

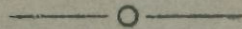
ANNUAL REPORT

of the

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN

Year 1935



AUSTIN E. MAHONEY

Agricultural Commissioner

ANNUAL REPORT
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER
YEAR 1935

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APIARY

FOR THE YEAR OF 1935 a total of 253 Apiaries were inspected, having a total of 11,886 Colonies. Out of the 11,886 Colonies inspected 584 were found infected with American Foulbrood and 249 Colonies were found infected with European Foulbrood. All Colonies found infected with A.F.B. are destroyed by killing the bees in the hives and burning the diseased colonies, including the bees, combs, frames, honey and wax in a pit, burying the ashes below the surface of the ground and disinfecting by scrubbing the hives, bodies, bottom boards, covers and supers associated. European Foulbrood colonies are treated by re-queening. In addition to the inspection work, 171 swarms in homes were killed by using Calcium Cyanide.

BIRD DAMAGE AND CONTROL MEASURES

IT IS ESTIMATED that approximately one thousand acres of Baby Lima beans, in the tender seedling stage, were attacked by Horned Larks in this County during 1935. The damage to these plantings ranged from a very small percentage to virtually complete destruction of the entire crop. Perhaps a safe estimate of total crop loss would be well over one hundred acres.

All control measures carried on under our supervision were confined to areas of heavy Horned Lark attack where requests for aid seemed justified, and covered less than four hundred acres treated. In all cases the recommended methods of the U.S. Biological Survey were followed as nearly as practicable.

Damage by English Sparrows and Linnets, as reported to this office, were checked for accuracy and while no doubt some loss was suffered in most instances, depredations from these two species were rarely sufficiently severe and concentrated to warrant action.

FAIRS AND EXHIBITS

DURING THE YEAR 1935 the Agricultural Commissioner planned, designed, constructed and had full charge of the exhibits at four fairs. In addition to these, smaller exhibits were made at flower shows, community fairs and floats were constructed for several parades.

AT THE CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR San Joaquin County was represented by a huge revolving basket filled with large artificial farm products. Surrounding this basket were many smaller baskets containing the various agricultural products. Especially attractive was the vegetable display on a new type of rack which kept the products fresh by a continuous spray of cold water and a draught of air. On each side of the display were pyramids of bottles containing the choicest of San Joaquin County wines and liquors.

At Sacramento the County won a first booth award and a first for new installation and sweepstakes in peaches, grapes, beans, walnuts, melons and squash, apricots and nectarines, root vegetables and almonds; a total of 116 firsts, 87 seconds and 14 third prizes.

AT LOS ANGELES COUNTY FAIR, the County won first booth award and sweepstakes in root vegetables, beans, melons, grain and seeds; a total of 114 firsts and 41 second prizes.

In addition, on the wine display the County won medals for seven first and four seconds at Sacramento and ten firsts, twelve seconds and six thirds at the Los Angeles County Fair.

AT CALIFORNIA PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, the County was represented by a large panorama showing the general outline of the County, Port development and other points of interest. During the last week of the Exposition in 1935 the exhibit was transformed into an agricultural display for which the County won second award and \$900.00 cash. This was sponsored by the Twenty-second Agricultural District Association.

AT THE SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY FAIR, the Agricultural Commissioner, Superintendent in Charge of the Agricultural Display transformed the entire Agricultural Building at the County Fair Grounds into a characteristic mission. No detail was overlooked in constructing the building to typify a Spanish Mission. Forty arches and pillars of adobe and a spacious patio transformed the interior. Murals over six entrances depicted some era in the days of the Padres. On the arcade walls were panels carrying a continuous design of figures in action representing early California figures and costumes.

FRUIT, NUT AND VEGETABLE STANDARDIZATION

THE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER assists the farmers to build up a reputation for their farm products and protects their markets by instructing them as to the proper grading and packing of their fruit, nuts and vegetables as prescribed by the Agricultural Code. It is not the purpose of this office to arrest or bring undue pressure on those who have violated the provisions of this Code, but sometimes this becomes necessary on frequent offenders and others unwilling to abide by these provisions.

INSPECTION AT POINT OF ORIGIN OR AT TIME OF PACKING. Our records show that a total of 11,715 carloads of produce were inspected or reported on at these points. Included in this total are 6879 carloads of grapes. An accurate account of carload shipments of grapes is kept daily by this office to assist the growers in an orderly marketing of their crop. Also included in this total is the certification of 1195 carloads of sugar beets.

Number of rejections	115
Number of packages destroyed by Court Order or owner	1308
Number of packages re- conditioned or re-marked for sale or to by-products	15848

HIGHWAY STATION INSPECTIONS. Cooperating with the State Department of Agriculture, a station for the stopping and inspecting of trucks hauling fruits, nuts and vegetables has been maintained near Tracy on the State Highway. An accurate account of the number of trucks inspected, rejections and arrests is kept by the Department.

