Stone Fruits On Peach Root Resist Bacterial Canker
Leonard H. Day

Stone fruit growers should consider the use of peach roots in areas where bacterial canker—commonly known sired fruit variety and whether the bacterial Canker parts above soon wilt and die. Gum. Sour Sap by the growers. Leased farm, declined from 19% of our total land, is farmed by part-owners who own farms and lease additional land. Thus all the land they farm, declined from 14% of our total farmland, increased from 9% of it in 1919 to 34% in 1946—the lowest since 1935.

The decline in leasing is the result of good farm incomes during the war years. Farmers were able to buy their farms or to buy additional land that was formerly rented.

Farms formerly held by financial institutions and rented temporarily have practically all been sold to farm operators.

The relocation of Japanese farmers in 1942 may also have contributed somewhat to that decline in leasing. There also has been considerable purchase of California farms by pres- senters and new farmers from other occupations.

Land Values Leveling Off
It is probable that leasing of farm lands in California is at its lowest point for some time. Land values are about the same and are expected to decline some-what as the experience of higher prices in prices of farm products. Buyers will want to be declining market.

Some of the farms recently purchased may become disintegrated through the lack of capital or im- proper operation and come back in the market in 1945. Even with some decline, land values are expected to be high. So young farmers will find it easier to rent rather than buy their farms.

Leasing Worthwhile
As practiced in California, leasing of agricultural land is a worthwhile device for the gradual transfer of (Continued on page 8)

Yield And Quality Of Raisins Improved When Grapes Are At Full Ripeness
H. E. Jacob

The most advantageous time to pick raisin grapes for sun drying rep- resents a compromise between two considerations: (1) The larger yields and better quality obtained from grapes at 24° Balling, 544 pounds per acre may be expected—a difference of 91 pounds, or 20%. In California the average yield of Thompson Seedless grapes is about 750 pounds per acre.

Well-ripened grapes not only give greater yields of raisins than unripe grapes, but the quality of the raisins is also better. It can be said for natural sun-dried raisins that raisins not damaged by rain, that the ripper the grapes the better the quality of the raisins. Raisins made from grapes of less than 20° Balling, are usually nearly inferior or substandard in quality. Raisins made from grapes of 21° to 22° Balling, are usually of average or standard quality. Those made from grapes over 20° Balling, usually are of superior quality.

Raisins dried by other processes, such as "golden bleached," do not always follow the rule for naturals that the ripper the grapes the better the quality of the raisins. In "golden bleached" raisins, the color of the raisins assumes great importance, and overripe grapes which may have some partially dried berries will produce raisins of nonuniform color. For such raisins, a uniform yellow color of the fruit is probably the best index of maturity, so far as quality of the raisins is concerned.

Yields of "golden bleached" raisins follow the degree Balling of the fruit, not the color. (Continued on page 8)

Suggestions For Grazing Lambs On Irrigated Pasture
Robert F. Miller

The fattening of lambs on irrigated pastures is not always economically satisfactory. There have been some heavy losses due to a weed reaction when lambs were first turned into rich clover pastures, trouble from parasites, par- ticularly coccidiosis, from overstocking and possibly from frosts.

Experience in the handling of lambs on irrigated pasture is import- ant.

Following are a few helpful suggestions for growing lambs on irrigated pastures:

1) Provide ample forage at all times. Do not overstock—10 to 12 lambs per acre would be about right.

2) Thrifty, feeder lambs averaging about 70 pounds do best. Thrifti- ness requires adequate protein and an adequate supply of low quality feed. Ration, grazing, change feed in time to allow the feed uniform eliminates feed reaction.

3) Birth rate at the end of the two (Continued on page 9)

Leased Farm Lands In California Now Less Than In 1940
Arthur Shulski

Extract of talk given before the Cali- fornia Chapter, National Institute of Farm Banks, San Francisco, June 1, 1947.

