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

W. A. Cameron

Investigations of the effectiveness of plasma fractions obtained from the blood of domestic animals, in controlling disease, have been carried on in the laboratory and in the field by W. A. Cameron and his associates in the Animal Experiment Station, Davis.

A pooled sample of plasma fractions obtained from many types of livestock was represented by four cubic centimeters of plasma of a particular type. The blood was drawn from healthy cattle, sheep, pigs, and dogs, and the plasma fractions were pooled and then tested for their effectiveness in controlling specific animal diseases.

The results of these investigations have shown that plasma fractions can be used to control certain diseases in livestock, and that further research is needed to determine the specific types of diseases that can be controlled by plasma fractions.

Study Of Evolution Aided By Research On Genus Crepis E. R. Babcock

New knowledge about evolution which came to light during the investigation of the genus Crepis in the Experiment Station, Davis, is a significant contribution to the study of evolution of plants.

The genus Crepis belongs to the Sunflower Family, and consists of about 150 species. The species are found throughout the world, and are of economic importance as they are used for food, feed, and medicine.

The study of the genus Crepis has provided important insights into the evolutionary processes that have shaped the diversity of plants. The research has shown that the genus Crepis has undergone significant changes in its morphology and distribution over time, and that these changes have been driven by a variety of environmental and biological factors.

Production Problems Of Rabbit Growers Subject Of Cooperative Research At Davis And Fontana

T. J. Bagoe

The stock for the disease-free herd at Fontana was picked from the group of 112 rabbits purchased from manufacturers of commercial rabbits. The use of 10 per cent DDT in talc was found to be effective in controlling the disease. The use of talc dusting powder containing 10 per cent DDT in talc was applied.

The rabbit as a food animal is well established in California. The rabbit meat is high in quality and is a good source of protein. The rabbit meat is sold in many markets, and is particularly popular in the Chinese and Japanese communities.

The use of rabbits for meat production has increased in recent years, and the demand for rabbit meat is expected to continue to grow. The research on rabbit production at Davis and Fontana has contributed significantly to the development of the rabbit meat industry in California.