WHOLESALE MARKET OR DESTINATION INSPECTIONS. Many growers sell their products at the San Joaquin Market located in Stockton. During marketing hours an inspector is always on duty to instruct growers in the proper grading and packing of their products and to make rejections when necessary. Approximately 767 carloads were inspected here this year. Three arrests were made. One for the continued selling of off grade cantaloupes. The offender paid a fine of \$50.00 and was given sixty days suspended sentence. Another arrest was for selling deceptively packed tomatoes for which the offender was fined \$25.00 and given thirty days suspended sentence. The third for selling immature watermelons, fined \$25.00 and \$35.00 suspended sentence.

Number of rejections	29
Number of packages dumped by Court Order or owner	92
Number of packages reconditioned or remarked for sale or to by- products	903

INSPECTION OF RETAIL STORES, PRODUCE STANDS,
AND RETAIL TRUCK DEALERS:

Frequent inspections are made at these points. Farm products held any length of time deteriorate and it is necessary

to recondition them frequently. One arrest was made for selling off grade potatoes for which a \$100.00 fine was imposed.

Number of rejections	16
Number of packages dumped by Court Order or owner	669
Number of packages reconditioned or remarked for sale or to by-products	3342

INSECTS AND MITES

INSECTS AND MITES did not attract as much attention this year as in previous years. Although there were severe attacks in certain fields, it cannot be said there was a general out-break of any one insect which caused severe damage over a wide area such as the Grasshopper, Pacific Mite and Grape Leaf Hopper attack of the previous year.

GRAPE LEAF HOPPER: The Agricultural Commissioner sponsored an SERA project for the control of the Grape Leaf Hopper in the area West of Lodi. Many miles of irrigation ditches and roads were cleaned of weed growth, dry grass, leaves, etc., during the winter months where the leaf hoppers secure protection. The infestation was considerably lighter this year in this section. Some spraying was done throughout the County with oil and pyrethrum, but its use was not as general as the previous year.

WORMS ON TOMATOES: Horn Worm, Corn Ear Worms and Army Worms were present in tomato fields but did not build up to enough to do serious damage. The use of Sodium Fluosilicate seventy per cent and, or Calcium Arsenite mixed with five parts of lime was quite general.

SUNFLOWER PHYCITID: Our attention was directed to this small moth several seasons ago and since then has done considerable damage in localized areas. The larvae mine throughout the heads and destroy and lower the quality of the seeds. No control has been attempted.

ELM LEAF BEETLE: San Joaquin County has been particularly fortunate escaping the attacks of Elm Leaf Beetle in view of the fact it is so prevalent in neighboring counties. One local infestation was eradicated three years ago. However, the annual survey this season showed it to be quite distributed throughout the County, although not serious enough to attract attention. Next season it is expected to build up enough to attract considerable attention.

CODLING MOTH: Codling moth was particularly serious in pears and walnuts. Pear Orchards in which 100 per cent spray programs was not carried out, had fifty per cent wormy fruit. Walnuts of the Payne variety were also heavily attacked in the Linden Section.

PACIFIC MITE: Infestations of Pacific Mite were considerably lighter than the previous year. A good winter rainfall and a cool spring had its effect on cutting down the infestation. The worst infestations showed up in September when ordinarily the Mites start to disappear during this month. This was due to the unusually warm dry weather.

FIELD CRICKETS: Several tomato fields were severely injured by crickets. Recommendations were made for their control, but since it was late in the season nothing was done.

OTHER INSECTS: Plant bugs, canker worms, wireworms, darkling ground beetles, cut worms and other insects attracted the usual amount of attention.

NURSERIES

DURING THE FALL AND WINTER all the nurseries were inspected and found to be free of serious pests. Slight infestations of mealybugs, scale insects and aphids were found which were sprayed.

ORCHARD AND FIELD INSPECTION

AGRICULTURAL INSPECTORS are constantly in touch with the farmers in their districts. Various problems are discussed concerning the planting, care and harvesting of crops.

The inspectors' knowledge of agricultural conditions throughout their districts and their agricultural training make them particularly well qualified in helping to solve these problems.

PLANT DISEASE CONTROL

THE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER is directed by law to keep himself informed regarding infestations or pests in his County, and with measures taken to eradicate or control insects, animal pests and contagious plant diseases. When pests are found in a new area, measures are invoked to prevent their spread and, whenever practical, eradication is undertaken. Practices to reduce or control indigenous diseases are recommended. One phase of pest control deals with plant diseases

Southern Root Rot caused by the fungus, "Sclerotium rolfsii", was found in this County on six ranches in 1932. This rot compares with root knot nematode in damage to root vegetables and certain field crops in the Southern States where it is established. Quarantine regulations were established affecting the movement of infected crops, and rotations recommended. No new land has been found infected since that time, and this rot did estimable damage on only one of these ranches in 1935.

CHESTNUT BLIGHT, "Endothia parasitica", was found in two orchards in San Joaquin County in 1934. In 1935, five surveys of the infected properties were made. On the ranch where one tree was infected in 1934, no new infestations were found. In the other orchard, eleven trees were found infected in 1935, and were burned in place. This disease is wiping out the native chestnuts of the East. With reduction of the amount of infective material in these orchards, and repeated inspections, we are optimistic regarding eradication of this disease in our promising chestnut industry in this County.

