Stone Fruits On to growers as Sour Sap and bacterial-sired fruit variety and whether the cankers on scaffold branches or on the use of peach roots in areas where Bacterial Canker completely girdled by the disease the purchase of California farms by new-land, is farmed by part-owners who low ground, and the infections sel-

Twisting grapes on wood trays. An empty tray is placed upside down over a full one, then both are "flipped" over as illustrated.

Yield And Quality Of Raisins Improved By Harvesting When Grapes Are At Full Ripeness

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 where as at 24° Belling, 547 pounds may be expected—a difference of 91 pounds, or 20%. In California the average yield of Thompson Seedless grapes is about.

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:

Suggestions For Grazing Lambs On Irrigated Pasture

Robert F. Miller

The fattening of lambs on irrigated pasture nets or not otherwise. There have been some heavy losses due to a feed reaction when lambs were first turned into rich clover fields, trouble from parasites, par-ticularly coccidiosis, from overstocking and possibly from blast.

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

Forecast are a few helpful suggestions in grazing lambs for the pastures:

(1) Provide ample feedage at all times. Do not overstock—10 to 12 lbs. of dry hay per acre is about right.

(2) Thrifty, feeder lambs averaging about 70 lbs. do best. Thrifti-

(3) Maturity of forage is import-

(4) In rotation grazing, change field every two or three weeks, and feed uniform eliminates feed reaction.

(5) Do not raise to the same two.

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Oil Fractions And Their Toxic Effect On Plants When Used As Weed Killing Sprays Explained

Spraying diesel oil as a general-purpose weed killer is often a simple and effective method of weed control. Diesel oil is composed of various fractions, each with different properties and uses. The toxic effect of these fractions on plants can be significant, and understanding this can help in making informed decisions about their use.


crafts

1. **In contrast to sprays in water solution, oils in water will not spray well and tend to spread as thin films and run down the surface of the soil, covering the crown of the grass as growing weeds.**

2. **If an oil spray wets the tops of the plants, it will soon dry, and the oil may not creep down far enough to reach the stems and kill all tissue from which new shoots might grow.** This accounts for the satisfactory results usually obtained with Diesel and smudge-oil-spray oils, both of which are complex mixtures of standard materials for weed killing.

**Properties of Oils**

In the hands of even the most skilled grower must know something about oils and their effects on plants. In this way he will be able to choose the best oil for his own needs.

In the oil trade, all oils are described by sets of specifications. These are either required by law or used by the manufacturer as a standard of quality for his own products. Every product must meet the specifications which its manufacturer has set up for it. These standards are intended to show a producer's ability to do the job for which it was made. Certain oils now being tested as weed-killing sprays were not really intended for this use. Thus specifications listed for these oils do not necessarily show how well they will act as weed killers.

There are no specifications for weed-killing oils. The only sure way to find out if an oil is useful as a weed killer is by tests in the field. Hence in buying oil for the light—more grower will have to rely on the ability of the manufacturer to supply a satisfactory product.

This circular lists some of the specifications used by the oil trade and oil sprays, and tells what they mean. It should help laymen to learn the meaning of the way in which oil is refined. The table at the end of this bulletin will show the grows when choosing his oil sprays.

**Refining**

Two main processes are involved in oil refining: distillation and separation. Distillation is the boiling of a mixture. When the water in the kettle is heated the temperature at this point is called the boiling or distillation point. This is the temperature at which steam reaches a cold surface, it condenses and is lost as vapor.

Since water has only one boiling point, the condensed steam is the only liquid that can be obtained in distillation. When the kettle is heated, the water in the kettle is turned to steam by an increase in temperature. The point at which this change is made is called the boiling or distillation point. At this point the steam is turned to cold water, and the oil is condensed in the form of a liquid.

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