California's Farm Products Affected By Foreign Trade
M. E. Benediet

A meeting of an address delivered before the Western Farm Equipment Dealers' Association, Meeting in Berkeley, October 3, 1947.

There is no one simple and easy solution to the international trade problem. Under present conditions of world-wide conflicts in ideologies, it would be foolish to base international trade policies mainly upon the possibilities of temporary gains or loss to this or that group, whether for a higher, lower, labor, or business.

Whether we can maintain peace and reasonable opportunity for private business activity will depend very much on what happens economically and politically in the whole group of nations interested in maintaining democratic institutions. If peaceful solutions fail, the ultimate cost in dollars, to say nothing of moral values and human lives, will be so vast as to make any temporary gains or losses seem microscopic.

It is not to do what will result in temporary gains or losses can or should be ignored, but only that we do need to be on guard against overlooking things of greater moment.

There are no substitutes for our own borders a very large part of our trade is built upon special kinds of production or losses can or should be ignored.

V. T. A. business activity will depend that group within agriculture, labor, commerce, and reasonable opportunity for the needs. Many, perhaps most, of the solutions to the international trade problem must be based upon special kinds of production.

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Low Cost Control Measure For Wireworms Made Possible By New Chemicals For Soil Application
W. Harry Lange, Jr.

Some of the newer types of chemicals make possible the economical control of wireworms. These yellow, wireworms are the active, larval stages of click-bugs and live for several years. They are especially hungry in the spring of the year when they feed on germinating seeds, or bore into the several years of experimental work.

Rhytihylene dibromide is best applied before a crop is planted and a period of seven to 15 days should elapse before planting. Beans, corn and lettuce are particularly tolerant of the chemical, and tomatos or certain other solanaceous plants—such family to which the potato belongs—may be injured if planted too soon following application.

The soil should be adequately tilled to allow for the penetration of the gas a depth below the drill points and should be in a condition ready for planting—not too wet or too dry. Under certain conditions a soil or roller should be pulled behind the applicator to fill up the furrows. The treatment should be made at temperatures of from 45° F. to 70° F.

The cost of material and application will run from $2.00 to $3.00 an acre depending upon the amount of material used, the type of applicator used, and the number of acres to be treated.

One treatment usually continues to give a partial control the second year and occasionally into the third year.

The lasting effect of one treatment is based on a rather complex set of factors and for the reason a carry-over effect to a second year cannot be predicted definitely.

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(Continued on page 2)

Liquid Manure—Pumps, Tanks and Application Method
John B. Dobie

The three inch centrifugal pump, designed to handle up to 40 per cent solids without clouting, is widely used in handling liquid manure.

In one type of installation the pump body is located near the edge of the storeroom and suction pipe with a foot valve is extended into the pump. A discharge pipe is provided from the pump to the delivery point.

Another type of installation has the pump runner housed in the bottom of the pit and driven by a long drive shaft which projects upward through the floor. The shaft runs in bearings in the shaft housing and is connected to a deep motor.

There is no suction pipe or foot valve on this type pump and the unit is self-priming. The discharge pipe is extended from the pump up over the side of the pit to the desired point of delivery.

The electric motor is a most advantageous unit to use on pumps.

It is available in a range of power and speed for all sizes of manure pumps.

A three-inch pump requires two to three horsepower electric power. This motor can be handled by any rural electric power line. The motor should be equipped with a good magnetic switch and be protected by a circuit breaker.

The Storage Tank

The size of the storage tank varies according to the ideas of the individual owner.

Installations for the use of liquid

(Continued on page 3)

Shot-hole Borer Control Problem One of Management

Late in the fall, in dry years, trees injured by the shot-hole borer are likely to be killed, so that the gum which have been accumulating through the summer, the soil runs in bearings in the shaft housing and is connected to a deep motor.

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Small Size Citrus Fruits May Be A Genetics Problem
Robert W. Hodgson

The production of desirable small sizes of citrus fruits is a problem currently of great importance in California and occasionally in Florida. The average size of fruit attained by the crop of any given citrus tree appears to be the average of a number of factors, of which the following are frequently mentioned: fruit size (1) variety, (2) rootstock, (3) nutrition, (4) weather.

Variety

Among commercial orange varieties the Valencia grove exists as to average fruit size. In Florida the small fruit disease problem is concerned only with the Hamlin variety and in California primarily with the Valencia orange.

Rootstocks

Certain rootstocks tend to reduce fruit size, others to increase it, and still others apparently have no effect.

Four oranges, at least under certain conditions, seems to exhibit the tendency to reduce the average fruit size but to a lesser degree than does the Valencia orange.

The small fruit size problem in Florida is a result of growing trees on sour orange rootstock. While in Florida the sour orange rootstock is the most usual rootstock used on sour orange rootstock.

Mineral Nutrition

The mineral nutrients most commonly deficient in Florida are magnesium and the so-called trace elements. (Continued on page 4)
California Problems Similar to Those of the United States

The agricultural output of California and the United States is much greater than that of any other state in the Union. We have almost all the types of crops which are commercially produced in the United States—and in some cases, the industry is much more important in California than in the rest of the United States.

California is a large area, and the climate varies greatly from place to place. The temperatures are high, and the weather is generally dry. This makes it possible to grow a wide variety of crops, which are not possible to grow in other parts of the United States.

The crops of California are generally of high quality, and they are grown in large quantities. The state is a major producer of fruits, vegetables, and nuts, and it is a major exporter of these products.

California is also a major producer of dairy products, and it is a major exporter of milk and milk products.

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