THE MAJOR PEACH AREAS of the County were scouted for presence of the peach virus called, "Peach Disease of 1933" or "Texas Mosaic". No infection was found.

ALL CELERY PLANTINGS in the County were inspected and found to be free from the very destructive virus disease called Western Celery Mosaic or "Venice Disease". Calico, an aphid transmitted virus of celery, was reported for the first time in the County. The plants were stunted, reducing yield, but the crop was marketable. Aster yellows was found in all celery plantings, damage varying from nominal in Delta areas to ten per cent in garden plantings near Stockton. Fusarium infection was quite noticeable in some fields. Growers must be careful to use clean seed beds or this disease will become a limiting factor in our celery industry. Late blight was present in some fields again this year, but damage was nominal.

THE OUTSTANDING LOSS from disease in a single crop was due to the Walnut Blight, "Bacterium juglandis". Due to dry spring weather over a period of years previous to 1935, blight had not been worse in unsprayed than in sprayed orchards. This led to a neglect of control measures in most orchards, and with the relatively wet spring of 1935, which also interfered with the spray program, a general loss from walnut blight resulted.

BROWN ROT OF STONE FRUITS, occurring as blossom and twig blight in the spring, was serious, approaching an epiphytotic in some orchards. A dry summer aided control, but ripening fruit injured by insect punctures or other skin breaks developed brown rot infection due to the abundant spore production from the spring infections. Curly leaf of peaches was general in poorly sprayed orchards. The wet spring delayed spray programs in some orchards. Use of obsolescent spray equipment, or equipment in poor repair, which did not develop sufficient pressure to deliver a mist spray to the tops of the trees, is a condition which has become aggravated during the years of poor returns. Careless spraying is all too common a cause of failure to control the stone fruit diseases.

FOLLOWING THE FROST and early rains in the fall, gray mold rot, "Botrytis", prevented Eastern shipments of table grapes. The usual sulphuring program was necessary for the control of mildew.

Mildew of onions reduced the spring "Upland" crop an estimated twenty per cent.

CORN SMUT was more serious than in 1934, causing a loss of ten per cent. Dry ear rot of corn "Fusarium moniliforme" was remarkably less than the previous year, although present in most fields.

ROOT KNOT NEMATODE, particularly in the sandy soils of the County, caused usual losses to tomatoes, beans, melons and stone fruits. In the Tracy bean section, which is quite free of nematode, spot infections are being treated with carbon bisulphide.

SOURING OF FIGS was common in the Kadota fig area close to Stockton. Insects which enter the figs carry the spores of rot organisms. Dried fruit beetles and vinegar flies are present in large numbers in this district. The first crop of Kadotas suffered from caprification by blastophaga.

TOMATOES SUFFERED a fifteen per cent loss from the Yellow virus, "Western Yellow Blight". Bacterial canker caused large losses in a few fields, but did nominal damage in the County as a whole. Tobacco mosaic and other viruses were present but did nominal damage.

In reviewing 1935, it can be emphasized that diseases such as walnut blight and brown rot which are indigenous i.e., the disease organism being established and always present in greater or lesser quantity, will cause heavy losses whenever environmental conditions become favorable for the rapid development of the organisms causing the disease. The grower can control this natural increase in disease only by taking preventive steps before infection takes place. Once infection is established in a plant, it can be killed only by destruction of the infected tissues.

Control of plant disease means prevention of infection.

PLANT QUARANTINE

THE PURPOSE of plant quarantine is to prevent the introduction into and spread within the State of pests injurious to the agricultural industry of the State.

INSPECTION OF INTERSTATE SHIPMENTS:

Number of shipments inspected	2565
Number of parcels inspected	624244
Number of shipments rejected	43
Number of parcels rejected	11560

INSPECTION OF INTRASTATE SHIPMENTS OF NURSERY STOCK:

Number of shipments	2101
Number of plants	487444
Number of shipments rejected	118
Number of plants rejected	26738

REASONS FOR REJECTIONS: Shipments were rejected principally for the presence of nematode, crown gall, bacterial gummosis, mealybug and scale insects. A few shipments were rejected where there was reasonable cause to presume they were infested or infected with insect or disease pests. Other shipments rejected were entering the County in violation of specific plant quarantines.

RODENT CONTROL

The following materials were sold and distributed under the supervision of this office:

Straychnined grain	8322 lbs.	106500 acres treated
Thallium grain	10369 lbs.	128806 acres treated
Strychnined corn	625 lbs.	
Carbon Bisulphide	10349 gallons	102044 acres treated
K.R.O.	99 ounces	

Total acres treated 337350

A large amount of the squirrel control work was done with SERA crews from the single men's camp. Crew foremen were of our own selection and were paid \$5.00 per day. Arrangements were made with farmers to do their work for them and they paid for the materials used and the foremen's wages. This system worked very satisfactorily although its use was limited to large ranches.

