairments, flooding streams leave their channels and cause severe damage to farmland by erosion and deposit of debris on flooded areas.

Channel clearing, alignment, and in some cases, relocation is needed to reduce flooding.

Sod Ways

Erosion control sod water ways have been established and are very satisfactory in many problem areas through cooperation of ASC and other organizations.

Their purpose is for water run-off protection. Installing and proper maintenance has done much to overcome erosion.

Irrigation

The 1954 agricultural census reports the county as having 19,457 acres of irrigated land. The present acreage is substantially larger. The major part of the irrigation acreage is in individual projects. The sources of water are wells, streams, and ponds. Approximately 2,000 acres are in two organized projects, the McKenzie Irrigation Project and the Muddy Creek Irrigation Project.

The principal irrigated crops are vege-

table crops for processing and fresh market, peppermint and dill, some irrigated orchards, and irrigated cropland pastures.

There is a possibility of future development of irrigation, utilizing stored water, in cooperation with various agencies and districts.

There is a need for designing systems for both irrigation and drainage benefit.

Lime and Fertilizer Use

Maintenance of a sound soil-fertility program is the foundation on which a successful farming operation is built. Such a program, even with the present surplus situation, is still good sound business. Farmers and farmland are being reduced, making it more necessary to have highly productive land to produce quantities of food for increased population.

Adequate soil cover with use of crop residue and rotation means maintaining and building soil fertility.

Fertilizer and lime use are on the increase, with use of trials for recommendations. In 1954, \$600,000 worth of fertilizer was used, but more soil testing is needed to match requirements.

Summary of Soil Test Results 1957—Lane County

pH					252 soils
Below 5.0	5.0-5.4	5.5-5.7	5.8-6.0	6.1-6.5	Over 6.5
6	74	95	53	24	0
2.4%	29.4%	37.7%	21.0%	9.5%	0.0%
Lime Requirement					252 soils
None	1-1½ tons	2-2½ tons	3-3½ tons	4-5 tons	Over 5 tons
0	33	118	76	18	7
0.0%	13.1%	46.8%	30.2%	7.1%	2.8%
Phosphorus					252 soils
0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-75	Over 75
86	72	24	25	37	8
34.1%	28.6%	9.5%	9.9%	14.7%	3.2%
Potassium					135 soils
0-150	150-250	250-350	350-500		Over 500
14	26	18	28		49
10.4%	19.3%	13.3%	20.7%		36.3%
Calcium					135 soils
0-2000	2000-4000	4000-5000			Over 5000
23	38	18			56
17.0%	28.2%	13.3%			41.5%
Magnesium					108 soils
0-240	240-480	480-960			Over 960
11	19	27			51
10.2%	17.6%	25.0%			47.2%
Boron—ppm					7 soils
0-½	½-1	1-2	2-5		Over 5
5	0	2	0		0
71.4%	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%		0.0%

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Soil Bank

The soil bank program under the ASC office is composed of two sections: Conservation Reserve and Acreage Reserve.

The Conservation Reserve is a long-term lease program for removal of cropland from production. An example of its use: Adapted hill land planting of trees and valley lands put into permanent cover or wildlife areas. Landowners of low production land, and land prin-

cipally devoted to production of crops in surplus, should be urged to consider this way of removing land from production.

Acreage Reserve is an annual lease program for bringing about the reduction of annual allotment crops, for example wheat, for the county.

See your local ASC office for further details.

Agency Cooperation

Services are available from five Soil Conservation districts, with offices at Eugene, Cottage Grove, Junction City, Harrisburg, and Florence; ASC office in Eugene; Farm Loan Association; Farm Home Administration. The Federal Co-

operative Extension Service has two agents each in agriculture, home economics, and 4-H club at Eugene and two agents sharing agriculture, home economics, and 4-H club at Florence.

Buying a Farm in Lane County

The committee recommends that before a farm is purchased, the buyer, particularly if he is not familiar with this area or is inexperienced, consult the county agent, cooperative marketing associations, or leading farmers regarding the suitability of the place for the type of farming contemplated. He should also become familiar with the government soil map. He is advised to investigate first. We also make the following observations, recommendations and suggestions.

General Observations

The present trend in agriculture justifies most farmers in adjusting or expanding their present farm operations to bring about a more balanced labor program and provide increased efficiency and use of agricultural equipment, thereby bringing about a more economic op-

eration. Farmers should use extreme caution in such expansion, particularly involving partially-owned land and proposed purchases of additional land.

This committee believes that part-time farms should be largely confined to the country home and garden type, and should have well-drained, fertile soil suitable for garden and the home orchard. Small tracts of land devoted to general crops do not justify the ownership of proper power and machinery for their operation, and frequently cost more to operate than the value of the crops produced.

There are at least 38 soil types in the county. Some farms have several soil types. A soil survey is being made on many areas not now classified. This information is to be compiled, giving more information on soil types and in more areas of the county.

Recommendations

It is recommended that, regardless of the type of farming engaged in, farmers bend every effort toward acquiring enough land to constitute an economic farming unit. We further believe that all angles of the market outlet and harvesting problems be thoroughly investigated before purchasing a farm of the type contemplated. Such a unit should:

(a) Provide for a balanced labor pro-

gram which will permit full-time employment in productive farm work.

(b) Provide sufficient income for a reasonable standard of living and pay off indebtedness.

(c) Provide a balance of crops which will permit economic use of machinery.

(d) Not require so large a down payment that it leaves the operator without sufficient working capital.

Forestry Committee Report

Area of Commercial Forest Land in Lane County

Approximately 380,000 acres of commercial forest land, owned by 4,000 people, are in small ownerships in Lane County. These ownerships range in size from 10 to 5,000 acres. Next to federal ownership, the small landowner claims over 22% of all forest lands in the county. It is with this group of farm and small forest owners that this report is concerned.

Size Group	No. of Owners	Acreage
10-99 acres	2,408	50,000
100-499 acres	1,429	231,000
500-1,999 acres	140	81,000
2,000-4,999 acres	8	18,000

The total land area of Lane County is 2,959,235 acres, of which 2,555,480 acres are considered forest land. Agricultural lands make up 348,605 acres.

Forest Data for Lane County, Oregon

ITEM	Year	Amount
Ownership of Commercial Forest Land*		
Private	1956	903 thousand acres
National Forest		1,208 thousand acres
Bureau of Land Management**		285 thousand acres
Other Public***		24 thousand acres
Total		2,420 thousand acres
Total Land Area in County****	1951	2,926,720 acres
Ownership of Sawtimber Volume*		
Private	1956	21 billion board feet
National Forest		64 billion board feet
Bureau of Land Management		11 billion board feet
Other Public		1 billion board feet
Total		97 billion board feet
County Share of National Forest Receipts*****	F.Y. 1956	\$1,928,869
.....	F.Y. 1957	\$2,126,235
Value of Farm Forest Products Sold****	1954	\$1,348,421
<p>* From Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, U.S. Forest Service, Portland, Oregon. Timber volume is in trees 11 inches in diameter, breast height, and larger, Scribner log scale.</p> <p>** Includes O. and C. Railroad and Coos Bay Wagon Road revested</p> <p>grant lands in western Oregon, and public domain lands.</p> <p>*** Includes state, county, municipal, and Indian ownerships.</p> <p>**** From U.S. Census of Agriculture, 1954.</p> <p>***** From Regional Forester, U.S. Forest Service, Portland, Oregon.</p>		

The Situation

The small forests of Lane County range from mere brush patches of logged-off land to fully-stocked stands of second-

growth Douglas fir. Occasional patches of other species occur, such as hemlock white fir, alder, oak, maple, ash,

cottonwood and cedar. Income from these forests has averaged well over a million dollars per year for the past few years. With proper management this can be increased, and the small forests can hold an important and permanent place in the economy of the county.

Land Use

The problem of proper land use still exists, but, with more enlightened methods of determining land capability, some progress is being made toward solving the problem of which lands should be in forest and which in crops. Much marginal cropland in the county still remains to be put back to growing timber.

Security of the Forestry Program

Most of the small private forests of the county have distinct advantages in comparison with the large forests. Most are at lower elevations, are closer to good roads, and have deeper soils.

The committee feels that the outlook for future markets for forest products is good. The demand for wood will go up as our population grows. Increasing use of wood for paper, lumber, posts, veneers, plastics, particle boards, and other products being developed, seems to assure future markets. The growing of timber is considered to be a sound venture for the future in relation to other crops possible from the land, and given a favorable tax structure.

The committee views with great alarm the growing tendency to tax young timber as well as the land in which it stands. The shortsightedness of this policy is strongly affirmed, as a situation could arise where annual taxes on a growing stand could equal the value of the annual growth, even under proper management. The committee feels that when taxation is geared directly to the timber volume it inevitably acts as a stimulus to liquidation.

Trends Affecting Small Forests

Premature clearcutting of good young stands of timber has been evident for the past few years. This can be attributed

in some part to the increased market for small logs, principally the gang and eight-foot stud mills. Since the initial boom of these mills has subsided, the remaining mills, apparently well established, should serve in a valuable capacity as a market for thinning from young stands. Small forest owners must be shown the shortsightedness of premature clearcutting through all possible educational channels.

How Premature Clearcutting Lowers the Yield

Age of Stand	Yield in Cords	Yield in Board Feet
40 Years	48	5,400
60 Years	91	26,500
80 Years	120	47,800

Note: Data from Douglas-fir Second Growth Management Committee booklet, "Your Trees—A Crop."

At present many of the large timber companies are in the process of buying up any small forestlands they can acquire. This has led some small owners to assume that the future will be good only for the large companies. The committee feels that there will still be a place for both, and points out that this situation gives the owner a choice, either to learn to manage his forestland properly for the highest possible yield—which will return satisfactory per acre and labor returns or sell to one of the large companies who will unquestionably manage it well.

Education

Much has been accomplished in the past few years toward a more enlightened group of forest owners, but much remains to be done. Existing agencies have worked effectively with forest owners, schools, youth groups, etc., to the limit of their time and staff strength. But the time has come to enlarge their staffs to keep abreast of the increased interest and importance of the program. The number of demonstration

plots should be increased. The number of tours to such areas should be increased as the most effective method of education.

Financial

Forest land as an investment falls into two categories: (1) land purchased or held on speculation, and (2) the year by year income possible from investment in forest land PLUS proper management. It is the latter which the com-

mittee endorses, for proper management can double the volume per acre yield in a period of years. Various percentages of income possible from forest land of various ages can be shown. The following table shows a few examples of the interest earned by various size trees growing at rates of 3, 5 and 10 rings per inch of ten years. In each case height is assumed to increase by ten feet.

DBH Now	Height Now	Volume At 3 Rings/Inch			At 5 Rings/Inch		At 10 Rings/Inch	
		Now Bd. Ft.	Volume Bd. Ft.	%/Yr.	Volume Bd. Ft.	%/Yr.	Volume Bd. Ft.	%/Yr.
12"	90 ft.	100	290	19.0	240	14.0	180	8.0
16"	100 ft.	240	470	9.6	400	6.7	330	3.7
20"	110 ft.	400	690	7.3	610	5.2	520	3.0
24"	120 ft.	610	970	5.9	870	4.3	770	2.6
28"	140 ft.	980	1,510	5.4	1,370	4.0	1,230	2.5
32"	160 ft.	1,530	2,210	4.4	2,050	3.4	1,880	2.3

From the above table it is easy to see that growth must be maintained at fewer than ten rings per inch on all trees larger than 20" DBH if the individual tree is to return at least 3% interest on its present volume or value if stumpage is unchanged.

Also, a satisfactory labor income for an owner working in his own woods can be demonstrated.

Hours of work for one man:

Falling and Bucking 18 hrs. 30 min.
Yarding 13 hrs. 00 min.
Loading 3 hrs. 25 min.
Raising "A" frame and

preparing landing 1 hr. 30 min.
Bunching car stakes 0 hrs. 30 min.
Yarding car stakes 1 hr. 20 min.
Hauling car stakes 2 hrs. 40 min.

Total hrs., 1 man 40 hrs. 55 min.
Costs:

Wages—\$2.00 per hour for one man.
Gasoline used—at 27.7 cents per gal.
Falling and bucking—17 pints.
Yarding—8 gals.
Loading—2 gals. and 12/3 pints.

Hauling costs:

Logs at \$6.00 per thousand Bd. Ft.
Car stakes 10 cents a mile for 16 miles.

Taxes

Truck hauling tax 3 per cent addition to \$6.00 per M.

Employment compensation tax at \$3.00 per \$100 wages.

Forest Research tax of 8 cents per thousand.

Volume of products removed:

Sawlogs—7,140 Bd. Ft.

Car stakes—88 sticks delivered.

Price received for products:

Sawlogs—\$50.00 per thousand delivered to mill.

Car stakes—45 cents each delivered to yard.

Utilization

Increased utilization of all possible products and by-products from the small forests will be a determining factor in their economic stability in the future. The committee feels that there is a definite possibility for expansion of the hardwood industry in the county. A sufficient volume of hardwood timber exists to support a much larger industry, and it is hoped that more manufacturing can be encouraged to provide additional outlets for hardwoods from the small forests.

Recommendations

1. That taxation encourage forest management. Thus the committee favors assessment and taxation of forest land by a method similar to that used for other agricultural land. The value of forest land should be determined by its productive capacity and its nearness to market, and not by the value of the land plus the crop (the timber) which is growing on the land. This concerns immature timber, or areas in reforestation, on which the trees are in the growing stage. It is understood that the tax base on mature stands will have to remain. It is also pointed out that profit from management practices, such as thinning, selective cutting, etc., will pay a normal income tax.

2. That markets for hardwoods, the products of pulp and wood fiber processing mills, etc., be promoted through the County Chamber of Commerce and other organizations, toward a more complete utilization of wood by-products, thinnings, etc.

3. That the importance of using wood and wood by-products for fuel be recognized and promoted for the good of the economy of the county.

4. That small forest owners take advantage of the educational information now available on management of forest land, so that proper management may become the rule instead of the exception in the county. To this end, the committee wishes to point out the following examples of management practices which should be considered by the tree farmer.

Thinning

Properly done, it realizes not only a current income for the owner, but is of great value in increasing the yield from a given stand of timber through proper spacing. The selection of high value products such as poles, piling, and select logs is often possible in the thinning program, thus increasing the profit from the practice.

Reforestation

The advantages of planting over natural regeneration should be investigated, with the problems of the individual site in mind. Timber owners should be informed of the help which can be given by the Conservation Reserve and the county ASC committee.

Fire Control

Knowledge of proper methods is urged. This includes road and fire trail system, snag elimination, slash disposal if necessary, ponds for water, and familiarity with fire protection laws and the tax structure supporting them.

Taxes

Each timber owner should investigate the Forest Fee and Yield Tax as it might apply to his individual situation, as against the regular ad valorem tax. The relation of each to the income possible from the growing timber, as established by growth rate studies, should be known.

Erosion

Proper cover for newly logged land, proper placement of skid roads, etc., should be studied for the prevention of erosion.

Brush and Weed Control

The relation of brush and weed control to natural reforestation, or to planted areas, should be investigated.

Grazing

Limited cattle and sheep grazing is compatible with forest management, if properly managed. Goats and new trees do not mix. Deer and rodent damage is sometimes a problem on new stands.

5. The committee further recommends that in the harvesting and marketing of products from timber land, owners consider the following:

Equipment

Good use can often be made of existing farm machinery in the logging of

farm forests. Small crawler and wheel tractors can do a creditable job, often with less damage to remaining crop trees than with the use of large tractors.

Road Systems

Permanent road systems should be planned with an eye to slope, convenience, and fire control.

Utilization

Complete utilization of all possible products from the forest should be investigated. This includes not only the obvious sawlogs, long or short, but also select peelable logs, cull peelers, poles, piling, fence posts, car stakes, Christmas trees, hardwood logs, etc. The minor forest products such as salal, swordfern, and cascara bark can provide valuable supplemental income to small timber owners.

Time Element

The time of harvesting, thinning, etc. has a direct relationship to the age and

condition of a given stand, and should be thoroughly understood by the timber owner. Also, the fact that timber is a crop which will not spoil if not harvested at an exact time gives the tree farmer a certain amount of latitude to wait out adverse weather conditions, poor market conditions, or allows forest work to be combined with other farm work.

Contract Logging

To those owners unable to do their own work, the committee has several suggestions. Professional help should be secured if the owner is not fully aware of the volume in a given stand to be logged, or in the marking of trees if a selective cut is to be made. Information on proper contract protection may be had through the State Farm Forester or through the Extension Service. Owners should know their boundaries, even if re-surveys are necessary, to prevent the possibility of suit. Liability insurance should be investigated.

The Legal Steps Involved in Harvesting Forest Products in Oregon

Contact the Responsible Agency for Detailed Information

I. Permits to Harvest

1. Trespass—Get landowner's permission.
2. Forest Operation and Conservation Harvesting Permit—all lands—State Forester.
3. Reforestation Harvesting Permit—if land is so classified—State Forester.

II. Truck Haul

1. Driver's license—chauffeurs—Secretary of State.
2. Liability Insurance—private insurance companies.
3. Registration plates—Secretary of State.
4. Farm registration plates—farm trucks only—Secretary of State.
5. P.U.C. plates—Public Utilities Commission—State.
6. Log brand registration—Public Utilities Commission—State.

7. Hauling permit—county roads—local county court.

8. Hauling permit—city roads—local city authority.

III. Pay Roll (employer, employees)

1. Child Labor law—minors—State Bureau of Labor.
2. Accident coverage—State Industrial Accident Commission.
3. Unemployment Compensation—State Unemployment Compensation Commission.
4. Social Security—Federal—Social Security Administration.
5. Withholding—Income Tax—State Tax Commission.
6. Withholding—Income Tax—Federal—Director of Internal Revenue.

