New Strains Of Wheat Bred By Agronomists At Davis Increase Yields Nearly 25 Per Cent

Fred N. Briggs

The average in wheat yield today in California is almost 25 per cent greater than it was during the four decades prior to 1900. While work on wheat at the University of California, in 1904, and practically the entire wheat acreage of the state is planted to varieties which were bred and improved by the Division of Agronomy, in 1882 California ranked second as a wheat-producing state, with a production of 30,950,000 bushels compared with 32,780,000 bushels in the United States, which was the wheat-producing state, with an acreage of about 5,000,000.

In 1934 the State Legislature appropriated $10,000 for wheat investigations, and it was at that time that the Division of Agronomy in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture began their experiments on wheat improvement.

Prior to 1930 the 10-year average yield held pretty steady around 30,000,000 with a high of 35,000,000. Shortly thereafter, there was a slight decrease. In the 1910-1919 period a marked increase occurred which was due largely to the development of new varieties introduced by the Sperry University. The increase in yield from 1919 to 1920-1939 is attributed almost entirely to the great group of Gram-negative bacteria. Whereas drugs injected into a bacterium can enter the cell or organism and kill it by destroying the cell wall, antibiotics can enter the cell but cannot affect the cell wall and cannot destroy the cell wall. When the drug reaches the bacterial cell wall, it kills the bacterial cell wall and the cell dies. The antibiotic is then able to kill the cell by destroying it. The antibiotics have no effect on the cell wall of the bacterium. However, the antibiotics are effective in killing the bacteria. The antibiotics are effective only in killing the bacteria, and the bacteria cannot be killed by the antibiotic. The antibiotics are only effective against the bacteria and not against the human body. The antibiotics are only effective against the bacteria, and the bacteria cannot be killed by the antibiotic.

Seven New Dairy Industry Projects To Be Undertaken

Seven new projects in dairy industry are to be undertaken by the University of California College of Agriculture, Stevens, and two by the Home Economics Department. The fields of investigation include the nutritive and food values of casein, with a view to replacing these with more nutritious, and more complete protein. The nutritive and food values of casein are not only important to the dairy industry, but are also of great importance to the human body. The nutritive and food values of casein are not only important to the dairy industry, but are also of great importance to the human body.

University President Discusses Work Of College Of Agriculture And Its Value to the Farmers

Condensed from an address to the annual meeting of the California Farm Bureau Federation, Santa Cruz, Oct. 15, by H. E. Hoffmeyer, President of the University of California. The address was given by H. E. Hoffmeyer, President of the University of California, and was read by Fred N. Briggs, President of the University of California.

The University of California has been working on the problem of meat production for more than 100 years. In 1931, the University of California established the College of Agriculture, and the College of Agriculture has been working on the problem of meat production ever since.

Penicillin Is Not Suited to Control Blight of Trees

Penicillin is unsuited to the control of plant diseases. It is not effective against the disease in the plant, and it is not effective against the disease in the soil. Penicillin is not effective against the disease in the plant, and it is not effective against the disease in the soil.

ABOVE is a sketch of the proposed expansion of the Meloland Field Station of the College of Agriculture, as approved by the Regents of the University of California. Frank Hope, Jr., San Diego, has been named architect for the project.

At the left is the Laboratory-Office Building, the feed house, and the Service Area with shop and field service buildings. In the center is the existing superintendent’s house, back of which is a house to be built for the foreman, and in the rear laborers’ cottages. At the right are two houses for staff members, and to the rear the expanded water purification plant.

G. Gooch is superintendent of the Station, and has been working only in agronomy. When additional work is to be opened, with N. R. Inter in charge of livestock, and K. E. Hoffmaster in charge of truck crops.