RATS: Island farmers experienced considerable damage from rats which live in the levees and migrate out into the corn fields and eat the tender germinating corn. Very satisfactory control was obtained by soaking corn several days and then treating it with poison.

SEED INSPECTION

THE CALIFORNIA SEED LAW is strictly a labeling provision and gives authority for rejecting seed only when mislabeled. In addition to this the Agricultural Commissioner rejects seed under authority of the Agricultural Code, which provides for the prevention of the spread of pests throughout the State. Any seed offered for sale for planting purposes may be rejected by the Agricultural Commissioner if it is infested with any weed seed, which he feels would be a menace to agriculture in his County.

The inspection of agricultural seed was first started in 1933, and many lots of seed were rejected for the presence of noxious weed seeds. Seed companies now know that any seed sold in this County must be clean. This year eighty-eight lots of seed were sent to the State Seed Laboratory for purity tests, and many lots were examined by this office for the presence of noxious weeds. Only three lots were rejected. These were for the presence of dodder in clover seed. Twenty-seven different kinds of seeds were inspected.

In addition to the inspection of lots of seeds for noxious weeds, twelve samples were submitted to the Seed Laboratory at Sacramento, for official labeling. In most of these cases the labels were present and samples were sent for a re-check on the germination percentage.

WEED CONTROL

AGRICULTURAL INSPECTORS are always bearing in mind the danger of noxious weeds and are persistent in their efforts to have farmers guard against them. Cultivation is still the most practical method of weed control, but other methods have proven very successful on specific problems. This office has done a great deal of weed control work on the County roads.

MUSTARD: A four hundred gallon sprayer was re-constructed for the application of sulfuric acid for the control of mustard in grain fields. Specifications and recommendations of the College of Agriculture were followed. Due to heavy early spring rains and a delay in completing the machine, only one field was treated. The results were satisfactory. Several fields are lined up for spraying in 1936.

MORNING GLORY: A new type of carbon bisulphide injector was designed by a Tracy bean farmer. It consists of a gallon coal oil can, an inverted automobile sediment bowl to regulate the dosage, a three way valve and some pipe tubing with an injector attachment. It works very satisfactorily and through the efforts of the Agricultural Inspectors, many farmers now have one of these injectors and are making good use of them. Twenty-five hundred gallons of carbon bisulphide were used in 1935.

HOARY CRESS: One field of one hundred twenty acres was flooded for a period of four months for the control of hoary cress. It is too soon to make predictions as to the results of this method, but undoubtedly it cannot stand submergence for such a long period. Grain from fields infested with hoary cress was used for export purposes only. Grain harvesters were thoroughly cleaned after working in an infested field.

ANNUAL WEEDS ON DITCH BANKS: Arsenic was applied at the rate of three pounds and four pounds per square rod on a light sandy soil on an irrigation ditch bank. On both plots there was no weed growth.

ANNUAL WEEDS ON ROADSIDES: Six thousand nine hundred eighty-one miles traveled by three tractors discing roadsides at a cost of 72¢ per mile.

Six hundred seventy miles of roads disced several trips each side at a cost of \$7.57 per mile per season.

Four hundred eighty-seven miles of roads disced for fire protection and weed control.

One hundred eighty-three miles of roads disced, weed control in puncture vine district.

Two hundred twenty-four miles of roads disced second time, due to regrowth, for fire protection and weed control.

One hundred fifty-one miles of roads disced second time, due to regrowth, for weed control in puncture vine district.

No fires originated from roadsides which were disced. The conditions of our roadsides has been vastly improved from a highway maintenance viewpoint. Puncture vine infestations have been greatly reduced. The cost comparison shows oiling would cost \$75.00 per mile, as against discing at \$7.57 per mile.

PUNCTURE VINE: Approximately ten thousand miles were traveled during the summer and fall months patrolling the roads for puncture vine control. Infestations were sprayed with diesel oil and later burned. A total of one thousand nine hundred two gallons of diesel oil was used. Puncture vine germinated later than in most years due to the cool spring and patrol work continued into October, due to the unusually warm September.

SERA and WPA: Cooperating with the SERA and WPA, many miles of roads were cleaned of yellow star thistle, milk thistle, Russian thistle, citron melons and other annual weeds. Destruction of such weeds cuts down the source of infestation to farmers' lands, removes host plants of various insects and diseases, facilitates road grading and improves the country side appearance. Citron melons in the watermelon district cross with watermelons and their elimination improves the watermelon quality.

BERMUDA GRASS: Bermuda Grass has been widely scattered by road graders and in some places has spread to adjoining farms. Approximately one hundred fifty thousand square feet of bermuda grass has been dug and this will be followed by the application of arsenic.

JOHNSON GRASS AND RUSSIAN KNAPWEED: Sodium chlorate was used on County roads and on farms for the control of these weeds in addition to the customary cultivation practices.

STATISTICS

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

1935

The following information is a compilation of records made during the year. The data is secured by the staff and compiled by recorders of the W.P.A.