IV. Taxes

1. Research and Experimental Tax—

quarterly payments—State Tax Commission.

2. Reforestation Yield Tax—if land is so classified—6-month payments—State Tax Commission.

3. Personal Property Tax—products inventory—annual—some counties—county tax collector.

4. State Income Tax—annual—State Tax Commission.

5. Federal Income Tax—annual—Director of Internal Revenue.

— March, 1953

6. The committee recommends that more help be made available to small timber owners through the Extension Service or State Farm Forestry Department. Additional help is needed for making field visits on Conservation Reserve applications, and for meeting the increasing demand for contacts with owners on management practices.

The committee recognizes the importance of private forestry consultants in the field, and urges timber owners to seek their aid for possible longtime management.

The value of the Soil Conservation Districts in assisting woodland owners is pointed out. Problems of land use can be solved more scientifically with soils maps, farm plans, etc., as available through the Soil Conservation Service.

7. The committee wishes to commend the Lane County Commissioners for placing at the disposal of existing agencies the tract of county land known as the Blue Mountain Experimental Timber Tract. This land lies east of Cottage Grove and is ideally suited for a demonstration plot, containing timber of all ages. Under the supervision of the Farm Forestry Committee, the Extension Service, and Farm Forester, the tract is to be managed over a period of years with careful records being kept, and will demonstrate proper procedure in thinning, pruning, reforestation, Christmas tree culture, and general management.

It is recommended that all small forest owners acquaint themselves with the

Blue Mountain Tract, and take advantage of the guided tours which are held there periodically.

It is also recommended that the county erect more suitable signs to direct interested persons to the Blue Mountain Tract.

8. Since premature clearcutting of good young stands is becoming a threat to the future of the industry, the committee recommends the following:

That the shortsightedness of premature clearcutting be emphasized to forest owners by all existing agencies, and that greater emphasis be placed on this problem in press releases, at demonstration plots, and any gatherings of small forest owners. (See table, page 12).

That forest credit be provided as one help in combating premature liquidation, and that lending agencies, bankers, etc., acquaint themselves with the value of managed timberland as collateral.

That recent tax programs be observed carefully and administered so as not to encourage premature clearcutting.

9. The committee believes that the Christmas tree market will increase greatly during the next decade. However, it wishes to add a word of caution: Since many new plantings are being made under the Conservation Reserve program in addition to other regenerative programs, the committee feels that there will be little or no market for the "natural" Christmas tree in the future, and warns that considerable expense and work is necessary to produce a quality Christmas tree. It recommends that those interested in Christmas tree production be made fully aware of this, and of proper methods for producing a "cultured" Christmas tree.

10. The committee recommends that owners of farm forests investigate the assistance which may be obtained through county ASC practices in forest management, reforestation, etc., and through the Conservation Reserve Program.

PLANT TREES—MAKE MONEY

Average Soil—Site III—1 Acre Cutover

Plant 680 Douglas Fir and 1000 True Fir Seedlings

Age	No. of Trees Per Acre To Cut	% Loss	Total No. Trees Cut	Dia. D.I.B. At ¼ Ring Per Inch	Average Total Height	Pieces or Volume Per Acre	Type of Product	Stumpage Price	Gross Income Per Cutting Per Acre
10	1000	5	950			950	Christmas Tree	1.00 each	\$950.00
20	340	4	326	10	37	652	Car Stake Post or Pulp	.10 each	65.20
30	163	3	158	15	64	14M	Sawlogs	15.00/M	210.00
40	79	2	78	20	84	21M	Sawlogs	20.00/M	420.00
50	39	1	39	25	98	20M	Sawlogs	25.00/M	500.00
60	39		39	30	109	31M	Sawlogs	30.00/M	930.00
60-Year Total									\$3,075.20
Gross Earnings Per Acre Per Year									51.25

THIS IS CONSERVATIVE BECAUSE:

1. Pole and piling market at present will greatly exceed sawlog stumpage indicated.
2. Volumes are Scribner decimal C. from "Your Trees—A Crop."
3. Pruning of 50 and 60-year cut at 20 years would increase stumpage by \$20.00 per M.
4. Diameter inside bark is used as DBH to calculate volumes instead of D.O.B.
5. Volume table values are for natural stand not managed stand.
6. Increased utilization during 60-year rotation not considered.
7. Stumpage price of Christmas trees is conservative.

ESTIMATED COSTS: Total costs per acre per year: Taxes, land, planting, trees and interest should not exceed \$15.00/A/Yr.

NET PROFIT: \$36.25/A/Year.

—Ralph F. Yeater, Oregon State Board of Forestry

11. Final overall recommendation:

The committee expresses optimism toward the future security of a forestry program for owners of small woodlands. It feels that the future markets are as-

sured, and that, with proper management and a favorable tax structure, the raising of forest products will compare very favorably with any other crops possible from the land.

Farm Crops Committee Report

Many changes have taken place in the production of farm crops in Lane County since the preceding report of the planning conference of 1946. During the interim of approximately ten years, a gradual trend toward the production of high income crops on the better land has been noticeable. The production of seed crops has undergone many changes in view of the demand for newer and better varieties. New cultural practices include

chemical weed control and a decreasing demand for some seed crops. An increasing acreage of marginal land has been planted to permanent forage crops. Acreage has also been shifted to cannery crops, and changed from year to year according to the demand. More information on crops and trends will be given under sections devoted to various crops in this report.

Field Seed Crops

At the present time it would seem that there is no incentive for the production of common hairy vetch in Lane County. The lack of demand together with the increased cost of production has made it impossible to grow this crop profitably. Old fields have become infested with wild vetch, and should be destroyed and planted to some other crop.

Insect control has been fairly successful with the introduction of new chemicals. There will probably always be a

place for improved varieties of vetches to be grown in Lane County when used in a crop rotation. The greatest use of vetch at the present time is as a forage crop, used principally as hay or silage.

It is the recommendation of the crop committee that a seed market should be found and established in advance of any extensive planting of any of the vetches. Only those varieties recommended by Oregon State College and the Certification Board should be planted.

Small Grain Production

The three principal small grain crops in Lane County are wheat, oats and barley. The Acreage Adjustment Program has doubtlessly curtailed the production of wheat in Lane County the past several years. As a result of the Acreage Program, wheat production has gradually shifted to the more productive land, and with the addition of proper amounts of recommended fertilizer, excellent yields have been attained. Much of the acreage planted in Lane County is produced for seed purposes. This has been possible

by seeding recommended varieties and using adequate fertilizers and irrigation, to get excellent yields. It is doubtful whether or not the production of oats, wheat, or barley on poor soil can be profitable without irrigation. As a result of better methods of handling, the demand for malting barley has shifted from the Lane County area to producing areas in South Central Oregon, where fields are larger and improved handling methods have made this a more desirable production area. When a dif-

ference of \$2 to \$4 a ton exists between prices paid for feed barley and malting barley, it is the opinion of this committee that this difference is not great enough to justify the extra care in production and handling of the grain to make the production of malting barley profitable in Lane County.

Field Corn For Grain

The production of field corn is attracting the attention of a considerable number of Lane County farmers who have access to good land and irrigation facilities. Since a great deal more corn grain is imported into Oregon than is produced within the boundaries of the state, it would seem that an opportunity exists for those farmers who are interested in learning about the production, harvesting, and other problems involved. Experience has taught us that with even the earliest maturing hybrids, field corn must be dried as soon as it is harvested.

The recommendation of this committee is that farmers interested in the production of field corn for grain familiarize themselves with the recommendations and required facilities necessary to do this job in a workmanlike manner.

Since a considerable investment in equipment is considered mandatory, it is recommended that farmers interested in the enterprise give a great deal of thought to the matter.

Austrian Field Peas

It is recognized from time to time that there is a demand for Austrian field peas in various areas of the United States but due to the competition of certain products in other areas and the great fluctuation in price, it is questionable whether or not Austrian field peas should be grown for seed purposes. The committee is recommending Austrian field peas as a forage crop to be used as a rotation crop to be harvested and used as silage.

Red Clover

The acreage of red clover harvested for seed in Lane County has varied his-

torically from 200 to 600 acres per year. Present production is limited largely to recommended varieties for which there is a fairly good demand in other parts of the United States. In the production of red clover seed in Lane County, the committee's recommendation calls attention to the importance of removing the first cutting by May 15. This cutting should be used as silage if the weather is not conducive to good haying conditions. Red clover has proved to be an excellent rotation crop and has a fairly wide adaptation, insofar as soil and growing conditions are concerned. It is recommended that soil tests be made and that lime and fertilizer recommendations be followed implicitly.

Alsike Clover

While Lane County farmers seldom harvest more than 250 acres of alsike clover seed, the committee calls attention to the fact that there is usually a fair to good demand for it, and that this crop is adapted to land that is too wet and too acid for red clover. These soils need clover in the rotation.

Ladino Clover

Conditions for growing Ladino clover seed are not as favorable in Lane County as in other places in Oregon, and growing this crop for seed is not particularly recommended by this committee. Anyone expecting to harvest a crop of Ladino clover seed should not pasture it later than May 1. Anyone needing pasture can hardly afford to grow a seed crop, because Ladino clover is worth more as pasture during July, August and September than any other month of the year. It is recommended that soil tests be made and lime and fertilizer recommendations be followed implicitly.

White Clover

New Zealand white clover has been found to be an excellent constituent of improved permanent pasture seeded in Lane County. It is recommended that this variety, or a newer and improved

variety, be used in place of the common white Dutch clover as one of the components of permanent pasture seedings.

Subterranean Clover

There is a strong demand for subterranean clover seed and this demand is likely to continue for a number of years. Very little seed of this crop has been harvested in Lane County, due to harvesting difficulties. People expecting to harvest seed of subterranean clover should obtain a lespedeza sickle bar and should also make arrangements to go over the field with a suction-type harvester after the usual method of harvesting is completed.

Subterranean clover is adapted to well-drained land and requires heavy applications of superphosphate for best growth. It is an excellent legume to plant with grass for pasture. Pasture mixtures for well-drained land, including hill land, should contain three pounds to five pounds of subterranean clover seed per acre. It is the recommendation of this committee that soil tests be made and that lime and fertilizer recommendations be followed explicitly.

Crimson Clover

Crimson clover is being used more and more as a cover crop in Lane County. While it is late and sometimes slow to start, more and more orchardists find it to be an excellent cover crop. Farmers producing seed should grow only such improved varieties as Dixie and should bear in mind that crimson clover is one of the host plants for *Sclerotinia*.

Common Ryegrass

Future production of common ryegrass in Lane County can be described as "uncertain" at the time this report was written. With the increased use of high nitrogen fertilizers and favorable growing conditions, this crop has developed into a surplus state. The increase in crop production, coupled with increased freight and handling charges, has made this a crop of questionable value insofar

as profit for the grower is concerned. Since most of this seed is consumed in other areas, the freight and handling charges constitute a sizable portion of the cost of this seed to the consumer. Because of this situation, other crops such as winter oats have been substituted in these areas for cover crops, which has resulted in a decreasing demand for Oregon grown annual ryegrass seed. The committee recommends that the acreage be geared to the demand and that no general increase in acreage at the present time is warranted.

Perennial Ryegrass

Perennial ryegrass is well adapted to forage production in much of Lane County. During the past ten years there has been a gradual increase in the number of acres used for the production of seed. A considerable quantity of this seed is used locally as one of the components of improved permanent seeding mixtures. Farmers expecting to grow perennial ryegrass for seed production should use seed that is free from blind disease and follow all of the improved cultural practices recommended.

Bluegrass Seed

Considerable interest has been noted recently by Lane County farmers in the production of improved varieties and strains of bluegrass. The principal production at this time is centered about Merion bluegrass. Because of natural climatic conditions in Lane County, it would seem that the potential for the production of blue grass seed would be very promising. It is apparent from late experience that the bluegrass seed production areas in Northeastern Oregon could well shift to the Willamette Valley area, where the climate seems to be more suitable. Farmers anticipating the planting and production of any of the recommended strains of bluegrass for seed, should give much consideration to the importance of using only weed-free clean land for foundation plantings. They

should familiarize themselves with the latest chemical weed control recommendations and general fertilizer recommendations for any particular crop. It is also the suggestion of this committee that the market demand be followed closely.

Creeping Red Fescue

The acreage of creeping red fescue for seed production has experienced a gradual growth during the past ten years in Lane County. While the production is limited to a few growers, the market for quality seed has been generally good. Creeping red fescue is in growing demand both as a turf grass and as a pasture grass in Lane County. Farmers interested in producing this seed should be aware of the importance of growing only those varieties recommended by the Certification Board of Oregon State College, and the necessity of weed-free fields.

Alta Fescue

Alta fescue has proved very popular as a pasture grass in many sections of the United States, and seed of this crop is now in good demand. An increase in plantings for seed production has been made in the last two years, and more plantings are planned. Growers should strive to maintain high quality of the

seed, and also be prepared for generally lower prices.

Growers should make every effort to avoid mixtures of ryegrass and alta fescue, either in the field or during processing of the seed. There are some indications that liming the soil has made the production of this seed crop more profitable.

Orchard Grass

Farmers interested in the production of orchard grass seed should confine such production to improved and recommended varieties only. This grass has become increasingly important as one of the constituents of improved pasture grass seedlings. The future for the production of this seed would seem good. Even though yields have not been high, the demand and prices have been interesting.

Bentgrass

About the only bentgrass seed harvested in Lane County is that of the Seaside variety which is harvested in the coast section of the county. The demand is good and should continue as long as the acreage harvested for seed is not increased substantially. There has been a decrease in interest for certain varieties. However, there may be an opportunity for farmers interested in producing the Polycross strains for propagation.

Vegetable Seeds

Lane County has proved to be well-adapted to the production of seed of vegetable crops. Among the kinds of seed that have been produced satisfactorily commercially in Lane County during the last decade are beet, turnip, onion, rutabaga, radish, parsnip, kohlrabi, cauliflower, cabbage, Chinese cabbage, kale, mustard, spinach, squash, cucumber and melon.

There has been some difficulty in producing beet seed because of low germin-

ation. However, preliminary work indicates that dusting beets being grown for seed with DDT should result in a seed crop that will meet germination standards.

The committee calls attention to the fact that production of seed of vegetable crops is strictly a contract business. No one should go to the expense of producing seed of the vegetable crops without first having an assured market.

Forage Crops

The acreage of forage crops harvested for hay in Lane County has followed very much the favorable growing seasons. In recent years large quantities of hay have been produced from improved pasture seedings and meadows. The dairy farmers, even during this period, have continued to import alfalfa hay from east of the Cascade Mountains. There has been a growing interest, due to the high moisture in the growing season, in converting the first cutting to silage rather than attempting to make hay. This is unquestionably the procedure to follow one year after another, especially with the earlier growth.

Alfalfa

Since the last report in 1946, there has been a gradual increase in interest in alfalfa production in Lane County. It is the opinion of the crops committee that an increase in alfalfa acreage would be desirable and its recommendation is that only new and improved varieties should be used. As a result of continued nursery trial plantings in various parts of Lane County, the fact has been definitely established that alfalfa can be successfully grown. This is particularly true on many higher cultivated fields. It is an excellent rotation crop and with modern handling equipment it is recommended that the first cutting be preserved as silage, with hay to be made from successive cuttings.

Vetch and Oats

Vetch and oats make excellent dairy feed when cut at the proper stage. It is recommended that where farmers cannot grow alfalfa satisfactorily, this crop be substituted as a feed.

Red Clover

Red clover has long been recognized as one of the finest rotation crops that can be grown in Lane County. It is well known that, with proper handling, it can be a very satisfactory hay crop. Because of excessive moisture during the earlier growing season, it is recommended that the first cutting be used for silage.

It is also recommended that if a farmer intends to harvest seed from a planting of red clover, and if he is interested in hay production, he should be certain to get the first cutting removed from the field by May 15. This will give the crop a chance to develop seed and mature in good time in the fall. Farmers growing red clover should plant only the improved recommended varieties.

Alsike Clover

The committee recognizes the importance of alsike clover as a hay crop, and calls attention to the fact that this crop can be successfully grown on soil that will not support vetch, oats, alfalfa or red clover.

Silage

Legumes and Grasses

Over much of western Oregon, grasses and legumes are ready for the first cutting before weather conditions are sufficiently settled to permit haymaking. The practice of cutting the first crop of grasses or legumes for silage, then taking the second crop for hay, pasture, or silage has become a generally accepted standard practice, and results in more

feed and better feed per acre. Farmers anticipating the use of forage crops for silage should follow explicitly the recommended practices for the making of good quality silage. Good silage can mean a considerable reduction in the quantity of hay required. Many observations show that the hay requirement can be cut 50 to 75% when good silage is available.

Corn

With the increase in acreage in permanent pasture seeding, there has been less interest in planting corn for silage

in recent years. Many improved varieties of hybrids especially well-suited for the production of corn silage are available and have given excellent yields.

Weed Control

Much progress has been made in the last ten years, and especially in the last five years, with respect to chemical weed control. This is particularly true in the production of the seed crops. It is the recommendation of the committee that farmers anticipating the production of either seed or forage consider the latest recommendation with respect to weed control before such a seeding is made. Progress is being made in the matter of chemical weed control and combination plantings of grasses and legumes. With the advancement of selective spray materials, it is now possible to maintain weed-free stands of mixed plantings. This has resulted in more forage per acre and more profit per animal unit.

Farmers should be especially inter-

ested in the control of noxious weeds and should familiarize themselves with the identification of such weeds, as outlined by the State Department of Agriculture and the Lane County Noxious Weed Control Program. Much work is being done and a great deal accomplished in the control of such noxious weeds as Canadian thistle, tansy ragwort, gorse, and ragweed in Lane County. Since much of the roadside land is infested as a result of many years of seed crops such as the Canadian thistle, the full benefit of the County Control Spraying Program may not be apparent for sometime. It is the hope of the committee that this program may be continued and the crops of adjoining landowners may voluntarily become a part of it.