Much of California's leased land, particularly rice, grain, and grazing land, is farmed by part-owners who own farms and lease additional land. The land used by all the land they farm, declined from 14% of our total farmland, increased from 9% of it in 1919 to 34% in 1946—the lowest since 1935.

The decline in leasing is the result of good farm incomes during the war years. Farmers were able to buy their farms or to buy additional land that was formerly rented.

Farms formerly held by financial institutions and rented temporarily have practically all been sold to farm operators.

The relocation of Japanese farmers in 1942 may also have contributed somewhat to that decline in leasing. There also has been considerable purchase of California farms by pres- senters and new farmers from other occupations.

Land Values Leveling Off
It is probable that leasing of farm lands in California is at its lowest point for some time. Land values are about the same and are expected to decline some-what as the experience of higher prices in prices of farm products. Buyers will want to be declining market.

Some of the farms recently purchased may become disintegrated through the lack of capital or im- proper operation and come back in the market in 1945. Even with some decline, land values are expected to be high. So young farmers will find it easier to rent rather than buy their farms.

Leasing Worthwhile
As practiced in California, leasing of agricultural land is a worthwhile device for the gradual transfer of (Continued on page 8)

Turning grapes on wood trays. An empty tray is placed upside down on a full one, then both are "ribboned" as (Continued on page 9)

Grazing Lambs On Irrigated Pasture

The fattening of lambs on irrigated pastures is not always economically satisfactory. There have been some heavy losses due to a weed reaction when lambs were first turned into rich clover pastures, trouble from parasites, par- ticularly coccidiosis, from overstocking and possibly from frosts.

Experience in the handling of lambs on irrigated pasture is import- ant.

Following are a few helpful suggestions for growing lambs on irrigated pastures:

1) Provide ample forage at all times. Do not overstock—10 to 12 lambs per acre would be about right.

2) Thrifty, feeder lambs averaging about 70 pounds do best. Thrifti- ness requires adequate protein and an adequate supply of low quality feed. Ration, grazing, change feed in time to allow the feed uniform eliminates feed reaction.

3) Birth rate at the end of the two (Continued on page 9)

Present and Future Research In Dairy Industry Problems

The following abstract is from an address given before the Quarterly Meeting of the Dairy Institute of California at Eureka, August 23, 1947. By R. L. Jack, Chairman of the Division of Dairy Science, California College of Agriculture.

Now under way in the Division of Dairy Industry are technological re-searches endeavoring to improve pro-duction-cumulus in the following products: control of flavor defects in (2) Thrifty, fleshy feeders averag- ing about 70 pounds do best. Thrifti- ness requires adequate protein and an adequate supply of low quality feed. Ration, grazing, change feed in time to allow the feed uniform eliminates feed reaction.

3) Birth rate at the end of the two (Continued on page 9)

Brie Knowledge Sought

In addition, the Division of Dairy Industry is working on specific dairy products we are seeking new methods and techniques re- spect to the heat of effect on milk protein, the chemistry and interaction of milk from ranch to fac- tory.

New Basic Knowledge Sought

In addition, the Division of Dairy Industry is working on specific dairy products we are seeking new methods and techniques re- spect to the heat of effect on milk protein, the chemistry and interaction of milk from ranch to fac- tory.

New Basic Knowledge Sought

In addition, the Division of Dairy Industry is working on specific dairy products we are seeking new methods and techniques re- spect to the heat of effect on milk protein, the chemistry and interaction of milk from ranch to fac- tory.

New Basic Knowledge Sought

In addition, the Division of Dairy Industry is working on specific dairy products we are seeking new methods and techniques re- spect to the heat of effect on milk protein, the chemistry and interaction of milk from ranch to fac- tory.

New Basic Knowledge Sought

In addition, the Division of Dairy Industry is working on specific dairy products we are seeking new methods and techniques re- spect to the heat of effect on milk protein, the chemistry and interaction of milk from ranch to fac- tory.