Specific crop reports are made during the year. This information is released through all the County newspapers and concerns the various factors affecting crops during the planting, growing and harvesting season. When harvest is completed a report is made of the acreage, production and valuation of the crop.

During the shipping season of the major commodities a daily record is kept of the shipments from this County which is a direct benefit in helping to maintain orderly marketing of our farm commodities.

CROP SUMMARY

- ALMONDS: Brown rot reduced the crop considerably except in orchards well sprayed. Prices were excellent and those who had good crops realized a large profit.
- APRICOTS: Brown rot also reduced the apricot crop. Here again growers who produced a good crop had no trouble in disposing of it at a good profit.
- CHESTNUTS: Chestnuts are a consistent bearer and not attacked by diseases which reduce their yield. Also, they bloom after frost danger.
- CHERRIES: The shipping cherry crop was reduced by brown rot and poor pollination. Continuous rains during the blooming period interfered with proper pollination and increased the severity of brown rot. The canning cherry crop was somewhat of a surprise and showed a slight increase over the previous year.
- FIGS: October rains caused a loss of approximately thirty-five per cent of the fig crop.
- OLIVES: Rain and frost did considerably damage to the crop just previous to harvest.
- PEACHES: Peach growers both cling and free enjoyed a very favorable year. There was a small amount of brown rot but this did not reduce the crop to any great extent. Prices were good and all of the crop was harvested. Early peaches of the Mayflower and Carman variety produced a light crop due to a dropping of the buds for some unknown reason.
- PEARS: Pear prices were good but the crop was light. Codling Moth injury was severe and reduced the crop considerably in orchards not thoroughly sprayed.
- PLUMS: First indications were for a very light crop of plums due to rains at blooming time, but final harvest showed an average crop of fine quality. Prices were excellent.
- PRUNES: Many of the sugar prunes were packed and shipped fresh because of the high prices on plums. Otherwise the prune crop was average both as to production and price.
- WALNUTS: The walnut crop was reduced by walnut blight. Continuous rains during the spring made it impossible for growers to carry on spraying operations.

GRAPES, TABLE: The table grape harvest was cut short by an early rainy season which demoralized the market for the balance of the crop to the wineries. Those who had contracted received \$12.00 per ton delivered at the winery. Toward the end of the season prices were as low as \$1.00 per ton on the vines. Production was considerably above normal and several vineyards reported over 20 tons per acre.

GRAPES, WINE: Most of the wine grapes for Eastern shipment were purchased before harvest season by the buyers. Prices ranged from \$8.50 to \$18.00 per ton on the vines. Eastern prices were low and the buyers suffered heavy losses. Grapes delivered to the winery brought fair prices except towards the end of the season. Most of the wine grapes were harvested before the slump in winery prices.

CELERY: Prices on celery were good but the production per acre was below normal. There was also quite a large increase in acreage.

CORN: Corn prices showed some reduction over the previous year. Production was somewhat better as ear rot was not as prevalent.

ALFALFA: A cool spring reduced the crop. The first cutting was later than normal.

GRAIN. Production on all grain crops was above normal but not as high as early predictions placed it. Sun-scald and warm dry winds during the maturing period reduced the crop and lowered the quality.

BEANS: The quality of beans was very poor. Growing conditions were unfavorable and rain during the harvest accounted for this. Prices on colored beans dropped to below the cost of production. Blackeyes and baby limas increased in price due to a light crop and small carryover.

POTATOES: Early potatoes did not bring the cost of production. However, after the killing frost which reduced the crop in other parts of the country, potato prices increased. Production per acre was very low. Years of low prices have made it impossible for growers to carry on a fertilizing program.

SWEET POTATOES: A normal crop and normal prices.

MELONS: Melon growers had a very poor year. Melon production in the San Joaquin Valley came in all at once, flooded the markets and caused a slump in prices.

CARROTS: Production continues throughout the year and prices are seasonal.

ASPARAGUS: Shipments of fresh asparagus were smaller this year due to a late season. A larger amount was delivered to the canneries. Prices were good and growers are optimistic over the future outlook. Many new fields are being planted.

ONIONS: Onion prices have held up pretty well. Early onions were contracted at \$2.00 per cwt. Prices later fell off some. Production was good but some reduction was caused by onion mildew.

TOMATOES: Acreage almost doubled last years but the production was not much greater. Planting was delayed by late spring rains and a heavy frost in the first part of November put a finish to harvest. Several fields were a total loss.

PEAS: Production of peas was good in most fields and prices held up through about half the season when competition from other districts caused a slump.

LETTUCE: Lettuce production was about normal.

GRAIN SORGHUM: Production was good due to excellent moisture conditions. Heavy frosts followed by dry weather made for a favorable harvest season.

CLOVER: Ladino clover plantings are on the increase. Heavy soils not particularly suitable for alfalfa are being planted to this crop.

SUNFLOWERS: Prices on sunflowers were stronger this year. Production was about normal.