Peppermint and Dill Production Committee Report

Peppermint

The acreage of peppermint in Lane County has not varied much in the past ten years. As a result of better management, and weed and insect control, the yield per acre has increased considerably since 1946. The trend is definitely toward larger units (acres) and fewer producers. The narrowing of the margin of profits per pound of oil produced and sold is noticeable, and competition is demanding better and more efficient production.

The committee offers the following recommendations for successful mint production in Lane County.

1. Disease-free root stocks, secured from good producers in disease-free areas should be planted.
2. Disease-free stock should be

planted on disease-free land, known to be free of both domestic and wild peppermint plants.

3. Fertilizers applied should be selected in accordance to the soil and plant requirements indicated by a proper soil test.

4. Fields of old stands of peppermint, in which verticillium wilt is present, should not be left in production for prolonged periods (not over three to four years), because of the build-up of the wilt disease.

5. Avoid using plows, weeders, floats and other such machines. These have been found to be another means of spreading wilt.

6. For better weed and rust control, it is recommended that two pounds of

Karmex DW and two quarts of Dinitro be applied when the peppermint plants are from one to two inches tall. The burning-back effect is of great value in controlling the rust and weeds. Caution should be exercised in spraying late plowed peppermint with the above named chemicals because the new roots may be close to the surface and not too well established, and may be killed by such spraying. The application of moisture either by rain or sprinkler immediately following the spraying with Karmex DW and Dinitro is very important if the desired results are to be attained.

Farmers interested in the production of peppermint or dill should consult experienced producers, after which, if they are still interested, production should be started on a very limited scale (five to ten acres).

It is recommended that production be limited to available production contracts and that every producer support wholeheartedly the peppermint research program for disease and weed control. Production of peppermint oil in other areas will have its effect upon the production in the Willamette Valley. It has been noted in the State of Washington that although the production of pounds of oil per acre is higher than that on Lane

County farms, the quality of such oil is not as high as locally produced oil.

Some concern has developed among growers with regard to a possible "build-up" of Karmex DW deposit in the soil, as the result of repeated yearly applications of this chemical. Such a situation could conceivably result in a near-sterile condition of such soil, with no indication or knowledge of the duration of such a condition.

Symphylids are of concern to growers when their presence has been detected. Satisfactory and consistent chemical control is not available at this time. Such materials as aldrin, parathion and lindane have given erratic, inconsistent and unpredictable relief, but not good control. The flea beetle and strawberry weevil are not serious pests anymore, as they are easily controlled by the application of such materials as DDT and aldrin.

For further information regarding the importance of weed control, insect control and wilt research for peppermint, growers may secure detailed information in the annual report of the Oregon Essential Oil Producers Association. This material is available at the Lane County Extension Office, or Oregon State College.

Dill

Dill oil was first used in the processing of dill pickles, later as a means of manufacturing synthetic caraway oil and synthetic spearmint oil. In Lane County, there has been a gradual increase in the acreage since 1946. The peak acreage was reached in 1955. Demand for dill oils since 1955 has not been encouraging, so acreage has decreased somewhat. At present Lane County has approximately 500 acres of dill in production.

It is the recommendation of the committee that weed control be accomplished by the application of Stoddard's solvent, sprayed on the crop on the row at the rate of 30 to 50 gallons per acre when

the dill plants are from one to two inches tall. Some producers have used straight stove oil, others follow the practice of using a solution made by mixing 50-50 stove oil and Stoddard's solvent.

Aphids have given the greatest concern to growers insofar as insect damage is concerned, but have been successfully controlled by spraying the crop with TEPP just previous to distillation, or by spraying the crop with parathion from three to four weeks before distillation. Parathion must be applied with great care. Timing is extremely important, as harmful residue may be detected in the distilled oil.

The committee recommends that the crop be fertilized with approximately 250 pounds of superphosphate, applied just below the seed at planting time. In addition, approximately 75 pounds of actual nitrogen should be broadcast just before planting.

It is the recommendation of the committee that the crop be irrigated once at the early flowering stage. A second

irrigation is considered highly speculative, since it might induce or encourage mildew.

The demand for dill oil is limited, and any further increase in acreage would be considered extremely speculative. Production is advisable when grower has an alternate crop such as peppermint, since the same equipment is used and is available.

Horticultural Committee Report

Horticultural products, including tree fruits, small fruits, vegetable crops, nuts, fresh market, ornamental and greenhouse products are well adapted to the climatic conditions and soil types of Lane County, especially in the valley portion.

At present there is one large processing firm which is primarily for canning. Contract farming provides about the only market available locally, except for cash buyers to the north and fresh produce markets in the county.

Anyone planting should use healthy planting stock free from insect pests and diseases. Cheap nursery stock can prove to be very expensive in the long run. Some virus-free stock is now obtainable for tree fruits. Some dwarf stock is also available that has been of interest to some growers, but is not yet on a commercial scale. Most of this is being used by backyard orchardists.

The trend in horticultural crops is to larger production and marketing units. Higher production costs require higher production per acre resulting in lower per unit costs. Crops are becoming increasingly difficult to grow. This requires better management operations, which have been possible with modern technology.

Careful consideration should be given to the planning of horticultural crops until markets improve, and only by growers that understand the ever-changing cultural problems.

At present labor does not seem to be a problem. It is available on all types of crops when needed, as children or adult help.

Orchard location relative to frost is vitally important, as it may result in low or sporadic yield in some years because of partial damage.

Tree Fruits

Sweet Cherries

	1947	1957	Decrease
Acres in County	1600	1500	6¼ %
(sweet and sour)			

Sweet cherry growers have found that normally there is a good market for all types of sweet cherries, including the light and dark varieties. Climatic conditions have been one of the major problems. In Oregon there were 678,000 trees of bearing age in 1950, but in 1954 there

were 482,000 trees. Non-bearing trees during the same years were 155,000 as compared to 70,000. In Lane County in 1957 there were about 500 total acres.

There is a possibility that there could be some planting over and above replacements, providing site and soil are adequate and a market is available.

Various mixed varieties of Mazzard stock are somewhat resistant to many problems now faced by older trees. Pol-

linizers can be Black Republican, Black Tartarian, or Van for demonstration purposes only. No seedlings should be used for pollinizers. Present major problems are control of dead bud, brown rot, gummosis, leaf spot and control of cherry fruit fly.

The committee realizes that if an orchard with a 40-foot space is set on expensive land, some cash revenue is going to have to be obtained before the orchard comes into production in many cases. Since this is true, inter-cropping with cash crops is accomplished, but only up to the time when it will not interfere with the tree crop. Irrigation is sometimes hazardous to the tree if too much needs to be applied to the cash crop.

Sour Cherries

Sour cherry growers have found a ready market. Cooperative and cash operators have both been buying in this area. There was a big growth in acreage set out for about a five-year period up to three years ago, but this has now tapered off. At present the acreage in the county is about 900 acres. For Oregon trees of bearing age in 1950 numbered 70,000 and in 1954 there were 108,000. Non-bearing trees in 1950 numbered 94,000 and in 1956 there were 26,000. In Lane County in 1957 there were 1,000 total acres. The committee recommends replacement plantings only because the Pacific Coast is our only market.

Root stock of Mahaleb and Mazzard are both used. There is considerable debate as to which is better.

The committee recommends that root stock studies be continued to determine if it is possible to decide which of the two major root stocks is best.

Prunes

	1947	1957	Decrease
Total Acres, Cty.	600	200	67%

Most prune trees in the county are old, poorly cared for, give poor yield,

and in scattered small tracts. Because of price, very few trees are being planted. Those being planted are normally for specialty demand, for fresh and dried market. The Willamette Valley prune has a superior quality. Much of the local equipment is somewhat out of date, but it is adequate to cover the production. Because of unprofitable rates, it would probably be hazardous to recommend planting even some of the newer varieties that would be grown as a quality product. Italian varieties at present are still recommended for commercial plantings because of the hardiness and long life of the tree, the quality grown in this area, and the recognition in other areas of this good Oregon product.

We recommend that investigation be made so outlets can be determined for all varieties before plantings can be recommended.

Pears

	1947	1957	Decrease
Total Acres, Cty.	450	300	33%

There is opportunity for moderate increase in Bartlett pears in Lane County. However, anyone planting pears must be prepared to produce No. 1 fruit if a profit is to be realized. Winter pears are not recommended for commercial plantings in Lane County. Most orchards are small in acres. Very few trees have been planted recently because of the statement as given. Those grown are processed locally on commercial or fresh market basis.

Apples

	1947	1957	Decrease
Total Acres, Cty.	550	500	10%

Apples are produced in Lane County for local consumption. There is room for moderate plantings to replace trees and acreages that are becoming unproductive. Not all standard varieties are adapted to Lane County conditions, and varieties should be selected carefully. There are only a few truly commercial apple orchards remaining. These orchard-

ists now realize they are in true competition with outside areas, and have lost much of the market because they have not catered to selling in small containers at the larger markets on a year-around basis. There is a need for good colored apples for local sales. Many local markets not now using local apples probably would do so if there were a good colored apple that had been held under proper storage, and if the storekeeper would make adequate display.

Dwarf stock is satisfactory for backyard production, but growers feel they would rather have standard stock for commercial use. At present we cannot recommend further plantings without taking into consideration the above statements.

Peaches

	1947	1957	Decrease
Total Acres, Cty.	575	350	40%

The acreage of peaches in Lane County seems to be about sufficient to satisfy the local demand, and production from present acreage is increasing as rather extensive young plantings come into bearing. Continued light plantings are necessary to replace trees that pass the profitable bearing stage. Varieties must be selected carefully to meet local demands. Almost all peaches are presently sold on a fresh market basis. Growers must keep in step with the plantings of the newer varieties and perhaps consider preparing packages use-wise for consumption at the larger markets, rather than only in bushel sales at markets or at the farm.

Nuts

Filberts

	1947	1957	Decrease
Total Acres, Cty.	3400	2500	26½%

The filbert acreage planting in Lane County of the past few years has gradually come to a halt. Because of low prices in most of the recent years, many trees have been removed, especially in some of the subdivision areas. There is considerable debate as to which variety of nuts should be planted, but most agree the standard Barcelona is the best all-around nut, with Montabello and Daviana pollinizer every eight to ten trees. At present the committee does not recommend plantings except for replacement purposes. This is partly due to the world situation, with cheap nuts coming into the United States from Italy and Turkey. The Northwest produces about 50% of world production. The Willamette Valley produces better than 90% of all filberts of United States.

Filbert worm control has not been too effective. Growers must give this further study because worm count certainly reduces profit. The committee recommends:

1. That trees that have been planted too closely be thinned, by pulling part of them, or at least cutting them back gradually a few years prior to pulling.
2. That filbert plantings be made on some cheaper soil types, providing they are fairly deep and well-drained, with only good planting stock being used.
3. That growers seriously consider mechanization over hand harvest, especially if acreage warrants. Many mechanical harvesters are being used satisfactorily for at least part of the harvest.
4. That growers be urged to support advertising and selling programs to make filberts known so as to increase consumption. Competition is great in the nut industry.

Walnuts

	1947	1957	Decrease
Total Acres, Cty.	2100	1350	35%

Walnuts are certainly a hazardous crop to grow in the county because of climatic conditions which periodically set back the trees, making yields sporadic. Many orchards are being divided and few trees are being planted. If growers are

to compete with other areas, especially California, the following factors should be considered:

1. Root stock investigations have shown a necessity for using Manregan root stock, top worked with Spurgeon and Adams varieties along with our well-known Franquette.

2. Freeze damage occurs periodically, limiting production and sometimes permanently damaging the trees.

3. Since we are definitely in competition with California, we must urge growers to harvest walnuts early so that they

can be placed on the market for price advantage.

4. Long-time bearing age is a hazard resulting in necessary capital prior to income.

5. Production must be in the one to one and a half-ton per acre range for economic rate.

6. Plantings can be made with spacing about 50 to 60 feet on the square with one tree in the center of the square. If this is done, one set of trees could be Manregan stock with the others black root stock trees in the centers.

Small Fruits

Strawberries

	1947	1957	Increase
Total Acres, Cty.	200	200	none

Strawberry acreage in the past has been limited primarily to the fresh market, with about 50 acres grown for processing. This processing acreage will not increase at present with berries selling at eight cents a pound. If price warrants, berries will go to contractors outside the area. Berries are grown on the river bottom and upland areas primarily under irrigation. Present strawberry varieties are mainly Marshall, Northwest and some Siletz for processing and home consumption. Some growers are raising ever-bearing berries for local consumption and doing very well.

Cane Berries

	1947	1957	Increase
Total Acres, Cty (Raspberry)	25	50	100%

Much interest has been created recently in the possibility of growing cane berries in this area but a market needs to be developed. At the present time, practically all the acreage is exclusively used for fresh market and home consumption. If a market is developed, interest and ground to grow the crop is available. The economic situation will determine how many cane-fruit type berries are grown in this area exclusively for home consumption. A limited increase of good blackberries and blueberries can be expected.

Vegetables

Acres in County	1947	1957	Increase
Corn	1650	2225	35% plus
Snap Beans	1175	1610	35%
Beets	410	1200	192% plus
Carrots	130	400	207% plus

Vegetable crops of all kinds in 1957 occupied about 6,000 acres. This will probably not be increased with the present economic situation, but could be greatly increased when advisable.

Markets are the main drawback to greater production. At present there are

not enough outlets for the interest in the growing of these crops.

Many growers indicate they would like to grow truck crops but cannot at the present time. It is estimated there are probably twice as many acres available for this type of crop as are now being used. Irrigated land would not be a problem with present ground, river and impounded source of water.

The committee recommends that market outlets be developed if possible, fully realizing there must be an economic re-

turn for the farmer and the handler of the product.

Contracts before planting are a must in this field, except for a limited amount grown for local consumption. Most of this is grown with the full knowledge, by the farmer, of what type outlet the produce will have.

The committee recommends that the school boards, in the area where truck

crops such as beans are grown, be fully conversant with the labor situation and allow the children to stay in the field to finish harvesting the crop, if at all permissible. We commend the boards for their action in the past, making it possible to finish harvesting crops by delaying the start of school until the week after Labor Day.

Ornamentals and Greenhouses

The growing of ornamental nursery stock is on the increase in the Willamette Valley. There has been a steady increase in the number of nurseries, although most of them are small. Many varieties and species of plants are grown, some for retail trade and many for wholesale.

In Lane County there is particular need for a few good growers of wholesale ornamental horticultural stock. Local retail yards are going north to get their stock. Anyone interested in this type of horticulture should keep in mind a few points:

1. Look for market before you get in too deep.
2. Keep in mind that you must sell what you grow.
3. Specialize in what you like to grow.
4. Demand is greater for ornamentals that are difficult to grow.
5. Don't over-fertilize for fast production.
6. It will be two or three years before profits can be realized.
7. There is more demand for ornamentals than fruiting stock.
8. Be sure to get good understock.

Consumer demands change continually. Before planting a prospective grower should study the demand and trend of

stock type that is wanted. For example, the change in architecture and small residential lots in recent years has increased the demand for dwarf trees and shrubs. The trend is away from tall, coniferous trees to the small low-growing broadleaf evergreens. There is increased use of plant materials inside, as well as outside the house.

Another trend is toward container-grown material for a faster return but for a long period the container material, if not sold, will become root bound and therefore is not a good marketable product. Such plants do not make good landscaping plants.

Hobby nursery producers are increasing in Lane County and while their volume is small they may depress the market by cutting prices—the worst enemy of any business. The commercial nurseryman and hobbyist should work together to try to establish fair market prices before the hobbyist's stock is offered for sale.

A grower should educate himself as to the care of the ornamentals that he sells, so he can inform the buyer of the plants' care and needs to insure a satisfied customer and goodwill toward the industry.

Miscellaneous

Market possibilities are being discussed with various groups and individuals. Since there is a new freeze storage plant

in Eugene, there might be a possibility of attracting a business to this area to process frozen fruits and vegetables.

Recommendations

The committee urges continued investigation of the possibilities of establishing a freeze or canning processing plant in the county for fruits and vegetables. Outside firms might be interested in creating a market by having receiving stations in the area. The economic situation must warrant such a move. This probably is not the case at the present time, because many firms in other areas are not utilizing their freezing and canning plants to full capacity.

We recommend that growers do not plant any horticultural crops without a contract market. The committee realizes that practically all of the crops in the horticulture field are contracted prior to planting, except those grown for fresh market produce, and even in this field the growers usually know how much can be sold before planting.

We recommend growers consider the possibility of establishing roadside mar-

kets for sale of fresh fruits and vegetables.

Growers are urged to consider all angles of management so that they get the biggest yields possible at the least cost in order to ride out the economic pinch that growers of horticultural crops are in at the present time.

Since there are probably twice as many acres available for truck crops as are now used for that purpose, the committee recommends that the owners of high-priced land strive to reduce their overhead by obtaining as many markets as they possibly can for their goods at home and outside of contracts, whenever warranted by the competitive market.

Harvest labor is not a problem at the present time so growers should increase acreage with an eye on the labor situation. In general, there should be no difficulty about labor supply in this area.

Weed Control Committee Report

Economic Importance of Weeds

Weeds continue to be a serious problem in Lane County. Most of the 3,000,000 acres in the county have some kind of weed or brush problem. Of greatest concern is the economic loss from weeds on the 157,000 acres of cropland and over 284,000 acres of farmland, which is not cropped.

Income losses from weeds are hard to measure, but weeds affect everyone by:

a. Reducing crop yields. Annual weeds often reduce grain yields 10 to 25 per cent.

b. Reducing quality of harvested crop. Wild garlic, or wild onions make dairy and poultry products unmarketable.

