Processing Milk Powders For Their Particular Uses

H. HolySHIPSTED

The first successful milk drying process was the atmospheric double drum dryer. The advantage of this dryer is its simplicity and the fact that it does not cost much. Its principal disadvantage is the low drying temperature, which results in a low drying rate and a high moisture content in the finished product. The milk is then dried in a series of double drums, each of which is heated by a steam coil. The milk is then conveyed from one drum to the next by means of a screw conveyor, and the dried milk is finally discharged from the last drum into a collecting hopper.

The milk dryer is a large, cylindrical, metal drum, heated by steam, which is turned slowly in a horizontal position. The milk, which is fed into the dryer at one end, is heated by the steam in the drum, and the water is driven off as vapor. The dried milk is then removed from the dryer at the other end.

Investigations On The Control Of Codling Moth On The Payne Walnut In Central California

A. E. Michelbacher and W. W. Middlekauff

The codling moth, Carpocapsa pomonella, occurs throughout California and is one of the most important pests of walnuts. In southern California investigations on the control of this pest have been conducted by members of the entomology staff at the Citrus Experiment Station, Riverside. In central California the study has been carried out by members of the entomological staff at Berkeley.

Of the many methods employed for controlling the codling moth, the most effective is the use of a spray containing lead arsenate. This is applied early in the season, before the moths lay their eggs, and the resulting larvae are thus sprayed and killed. The use of lead arsenate is effective against the codling moth. However, there is a danger that the spray may be too toxic to the grower, and the grower should be informed of the potential dangers.

In southern California, the program of spraying has resulted in phenomena: use of the two-spray program over the area where the codling moth is a major pest.

Effects Of Plant Growth Regulators On Orange Drop

W. S. Stewart, L. J. Klose, and H. D. Field

In citrus, fruit drop may be considered a serious problem. In California, this problem has been most severe in the orange and grapefruit sections. The problem is particularly serious in the orange section. The drop is caused by an internal disorder of the fruit, which results in the drop of the fruit before maturity.

The problem of fruit drop in citrus is complex and has been the subject of extensive investigation. Many different factors have been found to be involved in the problem, including soil conditions, climate, and cultural practices. The most effective method of control is the use of growth regulators, which are chemicals that can be applied to the tree to prevent the drop of the fruit. These chemicals are effective in controlling the drop, but they are expensive and the results are not always consistent.

One method of control that has been found to be effective is the use of applying a spray containing lead arsenate to the tree before the drop occurs. This spray is effective in controlling the drop, but it is not completely effective and the results are not always consistent.


due to the addition of metallic lead. This combination of the standard lead arsenate spray and the standard lead arsenate spray is effective against the codling moth. There is a danger, however, of the composition of the standard lead arsenate spray per 100 gallons of water is as follows: Standard lead arsenate... 3 lbs. Commercial safener (basic zinc sulfate containing 30% of zinc) expressed as metallic 1 lb. Medium summer oil emulsion 1 4 oz. Standard lead arsenate and safener slur-

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The use of growth regulators in citrus is an important part of the citrus industry in California. The use of these chemicals is regulated by the California Department of Food and Agriculture, and growers are required to follow the guidelines set by the department.

New Vegetables For California Farms Result Of Research

Glen N. Davis

A number of new varieties of vegetables have been developed in recent years, either individually or jointly by members of the California Agricultural Experiment Station and the United States Department of Agriculture. Some of the vegetables investigated in California have been released for commercial use in other states.

One of the vegetables that has been successfully commercialized in California is the new variety of melon, Cucumis melo var. reticulatus. This variety is resistant to powdery mildew and has a longer growing season than other varieties. It is also more productive and has a higher yield than other varieties.

The results of the experiments conducted in California have been promising. The new variety of melon has been found to be resistant to powdery mildew and has a longer growing season than other varieties. It is also more productive and has a higher yield than other varieties.

The new variety of melon is proving to be a valuable addition to the California vegetable crop. It is resistant to powdery mildew and has a longer growing season than other varieties. It is also more productive and has a higher yield than other varieties.

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Studies On Plasma Fractions From Domestic Livestock May Lead To Animal Disease Control

By W. C. Cameron

Investigations of the effectiveness of plasma fractions obtained from the blood of domestic animals, in preventing the spread of diseases during the war period, have shown that the plasma from certain domestic free-range livestock—chickens, turkeys, and rabbits, where extensive vaccinations have been carried out—contains neutralizing substances available for fractionation or separation. The fractions thus obtained contain substances which are effective in preventing the toxoin or other disease producing agents responsible for their formation. From which the fractions, used in these studies, were obtained, represented a pooled sample from about 400 hogs or cattle at a Chicago packing house. The blood collected was not discarded according to war-time regulations imposed against hog slaughter was suspended.

Ten chilersus—susceptible guinea pigs, averaging 45 grams a piece, were injected daily for 14 days. Injected were guinea pigs from hogs and cattle which were vaccinated against hog cholera. The guinea pigs were divided into two groups. One group received the plasma from the hogs and cattle which the animals had previously been vaccinated against hog cholera. The guinea pigs were divided into two groups. The guinea pigs in one group were injected with the plasma from the group which the animals had previously been vaccinated against hog cholera. The guinea pigs in the other group were injected with the plasma from the group which they had not been vaccinated against hog cholera. The guinea pigs in the first group developed boils, whereas the guinea pigs in the second group did not develop boils.

The results of the experiment showed that plasma could be used in the treatment of guinea pigs infected with hog cholera. The plasma from the vaccinated animals contained substances which prevented the disease from developing in the guinea pigs. The plasma from the unvaccinated animals did not contain these substances.

The results of this experiment led to the conclusion that plasma fractions obtained from vaccinated animals contain substances which are effective in preventing the spread of diseases. These substances can be separated and used for the treatment of diseased animals. This may lead to the development of new and effective methods of disease control. The results of this experiment also have implications for the study of the immune system. It shows that the immune system is capable of developing substances which can prevent the spread of diseases. These substances can be separated and used for the treatment of diseased animals. This may lead to the development of new and effective methods of disease control. The results of this experiment also have implications for the study of the immune system. It shows that the immune system is capable of developing substances which can prevent the spread of diseases. These substances can be separated and used for the treatment of diseased animals. This may lead to the development of new and effective methods of disease control.