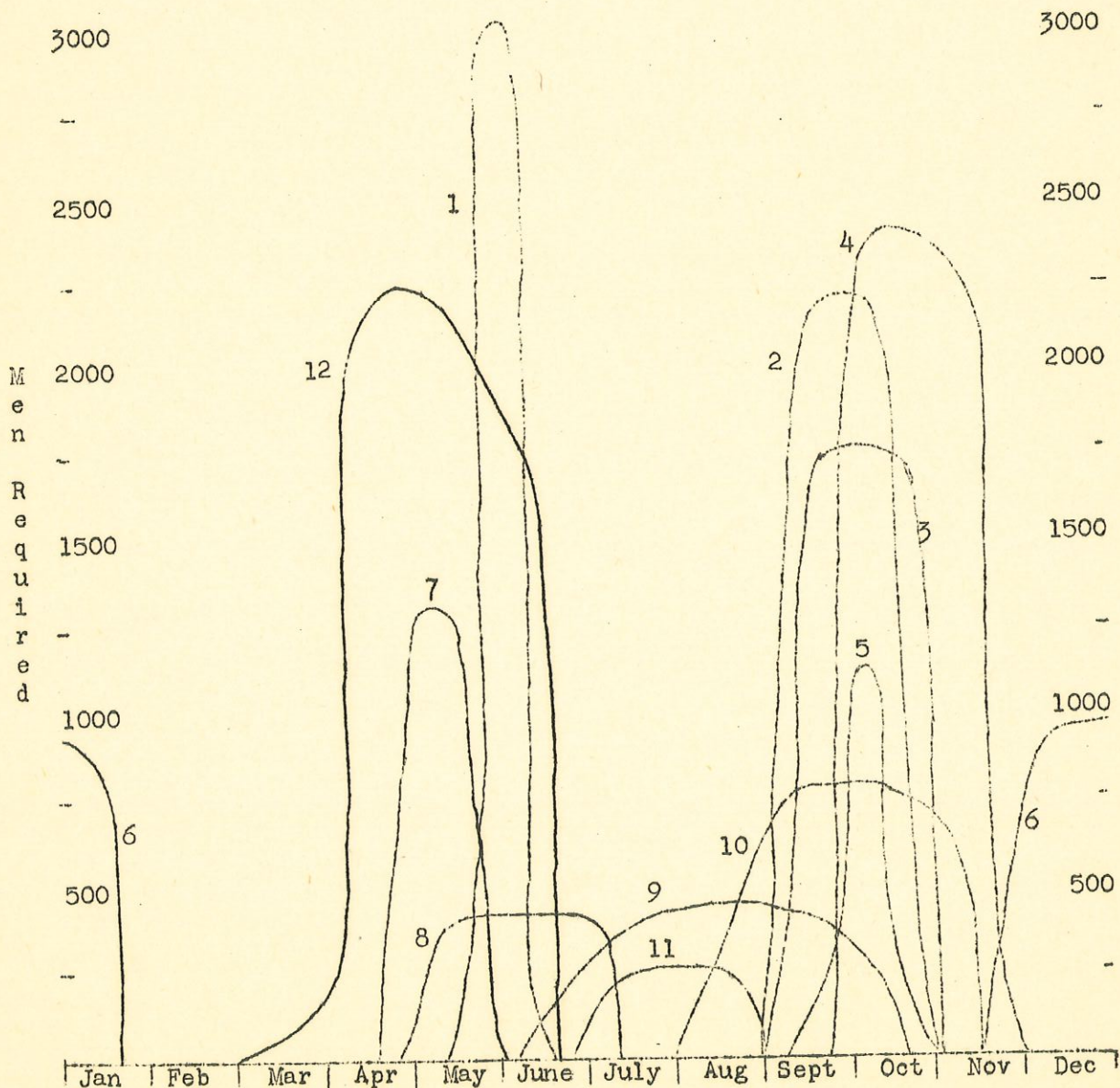
SPINACH: Growers had an unfavorable harvest season due to spring rains. Several fields were flooded and stands were spotted.

SUGAR BEETS: Production per acre showed some increase. A.A.A. regulation keeps the acreage in check.

RICE: Rice growers had an unfavorable year. Production and prices were too low to realize a profit.

GRAPHS SHOWING HARVEST PERIODS AND LABOR DISTRIBUTION
AND REQUIREMENTS OF 10 PRINCIPAL CROPS
REQUIRING SEASONAL LABOR
YEAR 1935

Crop	Total man days
1 - Cherries	66,061
2 - Tokay (Table Grapes)	93,000
3 - Juice Grapes (Shipping)	77,000
4 - Grapes to wineries	112,726
5 - Walnuts	32,580
6 - Celery	55,440
7 - Peas	36,692
8 - Peach Thinning	32,110
9 - Peach Picking	44,000
10 - Tomato Picking	65,320
11 - Plums	17,960
12 - Asparagus	161,000



BEARING, NON-BEARING, DOUBLE PLANTING & TOTAL ACREAGE
OF CROPS IN SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1935