Many states have restrictions prohibiting the entrance of seeds containing certain weeds such as quackgrass, wild garlic, wild morning glory, etc.

c. Increasing cleaning costs on seed crops, often amount to 25 per cent of the sale value of the crop. All seed crops and most grain crops must be cleaned to remove weed seeds.

d. Poisoning livestock and humans. Such weeds as tansy ragwort, poison hemlock and ragweed are examples.

e. Increasing farm production costs. These costs are in the form of extra seed bed preparation, cultivation, and chemical sprays, dusts and equipment.

Weed Districts

Lane County is covered by a special state weed district. This district was organized by the County Court at the request of farm people. The district is administered through the County Court which appoints a weed supervisor to administer the district activities. He in turn appoints area supervisors who urge property owners to spray noxious weeds. If owners do not comply, supervisors will spray at owner's expense. The county owns six machines, mainly used on county land.

In the Lane County district, the weeds to be controlled are tansy ragwort, Canada thistle and gorse. Tansy ragwort is a poisonous plant to beef cattle, dairy cattle, and horses. It is spreading rapidly. In addition to being a poisonous plant, tansy ragwort competes with other crop plants for plant food and moisture. Canada thistle, a long-lived perennial plant, lowers the quality and quantity of crops harvested. Gorse is a vigorous, bushy plant which spreads rapidly, and during dry periods is a serious fire hazard.

Weed control in the weed district has been more effective by education than

by law enforcement. The committee recommends that the educational methods be continued, rather than compulsory control by law.

Special attention needs to be given land in public ownership, land utilized by public utilities, and highways. Such land provides sources of weed spread to private land.

The use of county weed equipment to spray private lands has been helpful. This practice should be continued, especially when private or commercial equipment is not available.

A court order, published early in the spring and reminding property holders of the weed district, would be helpful in encouraging early spraying at times when better control is obtained more economically.

Noxious weed control on farmland adjacent to timberland is a special problem. Buffer zones, adjacent to farmland, help keep weeds from spreading from forest and grazing land to farmland. It is better to work out buffer zones with the County Weed Supervisor and individual property holders.

Other Weed Problems

There are many problem weeds and grasses. These include Canada thistle, tansy ragwort, gorse, quackgrass, wild morning glory, wild garlic, poison oak, wild blackberry, wild onion, common

ragweed, annual brome grass, buttercup, brown knapweed, bristly dogtail, wild oats, rattail fescue, wild vetch, Scotch broom, barnyard millet, purslane, goatweed, bentgrass and others.

Recommendations

1. Plant weed-free seed.
2. Germinate and kill as many weeds as possible before planting a crop.
3. Summer fallow or use other special control measures before planting grass seed and pasture crops. This is especially important on lands infested with quackgrass and similar grass species.
4. When using herbicides for weed control, follow the instructions on the container.

5. Herbicides are tools to help with weed control, and are not intended to replace good farm practices.

6. Unknown weeds should be identified so that they can be eradicated before they become a serious pest. Practically all of our common troublesome weeds started from importations in seeds, hay, or similar means.

7. Special attention should be given weed control in areas where their growth

jeopardizes larger land areas. Such places are waterways, drainage channels, and irrigation ditches.

8. Absentee land owners should be

kept advised of control methods in order that weeds on their own land will not jeopardize neighboring fields.

Animal Control Committee Report

Predatory Animal Program

The committee recognizes the importance of having an adequate rodent and predatory animal control program for the entire county.

At present there are three government trappers that have areas of responsibility in the county. This program has been efficient and effective. We feel that it is necessary to have three trappers to cover such a large area. More than 200 predatory animals were taken in 1957. The County Court is cooperating with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in providing an ample budget which we urge continued to keep the predatory animal situation under control and prevent animal losses, since the cost per animal killed is not the best way to judge the success of the program. The group feels we will probably have to accept the problem of predators and rodents because they will never be extinct.

Problems facing predatory animal hunters are sometimes very difficult but, regardless of public opinion, they must judge benefits which will be derived by the majority. Hunters must consider these facts:

1. Control of predators helps to increase sportsmen game kills. However, some tree farmers want coyotes and foxes to control the deer and rodents.

2. The use of steel traps may become more necessary in the future with more people getting into the wilderness areas for recreation purposes.

3. "Coyote getters" are prohibited on public domain land, making satisfactory control difficult.

4. The number of red fox is definitely on the increase.

5. Farmer relationship with the hunter program in cooperation with men having hound dogs and the relationship with the trapper himself. This has been greatly improved by committee action in working out problem areas.

6. Predatory hunters are asking landowners to sign a statement indicating agent is permitted to enter their lands for control purposes. Landowners are urged to cooperate but yet be fully aware of the hunters' use of devices and materials for control purposes on their land.

Bounties Paid in Lane County, 1952-1957

	Cougar	Bobcat
1952-53	22	108
1953-54	11	173
1954-55	17	191
1955-56	14	186
1956-57	19	205

Deer Program

The State Game Commission is fully aware that Lane County is a problem area from the standpoint of deer damage to landowners. In the year of 1956, there were 16,104 hunters that killed 5,140 buck and 4,705 doe. Lane County has more hunters than any county in

Oregon at the present time. Robert Jubber, the Lane County representative for the State Game Commission, is working very closely with the many problems encountered with deer hunter and landowner relationships. Kill permits can be issued for one or two deer if there

is a serious damage problem. Some landowners indicate control of certain predators.

Fencing is available, with payments by the Game Commission at the rate of \$2.50 a rod. The following specifications must be followed if this payment is made. The fence should be made of 10-foot posts either cedar, or preservative treated, with five-inch diameter tops, spaced one rod apart. Barbed wire is placed at the ground line, above which is a 39-inch woven wire with a six-inch stay. Atop this is a 39-inch woven wire with a six-inch stay, topped by barbed wire six inches above this second woven

wire. The two woven wires are connected by hog rings.

Deer can be damaging to small fir trees, particularly newly-planted ones. Tree cages are provided to protect them. They are a heavy-mesh chicken wire five feet tall and 10 feet in circumference. This is practical up to about 100 trees which are fairly small, so that landowners can get them started.

Chemical repellents are furnished free and are sometimes practical, depending on the weather. Products used are ZIP, ZAC, Leckenby Deer Repellent and Magic Circle or a bone tar product.

Rodent Program

Rodent control, especially rat control, seems to be ever with us. Great strides have been made with control programs, especially since the use of Warfarin. The Extension Service formerly handled Warfarin until volume became so great with yearly sales reaching five tons. Because of this, the program is now in private hands. Private professional rodent control services are serving the county with various types of bait. The chief bait for rats seems to be Warfarin, which most of the people in the county have gladly accepted. (There are contacts with some towns and private individuals for rodent control service which has helped to control rodents that formerly were on garbage areas from which rats would go to agricultural land and houses.) Rodent control programs are in force for the Cities of Eugene, Cottage Grove, Florence, Junction City and Oakridge on a city-wide basis. Rodent control is also in effect on a monthly basis on all county garbage dumps.

Gopher control has been effective in some areas but, as a whole, very little is accomplished. This situation probably stems from the fact that rodent control must be on a community basis before it is very effective. If control is started on

an individual farm it is very helpful, but some rodents will encroach on a conscientious landowner if neighbors do not join the battle. Effective rodent control must be on a community basis as a regular farm practice.

Mole control is similar to gopher control. Counts have been taken in the county where certain areas have been found to be at least 50 per cent covered by mounds of gophers and moles. This is discouraging to property owners and reduces economic gain.

Field mice have been on the increase but are still not prominent in large numbers. Potentially, they can destroy practically all the vegetation from any given area. More conscientious control by the landowner is needed, with effective baits that are available.

Beaver are a problem in many areas, but are helpful in some. At present the trapping season is from November 15 through February 15. Those interested in trapping are urged to send for tags or ask for loan of traps, if necessary, from the Oregon State Game Commission, 1634 S.W. Alder Street, Portland. Wire that is two and a half feet tall with a six-inch stay can be furnished to protect trees for a limited area. This is often helpful along creek areas where

beaver are working. Repellents are sometimes practical.

Jackrabbits are damaging young tree seedlings on some reforested projects.

Douglas ground squirrel bait is no longer sold through the Extension Service, but is handled by private firms. There has been no indicated increase in squirrels or rats since private firms have been handling the bait.

Dog Situation—Dog Control Supervisor's Report, January-November, 1957:

Investigations—1,815

Claims allowed—60

Claims paid by owners of dogs—5

Dogs taken and disposed of—307

Number of registered sheep paid for—11, amount paid—\$150

Number of grade sheep paid for—123, amount paid—\$1,182

Number of grade lambs paid for—24, amount paid—\$96

Number of turkeys paid for—1, amount paid—\$3

Number of chickens paid for—142, amount paid—\$52.50

14 ducks and 1 goose paid for, amount paid—\$11.50

Total amount paid—\$1,495

Total miles driven—17,038

Recommendations

1. The committee agrees that to have adequate control of predators, landowners must be conversant with the problem and give full cooperation where possible in having predatory animal control agents use whatever legal devices are necessary to keep predators under control.

2. It recommends that tree farm owners realize that build-up of predators on their land can cause considerable damage to surrounding livestock owners and that admission to their lands may be necessary to cope with this serious situation.

3. The committee feels a strong educational program to warn landowners that the presence of predatory animals necessitates careful livestock management. This includes good fencing where necessary, and other management factors which make it possible for the owner to know where and how many animals there are in each area at all times.

4. The committee urges landowners to cooperate fully with various agencies and private organizations, where necessary, to get good predatory animal control, for example, the three predatory animal control hunters working under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, State Game Commission, The Extension Service, and other cooperating agencies.

5. People must recognize that the law allows a certain number of deer. For better public relations with sportsmen, we urge cooperation among all parties so that undue damage is not done by deer and beaver.

6. When necessary, we urge agricultural landowners to recognize the necessity of asking for kill permits in certain areas, so they will not be subjected to undue hardship.

7. Landowners are urged to contact the State Game Commission for further details on control of animals under their jurisdiction, and the use of various methods in preventing damage is applicable. They may contact the Extension Service for educational information, including bulletins.

8. We urge all landowners to recognize the importance of controlling rodents and predatory animals as a regular farm practice. If all the landowners will recognize rodent and predatory animal control as a county and community program, then a certain amount of people in the community will not be controlling rodents for all of their neighbors.

9. Groups should request demonstrations for control of rodents through the Extension Service, which will be cooperating with private firms and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

10. The committee suggests that good control programs may be promoted by urging organizations and individuals to hold demonstrations and cooperate in making a countywide effort.

11. Bait is available through commercial channels and people should take advantage of the opportunity of using these excellent baits or prepare their own.

12. Youth clubs are urged to have rodent-control killing contests. For example, the following will give an idea of what the 4-H members accomplished in the year of 1957. There were 110 members enrolled. A total of 4,653 rodents were killed—squirrels, 855; rabbits, 250; rats, 1,198; gophers, 303; mice, 1,584; beaver, 31; jays, 277; and fox and raccoon, 155.

13. Where advisable, help promote effective wildlife habitats in cooperation with agencies and organizations. For example, ASC payments are made for making ponds. This also fits into the Soil Bank provisions.

14. Dog owners are urged to be aware of the damage their dogs may do to livestock if permitted to run uncontrolled. Because of the mounting damage to livestock it is imperative that all dog owners become fully familiar with methods of keeping their dogs under control. We urge investigation of invoking stronger penalties for owners of dogs not controlled. For further details, contact the County Dog Control officer through the county commissioners.

General Livestock Committee Report

Livestock numbers in Lane County have fluctuated considerably since 1946. There are several reasons for these changes, most important of which has been a gradual readjustment from a wartime demand period to a near-normal or peacetime period. During this period, beef cattle numbers in the United States reached an all-time high. According to the latest Oregon census reports (1954), the total number of beef cattle in Lane County was 7,600. In 1952 a fairly sharp reduction took place, caused principally by an overproduction of beef cattle in the greater beef producing areas of the country, coupled with an increase in marketing of beef cattle of all kinds in drouth areas of the southwestern parts of the United States. At the time this report is being made, cattle numbers are again at near-normal levels in Lane County. A general improvement in interest and price for beef stock is evidenced by a new interest in beef breeding stock.

Since 1954 there has been a definite increase in sheep numbers in Lane County. Latest census reports (1956) reveal

that there were at that time 36,000 breeding ewes in the county. It is the opinion of this committee that the properly-managed farm flock of sheep offers greater opportunity for net income than any other class of livestock in Lane County. Much of the grazing land in Lane County is well suited to the production of mutton breeds of sheep. It is expected that the number of sheep in Lane County will show a gradual increase during the next ten-year period.

In 1945 it has been estimated there were 7,500 hogs in Lane County. According to the latest census report (1956), there were 4,500, showing a sizable decrease in the past ten years. Whether hog numbers will increase in future years will depend much on freight rate changes from middle western shipping points, efficiency of the operator, and the status of contract production program.

The livestock committee is of the opinion that a fairly good balance between numbers of livestock and other farm enterprises is on a reasonably sound basis at this time. It is possible

that a considerable acreage of marginal farmland could be profitably shifted to permanent seeded pastures of improved grasses and legumes. The committee recommends that farmers carefully appraise the carrying capacity of their farms and keep only such numbers of livestock as

can be fed properly and well prepared for market. The committee strongly cautions against overstocking.

The livestock committee has considered the various classes of livestock separately as follows:

Beef Cattle

As mentioned previously in this report, numbers of beef cattle are near the pre-war population in Lane County, and a good demand for beef breeding stock has been noted recently (1957-58). This same condition now exists in much of the beef producing areas of both Oregon and the entire United States.

The committee is of the opinion that beef cattle operators should make certain that their numbers of cattle are properly adjusted to range pasture and winter feed and that the farm is not overstocked. The committee recommends that only beef animals of good inheritance and quality be retained as breeding stock. Since the maintenance costs vary little between the quality animal and the poor type, it is the feeling of the committee that the stockman cannot afford to keep poor quality animals for either breeding or feeding purposes.

Beef cattlemen are urged to cooperate wholeheartedly with the new Bang's disease and tuberculosis testing programs offered by the County, State, and Federal Government. Suspected animals should be checked periodically by qualified veterinarians.

The committee recommends that upland pastures and cut-over lands be seeded with improved and recommended pasture grasses and legumes and used for winter and early spring pasture purposes. Reseed sod-bound and poor pastures with new improved grasses and legumes. Increase production where possible by application of proper fertilizers, irrigation, and a recommended pasture management program for the individual farm.

Sheep

The sheep population in Lane County is about the same as in 1946. In the interim the numbers have shown a gradual decrease during the years from 1947 to 1954 and a steady increase since 1954. It is the opinion of this committee that, if a general improvement in production management were to take place, there is little doubt that a substantial increase in sheep numbers in Lane County could be justified. The committee recommends that better quality breeding stock, with special emphasis on the ram, be made the goal of the farm flock owner in Lane County.

Particular care should be taken to keep the number of sheep adjusted to

the amount of feed available. The committee recommends that each owner provide high quality, green, leafy hay for winter feeding. A supply of high quality feed for the bred ewe during the winter season is the first step in assuring a healthy lamb that will fatten quickly. The income from sheep under Western Oregon conditions depends on good flock management and the highest possible percentage of fat lambs at weaning time.

The committee recommends that the flock owner become familiar with any and all incentive marketing programs that may involve fat lambs or wool. It further recommends that pasture man-

agement be emphasized, that pastures be drained and standing water where snails can live be avoided. Where there are no snails, there are no liver flukes, since the snail is the alternate host in the life cycle of this serious pest of sheep.

The committee also recommends that every flock owner become familiar with recommendations for the control of both

external and internal sheep parasites. Flock owners are urged to attend fat lamb shows, grading demonstrations, and learn to do a better job of sorting fat and feeder lambs. They are also encouraged to market lambs when they are fat, and arrange to sell only at such times.

Swine

The swine population has fluctuated more in Lane County during the past 20 years than has either cattle or sheep. The greatest increase occurred in the war years of 1940-1944, when they numbered 16,400. The number decreased to an estimated 7,500 in 1945, after which time a more gradual decline took place until in 1956 they numbered 4,400. A slight increase was noted during 1957, and by January, 1958, it was estimated that there were 4,600 hogs in Lane County.

The committee recommends that swine production in Lane County be confined to the desirable breeds and types of hogs that best fit the demands of the consumer. The successful swine program can

well be described as a specialized enterprise conducted by those farmers who, by experience or special training, have a thorough understanding of swine, their production and management. Since Oregon imports from the corn belt many more hogs than are produced in this state, it would appear that an opportunity does exist in Lane County for the qualified, efficient producer.

Contract swine production could well develop in Oregon and provide a real opportunity for the farmer who has the experience and the ability. Large scale production should be attempted only by those with experience; it certainly is not for the amateur.

Goats

The prospects for continued good prices for mohair are excellent because of the prospective demand for mohair for cars and furniture. In general, the number of Angora goats in Lane County is down from former years. Committee members have noted pastures reverting to brush that were formerly kept in good condition through the use of Angora goats.

The committee recommends that An-

gora goats be used in keeping down brush in pastures and also in creating brush land for pasture. The main value of Angora goats in Lane County is in improvement and maintenance of brush pasture.

The committee recommends that the quality of Angora goats be kept up through use of purebred males of good quality and good fleece.

Miscellaneous Recommendations

Predatory Animal Control

The committee recommends that livestock farmers cooperate with the predatory animal hunters in Lane County.

County Fair

The committee recommends that Lane County livestock men participate in and cooperate with the fair and its man-

agement. Also, that they exhibit quality stock of desirable type. The committee encourages the fair management to arrange for premiums for livestock exhibits that are equitable and commensurate with current values.

Lamb Shows

Livestock men in Lane County are urged to support both the Junction City and Lane County fat lamb shows by their presence and exhibits. These should be regarded as educational endeavors, as well as an opportunity for operators to exhibit their stock.