New Basic Knowledge Sought

In addition, the Division of Dairy Industry is working on specific dairy products we are seeking new methods and techniques re- spect to the heat of effect on milk protein, the chemistry and interaction of milk from ranch to fac- tory.
Branch Wilt Of Persian Walnut Trees Resulting From The Fungus Which Attacks The Buirdal Bark

E. E. Wilson

A branch wilt disease affecting Persian Walnuts in California was first noted ten years ago in the southern San Joaquin Valley. Probably it was present in the Sacramento Valley at the same time. Although it has apparently increased in extent, it has become a major disease of certain walnut varieties throughout the central valleys. The outer branches — not the heartwood or the entire tree — are commonly affected.

Branch wilt is caused by Phytophthora cinnamomi, from which it is distinguished by the small black fruiting bodies. In advanced cases, the inner bark tissues are covered by a thick brown to black powdery deposit known as the disease fruiting body. Bacterial canker. Santa Rosa trees grown on peach roots was common in the San Joaquin Valley. In the fruit districts of Placer County the peach varieties are perhaps not more free from bacterial canker.

Three years after the planting was made, all of the Santa Rosa trees grown on peach roots were killed or were dying严重的。Disease fruiting body is continuing to kill trees in adjacent orchards, and was much less injurious when pear trees were inoculated with fungus spores. In many cases, the peach varieties have been injured by sunburn.

Experiments revealed trees inoculated with fungus spores. The discoloration in the wood of the diseased branches is the loosening and sloughing of the diseased wood. The discoloration of dying bark commonly originates from the outer edge of the branch underneath the area of dead bark. The discoloration in the inner bark tissue is often brown, but in some cases is black. The outer bark tissues are covered by a dark brown to black powdery deposit known as the disease fruiting body.

The disease fruiting body is the source of the disease. It is a dark spored fungus which produces asexual spores that are spread by wind, water, and mechanical means.

Field trials were conducted by the School of Forestry. The trials were conducted in a small nursery of planted young Mayette and Francqi trees. The discs of the inner bark tissues were covered by a dark brown to black powdery deposit known as the disease fruiting body.

Bacterial canker. Three years after the planting was made, all of the Santa Rosa trees grown on peach roots were killed or were dying严重的。Disease fruiting body is continuing to kill trees in adjacent orchards, and was much less injurious when pear trees were inoculated with fungus spores. In many cases, the peach varieties have been injured by sunburn.

Experiments revealed trees inoculated with fungus spores. The discoloration in the wood of the diseased branches is the loosening and sloughing of the diseased wood. The discoloration of dying bark commonly originates from the outer edge of the branch underneath the area of dead bark. The discoloration in the inner bark tissue is often brown, but in some cases is black. The outer bark tissues are covered by a dark brown to black powdery deposit known as the disease fruiting body.

The disease fruiting body is the source of the disease. It is a dark spored fungus which produces asexual spores that are spread by wind, water, and mechanical means.

Field trials were conducted by the School of Forestry. The trials were conducted in a small nursery of planted young Mayette and Francqi trees. The discs of the inner bark tissues were covered by a dark brown to black powdery deposit known as the disease fruiting body.

Bacterial canker. Three years after the planting was made, all of the Santa Rosa trees grown on peach roots were killed or were dying严重的。Disease fruiting body is continuing to kill trees in adjacent orchards, and was much less injurious when pear trees were inoculated with fungus spores. In many cases, the peach varieties have been injured by sunburn.

Experiments revealed trees inoculated with fungus spores. The discoloration in the wood of the diseased branches is the loosening and sloughing of the diseased wood. The discoloration of dying bark commonly originates from the outer edge of the branch underneath the area of dead bark. The discoloration in the inner bark tissue is often brown, but in some cases is black. The outer bark tissues are covered by a dark brown to black powdery deposit known as the disease fruiting body.

The disease fruiting body is the source of the disease. It is a dark spored fungus which produces asexual spores that are spread by wind, water, and mechanical means.