CROP	SINGLE ACREAGE	DOUBLE PLANTING	BEARING ACREAGE	NON- BEARING	TOTAL ACREAGE.
<u>FRUIT & NUT CROPS</u>					
Apples	28.75		28.75		28.75
Apricots	1,671.69	60.32	1,732.01	28.35	1,760.36
Cherries	4,177.08	240.65	4,417.73	221.19	4,638.92
Figs	513.16	34.00	547.16	1.25	548.41
Nectarines	115.05	.25	115.30	6.05	121.35
Olives	314.49	4.20	318.69		318.69
Peaches (Cling)	3,088.77	324.30	3,413.07	265.45	3,678.52
Peaches (Free)	2,700.42	102.39	2,802.81	366.77	3,169.58
Pears	663.98	8.50	672.48	10.75	683.23
Persimmons	7		7		7
Plums	2,174.99	251.46	2,426.45	36.15	2,462.60
Prunes	446.42	209.56	655.98	3.50	659.48
Pomegranates	1		1		1
Quince	3.60	.25	3.85		3.85
Oranges				.20	.20
Family Orchards	260.37		260.37		260.37
Grapes (Juice)	33,667.90	264.64	33,932.54	819.61	34,752.15
Grapes (Table)	19,590.67	74.75	19,665.42	456.30	20,121.72
Nurseries	65.18				65.18
Almonds	3,441.92	171.18	3,613.10	544.53	4,157.63
Chestnuts	145.22	48.72	193.94	15.50	209.44
Hazelnuts	.55		.55	2.25	2.80
Pecans	.10		.10		.10
Walnuts	6,894.70	1,923.44	8,818.14	562.19	9,380.33
Berries	145.81	24.95	170.76		170.76

CROP	SINGLE ACREAGE	DOUBLE PLANTING	BEARING ACREAGE	NON- BEARING	TOTAL ACREAGE
<u>FIELD CROPS</u>					
Alfalfa	38,385.46	248.75	39,634.21	243.25	38,877.46
Beans	30,781.	5,535.10			36,316.10
Clover	6,224	6			6,230
Cow Peas	206.50				206.50
Grains (Total)	231,541.02	329			231,870.02
Barley	137,725.18	8			137,733.18
Corn	27,335.97	315			27,650.97
Flax	416.92				416.92
Oats	16,611.40	6			16,616.40
Pop Corn	70				70
Rice	1,640.12				1,640.12
Rye	388.40				388.40
Wheat	47,353.03				47,353.03
Grain Sorghums	11,002.41	830			11,832.41
Hay	28,311.28	10			28,321.28
Hops	64				64
Mints	420				420
Pasture	242,877.73				242,877.73
Peanuts	15.25	90			105.25
Potatoes	11,809.63	30			11,839.63
Potatoes (Sweet)	818.19	2			820.19
Silage	398	54.50			452.50
Sudan	1,885.37	370.50			2,255.87
Sugar Beets	10,245.30				10,245.30
Sunflowers	3,485.84	38			3,523.84
Vetch	8.50				8.50
Watermelons	1,826.35	54			1,870.35
Other Melons	1,082.93	172			1,254.93

CROP	SINGLE ACREAGE	DOUBLE PLANTING	BEARING ACREAGE	NON- BEARING	TOTAL ACREAGE
<u>VEGETABLE CROPS</u>					
Asparagus	15,931.99			4,135.83	20,067.82
Beets		80			80
Cactus	9				9
Carrots	308.15	4			312.15
Celery	6,401.87				6,401.87
Cucumbers	80	70			150
Lettuce	335.66	79.45			415.11
Onions	1,768.81	191.48			1,960.29
Peas	1,463.46	494.54			1,958.00
Pumpkins	263	165			428
Spinach	712.85	943.15			1,656
Squash	163.75	75			238.75
Sweet Corn	36	2			38
Tomatoes	11,231.75	349			11,580.75
Vegetables	2,301.89	64.12			2,366.01
Carrot Seed	387				387
Lettuce Seed	108				108
Onion Seed	390	22			412
Onion Sets	2				2
Parsnip Seed	20.50				20.50
Sugar Beet Seed	61				61
Swiss Chard Seed	40				40
Asparagus seed beds	819.30				819.30

FRUIT & NUT CROPS

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY - 1935

CROP	BEARING ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			FARM VALUE	
		PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Almonds	3,613	509	1,839,017	Lb.	.15	\$ 275,853.00
Apples	28	150	4,200	Bx.	1.00	4,200.00
Apricots	1,732	4.4	7,631	Ton	45.00	343,395.00
Cherries (Fresh)	3,276	89.13	292,000	Camel Lug	1.47	429,240.00
Cherries (Cannery)	1,141	2.22	2,532	Ton	120.00	303,840.00
Figs	547	1	547	Ton	50.00	27,350.00
Tokay (Fresh)	17,255	140.00	2,415,774	Pkg.	.44	1,062,941.00
Grapes (Wine)		6.11	105,452	Ton	10.40	1,096,700.00
Juice (Shipping)	33,932	1.70	57,638	Ton	11.50	662,837.00
Grapes (Wine)		2.28	77,506	Ton	10.40	806,062.00
Grapes (Raisin)	702	4.27	3,000	Ton	10.40	31,200.00
Other Table (Fresh)	1,707	76.16	130,000	Pkg.	.44	57,200.00
Grapes (Wine)		4	6,828	Ton	10.40	71,011.00
Olives	318	2	636	Ton	45.00	28,620.00
Peaches (Cling)	3,413	6.3	21,502	Ton	28.00	602,056.00
Peaches (Free)	2,802	5.7	15,971	Ton	27.00	431,217.00
Pears	672	3	2,016	Ton	32.00	64,512.00
Plums	2,436	144	350,784	Crate	.70	245,549.00
Walnuts	8,818	.23	2,020	Ton	210.00	424,200.00
Prunes	645	1.25	806	Ton	60.00	48,360.00
Chestnuts	193	1.75	338	Ton	150.00	50,700.00
Nursery	80			Acre	1000.00	80,000.00
Misc'l. Orchards	387			Acre	100.00	38,700.00
Total Valuation						\$7,185,743.00