Youth Cooperation

It is felt that Lane County livestock men should support 4-H Club work and the work of the Future Farmers of America and it is especially recommended that livestock men serve as leaders of 4-H livestock clubs and other youth livestock activities in their communities.

Land Classification

Land should be classified after timber is removed before final use of such land is determined.

Dairy Committee Report

General Situation

The cow population has not changed significantly in Lane County during the past ten years. According to census figures, the number of cows two years old and older is 15,000. While the number of milk cows has remained fairly constant, it is interesting to note that the total production of both milk and butterfat has increased. This trend can be associated with better management, better feeds and better cows. Dairying is one

of the major livestock enterprises in Lane County and will in all probability continue to be of great importance.

Census reports will show a tremendous increase in human population in Lane County since the last report (1946). Considering the present and potential milk supplies, it would appear that no increase in production would be warranted for a considerable time.

Production and Management Recommendations

Historically, net profits from the dairy enterprise have been closely related to cost of feeds and good management practices. Experience has shown that in Lane County 80 per cent of the total feed requirements for the dairy cow should come from pasture forage produced on the farm. Pasture forage may well be supplemented with other roughages, such as hay and silage. Due to the wet, late spring and early summers seasons, and the uncertainty of suitable weather for making high quality hay, many dairy-men import hay from areas east of the Cascade mountains. As one means of compensating for part of the increased cost of production in recent years, a silage

program has developed, which has resulted in less hay being used.

It is the opinion and recommendation of the committee that Lane County dairy-men investigate and avail themselves of every opportunity to lower feed costs and, by so doing, increase net profits by producing more of the roughages needed. Every effort should be made to improve the quality feed value and yield of such roughages as pasture hay and silage through better management, fertilization, irrigation, time of harvest, and preservation.

Where possible, facilities should be available to take advantage of good weather, when high-quality hay could be

made. Harvesting the first cutting earlier, with weather permitting, can result in saving a high percentage of the leaves and finer growth, and thus provide feed of higher protein, more palatability, and better color than by later cutting.

Through the use of recommended planting of improved grasses and legumes, fertilizers, and irrigation, more high quality roughages can be produced. Where solid tests indicate the need, the use of complete fertilizers in recommended amounts of nitrogen, phosphate and potash should be used. The increase in value of higher yield and quality will be considerably more than the additional cost of the material mentioned. The value of fertilizers, improved seedings, and irrigation have been proved many times through demonstrations under field conditions in Lane County.

It is the opinion of the committee that dairymen in Lane County should consider the merits of grass and legume silage as a part of their over-all feeding operation. The cannery waste of the sweet corn operation at the Eugene Fruit Growers Association has distinct advantages for those dairymen living within a 15-mile radius of Eugene. Beyond this distance, the wisdom of using this ma-

terial as silage might be poor economy. While the quality and feed value of this material may vary throughout the silo-filling season, dairymen generally have been able to maintain good production and are well-satisfied with the costs involved. For those dairymen that do not live nearby and do not have access to the by-products of the cannery, silage made from irrigated grass and legume pastures is recommended. The early growth can usually be saved and preserved as silage, if proper haying weather does not exist. In such areas with proper management, hay may be made from later cuttings when rainfall has decreased.

The combined feeding of both hay and silage has been found to provide a desirable balance and a means of holding feed costs to a minimum. When good silage is available less hay will be required. It, therefore, holds that whether it is possible to make hay on the farm or if it must be imported, the use of all the silage possible as one source of roughage can be highly profitable. It has been estimated that through the feeding of good grass and legume silage the amount of hay needed may be reduced as much as 50 to 75 per cent.

Dairy Herd Improvement and Management

Dairy farming has developed into a highly competitive business. Greater and more efficiency must be the goal of every dairyman, for by increasing his efficiency, a dairyman lowers his cost of production, which raises his net income. The trend in dairying in Lane County has developed about the same pattern as in other areas in recent years. The most significant trend has been for herds to increase in size, which means a better distribution of labor, equipment and the use of more labor-saving devices. High production per animal is necessary if the dairyman expects a reasonable return for labor expended. Records of production indicate beyond any reasonable doubt that "too many low-

producing cows are being milked in Lane County." Recent figures show that the average production of all cows on DHIA test in Oregon to be 8,600 pounds of milk. The average production of all cows milked is estimated to be 6,000 pounds of milk. The difference is 2,600, which, at \$5 per cwt., amounts to \$130 per year between the average cow on test and the average cow not on test.

A summary of a recent survey will show clearly the importance of high production per individual.

	Prod. level Pounds	Less feed Cost	Net profit at end of year
(a)	6,000	" " "	\$ 26.00
(b)	9,400	" " "	138.00
(c)	13,500	" " "	286.00

One cow producing 9,400 pounds returned as much net profit as six cows producing 6,000 pounds milk.

One cow producing 13,500 pounds returned as much net profit as 11 cows producing 6,000 pounds milk.

It is, therefore, the tempered judgment and sober opinion of experts in the field of dairy production and marketing that the most practical, economical and sane approach to solving the milk surplus problem would be to "put all milk cows on a production-testing program, take out the unprofitable cows, and the problem will be solved and dairymen will be richer for the experience."

Disease Control

The 1957 legislature revised the Bang's disease and Tuberculosis Control law, which provides for a more complete program of control. Lane County is cooperating with the State Department of Agriculture as well as the representative of the federal government in carrying out the intent and purposes of this law.

Recommendations

1. The committee recommends that the present Bang's disease and Tuberculosis Control law be enforced, and that all dairymen cooperate wholeheartedly in this program.

2. All dairymen should institute a calf-vaccination program in an effort to control Bang's disease.

3. Regulations as to the movement of infected animals should be strictly enforced. Also, all bovine animals in movement should be accompanied by a valid health certificate, and only animals from farms known to be disease-free should be moved.

4. Mastitis is probably the most prevalent disease in dairy herds at this time. The financial loss due to this disease in all probability exceeds that caused from Bang's disease. While many treatments and remedies have been tried, research indicates that losses from this disease

The committee recognizes the importance of production testing and the value of production records in the management of a dairy herd. It is the opinion of this committee that more dairymen in Lane County should cooperate with the Dairy Herd Improvement Association and have their herds on test.

They also recommend that dairymen should endeavor to raise the production level of their herds through the assistance of the County DHIA program; through the use of only proven sires, and by considering the advantages of the artificial insemination program where it is available.

may be minimized by better herd management; improved sanitary conditions; keeping cows out of the manure and mud, through use of adequate properly bedded loafing barns; better drained lots; and early treatment. Recent research indicates a rather indiscriminate use of such materials as penicillin and sulpha drugs in the treatment of mastitis, residues of which are detectable in the milk. Directions of the manufacturer should be followed closely in the use of any of these materials.

The prescribed waiting period after treatment should be carefully observed, before using milk for sale or consumption.

5. The following precautions are suggested by the committee as a means of detecting the presence and control of mastitis:

a. Observe each milking for physical evidence of presence of infection.

b. Have sample of milk from infected animal examined for presence of mastitis organisms.

c. Wash each cow's udder with a recommended material before milking.

d. Dip milking machine teat cups in a recommended disinfecting solution between milking each cow.

e. Segregate and milk last any infected cows.

f. Treat each infected quarter with recommended material, following exact recommendations of manufacturer.

g. Practice extreme sanitary measures

in all phases of management and care of the dairy herd.

h. Encourage and practice rapid milking.

i. Avoid any practice, and remove any obstruction or device that might cause injury to the udder.

Dairy Markets

Competition for the consumer's food dollar has resulted in specialized promotion by many producer organizations, representing many different food items. The dairy farmer is involved and intensely interested in seeing more dairy products used by more people. Due to the tendency of all-out production in many fields of agricultural endeavor, stimulated by the last world war, he has not experienced the usual adjustment back to normal living conditions. This situation has resulted in a surplus of dairy products and is the principal reason for the market quota system at the present time.

The consumption of dairy products has increased during recent years due largely to the efforts of the support given various promotional programs by the dairymen. While the population has grown, it is not likely that per capita consumption can be stimulated sufficiently to compensate for the present surplus condition. There is no valid reason for expecting an increase in the production of dairy products, since market conditions do not warrant such an increase. Under present production conditions, little incentive remains for the young farmer to become interested in dairying as a livelihood. Since production is geared to the quota system, the hope

of the young farmer lies in his ability to locate, finance, and purchase a dairy herd, thereby acquiring the production marketing quota. Such a maneuver requires a considerable amount of capital not often available. Perhaps additional incentive besides a job, such as an option to purchase a dairy, the herd, and the farm with quota, should be offered likely and worthy prospects. Labor is one of the most depressing aspects of the modern dairyman, and the answer to securing interested, ambitious help is apparently dependent upon more than wages. Living quarters, production incentive, possible share or percentage of net income, are examples of individual cases.

Producers are to be encouraged to support promotional programs where reasonable increases in consumption may be expected. The restaurant operators' organizations might be contacted and the possibility of serving milk on the same basis as coffee be discussed. The committee found in discussing this matter with an officer of one of these groups that he would rather serve milk than coffee. He maintained that, with the aid of modern dispensers it had proved to require less labor, less equipment, and that it was more profitable.

4-H and FFA Programs

The value of the 4-H Club and FFA programs in the development and training of young people for a successful future in agriculture is recognized. It is suggested by the committee that, wherever possible, successful dairymen

offer to serve and act as 4-H Club community leaders. It is further suggested that aid be given to 4-H Club members and FFA students, by making available to them good quality dairy calves.

Poultry Committee Report

The combined income of the various phases of the poultry industry provides an important part of the agricultural income of Lane County. Laying flocks

of chickens, broilers, and turkeys make up an especially important part of the poultry industry in Lane County.

Chickens and Commercial Eggs

Lane County is one of the leading egg-producing counties in the State of Oregon. This is true even though during the past five years there has been a reduction in the total number of laying hens in the county. Recent surveys indicate that the laying population of chickens in Lane County at the time this report was prepared numbered approximately 360,000. The reduction in hen numbers is offset to a considerable extent by the improved strains and laying ability of the modern laying hen. Lane County poultrymen have the advantage of marketing their eggs either cooperatively, or through independent dealers.

Poultrymen also have the opportunity to buy feed cooperatively or through independent dealers. A noticeable yet gradual trend has been a natural shifting from smaller to larger units. In general, poultrymen have now become specialists in the matter of egg production and management. Recent estimates indicate that egg producers in Oregon are just sufficient in number to satisfy the demands of the consuming public. While it is anticipated that there will be a substantial increase in population in the next ten years, accompanied by an increase in demand, this can be satisfied by present production and new operations are not to be encouraged.

Poultrymen are vitally interested in improving their situation as far as income per bird is concerned. Better quality laying birds should be the goal of every commercial producer. Better production with lowered costs should be of the utmost interest to every active poultryman. It is the recommendation of this committee that flock size should number

3,000 to 5,000 layers per unit. Egg production on a small scale should be confined to a few birds intended to supply the needs of the family.

Investment per bird, in starting a commercial laying operation involving the latest improved and recommended equipment, has been estimated at \$5.

The value of by-products of the commercial laying industry, of which chicken fertilizer is one example, is being given additional attention by the operator. It is estimated that the value of this material can be evaluated from 25 cents to 50 cents per bird annually.

Diseases generally are not the serious problems that they were ten years ago. Poultry research and better flock management have resulted in the control of many of the poultry diseases. It has been learned that the control of these diseases is closely associated with good management practices. Including antibiotics in all feeds is questionable under good flock management. At this time it is known that the addition of antibiotics in prepared feed can easily account for as much as \$4 to \$5 per ton increase in the cost of the feed.

As a matter of general flock management, it is the recommendation of this committee that producers should plan to replace 80 per cent to 100 per cent of their laying flock each year. In rare instance, with forced molting and proper management and considering the market value of a year-old hen, it may prove profitable to hold such birds over for part of the second year.

It is the finding of this committee that the type of commercial egg-producing operations should determine the size

(acres) involved. If the by-product (fertilizer) is to be used, then the crop or pastureland and additional livestock

should be considered. If the by-product is to be sold, then it is obvious that fewer acres should be needed.

Broiler Production

During the past three years, a tremendous increase has been observed in the production of broilers (chickens). While the total number of broiler producers may be relatively small, the production on an annual basis involves a large number of birds. Production in Lane County varies from 5,000 to 200,000 per year per operator.

With the formation of the Oregon Broiler Commission, it is anticipated that a general improvement in the Oregon market for Oregon-produced broilers will result. It is also expected that a general increase in demand for Oregon-produced broilers will take place. This will mean the importation of fewer out-of-state birds. The general outlook for the production of broilers in Lane County is good, especially for those operators who are ambitious and willing to subscribe to recommended management and production practices.

There is a great amount of interest in the matter of integration in the poultry industry. The matter of contract production historically started with the pro-

duction of broilers in Southeastern United States. This system was followed by a fairly large number in other broiler-producing areas. Production involves not only the operator but also the feed man and the distributor. The ultimate sale of the birds is usually controlled by one or more segments of the groups mentioned. Many arguments both for and against this system of production have been voiced by poultrymen and others who are interested. It is not felt that it is the function of this committee to attempt to determine whether or not integration of the poultrymen, the feed man, and the processor is good or bad. It must be observed, however, that many of the errors and pitfalls of inexperienced producers have been eliminated through the combined efforts of those involved in the integration scheme. Many feel that the sacrifice of individual freedom of production and marketing may not be offset by the security offered by the production contract. The decision in this situation must rest with the operator.

Turkeys

The turkey industry in Lane County has experienced a gradual decrease in size since about 1945. Recent observations tend to substantiate the view that the larger turkey-producing operations have moved in a northerly direction in the State of Oregon. It is estimated that at the time this report is prepared, that there are approximately 65,000 turkeys being produced annually in Lane County. It has been the recommendation of the United States Department of Agriculture that turkey production be curtailed in order to avoid burdensome surpluses. It is expected that further decreases in size

of operations will take place during the next few years.

It is the recommendation of this committee that all breeding stock be selected carefully for quality and type, so as to produce consistently better quality market birds and hatching eggs.

While the climatic situation is very favorable in Lane County for the production of turkeys, expanded production in other areas has resulted in a decreased demand for Lane County-produced birds. Marketing is one of the more important aspects of the turkey-producing enterprise.

It is the recommendation of this committee that farmers interested in developing a turkey enterprise give a great deal of attention to the potential of this business. We would recommend that they

discuss the matter with other well-established producers, as well as economists of Oregon State College, and come to definite conclusions before attempting to establish such an operation.

Contract Farming Committee Report

The idea of contract farming as such is not new to many Lane County farmers. This system of production has been in practice for many years here and is common among producers of cannery crops, vegetable seeds, peppermint, and dill oils. The modern terminology used by many today to describe the farming by contract plan is "Vertical Integration". It is recognized that the entire business of agriculture has been undergoing what might well be described as a scientific and technical revolution. It has been noted that other businesses have been in a similar process of change. With the employment of modern technology, farming is becoming more of a science and less of an art. Such a trend not only provides but encourages more standardized control over timely production, quality of product, as well as production costs. Modern farms may be described as highly complex businesses—requiring large amounts of capital and an extremely high level of management. The tendency in more recent years is for such farms to become larger in operation and more highly specialized.

Probably since the machine age, processors and distributors have continually searched for ways and means to reduce cost of production. Of particular concern in recent times, has been their ability to have produced or to acquire on schedule the amounts of goods of quality prescribed by the consumer, and still be competitive.

Farmers by tradition are known to be more vitally concerned with the actual processes of production. Their interest in later distribution and sales has undoubtedly been of a secondary nature. The thought of some combination of

forces involving the farmer as the producer and part-manager, together with the processor or distributor, who may be able to supply capital, some management and a secured outlet for the particular commodity involved, has been and still remains a rather alluring speculation to many farmers. It is conceivable that integration or contract farming could cause production to become more closely geared to the rate of consumption, and from this standpoint would be advisable. The matter of integration may be defined as follows: "The key idea in integration is the extension of the effective area of control by the centralized management. The arrangement involves a transfer of all or part of the management decision making to the integrator in return for a reduction of price and market rise." It can further be said that such a definition of integration permits many variations in its actual development. All of the management and ownership responsibilities of the farm enterprise may be transferred, or only special parts of management may be involved. Also integration may tie together all of the forms and processes within the total chain. Any of the firms may be the integrator—the farmer, the supplier, the processor, the retailers. Such integration may be achieved through outright ownership or contractual arrangement.

It is the feeling of the committee that contract farming or forms of integration will continue to be practiced in areas where the specialized production of specific commodities may be accomplished most economically. For producers who have the basic abilities for efficient production, but are handicapped by lack of

proper finances, integration may offer a certain degree of security. However, for those producers who are below average insofar as their ability to successfully operate a farming unit is concerned, it is doubtful that the benefits of any integration scheme could be sustained for long. It is recognized by the committee that as long as producers have the option to select integration or contractors of their own choice, then a wholesome relation and state of competition will in all probability exist. After considerable thought, study, and a generous exchange of ideas, the committee has concluded that there can be no concrete answer as to whether the idea of contract farming or integration is now, or ever will be, detrimental as such to the farming industry. The matter of exchanging degrees of complete ownership and management for a secured outlet for production efforts, together with other assistance the integrator may and doubtlessly will offer, have varied interpretations. It is estimated that over 80 per cent of the nation's broilers are now produced by integration. The extent to which the contracted production of other farm

commodities may develop is not known, and only time will tell how extensive this system may be. Interest has been noted in the efforts of some to instigate integrated systems for the production of such items as chicken eggs, milk, swine, and beef. The decision of whether to enter into any contractual arrangement rests largely with the farmer. He would do well to consider thoughtfully these questions before making a definite decision:

1. Does he possess a sincere interest in the specialized production of the specific commodity?
2. Does he have the ability to work and manage on a cooperative basis with others?
3. Is proper financing from regular sources available to carry on independently a successful farm enterprise?
4. How permanent is the future for profitable production of the specific commodity involved?
5. Can the present operation and facilities be expanded should the possibilities of financial returns warrant such expansion?

