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

case in point 24"Balling, 547 pounds may be expected—a difference of 91 pounds, or 20.
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

Suggestions For Grazing Lambs On Irrigated Pasture
Robert F. Miller

The fattening of lambs on irrigated pasture is not without drawbacks.
There have been some heavy losses due to a feed reaction when lambs were first turned into rich clover fields, trouble from parasites, particularity coughing, from overstocking and possible frosts from bloom.
Experience in the handling of lambs on irrigated pasture is important.
Follow are a few helpful suggestions in green feed intake of lambs at all times. Do not overstock—10 to 12 lambs per acre is about right.
Flax, clover feeders averaging about 70 pounds do best. Thrifty
Flax, clover feeders averaging about 70 pounds do best. Thrifty
Maturity of forage is important.
Clover blossoms are high in nutritive ingredients. Short, immature clover lacks fiber for proper digestion.
In rotational grazing, change field crops every year. A permanent feed uniform eliminates feed reaction.

Present and Future Research in Dairy Industry Problems

The following abstract is from an address given before the California Dairy Industry meeting of the Dairy Institute of California, San Antonio, Nov. 4, 1946, By L. L. Jack, Chairman of the Dairy Division of the University of California.
Now under way in the Division of Dairy Industry are technological researches endeavors to improve present processes or products: control of flavor defects in milk, the con

SUGGESTIONS

Toning grapes on wood trays. An empty tray is placed under each of a full one, then both are "ripped" out as illustrated.

Turning grapes on wood trays. An empty tray is placed under each of a full one, then both are "ripped" out as illustrated.

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

Grapes are usually harvested for the market for sale or leasing. The market for sale or leasing.

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 is present. A root-grafting experiment was made to grower as Sour Puff and bacterial gummosis—a major problem.
To be considered are the compatibility of the peach root with the desired fruit variety and whether the soil and other conditions prevailing are favorable.

Leased Farm Lands in California Now Less Than In 1940

Arthur Shoibis

Extract of talk given before the California Chapter, National Institute of Farm Broker, Santa, June, 1947.

Much of California's leased land, particularly in the arid regions, is being leased by part-owners who own farms and lease additional land.
Tenant operator who has all the land they farm, declined from 19% of our total farms in 1913 to 13% in 1946. In 1940, 41% of our total farms, in land, is farmed by part-owners who own farms and lease additional land.

The decline in leasing is the result of good farm incomes during the war years, increased population pressures 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 venancy.

There also has been considerable purchase of California farms by present owners and new farmers from other occupations.

Land Values Levelling Off

It is probable that leasing of farm lands in California is at its lowest point for some time.

Land prices have about an 8% per cent and are expected to decline somewhat into the future, as the expanding population in prices of farm products. Buyers will have a declining market.

Some of the farms recently purchased may become distressed through overcapitalization or improper operation and come back into the market for sale in the future.

Even with some decline, land values will be high. Many of the young farmers will find it easier to rent rather than to purchase.

Leasing Worthwhile

As practiced in California, leasing of agricultural land is a worthwhile device for the gradual transfer of ownership.

(Continued on page 6)

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(Continued on page 6)
Oil Fractions And Their Toxic Effect On Plants When Used As Weed Killing Sprays Explained

A description of oil fractions and their toxic effect on weeds, extracted from the Agricultural Extension Service Circular No. 133, issued by the University of California College of Agriculture. The complete circular may be obtained with a request to the College of Agriculture, Berkeley, California.

A. S. Crafts

In contrast to sprays in water suspension, oil sprays wet surfaces readily and tend to spread as thin films and run down the surface. This may be more apparent in the spraying of grains of wheat growing through the emulsion of the sprays. If an oil spray wets the tops of all wearing the leaves of certain plants, a build-up of several inches thick may result in such new shoots might grow. This accounts for the satisfactory results usually obtained with Diesel and smudge-oil spray oils, both of which are extensively used for weed killing.

Newly Developed Insecticides For Pest Control

Bob R. Metcalf

Scientific research by commercial and agricultural entomologists has resulted in an unprecedented development of insecticides. These new compounds have a great promise as insecticides. Intellectual evaluation of their potentialities and the practical application of these new pesticides are increasing the efficiency of present weed killing programs. New insecticides and methods of application are being developed in the laboratory and require testing in the field.

DDT or TDE

DDT or TDE is 1,1-dichloro-2,2-bis-(p-chlorophenyl)-1,1-ethane (C₂₆H₂₆Cl₂). It is generally non-poisonous to birds and mammals, and rapidly eliminates and protects the crop from a variety of pests. Its effectiveness as a mosquito larvicide. It is applied in concentrations of about one-fifteenth to one-tenth as much as for DDT.

This material can be formulated in sprays, dusts, powder and emulsions. It is slightly more toxic than DDT to mammals but about 20 times more toxic to DDT to mammals. It is slightly more toxic to insects than DDT but is less toxic to mammals.

DDP

A German insecticide that is not yet available on the American market is DDP. It is the 1,1-dichloro-2,2-dibromoethane (CH₂Br₂). It is generally somewhat more effective than DDT, both on soil and in the plant. It is more expensive than DDT. It may find considerable use, especially in agriculture, because of its greater rapidity of action on insects and its greater effectiveness on certain types of insects.

HETP

HETP is the hexachlorophene ethylene tetraacetate. It is a chlorinated hydrocarbon with the chemical formula C₂₆H₂₆Cl₄O₄. It is toxic to insects and is an effective insecticide against insects, particularly houseflies and mosquitoes. It is very effective against the German cockroach and various other insects. It is somewhat more toxic than DDT to mammals.

DDT has a high vapor pressure than DDT, giving it a far more fungicide-active material, and is irritating to the respiratory passages. It should be used with great caution around dwellings and other business places. Benzene hexachloride is used to control a wide variety of insects, such as houseflies, ants, and various species of cockroaches. It is slightly less toxic than DDT to mammals.

HETP solutions should be applied as soon as possible after dilution with water. They may also be used as a spray, dust, or emulsion. HETP is less toxic to mammals, being nearly as toxic as water. It should therefore be used with the utmost care.

The material is highly toxic to mammals but is less toxic than DDT. It is more toxic to insects than DDT, and may be used to control all insects, particularly houseflies and mosquitoes. It is also effective against the German cockroach. It is slightly less toxic than DDT to mammals.

Toxaphene-This waxy material is the 2,2-dichloro-1,1-bis-(4-chlorophenyl)ethylene. It is a chlorinated hydrocarbon with the chemical formula C₂₆H₂₆Cl₄. It is toxic to insects and is an effective insecticide against insects, particularly houseflies and mosquitoes. It is very effective against the German cockroach and various other insects. It is somewhat more toxic than DDT to mammals.

Cereals-It is our intention to expand the present research and initiate new work of exceptional promise. We expect to undertake research in the field of dairy bacteriology, to expand our frozen products and nutritional studies. We will also continue our studies on cleaning dairy equipment. We also have additional work to be done in the field of dairy bacteriology. We expect to undertake research in the field of dairy bacteriology, to expand our frozen products and nutritional studies. We will also continue our studies on cleaning dairy equipment. We also have additional work to be done in the field of dairy bacteriology.