FIELD CROPS

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY - 1935

CROP	BEARING ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			FARM VALUE	
		PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Corn	27,650	1.25	34,562	Ton	\$25.00	\$ 864,050.00
Wheat	47,353	9.21	436,121	Cwt.	1.31	571,319.00
Oats	16,611	11.54	191,691	Cwt.	.98	187,857.00
Barley	137,725	14.15	1,948,809	Cwt.	.82	1,598,223.00
Rice	1,640	26	42,640	Cwt.	1.25	53,300.00
Flaxseed	416	9.3	3,869	Bu.	1.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,707.00
Grain Sorghum	11,832	1.25	14,790	Ton	23.00	340,170.00
Beans ✓	36,316	14.30	519,319	Cwt.	3.50	1,817,617.00
Potatoes	12,657	155	1,961,835	Cwt.	.80	1,569,468.00
Sweet Potatoes	818	4	3,272	Ton	30.00	98,160.00
Hops	64	1500	96,000	Lb.	.09	8,640.00
Sugar Beets	10,245	17	174,165	Ton	6.25	1,088,531.00
Hay (Grain)	25,493	1.80	45,888	Ton	7.60	348,749.00
Hay (Wild)	2,817	1.35	3,804	Ton	5.90	22,444.00
Alfalfa Hay	38,633	6	231,798	Ton	8.40	1,947,103.00
Sunflowers	3,523	9.71	34,208	Cwt.	3.41	116,649.00
Sudan Grass	2,255			Acre	30.00	67,650.00
Pumpkins	425	13	5,525	Ton	3.50	19,337.00
Pasture	242,916			Acre	.75	182,187.00
Ladino Clover	6,016			Acre	40.00	240,640.00
Misc'l. Field Crops	2,041			Acre	50.00	102,050.00
					Total Valuation \$11,249,851.00	

VEGETABLE CROPS

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY - 1935

CROP	BEARING ACREAGE	PRODUCTION			FARM VALUE	
		PER ACRE	TOTAL	UNIT	PER UNIT	TOTAL
Asparagus (Fresh)	15,932	900	14,338,800	lb.	\$.0375	\$ 537,705.00
Asparagus (Cannery)		2100	33,457,200	lb.	.0385	1,288,102.00
Cantaloupes	230	112	25,760	crate	.45	11,592.00
Carrots	308	400	123,260	crate	1.02	125,725.00
Celery	6,401	144	921,744	$\frac{1}{2}$ crate	.93	857,222.00
Lettuce	415	130	53,950	crate	1.25	67,437.00
Onions	1,968	200	393,600	cwt. 30 lb.	1.30	511,680.00
Peas (Fresh)	1,958	98.9	193,646	hamper	.825	159,758.00
Peas (Cannery)		.32	627	ton	29.50	18,496.00
Spinach (Cannery)	1,656	3.8	6,293	ton 20 basket	10.50	66,076.00
Strawberries	120	275	33,000	crate	.75	24,750.00
Tomatoes	11,580	4.6	53,267	ton	12.10	644,543.00
Watermelons	1,850	6	11,100	ton	4.50	49,950.00
Honeydews	220	12	2,640	ton	5.50	14,520.00
Casabas	280	11	3,080	ton	6.50	20,020.00
Persians	320	10	3,200	ton	10.00	32,000.00
Vegetable seed	1,008			acre	100.00	100,800.00
All Other Vegetables	2,923			acre	70.00	204,610.00

Total Valuation \$ 4,734,986.00

Total Valuation of Fruit & Nut,
Vegetable and Field Crops \$23,170,580.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

YEAR - 1935

Supervision	\$ 5,448.00
Plant Quarantine and Nursery Stock Inspection	7,398.90
Standardization	7,548.18
Orchard and Field Inspection	8,481.90
Rodent Control	10,930.12
Weed Control	5,615.29
Apiary	707.84
Statistics	3,500.00
Seed Inspection	550.00
Fairs and Exhibits	1,000.00
Office Help	1,982.50
Equipment, Supplies and Miscellaneous Expense	<u>5,489.21</u>
	\$58,651.94