Rural-Urban Relations Committee Report

The Situation

In Lane County there are 4,042 farms (1954 census). There are 3,836 operators residing on the farm, and 147 residing elsewhere. There are 2,808 working off the farm and 2,368 have other income that exceeds the value of agricultural products sold. A large number have small farms of 3 to 50 acres and are without doubt, part-time farmers.

Many persons are combining country living with jobs in the city, as the above figures show. This makes the matter of rural-urban relations even more important, as we need a better understanding between rural and urban areas. Perhaps our group should be called a "public relations" committee, devoted toward

this end. The way each person acts toward the public helps to build up good feeling. The farmer has had a defeatist attitude in the past, for example the use of the word "surplus" may have put him in a bad light. Most urban people think the farmers are raising too much, creating surpluses which must rot in the field. Many urban people think farmers are getting rich from government subsidies. Farmers, to be good public relations people, should extol the advantage of farming, not the disadvantages.

The small farmer is having a hard time making ends meet and more and more are working part-time. There will

undoubtedly be a lag in farmers in ten years time as there are not enough young people interested in farming to take the place of the older ones. Young men are discouraged from going into farming because of the money involved. To start farming, a man needs \$50,000. People farming either bought their farms during the depression or inherited them. Cooperative farming is becoming more and more important. In cooperative farming, several farmers combine, buy

equipment and work together. Often land is farmed 25 miles away from the center of operation. More farmers are renting land to an operator who farms several farms when they see they cannot make money farming the land themselves.

Much farmland is being taken into the suburbs, as more and more people move out of the city. Since some of this is good land, perhaps something should be done to protect it.

Recommendations

We should stress the importance of agriculture. More emphasis could be put on it in public schools. The principles of conservation and agriculture could be taught in science classes by showing how things grow. We need more college graduates in agriculture, as there are two and one-half jobs for each agricultural graduate. An emphasis on agriculture would interest more young men in making it a career, either as farmers or in the many other fields included in agriculture.

We should point out the advantages of farming. With the population increasing, the demand for farm products will go up. Farms nowadays have all the modern conveniences, and transportation makes it easy to go to the city. More farmers hire workers so they have free time for vacations, hunting trips, and excursions with their families. Farming is no longer a round-the-clock job. Farmers should point out the advantages of country living rather than disadvantages. Farming should be publicized as other vocations are.

Relations between urban part-time worker and farmer should be improved. Many urbanites work on the farms during the harvest season. Farmers could improve relations by providing better working conditions, such as better housing and sanitary facilities. Many farmers pay a low wage, so if conditions were improved perhaps they could keep the

same workers during the whole season. Since they are dependent on part-time help, they would prefer to have it from a local source rather than migrant workers.

Agriculture should be advertised and present a united front to the public. Many Oregon products are not advertised enough to be nationally known. For example, California dominates the walnut and prune market. Oregon should advertise some of these home-grown products and create a demand for them. There are many commodity groups that sometimes fight among themselves. Even if they have disagreements, the public should not be made aware of them.

Since advertising is expected by the public, farmers should push agricultural products. Why not a milk break instead of a coffee break? More milk could be included with restaurant meals as coffee is, instead of charging extra for it. Milk dispensers could be put in public places, as soft drink and coffee machines are.

Child labor laws are due for a revision. Many 13 to 15-year-olds from urban areas like the farm and need the experience, but cannot be hired because of their age. They would like to drive tractors or do other farm chores, rather than pick beans at this age. These boys need something constructive to do for physical well being and work on a farm during the summer months should reduce juvenile delinquency. It would also en-

courage many boys to go into agriculture for a career.

Farm families could take in urban boys and girls or whole families for the summer on a dude farm. The families pay for their room and board and help with farm chores. Many urban families would like such a vacation in order to be out-of-doors. It would certainly create better urban-rural relations.

Farm-city understanding should be stressed. More emphasis could be placed on activities that encourage farmers and businessmen to meet and become acquainted—with each other and problems concerning each.

Many of the tours and special-interest meetings planned by farm people and the Extension Service would be of interest

to businessmen in the area also. They would be better informed about agriculture in Lane County. Each farmer should personally invite a businessman to meetings of this type to improve understanding.

More activities, such as a Farm-City Week with special tours, could be planned. Granges could sponsor Farmer-merchant luncheons, with interesting speakers on some phase of agriculture.

Farmers could improve relations by cleaning up their yards and surrounding areas. Many urban people notice cluttered farmyards, and picture the farmer as a lazy, slovenly character. Perhaps a project on Home Beautification, showing how to landscape, would be of help.

Advantages of Suburban Living

The trend is toward suburban living. Industry encourages their men to live on one or two-acre farms. If a shut-down in production is necessary, they can at least furnish their own food if they have a family garden.

Country living is desirable because with modern transportation it can be

combined with a city job, or city leisure-time activities.

Citizens moving to the country cannot expect all the services of the city, such as paved streets, sewage, and fire protection. Public relations work is possible on fire protection districts for areas where there is no protection, as any section can tax and provide one.

Taxation Committee Report

A sound and equitable tax program is extremely important to the over-all economy of any community and to any combination of communities.

It is essential that expenditures by any political subdivision of government be held to a minimum, commensurate with good government and adequate services.

There can be extreme danger where the tax load is carried by materially less than the total of the people served, or where a large percentage of those eligible to vote taxes carry no direct responsibility as to the payment thereof.

It is apparent that the high rate of tax on real property could become a serious burden, particularly upon older

people and those with modest income, who desire to own their own home or farm.

Recommendations are therefore presented as follows:

1. That the tax base be broadened to include a retail sales tax and/or a universal income tax in order to realize more revenue from transit laborers, tourists and others now bearing less than their just share of tax load. This should not be used to increase the total tax take, but to reduce the present rates of income and real property taxes.

2. That an exhaustive study be made as to tax-exempt real property which is being used in direct competition with

privately owned, tax-paying enterprises, to the end that all income-producing property be required to pay its just share of tax.

3. That the requirements for voting taxes be made similar to the law in the State of Washington, which requires that a minimum of 40% of those eligible must participate and that 60% of those voting must vote "yes" in order to validate a tax proposition.

4. That the state capital gains tax be liberalized to conform more nearly to that of the State of California, which provides that an owner must hold real property for a minimum of 10 years to realize the total benefits allowed. This to correct the present condition wherein the capital gains tax acts as a deterrent to business and to people in higher income brackets—often causing loss to Oregon in favor of adjoining states.

Marketing and Transportation Committees Report

The problem of freight rates and their relation to economical production and marketing of Lane County agricultural products was considered. In the short time available, the committee was unable to find evidence that this area is discriminated against. However, some rather interesting points were uncovered.

1. Carriers in this area are faced with the problem of much greater volume of east-bound freight, due to the large lumber shipments. This problem thus creates pressure on the carriers to obtain more west-bound freight.

2. Because this is primarily a lumber-producing area, preferential rates are given to lumber and its products.

3. Exempt haul rates on agricultural goods create a problem by allowing carriers to dump agricultural commodities in the area. The solution to this problem seems to be a clarification of the law defining when a product is considered processed and, therefore, not eligible for exempt haul rates.

4. The economic farm unit is becoming larger, following the national trend.

5. Contract farming is growing and will become more of a factor in the future.

6. Efforts to attack marketing problems for farm products are increasing among commodity groups, as evidenced by the formation of commodity commissions, milk pools, fescue, fryer, new dairy, potato, wheat and beef commissions.

The following topics were considered

in light of this effect upon the agricultural economy of Lane County:

1. State commissions
2. Government controls
3. Grading
4. Freight rates
5. Location of markets
6. Taxes
7. Spread between producer and consumer
8. Merchandising methods
9. Contracts
10. Milk pools, and other marketing efforts
11. Trends toward bigness in farm business
12. The complexity of Lane County agriculture
13. Agriculture in an area dominated by the lumber industry

Due to limited time and resources, it was decided to follow up an offer of Chas. Zeibarth, of the University of Oregon School of Business, to submit some of the problems to graduate student study.

The following questions were proposed for study:

1. What effect will a port at Florence have on freight rates in the Lane County area?
2. Are freight rates a big factor in the location of canneries in Lane County?
3. Is there evidence to substantiate a belief that new farm-based industry is locating north of Eugene in the Albany-Salem area in preference to Eugene?

4. Just what efforts are being made to encourage new industry in Lane County?

5. Are agricultural producers of this area discriminated against by unfavorable freight rates?

6. The names of the following business houses were suggested for contact in connection with the above questions and study:

Eugene Fruit Growers' Association—fruits, vegetables, nuts

Small Feed Company—feed manufacturer

Oregon Egg Producers—eggs and feed
Irving Feed and Seed—feed and seed
Irish McBroom—meat products

Oregon Turkey Growers' Association
Eugene Farmers Cooperative—machinery

Jenks White Seed Company, Harrisburg—seed

Eugene Farmers' Creamery—dairy products

Results of this study would not be available for publication until a later date.

Zoning Task Force Report

It is recommended that a continuing committee designated as an Advisory Committee for Planning be appointed by the County Commissioners. The committee shall consist of seven members appointed from names submitted as follows: One each from the Grange, the Farm Bureau, and Soil Conservation Districts; one each from commerce and industry, submitted by the Lane County Chamber of Commerce; one from Lane County Realty Board on Residential Development; and one representing public land use, at the discretion of the County Commissioners.

When appointing this committee, consideration should be given to staggering the terms of office, so that there is a continuing body of experienced personnel. It is recommended that the term of office be three years.

The committee's duties shall be: (1) Study of the state laws relating to county planning and zoning, with a view to amendment if and where needed. (2) Study of local ordinances, with a view to recommending amendment if and where needed in the interest of conformance with state laws and with local needs. (3) Development of planning policies to be recommended to the Planning Commission. (4) Attendance in an advisory capacity at all regular planning commission meetings. (5) Reporting to their respective organizations matters

that come before the Planning Commission that are of interest to these organizations.

Restrictions on Advisory Group for Zoning: In representing their sponsoring organizations, committee members may speak for their organizations only in specific cases, and to the extent authorized by their organizations.

The committee on zoning submits the foregoing report with the following remarks:

Your Task Force on zoning recognized that it is impossible to lay down specific recommendations for zoning practices for the near future. It is recognized that there is now a zoning program, with a Planning Commission set up under state law and with the voted approval of the county, to administer the program. At the same time, it recognized that there are deficiencies in the administration beyond the ability of the Commission to correct.

The Commission lacks time to give complete and thorough study to every issue brought before it for decision.

It must usually rely on testimony of parties directly involved in an issue, without the benefit of the views of other parties indirectly interested.

It lacks the opportunity to consider a broad general view of related problems.

It lacks provision for getting to the public a reasonably detailed report of its transactions.

As the best solution for those problems, your Task Force has proposed a continuing committee to sit, in an advisory capacity, with the Planning Commission, to report to their respective organizations, to study issues coming before the Commission, either at the request of the Commission or as directed by their organizations, and to report their findings and recommendations thereon.

It is expected that the committee will have to work out its rules of procedure as it gets experience, subject to the provision that it shall not attempt to usurp the duties or responsibilities of the Planning Commission and that it shall act in an advisory rather than in a supervisory capacity.

In recommending the composition of the committee, it was considered that it should be small so as not to be unwieldy and that it should represent generally those major groups that have a direct stake in the zoning of rural land. Some modification can be expected as a result of experience, but for the present the proposed composition seemed the best. Of course there is no idea of limiting the right of any individual or group to appear before the Commission. It is expected that the committee will consult with, and seek advice from, many groups and agencies. The important consideration is that a properly representative committee be available to assist the Planning Commission in its work.

The recommendation that the advisory committee members be appointed by the County Commissioners (on recommendation of the organizations) was based on the desire that the committee have official status, that it deal with all aspects of rural land use, and that it be able to perform, in proper cases, such functions as conducting hearings.

As to the need of some mechanism such as here proposed, there is probably

little argument. We all recognize a certain set of principles: (1) The majority rules. (2) Rights of minorities must be protected. (3) Private property may not be taken for public use without just compensation. A balance between two or more of these principles comes up in almost every zoning controversy.

An advisory committee such as here proposed can well fit in: To broaden the consideration of the issue, to assist in determining whether and to what extent a minority group is injured by a proposed Commission action, to estimate the interest of posterity or the future welfare of the community in the issue, and to provide impartial publicity.

There is no likelihood that all parties to a controversy will be content with the eventual decision, but they may have the satisfaction of an impartial study of their problem.

Your Task Force arrived thus far quite handily. Nevertheless, we submit our recommendation with misgiving. The complete success of the plan calls for representatives, public-spirited, cooperative, patient, judicial, industrious, with time to devote to the work, and with faith in the planning principles as set forth in the law. Such individuals are already overloaded with unpaid public service. They can only serve here by giving this work higher priority, and shedding some of the other duties they have undertaken.

On the other hand there are those individuals who have a special interest to advance or a special prejudice to exploit, who would seek such an opportunity to heckle the Commission. Thus, the plan might be completely discredited.

The recommendation is submitted in the hope that the alertness and public spirit of the sponsoring organizations will result in the appointment of personnel adequate for this most important duty, and that Lane County may add to its reputation for civic advancement by making wise and popular use of its county planning.

Recreation Committee Report

The Recreation Committee of the Lane County Program Planning Council felt their first step in long-range planning was to define recreation as: "Anything you do that you don't have to do."

Recreation was analyzed as falling into three groups:

- I. Individual
 1. Hobbies
 2. Sports
 3. Movies
 4. TV
 5. Dancing
- II. Commercial
- III. Organizational
 1. Clubs
 2. Sports
 3. Dancing
 4. YWCA—YMCA
 5. Parks
 6. Festivals and carnivals
 7. Granges

It was summarized that the problems confronting us were:

1. Lack of leadership
2. Lack of community spirit
3. Insufficient publicity
4. Not enough time
5. No places for teen-agers or golden ages to meet
6. More older people living alone
7. No facilities for organized recreation in rural areas.

In the development of parks and family recreation, Lane County is now short the space for 434 family units. In five years it is estimated Lane County will be short space for 2,090 family units. With county acquisition of 460 units and 875 in addition to an equal amount of public-owned land for recreational use, some of the shortage may be alleviated.

The committee submits these recommendations:

1. With definite planning for the future and supervision, the facilities for family recreation were felt to be fairly adequate if families would avail them-

selves of them. Although many families are now taking their recreation together as units, more and more emphasis should be placed on family participation. The latter could be carried on in community affairs as well as at home or play.

2. Leadership is a vital key to good recreation for groups. It was concluded that leadership must be developed and was suggested that the county add personnel to help develop recreational programs and leadership within rural communities. The county should work with school districts so that available facilities, such as schools and perhaps even school staffs, could be used on a year-around basis.

3. It was felt that larger communities are making a good effort to supply adequate kinds of recreation for most groups, but that special emphasis should be placed on programs for these groups:

Teen age

Age just above high school graduation

Older men

Older women

There is a definite need for teen-age centers around high schools. This age groups and its problems should be explored further with proper programs and leadership development.

Consideration should be given to "over eighteen" age groups, both married and unmarried. Dance clubs, hobbies, etc., could help this group orient themselves to their problems.

There is a need for expansion of "Golden Age" types of clubs. Mental stimulation, crafts, hobbies and places where people of the same age can congregate and talk, should be provided.

4. A directory containing material on all available recreational programs should be developed. It was felt that the general public is not aware of all the recreational facilities that are available. Newspapers, radio and television could do a better job of publicizing existing programs.

Youth Camp Committee Report

The Situation

Any youth program, to be successful, must embrace recreation that is pleasing to the young mind, the young spirit. A camp recreation program undertaken within the community living gives a youth an entirely new experience. It is a healthy experience in outdoor living, teaches a competitive spirit, tolerance, and adds much to his "getting along with others" personality. It is the development of this personality that is so important to him tomorrow.

All statistics and reports reveal the changing population trend of Lane County. While the county is growing rapidly, and will continue to do so, the growth

has a city and suburban population tendency. An increasing non-rural population presents no problem to the 4-H leaders in presenting projects of interest, but it does present a problem in preparing an adequate and proper recreation program for the young people in their summer months.

The committee feels that a successful summer camp is of the utmost importance to the youth of Lane County. The facilities for a Lane County summer camp do exist, and are excellent. They are at Camp Lane on the beautiful Siuslaw River, located between Linslaw and Mapleton about 40 miles from Eugene.

The Problem

Camp Lane is county-owned property, under lease to the 4-H Leaders Association. The property consists of 15 acres. The large log lodge is a handsome structure and contains a modern, well-equipped kitchen capable of handling up to 200 people. In the area surrounding the lodge and among the trees are six covered shelters. Each shelter is equipped with spring cots, arranged in a half circle with a fireplace in the center. There is also a counselor's lodge, a nurse's cabin, caretaker's home, storage building, and sanitary facilities. A large playground, a ballfield, and plenty of trails to hike are on the Camp Lane property. Swimming is probably the most popular recreation of the summer campers, for they have a very glorified version of the "ol' swimming hole" on the Siuslaw River.

Improvements are made every year at

Camp Lane with the money received from rentals of the property to clubs and church organizations. The rental fee is nominal, and grosses about \$1,000 yearly. The entire amount is spent in maintenance and improvement of Camp Lane. It is a partnership arrangement between the Lane County Parks and Recreation Commission and 4-H; Lane County providing a caretaker and much of the maintenance expense. Both are dedicated to the making of a better camping spot for the young people of Lane County.

Many more are needed and necessary to increase facilities, and these cannot be done on a limited budget.

To be successful, a summer camp must be well organized, well directed, and activities well planned, so that they are pleasing to the young people, educational, and accomplish 4-H principles.

Recommendations

The camp committee recommends:

1. That the summer camp program should be expanded and emphasized through the local leaders and the clubs.

2. That more scholarships should be made available, and the promotion of scholarships encouraged.

3. That active support and aid from

the State 4-H office be obtained. It is desirable and necessary to have the leadership and direction of the State 4-H executive office. It is felt that this camp will then have the proper emphasis in Oregon's 4-H program.

4. Every means should be taken to expedite the improvement of the facilities at Camp Lane, to accommodate an expanding program to serve Lane County youth.

Organization of 4-H Clubs Committee Report

Changing Picture in Lane County

The 4-H Club work in Lane County is growing and will continue to grow in the next 10 years, the committee believes. Our problem will be to provide an adequate program for the future boys and girls in a changing environment. One-half of the 4-H members in Lane County live on an acreage of three or more acres, and the other half in urban and city areas. Lane County is building fast, and we anticipate a large increase in this

area. To meet the needs of these boys and girls on a lot or a very small place, we must add to our agricultural and home economics projects. These can be in the fields of arts and crafts, electricity, woodworking, entomology, safety and health. We must provide an adequate camp program to stimulate both the young and the older 4-H members.

Leader, Parent and Club Member Association

To offset the usual number of unfinished projects, disinterest, the drop-outs in club membership, we believe a closer association between parent, club member and leader should be encouraged. This can be accomplished by use of lit-

erature, using parents as helpers in tours, teas by the Home Economics girls, and community achievement affairs. It is also helpful to rotate meetings in the homes.

Reorganization of Leaders Association

At present, the executive board of the Leaders Association is elected at large at the annual business meeting of the Association. This presents a problem of representation and communication throughout the entire county. We believe this can best be achieved by a division of the seven districts, exclusive of Western Lane, as follows:

1. Form seven districts, exclusive of Western Lane, based on natural boundaries, logical meeting places, members of 4-H clubs, and adult and junior leaders.
2. Each of seven districts to elect a district representative of chairman and

a secretary in the fall of 1958. These seven representatives to compose the Executive Committee of the Lane County 4-H Leaders Association.

3. The number of districts formed to be subject to revision by the Executive Committee as conditions warrant.

4. The primary object of this proposed organizational set-up to be the accomplishment of a more closely knit group pattern providing for representation and a free flow of ideas between the districts, the county Executive Committee, State and County 4-H Offices, and individual leaders.

4-H Fair Committee Report

Previous experience, and a visit to observe the facilities available at the Lane County Fairgrounds, gave the committee an adequate background to make recommendations to be followed for the coming decade.

Publicity

In previous years, the excellent publicity has made the public of Lane County conscious of the 4-H Fair. This publicity, especially through newspaper and television, brought many to view the accomplishments of 4-H members. This Fair was held in the month of August prior to the State and County Fairs. It is recommended by this committee that this excellent publicity be continued.

Food

In previous years a concession has been located in the southeast corner of the main exhibit building. This activity was disturbing to the program being carried on throughout the building.

It is recommended:

1. That the concession in the southeast corner be operated outside of the main building.

2. That a church group or Grange operate a profit-making cafeteria, in order to supply one good meal each day for those who wish to eat at the fairgrounds.

3. That Junior Leaders be given opportunity to participate with a concession (ice cream, candy bars, etc.) for a money-making project.

Fun Night

The entertainment for Fun Night, which is held the last night of the Fair, has been presented by volunteer 4-H members. Some awards have been given that evening.

It is recommended:

1. That in order that more may participate, school clubs be notified before the end of school, so that they may prepare for Fun Night before disbanding for the summer.

2. That the top awards for contests, exhibits, and demonstrations be made at this time. When an individual receives more than one award, that these awards be grouped, in order that the recipient make only one trip to the platform.

3. That talent awards be established to stimulate club participation in Fun Night. A revolving trophy or recognition of all participants might help.

4. That the Junior Leaders, with the guidance of specified leaders, be in charge of the arrangements.

Display

In previous years, the articles in the Home Economics building have been judged during the Fair. The judges were interrupted many times, causing a delay, thus the articles were not ready for an effective display to the public.

There is a definite need for improvement in organization of displays for variety to create interest.

It is recommended:

1. That the judge should be scheduled to give pointers and answer questions at a specific time.

2. That entries, except animals, be entered and judged before the opening of the Fair.

3. That the use of mannequins for parts of clothing displays would add variety and interest.

4. That to add variety and interest in foods projects, they could be displayed on tiered tables.

5. That display boards which are used for beginning sewing and knitting displays be standardized throughout the state. This would result in a more pleasing exhibit at the State Fair. We suggest that Lane County comply with these directions.

6. That garments be displayed front forward, allowing enough space to show each article to the fullest advantage, and the area be roped to prevent handling of articles.

7. That uniform vases be acquired or arranged for, to exhibit more effectively the Horticulture displays.

Style Revue

In previous years the Style Revue has been held at various times during the Fair, with a 4-H leader or interested party in charge. The stage at the north end of the Exhibit Building has been effectively utilized. The large screens serving as wings provided inadequate dressing rooms.

It is recommended:

1. That the person in charge arrange for adequate supervision and supplies backstage.

Mirrors

Iron and ironing board

Tables and chairs

Hangers and racks

2. That a special group of appointed persons be backstage to assist girls in dressing, rather than an individual assistant for each girl.

3. That storage space be made available to house props and decorative materials that might be utilized from year to year.

4. That the facilities of the Pioneer Building be utilized.

Demonstrations and Contests

In previous years, the demonstrations and contests have been held in the south end of the Exhibit Building. This proved to be inadequate due to the nearby concession, lack of elevation of the participating persons, lack of a mirror, the traffic on both sides of the area, and the poor acoustics. Because of the lack of facilities the Dollar Dinner was held off the Fairgrounds.

It is recommended:

1. That risers be provided or arranged for. It is also recommended that extension cords be provided for the heavy equipment on the risers, because of the location of electrical outlets in the Exhibit Building.

2. That an overhead mirror would be beneficial for viewers.

3. That the doors in the contest area be closed or the public detoured in order to minimize the noise.

4. That microphones be used to aid the audience in hearing the program presented.

5. That poster clocks be made with moveable hands announcing the events, and a large calendar of the day's events be on display at entrances.

6. That facilities at the Fairgrounds be provided for the Dollar Dinner Contest.

7. That the facilities of the Pioneer Building be utilized if possible.

Personnel

In previous years there have been too few organized groups on duty throughout the exhibit buildings to act as guides for the public as well as prevent loss of ribbons and other merchandise.

It is recommended:

1. That guides be on duty during the Fair to answer questions and direct traffic to available seating for contests and demonstrations. This capacity could be filled by the Junior Leaders.

2. That an organized group of leaders receive and mark each exhibit with an exhibitor's tag at the beginning of the Fair. It is also recommended that they also check to see that each exhibitor is in the right division and class.

3. That a committee be established in charge of clean-up.

4. That a written evaluation of what was carried out in each of the committees be filed to aid the next year's chairman.

Awards

Paper ribbons have been displayed on the articles in the Exhibit Building. Silk ribbons are distributed later.

In recent years there has been no sign to indicate Grand Champion.

It is recommended:

1. That, for a more effective presentation, silk ribbons be displayed on the exhibits before the Fair opens, upon completion of the judging.

2. That it be left up to the individual or leader to pick up his ribbons at the conclusion of the Fair; this would possibly help in the attendance of Fun Night.

3. That each 4-H member shall be notified by mail of the above procedure before the Fair.

4. That some awards be presented during Fun Night.

Demonstrations

Contests

Livestock

5. That championship awards to livestock members be presented at the time they are won, except those especially designated for Fun Night.

6. That signs indicating Grand Championship be displayed with the article or animal.

7. That livestock winners be allowed to display their ribbons in the daytime and remove them at night.

8. That the above signs be available at the time they are needed.

9. That Fair checks be mailed out as soon as possible after the Fair.

It is suggested by the 4-H Fair Committee that the above recommendations be carried out by the Leaders' Association in cooperation with county agents.

Foods and Nutrition Committee Report

The need for study in the field of foods and nutrition arises from the fact that the food picture is constantly changing and becoming more complex. Grocery stores of a couple of generations ago carried from 800 to 1,100 items. Now, our stores are stocked with several thousand food items. And these items undergo frequent changes. A trade journal reports that for every eight new items introduced into the average supermarket, five items disappear from the shelf.

The consumer is constantly faced with new foods and food processes, advertising claims, additive and preservative programs, and yet is expected always to be able to make wise purchases. Also, families must be provided with appetizing food that is nutritionally adequate for health.

To meet these demands, it is recommended:

1. That a program "Keeping Up-to-Date With Foods and Food Processes" become an integral part of the Extension program, to be offered yearly.

2. That an exhaustive study be made of food preservatives and additives as part of a consumer education program to explain what is added to food, why it is added and the effect, if any, on the body. Also, the effect on the nutritional

value of food, and length of effectiveness in food. There is a great need for education in this area to eliminate fallacies and teach intelligent food buying and preparation.

3. That foods with definite or optimum storage life be labeled with expiration date to enable consumers to know the age of products when bought and used. (Examples—cake and other prepared mixes, cream cheese, mayonnaise, etc.)

4. That for store purchase, the bottoms of milk cartons should be more heavily paraffined, or some type of reinforcement added to eliminate seepage.

Adequate nutrition for school-age children is a primary concern to homemakers. It is important, therefore, that they know what schools provide in hot lunch programs for their children, so that other daily meals may be planned to insure a balanced diet.

The committee also recommends:

1. That schools send weekly lunch menus to parents—one week in advance of the week the meals are served. In other words, at the beginning of Week A, send menu for Week B; week B, send week C. This will enable the homemaker to plan and do her shopping in advance.

2. That parents become aware of the hot lunch program of the school in their

district, as well as those in other districts, by eating in the cafeteria occasionally. Then if improvements are needed, there will be firsthand basis and knowledge for doing so.

3. That candy and soft-drink vending machines in schools be replaced with machines that provide more nutritious foods, such as milk, fruit juices, dried fruits, etc. This will not only promote local products, but also keep children's appetites at levels necessary for regularly scheduled meals.

Breakfast is the one meal of the day, the importance of which needs to be stressed. There are too many "breakfast skippers," especially among school age children and working people.

It is recommended that a better break-

fast campaign be staged—not only through the Extension Service, but church groups, Parent-Teacher associations, service clubs, etc., stressing the importance of breakfast for good health, and smothering the fallacy that breakfasts cause overweight problems by illustrating how they fit into the nutritional pattern. Also, ways to make breakfasts more appealing would be helpful in promoting them.

The committee also feels that television plays a somewhat undesirable role with respect to breakfasts. Parents should weigh the importance of late television hours at night against the importance of breakfast for their children the next morning.

Family Economics Committee Report

The Family Economics Committee discussed problems relating to expenditure of family money. The greatest problem for most families is fitting expenditures

to income. The committee hopes that the following proposals will aid in helping Lane County families do that.

Installment Buying

Installment buying has increased greatly in the past ten years. Lane County residents should take a long look at installment buying and learn to use it wisely.

Points to consider are:

1. Is it easier to get adjustment if anything goes wrong.
2. Better quality may be purchased if payments are spread over a period of time.
3. Advantage can be taken of sales.
4. It is a form of savings for a definite purpose.
5. You can have it right now.
6. Your credit rating is often needed.

The principal problem confronting the majority of people is how to use installment buying wisely. Young people without buying experience are affected; finding credit easy to get, they often overspend and monthly payments be-

come hard to meet. Car payments, since they involve a larger amount of money, seem to be the biggest problem. Many persons do not realize they are paying much more than the original cost of the article in interest and carrying charges.

The committee recommends that the public:

1. Develop sales talk resistance.
2. Shop for the best buy; visit several stores.
3. Ask themselves—Is there a real need for the article?
4. Read the contract thoroughly and see how much interest is being paid.
5. Buy what can be afforded rather than what is wanted.

Much can be done through education. The committee suggests:

1. Educating today's youth through courses in high school. It would be possible to begin in mathematics class, by

using interest problems. Parents can let children investigate the possibilities of buying early in life.

2. A series of newspaper articles on installment buying—using pictures to attract attention to the article. Booklets could be made available to go with the article.

3. Home Extension could offer a class in installment buying and how to use it.

4. National magazine articles could be written which would reach many people.

5. Night classes could be offered by the Extension Division of Higher Education.

Gardening

The Willamette Valley is ideally suited for home gardens. Many families could be better fed if both urban and rural people with adequate facilities would consider home vegetable gardens.

A garden offers quality foods, satisfaction, availability, more food to use, exercise, and fresh air to the gardener, and cuts food bills by canning for winter months.

A person considering a garden should consider space, time spent, strength, and cost of supplies against buying food.

This committee recommends that:

1. Garden tours be planned to interest the public in gardening.

2. Out-of-state persons moving to Lane County should be helped to know the climate, soil, and plants best suited for the area.

Food Buying

The average family of four spends \$28 a week for food. Since a large part of the family's income goes for food, homemakers should take time to check their buying habits to make sure they are getting the very most for the money spent. Some prepared foods on the market now are expensive, especially prepared TV dinners, cookies, pastries and pies.

This committee recommends that:

1. Homemakers keep in mind nutritional value rather than convenience. This would make a good demonstration for home extension units.

2. Prepared foods be used on an emergency basis only.

3. Homemakers buy staples in quantity to save money.

4. An emergency shelf or freezer space for items bought in quantity be maintained.

Working Wives

The number of women working outside the home is increasing. Many are women whose families are grown and gone and they return to work, either to occupy time or for support if they are widowed. However, many are young women with families who work to provide additional income, or because they prefer to work. The number of women working definitely affects the economics of the family.

The committee suggests that a wife weigh the advantages and disadvantages of working outside the home. When work-

ing, she will need more clothes; have increased cost in having some of the housework done for her; she must provide child care if she has children. Transportation often creates the necessity of a second car in the family. Taxes will be increased, and most important—less time is spent with the family. Often many women do not have much money left after figuring the extra expenses involved. She should consider the necessity for working, and the attitude of the rest of the family concerning her work.

There are, of course, advantages to wives working. The family can have a higher standard of living. Social Security benefits are built. She keeps up her experience so that it is easier to find work in case of emergency.

The committee recommends a possible solution may be part-time jobs for homemakers. They can arrange hours to be home with their family. Employment

agencies and employers could cooperate to make this possible.

They recommend that inexperienced persons desiring work should have low-cost training through:

1. Business Colleges
2. Beauty Colleges
3. Vocational Schools
4. Extension Division

Planning for Retirement

All persons, young and old, should be concerned with a retirement income of some type. Now even self-employed persons, such as farmers, can secure Social Security for their old ages.

Beginning with the year 1955 self-employed farmers have been covered by the Federal Social Security system. Each year in making out his income tax form the farmer pays his Social Security taxes also. In doing so he is building up retirement, disability, and survivor protection for himself and for his family.

Farm employees are also covered if they work for one farmer and earn over \$150 cash wages from him in the year. It is the farm employer's responsibility to file yearly tax returns on all of his employees who have such wages.

For information about Social Security benefits, claim-filing procedures, and other questions about the program, each farmer is invited to visit the Social Se-

curity District office at 1035 High Street in Eugene. The office is open each week-day, except Saturday, from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

For information on taxes, including Social Security taxes, contact the Internal Revenue Service, also located at 1035 High Street in Eugene.

This committee feels that Social Security helps, but it is not sufficient and many persons do not understand it. It is suggested that:

1. Persons desiring information on Social Security call at that office.
2. Speakers be obtained on Social Security for a program before Home Extension units, Granges and other groups.
3. Persons have other savings as well as Social Security. A program could be planned to explain various phases of savings such as: Real estate, investments, retirement insurance. The committee also recommends tax relief for older people.

Insurance

Insurance takes a sizeable chunk of the family's income each year. Each family should ask: "Is this the type of insurance suited to my family situation?" and "Am I buying from a reliable company?" These questions should be asked before the insurance is bought.

This committee recommends:

1. Education on the various types of insurance, health, accident, life, retirement, etc. County-wide meetings could be held to explain insurance to the public.

2. That persons study the policy before buying.

3. That a good insurance agent be selected, who works for a reliable company, and will take time working out a plan for you. Buy from an agent in your own locality if possible. It is easier to settle claims.

4. That advantage be taken of impartial literature on insurance and that it be read carefully.

Health and Safety Committee Report

Civil Defense

The biggest task of Civil Defense authorities is the education of the public so that, in time of disaster, panic will not rule.

In case of emergency, several cities and areas in Lane County will serve as evacuation centers and are being organized carefully for that purpose.

It is imperative that each family as a unit, be prepared to be self-sufficient for a period of three to five days at least. By that time the community will in all probability be back to near normal.

To be ready for an emergency requires some realistic planning.

The publication "Grandma's Pantry" gives a very comprehensive listing of the necessities which should be stored for emergency rations and care in event of a major disaster. The Red Cross and the local Civil Defense Office have prepared excellent pamphlets on what to do in case of emergencies. These should be read and memorized by every member of the community able to do so.

It is necessary that everyone acquaint himself with the plans of his particular

city or community. To this end, the committee recommends that extensive use be made of all means of reaching the public with necessary information and materials of instruction. Also, each family should know:

1. The local air raid warning signals.
2. Conelrad radio dial setting—640 and 1240.
3. What to do and where to go in case of attack or evacuation.
4. How to work through your neighborhood organization for emergency action and work out your own family safety plan and shelter area.
5. That a member or members of each family should be thoroughly trained in First Aid and Home Nursing.
6. How to secure and store emergency rations and necessities for each household in event of major disaster. A list of the items needed can be obtained from the local Civil Defense office.
7. That persons should take advantage of free pamphlets from the Civil Defense office, reading them carefully.

Farm Hazards

The incidents of accidents on the farm, particularly from improper use or handling of tractors or farm machinery is deplorable. Many accident victims are young people who are unaware of the potential danger of such equipment.

Information on tractor accidents indicates the number of deaths from this cause total about 1,000 to 1,100 a year. It is estimated that there are also 20,000 to 30,000 non-fatal tractor injuries annually.

Overturning accounts for more than half of all tractor accident fatalities. Traffic collisions, under-age operators, children riders, or children playing

around tractors, getting "run over" or "crushed between" and unguarded power takeoffs also claim a large portion of victims each year. Approximately one-third of the tractor deaths occur in accidents on the highways, when the tractor is being moved from one place to another.

The committee recommends:

1. That the Extension Service prepare or obtain educational films showing the hazards involved, and the proper use of the more dangerous farm machinery.
2. That these films should be available to all organizations, with particular emphasis that they be shown to all 4-H, FFA and Scout groups.

Dental Caries

Dental caries is one of the major health problems of today. The question of adding fluorides to drinking water as a control measure is a controversial one, and fluoridation has not been generally accepted in Oregon.

The City of Corvallis has been supplied with fluoridated water since 1953, and extensive research on dental caries has been in progress at Oregon State College in Corvallis since that time.

The committee suggests that persons wishing to use fluoride in some manner as a control of dental caries, could well be guided by the following report by Gertrude Tank, D.D.S., Associate Professor, Nutrition Research, Oregon State College:

"For internal use, water is the only vehicle for fluoridation which can be judged on the basis of prolonged observation and application. There are instances when municipal water supply cannot be fluoridated. Although bottled fluoridated water might be ideal as a substitute, it is also expensive.

"The best alternative for those who cannot obtain the bottled water, is the

application of a fluoride solution to the top of the teeth by a dentist. While fluoridated water causes an approximate reduction of 60 per cent of dental caries, topical application seems to reduce it approximately 40 per cent in growing children. This has to be done at regular three-year intervals, because newly erupted teeth are most permeable."

Concerning the benefit of using dentifrice containing fluorides: "The only reports of a reduction in dental caries which seem promising are those on stannous fluoride tooth paste. However, these investigations were made by only one group of research scientists and need substantiations from other groups elsewhere. Dentifrices, so far, are only to be considered as cleansing agents and are not substitutes for water fluoridation.

"It should always be kept in mind that fluoridation is not the whole answer to the problem of dental caries.

"Early dental care, frequent visits to the dentist, the proper use of tooth brush after meals and a well-balanced diet with restricted use of sweets, still have to accompany fluoridation for best results."

Traffic

In the study of our ever-mounting accident record, we learn from summaries by the Department of Motor Vehicles, that 90 per cent of traffic accidents are caused by driver violations, which points to a need for more rigid controls and closer inspection of driver fitness.

We find that Friday indisputably holds much the highest accident record, statewide and in Lane County, and the most dangerous hours are from two to six p.m. with four to five p.m. being the worst hour of the day.

Following are recommendations by

the committee to further control and safety:

1. More frequent drivers' tests instead of automatic renewal of licenses.
2. Medical examinations for physical fitness at five-year intervals.
3. Annual automobile inspection for safety features, with O.K. slip to accompany application for car license, the inspection to be driver's responsibility.
4. Driver education as now taught in schools, to be extended to adults if desired and a requirement for consistent offenders.

Fire

Fire is one of our most disastrous killers. According to records by the fire departments, the chief causes are:

1. Careless smoking
2. Matches available to children
3. Flue fires

4. Children left unattended
5. Inadequate wiring and overloading circuits

Home Fire Protection

Home fire protection is the most important aspect of fire prevention, as 82 per cent of all fires in Oregon last year were dwelling fires.

These are the three types of fires and their recommended control:

1. Wood, paper, trash, etc. Have hose and water supply on hand at all times.
2. Gasoline, grease, etc. Smother these fires with foam, or vaporizing-type extinguisher. (Soda, salt for small ones.)
3. Electric. (Motors, etc.) Carbon Tetrachloride extinguisher.

There are now available extinguishers that snuff out both two and three type fires.

Recommendations

The committee recommends:

1. That each home be equipped with fire prevention aids, and that home owners read and understand operating

instructions of extinguishers. Memorize them. Keep extinguishers filled and check at regular intervals to be sure they are in working order. Extinguisher fumes are poisonous. Avoid breathing them.

2. That education be given by radio, TV, Extension and Grange on how to use home fire equipment.

3. That fire drill and fire hazard inspection be conducted in every household, with instruction on how to escape from any room.

4. Education be given on proper size fuses and adequate weight wire in extension cords for the job expected of them. Heavyweight wire must be used for heavy duty equipment and appliances.

5. Look for underwriters' approval on all equipment and appliances purchased.

6. Keep matches in metal or glass containers and out of reach of children.

7. Do not leave children unattended at any time.

8. Check stovepipes and flues for defects and keep chimneys clean.

Food Preservatives and Additives

There is a growing concern in the public mind in regard to chemical substances now being added to processed foods to enhance color, flavor, and texture, and to deter spoilage.

Most of the chemicals used are harmless, or safe in the amounts now being used, but some are in the doubtful class. Research is, of course, being done to

determine whether these substances are or are not harmful to the human body.

This committee recommends:

1. Research continue and findings be made public.

2. That lectures be given explaining food preservatives and additives to the public.

Pesticides

So many insects are becoming resistant to previously used control measures that we are forced to resort to highly toxic repellents, sprays and insecticides. Since most pesticides are poisonous, special precautions need to be taken when using and storing them.

The committee recommends:

1. Continued education on handling, storage, and potential danger of pesticides.

2. The extreme toxic pesticides be sold only by approved dealers who will be sure purchaser understands the dangers involved.

3. Extremely toxic pesticides be sold

only by signature of purchaser as other dangerous poisons and narcotics are now handled.

4. Persons read labels carefully before purchasing, and again before using pesticides. Follow the instructions carefully.

Poisons in the Home

Substances commonly found in or around the home are poisonous. Kerosene, cleaning fluid, ammonia, boric acid, aspirin, furniture polish, and medicines are a few. Small children are often victims, as accessibility is the key to most poisonings. Statistics compiled by doctors show that the kitchen is the most dangerous room in the home, with the bathroom second and the bedroom third.

This committee recommends:

1. That all toxic materials be locked away or safely beyond the reach of children.

2. Extreme care be used in disposing of pills, medicines, and all poisons, as animals or children often retrieve them from trash cans.

3. In case of poisoning, summon a doctor at once. Give him needed information and listen carefully to his instructions.

4. Speed is important in giving first aid treatment to victims of poisoning. Keep a pamphlet on first aid measures in the home, where it can be readily located. This may save a life, if a doctor is not available.

Home Management Committee Report

We realize the importance of building understanding and faith in the profession of homemaking.

More than ever the homemaker's responsibilities are centered around wise

management of time and money. To the ultimate attainment of this goal, the long-range planning committee on Home Management makes the following recommendations:

Literature

Upon investigation, it is noted that the cupboard is almost bare in the files of the Lane County Extension office with very little up-to-date information to aid the homemaker in time and money management.

It is recommended by the committee that up-to-date booklets be supplied.

Also, that publicity be given out through radio and newspaper as well as in the monthly newsletter, that they might be widely distributed and used by the homemakers of Lane County. A booklet of compiled household hints could be of great service to homemakers.

Legal Matters

The average family is uninformed and needs reliable information concerning wills, property ownership, and other legal matters.

This committee recommends that the Extension program include this training every few years. Such a study should be

presented in cooperation with local authorities.

In order that this become a part of an education for husbands as well, this program could be presented at Parent-Teacher meetings, Granges, or other community functions.

Family Participation

We find that families spend a small percentage of time together in the home. We also realize that there is greater tension and uncertainty among young people and adults.

We recommend more family planning of work recreation, and income expenditure. Also that children be given definite responsibilities in the home, giving them security because they are contributing to

the welfare of the family. We recommend unit meetings, district meetings, and informative printed material to help more families become stronger and happier units.

We recommend that more classes for preparation for marriage and family life, taught by well-qualified teachers, be offered at the high school level.

Work Simplification

Homemakers could profit by instruction on planning work simplification. We recommend the following items be called to the attention of homemakers:

1. The attitude toward the task at hand.
2. Systematic methods.
 - a. Fatigue (posture, work heights, periodic relaxations).

b. Needs in work area (multi-purpose rooms, placement of equipment).

c. Time evaluation.

d. Better use of new or available cleaning equipment, materials and methods of cleaning.

Buying Management

1. Practical planning of home furnishings and decorations.
 - a. Designed for ease of use, care, mobility, and possibly of refinishing or redoing.
 - b. Cost and quality versus need.
2. Planning clothing and food pur-

chases for ease in use and simplest care.

a. Quantity is to be determined by the number of persons involved and availability of storage.

b. When grocery shopping for essential perishables, check for special sales on regularly used staples.

Equipment

Homemakers do not realize maximum benefits from available equipment.

It is recommended that:

1. A work shop be set up with dealers demonstrating the use and care of both large and small equipment.

This study should include:

a. A comparison of the economy and features.

b. A study of the use of and servicing of equipment.

2. Investigation of wiring needs for today's and tomorrow's equipment.

3. That gadgets be thoroughly evaluated before purchasing.

Emergency Supplies

It is recommended that information on Civil Defense materials be called to the attention of every homemaker, that it be discussed in the family, and that they be encouraged to act upon it; thus, in-

surging the family adequate supplies in case of emergency.

It is also suggested that Civil Defense be studied in the organizations listed under the following heading.

How Extension Can Reach More People

At the present time the following groups are contacted and invited to indicate interest in agent-held lessons:

1. Church groups in the City of Eugene
2. Granges
3. Extension units

4. University sororities

5. 4-H leaders

It is suggested that PTA's and Mother Clubs might welcome such program ideas.

We also suggest that emphasis be placed upon inviting young homemakers to participate in Extension units.

Housing, Furnishings, and Equipment Committee Report

Housing

At the present, the supply of houses is catching up with the demand. This has depressed the price of real estate somewhat and has taken the area out of the time when anything would sell.

According to a trade magazine published for the west coast, a survey of 600 persons, namely architects, lumber building supply houses, etc., indicated there will be more "custom building" and less tract development in the next few years. This simply means that as the supply of housing becomes adequate, standards rise and the customer wants a house built to his particular specifications rather than a house built like hundreds of others, all in one subdivision.

The building of new houses will increase, though, in Lane County as the population grows. The influx of popu-

lation plus the birth rate has indicated that by the early 1960's, there will be a stable demand for more places to live. The children for whom we have built so many classrooms will be having their own children, and this will produce a market for well-built and economically-priced structures.

The cost of building materials at present is relatively high, and financing is uncertain. Interest rates are high, down payments are high, and these factors at present are discouraging new house building. Remodeling seems to be a popular compromise at the present and may be so for some years. Many industry spokesmen have pointed out that the cost of building has risen disproportionately to the average salary.

Furnishings

This field offers much in the way of change, almost on a yearly basis. The television set, the built-in oven and the clothes dryer are as much a part of today's living as the range, the wardrobe closet, and the refrigerator.

In this respect, more attention should be paid to the cost plus value puzzle. For instance, is a built-in oven a good investment or is it merely a gadget?

The hidden costs of such new features should be brought out, too. If a kitchen is built for one of the new ovens, the cost of installation is negligible, but to

build a wall oven into an older house will add at least 25 per cent to the cost of the unit.

The impact of television on family living is an important factor. Now that a set is an accepted item, more thought must be paid as to where to locate it. Many families are finding that having the TV set in the main living room is hard on conversation and nerves, and are finding that it is better located in a bedroom, or even better, a separate family room. Soundproofing the TV room is a new idea and should be investigated.

Equipment

It is the opinion of this committee that heating is the chief problem of equipment and furnishings today and much more dissemination of information is needed.

The use of wood for heating is becoming less and less prevalent in Lane County. This is paradoxical, in view of the supply of woodwaste in the area.

Heating by oil is becoming less popular because of the high cost of oil. However, oil used in conjunction with forced-air heating systems is widespread.

The heating of the future will no doubt be by electricity in Lane County. This means of heating is growing by leaps and bounds, and more public education is sorely needed. There has been 14 per cent reduction in space heating rates in the last two years with the Eugene Water Board.

The installation cost is a little lower with regard to electric space heating, and maintenance is nearly zero. This reduction of costs, though, is partially balanced by the requisite of more complete insulation.

The several types of electricity in use today are the radiant heating from baseboard installation, radiant heat from ceiling installation and by hot water pipes in the floor. Each of these has a special use, and the householder must be made aware of the good and bad features of each system.

Proper design of the house, proper insulation, and the proper balance of heat potential to area, are even more important with electric heat than with other

types of heat, and much more public knowledge is needed.

While there has been a tendency on the part of utility companies to discourage space heating with electricity, the supply of energy is now sufficiently adequate in most areas that most utilities are encouraging such heating and are willing to advise the homeowner.

Another important phase of proper equipment is the need for adequate wiring.

The Lane County Electric Co-op recently reported that the State of Oregon is now 98 per cent electrified. Huge advances have been made in the past few years in bringing electricity to rural areas.

With the advent of many special-use appliances, the importance of adequate wiring cannot be overemphasized. It has been estimated that more than half of the houses in Lane County are in need of better wiring to handle the increased number of appliances.

In this respect, as in that of heating, more information is needed and a stepped-up program of public education is urged. This problem, rather than diminishing through the years, will increase and public health and safety is involved.

The growth of structures with electricity is shown thus:

Number of structures with electricity:	
1940	8,800
1950	19,200
Farm installations only in Lane County:	
1940	2,583
1953	4,243

Clothing Committee Report

We, as consumers, must depend almost entirely upon the labeling of merchandise for information concerning its content, performance, use, and care. However, it is apparent that much of our merchandise is inadequately labeled, a situation for which corrective measures are needed.

Until such time that legislation might govern the labeling of all fabrics, we will need to depend upon information supplied by sales clerks and other sources, if we are to purchase merchandise intelligently and wisely. Those sources must be informed sources, and supply us with accurate, reliable information.

The committee recommends that:

1. Consumers become more conscious of newspaper and popular magazine articles regarding fabrics—especially those written by college specialists. Learn to recognize fabric terms and be able to make comparisons. In addition, we urge consumers to familiarize themselves with fabrics legislation, know what legislation exists regarding labeling, and what legislation is currently under discussion and why.

2. Stores have departmental sessions bi-monthly—perhaps for an hour on Monday morning before the store opens—to discuss new products and developments. This is recommended for all departments, not only the fabrics department.

3. The Extension Service build up its fabrics library so that reference material is available, as well as bulletins. A bibliography of resource material is needed.

As part of the committee work, we invited a fabrics buyer and a representative from a dry-cleaning establishment to participate. With the buyer we discussed past, recent, and possible future trends in fabrics, new finishes and weaves, fabric upkeep, and labeling. With the dry-cleaning representative, we

discussed upkeep and care of fabrics, durability, stability of dyes and finishes. The committee visited a local woolen mill and garment manufacturing company. From all these experiences, we recommend that:

1. Consumers take advantage of information that can be supplied by those who deal with fabrics very closely, such as dry-cleaners, launderers, buyers, manufacturers; etc. Activities such as these are very valuable for consumer education and they also promote a better relationship between the customer and the servicer.

2. The committee recommends that Extension units and other groups plan tours through establishments which will provide first-hand educational opportunities, such as garment manufacturing plants, dry cleaning establishments, store fabrics departments, etc. Oregon has much to offer along this vein. We feel that these experiences encourage more of an appreciation for quality, and also price of merchandise. Perhaps one or two representatives could be sent from each unit or club and longer trips taken, sponsored by the Extension Service. These trips could be financed by the units and clubs and the representatives could report back to their respective groups.

3. Another recommendation is that groups arrange for persons to visit their meetings, who will serve as resource persons rather than speakers, to answer questions group members may have. College specialists are often available. Also, many professions have speakers bureaus.

We encourage more groups to take advantage of these opportunities to gain knowledge. Perhaps several groups could meet together to use resource persons to the best advantage.

The committee also discussed sewing, and the possibility of making it more attractive to young homemakers through Extension. We recommend that an ex-

haustive study be made of the Bishop Method of Sewing—the expediency and techniques of it might make sewing more attractive to homemakers.

Another problem area is in the sizing of children's ready-to-wear garments. We feel that:

1. An educational program should be offered to teach size differences.

2. Children's garment sizes become more standardized.

Shoe buying and care is another concern to the homemaker. In this area we feel the necessity for:

1. Accurate information on shoe buying and shoe care, that is, what are the different types of construction methods? How can one determine quality in shoes? What about the leather and other materials used for shoes? What is a combination last? What about the different

types of heels? What are the best methods of cleaning and caring for shoes? How much does style affect price? Are all good quality shoes high-priced? These are only some of the questions that might be answered through a program or lesson on shoes and shoe care.

2. Buying hosiery might also be included in such a lesson. Questions such as: How is hosiery manufactured? What is denier? What is gauge? How can one tell what length hose to buy? Is "short, medium or long" a really accurate guide?

This committee will continue to function—meeting quarterly with resource people or for tours or field trips. Meetings will be publicized so that interested persons may participate. The committee will continue to make recommendations to Home Economics Extension for possible programs and/or lessons.

Lane County Extension Agents who serviced committees are as follows:

W. B. PARKER	Agriculture
PAIGE L. HALL	Agriculture
J. R. GURTON	4-H Club
JUNE PEARSON	4-H Club
NANCY RILEY	Home Economics
MARILYN ROWE	Home Economics

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